

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Eighth Session)



(Vol. XXV contains Nos. 11 — 20)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price Rs. 4.00

CONTENTS

Seventh Series, Volume XXV, Eighth Session 1982/1903 (Saka)

No. 16, Friday, March 12, 1982/Phalguna 21, 1903 (Saka)

	COLUMNS
Oral Answers to Questions :	
*Starred Questions Nos. 268, 274, 276 to 278, 280 and 282	1—34
Written Answers to Questions :	
Starred Questions Nos. 269 to 272, 275, 281 and 283 to 287	34—46
Unstarred Questions Nos. 3007 to 3079, 3081, to 3121, 3123 to 3139, 3141 to 3158, 3160 to 3203, 3205 to 3210, 3212 to 3216 and 3218 to 3243	46—329
Papers Laid on the Table	329—30
Messages from Rajya Sabha	330
Assent to Bill—	
African Development Fund Bill	331
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—	
Problem of bonded labour in Madhya Pradesh, Haryana, Delhi and other parts of the country	331—77
Shri Ram Vilas Paswan	331, 334—43
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad	331—34, 343—48, 353—57, 367—70, 374—77
Shri Zainul Basher	348—53
Prof. Madhu Dandavate	357—67
Shri Harish Rawat	370—74
Business of the House	377—85
General Budget, 1982-83—General Discussion	385—97, 454—88
Shri Xavier Arakal	385—91
Shri A. K. Roy	391—97
Shri Janardhana Poojary	454—69

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

Shri N. Soundararajan	• • • • •	•	469—73
Shri Krishna Prakash Tewari	• • • • •	•	473—78
Shri Ramkrishna More	• • • • •	•	478—82
Shri Pius Tirkey	• • • • •	•	483—86
Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas	• • • • •	•	486
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—			
Thrity-Seventh Report	• • • • •	•	397
Resolution <i>re</i> : Revision of Import Policy	• • • • •	•	397—443
Shri M. Ramanna Rai	• • • • •	•	398—402
Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas	• • • • •	•	403—407
Shri Mool Chand Daga	• • • • •	•	407—10
Shri A. K. Balan	• • • • •	•	410—16
Shri Era Mohan	• • • • •	•	416—20
Shri Chitta Basu	• • • • •	•	420—26
Shri Shivraj V. Patil	• • • • •	•	427—41
Resolution <i>re</i> : Drinking Water Facilities in Rural Areas	• • • • •	•	443—54
Shri Virldhi Chandra Jain	• • • • •	•	443—52
Shri Ram Singh Yadav	• • • • •	•	452—53

LOK SABHA DEBATES

I

LOK SABHA

Friday, March 12, 1982/Phalguna 21,
1903 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of
the clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair].

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष जी, आलू की कीमत इतनी कम हो गयी है कि अब उस को गधे भी नहीं चरते। आलू इतना सस्ता हो गया है कि आज हरेक किसान तबाह हो रहा है। (व्यवधान) पहले आप किसानों की बात सुनिये। (व्यवधान)

SHRI R. S. SPARROW: We also agree that this should be discussed.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : इस पर एडजर्नमेंट मोशन हो जाए। (व्यवधान) उधर के लोग भी कह रहे हैं।

AN HON. MEMBER: In Uttar Pradesh also.. (Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठिये तो सही। (व्यवधान) आप बैठिये तो सही। (व्यवधान)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: The farmer is not getting transport because the Railways are not providing wagons.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आप चारों की बात समझ ली है। उन की बात भी समझ ली है, बागड़ी साहब की भी समझ ली है। (व्यवधान) सब की समझ ली है।

2

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: The farmer should be given remunerative price.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो सब के लिए है।

(Interruptions)

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी : कपूरथला के आस पास भी तो लोग मर रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं द्वारा डिसकशन करवा देता हूँ।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : इस मामले में सारा हाउस युनैनिमस है कि आलू की सपोर्ट प्राइस बढ़ाई जाए। सभी तरफ से इस की मांग हो रही है।

राम विलास पासवान : हम ने कार्लिंग एटेंशन दिया है, एडजर्नमेंट मोशन दिया है, 184 के तहत दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं मान लेता हूँ और इस पर डिसकशन करवा देता हूँ।

I will admit a motion and get a discussion done.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Implementation of 20 point economic programme

+

*268. SHRI H. N. NANJE
GOWDA:

SHRI D. M. PUTTE
GOWDA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India as the Apex Bank of the coun-

try has decided for itself as to how it is going to fashion its activities so that 20-point programme announced by the Prime Minister is implemented successfully and the targets are fixed realistically and implemented smoothly within a time bound programme and finance does not pose a deterrent; and

(b) if so, the details of the Scheme drawn up in this connection?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b) At a meeting of the Chief Executives of public sector banks convened on 15-2-1982, it was decided that a Working Group constituted by the Reserve Bank of India will identify in detail the tasks for the banking system for effective implementation of the New 20-Point Programme and other related matters. Existing arrangements and procedures will be further streamlined on the basis of the recommendations of the Working Group.

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: The hon. Prime Minister said that there should be a clear sense of purpose in implementing the 20 point programme. But I am afraid things are not up to the expectations of the Prime Minister. On the one hand, the new 20 point programme has raised the number of beneficiaries. On the other hand, the percentage plan allocations for many of these major sectors covered by the 20 point programme is less than what it was during the last year. To cite one or two examples, for Agricultural, Rural Development and Special Areas Programme last year it was 13.3%. This year it is 12.3%. For irrigation and flood control, last year it was 11.5%, this year it is 11%. For Social Services, last year it was 14.7%; this year it is 14.4%. In this background, I would like to know whether the Government have assessed the total finances required for the implementation of the new 20 point programme

and how much is covered in the plan allocations, whether the banks would undertake to mobilise the resources not covered by the plan allocations and if so, the steps Government propose to take in this direction, and what is the physical target this year they have fixed and how much they have achieved.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Before proceeding further, I may tell the hon. member that he can't expect miracles from the Government. I may draw his attention to the broadcast that was made on the night of 14th January, 1982 by our hon. Prime Minister. She has clearly stated:

"When the 20 point programme was first announced in 1975, I had cautioned you not to expect miracles. Now, there is only one magic which can remove poverty and that is hard work helped by a clear sense of purpose and discipline."

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: It is only the speech of the Prime Minister. It is no reply. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: I may say that the Government is committed to give all types of assistance to the weaker sections. Our commitment is total. There is no doubt about that. So far as the plan outlay is concerned, I may bring to the hon. member's notice...

MR. SPEAKER: He is only asking you to do hard work. There is no harm in it.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: In the budget speech of the Finance Minister, he has clearly come out with higher outlays for several areas emphasised in the 20 point programme. If I may be permitted to mention some of the items that have been mentioned in the budget speech, a provision of Rs. 2133 crores as a whole has been made for irrigation and command area development in

the Central and State plans as against a provision of Rs. 1830 crores in 1981-82. The outlay for agriculture in Central and State plans has been raised to Rs. 1202 crores from Rs. 1047 crores in 1981-82 including provisions for pulses, oilseeds and dryland farming.

A provision of Rs. 190 crores has been made for the Integrated Rural Development Programme in the Central Sector compared with Rs. 145 crores in 1981-82. This would be matched by an equivalent provision by the States. Each block will receive Rs. 8 lakhs compared with Rs. 6 lakhs in 1981-82. With this provision, more than three million rural families are expected to be assisted in 1982-83.

Central assistance for the Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes has been raised to Rs. 120 crores from Rs. 110 crores in 1981-82. This will be supplemented by a central investment of Rs. 13.5 crores in the Scheduled Castes Development Corporations, with a contribution of the same order by the States. The Tribal Sub-Plan will also have a higher outlay of Rs. 95 crores in 1982-83.

MR. SPEAKER: Please lay it on the Table.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: I am expecting more questions on this. Therefore, I may be allowed to read out all these provisions. It will take only two minutes.

A provision of Rs. 74 crores is being made for house sites for rural landless persons and Rs. 29 crores are being provided for environmental improvement of slums in the State Plans. It is for the information of Dr. Swamy because I expect some questions on slums from him.

An outlay of Rs. 354 crores is planned for rural electrification. About 25,000 villages will be electrified and 4.25 lakh pumpsets will be energised in 1982-83.

A provision of Rs. 5 crores has been made to facilitate setting up of 75,000 biogas plants, compared with 35,000 in 1981-82. Likewise, the Social Forestry Scheme is being expanded to cover 4 lakh hectares in 1982-83. These are the plan outlays.

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Please protect me. I wanted a specific answer. I wanted to know: what were the total finances assessed for implementing the 20-Point Programme? How much of that is covered under the Plan allocations? Are the banks ready to mobilise the uncovered portion?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): The hon. Member raised the question whether in terms of percentage the allocation in various sectors under the 20 Point Programme has been less. The figures which have been reeled out by my colleague, clearly indicate that in absolute terms, this year the allocations are more as compared to the last year's allocations. You cannot always have it two ways. While in the main Budget proposals, there is a substantial increase percentage-wise in the allocations in the energy sector, you cannot expect that in every sector, there will be percentage-wise increase and absolute increase. Arithmetically it is impossible.

In regard to the 20 Point Programme, many of these programmes are to be financed by the State Sector Plan though it has been indicated in the Central Sector outlay. Some of these programmes will be financed by the banking sector plan. But if the hon. Member wants to know the quantified amount i.e. how much has been allocated, it is simply not possible to indicate that.

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: The Minister has said that he had a meeting with the bank executives. May I know the points discussed and the plan evolved for better evolution of the 20 Point Programme? I would

like to know whether the Finance Minister had discussions with all the Chief Ministers in the country, or he proposes to have a discussion. If he had a discussion, may I know whether there was any dissenting voice from any Chief Minister about the implementation of the 20-Point Programme? Then, he has referred to the Working Group set up by the Reserve Bank. May I know whether the Working Group has submitted an interim report? If so, what are the recommendations? Has the Reserve Bank issued any guidelines to the banks? If so, are these guidelines implemented by all the local branches of the banks?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: As far as the Chief Ministers are concerned, we are having a meeting of the National Development Council, which will be held on the 14th of this month, day after tomorrow, where the 20-Point Programme is on the agenda. Then we will know the reactions of some of the Chief Ministers. I do not think there can be any strong difference of views in regard to the implementation of this programme, though in the newspaper I read that one Chief Minister has expressed some view. But it will be clear in the meeting of the National Development Council.

In regard to the group, I mentioned that I had a meeting with the chief executives of the banks. In addition to the other subjects, I discussed with them the implementation of the Programme. The group that was to be appointed will be appointed either today or tomorrow. So, the question of getting their report and action thereon does not arise.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: In this connection, I would like to draw your attention to the reply given by the West Bengal Chief Minister to the Prime Minister's letter. In his letter, the Chief Minister of

West Bengal has pointed out that for the last few years the nationalised banks in West Bengal are not at all helping to implement the IRD Programme. Is the Minister aware of this fact? If so, what action is being taken in this respect?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: The hon. Member knows more than me. I have no such information.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: I am referring to the letter written by the Chief Minister of West Bengal.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: He has put a specific question. Yet, the Minister does not want to reply to it. It is a public document.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: The Chief Minister has pointedly written to the Prime Minister.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: You cannot expect that any type of * * you can speak.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Sir, it is very objectionable...

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: He should withdraw those words.

MR. SPEAKER: It has been expunged.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: When I used the word** expunged it.

MR. SPEAKER: I have said it has been expunged. Unparliamentary words are expunged.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order. In question hour there is no point of order.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: The Minister cannot get away.... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have already expunged it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BHERAVADAN K. GADHAVI: Sir, so far as the budget allocations are concerned, they invite certain short-term and long-term objectives. So far as the farmers are concerned and so far as the implementation of the 20-point programme is concerned, from the point of view of financing by the bank I would like to know whether the Finance Minister is aware of the fact that with regard to the loans to the rural sector and particularly to the farmers, the nationalised banks are so much apathetic and hardly the day-to-day requirements have been met. I appreciate that so far as the allocation in the plan is concerned, the Government of India may spend and the State Governments also may spend the allocated amounts. But with regard to the day-to-day working of the farmers and the rural sector which is also covered by the revised 20-point programme, I would like to know whether the Finance Minister had a discussion with the Chief Executives of the banks and said that loaning facilities to the farmers and other weaker sections are simplified and are easily made available to the farmers. If not, then why was it not discussed? If 'yes', then what was the result?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: We have already taken 20 minutes on this question.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, as I mentioned in reply to the earlier question, our objective is to see that 40 per cent of the priority sector's credit goes to agriculture by 1985 and

when I had a discussion with the Chief Executives of the nationalised banks, naturally these points were also discussed and I do appreciate... (Interruptions). It is not that the banking sector is in a position to meet the requirements of the agricultural sector to its entire satisfaction. It is not possible because the hon. Members are fully aware that out of every Rs. 100 advance from the banking sector, practically Rs. 43 are earmarked in certain specified areas, Government securities, just to finance the Plan. The hon. Members should take note of this point and they are fully aware of it that whatever advances the banks are giving, they are giving out of the balance of Rs. 54 or so. The rest is an investment in the Government securities etc. Therefore, banks' manoeuvrability is extremely limited as a result of which in respect of various sectors which are to be financed by the banking sector, the bank is not in a position to do full justice today. Therefore, this is an exercise which we are making constantly and the objective as I have mentioned, is to take the advantage to the extent of 40 per cent of the priority sector's credit to agricultural sector by 1985. I hope it will be possible to reach that. Not only that. Even in respect of 60 per cent direct advantage, I instructed them that while giving advantage to the agricultural sector, they should not take into account merely all the indirect finances; direct finances should also be taken into account.

MR. SPEAKER: Question No. 269. Mr. Gaekwad. He is absent.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: I want to ask one pointed question. The answer will be either 'yes' or 'no'.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. Now, question No. 270. Mr. Ajit Bag.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: If you don't allow, me, I am going out of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: O.K. you are welcome to do it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: There are 544 Members and you are going to walk out like that. I can't afford it. You get the maximum number of opportunities and still you walk out. All right.

Now, Mr. Ajit Bag. Absent. Mr. Niren Ghosh.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: As you have said,...

MR. SPEAKER: There is no question, Mr. Halder. This is taking things too far. You do not appreciate my position at all and you do not realise my difficulties also. I could appreciate your cooperation with me, not to hinder my work.

Now, Question No. 271—Shri R. L. P. Verma.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am very sorry about it and I will get for you something. I will work out. If this is a socialist society and we are trying to make one, then I think in regard to the distribution of Supplementaries I will bring you out as a monopolist.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will prove it.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: I am a socialist and a Communist. I want equal distribution.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will prove it, with facts and figures.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: What did you have for breakfast today?

MR. SPEAKER: I had two glasses of milk only.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: I think the conjunction of planets is having some influence. Everybody is getting angry today.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Your case may be referred to the MRTP Commission.

MR. SPEAKER: Right you are: I accept that suggestion.

Food poisoning aboard A.I. Flight

+

*274. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:

SHRI A. T. PATIL:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that about 50 passengers of an Air India flight for Frankfurt on 13 February, 1982 suffered from food poisoning;

(b) whether any of the passengers had to be hospitalised;

(c) what were the causes of the food poisoning; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto and what steps have been taken for strict check of food items to be served on air flights?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. About 50 passengers on flight No. AI-151 on 13th February, 1982 had symptoms of food poisoning, four hours after lunch service. One passenger and two crew members were taken to hospital. The crew after a few hours observation, were discharged but the passenger was kept on observation for four days because of his old age.

(c) It is reported that food poisoning was essentially on account of consumption of contaminated Ras-malai and Mixed Salad.

(d) Air India has carried out detailed investigations into this matter

both at Delhi and Frankfurt and the report of the enquiry is awaited. Periodic analysis of the food samples from Chefair Flight Kitchen are being intensified in view of incident.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: I would thank the Minister that at least he has admitted frankly that Air India flight had food contamination and as a result of this fifty passengers were affected. But the reply is still not satisfactory so far as what steps he has taken to see that this contamination does not take place. What is important is that Air India has an image the world over and, unfortunately, this image is being rocked. The other day there was a question with regard to fuel. Today there is a question with regard to food. In these circumstances may I know—apart from whatever he has stated and apart from the fact that he may not take the excuse of the so-called Enquiry Committee Report—what concrete steps he has taken to see that this sort of food contamination does not occur? What was the reason for food contamination? He has said it was Rasmalai and Mixed Salad which were contaminated. Why was it contaminated? What is his preliminary investigation report? What steps has he taken to see that this does not re-occur?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: On this particular date the Air India flight was running late. Therefore, all the food stuffs were protected by dry ice. Unfortunately, these two items were not and that is why this incident has taken place. For that purpose we have not only taken up the matter with the staff concerned, but we have also issued suitable instructions to see that surprise checks should be made from time to time on these flights to see that the food stuffs served in these flights are up to the mark and they are free from contamination. This is what has been done.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: The Minister has said that Rasmalai and the Mixed Salad

were not stored at a proper place. It is a fact that Rasmalai is such a food which easily gets contaminated. We would like the Minister to serve it to the Members.

MR. SPEAKER: I would not allow that one!

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Not the contaminated one Sir. I would like to ask the Minister in view of the fact that this is a known thing why was this not kept at a proper place and what action has been taken against those who are responsible for not keeping it at a proper place?

As far as part (b) is concerned, which is very important, was this reported only for the first time or had it occurred earlier also and if so what are the details of the contamination?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: Sir, I have no information about any such incident having taken place earlier. So far as the further steps taken are concerned, the supply of *Rasmalai* has been discontinued.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: What about the mixed fruit salad?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: I have said that we are having surprise checks from time to time to see that these things do not occur again. As I have already said, so far as *Rasmalai* is concerned, the supply has been discontinued.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: I have asked about the action against those who are responsible.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: About the action taken against the people who are responsible, I have to say that we have already set up a committee under the chairmanship of the Chief Medical Officer of Air India to go into the detail of the incident and fix the responsibility on the persons concerned. On receipt of the Chief

Medical Officer's, report further action will be taken.

SHRI A. T. PATIL: Sir, no doubt, the responsibility may be fixed and surprise checks can also be made. But as the matter stands, since this is a commercial service, it is possible that the service may be motivated by higher gains and profits. Therefore, all sorts of adulteration and all those things may crop up in the service. The question, therefore is not merely of surprise checks or fixing liability or responsibility on any one of them but to improve the entire service. I am talking about the improvement of the entire service and not about this single incident only. What action has been taken to improve the entire service? Did the Government study the rules and regulations prevailing in other international air services and if so, what comparative measures can be suitably taken so that the entire service can be improved?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: Sir, I quite agree with the hon. Member that such incidents do, to some extent, go to damage our reputation. But unfortunately, I can only say that this has happened and we have taken necessary steps to see that such things are not repeated in future. It is only for this purpose that more regular and/or surprise checks are conducted to see that things which are served are in proper order.

श्री भीम सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आम तौर पर फरवरी महीने में घरों में रखी हुई रसमलाई खराब नहीं होती है, इस लिए जिस कांन्ट्रैक्टर ने सप्लाई की है, कहीं उस ने तो खराब सप्लाई नहीं की थी? क्या आप ने यह जानने की कोशिश की है?

श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा : यह सही है कि रसमलाई प्राइवट कांन्ट्रैक्टर से ही ली गई थी, इसी लिये उस की सप्लाई को बन्द कर दिया गया है। चूँकि कई घन्टे तक ड्राई आइस के जरिए इस की प्रोटेक्शन नहीं हुई थी। और

जो दूसरी खाने की चीजें थीं, व खराब नहीं हुई लेकिन इस के लिए जो प्रोटेक्शन होना चाहिए था, वह नहीं किया गया था, इसलिए इस में खराबी आई और ऐसी बात साबित भी हुई है। हम ने इस संबंध में दो स्टैंप्स लिये हैं। एक तो रसमलाई सप्लाई करना बन्द कर दिया है और दूसरे इस बात की हिदायत की गई है कि खाने-पीने की जो चीजें हैं इस तरह की, उन में खराबी न हो, इस के लिये ज्यादा से ज्यादा चैकिंग की जाए।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: He asked, "Have you taken action against the contractor"?

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : जब खाने की चीज जहरीली हो गई तो उस के खिलाफ मुकदमा होना चाहिये।

Export of compound livestock feed

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

(a) whether Government have decided to export compound livestock feed;

(b) whether the poultry sector has protested against it;

(c) whether the domestic demand for compound livestock feed is met in full; and

(d) if not, the reasons for export?

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

(b) Representations have been received from the poultry sector from time to time.

(c) and (d) The export quota has been determined with due regard to the domestic requirements.

SHRI K. KUNHAMBU: I want to know from the hon. Minister the total

production of compound livestock feed and the total domestic demand in the country.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Our capacity to produce compound cattle and poultry feed is 2 million tonnes. But that capacity is utilised only to the extent of 50 per cent. The remaining 50 per cent capacity is not utilised. From this fact, we can infer that there is no great demand as far as compound cattle and poultry feed is concerned.

SHRI K. KUNHAMBU: What are the points raised by the poultry sector in their representation and the steps taken to meet their demands.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: The representation says that it should not be exported. Their point is that if it is exported, the prices will go up and it will not be economical for poultry farmers to carry on with their business. That is their stand. Because this material is available in abundance in our country, we do not think that the prices will go up. If at any time there is scarcity of this material, we can have a second look at the decision we have taken. If the prices sky-rocket or go beyond a certain limit which will not be economical for the poultry farmers, we can review the decision. But today it is not necessary to take any other kind of decision because this material is available in abundance in our country.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: The hon. Minister has said that the factories are working only to 50 per cent capacity. I want to know whether he will make efforts to see that the factories work to full capacity and export substantial quantities of compound livestock feed to other countries to earn foreign exchange.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: It is a good suggestion. If it is possible, we would certainly like to do that. Whatever is possible and necessary will be done.

Financial working of Air

→

*277. SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH:

SHRI TARIQ ANWAR:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Air India is expecting a profit of Rs. 10 crores in the financial year 1981-82; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that Air India has proposed the acquisition of three long range Air buses, B-4 planes for Madras-Singapore and Bombay to Persian Gulf service?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) It is expected that Air-India would earn a net profit of Rs. 10 crores during the year 1981-82.

(b) The A.I. propose to use these aircraft for medium range short-haul routes.

श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताएंगे कि यह जो 10 करोड़ रुपये का अनुमानित लाभ होने वाला है, उस में यह वर्ष जो मार्च में समाप्त होने वाला है, उस का कितना है और अब तक कितनी आय हो चुकी है ?

श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा : यह जो 10 करोड़ रुपये के फायदे की बात कही गई है, इस का अनुमान 31 मार्च तक का ही लगाया गया है ।

श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह : ये जो 4 एयर-बस खरीदने की बात है, उस के बाद इस वर्ष का शुद्ध लाभ कितना रहेगा ?

श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा : चार नहीं, तीन खरीदने की बात हो रही है । लेकिन इसका अभी अनुमान लगाना मुश्किल है । अभी कुछ नहीं कहा जा सकता है ।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:

I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether he has looked at the balance-sheet of Air India and has found that this Rs. 10 crores is largely due to the Gulf traffic.

Air India is making losses on all the other Sectors. I would like to know whether the hon. Minister is aware of this position and, if so, what steps the Government is going to take to ensure the profitability of Air India on other Sectors.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: My hon. friend perhaps knows that all over the world, most of the Airlines are running at a loss. It is only Air India which is...

(Interruptions)

I was saying that all over the world most of the Airlines are running at a loss. It is only Air India that has been running in profit and that also this year.

It is true that most of the profits earned by Air India accrue from the Gulf route. But we have to calculate the over-all profit and loss. In one Sector we may make some loss and in another Sector, we may make some profit. So, it is the over-all result of the performance of the Corporation that I have placed before the House.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Are you satisfied with the answer? I asked what steps the Government is going to take to ensure profitability on other routes. There are 8 routes but 7 of them are in loss. Only one of them is in profit. And you say you are happy. It is a very dangerous position.

MR. SPEAKER: It is Great Swamy's will!

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: It is true. But I have stopped travelling by Air India.

MR. SPEAKER: Don't say that.

DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH: Air India's profit is at the cost of the reduction in service of the number of staff who are employed. You have reduced the number.

Secondly, it is also due to the over-booking that is being done which is inconvenient to the passengers and which is also causing unpopularity to Air India.

I think these are the only factors which are bringing profit to Air India.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: There is no reduction so far as the number of staff is concerned. It is true that over-booking is done. But this is the usual practice. My hon. friend is aware of the fact that in international booking, there is no cancellation charges and, therefore, some people may possibly drop out at any time. This over-booking may not ultimately cause any inconvenience to the passengers.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: I have a small question.

MR. SPEAKER: It is all right. Nothing.

Annual Conference of Indian Economic Association

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

(a) whether the 64th Annual Conference of the Indian Economic Association has called for a reappraisal of controls mechanism and to regulate them in such a manner that the consumers were protected;

(b) if so, the action taken to administer prices to encourage higher production and step up supplies; and

(c) the steps envisaged to check the economic exploitation of the weaker sections of the society and work out corrective measures?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The Indian Economic Association is a non-official organisation. It holds Annual Conference where selected subjects are discussed by participants. It is understood that the participants at the Annual Conference give expression to their individual views and the Indian Economic Association as such does not pass any resolution on economic affairs. The 64th Annual Conference of the Association is understood to have discussed the following subjects: (i) Political economy of under-development, (ii) Energy crisis in India, and (iii) Transfer of technology between the developed and the developing countries.

The Government follows a pragmatic approach in devising control mechanism for pricing and distribution policies, taking into account the overall requirements of the economy, and keeping in view the interests of the producers and the consumers. Formulation of such policies is a continuous process. The policies and programmes of the Government for promoting the interests of the weaker and the poorer sections of the society have been stated in the Sixth Five Year Plan and the budget documents from time to time.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: (a) The hon. Minister has given an elaborate answer. The Economic Association, a non-official organisation, had held its annual Conference. Has the Economic Association given any memorandum to the Government?

If the Association had given any memorandum to the Government and if the Government is seized of it, may I know whether mention is made therein about the economy of under-developed countries and the energy crisis in India and about the transfer of technology between the developed and the developing countries?

What are the specific and categorical suggestions that the Economic Association has given to the Government? And if any suggestions have been offered, what is the future action envisaged in our Budget to implement those suggestions?

(b) As regards the distribution system, the Government is taking all possible steps to protect the weaker sections from exploitation. But now in the distribution system throughout the country, 80 per cent of the retail shops is in the hands of the private retailers. I would like to know whether the Government would reconsider the position and come to the point of 1975-76 and entrust all this distribution system through public sector undertakings like cooperatives, panchayats and panchayat samitis and bring down the prices and see that the essential commodities are distributed throughout the country in a proper manner so that the weaker sections would be protected.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: As for the first part of the hon. Member's question whether the Economic Association has submitted any memorandum or action plan to the Government, my answer is 'No'.

This is a non-official organisation and it was the 64th meeting and in fact academicians and economists from various walks of life take part in it; sometimes government officials also take part in the discussions and they exchange views. Formally they do not pass any resolution. As it is a non-official organisation, we wanted to ascertain the fact from Dr. Brahma-nanda who is the Editor of the Journal. He informed us that they did not pass any formal resolution or any memorandum as such and the subjects they discussed, I have already mentioned in the statement which I have laid on the Table of the House. As the hon. Member will appreciate from the subjects which were discussed in the conference, those are all of topical interest.

In regard to the second part of the hon. Member's question about the improvement of the distribution system, this is an accepted policy. But I am afraid I cannot agree with him—it is not that I do not agree with the principle—but perhaps we do not have the capabilities to bring the entire distribution system within the public control. But gradually we are increasing it. As the hon. Members would know, even the number of Fair Price Shops has increased substantially. I think it is more than 2,00,000 now...

PROF. N. G. RANGA: Not enough.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Obviously, when the total number of villages is more than 6,00,000 2,00,000 or even 3,00,000 are not adequate. At the same time, it will have to be kept in mind that even our retail outlets, though they are in the private sector, are fairly efficient and the cost in the retail outlet, if we make a comparison with the various other public sector agencies, is not much. But this is the objective which we have accepted and in most of the States, the public distribution system is far, far better compared to others. Our objective is to improve the functioning of the public distribution system and bring more and more commodities within the distribution net through the public sector organisations.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: The question was: whether the system of 1975-76 would be adopted and 80 per cent of the retail outlets will be under Panchayat Samitis and co-operatives sector, and why the Government is not sticking to the broad principles so that the distribution of essential commodities is done in a proper manner?

About the energy crisis, the hon. Minister has expressed that academicians and technocrats from all spheres of life had assembled. What are their concrete suggestions to meet the energy crisis in the country and to

achieve fullest capacity utilisation of the plants already installed? Have they given any suggestions? Again 1975-76 can be the base year.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: As I mentioned in reply to the earlier question, there is always a gap between aspirations and the actual achievement. Even if we want to bring the entire distribution system within the public distribution network, it may not be physically possible for us. The hon. Member is aware that sometime ago we made some experiment with one important commodity when the wholesale trade in wheat was taken over, but the experiment was not successful. But this is an exercise which we are making and we are trying to improve. This much I can tell.

In regard to the second point as to the recommendations of the Economic Association's Annual Conference with regard to the energy crisis, I am afraid we have not received the details so far from them. If the hon. Member is interested, we can ask them and we can examine their suggestions.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: I would like to ask the Finance Minister one question. In view of the fact that there will be a huge deficit financing and in view of the fact that there will be public and private investment in the Sixth Plan, there is every possibility that the prices of essential commodities will go up. And if you totally depend on the magic of market operations, you cannot control the prices. You will remember that there was a bumper crop in Bengal in 1943. But, still, famine took place because of these speculators and others and, as a result, fifty lakhs of people died. The question is this. In a country like ours where there is operation of black money and speculation, without the public distribution system, how can

you solve the problems of the weaker sections of the society? You have abolished the food zones. Why is it that you gave up the wholesale trade? All the economists agreed on this. They had the good of the people in their hearts and hence they were for the public distribution system. Why do you say that it is not possible here? In many countries this system is working. You are going to work this out. As the hon. Member has suggested, through the panchayats and others, you can ensure this and take the people from the exploitation by the business sharks. You have not given the call. Already where the public distribution system is working, it still suffers.

MR. SPEAKER: You put your question.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: I ask him a question. There are no difficulties. What is needed is political will. My question is: are you going to strengthen that system or by lame excuse you are not going to do that?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: So far as the question part of the hon. Member is concerned, I say 'Yes, we want to strengthen the public distribution system'. So far as the observation part of the hon. Member is concerned, I do agree with him that one of the important mechanisms through which we can have effect on the prices is by strengthening the public distribution system.

If you permit me, I may say that the only point which the hon. Member raised was about the 1943 famine. I think both you and myself were not mature enough to have the total impact of the famine. I think I was seven or eight years old then. The same is the case with you. Therefore, let us not talk about 1943 famine.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: 'Bedai Pashyati Brahmanas'. You can know from books.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Regarding the public distribution system, the Minister stated two things. Firstly, on principle, the Government agrees to strengthen it, secondly, he has also admitted the inadequacies of the shops that have been opened till now. The real thing is that today, the public distribution system is mostly working as a fire fighting system. Wherever there are scarcities, droughts or natural calamities in some areas, mainly in the rural areas, these shops function. Will the Minister, keeping in view the economic situation in our country where a large number of people or more than fifty per cent of our people live below poverty line, agree that the public distribution system should be accepted as part of our economic system for a long time to come?

Secondly, Sir, less than 33 per cent of the people in the villages are being supplied with the necessary essential goods by the public distribution system. Has the Government thought of having a timebound programme so as to cover the entire population, at least the needy sections of the population, through the public distribution system? Has the Government any scheme for this?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, so far as the suggestion of the hon. Member is concerned, I do agree that it should not be a merely temporary, ad hoc, fire-fighting machinery. It should be made as an inbuilt permanent arrangement in our economic system itself. When we talk of strengthening this system, we keep the permanent feature of the system in mind. There is no question of having merely the ad hoc arrangements without their being strengthened. For a very short period, when I was in charge of the Department of Civil Supplies, I had the opportunity of having a meeting with the respective State Ministers in charge of Civil Supplies. They all wanted to cover a much larger number of commodities. Such suggestions were accepted in principle. We

would like to expand the area also so as to include fifteen or sixteen commodities as suggested. I do feel that in course of time, we shall have to extend the areas with a larger coverage over the other commodities.

Joint venture medium price hotels for balanced growth of tourism

280. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have formulated a scheme for constructing joint-venture medium price hotels at important centres to bring about balanced growth of tourism in all States and Union territories;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) allocation of funds for this purpose—State-wise and Union territory-wise figures?

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

(b) The details of the Joint Venture Scheme at Annexure 'A' are laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) The 6th Five Year Plan of the India Tourism Development Corporation includes a total provision of Rs. 530 lakhs for these joint ventures. However, as implementation of these schemes depends on the signing of agreement with the State Governments/State Tourism Development Corporations/Union Territories, satisfactory feasibility study and availability of resources, no allocation State-wise or Union Territory-wise has been made.

Statement

Statement to be laid on the Table of Lok Sabha in connection with part (b) of Starred Question No. 280 due for answer on 12-3-82 in Lok Sabha.

Note on Joint Venture Scheme of I.T.D.C.

ITDC has evolved a scheme for undertaking joint venture tourism projects by forming a new company in each State with nearly equal equity participation. Such companies can approach the Central and State financial institutions for loan assistance. The main objectives sought to be achieved are:

—to relieve the direct strain on budgetary resources of the Centre and the States;

—to bring about a wider dispersal of benefits of tourism;

—to promote domestic tourism and open new areas;

—have a closer coordination between the Centre and the States with a view to eliminate duplication of efforts; and

—to disseminate ITDC expertise;

The hotels/projects to be set up under this scheme will be planned, designed, managed and marketed by ITDC on standard commercial terms to be mutually agreed upon.

Pattern for collaboration

For joint venture projects with the States, the following pattern of Collaboration is envisaged:

1. ITDC and State Govt./S.T.D.C. will set up a new company with equity participation in the ratio of 51 : 49 respectively.

2. ITDC shall be the Promoter and the State Govt./S.T.D.C. shall be the Copromoter.

3. The equity debt ratio of the company will generally be in the ratio of 1 : 1.5.

4. The Board of Directors of the Company shall consist of equal number of members nominated by the Promoter and the Co-promoter.

5. The Chairman of the company shall be the nominee of the Promoter.

6. The Managing Director of the company shall be the nominee of the Co-promoter.

7. So long the Promoter holds equity shares, the management of the hotel shall vest with the Promoter.

Services by ITDC

(a) During Construction

During construction period of the hotel, ITDC would render its technical services in planning, designing, construction, furnishing and equipping the hotel to the international standard and also it would coordinate the services of architects/specialists/consultants. To meet the cost of these services the fee payable by the proposed company to ITDC would be:

(a) 2½ per cent of the project cost excluding the cost of land; plus

(b) cost of site establishment; and

(c) cost of travelling, boarding and lodging and local transport expenses including cost of journey by air incurred solely in connection with the project.

Fees for architects/specialists/consultants for the project will be separate and borne by the proposed company

(b) During Operation

So long as the ITDC holds equity share in the proposed company, the said hotel would be managed by the ITDC. Towards expenses and incentive fee for services rendered by ITDC, the following amounts are payable by the proposed company to ITDC, from the date of operation of the said hotel:—

(a) a lumpsum amount of Rs. 25,000/- per annum to meet the

head office expenses for guidance and supervision;

(b) 3 per cent of Gross Operating Income (turnover) in a financial year for meeting the expenditure for providing group advertising, marketing, sales promotion and public relations;

(c) 8 per cent of Gross Operating Profit after interest but before depreciation as managerial remuneration from third to fifth year and 10 per cent from sixth year onwards;

(d) all travelling, telephone and other out of pocket expenses incurred by ITDC in connection with the business of the project.

श्री चित्त महटा : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि 530 लाख रु० किस बेसिस पर अलाट किया गया ? दूसरे राज्यों के साथ इस के बारे में कोई बातचीत की गई है कि नहीं ? स्टेटवाइज किस बेसिस पर अलाटमेंट करेंगे ?

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN:
Sir, I have already stated that no allocation is made State-wise. It all depends on which State or Union territory is keep or anxious for a joint venture with the ITDC but ITDC is willing to set-up joint ventures with most of the States. Six joint ventures have been agreed to and the concerned States are: Assam, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Bihar. The other States and Union territories which have shown interest are: Goa, Pondicherry, Delhi, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, etc.

श्री चित्त महटा : पश्चिम बंगाल के दार्जिलिंग में इस तरह का होटल सरकार बनाने जा रही है कि नहीं ? क्योंकि प्रश्न के उत्तर में नहीं दिया पश्चिम बंगाल का नाम । और कलकत्ता में बनायेंगे ।

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN:

The suggestion has also been made to the West Bengal Government but their response is still awaited.

Accumulated stocks of Opium

282. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India, the largest producer of opium, is legally entitled to get international assistance for reducing its accumulated stocks due to over supply in the world market; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the Indian delegation's efforts in this regard at the recently held Seventh UN Special Session on Narcotic Drugs in Vienna and the outcome thereof?

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

Statement

(a) and (b). India is not legally entitled to get international assistance for reducing its accumulated stocks of opium. However, under the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs 1961 continuous international cooperation is envisaged in bringing about balance between the world demand and supply of opiates for medical and scientific requirements. The Indian delegations to the last four annual Sessions of the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs have been focussing the attention of the Commission to the serious problem of world over supply of opiates leading to steep fall in prices, decline in our exports and accumulation of large stocks of opium. Consequently appropriate resolutions appealing to the Governments of all importing countries to support the traditional supplier countries such as India and Turkey and urging the major producing countries that have recently set up additional capacities

for export to restrict their production programmes to meet mainly their domestic requirements have been passed by the Commission on Narcotics Drugs and the United Nations Economic and Social Council. As part of the United Nations Five Year Programme of Action, it has, *inter alia* been decided to set up an Expert Group to explore the feasibility of creation of an international buffer stock of opiate raw materials or transfer of these stocks to the manufacturers stocks or to the special stock in the consuming countries.

Indian delegation to the Seventh Special Session of the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs held at Vienna from 2nd to 8th February, 1982 have after considerable effort been successful in getting a resolution adopted, urging the Governments of concerned countries to take effective steps to implement the resolutions already passed by the Economic and Social Council to achieve a worldwide balance between demand and supply of opiates. The resolution also appeals to the Governments which have not cultivated *Papaver bracteatum* (an alternate raw material) to consider the possibility of refraining from embarking on the commercial cultivation of *Papaver bracteatum*. It has also been decided to constitute a Task Force to, *inter alia*, review, monitor and co-ordinate the implementation of the international Control Strategy and programme of action. It is hoped that these measures will help India to increase exports of opium and reduce its accumulated stocks.

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Sir, it has been stated that India is not legally entitled for international assistance. It has also been stated that the traditional suppliers, viz., India and Turkey are entitled for some sort of assistance by urging the major producing countries that have recently set up additional capacities for export to restrict their production programmes to meet mainly their domestic requirements. Resolutions to this effect have been passed by the

Commission on Narcotics Drugs and the United Nations Economic and Social Council. I would like to know what action has been taken towards that direction.

It is further mentioned in the answer: To explore the feasibility of creation of an international buffer stock of opiate raw materials or transfer of these stocks to the manufacturers stocks or to the special stock in the consuming countries. I would like to know, what action has been taken to this effect?

SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA: Sir, as has been mentioned in the original reply the Indian Delegation to the four annual sessions of the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs have been focussing the attention of the Commission to the serious problems of world-over supply of opiates leading to steep fall in prices, decline in our exports and accumulation of large stocks of opium. Due to the regular pressure and voice raised by the Indian delegations a resolution was recently adopted and it has appealed to the governments of all importing countries to support the traditional supplier countries, that is, India and Turkey and urged the governments of major producing countries that have recently set-up additional capacities for exports to restrict their production programmes to meet mainly their domestic requirements. These recommendations have also been adopted as part of a long-term strategy for drug abuse control in the Strategy document adopted by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and United Nations General Assembly in 1981.

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: He mentioned about the Resolution. The Resolution has been sent to 14 countries, no doubt. But what is the action taken? That has not been mentioned by him. Further, Sir, in Part (b) it has been mentioned that 'It is hoped that the measures will help India to increase exports of opium and reduce

its accumulated stocks'. When will it happen?

SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA: The results of the Resolution and the efforts of the Indian Delegation are bearing fruit. Regarding the stocks which the country has at present, there are many offers from other countries for purchasing of these opium stocks. As you know, during the last year viz. 1980-81, we have not been in a position to export much. But now the position has improved. The country has received further orders. We are increasing the quantities of exports to foreign countries.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Profit/Loss of IA

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

(a) whether Indian Airlines has made a profit or has incurred a loss during the first nine months beginning from April, 1981;

(b) the amount of profit or loss; and

(c) the factors that contributed to the increased profit/loss during the period as against the corresponding period of the previous year?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A.P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). Indian Airlines has made an estimated profit of Rs. 4.58 crores during the first nine months of the financial year 1981-82.

(c) The following factors contributed to the estimated profit of Rs. 4.58 crores during the first nine months of 1981-82 as against the loss of Rs. 6.05 crores in the corresponding period of the year 1980-81:

(i) During this period the total number of passengers increased by 15 per cent.

(ii) the total expenditure did not increase in the same proportion as that of revenue.

Plan to Increase Jute Storage Capacity

*270. SHRI AJIT BAG:

SHRI NIREN GHOSH:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Jute Corporation of India has any plan to increase its storage capacity of jute; and

(b) if so, the details of the said plan?

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

(b) The Plan is to induce private institutions/organisations to build a chain of godowns of about 25000 bales of jute each under ARDC Scheme of refinancing facilities at softer terms, in line with similar scheme prevailing with FCI. The total capacity creation under the Scheme will be limited to six lakh bales of jute. No capital investment by the Jute Corporation of India would be involved; and Jute Corporation of India's financial commitment would be restricted only to rental liability for the guaranteed occupancy period of the godowns.

अभ्रक सलाहकार समिति की बैठक

*271. श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मंत्रालय ने अभ्रक सलाहकार समिति की बैठक 29 सितम्बर, 1981 को बुलाई थी;

(ख) उस का क्या परिणाम रहा ; और

(ग) उस पर सरकार द्वारा अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिवराज बी० पराटिल) : (क) अभ्रक सलाहकार समिति की बैठक 30 सितम्बर, 1981 को हुई ।

(ख) और (ग). सदस्यों द्वारा विचार गये गये कुछ प्रमुख मुद्दे इस से सम्बन्धित थे : मिटको का कार्य-निष्पादन, मिटको की मार्फत संसाधित अभ्रक के निर्यात का सारणीकर निम्न ग्रेडों के अभ्रक के निर्यात को शेयरिंग फार्मुला से पृथक करना, अभ्रक आधारित उद्योगों की स्थापना, संसाधित फ्रेब्रिकेटिड अभ्रक की परिभाषाओं में स्पष्टता तथा खनन क्षेत्र में अनुभव की गई कुछ समस्याएं इन की विधिवत जांच की गयी और उचित कार्यवाही आरम्भ की गई है । मिटको के कार्य-निष्पादन की बराबर समीक्षा की जाती रहती है, अभ्रक आधारित उद्योगों की स्थापना को ध्यानपूर्वक मानीटर किया जा रहा है, परिभाषा सम्बन्धी परिवर्तन कर दिये गये हैं तथा इस सम्बन्ध में कठिणों को दूर कर दिया गया है । वर्तमान सारणीकरण नीति के प्रचालन पर निगरानी रखी जा रही है । खनन क्षेत्र से सम्बन्धित सुझावों पर खान विभाग में विचार किया जा रहा है ।

Another Flight from Vizag to Hyderabad

*272. SHRI S.R.A.S. APPALANALDU: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the average daily waiting list for passengers from Vizag to Hyderabad;

(b) whether Government are considering any proposals to provide

another flight to meet the demand from Vizag to Hyderabad;

(c) whether Government are considering a proposal to land Boeings at Vizag airport, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government are also considering to provide night landing facilities at Vizag airport?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A.P. SHARMA): (a) The average wait listed passengers from Vizag to Hyderabad is approx. 8/10 passengers per day.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) In its Winter Schedule 1982-83 Indian Airlines has plans to introduce a thrice weekly B-737 service on Calcutta/ Vishakhapatnam/Hyderabad route subject to Vishakhapatnam airfield being made suitable for jet operations.

(d) No, Sir.

A.I. Penalised for carrying Afghan passengers without visa to U.S.A.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Air India has been penalised for carrying Afghan passengers without visa to the USA;

(b) if so, the amount of fine imposed; and

(c) the reasons for carrying these passengers?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A.P. SHARMA): (a) to (c). Air India carried Mrs. R. Hanifi, an Afghan National and her two children from Delhi to New York. Since the passenger did not hold Visa for entry into

USA, Air India has been held responsible and fined \$3000/-.

These passengers were carried due to lapse of the Delhi booking office, and the check-in counter at Palam, in not ensuring that the passengers had valid Visas for USA.

Pre-Budget Discussion with Executives of Nationalised Banks

*281. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY:

SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he had a pre-budget discussion with Executives of Nationalised banks;

(b) whether he urged upon them to bring discipline among the rank and file and reduce substantially the overtime allowance;

(c) whether he has also assured that the executives will be given government assistance to implement the above objectives;

(d) if so, whether the Bank executives have drawn up a working plan for this purpose; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(d) and (e). The Management of Public Sector Banks are devising measures to bring about discipline at various levels, improve productivity and efficiency and provide better customer service. The banks are also taking measures to ensure that payment of overtime allowance to the employees is reduced substantially by eliminating unethical practices.

and regulating payment in accordance with the workload related norms.

News-item Captioned 'IA introduces Toilet Class'

*283. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA:

SHRI R. L. BHATIA:

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

(a) whether he has seen the news in the "Hindustan Times" dated 18 February, 1982 under the heading "IA introduces toilet class" where it is mentioned that on the preceding Thursday IC 410 Boeing (Calcutta-Ranchi-Patna-Lucknow) accommodated some 15 standees which were adjusted in cockpit, gallery, cabin and toilet; and

(b) the circumstances in which it happened and who is responsible for this incident and what action has been taken against the persons concerned?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir. In one of its flights Indian Airlines had carried 7 passengers in excess over sector Ranchi/Patna on B-737 operating flight IC-410 Calcutta/Ranchi/Patna/Lucknow/Delhi on 11-2-1982. Two of the passengers were accommodated in the cockpit. Five other passengers were accommodated in the cabin.

(b) The preliminary investigations made into this incident reveal that the flight was inadvertently overbooked ex-Ranchi due to an error by Traffic Assistant at Ranchi City Booking Office.

Disciplinary proceedings have been initiated by Indian Airlines against the erring staff. Director General of Civil Aviation has also initiated proceeding under rule 77(c) of aircraft Rules, 1937. On receipt of the report necessary action will be taken.

कंट्रोल के कपड़े की खरीद

*284. श्री मूलचन्द्र डागा : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1981-82 में कंट्रोल का कपड़ा 31 दिसम्बर, 1976 को प्रचलित मूल्यों पर खरीदा गया था और यदि हां, तो कितना कपड़ा खरीदा गया तथा किस ढंग से वितरित किया गया;

(ख) इस योजना के अन्तर्गत कौनसी मिलों से और कौनसी ऐजेंसियों के माध्यम से यह कपड़ा खरीदा गया और सरकार ने राज सहायता के रूप में कितनी धनराशि दी; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इस योजना को जारी रखने का है और यदि नहीं तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री

(श्री शिव राज बी० पाटिल) :

(क) से (ग) : कंट्रोल के कपड़े की योजना वर्ष 1964 से चालू है और अभी भी चल रही है। उपभोक्ताओं के लिए कंट्रोल के कपड़े को जिन किमतों पर उपलब्ध कराया जाना था, वे सरकार द्वारा 1974 में निर्धारित की गई थीं और 1976 में उत्पादन शुल्क में परिवर्तन के कारण कुछ संशोधन सहित वे 30 जून, 1981 तक लागू रहीं। जून, 1981 को समाप्त होने वाली प्रथम तिमाही में चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में इन्हीं कीमतों पर कंट्रोल का कपड़ा सप्लाई किया गया। यह कपड़ा राष्ट्रीय सहकारी उपभोक्ता संघ (एन. सी. सी. एफ.) को सप्लाई किया गया जो कि राज्य सरकारों द्वारा नामित राज्य स्तरीय अधिकारियों की मार्फत 31-

भोक्ताओं में उसके वितरण को समन्वित करने के लिए उत्तरदायी है ।

55 मिलों ने (जिनकी सूची अनुबंध "क" पर दी गयी है) जो सभी राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम (एन. टी. सी.) के स्वामित्व में है, चालू वित्तीय वर्ष की पहली तिमाही के दौरान वितरण के लिए लगभग 119 मिलियन वर्ग मीटर कपड़े की सप्लाई की । दिसम्बर, 1981 तक लगभग 216 मिलियन वर्ग मीटर की कुल सप्लाई की गई जिसमें जून, 1981 तक निर्धारित कीमतों पर कपड़ा और जुलाई, 1981 से एन. टी. सी. द्वारा निर्धारित कीमतों पर सप्लाई किया गया कपड़ा शामिल है । चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान कन्ट्रोल के कपड़े की योजना के अन्तर्गत उपदान के भुगतान के लिए कुल 125 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

सरकार वर्तमान योजना में कोई परिवर्तन करने के बारे में विचार नहीं कर रही है ।

वितरण

1. अयोध्या टैक्सटाइल मिल्स, दिल्ली ।
2. महालक्ष्मी मिल्स, ब्यावर ।
3. एडवर्ड मिल्स, ब्यावर ।
4. सैन्ट्रल काटन मिल्स, हावड़ा ।
5. बंगाल फाइन् स्पिनिंग एंड -वीविंग मिल्स ।
6. बंगाल लक्ष्मी काटन मिल्स, सिरामपुर ।
7. श्री महालक्ष्मी मिल्स, पाल्टा ।
8. रामपुरिया काटन मिल्स, सिरामपुर ।
9. बंगारसी काटन मिल्स, सोदेपुर ।
10. गया काटन एंड जूट मिल्स, गया ।
11. श्री भारती मिल्स, मूदालिआरपर ।
12. श्री शारदा मिल्स पो० बो० नं० 4601, कोयम्बटूर ।
13. राजकोट स्पिनिंग एंड वीविंग मिल्स, राजकोट ।
14. महालक्ष्मी मिल्स, भावनगर ।
15. पतलद टैक्सटाइल मिल्स, पैटलाड ।
16. अहमदाबाद जूपिटर टैक्सटाइल मिल्स, अहमदाबाद ।
17. राजनगर स्पिनिंग, वीविंग एंड मैनुफैक्चरिंग मिल्स, अहमदाबाद ।
18. विरामगाम टैक्सटाइल मिल्स, विरामगाम ।
19. न्यू भोपाल टैक्सटाइल मिल्स, चांद बार, भोपाल ।
20. हीरा मिल्स, उज्जैन ।
21. स्वदेशी काटन एंड फ्लोर मिल्स, इन्दौर ।
22. बरहानपुर तापती मिल्स, बरहानपुर ।
23. इन्दौर माल्वा यूनाइटेड मिल्स, इन्दौर ।
24. कल्याण मल मिल्स, सिलनाथ कैम्प ।
25. मोडल मिल्स नागपुर, नागपुर ।
26. आर. एस. आर. गोपाल दास मोहता स्पिनिंग एंड वीविंग मिल्स, अकोला ।
27. इन्डिया यूनाइटेड मिल्स नं० 1, बम्बई ।
28. इन्डिया यूनाइटेड मिल्स नं० 2 तथा 3, बम्बई ।
29. इन्डिया यूनाइटेड मिल्स नं० 4, बम्बई ।
30. इन्डिया यूनाइटेड मिल्स नं० 5, बम्बई ।
31. औरंगाबाद टैक्सटाइल मिल्स, औरंगाबाद ।

32. दिग्विजय टैक्सटाइल मिल्स लालगाव, बम्बई ।
33. ज्यूपिटर टैक्सटाइल मिल्स, बम्बई ।
34. अपोलो टैक्सटाइल मिल्स, बम्बई ।
35. न्यू हिन्द टैक्सटाइल मिल्स, बम्बई ।
36. भारत टैक्सटाइल मिल्स, बम्बई ।
37. नन्देद टैक्सटाइल मिल्स, बम्बई ।
38. मुम्बई टैक्सटाइल मिल्स, बम्बई ।
39. चालीसगांव टैक्सटाइल मिल्स, बम्बई ।
40. धुले टैक्सटाइल मिल्स, धुले ।
41. आजम जाही मिल्स, वारंगल ।
42. मिनर्वा मिल्स, बंगलौर ।
43. मैसूर स्पिनिंग एंड मैन्यूफैक्चरिंग मिल्स, बंगलौर ।
44. महबूब शाही गुलबर्ग मिल्स, गुलबर्ग ।
45. म्यूर मिल्स, कानपुर ।
46. न्यू विक्टोरिया मिल्स, कानपुर ।
47. लार्ड कृष्ण टैक्सटाइल मिल्स, सहारनपुर ।
48. एथरटन वेस्ट मिल्स, कानपुर ।
49. लक्ष्मी रत्न काटन मिल्स, कानपुर ।
50. स्वदेशी काटन मिल्स, कानपुर ।
51. बंगाल नागपुर काटन मिल्स, राजनंदगाव ।
52. विदर्भा मिल्स, इलिकपुर ।
53. आर. बी. बन्सी लाल अश्वीराम स्पिनिंग एंड वीविंग मिल्स, हिंगनघाट ।
54. सावतराम रामप्रसाद मिल्स, अकोला ।
55. मनिन्द्रा मिल्स, कासिमबजार ।

Banning import of all types of coconut products

*285. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of coconut products of all types imported during the last year till date;

(b) whether Government have received representations requesting for banning of imports of all types of coconut products; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Commodity-wise import statistics have not yet been compiled beyond October, 1980.

(b) and (c). Suggestion has been received for banning import of Copra and Coconut oil. This is being examined in connection with the formulation of import policy for 1982-83.

Difficulties of Indian Tourists at Kovalam

*286. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the difficulties faced by the Indian tourists at Kovalam as there are no medium type hotels for their stay;

(b) if so, whether Government of India propose to give directions to the India Tourism Development Corporation authorities for the construction of Janata Cottages as a part of the third stage expansion of the Kovalam Asok Beach Resort; and

(c) if so, when and how and in what manner it will be done, with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) No complaints have been received by Government in respect of difficulties faced by the Indian tourists at Kovalam in the absence of medium type hotels for their stay.

(b) India Tourism Development Corporation has no programme for further expansion of Kovalam Project during the Sixth Plan.

(c) Does not arise.

Import of Raw Silk

*287. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and value of raw silk imported during the last two years;

(b) the names of the countries from which imported; and

(c) the crash programme, if any, Government propose to introduce to increase production of silk and reduce imports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). Under the current Import Policy, import of raw silk is banned. However, in exceptional circumstances, raw silk can be imported on merit through the agency of the Central Silk Board. During 1980 and 1981, no raw silk was imported. During 1982, arrangements have been made for import of 250 M.T. of raw silk from China through the agency of the Central Silk Board and the value of this imported silk will be about Rs. 5 crores. Out of the above quantity, 90 M.T. of raw silk has already arrived.

In addition, import of raw silk is also allowed against exports under both replenishment scheme (REP) and advance licensing scheme (Appendix 19). Under REP Scheme, raw silk to the extent of 20% f.o.b. value,

with face value restriction of 50% can be imported against natural silk exports. Under advance licensing scheme, raw silk can be imported to the extent of 1.33 Kg. (duty-free upto 1.25 Kg.) against exports of 1 Kg. of mulberry silk fabrics.

(c) To increase production of raw silk within the country from its present level of about 5,000 M.T. to 9,000 M.T. by the end of the Sixth Plan Period, Government is implementing various sericulture development programmes. A World Bank-aided sericulture Project, with outlay of about Rs. 80 crores, has been launched in Karnataka. In other Sericulture States also, various schemes are being implemented during the Sixth Plan for increasing the total raw silk production in the country. An Indo-Swiss Tasar Project, with outlay of Rs. 10.5 crores, is also currently being implemented in the States of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Maharashtra Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal and U.P.

Payment of Excise Duty by I.T.C. on Cigarettes

3007. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the I.T.C. pays Excise Duty on cigarettes to Government of India as per the decision of the Supreme Court (Government of India Vs. The Voltas Ltd.);

(b) whether this evasion of Excise duty by the ITC amounts to about Rs. 150 crores per annum;

(c) what is Government's reaction to this evasion; and

(d) whether it is proposed to appoint a high level commission to go into it; if so, details thereabout, if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) The decision of the Supreme Court in the

case of M/s. Voltas Limited relates to old Section 4 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944. New Section 4 of the said Act came into force on 1-10-1975. M/s. I.T.C. Limited are required to pay central excise duty on the basis of the value determined under new Section 4 with effect from 1-10-1975.

However, M/s. I.T.C. Limited filed writ petitions in the various High Courts claiming deduction of post-manufacturing expenses from their sale price for arriving at the assessable value under new Section 4. They are paying central excise duty on the value excluding post-manufacturing expenses as per decision/stay order of the High Courts. The Government have filed appeals against adverse judgements of the High Courts in the Supreme Court. Appeals in the Supreme Court and some writ petitions in the High Courts are still pending.

(b) The assessments are being made provisionally on the basis of the assessable value excluding the post-manufacturing expenses in view of the Court's orders. There is, therefore, no evasion of excise duty.

(c) In view of (b) above, does not arise.

(d) There is no proposal to appoint a high level Commission as the dispute about exclusion of post-manufacturing expenses from the sale price for determining the assessable value under new Section 4 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944, is pending decision in the Courts.

**विनोद तथा विमल टैक्सटाइल मिल
लिमिटेड पर बकाया ऋण**

3008. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि तीन वर्ष से बन्द पड़ी विनोद तथा विमल टैक्सटाइल मिल, उज्जैन (मध्य प्रदेश) पर 19 करोड़

रुपये का ऋण बकाया है और मिल मालिकों ने राज्य सरकार और विभिन्न वित्तीय संस्थानों से और ऋण मांगा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो मिल ने विभिन्न राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों और राज्य के वित्त निगम से कितनी धनराशि मांगी है और इस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) और (ख). 30-9-1981 की स्थिति के अनुसार विनोद मिल्स कम्पनी लि०, उज्जैन की विनोद मिल्स तथा विमल मिल्स की ओर बैंकों और वित्तीय संस्थाओं के बकाया अग्रिम 552.74 लाख रुपये के थे। 564 लाख रुपये की अनुमानित लागत पर मिल को पुनः शुरू करने और आधुनिकीकरण कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन के लिए कम्पनी ने संस्थाओं/बैंकों से सहायता की मांग की थी। बैंकों और वित्तीय संस्थाओं ने 564 लाख रुपये की इस राशि की स्वीकृति नहीं प्रदान की क्योंकि कम्पनी की भारी देयताओं, संचित हानियों और भारी ब्याज के बोझ को देखते हुए इस प्रस्ताव को अर्थक्षम नहीं पाया गया था।

Financing of Hotel Project at Raisina Road by Pure Drinks

3009. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) has IDBI or IFC or LIC or any other Government financial institution agreed to finance the hotel project at Raisina Road by Pure Drinks;

(b) what is Government's experience with Mohan Machineries Ltd. (a Pure Drinks affiliate) regarding loan repayment and interest overdue; and

(c) how many times have the loans been rescheduled to Mohan Machineries?

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

The public financial institutions, namely, the Industrial Development Bank of India, the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India and the Life Insurance Corporation of India have not yet received any application for financial assistance for a hotel project at Raisina Road by Pure Drinks. The Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI) has recently received informal enquiries regarding financial assistance for a hotel project from Pure Drinks. As and when a formal application is made by the promoters, further action in accordance with the existing policy will be taken by the IFCI to consider the application.

(b) and (c). Mohan Machine Ltd. (MML) had suffered cash losses arising from unexpected drop in demand for the product during its initial years of operation and hence defaulted in the repayment of principal and payment of interest. Subsequently, rescheduling of payment of dues became necessary. Principal repayment was rescheduled i.e. in March,

1979 and January, 1981. As against the original schedule for repayment of loan between June, 1978 to December, 1984, revised schedule for repayment in December, 1981 to June, 1988. The company's recent performance is reported to have shown considerable improvement, with net profit during 1980-81. The institutions do not apprehend that the dues outstanding to them would not be repaid by the Company.

Contracts for Imports and Exports of Cotton

3010. SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the existing contracts of imports and exports of cotton by the Cotton Corporation of India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): The details of existing contracts for export of cotton by the Cotton Corporation of India in which shipments are yet to take place are as under:

(Quantity in bales of 170 Kgs. each)

Contract No. and date	Variety	Contracted quantity	Quantity shipped	Quantity yet to be shipped
384, dated 4-9-81	AP Varalaxmi 80/81 Crop	5,000	3,277	1,723
388, dated 22-10-81	S. 480/81 Crop	35,145	..	35,145
391, dated 8-1-82	S. 481/82 Crop	300	100	200
392, dated 19-2-82	Suvin 80/81 Crop	1,100	..	1,100
389 and 390 dated 10-11-81	A-51/9 H-4 S-4 } 80/81 Crop	800 1,750 150	2,596	104
Total		44,245	5,973	38,272

2. No contract is pending for import of cotton from abroad by the Cotton Corporation of India.

Production, Import and Consumption of Rubber

3011. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the domestic production of rubber for the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the import of natural rubber every year to meet the requirements;

(c) the consumption of rubber in the country during the last three years, year-wise; and

(d) the figures in regard to production and consumption of synthetic rubber during the last three years, year-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (c). The figures of production, consumption and import of natural rubber during the last three years are given below:

(in tonnes)

Year	Production	Consumption	Import
1978-79	1,35,297	1,64,524	25,850
1979-80	1,48,470	1,65,245	21,100
1980-81	1,53,100	1,73,630	9,250
(April-November, 1981)	99,595	1,19,710	28,150

(d) The figures of production and consumption of synthetic rubber during the last three years are as under:

(in tonnes)

Year	Production	Consumption
1978-79	28,054	37,600
1979-80	29,524	40,588
1980-81	25,293	45,200
(April-November, 1981)	18,679	29,635

Branches of United India Insurance Company

3012. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASHAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many branches the United India Insurance Company has in Southern region;

(b) how many branches are working at a profit and how many working at loss; and

(c) in which line of business, e.g. fire insurance, car insurance, etc. there is profit and in which line of business there is loss?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) In the Southern Region consisting of Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Pondicherry, United India Insurance Co. Ltd. had 87 branches as on 31-12-1981.

(b) and (c). In the general insurance industry, it is not customary or practical to assess the profitability in the working of each branch. In general however fire insurance business has been found to be more profitable than motor insurance business.

Proposal of N.T.C. to increase Co-operative Mill Price of Cheap Cloth

3013. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Textile Corporation has sought permission from the Union Government to increase the co-operative mills price of cheap cloth by 15 per cent due to the sharp rise in cotton price; and

(b) if so, whether Government have accepted the proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). Re-

quests had been received from the National Textile Corporation and other sources to increase the ceiling prices of cheap cloth under the voluntary Cheap Cloth Scheme. The ceiling price has been increased from Rs. 6.36 per metre to Rs. 7.31 per metre.

Fleet strength of I.A.

3014. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the present fleet strength (aircraft-wise) of the Indian Air lines as compared to 1980;

	March 1980	March 1982
Airbus A300B4		6 8
Boing -737		13 21 (including two on lease to IAF)
HS-748		15 12
F-27		8 8 (including one on lease to Vayudoot)
Caravelle	2	

(b) Three Air Buses and eight B-737s were inducted in Indian Airlines fleet during the last three years i.e. from March, 1979 to March, 1982.

(c) Two Airbuses and four B-737s are likely to be added to Indian Airlines fleet upto 1983. The delivery schedule is given below:

Airbus A300B4 .	May, 1982
Boing-737s .	*Aug./Sept., 1982

* As per agreement Boeing aircraft were scheduled to be delivered in Sept./Oct., 1982, but later on the delivery dates were advanced.

(d) The available Seat Kilometre for 1981-82 is estimated at 7161.731 million as compared to Available Seat Kilometres of 5720.329 million during 1979-80.

(b) the number of Air Buses and Boeing 737s inducted during the last three years;

(c) how many more such aircraft are likely to be added to the fleet in 1982 and 1983; and

(d) what is the present passenger capacity as compared to the same in March, 1980?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) The present fleet strength of Indian Airlines (aircraft-wise) as compared to 1980 is given below:

Free Trade with Developing Countries

3015. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether steps have been taken recently for removing restrictions and ensuring free trade, particularly with developing countries;

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

(c) what steps have been taken by Indian Government to broaden the present base of its exports to have a greater share in international trade?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). So far as exports are concerned, the primary object of the Government is to

promote exports to the maximum extent. Export Control is therefore exercised only in respect of a limited number of items whose supply position demands that their export should be regulated in the larger interest of the country. The current import policy for various items is contained in the publication 'Import Policy, 1981-82'. Suitable amendments in the policy are made from time to time in the light of emerging situation. So far as developing countries are concerned India is taking active interest in the deliberations of Trade Cooperation Group set up by ESCAP for the purpose of cooperation and trade expansion within the region. India is also a member of the Asian Clearing Union under the auspices of ESCAP for facilitating payments among developing countries. Trade with developing countries has also sought to be expanded through trade agreements, bilateral discussions, participation in international trade fairs, organisation of Indian exhibitions abroad and exchange of delegations.

(c) During the last two years a number of steps have been taken to promote exports including removal of licensing restrictions on exports, production, liberalisation of technology for export production, setting up of 100 per cent export oriented units, simplification of procedures and expansion of infrastructural facilities to exporters.

Promotion policy for Scheduled Castes and Tribes in Reserve Bank of India

3016. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry have approved any promotion policy for Scheduled Castes and Tribes (from clerical to officers grade) of Reserve Bank of India contrary to 40 point roster; if so, the reasons; and

(b) what is the total number of employees in RBI, New Delhi in categories of officers' Grade 'A', 'B', Clerk Grade I, C & E Grade/Clerk Grade II, Typist, Teller, Peon, Daftry, Darban, Record Clerk, Mazdoor, Electrician and the representation of Scheduled Castes/Tribes; is it according to required percentage fixed by Government, if not, what steps Government are taking to clear the backlog?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) Reserve Bank of India has reported that 40/100 point rosters are maintained for determining the number of vacancies required to be reserved in favour of SC/ST in promotion.

(b) The total number of employees in RBI, New Delhi in various cadres as on 1-1-1982 is given below. The number of employees belonging to SC/ST communities is shown separately:

Cadre	Total No. of Employees	SC/ST
S.O. Gr. B . . .	86	7
S.O. Gr. A . . .	248	14
Clerk Gr. I . . .	401	27
Clerk Gr. II/ Clerk/C.N.E. Gr. II . . .	839	147
Tellers	43	..
Typists	82	24
Record Clerks	9	..
Daftries	42	2
Peons	115	26
Mazdoors	167	27
Durwans	26	8
Electrician	1	—

Reserve Bank of India has reported that it has instructed its New Delhi Office to make exclusive recruitment of SC/ST wherever necessary in

order to clear the backlog expeditiously. Further the SC/ST employees are adjudged on relaxed standards for promotion to higher grades and these employees are given special intensive training before the promotional test.

Liberalisation of Textile Policy to Boost Exports

3017. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to liberalise the textile policy to boost exports during the current financial year; 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 current approach of the Government for giving a boost to exports of textiles from India is contained in the Textile Policy Statement of 9th March, 1981.

स्वर्ण नियंत्रण अधिनियम

3018. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि स्वर्ण नियंत्रण अधिनियम के प्रवर्तन के पश्चात् स्वर्णकार चांदी की पुरानी वस्तुएं खरीदने और उनके निकट के शहरों तथा नगरों में बेचने का काम करने लगे हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि उत्पादन शुल्क विभाग के अधिकारी उनको परेशान करते हैं और उनसे गैर कानूनी रूप से पैसा लेते हैं ;

(ग) क्या कुछ संसद् सदस्यों ने ऐसी कार्यवाहियों के विरुद्ध उनकी लिखित शिकायतों की हैं ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरे क्या हैं; और

(ङ) सरकार द्वारा उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया) : (क) सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी नहीं है कि स्वर्णकार, चांदी की पुरानी वस्तुओं को खरीदने और बेचने के काम में लगे हुए हैं ।

(ख) उपर्युक्त (क) भाग में दिये गये उत्तर को देखते हुए, यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता । तथापि, यह उल्लेखनीय है कि केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क विभाग के अधिकारियों द्वारा परेशान करने तथा पैसा ऐंठने से सम्बन्धित विशेष शिकायतों पर उपर्युक्त कार्यवाही करने के लिए प्रत्येक मामले की उनके गुणावगुणों के आधार पर विधिवत् जांच की जाती है ।

(ग) से (ङ.) अभी हाल में, केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क के कर्मचारियों द्वारा एक स्वर्णकार को परेशान करने के सम्बन्ध में एक शिकायत प्राप्त हुई है और उसकी जांच की जा रही है ।

New Air service from Delhi to Baroda

3019. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a great demand for starting new air service from Delhi to Baroda (Gujarat);

(b) if so, by when the said service is likely to be started; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) There is a demand for airlinking Delhi and Baroda.

(b) and (c). Indian Airlines has plans to introduce a B-737 service between Delhi and Baroda in its Winter Schedule of 1982-83.

Daily Air service to Port Blair from Calcutta and Madras

3020. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Andaman and Nicobar Islands have great tourism potentialities;

(b) if so, whether it is planned to give daily air service to Port Blair; and that too both from Calcutta and Madras; and

(c) when this will be effected?

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

(b) and (c). The present twice weekly B-737 service operating between Calcutta and Port Blair adequately meets the traffic demand.

Indian Airlines has plans to operate a thrice weekly service between Calcutta and Port Blair and once a week service between Madras and Port Blair with B-737 aircraft in Winter of 1982-83.

Quality of food supplied on Indian Airlines flights

3021. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that despite the increase in fares of the Indian Airlines flights, the quality of food supplied on the flight has deteriorated; and

(b) if so, what steps are taken to improve the food on the flights?

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

((b) Indian Airlines constantly endeavours to achieve passenger satisfaction by providing good quality of food on its flights. Food is uplifted from the best caterers available.

Setting up national banks for Agricultural Development

3022. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALICK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Banks for Agricultural Development are proposed to be set up in the 1982-83 financial year;

(b) if so, the total number of the branches of the above banks proposed to be opened in the above financial year;

(c) whether the above National Agricultural Banks will open their regional offices in the capitals of various States in 1982-83; and

(d) the progress made so far in improving the above proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (d). Presumably, the Honourable Member is referring to the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD). The Bill to establish the above Bank as passed by the Parliament has received the assent of the President on the 30th December, 1981. Requisite action for early establishment of the bank in pursuance thereof is in hand. NABARD, when established will take over the functions of the Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation (ARDC) and of departments of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) dealing

with agricultural credit (ACD). As such the offices of ARDC and ACD of RBI at different centres are expected to become offices of NABARD.

Seizure of Snake Skins

3023. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

SHRI D. M. PUTTE. GOWDA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that snake skins worth Rs. 40 lakhs were seized at Calcutta;

(b) the particulars of the individuals arrested in this connection;

(c) whether Government have got any information with regard to the smuggling done earlier;

(d) what measures are being taken to prevent the smuggling of the snake skins; and

(e) the particulars of the firms/ places where search was conducted in Delhi in this connection?

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

(a), (b) and (e). Yes, Sir. On 12-2-82, Officers of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence and the Customs Authorities at Calcutta seized snake skins valued at about Rs. 35 lakhs from an export consignment declared to contain "cow-tail hair" at Netaji Subhash Docks, Calcutta. In the follow-up action, the Customs authorities seized snake skins valued at about Rs. 7 lakhs on 20-2-82 from a godown in Calcutta. 11 business/residential premises were also searched in Delhi during the follow-up action.

Five persons were arrested in connection with the case.

(c) Reports received by Government, indicate that snake skins are sensitive to being smuggled out of

India. During 1981, the Customs authorities seized snake skins valued at about Rs. 21 lakhs while being attempted to be smuggled out of the country.

(d) The Customs authorities have been alerted to prevent any attempts at smuggling snake skins out of the country.

Duty relief on cars imported for the disabled

3024. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal for giving duty relief on cars imported for disabled is under the consideration of Government;

(b) if so, when such proposal is likely to be implemented;

(c) what is the financial relief proposed to be extended to the disabled persons while considering the above proposal;

(d) whether any supervisory body has also been proposed to be set up to see the proper use of such facilities by the disabled persons alone; and

(e) the details about the programme of Government on the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) to (c). Government has already taken a decision in this regard. A copy of the Press Note issued in this connection is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3531/82].

(d) and (e). The duty exemption would be given on individual requests after proper scrutiny of the case and taking into account, *inter-alia*, the extent and the nature of the disability as certified by the appropriate medical authority. Exemption will also be subject, *inter-alia*, to the condition that the exempted cars shall

not be sold without permission from the Government. A breach of any such condition will entail penal consequences.

पर्यटन उद्योग से होने वाली आय की प्रतिशतता

3025. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विश्व के पर्यटन व्यापार से होने वाली कुल आय की तुलना में भारत सरकार को पर्यटन उद्योग से कितने प्रतिशत आय होती है ;

(ख) क्या विदेशों में स्थित भारतीय पर्यटन कार्यालयों ने अन्य देशों की आय की तुलना में भारत की आय की नगण्य प्रतिशतता को ध्यान में रखते हुये पर्यटकों को भारत की ओर आकर्षित करने के लिये कोई योजना बनाई है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुर्शीद आलम खान) : वर्ष 1981 के लिये विश्व पर्यटन संगठन द्वारा प्रकाशित आंकड़ों के अनुसार अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पर्यटन से हुई आय के अनन्तिम अनुमानों में भारत का हिस्सा 0.63% आंका गया है ।

(ख) और (ग) : पर्यटन का संवर्धन एक सतत प्रक्रिया है । पर्यटन विभाग विश्व की प्रमुख पर्यटक जनरेटिंग मार्केटों में व्यापक प्रचार कार्य करता है । विदेशों में संवर्धन संबंधी कार्य 18 पर्यटक कार्यालयों और 7 पर्यटक संवर्धन प्रबन्धकों के माध्यम से किया जाता है जो कि यू० एस० ए०; यूरोप, आस्ट्रेलिया, मध्य पूर्व और जापान में लाभद स्थानों पर अवस्थित है ।

भारत सरकार के विदेश स्थित पर्यटक कार्यालय समाचार-पत्रों, पत्रिकाओं, दूरदर्शन और रेडियों में विज्ञापनों के माध्यम से प्रचार और संवर्धन संबंधी कार्य करते हैं । वे अपने अधिकार क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत पड़ने वाले देशों में यात्रा अभिकरणों और एयर-लाइनों के स्टाफ के लिये सेल्स सेमिनारों का भी आयोजन करते हैं । पर्यटक कार्यालय संवर्धनात्मक फिल्मों को दिखाने भारतीय संघ्याओं का आयोजन करते और मेलों तथा त्योहारों में भाग लेते के अलावा सूचना भी प्रदान करते हैं और पर्यटक प्रचार साहित्य का विवरण भी करते हैं ।

Computerisation of Indian Airlines Ticketing

3026. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Electronic Department is working on computerisation of airlines ticketing with collaboration of Indian Airlines; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). On the question of Indian Airlines acquiring a computer, the Department of Electronics is evaluating various available systems, as also whether both the Corporations should have a joint system or not and other related matters.

Bumpy and uncomfortable roads between Dhaula Kuan, Golf Ground and Mall Road

3027. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that new roads have been re-laid bet-

ween the Dhaula Kuan, Golf Ground and Mall Road in Delhi Cantonment;

(b) whether the road is bumpy and uncomfortable;

(c) if so, what action has been taken to have the road resurfaced and relaid as a whole and not patched;

(d) are there any other roads in Delhi Cantonment which also need immediate repairs/relaying/attention; and

(e) if so, details thereof together with action proposed to be taken to set them in order to save the agonies being suffered by the road users?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINCH DEO): (a) Improvement/widening of road commencing from the junction of Palam Road to crossing of Rajputana Rifles Regiment Centre has been carried out.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The Sadar Bazar Road in Delhi Cantt. requires resurfacing.

(e) Action is already on hand to execute the re-surfacing the above mentioned road.

New temporary electric connections on medical ground in Sadar Bazar, Delhi Cantt.

3028. SHRI SHIBU SOREN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the issue of new temporary electric connections to some persons in Delhi Cantt. particularly in Sadar Bazar, on medical grounds, who have not cleared their pending dues and whom electric connections were earlier denied due to non-payment of dues by the MES, Delhi Cantt.;

(b) whether it is also a fact that as a policy, before issue of a connection, Government insist that the arrears should be cleared by the concerned persons, if so, the reasons why this policy has not been followed in these cases; and

(c) the reasons along with details and the period of temporary connections?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) Ministry of Defence letter No. 87313/Q3W (Policy)|8019-ASCII (Works) dated 15th October, 1957 empowers the M.E.S. to sanction temporary electric connections on religious, social and medical grounds to the residents of Cantonment for a period not exceeding 15 days. It may be stated that in one case arrears amounting to Rs. 2600 was pending against a particular premises and since the present occupant was not clearing this bill after issuance of necessary notices, the connection was cut off. However, he subsequently asked for a temporary electric connection on medical grounds which was provided to him. A temporary connection requires prior deposit of meter rent charges for anticipated electric consumption etc. It cannot be linked up with any case where outstanding arrears relating to a permanent connection have not been cleared. It may be stated that this individual has since cleared all the past arrears pending against his father and has also fulfilled the necessary formalities and his permanent connection has been restored to him w.e.f. 6th March, 1982.

(b) There is a provision that electric connection can only be reconnected when outstanding dues and other charges are cleared. This provision is, however, not attracted in case of sanction of temporary electric connections.

(c) The following individuals have been sanctioned temporary electric connections on medical grounds during the last 12 months:—

(1) Shri Moti Ram w.e.f. 11th to 24th February, 1982.

(2) Smt. Rama Kapoor w.e.f. 1st to 15th March, 1982.

Issue of advance licences and duty exemption certificates for raw silk

3029. SHRI SAMINUDDIN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) since what date Advance Licences and Duty Exemption Certificates for raw silk A and B Grades are being issued with conditions to exclude discharge of export obligations by mixing with noil/spun/dupion yarn;

(b) whether Advance Licences and Duty Exemption Certificates issued before the aforesaid date are being recalled to make the above mentioned amendments;

(c) whether it is considered necessary to suitably modify Appendix 19 of the Import Trade Control Handbook to exclude any possible legal action being brought against Government as the present term mulberry silk will include spun or noil or dupion yarn; and

(d) whether it is proposed to make the Central Silk Board Certificate comprehensive enough to certify that no noil/spun/dupion yarns are used and net weight of filature silk is certified to exclude the possibility of mistakes at customs who usually allow exports on the basis of CSB certificates and seals on packages?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) Since 17th February, 1982.

(b) Yes, Sir. However, on the basis of representations received from exporters, the matter is being further examined.

(c) and (d). The matter is under consideration.

Pending truck accidents cases against Insurance Companies in Dhanbad District

3030. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of accident cases by trucks in Dhanbad district of Bihar pending till 1st January, 1982 against the Insurance Companies with the year-wise break up for the last ten years;

(b) number of such cases settled in the last five years, facts in details;

(c) whether it is a fact that most of the trucks insured and caught in accident had fictitious owners putting the Insurance Company into great difficulties; and

(c) whether Government propose to make a thorough probe into this black insurance business?

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

Setting up a model fibre project at Raigad (Maharashtra)

3031. SHRI V. N. GADGIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Model Fibre Project proposed by Modi Group of enterprises in Raigad District of Maharashtra has been cleared by Government of India;

(b) how much foreign exchange it is expected to save by reducing the import of fibre;

(c) how much total employment it will generate; and

(d) whether it is more economical to locate it in Chandrapur District of Maharashtra where adequate raw material is claimed to be available?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) Government have not yet taken a final decision on the project. The creation of additional capacity for the manufacture of Model Fibre (HWM/Polynosic) in the context of future requirement of the country is under review.

(b) to (d). It is premature at this stage to assess foreign exchange saving, employment potential and economically viable location of the proposed unit.

Yardsticks to check purity of silk products for Import/Export Duty

3032. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in cases of discharge of export obligations where import of raw silk filature yarn are under duty exemption certificates, the Customs ensure that the silk products which are exported do not contain Noil or Spun or Matka or Dupion yarns which are of heavier weight than filature yarn; and

(b) if so, the yardsticks to check the purity of silk products to ensure the appropriate deposit of the import duty to Government Exchequer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). Export of silk goods is allowed by the Custom Houses on the basis of pre-shipment inspection certificate endorsement issued by the Central Silk Board. Suitable instructions have been issued to ensure that the export of silk goods under Duty Exemption Scheme against Advance Licences issued for filature yarn, do not contain Dupion yarn/Spun yarn/Matka yarn/Noil yarn.

Payment of medical allowance to employees of hotels of ITDC

3033. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details about the criteria for payment of medical allowance to the employees of 5-Star and 3-Star hotels under ITDC;

(b) the amount paid as medical allowance to the employees of these hotels category-wise during the last three years;

(c) whether this allowance is also admissible to the dependents of the employees of these hotels;

(d) if so, the maximum and minimum limit for payment of the medical allowance to the employees and their dependents, separately; and

(e) whether it is also a fact that these employees are misusing this facility by furnishing false medical bills, if so, what steps Government propose to take to check this forgery?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHUR-SHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) to (e). The information is given at statement 'A' and 'B'.

Statement-A

Criteria/facility of admissibility of claim under the medical benefit scheme/medical attendance rules (Unstarred Question No. 3033) to be answered on 12-3-82 in Lok Sabha.

(i) The benefit can be drawn by the employees, his spouse, legitimate children, step children and parents wholly dependent on the employee.

(ii) Free medical consultation is available to the employees from the Unit Medical Officer at specified times. Free medicines other than tonics and those required for immediate and first aid purposes are available at the

dispensary. Medicines which are not stocked in dispensary/examination room may be purchased by the patients as per the prescription of the Medical Officer and the expenses so incurred are reimbursed to the employees on counter-signatures and the essentiality certificate of the Medical Officer. In the Hotels where arrangements of a dispensary do not exist, the employees can purchase the prescribed medicines and get reimbursement subject to the counter-signatures/approval of the Medical Officer.

(iii) Cases of pathology and other laboratory tests when undertaken outside unit dispensary/laboratory as per the Medical Officer's advice are

re-imbursed. In case of patients living at a distance of over 2 kilometres from the hotel and for whom it may be difficult to get the services of dispensary Medical attendance can be obtained from the out-patient department of the approved Government/aided hospitals/dispensaries. The cost of medicines and other services for such attendance is reimbursable on the counter-signatures by the Medical Officer. In emergencies Medical Attendance should be obtained from Private Registered Medical Practitioners upto two consultations ranging over a period of 5 days from the date of illness. The consultation fee and the cost of medicines in such cases is reimbursed as follows:

Consultation Fee	In Consulting room		At the residence of the patient
	Ist Call	2nd Call	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Doctors—MBBS	5/-	3/-	10/-
Other Regd. Medical Practitioners in modern medicines such as ISMF/IMF etc.	3/-	2/-	5/-

Cost of Medicines as prescribed by the Regd. Medical Practitioners would be reimbursed as per admissibility and countersignatures of the bills by Unit Medical Officer upto a total sum of Rs. 25 on each occasion. In case, the treatment is likely to exceed beyond 5 days and the cost of medicines required exceed Rs. 25 advice should be obtained from the Medical Officer.

(iv) Upto Rs. 2 for intermuscular and upto Rs. 5 for intravenous injections may be reimbursed.

(v) Where the consultation with a Specialist has been allowed by the Medical Officer consultation fee upto Rs. 20 is reimbursable.

(vi) In-patient treatment from Government/aided hospitals/dispensaries is permissible. For this purpose the group registration system

available in certain hotels will be availed of for the treatment obtained in government/aided hospitals/dispensaries reimbursement of charges to the extent as has been approved for analogous pay group employees (non-CGHS) may be allowed.

In so far as Officers of the Hotels are concerned they are covered by the Medical Attendance Rules. Under these rules, the following criteria is permissible:

(a) Medical cover is available for the employee, his spouse, legitimate children and step children, parents, unmarried sisters/brothers who are wholly dependent and generally residing with the employee.

(b) The extent of the cover includes (i) attendance on hospitalisation or at the residence of the

employees or at the consulting room of the authorised Medical Attendant; (ii) carrying out of requisite pathological, bacteriological, radiologist or other tests and examinations for the purpose of diagnosis.

(c) Supply of requisite medicines, vaccines, sera or such other therapeutic substances essential for the recovery or for the prevention of deterioration in the conditions of the patient. oo

(d) Provision of dental and ophthalmological services except provision of dentures and spectacles.

(e) Reimbursement of travelling expenses in certain exigencies.

(f) Orthopaedic and Physiotherapy treatment.

All expenses for medical attendance/treatment as outdoor patient in any recognised hospital/nursing homes are reimbursed. Where in-door treatment/hospitalisation becomes necessary the accommodation charges are paid as per the scale of entitlement indicated below:

Pay group (basic pay)	Accommodation entitled	Charges reimbursable for entitled accommodation
Upto Rs. 250/-	Central Ward	As per rules of hospital.
From Rs. 251/- to Rs. 999/-	Semi-paying Ward	Not exceeding Rs. 30/- per day.
Rs. 1000/- to Rs. 1499/-	Nursing Home Non A/C	Not exceeding Rs. 70/- per day.
Rs. 1500/- and above	Nursing Home A/C	Not exceeding Rs. 110/- per day.

At the chamber of
Medical Officer.

At the residence of the patient

First Call	Upto Rs. 30/-	Upto Rs. 60/-
Subsequent Call	Upto Rs. 20/-	Upto Rs. 60/-

Reimbursement of injection charges is permissible as per the ceiling indicated below:—

	Rs.
(a) Intro-venous	5/-
(b) Intro-muscular	3/-
(c) Sub-cutaneous	3/-

The employees covered under the provisions of the Employees State Insurance Scheme administered by the Employees State Insurance Corporation are provided with medical care by that Corporation.

There is no minimum or maximum limit provided under these rules for reimbursement of medical expenses. However, a bill totalling Rs. 1,000 and above is referred for scrutiny and approval to the Medical Board of ITDC consisting of Chief Medical Officer Janpath Hotel, Medical Officer (Hqrs.) and the Medical Officer of any of the Hotel units in Delhi.

All these claims are checked at two levels, firstly at the level of Unit Medical Officer/Corporation's Medical Officer and secondly, by the Accounts Department, before the payment is released to the employees. Cases

wherein some forgery or false claim are suspected, they are referred to the Vigilance Division for investigation and the erring officials are severely is given in statement-B.

The amount paid by way of medical reimbursement during the last 3 years in the 5-Star and 3-Star hotels is given in statement-B.

Statement-B

Statement showing Medical Expenses of 5 Star and 3 Star Hotels for The last three years in reply to Unstarred Question No. 3033 to be Answered on 12-3-82 in Lok Sabha.

(Rs. in lakhs)

A. 5 Star Hotels	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
1. Ashok Hotel New Delhi	3.77	4.06	5.14
2. Hotel Ashok Bangalore	1.55	2.98	4.60
3. Akbar Hotel New Delhi	1.88	2.10	2.13
4. Kovalam Ashok Beach Resort	0.31	0.37	0.46
5. Qutab Hotel New Delhi	0.50	0.74	0.83
6. IMP Hotel Mysore	0.30	0.29	0.30
7. Hotel Airport Ashok Calcutta	1.02	1.35	2.01
Total 'A'	9.33	11.89	15.47
B. 3 Star Hotels			
1. Hotel Ranjit New Delhi	1.46	1.98	2.04
2. Lodhi Hotel New Delhi	1.19	1.22	1.61
3. Hotel Hassan Ashok	0.09	0.11	0.10
4. Hotel Jammu Ashok	0.08	0.20	0.20
5. Hotel Aurangabad Ashok	0.02	0.11	0.23
6. Hotel Khajuraho Ashok	0.05	0.13	0.30
7. LVP Hotel Udaipur	0.07	0.18	0.22
8. Temple Bay Ashok Resort Mahabalipuram	0.03	0.11	0.11
9. Hotel Pataliputra Ashok Patna	0.12	0.22	0.34
10. Hotel Kalinga Ashok Bhubaneshwar . . . . .	..	0.02	0.16
11. Hotel Maduari Ashok . . . . .	..	..	0.06
Total 'B'	3.11	4.28	5.37
Grand Total (A+B)	12.44	16.17	20.84

Daily Flight Connection for Gauchar Airport in U.P.

3034. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is being planned to connect Gauchar airport in the U.P., Garhwal with a daily flight;

(b) what potentialities does this air connection have from the pilgrimage, trekking and winter sports point of view; and

(c) when it will be effected?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) to (c). There is no proposal at present to airlink Gauchar Airport. This would be considered after Gauchar Airport is ready and feasibility studies carried out.

गुजरात में शहरों का दर्जा बढ़ाना

3035. श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात में काम कर रहे केन्द्र सरकार कर्मचारियों और श्रमिकों ने 1981 की जनगणना के आधार पर गुजरात में शहरों का दर्जा बढ़ाने के लिये मांग की है और यदि हां, तो मामले पर क्या निर्णय लिया गया है ; और

(ख) जनगणना का कार्य पूर्ण होने के एक वर्ष की अवधि बीत जाने के बाद भी इन शहरों का दर्जा बढ़ाये जाने में हुये विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं और क्या इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुये कि कर्मचारियों की इसमें हानि हो रही है, शहरों का दर्जा बढ़ाने का कार्य शीघ्र पूरा किया जायेगा ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया): (क) और (ख).

जी, हां, 1981 की जनगणना के आधार पर नगरों का दर्जा बढ़ाये जाने के प्रश्न पर भारत के महा पंजीयक तथा जनगणना आयुक्त से 1981 की जनगणना के अन्तिम आंकड़े प्राप्त होने पर विचार किया जायेगा ।

Import of Titanium Metal Anodes

3036. SHRI A. G. SUBBURAMAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Titanium Metal Anodes have been imported recently into this country;

(b) if so, under what provisions of the import policy the said imports were made;

(c) whether the procedural requirements under the policy for import of capital goods were fully complied with by the importers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

Article captioned "Smuggling from Russia with Love"

3037. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the article appearing in 'India Today' of 15 December, 1981 under the caption "Smuggling from Russia with Love" highlighting (i) seizure of 10,000 watches and radios in August last at Palam airport by Customs from a consignment addressed to the Soviet Embassy (ii) Smuggling of goods to the extent of Rs. 25 lakhs by diplo-

mats (iii) chasing of a car on Bombay-Ahmedabad highway by Bombay Customs Enforcement resulting in the seizure of watches valued as Rs. 7.86 lakhs (iv) seizures on the Indo-Nepal border of Russian made and assembled watches and (v) under manning of D.R.I.;

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

(c) action taken with details thereof?

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

(b) Reports received by Government do not confirm the seizure of 10,000 watches and radios by the Customs authorities at Palam airport in August, 1981 from any consignment addressed to the Soviet Embassy. These reports also do not indicate any seizure of Russian made/assembled watches on the Indo-Nepal border in the recent past.

During 1981, goods valued at about Rs. 55 lakhs were seized by the Customs authorities in smuggling cases involving diplomats.

On 3-8-1981, the Customs authorities intercepted a car on the Bombay-Ahmedabad national highway and seized wrist watches valued at about Rs. 7.86 lakhs from the vehicle. The occupants of the car abandoned the vehicle and escaped.

(c) The preventive and intelligence of the Customs Department, including the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence has been strengthened especially in the areas vulnerable to smuggling, namely, the West Coast and the land borders with Pakis'an, Nepal, Bangladesh and Burma. The Customs authorities have been alerted to prevent any attempts at smuggling.

Foreign Aid ..

3038. SHRI SURAJ BHAN:

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total foreign aid authorised as at present;

(b) separate share in the total (in amount as well as in percentage of the total) of each aid-giving institution;

(c) particulars of projects for which each of the institution has sanctioned loan; and

(d) impact of this aid on Indian economy?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Information is given in the attached statement I.

(c) India has received aid for numerous projects from various bilateral and multilateral sources. Statement II attached gives a broad classification of the various sectors for which project aid was authorised.

(d) It is difficult to isolate the impact of aid on the Indian Economy and quantify it. As will be seen from statement II, aid has been utilized for projects in important sectors such as power, railways, oil and gas, steel, fertilizer, irrigation, agriculture and rural development. Though, over the years, the economy has become progressively self-reliant, foreign aid still has an important role at the margin. In particular, it continues to provide much needed foreign exchange to help meet import needs of the economy.

Statement-- I

Statement showing countries/institutions and their respective share percentage in total aid authorised

Name of the country/institution	Aid Authorised upto 28-2-1982 (Rs. Crores)	Share Percentage in total aid
1. Australia	93.31	0.33
2. Austria	39.39	0.14
3. Belgium	62.02	0.22
4. Canada	1263.92	4.41
5. Denmark	48.34	0.17
6. F. R. G.	1565.43	5.46
7. France	633.45	2.21
8. Italy	39.72	0.14
9. Japan	1029.68	3.59
10. Netherland	460.93	1.61
11. Newzealand.	6.06	0.02
12. Ireland Eco. Development	0.27	neg.
13. Norway	14.23	0.05
14. Switzeriland	56.87	0.20
15. Swedent	322.61	1.13
16. U. K.	2700.11	9.42
17. U. S. A.	5854.16	20.43
18. Kuwait	46.16	0.16
19. Kuwait Fund	103.74	0.36
20. Baharain	10.60	0.04
21. Qatar	12.88	0.04
22. Iraq	217.95	0.76
23. Iran	1049.49	3.66
24. Abu Dhabi Fund	12.92	0.05
25. Saudi Fund	76.65	0.27
26. O. P. E. C.	79.35	0.28
27. U. A. E.	52.50	0.18
28. I. B. R. D.	1860.63	6.49

83	Written Answers	MARCH 12, 1982	Written Answers	84
29.	I. D. A.		7775.70	27.14
30.	I. F. A. D.		91.88	0.32
31.	I. M. F. Trust Fund		521.27	1.82
32.	EEC (Spl. Action Credit)		39.48	0.14
33.	E. E. C		284.61	0.99
34.	Czechoslovakia		176.83	0.62
35.	Hungary		12.80	0.04
36.	Poland		38.16	0.13
37.	U. S. S. R.		1927.63x	6.73
38.	Yugoslavia		28.58	0.10
39.	U. N. Emergency Operation		43.83	0.15
Total:—			28653.78	

Statement II

- | | |
|---|---------------------------|
| 1. Industrial Credits | 16. Agriculture |
| 2. Fertilizer | 17. Cashewnut |
| 3. Shipping | 18. Seeds |
| 4. Railways | 19. Dairy |
| 5. Telecommunications | 20. Aluminium Industry |
| 6. Port | 21. Geological Survey |
| 7. Power | 22. Rubber Industry |
| 8. A. R. D. C. | 23. Bombay High Off shore |
| 9. Population | 24. Steel Industry |
| 10. Grain Storage | 25. Mining |
| 11. Education | 26. Newsprint |
| 12. Fisheries | 27. Irrigation |
| 13. Industrial Development Bank of India ^a | 28. Deep Sea Exploration |
| 14. Drought Prone Area Development Project | 29. Aviation |
| 15. Cotton | 30. Drug Industry |

तस्करों का जोर बढ़ना

3039. श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश के सभी भागों में तस्करों का जोर बढ़ रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने तस्करी को समाप्त करने के लिये कोई नया कानून बनाया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया (क) जी, नहीं । सरकार को मिली रिपोर्टों से पता चलता है कि देश में तस्करी की गतिविधियों पर नियंत्रण बना हुआ है ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Loan from French Financial Institutions

3040. SHRI DHARAMBIR SINHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the tie-up between the hotel project at Windsor Place, New Delhi and the Meridien Hotel; and

(b) the reasons for allowing to raise a \$24 million loan from French financial institutions and to pay a 3 per cent royalty on room rents of the hotel?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). In terms of the guidelines governing collaboration in the hotel industry, approval has been granted to M/s. Pure Drinks (New Delhi) Ltd., New Delhi, to enter into collaboration with M/s. Societe Des Hotels Meridien of Paris. The terms of

collaboration are shown in the statement attached. M/s. Pure Drinks (New Delhi) Ltd., New Delhi, also propose to raise a loan from Credit Lyonnais to finance a part of the expenditure on the hotel project. There is no proposal under consideration for repayment of the loan through royalty on room rent.

Statement

The proposal of M/s Pure Drinks (New Delhi) Ltd., New Delhi to enter into collaboration with M/s. Societe Des Hotels Meridien of Paris in the field of hotel industry to set up a Five Star Hotel at New Delhi was considered by Government and approval has been issued on the 20th November, 1981. The terms of the collaboration are as under:

(i) For technical services to be rendered outside India (In planning, designing, construction, equipping etc.)—US \$1,60,000 one time payment.

(ii) For publicity, sales and advertising and use of brand name—3 per cent of income on account of room sales.

In addition to the above payments, the Indian company may re-imburse the actual expenditure incurred by the Collaborator as below:

(i) For technical services in India—upto a maximum of US \$40,000.

(ii) For optional services obtained by the Indian company such as establishment of management control and accounting system, assistance in selection and recruitment of staff at executive levels, training of staff within and outside India, purchase of initial inventory, etc. during pre-opening period—upto a maximum of US \$200,000.

All the above payments to the foreign collaborator will be subject to applicable taxes.

Finance by consortium to I.A. for purchase of airbus

3041. SHRI KAMAL NATH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a consortium of British, French and German Banks will finance Indian Airlines to purchase two airbus aircraft scheduled for delivery in May, 1982; and

(b) to what extent services of Indian Airlines will improve with the addition of these aircrafts?

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

(b) With the induction of 2 Airbus A300B4 aircraft in the fleet of Indian Airlines by May, 1982; it has been planned to introduce a daily airbus service between Calcutta and Gauhati during its summer schedule effective 1st June, 1982. In addition it has been planned to increase the capacity with airbus aircraft on Bombay-Madras and Bombay-Calcutta sectors to 14 and 10 flights per week respectively during summer schedule from the present 7 flights per week on each of these sectors.

Representations by JCB Staff regarding amendment in recruitment Rules

3042. SHRI KESHORAO PRADHI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) what decision has been taken by the authorities on the representations received by him in August, 1981 from the JCB Staff regarding amendment in Recruitment Rules;

(b) whether Government have conveyed any decision to the staff;

(c) whether Government had ever tried to discuss with/listen to the staff representatives on this matter; and

(d) if not, whether Government propose to call the staff side to settle this long outstanding issue?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) The demands made in the representations were examined, but could not be acceded to.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Advancing credits to schemes under I.R.D. Project

3043. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the nationalised banks are not showing interest in advancing credits to the schemes under Integrated Rural Development Project; and

(b) if so, what steps have so far been taken to ensure the bank's co-operation in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) It is not correct to state that the nationalised banks are not showing interest in advancing credit for implementation of this Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP). In 1980-81, the term credit disbursed by the commercial banks for the IRDP was Rs. 124 crores as compared to Rs. 85 crores in 1979-80.

(b) The Government and the Reserve Bank of India monitor the performance of banks regarding their advances to the agricultural sector and for various rural development programmes. A High Level Committee has been set up by the Government under the chairmanship of Member-Secretary, Planning Commission to review the extent of support for the IRDP and other rural development programmes from various credit institutions and to suggest corrective measures that may be called for from

all concerned. The position regarding implementation of the IRDP by banks along with various operational problems have also been discussed in various high level meetings called for this purpose. The Reserve Bank of India have issued detailed instructions to the bank vide their circular dated 10th December, 1981. These instructions relate, *inter alia*, to co-ordination with state level agencies on the identification of beneficiaries, a vocations and schemes etc.; intently and expeditious disposal of applications for loans; supervision over disbursement; utilisation of credit and strengthening of reporting system to monitor closely the implementation of the programmes.

ISMA proposal for boosting sugar Export

3044. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have accepted the proposal of the Indian Sugar Mills' Association (ISMA) to maximise the export of sugar; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) There is no specific proposal from ISMA to maximise the export of sugar.

(b) Does not arise.

Exports of Fish

3045. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the firms/companies/agencies which are exporting fish for the last three years—State-wise and year-wise;

(b) the names of the large houses which are engaged in this trade and since when; and

(c) the foreign exchange earned by Government on this account?

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

(c) The foreign exchange earned from export of marine products for the last three years was as follows:

Year	Rs. (Crores)
1978-79	234.62
1979-80	248.82
1980-81	234.84

Non-checking of energy sent out by M.E.S.

3046. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the reasons for MES not keeping a check on the energy sent out by it and the money realised therefor and detect cases of theft, faulty meters, pilferages and to bring down the losses so suffered?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): A strict watch is kept by M.E.S. on the electric energy sent out by it and this energy is billed for the paying consumers. Realisation of bills are also regularly monitored and notices are issued to defaulting customers.

In order to rule out thefts, pilferage of electric energy, regular checks are carried out on the distribution system and the meters. In spite of this, in case there is any instance of theft/pilferage, action is taken as per the laid down rules. Whenever the meters are found to be faulty, they are replaced.

Reclassification of employees of lower formation of Ministry of Defence

3047. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the employees of lower formations are not treated as par with the employees of the Ministry of Defence; if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that alternative appointments are treated as transitory and the employees so adjusted have the right to be re-classified, if so, the number of the employees reclassified so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) Yes, Sir. This is because the lower formations under the Ministry of Defence are Offices/Establishments subordinate to the Ministry proper and the terms and conditions of service of the employees of lower formations cannot be treated at par with those of the employees of the Ministry of Defence proper.

(b) Though surplus civilian employees working in the lower formations under the Ministry of Defence who are adjusted against lower grades/trades can apply for re-classification to their original grades/trades, such re-classification is possible only where suitable vacancies are available in the grades/trades to which re-classification is sought. Since the inception of the scheme of adjustment of surplus and deficiency of civilian employees in 1966, 1,388 employees of Group 'C' and 'D' have been reclassified till the end of 1981.

Proposal to set up Dry Ports

3048. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up Dry Ports in the country;

(b) at how many cities such dry ports have been set up till 31st January, 1982; and

(c) the names and number of such places where dry ports will be set up in 1982 and 1983?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (c). In 1974 the Government had decided in principle to establish a dry port in Northern Region of India. However, in July, 1977 the then Government decided not to take up the project for immediate implementation.

In view of the representations received it has been decided in principle to set up Inland Container Depots at Delhi, Bangalore and Ahmedabad. These Depots will serve both the purposes that is, of dry port facilities as also containerisation. Pending establishment of fullfledged Inland Container Depots, it has been decided to set up two depots on pilot project basis, one at Bangalore and the other at New Delhi. In addition, an Inland Container Depot is also proposed to be set up at Guntur to facilitate movement of tobacco export shipments in containers. The Ministry of Railways will set up and manage the proposed ICDs. The pilot project ICDs are expected to be commissioner shortly. Based on the experience gained and necessary feasibility-cum-techno economic studies, a view will be taken with regard to the installation of other Inland Container Depots in future.

Ship repair complex at Haldia

3049. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL:

SHRI SATYA GOPAL MISRA::

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Ltd. has sub-

mitted proposal for setting up ship repair complex at Haldia;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government in this regard so far?

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

(b) and (c). The Project Report submitted by Garden Reach Ship-builders & Engineers Limited, Calcutta, to the Government envisages setting up of one big dry dock, one small dry dock, one wet basin and workshops and other ancillary facilities. The proposal is being examined in consultation with the concerned Departments of the Government of India.

पर्यटन विभाग में नियुक्त अनुसूचित जाति/जनजाति के लोग

3050. श्री कृष्ण वत्त सुल्तानपुरी : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह जानकारी दर्शाने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि पिछले पांच वर्षों से अब तक देश में (राज्यवार) पर्यटन विभाग में नियुक्त व्यक्तियों में से कितने अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति के हैं तथा उसका आधार और ब्यौरा क्या है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुर्शीद आलम खान) सूचना क्षेत्र कार्यालयों से एकत्र की जा रही है और जैसे ही वह प्राप्त होगी, सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Difficulty in Recognising Civilian School Masters as Teachers

3051. SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA:
SHRI SHEO SHARAN
VERMA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5206 on 23 December, 1981 regarding difficulty in recognising Civilian School Masters as teachers and state:

(a) what is the difficulty in recognising "Civilian School Masters" as Teachers, when they are employed for and actually engaged in the job of imparting education to the soldiers;

(b) what are the terms and conditions of employment of Civilian School Masters as envisaged in Statutory Rules Order No. 143/69 and 82/72 and the names of the Civilian School Masters who were employed under the said authority;

(c) how many Civilian School Masters have retired from service during the last five years and the number who are given pension; and

(d) whether A.O. 65/81 covers the cases which were adjusted previously?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) The question is not clear. Civilian School Masters have been employed in lieu of Unit Education Instructors as a stop-gap arrangement till the latter category become available, for imparting education to the soldiers.

(b) Copies of SRO 143/69 and SRO 82/72 are laid on the Table of the House for information. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3532/82]. Information relating to names of Civilian School Masters who have been employed under these two SROs is being collected.

(c) Information is being collected.

(d) No, Sir.

**Supply of U.S. Helicopters and Tanks
to Pakistan**

3052. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKARA MURTHY:

SHRI B. V. DESAI:

SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been reported that U.S. has agreed to supply Pakistan some 10 more attack helicopters and 100 H-48 tanks;

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

(c) whether helicopters will be equipped with missile launching mechanisation; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) to (d). Government have seen reports which indicate that the \$3.2 billion US-Pak arms deal would include attack helicopters and M-48 tanks. The helicopters are reported to be capable of launching anti-tank missiles. Government's concern over acquisition of such sophisticated weapons has been stated in this House on more than one occasion. Government take into consideration all such developments while periodically updating plans for full defence preparedness.

AI off-load booked and OK endorsed passengers

3053. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the management of Air India offload booked and OK endorsed passengers without giving any reason; and

(b) if so, the considerations and justification behind such acts of the Air India, in details?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). Passengers are not off-loaded without giving any reason. Off-loading of passengers is on account of the following reasons:

(i) Passengers coming from abroad holding confirmed tickets fail to get their reservations re-confirmed at least 72 hours prior to the departure of the flight as per the laid down procedure;

(ii) Passengers holding confirmed tickets issued by offices abroad/agents who in fact are only wait-listed or no reservations made at all;

(iii) Due to over-booking of flights and anticipated cancellations not materialising resulting in excess number of passengers than the number of seats available in the aircraft. Over-booking is an industry practice and is resorted to take care of last minute cancellations resulting in passengers holding confirmed reservations not showing up at the airports.

In all such cases, alternative arrangements are made by the quickest possible means and if the passengers are required to stay back beyond the scheduled date of departure, then expenses on boarding and lodging are borne by Air India.

Deployment of Inspectors of Income Tax Department

3054. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in all charges of the Income-tax Department, Inspectors are deployed in Headquarters Office of the Commissioner of Income-tax/Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, in complete violation of the instructions issued by Government;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in practice their actual posting is being shown in field offices/formations while sending reports to higher authorities; and

(c) what action Government propose to take to divert these Inspectors to the field offices so that the work may not suffer further?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): The Commissioners of Income-tax, who are overall incharge of the field offices of the Income-tax Department, are competent to deploy Inspectors of Income-tax in headquarters offices of the Commissioner of Income-tax/Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax. The Government has not issued any instructions debarring deployment of Inspectors in the headquarters offices of the Commissioner of Income-tax/Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax and as such, there is no violation of Government instructions.

Total external debt of India

3055. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total external debt of India as on 31st December, 1981 and which are the top ten donor countries/agencies long with amounts.

(b) how much of these debts (interest plus amortisation payments) will become payable this year and each year till 1986 respectively; and

(c) what sources of funds are proposed to be used in repaying these debt obligations?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The total external debt outstanding as on 31-12-1981 in respect of loans

on Government account is Rs. 14960.49 crores. The top ten positions of the Country/Institution in respect of outstanding external debt is shown in the attached Statement I.

(b) Information is given in the attached Statement II.

(c) Debt obligations are met mainly out of our export and invisible earnings.

Statement I

Statement showing the External debt of Government of India as on 31-12-1981

(Top ten donor Countries/Institutions)

(Figures in Rupee crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the Country/ Institution	Amount
1	2	3
1	World Bank	
	(i) I.D.A. ... 4908.75	} 5453.65
	(ii) I.B.R.D. ... 544.90	
2	U.S.A.	2880.33
3	Federal Republic of Germany	1377.47
4	Japan	1045.05
5	U.K.	763.34
6	Iran	750.65
7	I.M.F. Trust Fund	560.90
8	Netherland	552.08
9	Canada	448.04
10	France	332.91

Statement—II

Statement showing the repayment of Principal and payment of Interest to be made in respect of loan on Government account outstanding on 31-12-1981.

(Figures in Rupee Crores)

Year	Repay- ment of Principal	Payment of In- terest	Total
1	0	3	4
1981-82	488.45	281.88	770.33
1982-83	558.04	304.65	862.69
1983-84	545.03	264.14	809.17
1984-85	526.32	249.47	775.79
1985-86	665.97	237.92	903.89
1986-87	684.96	223.61	988.57

Infrastructural facilities to Indian Engineering Industry to meet export commitments

3056. SHRI CHINGWANG KON-YAK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Engineering Industry have asked Government for making available infrastructural facilities with a view to execute export commitments;

(b) whether it is a fact that India's share in World Engineering export has not risen; if so, the relevant statistics;

(c) what efforts are proposed by Government to provide inputs for export development and expansion; and

(d) whether any geographical regions and specific Indian engineering goods have been identified to promote exports; if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

The details of world export of engineering goods and India's share there-to are given below:

Year	World export of engg. goods (In Bill- ion US \$)	India's share %
1975	278.77	.18
1976	317.17	.21
1977	365.70	.21
1978	436.45	.20
1979	506.30	.18

(c) Government have taken following steps to provide inputs for export development and expansion of the engineering industry:

(i) A scheme for supply of steel and pig iron on priority basis to engineering exporters has been in operation. During 1981-82, a quantity of 330,000 tonnes of steel and 140,000 tonnes of pig iron is earmarked for supply to engineering exporters with export orders on hand.

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

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

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

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

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

(vii) Export-Import Bank has been set-up for providing medium and long term export finance.

(d) Yes, Sir. The Engineering Export Promotion Council, Calcutta has selected certain countries and certain products for special thrust. The list giving the countries and products is enclosed.

Statement

I. *Countries selected by the Engineering Export Promotion Council for special thrust.*

Developed Countries

Australia
France
F.R.G.
U.K.
U.S.A.
U.S.S.R.

Developing Countries

South East Asia

Indonesia
Malaysia
Sri Lanka

West Asia

Iran
Iraq
Libya
Saudi Arabia

Africa

Ivory Coast
Kenya
Nigeria
Tanzania
Uganda
Zaire
Zambia
Zimbabwe

II. Items selected by the Engineering Export Promotion Council for special thrust.

A. Capital Goods and Turnkey Projects

1. Industrial Plant and Machinery.

- (a) Textile machinery
- (b) Sugar machinery
- (c) Cement machinery
- (d) Food processing
- (e) Heating and cooling equipment
- (f) Others (including excavator, tractors, and earthmoving equipment)

2. Electrical power machinery and switchgear

3. Transmission line towers and poles

4. Steel Structural (fabricated):

- (a) Boilers, pressure vessels, heat exchangers
- (b) Cranes and lifts
- (c) Other structures

5. Wagons and coaches

6. Complete vehicles

7. Machine tools.

B. Steel and Pig Iron based items

1. Steel pipes and tubes

2. Bright bars

3. Wire products.

4. Industrial fasteners

5. Wire ropes

6. Sanitary castings

7. Industrial castings.

C. Consumer durables

1. Auto parts

2. Bicycles and bicycle parts

3. Hand, small and cutting tools

4. Diesel engines and compressors

5. Mechanical pumps

6. Electric fans and parts

7. Electronic components and systems

8. Storage batteries

9. Scientific and surgical instruments.

Scheme to set up a string of godowns for Jute

3057. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the JCI has a scheme to set up a string of godowns for jute under the Agriculture Refinance and Development Corporation;

(b) if so, the details of the said scheme; and

(c) details of the results achieved so far under the said scheme?

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

(b) and (c). With a view to taking up its own construction programme, a scheme was formulated by JCI for construction of a chain of godowns by interested private institutions/parties with a total capacity of 5 to 6 lakh bales in certain selected centres in jute and mesta growing States under ARDC scheme in line with a similar scheme of FCI. The scheme has been approved by the Board of Directors of JCI in its meeting held on 25-1-82 subject to the following conditions:

(1) No capital investment by JCI would be involved; and

(2) JCI's financial commitment would be restricted only to rental liability for the guaranteed occupancy period of the godowns;

JCI has approached ARDC for their formal clearance of the scheme with such modifications, as may be necessary.

Proposal for Long Term Credit to African countries

3058. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to frame schemes for expanding long term credits to African Countries to Finance African imports of Engineering goods from India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Government of India along with the Industrial Development Bank of India and the Commercial banks covered by the Export Credit Guarantee Corporation have been extending credits to African countries to finance imports of goods from India.

In order to tap the potential markets that exist in these countries and to develop our trade and joint ventures in this region, it has been decided that:

(i) intensive export efforts should be made in respect of selected markets in Africa;

(ii) 365 days credit for export of consumer goods may be extended selectively for these areas;

(iii) Possibility for tying exports with imports from these regions could be explored; and

(iv) export finance should be a priority activity.

Overdrafts by Government of West Bengal

3059. SHRIMATI SUSHEELA GOPALAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the outstanding overdraft by the Government of West Bengal at the end of January, 1982;

(b) is there any variation between the claims of the Central Government and the Government of West Bengal in this regard; and

(c) if so, what are the reasons for these differences?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The overdraft of the Government of West Bengal as on 30th January, 1982 was Rs. 256.51 crores, 31st January, 1982 being Sunday was a holiday.

(b) and (c). The Reserve Bank of India informed about the misgivings of the Government of West Bengal regarding the volume of overdrafts. After re-examining this question fully the Reserve Bank of India reported that due to a temporary dislocation in the working of the Calcutta Office of the Reserve Bank of India, the balancing of the books of that office had fallen into arrears. The overdraft position reported earlier to the State Government by the Reserve Bank of India was thus based on the latest available balance recorded in the Calcutta Office. Subsequently, the Bank reconstructed on a national basis what could have been the position of West Bengal Government's balances had there been no disturbances in the Calcutta Office and all cheques had been credited to the State Government's account in the normal way without any delay. The position as so reconstructed has already been communicated by the Bank to the State Government on the 15th December, 1981. This position has also been explained to the Finance Minister, West Bengal.

तिब्बत में चीनी जवान को तैनात करना

Crisis in fishing industry

3060. श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल :

- श्री चिन्तामणी जैना :
 श्री के. मल्लप्पा :
 श्री अनन्त रामुलु मल्लु :
 श्री एन. ई. होरो :
 श्री जी. वाई. कृष्णन :
 श्री अर्जुन सेठी :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस प्रेस रिपोर्ट की ओर दिलाया गया है कि तिब्बत में पांच लाख चीनी जवान तैनात हैं और वहां बड़ी संख्या में हवाई पट्टियां तथा रडार केन्द्र स्थापित किये जा रहे हैं; और वहां एक मिसाइल अड्डे का भी विकास किया जा रहा है जिसके पूरे होने पर एसिया के कई देश, भारत सहित, चीनी मिसाइलों के आक्रमण क्षेत्र में आ जायेंगे ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन प्रेस रिपोर्टों पर भारत सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री आर. वेंकटरामन) :
 (क) जी हां ।

(ख) इस बारे में ऐसी कोई विश्वसनीय सूचना नहीं है जिससे पता चल सके कि तिब्बत में चीनी प्रक्षेपास्त्र या हवाई क्षमताओं में हाल में कोई वृद्धि की गई है या इस क्षेत्र में अतिरिक्त सेनाएं तैनात की गई हैं जिनसे भारत की सुरक्षा के लिए कोई नया खतरा पैदा हो सकता है ।

3061/ SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the fishing industry is facing a crisis and it has demanded help and incentives for growth of exports;

(b) what are the export figures for fishing industry both in terms of volume and value for the last three years;

(c) the nature of assistance to be provided to the industry to increase its export earnings; and

(d) whether Government propose to look into the representation made by the sea food industry; if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (d). Exports of Marine Products during the last three years were as follows:

Year	Quantity (in Ton- nes)	Value (Rs. Crores)
1978-79 . . .	86894	234.62
1979-80 . . .	86401	248.82
1980-81 . . .	75591	234.84

According to provisional figures for the current year, the exports effected from India during the period April-Dec. 1981 were to the tune of Rs. 210.27 crores as compared to Rs. 162.27 crores for the corresponding period during the previous year. It would be seen that in terms of value, exports during the current year have registered an increasing trend. In order to ensure proper price for marine products in international market, Govt. have initiated a number of schemes, for the improvement of quality of marine products, for product development, market diversification, pro-

duct diversification etc. The Ministry of Commerce have set up a Task Force to suggest ways and means of stepping up exports.

Companies operating traffic-cum-cargo service out of India

3062. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether besides Air India and Indian Airlines any other Indian Registered aviation company is operating traffic-cum-cargo service out of India;

(b) if so, the name of each company, with cargo-cum-passengers traffic carried during the last three years and to which countries;

(c) whether Government or Air India or Indian Airlines receives any overriding commission or coverage for transgression on their aviation rights; and

(d) for what reasons are these companies allowed to function independent of the State-owner Airlines?

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

(b) 1. M/s. Pushpaka Aviation (P) Ltd., Bombay. (2) M/s. Huns Air (P) Ltd., Bombay.

Both the above companies are operating on Bombay-Sharjah-Bombay sector. The figures regarding cargo/passenger traffic carried by them during last three years are being collected and will be furnished in due course.

(c) and (d). M/s. Pushpaka Aviation and M/s. Huns Air are operating as Associates of Air India. M/s. Pushpaka Aviation is required to pay Air India a royalty of Rs. 2000 for each round trip flight between Bombay and

Sharjah, and M/s. Huns Air is required to pay a royalty of Rs. 1000 for each round trip flight between Bombay-Sharjah.

News item captioned 'Pakistan is going to construct seven more airports'

3063. SHRI CHANDRABHAN ATHARE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the press report published in the Hindustan Times of 12th February, 1982 that Pakistan is going to construct seven more airports;

(b) if so, the names of places where these airports are likely to be constructed;

(c) the number of new airports constructed by Pakistan during the last three years and the places where these have been constructed;

(d) what is Government's reaction to the increasing military activities in Pakistan; and

(e) what steps Government have taken to protect the security of the country?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) to (e). Yes, Sir. Government is aware of the programme of the Pakistan Government for the construction/improvement of the airports in Pakistan. Government fully take into account the security implications of such developments and take appropriate action as necessary in the interest of national security. It is not desirable in the public interest to disclose further details.

Exemption of Excise Duty on Small Scale Industries

3064. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of small industries which are totally exempt from excise

duty and those that get 72 per cent off on their product; and

(b) the nature of fiscal and monetary incentives being extended to the small industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) The nature of information sought in this part of the question is not clear. Presently there is more than one Central Excise duty exemption scheme for excisable goods produced by small-scale manufacturers. Under one such exemption scheme presently applicable to seventy commodity groups, full exemption of Central Excise Duty is available for clearances upto Rs. 7.5 lakhs in a financial year. There are separate exemption schemes in respect of aerated waters and synthetic organic dye-stuffs under which full exemption of duty is available for specified limits of clearance, in a financial year. Full exemption of Central Excise duty is also available on clearances not exceeding Rs. 30 lakhs in a financial year in respect of goods falling under Item No. 68 of the Central Excise Tariff, produced by small-scale manufacturers.

(b) The desired information is being collected and the same would be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

एयर इंडिया की उड़ानों में विलम्ब के कारण दोपहर/रात्रि भोजन पर खर्च

3065. श्री विलोप सिंह मूरिया :

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

(क) क्या एयर इंडिया को विदेशों में अपनी नियमित उड़ानों के विलम्ब से पहुंचने के कारण यात्रियों के दोपहर और रात्रि के भोजन पर अतिरिक्त खर्च करना पड़ता है जिसके कारण एयर इंडिया को वित्तीय नुकसान होता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो एयर इंडिया की नियमित उड़ानों में विलम्ब होने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या एयर इंडिया ने सम्बन्धित देशों के शहरों में उड़ानों में विलम्ब और देर से उतरने के कारण, अपनी विश्वसनीयता और सद्भाव खो दिया है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा) (क) : जी, हां। एयर इंडिया देरी की अवधि तथा उड़ान के वास्तविक आगमन/प्रस्थान समय को दृष्टि में रख कर, विलम्बित उड़ानों के यात्रियों को दोपहर/रात्रि का भोजन देती है। विलम्बित उड़ानों के यात्रियों को दिए गए दोपहर/रात्रि के भोजन के खर्च के बारे में कोई अलग लेखा नहीं रखा जाता है।

(ख) नियमित उड़ानों में विलम्ब निम्नलिखित कारणों से हो सकता है :—

- (i) खराब मौसम परिस्थिति ;
- (ii) विमान में तकनीकी खराबियां ;
- (iii) सीमान्त औपचारिकताओं अथवा अपर्याप्त विमानक्षेत्र सुविधाओं के कारण यात्रियों के "क्लीयरेंस" में लगा समय ;
- (iv) यात्रियों के ग्रुपों द्वारा देर से पहुंचना ;
- (v) विमान यातायात नियंत्रण द्वारा विमान को "क्लीयरेंस" न दिया जाना ; तथा
- (vi) सुरक्षा सम्बन्धी कारण जैसे बम की धमकियां ।

(ग) एयर इंडिया उड़ानों की नियमितता को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सतत प्रयत्न करती है तथा देरियों को कम करने के लिए कदम उठाये जाते हैं। समय-पालन में सुधार करने के उपायों का अध्ययन करने के लिए बिलम्बों सम्बन्धी एयर-इण्डिया की एक वरिष्ठ स्तरीय समिति नियमित रूप से बैठकें करती है।

Countries importing India's leather products

3066. SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of countries importing India's finished leather products;

(b) country-wise details of the imports during the past five years (beginning from 1977); and

(c) details of subsidy allowed to producers in the five years from 1977, with particulars of the finished leather products exporters of the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3533/82].

(c) Cash Compensatory Support including Air Freight Subsidy paid on export of finished leather and leather goods from 1977-78 is as under:

Year	Rs. in lakhs
1977-78	2291.19
1978-79	3485.17
1979-80	4460.58
1980-81*	4004.81
1981-82 (April to Oct. 1981)*	2762.25

* Provisional

Implementation of 20-Point Programme

3067. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Reserve Bank of India and nationalised banks have formulated any concrete plan to implement point no. 3 "strengthen and expand coverage of integrated rural development and national rural employment programmes" of Prime Minister's new 20-Point Programme; and

(b) details thereof and how Reserve Bank of India and nationalised Banks have decided to enlarge the aims and objectives of this point to implement effectively?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). The Reserve Bank of India has issued instructions from time to time in regard to support by public sector banks towards implementation of the Integrated Rural Development and National Rural Employment Programme. These instructions have related, *inter alia*, to coordination with State Level Agencies in the identification of beneficiaries, avocations and schemes etc., and for ensuring expeditious disposal of applications for loans. The Banks have also been advised for relaxation of security norms and also to ensure post-disbursement follow up in respect of utilisation of loans. The performance of public sector banks in relation to the programmes is also monitored closely by the Government and the Reserve Bank of India. A high level Committee has also been set up by the Government under the chairmanship of Member-Secretary, Planning Commission to review the extent of support for Integrated Rural Development Programme etc. by various credit institutions and to suggest corrective measures that may be called for from all concerned.

News-Item "Yarn Import a threat to Orissa sericulture"

3068. SHRI SHEO SHARAN VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item "Yarn import a threat to Orissa Sericulture" appearing in the "Times of India, dated 10th February, 1982 highlighting the consideration of a proposal by the Central Silk Board to liberalise the import of superior quality of raw silk to facilitate export of silk goods when the indigenous silk yan industry is facing stiff competition in the domestic market as a result of increased availability of imported silk yarn of Chinese origin;

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

(c) action taken, with details thereof, to safeguard the interest of the Tribals?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (c) Orissa produces mainly tassar silk and the Import Policy allows only 1 per cent of F.O.B value of silk fabrics exported for tassar raw silk import. The policy, therefore, substantially protects the indigenous tassar silk industry.

Third party exports by Hindustan Lever Ltd.

3069. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3374 on 11 December, 1981 regarding M/s. Hindustan Lever and state:

(a) whether Government are now taking action against Hindustan Lever Limited, a subsidiary of Unilever Limited U.K. for making third party exports without period permission of the Reserve Bank of India;

(b) whether the Inter-Ministrial decision in respect of the retention of foreign majority holdings in the company has been taken;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the basis on which it has been taken; and

(d) if not, the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d): The matter is still under consideration pending a decision on the representations made by the company for retention of 51 per cent non-resident equity under FERA Guidelines. While the Inter-Ministrial consultations have resulted in some delay, it is hoped that a final decision would be taken soon.

Meeting of Finance Minister with Representative of Farm sector

3070. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he had called a meeting of the representatives of the Farm Sector recently; and

(b) if so what are the details of the discussions took place; suggestions made by the representatives in order to help improve the production in this field and Government's reaction thereto?

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

(b) The discussion was informal and ranged over a wide range of subjects. Among suggestions made by the representatives of farming community were removing bottlenecks in the provision of agricultural inputs, special attention to small farmers and landless agricultural labourers, more effective implementation of minimum wages legislation, realistic pricing policy for inputs and agricultural commodities, gradual elimination of middlemen who exploit the

producers, liberalised agricultural credit policy, reduction in the rate of interest on agricultural loans, crop and cattle insurance, stable export policy for agricultural commodities etc.

20 सूत्रीय कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत हथकरघा बुनकरों की वशा में सुधार करना

3071. श्री जेनूल बशर : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्रों यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि --

(क) क्या हथकरघा बुनकरों की वशा में सुधारने के लिए पुनः 3-20 सूत्रीय कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कोई योजना चालू की गई है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो नत्संबंधी व्योरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इन संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जाएगी ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री पी. ए. संनमा) (क) जो हाँ।

(ख) निम्नलिखित योजनाएं आरम्भ की गई हैं।

(1) नई सहकारी समितियों की स्थापना तथा निष्क्रिय सहकारी समितियों को पुनर्जीवित कर के छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक सहकारी क्वरेज को 60 प्रतिशत तक बढ़ाने के लिए राज्य सरकारों को सहायता देना।

(2) शीर्ष विपणन समितियों को शायर पूंजी सहायता देना ताकि वे उत्पादन तथा विपणन दोनों में और अधिक प्रभावी भूमिका अदा कर सकें।

(3) बुन कर सहकारी समितियों की प्रबन्धकीय उपदान।

(4) सहकारी क्षेत्र में करषों के आधुनीकीकरण के लिए सहायता।

(5) सहकारी क्षेत्र के बाहर के बुनकरों की आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिए राज्य हथकरघा विकास निगम को शेरर पूंजी सहायता।

(6) करषा पूर्व तथा करषा पश्चात् प्रीसेसिंग सुविधाओं के सृजन के लिए सहायता।

(7) सहकारी क्षेत्र के बाहर के बुनकरों के लिए गहन विकास परियोजनाएं तथा निर्यात उत्पादन परियोजनाएं।

(8) हथकरघा बुनकर सहकारी कताई मिलों की स्थापना के लिए राष्ट्रीय सहकारी विकास निगम की मार्फत सहायता।

(9) बुनकरों को नये डिजाइन विकसित करने तथा अपनी तकनीकी कुशलता में सुधार लाने के लिए अधिक प्रभावी तथा समय पर सहायता देने की दृष्टि से बुनकर सेवा केन्द्रों तथा हथकरघा प्राथमिकी संस्थान के कार्यों को सुदृढ़ एवं तीव्र करना।

(10) बुनकरों को लगातार रोजगार देने तथा समाज के कमजोर वर्गों को सस्ता कपड़ा प्रदान करने के लिए हथकरघा जनता कपड़ा योजना।

हथकरघा बुनकर को अन्तर्निविष्ट साधनों की सफाई की व्यवस्था करने तथा तैयार उत्पादों के विपणन के लिए राष्ट्रीय हथकरघा विकास निगम की स्थापना की प्रस्थापना सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

(ग) प्रश्न वहीं उठता।

Crisis in Tea Industry

3072. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL:
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the serious crisis in the Tea Industry;

(b) if so, the measures taken by Centre and the concerned State Governments;

(c) whether it has come to the notice of Government that the rebate on excise duty and other concessions go to the exporters rather than the cultivators or producers; and

(d) if so, what Government propose to do in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) Tea Industry is passing through an extremely difficult time.

(b) The national meet on Tea Industry held in Delhi in August 1981 had recommended a package of fiscal reliefs both at the Central and State levels. In addition to measures already taken by Government in increasing rates of replantation subsidy, raising the monetary limit for development allowance under Income Tax Act and reducing surcharge on corporate tax, Central Govt. has announced an Excise rebate scheme on exports of Tea and has also reduced basic excise duty on tea for certain areas. Draw back of customs and excise duty on packaging materials used in the export of tea chests has also been allowed. The Kerala and Tamilnadu Govts. have reduced sales tax on sales of tea. Kerala Govt. has also abolished sales tax on fertilizers used for tea plantations and has announced that Plantation Tax on Tea will be levied at the prerevised rate and not at the enhanced rate. Central Government has recently constituted a subgroup to follow up the recommendations of the National level meet

on Tea Industry with the State Governments and concerned Depts. of the Central Government.

(c) Central Government's rebate on excise duty is granted to exporters of tea including producer-exporters.

(d) Does not arise.

Idle capacity and under-utilisation in Kapur Division of HAL

3073. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of man-hours lost at the Kanpur Division of HAL during the last five years as a result of under-utilisation as well as idle capacity;

(b) the set-back in terms of financial losses;

(c) whether the Division has enough orders at hand now to ensure capacity utilisation and its future manufacturing plans; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) Approximately 27 lakh manhours

(b) The net aggregate lose during the last 5 years amounted to about Rs. 1.32 crores.

(c) and (d) No, Sir, However, several steps have been/are being taken to provide Division with additional orders with a view to improve the utilisation of capacity.

Editorial captioned "operation forward"

3074. SHRI HARINATHA MISRA:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Governments attention has been drawn to the editorial com-

ments of the "Times of India" dated 11th February, 1982 captioned "Operation Forward";

(b) if so, whether with an investment of over Rs. 20,000 crores, 170-odd central public sector units have made this year profit of only Rs. 48 crores;

(c) whether installed capacities continue to be grossly under utilised even in the crucial sector comprising power, coal, and transport while vast sums are being invested in new projects, almost all of which are behind schedule; the detailed reasons for each one of the above; and

(d) whether Government have directed that top priority be given to improve the performance of the public sector undertakings; if so, the details of the directive and its impact?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b) The editorial captioned "Operation Forward" published in the "Times of India" dated 11th February 1982 has correctly mentioned that based on provisional information received, 170 Central Public Sector enterprises projected an estimated net profit of about Rs. 48 crores in the first half of 1981-82 on total capital employed including working capital estimated at approximately Rs. 19,652 crores as on 30.9.1981.

(c) A statement is attached.

(d) Improvement of performance specifically by increasing efficiency, capacity utilisation and generation of internal resources figures as one of the points in the New 20-point programme. In addition 1982 has been declared as the year of productivity. Administrative ministries and the public sector enterprises managements have been advised to take note of these. There has been continuing improvement in profitability of the public sector enterprises during the current year.

Statement

In the case of Central Public Enterprises in coal and transportation sector, the installed capacity is not susceptible of easy determination.

In case of Central Public Enterprises in power sector, the installed capacity is relevant only in the case of Badarpur Thermal Power Station of the N.T.P.C. other plants of NTPC being still under construction. The Badarpur Thermal Power Station unit has shown improvement in its performance.

The production in Central Public Sector coal enterprises has shown improvement as could be seen from the figures indicated below:

Coal production of Coal India Ltd. Ltd.

	lakh tons
April—December 1980 . . .	685.86
April—December 1981 . . .	763.06
Production of Neyveli Lignite Corporation	
April—December 1980 . . .	35
April—December 1981 . . .	43

In the case of Central Public Enterprises in the transport sector, such as Indian Airlines, Air India, Shipping Corporation of India, Moghul Line Ltd., Delhi Transport Corporation, the output in terms of revenue ton kilometres, cargo transported, passengers transported etc. has shown no deterioration.

Significant cost and time overrun has been noticed in respect of a few projects in the coal sector. These have been scrutinized and the managements advised to take appropriate actions. These have occurred amongst other reasons because of delayed procurement of equipment. Acquisition of land, etc. There is no significant time and cost overruns in respect of Central Public Sector enterprises in the transport sector.

Implementation of 20th point of 20-point programme

3075. SHRI R. PRABHU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the specific measures which the Ministry proposes to take to implement the 20th Point of the 20 Point Programme announced by the Prime Minister relating to the improvement of working of the public enterprises by increasing efficiency, capacity, utilisation and generation of internal resources?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): In order to improve the working of Public Enterprises, the following important measures have been taken:

(i) Improving co-ordination to identify bottlenecks which are arising due to factors outside the control of individual enterprises so that remedial action by the concerned authorities could be taken in time, particularly in respect of power, transportation and infra-structurals.

(ii) Improving the systems and procedures so as to expedite clearances and approvals by Government agencies such as Customs, Excise, etc.

(iii) Evolving detailed performance criteria for sectors/enterprises which could be used for the purpose of monitoring performance.

(iv) Streamlining and intensifying the monitoring machinery to ensure timely identification of bottlenecks and initiation of remedial action.

(v) Installation of early-warning systems in respect of important projects in key areas of the economy.

(vi) Preparation of short-term Action Plans incorporating specific targets for improving capacity utili-

ation and financial rates of return in the next two years.

(vii) Closer monitoring and control of projects under construction.

Future prospects of export of tea

3076. SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT:
SHRI RAMAVATAR
SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the present position in regard the export of tea; and

(b) its future prospects?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) According to quick estimates, tea exports from India between April, 1981 and January, 1982 was 199, 67 M Kgs. valued at Rs. 359.73 crores compared to 194, 35 M Kgs valued at Rs. 371.25 crores during the corresponding period in 1980-81.

(b) Future prospect of tea exports from India would depend on the supply and demand position both at the national and international levels, the overall policy regarding exports as well as the final outcome of the International Tea Agreement.

Fall in prices of shrimp in export market

3077. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a sharp fall in the prices of shrimp in the export markets during the last two years;

(b) if so, whether the causes have been identified; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to boost export earnings from shrimps?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) Average unit value realisation on exports of shrimp fell by 7.9 per cent during 1980 as compared to 1979. However, there was an increase of 18.8 per cent in 1981 over 1980.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Encashment of stolen cheques/drafts by opening bogus accounts

3078. SHRI R. R. BHOLE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cases of forging and stealing cheques and drafts sent by post from foreign countries and encashing them by opening bogus accounts in the nationalised banks have of late increased considerably;

(b) if so, the number of such cases detected during the last three years;

(c) the amount of loss suffered by the nationalised banks on this account; and

(d) whether involvement of employees of the banks was also detected in these activities and if so, their number and action taken in such cases against the guilty employees?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (d) According to the information collected by Reserve Bank of India, during the years, 1979, 1980 and 1981, there have been fourteen incidents in public sector banks when foreign cheques and demand drafts sent by post from foreign countries, after being stolen, were encashed by some persons after opening bogus accounts. The amount involved in respect of these fourteen cases was of the order of only Rs. 0.63 lakhs. The banks have not reported the involvement of any of the employees in respect of these incidents.

Import and production of newsprint

3079. SHRI R. V. GHORPADE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the present sale price of imported newsprint fixed by the STC;

(b) what is the quantity and cost of newsprint being imported annually by the STC;

(c) what is the present demand of newsprint in the country and what is the indigenous production;

(d) what steps have been taken to increase the indigenous production; and

(e) are there any hindrance or difficulties faced by indigenous producers or entrepreneurs who wish to set up this industry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) The prices for 48.8 GSM newsprint for the quarter January/March, 1982 are as follows:

Category of Newspaper	High Seas sale price (PMT)	Buffer stock price (PMT)
Small	Rs. 5140	6010
Medium	Rs. 5415	6285
Big	Rs. 5960	6830

(b) A quantity of 306,000 Metric Tonnes newsprint valued (cif) at Rs. 133 crores was imported during 1980-81.

(c) Demand for newsprint for the year 1981-82 is estimated at 3.60 lakh tonnes. The indigenous production of newsprint during 1981-82 is expected to be about 55,000 tonnes.

(d) and (e) National Newsprint & Paper Mills, Neapanagar was the only unit, till recently, manufacturing newsprint (with an installed capacity

of 67,500 tonnes per annum). The mill is undertaking an integrated modernisation and renovation programme to raise the capacity to 75,000 tonnes per annum. The newsprint project of Mysore Paper Mills Ltd. for a capacity of 75,000 tonnes per annum and the Kerala Newsprint Project of the Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd. for a capacity of 80,000 tonnes per annum are also expected to commence commercial production by 1982-83.

The undermentioned schemes have also been licensed and are in preliminary stages of implementation:

M/s. Tamil Nadu Newsprint and Paper Ltd.—50,000 tonnes per annum.

M/s. Century Pulp and Paper Co.—20,000 tonnes per annum.

Applications received from entrepreneurs for setting up new units are considered on merits.

उत्तर प्रदेश के अल्मोड़ा और पिथौरा गढ़ जिलों में चाय-उत्पादन की संभावनायें

3081. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि --

(क) क्या चाय बोर्ड ने उत्तर प्रदेश के पिथौरागढ़ और अल्मोड़ा जिले के कुछ भागों में चाय-उत्पादन की संभावनाओं का पता लगाया है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या उनका विचार इस प्रकार की संभावनाओं का पता लगाने के निदेश जारी करने का है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री पी. ए. संगमा) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

India's contribution to International Tea Committee

3082. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether keeping in view the decline in tea exports from India to U.K. during 1981, India's contribution to the International Tea Committee, London, has also been lowered; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b) Contribution to the International Tea Committee, London by producer/exporter members depend on the total budget of the Committee as well as the average export performance of members in all markets including the U.K., over the three preceding calendar years. India's contribution for the year 1982 was lower at Pound Sterling 4590 as compared to Pound Sterling 5040 in 1981.

Manufacture of soap by Hindustan Lever Ltd.

3083. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6956 on 8 April, 1981—regarding common goods manufactured by M/s. Hindustan Lever Ltd. and state:

(a) whether 1,63,726 metric tonnes of soaps has been produced by Hindustan Lever, a subsidiary of Uni Lever, U.K. during the year 1980;

(b) whether bulk of production of soaps is manufactured out of traditional oils;

(c) whether company's claim related to use of sophisticated technology in the manufacture of soaps is wholly confined to the use of minor oils like Neem, Karanja and Sal etc.;

(d) whether bulk of the production and its turnover continues to be drawn from soaps; and

(e) whether claim of the company that 70 per cent of its turnover consists of Appendix I activities is not based on facts, if so, the reasons for not implementing the directions of the Reserve Bank of India to the company for bringing down its foreign equity holding to a minimum of 40 per cent?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) During 1980 the company produced 1,63,724 tonnes of soap.

(b) No, Sir. Around 70 per cent of the oils consumed is non-traditional and non-edible in nature.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) 42 per cent of the turnover is on account of soap production.

(e) The representations made by the company seeking its eligibility to retain 51 per cent foreign equity under FERA guidelines do not depend solely on the nature of technology involved in the manufacture of processed triglycerides. The company has drawn attention to certain other provisions of the FERA guidelines also and these are under consideration. It is hoped that a final decision on

these representations will be taken shortly.

Import of Milk Powder

3084. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

((a) whether there has been any increase in the quantity of milk powder imported during the last three years;

(b) if so, to what extent, year-wise;

(c) whether Government have made any assessment regarding the consumption of milk in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b) A statement of import during 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81 (upto October, 1980) is attached. Statistics for the period after October, 1980 has not yet been compiled.

(c) No, Sir. It would be difficult to have any precise assessment of this item.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

Statement showing import of milk and cream (other than whey) in powder or granules during 1978-79 to 1980-81 (upto Oct., 1980)

Sl. No.	Description of the item	Indian Trade Classification Rev. 2 Code No.	1978-79		1979-80		1980-81 (upto October, 1980)	
			Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Milk (other than whey) in powder or granules containing not more than 1.5 per cent by weight of fat.	022.42						
	(a) Butter milk	022.4201			2	0.13		
	(b) Skimmed milk	022.4202	24087	2320.55	27686	3733.17	5619	657.16
	(c) Whole milk	022.4203	509	40.04	352	34.86	1741	152.95
	(d) Milk food for babies	022.4204	X	X	1112	186.29	19	2.52
	(e) Others.	022.4209	7958	604.91	2064	254.79	44	13.24
2.	Milk (other than whey) and cream in powder or granules containing more than 1.5 per cent by weight of fat.	022.43						
	(a) Butter milk	022.4301						
	(b) Skimmed milk	022.4302	2388	194.20	*6681	*817.64	1759	243.57
	(c) Whole milk	022.4303	728	85.86	46	6.28		
	(d) Others (e.g. milk cream)	022.4309	1028	124.18	423	62.07	19	6.86

X The item was not separately classified before 1-4-1979 in the Indian Trade Classification Rev. 2.

*Figures are under verification.

SOURCE : (1) 1978-79 & 1979-80:—Monthly statistics of the Foreign Trade of India Volume-II Imports, published by the Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics, Calcutta.

(2) 1980-81 (upto October, 1980):—Advance data received in the office of the Economic Adviser, Deptt. of Commerce from DGCI&S, Calcutta.

हिन्दी अनुवादकों के वेतनमान

3085. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताये की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने हिन्दी अनुवादकों की भरती में असंगतियों को दूर करने के लिए 1978 और 1979 में हिन्दी अनुवादकों के लिए वेतनमान तथा शैक्षणिक योग्यता निश्चित नहीं थी ; यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई अधिसूचना भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित की गई थी ; यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) क्या मंत्रालय द्वारा अन्य पदों की तरह हिन्दी के पदों के लिए वेतनमान तथा शैक्षणिक योग्यता सरकारी राजपत्र में अधिसूचित की गई है ; यदि नहीं, तो उसके मुख्य कारण क्या हैं ; और

(ख) क्या विद्यमान असंगतियों को दूर करने को ध्यान में रखते हुए हिन्दी के पदों पर भरती के बारे में सरकार का कोई नीति निर्धारित करने का विचार है, यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया) : (क) 9-9-1981 को राजभाषा विभाग द्वारा अधिसूचित केन्द्रीय सचिवालय राजभाषा सेवा (समूह 'ग' पद) के गठन से पहले वित्त मंत्रालय के विभिन्न विभागों ने भिन्न-भिन्न तारीखों को हिन्दी अनुवादकों (कनिष्ठ और वरिष्ठ) के लिए वेतनमान निश्चित किए थे और शैक्षणिक अर्हताएं निर्धारित की थीं। कनिष्ठ हिन्दी अनुवादकों और वरिष्ठ हिन्दी अनुवादकों के वेतनमान क्रमशः 425-700 रु० और 550-800 रु० थे। आर्थिक कार्य विभाग के केवल बैंकिंग प्रभाग में

9-9-1981 से पहले वरिष्ठ हिन्दी अनुवादक के पद का वेतन मान 550-900 रु० था।

(ख) और (ग). राजभाषा विभाग हिन्दी पदों पर भर्ती के बारे में नीति निर्धारित करता है। विभिन्न मंत्रालयों/विभागों और सम्बद्ध कार्यालयों में वेतन मानों, सेवा शर्तों भर्ती-वृद्धि आदि में एकरूपता लाने के उद्देश्य से राजभाषा विभाग ने केन्द्रीय सचिवालय राजभाषा सेवा (समूह 'ग' पद) का गठन किया है और 9-9-1981 को केन्द्रीय सचिवालय राजभाषा सेवा (समूह 'ग' पद) नियम, 1981 को अधिसूचित कर दिया है। ये भर्ती नियम केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क और सीमा शुल्क बोर्ड और केन्द्रीय प्रत्यक्ष कर बोर्ड के अधीन क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों में कनिष्ठ और वरिष्ठ हिन्दी अनुवादकों के पदों पर लागू नहीं होते। फिर भी, इन दोनों बोर्डों के अधीन क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों में हिन्दी अनुवादकों के पदों के वेतनमान वही हैं जो केन्द्रीय सचिवालय राजभाषा सेवा (समूह 'ग' पद), नियम, 1981 के अन्तर्गत निर्धारित किए गए हैं।

Income Tax collected/due on Interest Paid to Debenture Holders

3086. SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of Income Tax collected/due on Interest paid to debenture holders by the Public Companies in the last two years; and

(b) the estimate of tax collection on this account for the year 1982-83?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) According to section 193 read with section 200 of the Income Tax Act, 1961 a person responsible for paying any income chargeable under the

head "Interest on securities" shall at the time of payment deduct income tax at the rates in force on the amount of interest payable and pay the income tax so deducted to Government account within the prescribed time. In case of a default in deducting or in paying the income tax deducted, action under relevant provisions of Income Tax law can be taken. While data regarding income tax collected by the companies under the head "Interest on securities" is available, no separate data is maintained in respect of income tax collected/due on interest paid to debenture holders. The collection of requisite information will involve immense time and labour as the individual records of all company assesseees all over India will have to be gone into. As such, the time and labour involved will not be commensurate with the results. However, the total amount collected from companies by way of interest on securities during the years 1979-80 and 1980-81 was Rs. 16.39 crores and Rs. 16.80 crores respectively. This includes the tax on interest paid on all securities both Government and non-Government and deduction made by all companies both private and public.

(b) The estimates of tax collection on account of interest on securities for 1982-83 is Rs. 17.98 crores.

Objectives of differential rate of interest scheme

3087. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the objectives of Differential Rate of Interest Scheme in brief;

(b) whether Government are aware that pace of providing loans to weaker sections has, of late, slowed down;

(c) whether Government are aware that there might be a duplication in reporting progress under Differential Rate of Interest Scheme by banks; and

(d) if so, what action is proposed to be taken to improve statistical reporting by banks?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) The objective of the Differential Rate of Interest Scheme is to improve the economic conditions of weakest among the weaker sections of society by assisting them through loans from banks at 4 per cent per annum rate of interest for modest productive endeavours.

(b) It is not correct to say that the pace of providing loans to weaker sections has slowed down. Banks continue to give attention to weaker sections of the society. Under the Differential Rate of Interest Scheme, their advances have increased from Rs. 90 crores covering 16.20 lakh borrowal accounts as at the end of December, 1978 to Rs. 192.49 crores covering 25.10 lakh borrowal accounts as at the end of December, 1980. These constitute 1.01 per cent of their aggregate advances as at the end of December, 1979 as against the target of 1 per cent laid down under the Scheme.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Export Houses registered with Government

3088. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Export houses registered with Government for effecting exports of Indian products;

(b) what are the major items of exports proposed by such companies;

(c) what concessions Government have given to such companies for promoting exports; and

(d) whether such companies have been able to effect exports to the satisfaction of Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) The number of recognised Export Houses as on 27th February was 1,355.

(b) Export House Certificates are issued on the basis of a minimum export performance level already achieved during the base period, as prescribed in the policy. The major commodities exported are readymade garments and other textile items, engineering goods, fish and fish products, leather and leather goods and chemicals and allied products.

(c) Apart from the normal REP licences, Export Houses are granted Additional Licences for import of raw materials for sale to Actual Users. permission to import OGL items against REP licences and Additional Licences, for sale to Actual Users and foreign exchange allocation for export promotional purposes abroad. Details in this regard are contained in the Import-Policy, copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

(d) Generally, the export houses have been able to effect exports in accordance with the growth rates prescribed.

Survival of Star Hotels at Khajuraho

3089. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is only one Indian Airlines flight daily to Khajuraho, which carries just 40 tourists to that tourist centre; and

(b) if so, how the three five-star hotels and three three-star hotels in Khajuraho are still surviving and what is their daily occupancy ratio?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHUR-SHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) Indian Airlines operates a daily service

Boeing 737 with a seating capacity of 126, as per details below:

IC 407 Delhi-Agra-Khajuraho-Varanasi
IC 408 Varanasi-Khajuraho-Agra-Delhi

In addition Tourist Traffic also moves to Khajuraho by surface route.

(b) Three hotels on the approved list of the Department of Tourism have a room capacity of 200 rooms and their occupancy has been as under:

	No. of rooms	Occu-pancy
1. Hotel Khajuraho Ashok]	48	44.7%
2. Hotel Chandela .	102	26.7%
3. Hotel Jass Oberoi	50	16.7% only for five months as it commenced operation from August, 1981.

Faster development of tourism by State Governments and Private Sector

3090. SHRI D. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the measures taken to enthuse the State Governments and the private sector to bring faster and more development of tourism infrastructure in the country; and

(b) the results of the above measures during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHUR-SHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). Measures taken for develop-

ment of tourism infrastructure both in the public and private sectors *inter-alia* include the following:

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

(ii) State Governments have forwarded their blue prints of tourism development based on travel circuits in respect of their States. These are being examined and a shelf of schemes is being prepared which could be taken up for implementation depending upon the availability of resources and inter-se priority.

(iii) State Governments concerned have been requested to provide/transfer lands to the Central Department for construction of Tourist Village, Forest Lodge, Tourist Hostels etc., so that expeditious implementation can be taken up.

(iv) Funds have been released/being released for provision of transport facilities viz. Boats/launches at selected lakes, mini-buses for viewing Wild Life, trekking equipment for trekking tours, promotion of festivals and fairs etc.

(v) India Tourism Development Corporation has drawn up a scheme for taking up joint venture tourism projects by forming a new company in each State with nearly equity participation.

(vi) Incentives in the form of tax concessions; loan assistance at concessional terms, allocation of foreign exchange for essential imports, overseas advertising publicity and promotional tours; priority of consideration in the allotment of building materials, telephone/telex

etc. are already available to approved hotels in the private sector.

(vii) Request for grant of loans for purchase of Ex-STC cars/Ambassador cars/coaches are considered subject to the availability of funds in favour of tourist car operators who are on the approved list of the Department of Tourism and who apply for the loan.

विश्व बैंक सहायता से योजनाएं

3091. श्री दौलत राम सारन : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :—

(क) भारत में विश्व बैंक की सहायता से चलाई जाने वाली योजनाओं के नाम क्या हैं; और

(ख) विश्व बैंक की ऋण सहायता देने की शर्तें क्या हैं?

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

(ख) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पुनर्निर्माण तथा विकास बैंक के ऋणों की ब्याज दर उसके द्वारा विश्व के पूंजी बाजारों से लिए जाने वाले ऋणों की लागत से जुड़ी होती है। यह दर इस समय 11.6 प्रतिशत है। इन ऋणों पर 1.5 प्रतिशत की दर से फ्रंट एंड फीस और संवितरित न किए गए भाग पर 0.75 प्रतिशत की दर से बचनबद्धता शुल्क (कमिटमेंट फीस) भी लिया जाता है। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ के ऋणों पर कोई ब्याज नहीं देना पड़ता लेकिन ऋण के संवितरित न किए गए भाग पर 0.5 प्रतिशत की दर से बचनबद्धता शुल्क लगता है और संवितरित किए गए भाग पर 0.75 प्रतिशत की दर से सेवा प्रभार लगता है।

विवरण

उन परियोजनाओं के नामों का विवरण जिन्हें विश्व बैंक समूह की सहायता से क्रियान्वित किया जा रहा है।

क्रम संख्या	परियोजना का नाम
1	2
1	कृषि शिक्षा परियोजना
2	हिमाचल प्रदेश सेब परियोजना
3	कर्नाटक डेरा
4	राजस्थान नहर तथा सिंचाई क्षेत्र विकास
5	राजस्थान डेरी
6	मध्य प्रदेश डेरी
7	चम्बल (राजस्थान सिंचाई)
8	उ० प्र० जल-पूर्ति
9	चौथी विद्युत परिषण परियोजना
10	म० प्र० वनपालन
11	एकीकृत कपास परियोजना
12	राष्ट्रीय बीज परियोजना
13	आन्ध्र प्रदेश सिंचाई और सिंचाई क्षेत्र विकास
14	दूसरी भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक परियोजना
15	छठी दूरसंचार परियोजना
16	बम्बई नगर परिवहन परियोजना
16	मद्रास नगर विकास परियोजना
18	सिंगरौली उच्च तापीय विद्युत परियोजना

1	2
19	केरल कृषि विकास परियोजना
20	उड़ीसा कृषि विकास परियोजना
21	गुजरात मीनउद्योग परियोजना
22	पश्चिम बंगाल कृषि विस्तार परियोजना
23	मध्य प्रदेश कृषि विस्तार परियोजना
24	आसाम कृषि विकास परियोजना
25	पैरियाड वैगई सिंचाई परियोजना
26	बारहवीं औद्योगिक ऋण और निवेश परियोजना
27	महाराष्ट्र सिंचाई परियोजना
28	उड़ीसा सिंचाई परियोजना
29	राजस्थान कृषि विस्तार और अनुसंधान परियोजना
30	दूसरी कलकत्ता नगर विकास परियोजना
31	बिहार कृषि विस्तार और अनुसंधान परियोजना
32	दूसरी खाद्यान्न भण्डारण परियोजना
33	भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक
34	कर्नाटक सिंचाई
35	कोरवा उच्च तापीय विद्युत परियोजना
36	तीसरी ड्राम्बे तापीय विद्युत परियोजना
37	सातवीं दूरसंचार परियोजना
38	राष्ट्रीय डेरी
39	आन्ध्र प्रदेश मीनउद्योग

1	2
40	एन० एस० पी०-11
41	जम्मू तथा कश्मीर बागबानी
42	गुजरात सिंचाई
43	हरियाणा सिंचाई
44	पंजाब जल-पूर्ति तथा मलनिकासी
45	बम्बई जल पूर्ति तथा मल निकासी
46	रेल आधुनिकीकरण तथा अनुरक्षण
47	राष्ट्रीयकृषि अनुसंधान कार्यक्रम
48	रामगुंडम उच्च तापीय विद्युत
49	राष्ट्रीय सहकारिता विकास निगम
50	संयुक्त कृषि विस्तार
51	पंजाब सिंचाई
52	दूसरी ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम परियोजना
53	उ० प्र० सामाजिक वनपालन
54	महाराष्ट्र जलपूर्ति तथा मलनिकासी
55	तीसरी कृषि पुनर्वित्त तथा विकास निगम परियोजना
56	अन्तर्देशीय मीन उद्योग परियोजना
57	गुजरात सामुदायिक वनपालन
58	दूसरी भारतीय जनसंख्या परियोजना
59	दूसरी महाराष्ट्र सिंचाई परियोजना
60	तमिलनाडू पोषाहार परियोजना
61	दूसरी गुजरात सिंचाई परियोजना
62	उ० प्र० सरकारी ट्यूबवैल
63	तेरहवां औद्योगिक ऋण और निवेश

1	2
64	दूसरी सिंगरौली उच्च तापीय विद्युत परियोजना
65	केरल कृषि विस्तार
66	काजू
67	राजस्थान जलपूर्ति तथा मलनिकासी
68	फरक्का उच्च तापीय विद्युत
69	कंडी जल-विभाजक क्षेत्र
70	कर्नाटक रेशमकीट पालन उद्योग
71	कलकत्ता नगर परिवहन परियोजना
72	बिहार ग्रामीण सड़कें
73	महानदी बांध
74	दूसरी मद्रास नगर विकास परियोजना
75	कर्नाटक टैंक सिंचाई
76	म० प्र० माध्य सिंचाई
77	आठवीं दूरसंचार
78	महाराष्ट्र कृषि विस्तार
79	तमिलनाडू कृषि विस्तार
80	म० प्र० विस्तार चरण-11
81	दूसरी राष्ट्रीय सहकारिता विकास निगम
82	तमिलनाडू अखबारी क गज
83	चौदहवां औद्योगिक ऋण और निवेश (गैर-सरकारी ऋण)
84	हाजिरा उर्वरक
85	दूसरी रामगुंडम तापीय विद्युत
86	दूसरी कोरवा तापीय विद्युत

1	2
87	कानपुर नगर विकास
88	पश्चिम बंगाल सामाजिक वनपालन
89	म० प्र० मुख्य सिंचाई
90	चौथी कृषि पुनर्वित्त तथा विकास निगम परियोजना
91	दूसरी बम्बई हाई अपतट विकास परियोजना

for flight 115 of Air India on January 17, booked and OK endorsed by the New York office of the airlines;

(b) name of the official who decided to off-load the said ticket;

(c) whether that off-loading was regular;

(d) if not, steps taken to book the erring officials and to what effect with details thereof; and

(e) steps taken to prevent occurrence of such incidents in future, with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) The passenger concerned was not off-loaded and he travelled by the flight No. AI-115 dated 17th January, 1982.

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

(e) Air India have reiterated their instructions to the agents/stations not to send passengers with confirmed bookings without obtaining prior confirmation from the respective space control stations.

Utilisation of World Bank Aid

3092. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHAK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether World Bank aid in the current financial year was fully utilised by India upto 31st January, 1982; and

(b) if so, to what extent it has been utilised so far in the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The utilisation of World Bank aid in the current financial year is likely to exceed the level assumed in the Budget Estimate 1981-82. Up-till February 27, 1982, the utilisation during the current financial year, including claims in the pipeline, amounts to about US \$1068 million.

Honouring of return ticket issued in New York by AI

3093. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA:
SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL:

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

(a) details of the circumstances for off-loading ticket No. 8352:026:124

Development of Airports

3094. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have framed any plan to develop some more airports in the country; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the scheme in this regard and the names of the airports being covered under this scheme?

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

(b) The Sixth Five Year Plan envisages an expenditure of Rs. 147.00 crores in respect of construction of new aerodromes, strengthening/extension of runways, taxiways and aprons,

extension/modification/construction of terminal building improvement/provision of safety service equipment at domestic aerodromes to which Indian Airlines/Vayudoot are operating/propose to operate air services. The plans also include augmentation/modernisation of radio, radar, navigation aids and communication facilities at domestic and international airports.

Plans have also been drawn for expansion of the international airports at a total cost of Rs. 141 crores during the Sixth Plan period. The development plans include construction of New International Passenger Terminal Complex (Phase II) at Bombay, New International Passenger and Cargo Terminal Complex at Delhi, construction of new Domestic Terminal building at Madras and provision of Category II lighting system at Bombay etc.

Some of the important domestic airports proposed to be developed in the Sixth Five Year Plan are:

1. Ahmedabad
2. Baroda
3. Bhavnagar
4. Dabolim
5. Indore
6. Rajkot
7. Agartala
8. Bhubaneshwar
9. Gauhati
10. Bhopal
11. Imphal
12. Jorhat
13. Mohanbari
14. Patna
15. Ranchi
16. Silchar
17. Amritsar

18. Chandigarh
19. Jaipur
20. Jammu
21. Kanpur (Chakeri)
22. Srinagar
23. Varanasi
24. Calicut (new aerodrome)
25. Cochin
26. Hyderabad
27. Madurai
28. Tiruchirapalli
29. Trivandrum
30. Visakhapatnam

Vayudoot aerodromes

1. Rupsi
2. Kailashahar
3. Kamalpur
4. Cooch-Behar
5. Passighat
6. Daporijio
7. Zero
8. Shillong
9. Kota
10. Pantnagar
11. Muzaffarpur
12. Ludhiana
13. Bikaner
14. Dehra Dun
15. Thanjavur
16. Nanded
17. Raichur
18. Bilaspur
19. Purnea
20. Gaya
21. Tezu

New Aerodromes

1. Aizwal
2. Kohima
3. Gangtok
4. Itanagar
5. Kangra
6. Gauchar
7. Surat
8. Pondicherry.

AI Offices in India to honour commitment by AI Offices outside India

3095. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARYA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Air India offices in India are legally bound to honour a commitment made by Air India offices situated outside India; and

(b) if not, details of what will happen to such confirmed passengers when they come to India with the assurance of a confirmed air ticket?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir. However, as per laid down procedure, passengers holding confirmed tickets, after arrival in India, have to reconfirm their return reservations at least 72 hours prior to the departure. Failure to do so may result in cancellation of the reservation and Air India is not bound to accept such passengers.

(b) In case, a passenger fails to get accommodation on a flight due to non-confirmation of ticket, steps are taken by Air India to arrange his travel by their next available flight or on other Carrier, if there are no restrictive conditions on the ticket. Expenses on boarding and lodging of such passengers, who are required to stay beyond the scheduled departure date, are borne by Air India.

Overdrafts by States

3096. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) details of the overdraft drawn by the States at the time of annual allocation of funds for the Sixth Five Year Plan finalisation, State-wise details;

(b) also steps taken by Government, to alleviate State finances in view of the chronic shortages of funds from which the States are suffering; and

(c) if no steps have been taken, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The Sixth Five Year Plan was finalised and was approved by the National Development Council on the 14th February, 1981. A statement showing the overdrafts of the States on the Reserve Bank of India on that date is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Transfer of funds from the Centre to the States as States' share in Central taxes and grants-in-aid has been substantially increased from 1979-80 on the recommendations of the Seventh Finance Commission. Under the Sixth Five Year Plan, Central assistance to the States for State Plans has also been stepped up. Additional allocation of market borrowings has also been made to backward States.

States' overdrafts arise either on account of temporary aberrations in their cash flow or on account of structural imbalances in their budget. The Central Government has been having a continuous dialogue with the States running overdrafts in order to correct the situation where there are structural imbalances in the budgets.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

Overdrafts on the Reserve Bank of India as on 14th February, 1981.

(Rs. crores)

Sl. No.	State	Amount of Overdraft
1	Assam	20.30
2	Karnataka	0.27
3	Madhya Pradesh	31.48
4	Manipur	5.00
5	Punjab	4.53
6	Rajasthan	86.55
7	Tripura	0.83
8	West Bengal	73.45*

*As notionally worked out by the Reserve Bank of India.

Handicapped applicants for imported Cars

3097. SHRI SUNDER SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the number of the handicapped applicants who applied for imported cars upto 10th of February, 1982 and how many licences have been issued to them so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): In the current licensing period 1981-82, 263 applications were received from physically handicapped persons upto 10th February, 1982; and 72 Import Licences/Customs Clearance Permits were issued upto 28th February, 1982.

गुजरात के सूरत जिले में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा दिये गये ऋण

3098. श्री छोटू भाई गामित : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) गुजरात के सूरत जिले में वर्ष 1980 और 1981 के दौरान राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में से प्रत्येक द्वारा बैंक-वार तथा उद्देश्य-वार दिये गये ऋणों की राशि कितनी है;

(ख) उस राशि में से आदिवासियों हरिजनों, खेतीहर मजदूरों और ग्रामिण शिल्पियों को दिये गये ऋण की राशि कितनी है; और

(ग) समाज के पिछड़े वर्गों को आवश्यक ऋण शीघ्रता से दिये जाने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं/उठाने का विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) और (ख) आंकड़े जिस रूप में मांगे गए हैं वे सूचना प्रणाली द्वारा उस रूप में नहीं रखे जाते। सूरत जिले में अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों के कुल ऋणों (स्वीकृति के अनुसार) की राशि जून, 1979 में 75.7 करोड़ रुपये, जून, 1980 में 88.4 करोड़ रुपये तथा मार्च, 1981 में 111.4 करोड़ रुपये थी।

सूरत जिले में अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों के ऋणों (उपभोग के अनुसार) की बढ़ाया राशि के क्षेत्रवार वितरण के आंकड़े जून, 1980 के लिए उपलब्ध हैं। जून, 1979 के वास्ते ये तथा इनके समन्वय आंकड़े अनुबन्ध में दिये गये हैं।

(ग) बैंकों से कहा गया है कि वे समाज के कमजोर/पिछड़े वर्गों विशेष-रूप से अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों से सम्बद्ध ऋणकर्त्ताओं को दिये जाने वाले ऋण प्रवाह को बढ़ा दें। विशेषरूप से, उन्हें यह सलाह दी गई है कि :—

(1) वे प्राथमिकता प्राप्त क्षेत्रों को दिये जाने वाले अपने ऋणों के प्रवाह को बढ़ाकर 1985 तक कुल अग्रिमों के 40 प्रतिशत के स्तर तक पहुँचा दें ;

(2) कृषि क्षेत्र में कमजोर वर्गों को दिये जाने वाले प्रत्यक्ष वित्त के अनुपात को बढ़ाकर 1985 तक 50 प्रतिशत के स्तर तक पहुँचा दें ;

(3) लघु उद्योग क्षेत्र में कमजोर वर्गों को दिये जाने वाले अग्रिमों के अनुपात को बढ़ाकर, 1985 तक, लघु उद्योगों की कुल अग्रिमों के 12.5 प्रतिशत के स्तर तक पहुँचा दें ;

(4) अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों की आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखकर जिला ऋण आयोजनाओं पर जोर दें ;

(5) तीव्र गति से ऋण प्रदान करने के लिए गांवों को अंगीकार करते समय इन समुदायों की अधिक जनसंख्या वाले गांवों का चयन करें ;

(6) इन समुदायों की आवश्यकताओं के लिए बैंक सहायता योग्य उपयुक्त योजनाओं को तैयार करें ; आं

(7) इस बात का सुनिश्चय करें कि विभेदी ब्याज दर योजना (डी०आर०आई०स्कीम) के अधीन दिये जाने वाले इनके ऋणों का कम से कम 40 प्रतिशत हिस्सा अनुसूचित जातियों/जातियों से सम्बद्ध ऋणकर्त्ताओं को प्राप्त हो।

बैंकों ने अपनी ऋण-प्रक्रियाओं को सरल बनाने तथा प्रतिभूति और माजिन की आवश्यकताओं से छूट देने के लिए भी उभाय किये हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, बैंक समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के कर्न्यान्वयन में भी भाग ले रहे हैं जिसके अंतर्गत, निर्धारित लाभप्राप्तकर्त्ताओं में इन समुदायों के लोगों की काफी बड़ी संख्या शामिल है।

विवरण

(जून, 1979 तथा 1980 के अन्तिम शुक्रवार की स्थिति के अनुसार) गुजरात के मूरत जिले में अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों के ऋणों* की वकाया राशि का जिलावार। व्यवसाय-वार वर्गीकरण।

		(लाख रुपये)	
व्यवसाय		जून, 1979	जून, 1980
1	2	3	4
1.	कुल ऋण	9129.95	10454.44
	जिसमें से लघु उद्योग	2849.06	2845.43

1	2	3	4
2. कृषि		1362.41	1632.25
जिसमें से			
(क) प्रत्यक्ष वित्त		1322.81	1581.35
(ख) अप्रत्यक्ष वित्त		39.60	50.90
3. उद्योग		6220.10	7114.85
4. व्यापार		588.85	667.33
जिसमें से			
(क) श्रौत व्यापार		396.15	432.01
(ख) खुदरा व्यापार		192.70	235.32
5. ग्रन्थ सभो		958.59	1040.01

* उपरोक्त के प्रनुसार ।

Increase in rate of mileage allowance

3099. SHRI MANGAL RAM PREMI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to increase the rate of mileage allowance to bring the same at par with the actual cost of transportation of officials on local journeys or to and fro headquarters to Railway Station/Airport and vice-versa and prohibit the use of staff cars for proceeding/return from tour at headquarters and visiting stations to save the dead mileage and high cost of wear and tear; and

(b) if so, the action taken so far, with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). In case of local journeys on official duty within 8 Kms. of their headquarters, non-gazetted Government servants are entitled to reimbursement of actual expenses incurred on conveyance subject to certain conditions. In the case of gazetted

officers, this concession is admissible if the journey exceeds 1.6 Kms. For such journeys beyond 8 Kms. from headquarters and also for journeys between headquarters and Railway Station/Airport during official tours mileage allowance is admissible. The rates of mileage allowance have been increased to Rs. 1.30 per Km. by own car/taxi and 50 paise per Km. by motor cycle/scooter w.e.f. 1-10-1981 taking the increased costs into account. Government servants proceeding on/returning from tours have often to perform local journeys at odd hours, often late at night or very early in the morning. As normal modes of transport may not be available at that time, it would be desirable to continue the existing facility of staff car, wherever available.

Increase in Export Duty on Coffee

3100. SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the export duty on coffee has been increased from Rs. 85 to Rs. 300 per quintal recently; and

(b) if so, whether it will not affect the export of coffee as well as our economy?

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

(b) Export duty on coffee is levied mainly in order to mop up a part of the wind-fall profits that would accrue as a result of steep escalation in the international price of coffee. Hence increase in export duty would not necessarily affect our coffee exports and the national economy.

Promotion of Tourism through Central Tourism Board

3101. SHRI BALKRISHNA WASHNIK: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry are considering the question of setting up some high-power coordinating agency such as the 'Central Tourism Board' in the interest of promotion of tourism;

(b) if so, whether a final decision has been taken in the matter; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) to (c). A proposal to revive the Central Tourism Advisory Board is under consideration.

Tourist Complex at Jaisalmer

3102. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to develop a tourist complex at Jaisalmer;

(b) whether the site for developing the tourist complex has been

selected in accordance with the proposed Master Plan of Jaisalmer;

(c) whether provision has been made by the Central Government for the year 1981-82 for each development work to be executed at tourist spots in Jaisalmer and the details of the progress made so far in the above work; and

(d) the details of schemes prepared for the development of the above tourist place during the Sixth Five Year Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The site for developing the tourist complex will be selected in accordance with the proposed Master Plan (land-use plan) of Jaisalmer under preparation by the State Government.

(c) and (d). A provision has been made by the Central Government for effecting improvements of Gadisar Tank and development of Sun-Set Point at Jaisalmer. An amount of Rs. 3.78 lakhs has been sanctioned for the year 1981-82 for the purpose. Some other schemes for development in Jaisalmer are under consideration in consultation with the State Government.

Development of Gwalior and Shivpuri National Park

3103. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what steps Government of India are taking to exploit the high potentials of Madhya Pradesh for tourist attraction; and

(b) what steps are being taken to develop Gwalior (historical place)

and Shivpuri National Park in particular?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) It is proposed to develop tourism on travel circuit concept for providing infrastructural facilities at centres along the identified travel circuits in an integrated and phased manner by pooling the available resources in the Central, State and private sectors. Discussions were held with the tourist officials of the State Governments and Union Territories. On this basis the following travel circuits have been identified in respect of Madhya Pradesh:

1. Gwalior-Shivpuri-Datia-Orchha-Khajuraho-Bandhavgarh-Khajuraho/Jabalpur.

2. Bhopal-Sanchi-Vidisha-Udaigiri-Bhopal-(Bhimbetka, Bhojpur)-Ujjain-Indore-Mandu-Maheshwar-Mandleshwar-Omkareshwar-Indore.

3. Jabalpur-Bhedaghat-Cherai-Dongri (Hot Springs)-Mandla-Kanha National Park-Bharamdeo-Jabalpur/Raipur.

A blue-print of tourism development has been received from the State Government. This is under examination for determining the schemes to be taken up in the Central Sector during the Sixth Five Year Plan subject to availability of funds and inter-se priorities.

(b) As may be seen above, Gwalior and Shivpuri have been identified in one of the travel circuits in Madhya Pradesh for development in an integrated and phased manner by pooling the resources in the Central, State and private sectors. Presently it is proposed to construct a Tourist Village at Shivpuri at an estimated cost of Rs. 40.00 lakhs.

Disparity in pay scales of officers of Nationalised Banks

3104. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: a.

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a disparity in the pay scales of Officers of Banks, Banks nationalised in the first instance and some of banks nationalised during the year 1980;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the reasons why a disparity has been made in case of officers working in the Banks Nationalised during 1980; and

(d) action contemplated by Government in removing the disparity and bringing the pay scales of the officers of the banks nationalised in 1980 at par with those nationalised earlier?

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

(b) and (c). While pay scales of the officers of the 14 banks nationalised in 1969 and State Bank of India and its Associate Banks were revised and standardised in 1979, the pay scales of the officers of the 6 banks nationalised in April 1980 continue to be on pre-nationalisation basis.

(d) The question of revision and standardisation of pay scales of the officers of 6 banks nationalised in April, 1980 is presently under active consideration of the Government.

Items exported through STC during 1980-81

3105. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the details of items exported through State Trading Corporation during 1980-81, and the

names of the agencies through which these are exported and the quantity handled by each such agency?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): The details of items exported by STC during 1980-81 are as under:

	Sale Turn- over Val. in Rs. crores
1. Agricultural Commodities .	250.06
2. Construction material .	1.85
3. Consumer Products . . .	8.39
4. Engineering Products . . .	0.59
5. Leatherware	38.64
6. Fresh & processed foods . .	5.26
7. Meat & Marine products . . .	1.89
8. Castor oil	26.87
9. Sugar	35.97
10. Molasses	3.98
11. Textiles & Garments	17.03
Total	440.53

Export contracts are signed between STC and the foreign buyers. The exports handled by Commission Agents of STC is very limited (approximately Rs. 12 crores out of the total exports of about Rs. 440 crores)..

Foreign Exchange earnings from Tourists during 1982

3106. **SHRI HARIHAR SOREN:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry have made any estimate about the total amount of foreign exchange earned from tourism in the calendar year 1981;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether efforts have been made by his Ministry to increase tourist potentialities in the country for earning more amount of foreign exchange in the calendar year 1982;

(d) if so, what are the main programmes proposed to be undertaken in the sea coast States to increase tourist traffic; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). The foreign exchange earnings from tourism for the year 1981 are provisionally estimated at Rs. 564 crores at current prices.

(c) The detail's of the steps envisaged by the Government to increase tourist potentialities in the country are intensive development of tourist centres falling along identified travel circuits through rapid development of tourist infrastructure such as hotels and surface transportation; augmentation of the fleet of national air carriers; intensification of promotion abroad through various publicity media such as films, audiovisual presentations, publication of tourist literature, advertisements etc.; augmentation of media relations by inviting travel agents, travel writers, publicists etc. on a familiarisation tour as guests of the Department so that in turn they can promote India.

(d) and (e). Tourism development in the Central Sector is taken up based on the importance of tourist centres, their popularity with tourists and the potential they hold to attract tourists. The schemes are not taken up on the basis whether these are located on coastal area or not.

It is proposed to develop tourist infrastructure at centres falling along the identified travel circuits in an integrated and phased manner by pooling available resources in the

Central, State and private sectors. Accordingly travel circuits have been identified in each State/Union Territory including the sea coast States i.e. Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal.

Revised blue-print of tourism development have been received from the concerned State Governments. These are under examination for determining the schemes to be taken up in the Central Sector during the Sixth Five Year Plan subject to the availability of funds and inter-se priorities.

दिल्ली-ग्वालियर-भोपाल-इन्दौर-बम्बई के बीच दैनिक बोइंग विमान सेवा

3107. श्री सत्य नारायण जाटिया : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या दिल्ली-ग्वालियर-भोपाल-इन्दौर-बम्बई के बीच आने जाने के लिए दैनिक बोइंग विमान सेवा चालू की जायेगी; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कब तक ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा) : (क) जो, हाँ।

(ख) इंडियन एयरलाइन्स को बोइंग 737 विमान से दिल्ली-ग्वालियर-भोपाल-इन्दौर-बम्बई की सुचना में तीन सेवाओं में वृद्धि करके उन्हें 1982-83 के शीतकाल में, अतिरिक्त विमान प्राप्त हो जाने पर दैनिक करने की योजनाएँ हैं।

Guidelines for import of components and raw materials for electronic Industry

3108. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are formulating separate guidelines for the import of components and raw materials required for the electronic industry;

(b) whether these guidelines will form part of the import policy for the coming financial year; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (c). Suggestions have been received for modification in the import policy and procedure pertaining to raw materials and components required by electronics industry. These are being examined in connection with the formulation of import policy for 1982-83.

केन्द्रीय उत्पाद-शुल्क निरोधक का स्थानान्तरण

3109. श्री राम लाल राहो : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) वर्ष 1981 में केन्द्रीय उत्पाद-शुल्क कलेक्टरों का नया स्थानान्तरण किया गया और उनमें से अब तक कितने निरोधकों को कार्यभार मुक्त नहीं किया गया और तदभ्यन्धी कारण क्या हैं; और

(ख) यदि उन्हें अब तक कार्यभार मुक्त नहीं किया गया है तो उसके कारण क्या हैं और तदभ्यन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया) : (क) केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क समाहर्तलय, कानपुर से

वर्ष 1981 में 14 निरीक्षकों का स्थानांतरण किया गया था। उन सबको कार्यभार में मुक्त कर दिया गया।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Purchase of air tickets from I.A. by Official, proceeding on Official tour

3110. SHRI RAM SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 982 on 27th November, 1981 regarding purchase of Air tickets from I.A. by officials proceeding on official tour and state:

(a) whether Government officials are still persistently purchasing air tickets from travel agents and causing financial loss to the State-owned air companies; and

(b) if so, is it proposed to reiterate the earlier instructions and place copies of the same on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) The earlier instructions have been reiterated. A copy of the instructions issued is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3534/82].

Impounding of arrears of D.A., H.R.A. of Central Government Employees

3111. SHRI B. D. SINGH:

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had decided to impound the arrears of Dearness Allowance, in

creases in the House Rent Allowance etc. resulting from merger of instalments of D.A. with pay and to impose moratorium on settlement of major demands of the Central Government employees;

(b) whether it is also a fact that according to 1978 agreement with the JCM, DA increases were to be paid in cash as and when due;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the decision was taken by the Government without consulting the representatives of the Central Government employees organisations; and

(d) if so, the reasons for taking the decision arbitrarily and reaction of the employees organisation thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) to (d). While discussing the demand of the Staff Side of the National Council (Joint Consultative Machinery) for merger of Dearness Allowance sanctioned upto average index level 344 with pay in a meeting of the Standing Committee of the National Council (JCM) on 15-2-1982, the Official Side had made a proposal for merger of Dearness Allowance sanctioned upto the average index level 320 with pay for the payment of House Rent Allowance and Compensatory (City) Allowance to Central Government employees, subject to the proviso that the additional amounts of House Rent Allowance and Compensatory (City) Allowance resulting from the merger would be deposited in the Provident Fund Accounts of the employees and will not be withdrawable until 31-3-1983. A proposal had also been made for depositing the arrears of three Dearness Allowance instalments that had become due for consideration from 1-8-1981, 1-10-1981 and 1-11-1981 into the Provident Fund Accounts of the employees. All the members of the Staff Side of the Standing Com-

mittee except two, who expressed different views, agreed to these proposals. The final views of the Staff Side are awaited. No agreement has been entered into by the Government with the staff Side of the National Council (Joint Consultative Machinery) to pay the instalments of Dearness Allowance becoming due for consideration from time to time in cash.

Release of foreign exchange for promotion of Tourism

3112. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details of the total foreign exchange released for the promotion of tourism and total foreign exchange earned from tourism during the last three years and projection for the year 1981-82; and

(b) what is the percentage of foreign exchange on tourism to the total foreign exchange earnings of the country for the same period?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHEI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c)

(Rupees in Lakh)

Items	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81 (Provisional)	April- Dec. 81 (Provisional)
Woollan Carpets rugs and druggest including Namdah	6641.27	8196.37	9936.84	13538.28	14524.91	13126.42
Artmetal- wares	2650.66	3709.66	5167.06	6389.69	5322.15	5228.77

(d) and (e). The present export incentives such as Cash Compensatory

Support, Duty Drawback and Import Replenishment are as under:

Brass Artware : (a) Drawback Rs. 10 per kg.

(b) CCS 10%

(c) Import Replenishment in the shape of 4% for Raw-materials used in production.

Recession in cottage brass ware industry in Moradabad and hand knotted carpet industry of Bhadohi and Mirzapur

3113. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that cottage brass ware industry in Moradabad and hand-knotted carpet industry of Bhadohi and Mirzapur are passing through recession;

(b) if so, reasons for the present recession and the action Government have taken to help these cottage industries;

(c) the export figures of these industries for the last five years;

(d) whether Government propose to give some additional export incentives to boost these industries; and

(e) details of the present export incentives to these industries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). Provisional figures of exports of Woollen Carpets, Rugs, Druggets and Artmetal-wares for a period April-December, 1981 do not indicate any recession.

Woollen Handknotted

Carpets :

(a) CCS 5-20% depending upon fob value of exports.

(d) Replenishment 10 % in the shape of Raw-materials used for production.

(c) Import of Raw-Wool Duty Free.

These incentives are reviewed from time to time.

Development of Tiruchirapalli Airport for Boeing Service

3114. SHRI S. A. DORAI SEBASTIAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations from the public as well as from the Chamber of Commerce & Industry to convert the Tiruchirapalli Airport and develop the infrastructure to facilitate Boeing Services;

(b) whether in view of the rapid development in tourism both by foreigners and domestic, Government have already surveyed the need for introducing Boeing Services; and

(c) if so, when the work would be taken up?

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

(b) and (c). Indian Airlines have already started Boeing 737 services twice a week between Tiruchirapalli and Colombo. Indian Airlines have plans to start Boeing 737 services on the route Madras-Tiruchirapalli-Trivandrum effective from summer 1982 schedule.

It is proposed to extend the Terminal Building in three phases. An estimate of Rs. 13.03 lakhs has been sanctioned for the first phase of extension to provide additional area in the concourse a new departure holding area and some additional area for booking and baggage handling in the domestic side only.

Due to several financial constraints no provision has been made for development of runway in the Sixth Plan.

Manufacture of Soaps by Hindustan Lever Ltd. and reduction in its Foreign Share Holdings

3115. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 193 on 28th August, 1981 regarding manufacture of soaps by Hindustan Lever Ltd. and reduction in its foreign share holdings and state:

(a) whether any soaps have been manufactured by Hindustan Lever Ltd. during 1979 and 1980, if so, the details of the column/columns where the production of soaps has been shown in the statement laid on the Table of the House, if not the reasons therefor;

(b) whether soaps still constitute the bulk of the production and turnover of the company;

(c) whether the bulk of the production of soaps is manufactured out of traditional oils and not minor oils where the company has claimed use of sophisticated technology; and

(d) whether Government now propose to implement the directions of the Reserve Bank of India to the company for reducing its foreign equity shareholding in a minimum of 40 per cent without any further delay?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE):

(a) In the analysis of turnover indicated in reply to the earlier question under reference, the value of soap production has been distributed by

the company over the following three entries:

Processed triglycerides — Item I (v) (b)
Saponification and
extraction of lyc — Item 2 (iii)
Soap packing — Item 4 (i)

(b) Soap production constitutes 42 per cent of the turnover of the company.

(c) No, Sir. About 74 per cent of the oils used by the company is non-traditional and non-edible in nature.

(d) The representations made by the company seeking its eligibility to retain 51 per cent foreign equity under FERA guidelines do not depend solely on the nature of technology involved in the manufacture of processed triglycerides. The company has drawn attention to certain other provisions of FERA guidelines also and these are under consideration. It is hoped that a final decision will be taken shortly.

Purchase of Cotton by C.C.I. Due to Slump in Cotton Prices in Gujarat

3116. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cotton Corporation of India propose to step up its purchase drive in view of slump in cotton prices in Gujarat State; and

(b) the purchase centres opened so far and the cotton bales purchased by the Cotton Corporation of India by now?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) The Cotton Corporation of India have already stepped up its purchases in Gujarat.

(b) Out of 58 centres proposed to be operated by the Cotton Corporation of India in Gujarat during the current cotton season, the Corporation has already commenced purchases at 26 centres and have purchased 65, 667 bales of cotton as on 3-3-1982 and further purchases are in progress.

Purchases at the remaining centres would commence with the picking up of the arrivals.

Branches of United India Insurance Corporation

3117. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASHAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many new branches of the United India Insurance Corporation are proposed to be opened in Southern region; and

(b) the places of the proposed branches?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARI): (a) Subject to availability of manpower, United India Insurance Company Limited proposes to open 47 branches in Southern region.

(b) The places proposed are as under:

1. Adilabad
2. Ambur
3. Anakapalli
4. Badagara
5. Bangalore City
6. Bidar
7. Chayminar
8. Chickmangalur
9. Chirala
10. Chitradurga
11. Coondapur
12. Coonoor
13. Cuddapah Town
14. Dharwar
15. Gobichettipalayam
16. Gudiwada
17. Guntur Town
18. Hindupur
19. Hospet

20. Jayanagar
21. Karimnagar
22. Kavali
23. Kolar
24. Kunnamkulam
25. Kurnool
26. Madana Palli
27. Madras City
28. Nalgonda
29. Narsapur
30. Nippani
31. Parur
32. Parvathipuram
33. Pathanamthitta
34. Peenya
35. Proddatur
36. Puthur
37. Ramachandrapuram
38. Sattenapalli
39. Tanuku
40. Thodupuzha
41. Tiruchengode
42. Tirupunithura
43. Uppal
44. Villupuram
45. Virudhunagar
46. Wellington Island
47. Whitefield.

Very High frequency Omnidirectional Range Finder not functioning properly at Bombay

3118. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASHAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be please to state:

(a) is it a fact that the very high frequency omnidirectional range fin-

der has been set up in Santa Cruz Airport in Bombay;

(b) is it a fact that it has not been functioning as required under the minimum standard laid down by I.C.A. for the last three years; and

(c) whether any Pilots had submitted any complaints to DGCA about the improper working of the instrument?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir. The VOR at Bombay airport has been functioning for the past several years.

(b) The VOR has been operating properly within the standards laid down by ICAO in all respects except that for the standards for 'scalloping'. The scalloping of VOR radials is not due to the mal-functioning of the VOR but is due to the new structures having come up in the vicinity of the VOR.

(c) Yes, Sir. The pilots as well as Airlines in their de-briefing reports have indicated 'scalloping' of VOR. However aircraft safety is not jeopardised as other facilities for navigation are available at Bombay airport for use of airlines and also for the ATC to monitor and ensure safety to aircraft operations. Action has already been initiated for replacing the VOR by a new equipment called Doppler VOR which is less site-sensitive.

Instrumental Landing system at Santa Cruz Airport

3119. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASHAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether D.G.C.A. has proposed to instal D.O. Doppler U.O.R. Instrumental Landing system—Category—3, Approach landing system category—3 and runway central Line System in Santa Cruz Airport;

(b) if so, why such Instruments have not been installed so far; and

(c) whether non-installation of such instruments has affected the pilots?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). The Civil Aviation Department proposes to install a Doppler VOR which is less site-sensitive at Bombay airport in the Sixth Plan period. Action has already been initiated for the procurement of this equipment and the equipment is expected to be operational by 1983.

There is already an Instrument Landing System capable of operation of upto Category II Standards at Bombay airport. However due to various constraints it has not been possible to grade this equipment to Category II at present. After augmenting the calibration facilities (which is in progress) it will be possible to upgrade the ILS to Category II Standards. There is no proposal to provide ILS Category III at Bombay airport during the Sixth Plan period.

(c) Safety of Aircraft is not jeopardised as other facilities like VOR, NDB, ASR, ARSR and PAR are available at Bombay airport for use of Airlines and for the Air Traffic Control to monitor safe aircraft operation.

Rise on overtime Bill of Nationalised Banks.

3120. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the overtime bill of the different nationalised banks has been rising despite a directive from Government that this should be brought down;

(b) the overtime bill paid by each of the nationalised banks during 1979, 1980 and 1981 respectively;

(c) whether it is a fact that overtime in Banks is paid not on the basis of the actual hours of work one puts in but on the basis of hours decided by the bank executives and the union of each bank and if so, whether Government propose to take steps to end this practice which is based on coercion;

(d) whether there is any maximum limit for drawing such allowances as has been laid down in the case of Central Government employees; and

(e) if not, whether Government propose to introduce this immediately in order to bring it at par with those of the Government employees both in regard to rates and hours?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARI): (a) and (b). The amount of overtime paid by the public sector banks to their employees during the years 1979, 1980 and 1981 (to the extent available) is given in the Annexure. It would be observed from the Statement that the amount of overtime paid during the year 1981 in a majority of public sector banks was less than amount paid by them during the year 1980. Last year by the time the banks had taken steps to reduce their overtime bill half the year had already elapsed and a substantial expenditure had already been incurred on payment of overtime to the employees. However, an analysis of the amount of overtime paid by the public sector banks during the latter half the year 1981 reveals that almost all banks had reduced the amount as compared to the amount of overtime paid during first half of the year 1981.

(c) Such allegations have come to the notice of the Government. Government have directed the banks to ensure that overtime payment is allowed only for actual work performed outside office hours and only when it becomes necessary.

(d) and (e) The terms and conditions of service of the award staff of the banks are regulated by various awards and settlements entered into between workmen unions and the managements of the banks from time to time. In terms of the First Bipartite Settlement dated the 19th Octo-

ber, 1966, a workman employee cannot be given more than 175 hours of overtime in a calendar year irrespective of his consent at the rates agreed to in the Settlement. The rules relating to the employees of the Central Government do not apply to the award staff of the public sector banks.

Statement

Rs. in lakhs

Name of the Bank	1979	1980 (Provi- sional)	1981 (Provi- sional)
1	2	3	4
1. State Bank of India	739.24	900.00	717.69
2. State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	51.47	61.36	60.82
3. State Bank of Indore	26.67	27.00	31.40
4. State Bank of Hyderabad	42.09	49.46	59.71
5. State Bank of Mysore	17.29	21.62	66.70
6. State Bank of Patiala	27.99	34.00	28.91
7. State Bank of Saurashtra	40.44	48.48	38.50
8. State Bank of Travancore	23.00	35.00	26.31
9. Allahabad Bank	53.80	62.00	59.50
10. Bank of Baroda	203.85	300.00	130.97*
11. Bank of India	223.41	326.00	255.56
12. Bank of Maharashtra	63.82	83.81	83.05
13. Canara Bank	26.63	26.00	30.26
14. Central Bank of India	129.58	148.88	146.54
15. Dena Bank	80.34	96.00	66.67
16. Indian Bank	50.26	72.09	77.11
17. Indian Overseas Bank	85.38	114.10	110.24
18. Punjab National Bank	107.84	130.00	122.36
19. Syndicate Bank	21.22	35.00	83.04
20. Union Bank of India	69.86	95.00	80.64
21. United Bank of India	108.21	132.00	109.31*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
22. United Commercial Bank	104.89	140.00	86.21*
23. Andhra Bank		1.88	1.39
24. Corporation Bank		6.16	8.91*
25. New Bank of India		30.45	35.21
26. Oriental Bank of Commerce		35.00	41.07
27. Punjab & Sind Bank		54.00	34.06
28. Vijaya Bank		22.21	16.00*

*Figures relate to period January to September 1981. In the case of Bank of Baroda, the figure does not include overtime paid in some areas.

Reflection of increase in income of LIC and G.I.C. in investment programme

3121. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether increase in income of the LIC and the GIC is proportionately reflected in the investment programmes and if so, the actual increase in income effected during 1980 and 1981 respectively and to what extent the investment in development work have increased during these two years in different States, State-wise;

(b) whether proper guidelines have been formulated for making such investments as in the case of Banks and if so, the details of guidelines formulated in this connection; and

(c) whether Government have made any special provision for financing the schemes under the 20 Point

Programme during 1982 and 1983 and if so the details thereof and how much of this amount will be made available to the State of Karnataka and the projects for which it will be utilised?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARI): (a) to (c) The framework for the investments of the LIC is governed by statute and guidelines issued by Government. The main objective of the framework is to ensure maintenance of a dependable yield consistent with the safety of the funds. In laying down the types of investments which the LIC may make and the proportion in which the funds should be invested broader national socio-economic interests have been kept in view. Under section 27A of the Insurance Act (as applied to the LIC it is required to invest annual accretions to its funds as under:—

(i) In Central Govt. marketable securities not less than	25%
(ii) In Central & State Govt. securities including Govt. guaranteed marketable securities including (i) above being not less than	50%
(iii) In Socially Oriented Sector including Public Sector, Cooperative sector, House Building by policyholders, OYH Scheme etc., including (ii) above being not less than	75%
(iv) Other investments	25%
TOTAL	100%.

The investment objectives of GIC and its subsidiaries and also the framework for the same are broadly similar to LIC. The pattern for the investment takes into account their liquidity requirements to meet large

claims. In terms of the guidelines issued by Govt., the GIC and its subsidiaries are required to invest the annual accretions to their funds as under:—

(i) In Central Govt./State Govt. securities, other approved bonds and debentures issued by various public sector undertakings.	35%
(ii) Loans to State Govts/HUDCO for social housing programmes and for fire fighting equipment.	35%
(iii) Other investments	30%
TOTAL	100%

2. State-wise allocations of loans from the LIC/GIC to the socially oriented sector during the latest two years including Karnataka are given

in annexe 'A'. In 1982-83 and 1983-84, Karnataka will get amounts in proportion to the allocations made in the past.

Statement

(in crores of Rupees)

Sl. No.	States	L.I.C.		G.I.C.	
		1980-81	1981-82	1980	1981
1	Andhra Pradesh	15.16	15.18	1.41	2.33
2	Assam	7.10	5.48	0.20	0.76
3	Bihar	10.41	13.30	1.97	0.83
4	Gujarat	21.23	22.68	2.11	3.01
5	Haryana	12.09	13.79	0.33	0.42
6	Himachal Pradesh	1.94	2.15	0.29	0.65
7	Jammu & Kashmir	3.68	4.25	0.28	1.53
8	Karnataka	13.39	15.04	0.77	0.77
9	Kerala	15.83	16.51	1.28	1.97
10	Madhya Pradesh	18.11	17.72	0.84	0.87
11	Maharashtra	25.74	27.48	1.29	0.85
12	Manipur	1.06	1.29	0.12	0.45
13	Meghalaya	2.92	3.89	0.16	0.15
14	Nagaland	1.15	1.44	0.15	0.12
15	Orissa	12.58	13.32	..	1.22

(In crores of Rupees)

S. No.	L.I.C.		G.I.C.	
	1980-81	1981-82	1980	1981
16 Punjab	12.63	13.75	1.42	0.77
17 Rajasthan	16.00	17.60	1.22	1.06
18 Sikkim	0.17	0.14	0.09	0.05
19 Tamil Nadu	24.03	25.73	3.51	1.97
20 Tripura	1.55	1.31	..	0.54
21 Uttar Pradesh	52.47	50.78	4.06	4.16
22 West Bengal	22.57	22.93	..	3.04
23 NEEPCO	10.00	10.00	..	..
TOTAL	301.81	316.06	21.50	27.52
HUDCO	15.00	18.00	13.00	15.00
Grand Total	316.81	334.06	34.50	42.52

Banking facilities in community Development Block

3123. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are no banking facilities in a large number of community development blocks in the country, especially in hilly regions etc; and

(b) if so, whether there are proposals to open new branches of banks in these community blocks and also in newly developed centres?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). The objective of providing atleast one commercial bank branch in a block has been pursued by the Reserve Bank of India since 1977. As at the end of December, 1976, there were over 700 unbanked community development blocks in the country. Of these blocks, according to available information, there are now only 30 blocks which remain to be provided with banking facilities. The main difficulties experienced by the banks in these blocks are non-availability of

infrastructural facilities such as all weather roads and also non-availability of suitable accommodation for locating branches. The matter is being pursued with the concerned State Governments and banks.

Soll Currency Notes pending verification with Reserve Bank of India

3124. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that soiled currency notes worth between Rs. 200 crores to Rs. 300 crores are pending verification with the Reserve Bank of India before these are destroyed;

(b) if so, whether there is a problem between the staff and the management to dispose of these notes finally; and

(c) if so what action has been taken in this regard so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) According to the information received from the Reserve Bank of India,

the position in regard to cancelled notes which were awaiting verification at the end of December 1981 was as under:

Total pieces:—146.67 crores

Total value:—Rs. 2,248.15 crores

These figures relate to notes which are cancelled but are awaiting verification by the Reserve Bank of India.

(b) No Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Benefits to Awardees of Sena Medals

3125. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) what benefits accrue to the Officers/Jawans in the Army who are awarded Sena Medals;

(b) whether the State Government/Union Territory to which the awardee of Sena Medal belongs also gives some special benefits to them; and

(c) if so, what are these benefits and what is the procedure to claim them?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) to (c). Sena Medal series are not gallantry awards and, therefore, no benefits are admissible to recipients of these awards from the Central Government. Certain State Governments give cash awards to recipients of Sena Medal if they belong to the State or were domiciled in those States at the time of their entry into the Defence Services. A statement indicating the cash awards currently in force in these States is attached. The cash awards are given directly by the State Governments to the recipients/next-of-kin (in the case of posthumous awards) on receipt of detailed particulars in respect of awardees from Services Headquarters after the awards have been notified in the Official Gazette.

Statement

Statement showing the cash awards given to the recipients of Sena Medal belonging to those States

State	Cash awards given to the recipient of Sena Medal
Andhra Pradesh	Rs. 3000/-
Assam	Rs. 3000/-
Gujarat	Rs. 2000/-
Haryana	Rs. 3000/-
Himachal Pradesh	Rs. 3000/-
Kerala	Rs. 3000/-
Maharashtra	Rs. 3000/-
Karnataka	Rs. 3000/-
Orissa	Rs. 1500/-
Punjab	Rs. 3000/-
Sikkim	Rs. 3000/-
Tamil Nadu	Rs. 3000/-
Uttar Pradesh	Rs. 2000/-

नियंत्रित कपड़े पर राज-सहायता

3126. श्री दया राम शाक्य: क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने नियंत्रित कपड़े के मूल्यों में वृद्धि करके उसे सामान्य किस्म के कपड़े के मूल्य के स्तर के बराबर कर दिया है, जिसके फलस्वरूप गरीब लोग नियंत्रित कपड़े को नहीं खरीद पा रहे हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन कारणों से नियंत्रित कपड़े के निर्माण की योजना को समाप्त किया गया है; और

(ग) राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम और गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र की मिलों द्वारा नियंत्रित कपड़े का किस अनुपात में उत्पादन हो रहा था और इसके लिए सरकार कितनी राशि की राज-सहायता दे रही थी?

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

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) ऐसा कोई निश्चित अनुपात नहीं था जिसमें राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम की मिलों तथा निजी क्षेत्र की मिलों द्वारा कप्ट्रोल के कपड़े का उत्पादन किया जा रहा हो। पुरानी योजना के अन्तर्गत जो 30-6-1981 तक लागू थी, काफी बड़ी मात्रा में कप्ट्रोल के कपड़े का उत्पादन राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम की मिलों द्वारा किया जा रहा था तथा शेष मात्रा का उत्पादन निजी मिलों द्वारा किया जा रहा था। संशोधित योजना के अन्तर्गत निजी मिलों से कप्ट्रोल के कपड़े का उत्पादन करने के लिए नहीं कहा गया है।

Annual production as well as average exchange earning through export of Opium

3127. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the details regarding the annual production as well as average of exchange earning through the export of opium during the last three years year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) The production of opium and the foreign exchange earned from exports of opium during the last 3 years are given below:—

Year	Pro-duction of opium (in tonnes) at 90 consis-tence.	Foreign exchange earned	Average foreign exchange earned during the last three years (in crores of rupees approx.)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1978-79	1413	38.63	} 31.26
1979-80	966	31.96	
1980-81	1126 (provisional)	23.18	

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के माध्यम से गृह निर्माण ऋण

3128. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के माध्यम से भी गृह निर्माण ऋण देने की योजना की है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरे क्या हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) वाणिज्यिक बैंकों के सीमित संसाधनों पर अर्थ व्यवस्था के प्रतियोगी उत्पादक क्षेत्रों की समग्र प्राथमिकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए,

अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों को जारी किए गये। भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों में आवास व्यवस्था के लिए बैंकिंग प्रणाली से, थोड़ी-सी सहायता दिये जाने की ही व्यवस्था है। इसके अलावा इन नीतियों को अधिवक्ता हाउसिंग एण्ड अर्बन डेवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन और राज्य आवास बोर्डों के गारण्टी शुदा बांडों और डिबेंचरों में जगाया जाना है।

(ख) आवास वित्त पोषण के सम्बन्ध में शर्तें और निबंधन नीचे लिखे अनुसार हैं:—

(1) प्रयोजन : भवन निर्माण, मरम्मत आदि के लिए बैंक प्रत्यक्ष और अप्रत्यक्ष वित्त प्रदान कर सकते हैं।

(2) ब्याज की दर . इन प्रयोजनों के लिए उपलब्ध राशि और विभिन्न वर्गों के ऋणकर्त्ताओं से वसूल की जाने वाली ब्याज की दरें नीचे लिखे अनुसार हैं:—

(क) अनुसूचित जातियों और जन जातियों के ऋणकर्त्ताओं को 5 हजार रुपये समेत और तक की राशि के ऋण—4 प्रतिशत प्रति वर्ष।

(ख) अन्य को 5 हजार रुपये समेत और तक—12-1/2 प्रतिशत प्रति वर्ष।

(ग) 5 हजार रुपये से ऊपर और 50 हजार रुपये तक—13-1/2 प्रतिशत प्रति वर्ष।

(घ) 50 हजार रुपये से ऊपर—15 प्रतिशत प्रति वर्ष

(3) मार्जिन : बैंकों द्वारा उपलब्ध कराया जाने वाला आवास वित्त सामान्यतः परियोजना की कुल लागत

के 50 प्रतिशत से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए। अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जन जातियों, आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर वर्गों और कम आय वाले वर्गों को सोधे दिये जाने वाले ऋणों के बारे में बैंक कुल लागत के 80 प्रतिशत तक वित्त प्रदान कर सकते हैं।

(4) वापसी की अवधि : वापसी अदायगी की अवधि 7 वर्ष से अधिक नहीं होनी चाहिए लेकिन इसे 10 वर्ष तक बढ़ाया जा सकता है।

(5) जमानत : जमानत के तौर पर सम्पत्तियों का गिरवी रखा जाना अथवा अन्य उपलब्ध जमानतें शामिल हो सकती हैं। इस प्रकार की जमानतों के अभाव में सरकार की गारण्टी बैंकों के लिए स्वोकार्य होगी।

Indian Aluminium Sulphate lying at Tanzania Port

3129. SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a load of Indian produced aluminium sulphate for purifying drinking water has been lying at the Tanzania Port as the foreign Government has refused to accept the same;

(b) whether the consignment has already suffered a heavy demurrage and, if so the cost and the demurrage to be paid; and

(c) the reasons for refusal to take delivery and what steps Government are taking to intervene in the matter?

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

(b) and (c). The Indian supplier of aluminium sulphate has received the payment in full and no claim has been received regarding cost and demurrage.

The Tanzanian Ministry of Water and Energy has not yet taken the delivery because of a dispute with the Indian supplier.

As the Government of India has not been approached by either party, the question of its intervention in the matter does not arise.

Financial assistance by nationalised banks to big and small scale industries and agriculture in Andhra Pradesh.

3130. SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any assessment of the financial

assistance being given by the nationalised banks to small scale industries agriculture and big industries in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the financial assistance given to these sectors separately during 1981 and how do the figures compare with those in 1980;

(c) whether banks have been instructed to be liberal in granting loans this year to uphold the spirit of the year of productivity which Government are observing; and

(d) the additional resources that will be made available through the banks to Andhra Pradesh this year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). Available information in respect of occupation-wise distribution of outstanding credit in Andhra Pradesh by public sector banks is given below:

Statement of occupation-wise distribution of outstanding credit in Andhra Pradesh by public sector banks

	(Number of accounts in thousands) (Amount in Rupees Crores)			
	June, 1978		June, 1980	
	(State Bank of India and its associates and 14 nationalised banks)		(State Bank of India and its associates and 20 nationalised banks)	
	No. of Accounts	Amount Outstanding	No. of Accounts	Amount Outstanding
(i) Agriculture	731	169	1299 (1074)	356 (292)
(ii) Industry	39	277	58 (53)	475 (391)
(iii) Others	503	158	767 (632)	302 (231)
TOTAL	1273	604	2124 (1759)	1133 (914)
Of which small scale industry	32	83	47 (44)	154 (126)

Figures in brackets relate to State Bank of India and its associates and 14 nationalised banks

(c) and (d) In terms of their credit policy, only broad and aggregative parameters of credit expansion are indicated to the banks by the Reserve Bank. The policy, while requiring the banks to contain expansion within reasonable limits, requires them to enlarge the flow of credit to smaller borrowers in the Priority Sector and to actively involve themselves in the implementation of 20 Point Programme and Integrated Rural Development Programme.

Decline in prices of H.P.S. groundnuts

3131. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI:

SHRI B. D. SINGH:

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of HPS groundnuts have been falling in international market;

(b) if so, what are the reasons and the names of those countries which are exporting HPS groundnuts;

(c) the quantity of HPS groundnuts exported during the years 1980 and 1981 and at what rate and what is the present rate of HPS groundnuts for export; —

(d) whether it is a fact that the export duty on HPS groundnuts has been abolished to meet the competition; and

(e) whether, in view of the fact that India is not self-sufficient in edible oil. Government propose considering to ban on the export of HPS groundnuts for the time being?

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

(b) Prices have declined on account of comfortable supply position. USA, China, Argentina, Sudan, Zambia, Malwi, Senegal, Brazil, South

Africa and India are the main exporters of HPS groundnuts.

(c) The export of HPS groundnuts from India in the crop years 1979-80 and 1980-81, and the average f.o.b. realisation per tonnes is given below:—

Crop Year	Quantity (Tonnes)	Average f.o.b. realisation per tonnes (Rs.)
1979-80	17718	5853
1980-81	49499	11527

The current ruling rate for Indian HPS groundnuts (Bombay holds) is US\$850 per tonne ex-store Rotterdam.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Export of HPS groundnuts is allowed only within a limited ceiling determined after taking into account all relevant factors.

Strategy to be followed by India and Bangladesh for maintaining their share of jute goods exports

3132. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India and Bangladesh have expressed their interest regarding the strategy to be followed so far as the question of maintaining their share of jute good exports in the international market is concerned; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b) Government Consultation among jute producing countries held under the auspices of ESCAP at Kathmandu from 27th to 30th January, 1982, has identified 'formulation of a joint

strategy for export marketing for jute and jute goods' as one of the important issues for regional economic cooperation amongst jute producing countries. India and Bangladesh have expressed interests to have bilateral discussions on the subject as a part of the UNCTAD sponsored dialogue on the draft International Jute Agreement which is held from time to time.

राज्यों में व्यापार केन्द्र

3133. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा व्यापार केन्द्र स्थापित किए गए हैं; और

(ख) इन केन्द्रों की स्थापना करने के मुख्य लक्ष्य क्या हैं और ये केन्द्र कब कार्य करना शुरू कर देंगे ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री पी० ए० संगमा) (क) और (ख). केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा किसी भी राज्य में अब तक कोई व्यापार केन्द्र स्थापित नहीं किए गए हैं। तथापि व्यापार जानकारी के लिए एक राष्ट्रीय केन्द्र स्थापित करने के लिए कतिपय प्रस्थापनाओं पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

Decline in export of flowers and horticultural products

3134. SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHOUDHARI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the export of flowers, and floricultural products, which have a tremendous potential, is showing a declining trend;

(b) if so, the details for the years 1978-79 and 1980-81;

(c) whether any study had been made about the reasons for decline in export; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to provide incentives and other necessary support in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). Exports of floricultural products from India for the last 5 years have been as under:—

1976-77	. Rs. 24.28 lakhs
1977-78	. Rs. 75.50 lakhs
1978-79	. Rs. 80.05 lakhs
1979-80	. Rs. 56.22 lakhs
1980-81	. Rs. 38.26 lakhs (Provisional)

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Import of inputs required for exports of floricultural products is allowed. Special commodity rates have been extended for export of floricultural products from Delhi-Bombay to Frankfurt. It has been decided to allow double credit for export of flowers for purposes of eligibility to become an Export House. Additional import licences would also be granted to the extent of 33-1/3 per cent of the f.o.b. value of exports of flowers in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Import Policy for 1981-82.

Implementation of Scheme for Welfare of tribal area by commercial banks

3135. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some commercial banks are implementing a Scheme for the welfare of the tribal areas;

(b) if so, the names of the commercial banks which have introduced the tribal welfare scheme;

(c) whether any such tribal welfare scheme has been introduced by any of the commercial banks in the tribal areas of Orissa;

(d) if so, the year of the introduction of the scheme and the total number of tribals in Orissa benefited by these schemes; and

(e) the details about the schemes proposed to be implemented by those commercial banks in Orissa?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (e) Commercial banks extend support by way of grant of credit to the beneficiaries of various schemes which are being implemented for the welfare of weaker sections including those belonging to the Scheduled Tribes, Banks also grant loans for viable schemes drawn by agencies established by State Governments for the welfare in tribal areas. In case, the hon. Member is referring to the development programmes being implemented by Tribal Development Corporation of Orissa it may be stated the banks are actively participating in the schemes of the above Corporation. According to information available the Central Bank of India had sanctioned in September 1979 credit limit of Rs one crore in favour of the above Corporation for routing credit to individual beneficiaries. Assistance of this nature is considered by the banks concerned

from time to time depending on the merits of the proposals brought forward by such corporations to them.

Commercial pilot traing centres

3136. SHRI LAKSHMAN MAL-LICK: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Commercial Pilot Training Centres opened in the country;

(b) the places where those training institutes have been set up;

(c) whether Government have a proposal to open some more Commercial Pilot Training Centres in the country during the Sixth Plan period; and

(d) if so, the names of the States where such training centres are proposed to be set up in the above Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHR. A. P. SHARMA): (a) There are in all 25 Flying Clubs/Government Institutes in the country where flying training upto commercial pilots licence level is being imparted.

(b) Please see the Annexure attached

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

List of Civil Flying Clubs/Institute in India

Sl. No.	Name of the Club	Station
1	Andhra Pradesh Flying Club	Hyderabad.
2	Assam Flying Club Ltd.,	Gauhati
3	Amritsar Aviation Club	Amritsar.
4	Bombay Flying Club	Bombay
5	Vanasthali Vidyapith Flying & Gliding Club	Banasthali Vidyapith.

Sl. No.	Name of the Club	Station
6	Coimbatore Flying Club	Coimbatore
7	Co-operative Hind Flying Club Ltd., (under liquidation).	Lucknow (Branch at Kanpur and Varanasi)
8	Delhi Flying Club Ltd.	New Delhi.
9	Eastern Madhya Pradesh Flying and Gliding Club	Raipur.
10	Gujarat Flying Club	Baroda (Branch at Surat).
11	Hissar Aviation Club	Hissar.
12	Kerala Aviation Training Centre	Trivendrum
13	Karnal Aviation Club.	Karnal.
14	Jamshedpur Co-operative Flying Club	Jamshedpur.
15	Ludhiana Aviation Club	Ludhiana.
16	Madhya Pradesh Flying Club Ltd.	Indore (Branch at Bhopal)
17	Madras Flying Club Ltd.	Madras.
18	Northern India Flying Club	Jullundur Cantt.
19	Nagpur Flying Club Ltd.	Nagpur.
20	Patiala Aviation Club	Patiala.
21	Bihar Flying Institute	Patna (Branch at Muzaffarpur)
22	Govt. Aviation Training Institute.	Bhubneswar
23	Raajasthan State Flying School	Jaipur
24	Govt. Flying Training School	Bangalore (Branch at Mangalore)
25	Govt. Flying Training Institute	Calcutta

Note:—The Institutions at Serial No. 21 to 25 are run by the respective State Government as Departmental Institutions.

Import of oilseeds in place of oil

(d) the latest decision taken by Government in the matter?

3137. SHRI LAKSHMAN MAL-LICK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to import oilseeds instead of oil;

(b) whether it is also a fact that such proposal has been turned down by the State Trading Corporation;

(c) if so, the reasons for rejecting the above proposal by STC; and

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (d) There is no proposal to import oilseeds instead of oils. The question of import of rapeseed vs. rapeseed oil was considered in details in consultation with the STC and Directorate of Vanaspati, Vegetable Oils and Fats. It was found that the economics of import of rapeseed instead of rapeseed oil is highly unfavourable.

Export of cashew kernels

3138. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total tonnes of cashew kernels exported from the country during the calendar years 1980 and 1981;

(b) the names of the countries which have imported the cashew kernels;

(c) the total amount earned in Indian currency by exporting the cashew kernels during the above period; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) During the calendar years 1980 and 1981, 36,856 tonnes and 29,449 tonnes respectively of cashew kernels were exported.

(b) The major importing countries are USSR, Japan, Australia, Czechoslovakia, Singapore, Netherlands, U.K. and U.S.A.

(c) and (d) Total foreign exchange earned in 1980 was Rs. 151.04 crores and Rs. 171.94 crores in 1981.

Opening of subsidiary Banks of SBI in Canada and Nigeria

3139. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Bank of India has a proposal to open some subsidiary and joint banks in Canada and Nigeria;

(b) if so, the total number of such subsidiary and joint banks proposed to be opened in Canada and Nigeria; and

(c) when they are going to be opened?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c). State Bank of India has been permitted to set up a wholly owned subsidiary in Canada and a Joint Venture Merchant Bank in Nigeria. The bank has also obtained the necessary permission in this regard from the Canadian and Nigerian authorities, and is pursuing action for the early establishment of these institutions.

Distance observed by branches of Nationalised Banks regarding Grant of loans in rural areas

3140. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any limits of distance observed by the branches of nationalised banks in the rural areas for the grant of loans;

(b) if so, the nature of these limits and the steps under consideration of Government to provide access of finance to the needy in the rural areas; whether by opening more branches or by extending the limits; and

(c) the likely date by which it is proposed to ensure that no village is debarred from getting the loan on account of large distance from a branch?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b) While there are no rigid limits on the distance a bank branch within which it could do loaning, the main considerations that determine the size of the area of operation of every branch are the availability of the means of communications in the area of its location and its own ability to supervise the end-use of the loans and to effect timely recoveries. These vary

from branch to branch and also area to area.

The bank branches are expected to cater to the banking needs of not only the centres where these are located but also of the villages in surrounding areas. While the branch network of the rural and semi-urban areas is being further strengthened, keeping in view the overall considerations of viable operations, it may not be feasible for the banks to provide direct coverage to all the remote villages immediately. To ensure that credit facilities become available to residents of such villages also, emphasis is being laid on organisation of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies, Farmers Service Societies and IAMPS etc. and their linkage with the nearby bank branches.

(c) The thrust of the branch licensing policy for the past decade has been towards further expansion of network in the rural areas. Greater emphasis is now being laid on spatial distribution on a blockwise basis, to ensure, on an average, banking coverage of one bank branch for 17,000 people in rural/semi-urban areas. The hilly regions which are sparsely populated and tribal areas will be given special consideration and expansion in such areas will be allowed on a comparatively liberal basis taking into account the existing gaps in the availability of banking facilities, the need for meeting the banking requirements of identified groups of population and growth in economic activity.

The centres for locating new offices will be identified on blockwise basis within each district. Reserve Bank of India have requested the State Governments to identify unbanked rural centres where the branches will be required to be opened during the next three years period. Through the implementation of this policy, more and more villages are expected to be directly served by bank offices.

Procedure for opening branches of nationalised and non-nationalised Banks

3141. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the procedure for opening branches of (i) nationalised banks (ii) non-nationalised banks and whether the views of the representatives of the people like Members of Parliament are also taken into account while determining the places for opening branches;

(b) if so, whether the banks other than 'lead banks' are also allowed to open their branches in the districts;

(c) if so, whether there is any well defined procedure in this regard; and

(d) if so, the nature thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) Within the broad framework of the branch licensing policy of the Reserve Bank of India, the commercial banks, both nationalised and non-nationalised, are expected to open branches of rural and semi-urban centres recommended by the State Government in consultation with the District Consultative Committees. In respect of urban and metropolitan centres, the banks themselves apply for licences which are decided by the Reserve Bank taking into account the needs of the newly developed localities necessity of allowing splitting up of some very large branches for improving customer service and increase in the economic activity. Suggestions for branch opening received from hon. Members of Parliament, Members of State Legislatures and other public persons are also assessed by the Reserve Bank of India in consultation with the bank concerned

(b) to (d) In the allotment of the centres for opening additional bank offices in the districts covered by the

Regional Rural Banks preference will be given to these banks. In other districts priority will be given to the banks having a fair network of branches in the region as also those having regional character. Smaller banks having regional character will not be allowed to open branches in the areas far detached from the areas of their operation

Indo-Swedish discussion for purchase of arms

3143. SHRI SUBASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that discussions were held with the Swedish Prime Minister for the purchase of arms during his recent visit to our country; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the discussions?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) and (b) There was no substantive discussion on the purchase of arms.

Visit of Swedish industrial delegation to India

3143. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Swedish Industrial Delegation visited India in February, 1982 and had discussion with the Minister in charge for Commerce; and

(b) if so, what is the outcome of the discussion?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. It was in the nature of a courtsey call. Possibilities of enhancing Indo-Swedish trade were

discussed and clarifications on import-export policies were given to the members of the delegation.

Income tax raid on Express tourist bus service

3134. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an income-tax raid was conducted some-time back in Sadar Bazar, Delhi Cantt. by the Intelligence Wing of the Income-tax Department on Express Tourist Bus Service;

(b) if so, what was the outcome of the same together with details thereof, action taken thereon and the present position thereof;

(c) have some Members of Parliament reported to the Commissioner Income-tax, Delhi, of some cases of concealment of tax etc; and

(d) if so, details thereof together with action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) Yes, Sir. A search was conducted on 6-6-1978 by the Income-tax Department in the premises of M/s. Express Tourist Transport Service at 2287, Mohar Sarai, Kauria Bridge, Delhi and the residential premises of its proprietor Shri S. K. Gupta at 1/209/46, Sadar Bazar, Delhi Cantt.

(b) During the course of search operation some books of accounts and other documents relating to M/s. S. K. Gupta & Co., Mehramnagar Harijan Co-operative Society Ltd, and Bichchal Restaruant were seized. The scrutiny of these books of accounts revealed that the assessee was in possession of several buses in his own name or in the benami names and the income therefrom was not being disclosed to the Department fully. Present position of the assessments is shown in the Annexure.

(c) Yes, Sir. Two cases were reported by two Members of Parliament.

(d) The Commissioner of Income-tax, Delhi-V, forwarded the informa-

tion for investigation to the Commissioner of Income-tax (Investigation) on 4-1-1982 and 16-11-1982 under intimation to both the Members of Parliament.

Statement

No. 3145 for 12-3-1982

Name of the Assessee: M/S. Express Tourist Transport Service, 2287, Mohar Sarai, Kauria Bridge, Delhi. Prop. Shri S.K. Gupta.

Asstt.	Income re- turned <hr/> Date of filing the return	Assessed income <hr/> Date of asstt.	Reduced in appeal by A.A.C. <hr/> Reduced by In- come-Tax Ap- pellate Tribu- nal	Whether reference to High Court filed or not
1	2	3	4	5
1976-77	7500 <hr/> 1-9-1976	100500 <hr/> 29-3-79	29300 <hr/> 2300	No reference
1977-78	16000 <hr/> 30-7-1977	68755 <hr/> 24-2-80	34305 <hr/> Appeal before ITAT pending	Another revised return declaring loss of Rs. 600/- was filed on 28-1-1980
1978-79	37900 <hr/> 4-2-1980	43100 <hr/> 23-7-1980	36100 <hr/> Appeal before ITAT pending	Another revised return was filed on 16-5-1980 declaring income of Rs. 32600/-
1979-80	Loss 39126 <hr/> 12-7-1980	Income 41287 <hr/> 15-11-80	Loss 38073 <hr/> No second ap- peal filed by Department	

REMARKS:

In assessment year 1976-77 after the appeal effort, assessee's income becomes less than what was returned by him. It is, however, due to the fact that the assessee had returned income from bus plying on estimate only. While allowing relief to the assessee, the appellate authorities have, however, in some cases considered depreciation admissible to the

assessee which resulted in loss of income from the buses concerned. Such loss when set off against assessee's income has led to reduction in assessee's income below the income returned.

Assessment has been reopened under section 148/147(a) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 on 18-2-1980 on the belief that investment in one bus was not satisfactorily explained by the assessee.

प्रस्तावित 15 फाइव स्टार होटलों पर
व्यय

3146. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के उन 15 स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ 15 फाइव स्टार होटल खोलने का सरकार का प्रस्ताव है ;

(ख) प्रत्येक होटल के निर्माण में कितनी धनराशि व्यय होगी; और

(ग) प्रत्येक होटल का निर्माण कब तक होने की सम्भावना है ?-

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

(क) से (ग). सरकार होटलों का निर्माण नहीं करती । केन्द्रीय सैक्टर में यह कार्यक्रमलाप भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम (आई०टी०डी०सी०) और होटल कार्पोरेशन आफ इंडिया (एच० सी० आई०) द्वारा किया जाता है, जो एयर इंडिया की एक सहायक संस्था है ।

चालू पंचवर्षीय योजना (1980-85) के दौरान आई० टी० डी० सी० तथा एच० सी० आई० निम्नलिखित होटलों का निर्माण कर रहा है, जिनमें 5-स्टार की सुविधाएं होंगी :

(क) आई० टी० डी० सी०

18 करोड़ रु० (संशोधित लागत) की अनुमानित लागत पर नई दिल्ली में कौटिल्य होटल । इस होटल का निर्माण सितम्बर/अक्तूबर, 1982 तक पूरा हो जाने की संभावना है ।

भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम की छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में बम्बई, कलकत्ता और मद्रास में होटलों के निर्माण की भी व्यवस्था है । संतोषजनक व्यवहार्यता रिपोर्टों, धनराशि की उपलब्धता तथा मांग के आधार पर 5-स्टार श्रेणी में इन होटलों का निर्माण किया जा सकता है ।

(ख) एच० सी० आई०

(1) 20.25 करोड़ रु० की अनुमानित लागत पर नई दिल्ली में सेंटोर होटल । सितम्बर, 1982 तक होटल का आंशिक रूप से परिचालन हो जाएगा ।

(2) 14 करोड़ रु० (अनुमानित लागत का संशोधन विचाराधीन है) की अनुमानित लागत पर बम्बई में सेंटोर जूहू होटल । जून/जुलाई 1983 तक होटल का परिचालन हो जाएगा ।

(3) 10.99 करोड़ रु० (संशोधन-लागत विचाराधीन) की अनुमानित लागत पर श्रीनगर में सेंटोर लेक व्यू होटल । होटल का परिचालन मार्च/अप्रैल, 1983 तक हो जाएगा ।

राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा सामान का निर्यात

3147. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे की

(क) 1 जनवरी, 1978 से 31 दिसम्बर, 1981 की अवधि के दौरान राज्य व्यापार

निगम ने विभिन्न फर्मों को कितने मूल्य के सामान का निर्यात किया ; और

व्यापार निगम में लेखे वित्तीय वर्ष के आधार पर रखे जाते हैं)

(ख) निर्यातकों ने उपर्युक्त अवधि के दौरान प्रत्येक फर्म को मुआवजे के बतौर कितनी धनराशि का भुगतान किया ?

वर्ष	कुल निर्यात बिक्री (करोड़ रु० में)
1977-78	557.0
1978-79	601.8
1979-80	636.3
1980-81	440.5
1981-82	286.7
	(अन्तिम)

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री पी. ए. संगमा) : (क) 1977-78 से 1981-82 (31 दिसम्बर, 1981 तक) राज्य व्यापार निगम की कुल निर्यात बिक्री निम्नोक्त प्रकार है : (कलैण्डर वर्ष के आंकड़े नहीं दिए जा सकते क्योंकि राज्य

(31 दिसम्बर, 1981 तक)

(ख) : एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

विवरण

1977-78 से 1981-82 (दिसम्बर तक) के दौरान प्रत्येक फर्म को मदवार मुआवजे के हिसाब में दी गई राशि निम्नोक्त प्रकार है :—

(लाख रु० में)

1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
---------	---------	---------	---------	---------

चावल

जेमी (ग्रीवरसीज)

लि० लन्दन

4.90

—

—

—

—

काफी/इंस्टेंट काफी

सोजुलोडा इंपोर्ट

मास्को

1977-78 से 1981-82 के दौरान 17.61 लाख रु०

मसाले

ई० डी० एफ० मान,

लन्दन

—

—

—

2.96

—

शू अपर्स

इंटग्रेल्स, ज० लो०

ग०

36.14

39.70

24.34

9.00

—

1	2	3	4	5	6
चमड़े के जूते आदि					
राजनो एकापोर्ट, मास्को	24.08	4.37	2.11	---	---
गुलमेक, कनाडा	---	1.55	---	---	---
चमड़े का सामान					
एफ. ए. हिल्लेवरकेट प. जर्नी	0.62	---	---	---	---
डी. ई. आ. ई. ए., मेक्स स्टोहर, प. जर्नी	---	---	0.60	---	---
सीसिको इंटरनेशनल कार्पो., सं. रा. अमरीका	---	---	---	0.90	---
साधित खाद्य					
नेशनल कॉ. फॉर फारेन ट्रेड, अदन	---	---	3.16	---	---
पेंट ब्रश					
सोजुजपुशमिना, मास्को	---	---	---	0.08	---

टिप्पणी - ये आंशिक निपटारे गए तथा भुगतान किए गए दावों के हैं और इनमें वे दावे शामिल नहीं हैं जिन्हें निपटारा जा रहा है

मैसर्स सहारा सेविंग एंड फाइनेंस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड गोरखपुर, द्वारा की गई तथा कथित अनियमिततायें ।

3148. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की क्षमता करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने मैसर्स सहारा सेविंग एंड फाइनेंस प्राइवेट लिमिटेड सिनेमा रोड, गोरखपुर (उत्तर प्रदेश) की गति-विधियों के बारे में जांच करवाई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कंपनी का कुल वर्तमान पूंजी निवेश कितना है और इसकी कुल सदस्य संख्या कितनी है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने कंपनी द्वारा की जा रही अनियमितताओं के बारे में कोई जांच करवाई है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या निष्कर्ष निकले ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) . (क) से (घ). रिजर्व बैंक के अनुसार यह कंपनी इनामी चिट कारबार का संचालन कर रही थी जिस पर इनामी चिट और धन परिचालन स्कीम (पाबन्दी) अधिनियम, 1978 के अधीन पाबन्दी लगा दी गई है । इस अधिनियम के उपबन्धों को लागू करने की शक्तियां सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकार के पास हैं। इनामी चिट स्कीमों के सम्बन्ध में, कंपनी ने अपना परिसमापन कार्यक्रम राज्य सरकार को भेज दिया है जिस पर राज्य सरकार द्वारा आगे कार्यवाही की जा रही है । किन्तु राज्य सरकार के

अनुसार, कम्पनी द्वारा हाल में विज्ञापित स्कीमें, उक्त पाबन्दी अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत आपत्तिजनक नहीं है।

इस कम्पनी की 30-9-1979 की स्थिति के सबसे हाल के उपलब्ध तुलन-पत्र के मुताबिक कम्पनी की प्रदत्त पूंजी 11,000 रु० थी। कम्पनी द्वारा, उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को भेजे गए परिसमापन कार्यक्रम के साथ संलग्न विवरण के मुताबिक, सितम्बर, 1980 में पंजीकृत और वास्तविक अभिदाताओं की संख्या 10,353-थी।

I.R.D. Programme and assistance available thereunder

3149. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that there was lack of awareness in the rural areas about I.R.D. Programme and the assistance available thereunder;

(b) whether it is also a fact that despite instructions issued by the Reserve Bank of India some bank managers in the rural area, demand security for advancing a loan of Rs. 5000/-;

(c) if so, whether Government have made an indepth assessment to find out where and how the I.R.D. Programme is not able to make as much progress as is intended and if so, the findings thereof; and

(d) the steps taken to publicise and remove the financial obstacles mentioned in (a) and (b) above?

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

(d) The Integrated Rural Development Programme is being implemented by the concerned State level institutions in close coordination with the public sector banks and other financial institutions providing credit in rural areas. Banks on their part have also been strengthening their infrastructure with a view to support

the implementation of the programme as widely as possible. In the year 1980-81, the bank credit mobilised for the Programme was Rs. 124 crores as compared to Rs. 85 crores in the preceding year. The Reserve bank of India has also given clear instructions to the banks that in respect of loans up to the cost of the economic unit, or Rs. 5000/-, whichever is less, for agriculture and allied activities, the only security to be taken is the assets to be created, or the crop to be raised, with the loan. The banks are required to strictly adhere to this and to ensure that there are no complaints in regard to follow up on these instructions. The implementation of the Programme was reviewed in a meeting convened on 21-11-1981 under the chairmanship of Governor, Reserve Bank of India, which was attended to by the Chief executives of the banks and the chief secretaries of the States. The main issues identified in the meeting which required attention in this context on the part of the banks and the State Govts. are indicated in the Annexure. The Reserve Bank of India has since issued revised detailed instructions to banks to ensure their effective participation in the implementation of the Programme.

Statement

(a) The net work of the bank branches, including the Regional Rural Banks, has to be extended to provide further Banking facilities in the rural and semi-urban areas.

(b) Administrative and procedural arrangements have to be devised to bring about better coordination between the banks and the district rural development agency. The District Consultative Committees should be in a position to bring about closer coordination between the State agencies and the banks. There should be regular monitoring and review of performance for which data should be available within a reasonable period.

(c) The identification of beneficiaries and preparation of viable schemes for their benefit should be taken in hand and in this, while the State agencies will play a major role, the banks should also assist and remain associated at various stages. The processing of application of loans should be spread over and bunching of applications should be avoided.

(d) A degree of uniformity in the lending practices of the banks should be brought about, if necessary, by making the application forms, documents etc. uniform. The loan applications should be expeditiously processed and all help given to the borrowers in this direction.

(e) The Reserve Bank of India's instruction in regard to security/hypothecation should be strictly observed by the bank staff and emphasis should be on the viability of the programme rather than the credit worthiness of the borrower. Credit camps may be held for sanctioning loans and the bank staff should maintain close liaison with the borrowers to ensure proper and timely utilisation of the funds.

(f) Special emphasis has to be laid on assisting the poorest among the poor, particularly those belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The lending under the Differential Rate of Interest Scheme should cover as large a number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as possible.

(g) State Governments should ensure that the climate for recovery of loans is not vitiated because it is important that the funds available with the credit institutions are recycled. The need for suitable legislation for speedy recovery of loans needs to be considered by State Governments where such legislation is either inadequate or does not exist.

“घाटे की अर्थव्यवस्था से छुटकारा जरूरी”,
शीर्षक से समाचार

3150 श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 25 जनवरी के हिन्दी दैनिक “जनयुग” में “घाटे की अर्थ-व्यवस्था से छुटकारा जरूरी” शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह विचार कुछ दिनों पहले एक प्रसिद्ध अर्थशास्त्री डा० मेलकम आदिशैशिया ने मद्रास में यूनाइटेड न्यूज एजेंसी के संवाददाता से बातचीत करते हुए व्यक्त किया था ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनके वक्तव्य की मुख्य-मुख्य बातें क्या हैं; और

— (घ) उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी) :

(क) से (ग). सूचित हुआ है कि डा० मेलकम आदिशैशिया ने मद्रास में यूनाइटेड न्यूज एजेंसी के एक संवाददाता से भेंट वार्ता की थी, जिसका समाचार जनवरी, 1982 में विभिन्न समाचार पत्रों में प्रकाशित हुआ था। सूचित हुआ है कि भेंटवार्ता में डा० आदिशैशिया ने यह कहा था कि घाटे की वित्त व्यवस्था को कम करने और सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली में सुधार करने से मुद्रास्फीति में कारगर ढंग से कमी की जा सकती है।

(घ) बजटीय घाटा, जो 1981-82 (संशोधित अनुमान) में 1700 करोड़ रुपये था, उसे कम करके 1982-83 के बजट में 1365 करोड़ रुपये (बजट अनुमान) पर लाया गया है। सार्वजनिक

वितरण प्रणाली को लगातार सुदृढ़ बनाया जा रहा है और इसे अर्थ व्यवस्था का एक स्थाई अंग बनाने का निर्णय 1980 के शुरू में ही कर लिया गया था।

Panel for import and export of farm products

3151. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to set up an export and import panel on farm products; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) No, Sir. There is no such proposal at present to set up an export and import panel.

(b) Does not arise.

Low interest loan from U.S.A.

3152. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether it is a fact that US Government's Export-Import Bank is giving 22.05 million dollars worth of loan at low interest rates to help India to buy US equipments?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): No, Sir. There is no offer of a loan of US \$822.05 million from U.S. Export-Import Bank at low rates of interest.

Blocking of Indian Goods by Iran

3153. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that export of Indian goods worth Rs. 4 crores has been blocked by the Iranian Government because of its tight cash position; and

(b) what steps Indian Government are taking to clear this impasse?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) Government have received representations from several Indian exporters regarding difficulties being experienced by them in receiving payment from Iran for goods manufactured by them for export to that country.

(b) This matter has already been taken up with the Iranian authorities through our Embassy in Iran.

It is also one of the issues which are expected to be discussed by an Official delegations which is scheduled to leave for Iran today.

Opening of bank branches in India by United Arab emirates

3154. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the United Arab Emirates has agreed to open more bank branches in India to handle repatriation of money by Indian expatriates in the Gulf?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARY): Already two banks of United Arab Emirates, namely, the Emirates Commercial Bank Ltd. and Bank of Oman Ltd., have present in India with a branch each at Bombay. The Reserve Bank of India, which is the licensing authority, has not taken any decision to allow opening of more branches of UAE banks in India.

Lifting Ban on Export of paper

3155. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state whether the Union Government are considering to lift the ban on the export of the writing and printing paper?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): The present production of writing and printing paper balances the requirement of educational sector of the country. The

Ministry of Industry are keeping a watch on the trends in production and domestic requirement.

Agreements on export quotas of Tea

3156. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the agreements reached on export quotas of tea by the conference of tea producing countries held in Delhi recently;

(b) whether it is a fact that the increased cost of production of tea is hampering the growth of tea trade;

(c) whether Government propose to set up tea development fund; and

(d) what other measures are under consideration of Government to popularise the sale of tea abroad?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) Detailed discussions were held in February '82 at Delhi on the formula to be adopted for the allocation of country export quotas. It was agreed that further consultations amongst some exporting countries would be required in order to achieve an agreement in a firm basis for export quota allocations.

(b) the increasing cost of production and the unremunerative auction

price realisation have been adversely affecting the Tea industry.

(c) The idea of a Tea Development Fund is being examined.

(d) Besides continuing its generic and uninational promotional activities, Govt. has been encouraging schemes for setting up warehouses abroad and for selling branded teas in value added forms. A proposal for sale of tea on the high seas is also being carefully examined.

अभ्रक के निर्यात के आदेशों की मात्रा तथा मूल्य

3157. श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि "हिटको" तथा निर्यातकों के बीच सितम्बर, 1980 में 50-50 अंश प्रणाली प्रारम्भ किए जाने से सितम्बर, 1981 तक उक्त अवधि से पूर्व अर्थात् सितम्बर, 1979 से सितम्बर, 1980 से पूर्व तक प्राप्त क्रयादेशों की तुलना में उन्मुक्त मुद्रा क्षेत्र से अभ्रक के कितने मूल्य तथा मात्रा के क्रयादेश प्राप्त किए गए ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री पी० ए० संगमा) : संशोधित नीति 13-9-81 से लागू हुई है। सामान्य मुद्रा क्षेत्र से प्राप्त निर्यात संविदाएं निम्नोक्त हैं—

	मात्रा मे० टन में	मूल्य लाख रु० में
	मात्रा	मूल्य
(क) अक्टूबर, 1980 से सितम्बर 1981 तक	8659.29	553.05
(ख) अक्टूबर, 1979 से सितम्बर, 1980 तक	13682.81	867.68

1980-81 के लिए संविदाओं के आंकड़े कुल मूल्य रूप से कम थे क्योंकि गैर-सरकारी निर्माताओं ने 2.5 करोड़ रु० मूल्य की 7000 से० टन से अधिक की मात्रा के लिए पुर्णनी संविदाओं (कुछ 1974-75 की भी) को फिर से बंध किया है।

Commercial Bank Credit for anti-poverty programme

3158. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that commercial bank credit for anti-poverty programme has been dismally poor in the recent past;

(b) is it also true that between 1975 and 1980 only 0.2 per cent of the credit accounts continued to receive 62 per cent of the commercial bank credits;

(c) is it also true that notwithstanding protestations other-wise actual diversion of credit funds available with the commercial banks has been to the dismal tune of 0.2 per cent only during the last quinquennium;

(d) whether there has been change in 1981; and

(e) if so, what are the figures?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (e). Commercial banks have been progressively providing greater support by way of credit in the implementation of various anti-poverty programmes. It is true that as at the end of June 1975, 0.2 per cent of the accounts of the scheduled commercial banks accounted for 60.2 per cent of their outstanding credit. This ratio came down to 57 per cent as at the end of June, 1980. It has, however, to be noted that these include accounts

of medium and large industries both in public and private sectors and such large public sector trading organisations like Food Corporation of India, State Trading Corporation of India, Jute Corporation of India, Cotton Corporation of India etc. So far as smaller borrowers are concerned, according to data available the share of borrowers having limits up to Rs. 10,000 in the outstanding advances of the commercial banks in June 1975 was 9.2 per cent. This share increased to 13.5 per cent in June, 1980. The total amount of advances to such borrowers in absolute terms was Rs. 830.8 crores in June 1975. The corresponding figure in June 1980 increased to Rs. 2885.6 crores. This category also accounted for 94.7 per cent of increase in the number of borrowal accounts. Detailed figures for the year 1981 in the above context are not presently available.

Renovation of Aircraft Carrier INS Vikrant

3160. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the aircraft carrier INS Vikrant has been renovated over a period of three years;

(b) if so, the new features of the aircraft carrier and the expenditure incurred on its refitting; and

(c) how does it compare with any modern aircraft carriers?

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

(b) and (c). During the renovation, machinery and equipment of the ship was overhauled and refurbished and some new systems were also installed.

It would not be in the public interest to disclose any further details.

Robbery of foreign tourists in posh hotels

3161. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that incidence of robbery of foreign tourists is increasing in posh hotels during the last several months;

(b) if so, the number of such cases which have come to the notice of Central Government and the action being proposed to be taken by Government to safeguard the interest and security of foreign tourists visiting India; and

(c) what action has been taken against the hotel management of the hotels concerned in these cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). Only 5 cases of theft which have occurred in the past six months, have come to the notice of the Department of Tourism. Special instructions are being issued to ensure safety of the property of tourists.

(c) The security arrangements in hotels are made by the Hotel Managements concerned. Efforts to improve the same, are a continuous process not only to maintain the good name of the hotel but also to inspire confidence amongst the foreign tourists.

Rehabilitation of Ex-Servicemen

3162. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Directorate of Resettlement has taken any effective steps for the resettlement and rehabilitation of ex-servicemen during the past three years, including the current financial year;

(b) if so, the nature thereof and the number of ex-servicemen registered with the Directorate as on 1st

January, 1979, 1st January, 1980, 1st January, 1981 and 1st January, 1982, alongwith the number of ex-servicemen who have been given employment during the calendar years commencing with the 1st of January each year, separately for Army, Navy and Air Force; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to decentralise the procedure for resettlement by opening regional offices of the Directorate?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) to (c). As a result of the efforts made by the Directorate General Resettlement in the Ministry of Defence many effective steps have been taken during the past three years, including the current financial year, for the resettlement and rehabilitation of ex-servicemen. These are:—

(i) Reservation in vacancies by the Central and most of the State Governments in jobs under the Government Departments and Public Sector Undertakings.

(ii) Concessions in age and educational qualification for re-employment of ex-servicemen against reserved vacancies.

(iii) Arrangements for training in various trades during the last year of the service of the retiring Defence personnel to enable more and more ex-servicemen to get absorbed in jobs in both the public and private sectors.

(iv) Grant of facilities to ex-servicemen to start self-employment ventures.

(v) Grant of subsidy on interest to the ex-servicemen entrepreneurs and 5 per cent subsidy on the total value of defence origin items supplied by an ex-servicemen industrial unit.

Powers of sponsoring ex-servicemen against vacancies reserved for

them have also been given to the Directorate General Resettlement/Rajya Sainik Boards/Zila Sainik Boards to ensure that maximum number of ex-servicemen are absorbed against posts reserved for them.

2. The number of ex-servicemen registered with the Directorate General Resettlement and the number of them provided suitable employment are given below:—

Number of Ex-servicemen (including officers) registered with the Directorate General Resettlement.

	1978	1979	1980	1981
Army	20,420	15,884	20,913	15,982
Navy	363	366	218	163
Air Force	960	2,051	1,499	1,972
TOTAL :	21,743	18,301	22,630	18,117

Number of Ex-servicemen (including officers) placed in employment through the Directorate General Resettlement.

	1978	1979	1980	1981
			(upto 30th Junr)	
Army	3,193	2,837	3,193	1,834
Navy	47	53	41	19
Ar Force	84	125	107	46
TOTAL:	3,324	3,015	3,341	1,899

In addition a number of ex-servicemen registered with the DGR have found employment in various jobs through sponsoring by Employment Exchanges and through their own efforts. In the absence of feed back information from them, the number of such ex-servicemen is not known.

3. There is no proposal to decentralise the procedure for resettlement of ex-servicemen by opening regional offices. It may, however, be added

that four Zonal Resettlement Directorates attached to the Southern, Eastern, Western and Central Commands are already functioning to provide resettlement assistance to ex-servicemen within their jurisdiction. In addition to these Directorates, 27 Rajya Sainik Boards and 217 Zila Sainik Boards are functioning throughout the country to look after the interests and welfare of ex-servicemen and their families.

Norms for 737 co-pilots command for Air Buses

3163. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have changed the procedure and norms to provide 737 co-pilots command of the Air-Bus without their attaining requisite seniority and competence; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

Tonning up of administration of nationalised banks

3164. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA:
SHRI HARINATH MISRA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to issue guidelines to nationalised banks to tone up their administration and improve customer service; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) (b). Functioning of public sector banks is continually kept under review by the Reserve Bank of India as well as the Government of India. Instructions and guidelines for toning up their administration and to improve customer service are also issued from time to time. Following the meeting with the Chief Executives of all public sector banks, instructions have been given recently that the banks' managements should increase productivity of bank employees and take effective steps for curbing indiscipline, late attendance as also to reduce expenditure on overtime. Gov-

ernment's anxiety to improve the quality of service to customers has also been expressed. The employees have been advised to work for the service of the common man with devotion to duty and dedication.

Sun-et Lumiere at Konarka and Khandagiri in Orissa

3165. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to introduce Sun-et-Lumiere at the historically famous sites at Konaraka and Khandagiri in Orissa; and

(b) if so, what is the progress and when are the shows going to start?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHUR-SHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). The State Government of Orissa have sent us a proposal to introduce Sun-et-Lumiere shows at Konaraka and Khandagiri which is being examined. No final decision in this regard has been taken so far.

Committee to examine formulation of export strategy for bulk tea

3166. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had appointed a committee to examine formulation of suitable export strategies for bulk tea;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the committee has already submitted its report to Government; and

(c) if so, the important recommendations made by the committee and those accepted by Government for implementation?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A statement indicating summary of recommendations made is attached. The recommendations are under the consideration of Government.

Statement

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

—It has come to our notice that the State Governments have taken over a large portion of vacant lands available with the tea estates in different plantation districts for various reasons. In order to promote higher production of tea, the restoration of such lands to the original owners may be considered. Where such restoration is not possible or practical the question of organizing the present "occupants" of such land into small growers co-operatives to grow tea may be examined. The tea leaf grown by the co-operatives of small growers could be processed either by adjoining estates or co-operative factories to be set up for the purpose.

—Though the bulk of the anticipated increase in production would come from existing areas under tea, we will have to supplement these efforts by bringing additional areas under tea cultivation. The non-traditional areas found suitable for tea cultivation are Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram and Sikkim. Some areas can be available in Tripura also. We understand that the newly formed Tea Development Corporation of Tripura has already identified such areas. The possibility of undertaking tea plantations in the hilly areas of U.P., parts of Madhya Pradesh and extension of area under tea in Himachal Pradesh also needs to be explored.

—The State Governments of the North-Eastern States can either set up their own tea plantation Corporations

and undertake tea cultivation under the aegis of such Corporation or organise the local farmers into co-operatives and help these co-operatives financially as well as technically in undertaking cultivation of tea. The former course however seems more practicable. The Tea Board could help the State Governments in setting up nurseries and advisory services in these areas.

—The Committee feels it would be advisable to grant loans to these State Corporations at a concessional rate of interest in view of the long gestation period involved and the high investment required. Further excise holidays for first ten years may be granted so as to give an incentive to production.

—In non-traditional areas, pending formation of State Plantation Corporations, the work of plantations can be entrusted to the forest departments of the State concerned.

—According to figures compiled by the Tea Board, about 60,000 hectares of land from within the existing tea estates can be made available for extension planting. In view of the high cost of plantation and long gestation period, it is recommended that grant of institutional finance at concessional rates of interest may be extended for such new plantation activities. The Committee further recommends that the excise holiday for the first ten years may also be extended in such cases.

—The Scheme of excise duty relief on excess production which was in operation during 1976—79 should be revived so as to give a boost to the production. We would further recommend that for a tree-crop like tea the Scheme should be announced atleast for a period of five years.

—The tea industry should not be required to pay income tax at rates higher than for other manufacturing industries and whatever be the formula of taxation and sharing the same between the Centre and the State, the

total tax payable by the tea industry should be the same as payable by other manufacturing industries.

—As a measure of relief to the tea industry the State Governments may consider exempting tea sold in recognized public auctions from the levy of sales tax as has been done in the case of Assam.

—With a view to making our teas competitive the system of grant of excise rebate on exports of tea should be reintroduced immediately. We would further suggest that the excise duty should be refunded in full at the point of exports rather than allowing only a partial rebate.

—Exporters should be allowed the facility of drawback of duties on the various packing materials used in tea chests as was prevalent prior to 1977-78.

—The Government of West Bengal should immediately exempt direct exports by the producers from the rural employment cess in the interests of export promotion.

—There has been a suggestion that teas initially shipped for London auction should be allowed to be sold privately in U.K. while the teas are either on the High Seas or in the U.K. warehouses awaiting auctions. We feel that exports should be given some flexibility in this matter. Government may evolve a procedure for allowing such diversion, with suitable safeguards.

—The Committee has learnt that there is a proposal to open an auction centre at Singapore on the basis of the London Centre. The proposed Singapore auction centre will open up markets for India to which we have had no access so far. The Committee therefore welcomes this development.

—Berthing facilities at Calcutta Port need considerable improvement and the various equipments require to be replaced in a phased manner by modern equipments.

—The suggestion of the Eastern India Shippers' Association about setting up of a Container Freight Station preferably outside the Calcutta Port area is worth considering keeping in view that for proper utilisation of Haldia Port, the movement of containers by barges from Calcutta to Haldia seems to be unavoidable.

—The number of forklifts in the Calcutta Port should be increased and they should be maintained properly. An alternative suggestion that has been put forward in some quarters is to allow private companies to bring their own equipments as is the practice in Bombay Port.

—The approach roads to Calcutta Port should be maintained properly.

—At Haldia a berth has been specially designed and built at a considerable cost by the Government to serve as a full-fledged container terminal, but due to lack of suitable infrastructural facilities this terminal remains grossly underutilised. The road and rail communications to Haldia needs to be considerably improved. The concerned authorities should look into this matter and take remedial steps.

—Port authorities should either provide separate sheds for export shipments or should make proper arrangements for cleaning the sheds before allotment for export shipments. The existing shipping sheds also need repairing and renovation.

—Some warehouses should be constructed outside the Haldia Port where the teas could be transported directly from North Bengal and Assam gardens, store them for carrying the work of damage repairs, sorting out of chests according to shipping invoice and palletisation before tendering them to the shipment shed for export. These warehouses could later on be utilised for setting up of a Container Freight Station.

—It would be ideal if the port charges for all the ports in India could be brought to the same level

to avoid competition, amongst the ports and if in this context the Calcutta/Haldia ports need certain subsidy due to their charges being higher as they are riverine ports, this should be favourably considered by the Central Government.

—Notwithstanding the above mentioned interim measures, we feel that the Calcutta Port needs a complete and radical overhaul. We, therefore, recommend that the Central Government should form a high powered Committee which should investigate the ills of the administrative structure, the abysmal labour productivity, the extent of surplus labour, the reasons for rank labour indiscipline the need for modernizing Berths, shipment sheds and mechanical equipment. The conditions in Cochin are also deteriorating and the proposed Committee should examine Cochin Port as well.

—We should concentrate on France, West Germany, Sweden, Finland, Switzerland, U.S.A., Chile, Syria, Pakistan, Tunisia, Japan, Hong Kong, Morocco and Algeria for finding a foothold and improving our share. While the first ten countries mentioned above are markets for black tea, Japan and Hong Kong will be potential markets for both black and green teas and Morocco and Algeria will be markets mainly for green teas.

—Specific market research studies may be undertaken in the above mentioned countries through specialised agencies for recommending suitable promotional strategies to propagate Indian tea.

—We will have to develop a technology to manufacture green teas of the type required in the major import markets. The Tea Research Association should undertake a research project on this subject.

—The Tea Board should open two new offices one in the Far East and another in Africa for undertaking promotional activities in these regions.

The location of the offices can be decided after a proper study.

—The Committee also feels that tea promotion on a national level should be professionally managed and for this purpose it may be necessary to give a new look to the promotional units of the Tea Board both in India and abroad. The Promotion Directorate of the Tea Board in Calcutta and the foreign promotional offices should be run as far as possible and practical in a professional manner. The Committee cannot over-emphasize the need to give a professional orientation to our promotional efforts.

—There is reportedly a good demand for tea stalks, especially green tea stalks in Japan which fetch good prices. Government may examine if tea stalks could be allowed to be exported from the country.

—India should continue to cooperate with the other tea exporting countries in the matter of generic promotion and lend its support to the activities of the International Tea Promotion Association.

—While generic promotion is all-right as far as it goes, the Committee feels that there is no tangible direct benefit from such promotion in the short run. Further, to take full advantage of generic promotion it is essential that un-national campaigns are dovetailed into such programmes.

—The Committee feels that there is need to promote and project effectively and aggressively the Indian Tea symbol. With a view to projecting the image of Indian tea in the minds of the consuming public in the import markets and for distinct identification of Indian tea, it may be made a condition that every packet tea/tea bags exported from India should contain the Board's marketing symbol. In fact it may be laid down that even on the bulk tea chests, the symbol should be inserted.

—For a product earning Rs. 425 crores a year, an expenditure of Rs. 2.5 crores (or 0.6 per cent) on promotion is grossly inadequate. The total promotional expenditure should be increased to at least Rs. 5 crores. We would suggest that a portion of the proposed excise rebate, say 10 paise per kg., should be kept in a separate fund that could be utilised for export promotion.

—The Committee was informed that as per the International Tea Agreement, a proposal for prescribing minimum standards for export of teas on an international basis is under consideration. We should vigorously pursue the matter which would enable us to project the quality image of Indian tea.

धारक बांड

3167. श्री नरसिंह मकवाना : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कुल कितने व्यक्तियों ने धारक बांड खरीदे हैं और प्रत्येक ने कितने मूल्य के धारक बांड खरीदे हैं; और

(ख) क्या धारक बांडों ने एक समानान्तर धन बाजार बना दिया है और यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार को क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी) :

(क) चूंकि विशेष धारक बांडों की खरीद के लिए कोई आवेदन पत्र देना जरूरी नहीं था, इसलिए यह मालूम नहीं है कि कितने व्यक्तियों ने ये खरीदे हैं। भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार कुल

964.55 करोड़ रुपये के बांडों की बिक्री हुई है।

(ख) यद्यपि धारक बांड हस्तान्तरणीय हैं, लेकिन यह नहीं कहा जा सकता कि इससे किसी प्रकार का समानान्तर धन बाजार बन गया है।

उत्तर प्रदेश में पर्यटन-स्थलों का विकास

3168. श्री दया राम शाक्य :

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री :

क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रों यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में सरकार किन-किन स्थानों पर पर्यटन-स्थलों का विकास कर रही है ;

(ख) यह कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जाएगा; और

(ग) इस पर सरकार द्वारा कितनी धनराशि खर्च करने का अनुमाद है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुर्शीद आलम खान) :
(क) से (ग). उत्तर प्रदेश में उन स्थानों के नाम, जहां केन्द्रीय सेक्टर में पर्यटन सुविधाएं दी जा रही हैं/प्रस्तावित की जा रही हैं, इन परियोजनाओं/

स्कीमों की अनुमानित लागत तथा वर्तमान स्थिति निम्नलिखित है :—

पर्यटन विभाग

स्थान	स्कीम/अनुमानित लागत	विवरण
1	2	3
1. कुशीनगर	(i) कुशीनगर की माई-कोप्लानिंग	नेशनल इन्स्टीट्यूट आफ डिजाइन (एन० आई० डी०), अहमदाबाद के द्वारा माइक्रो-प्लानिंग का कार्य प्रगति पर है। 8.00 लाख रु० की अनुमानित लागत पर, (श्रावस्ती के माइक्रो-प्लानिंग को भी शामिल करते हुए) 1981-82 के दौरान कार्य के पूरा हो जाने की आशा है।
	(ii) पर्यटक सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था	1981-82 के दौरान 15.74 एकड़ भूमि का अधिग्रहण किया गया। ड्राइंग और डिजाइन तथा अनुमान तैयार किए जा रहे हैं। 1982-83 के दौरान कार्य शुरू किया जाएगा।
2. श्रावस्ती	(i) श्रावस्ती की माईक्रोप्लानिंग	नेशनल इन्स्टीट्यूट आफ डिजाइन अहमदाबाद के द्वारा माइक्रो-प्लानिंग का कार्य प्रगति पर है। 8.00 लाख रु० की अनुमानित लागत पर (कुशीनगर की माइक्रो-प्लानिंग को भी शामिल करते हुए) 1981-82 के दौरान कार्य के पूरा हो जाने की आशा है।
	(ii) पर्यटक सुविधाओं का प्रावधान	ब्योरे तैयार किए जा रहे हैं। 1982-83 के दौरान भूमि का अधिग्रहण किया जाएगा।
3. फतेहपुर सीकरी	मास्टर प्लान तैयार करना (भूमि प्रयोग योजना)	10.40 लाख रु० की अनुमानित लागत पर कार्य पूरा होने वाला है।
4. राज भूमि काम्प-लैंक्स	मास्टर प्लान तैयार करना (भूमि प्रयोग योजना)	अनुमानित लागत 2.15 लाख रु० काय प्रगति पर है, 1982-83 के दौरान इसके पूरा हो जाने की आशा है।

स्थान	स्कीम/अनुमानित लागत	विवरण
1	2	3
5. पिपरवा	(i) मास्टर प्लान तैयार करना	0.75 लाख रु० की अनुमानित लागत ; कार्य पूरा हो चुका है।
6. यू०पी० हिल्स	ट्रेकिंग दौरो के लिए उपकरणों की खरीद	6.25 लाख रु० की अनुमानित लागत ; 1981-82 के दौरान 5.76 लाख रु० रिलीज किए गए।
7. दुधवा	फोरेस्ट लाज	राज्य सरकार से इस उद्देश्य के लिए उपयुक्त भूमि देने के लिए अनुरोध किया गया है। धनराशि की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करते हुए 1982-83 के दौरान इसे शुरू करने का प्रस्ताव है।
आई० टी० डी० सी०		
1. आगरा	होटल	स्कीम की रूपरेखा तैयार की जा रही है।
2. गोरखपुर	होटल	राज्य पर्यटन विकास निगम के साथ एक संयुक्त उद्यम परियोजना जो धनराशि की उपलब्धता तथा संतोषजनक व्यवहार्यता पर निर्भर करेगी।
3. ननीताल	होटल	संयुक्त उद्यम स्कीमों, जिस के अन्तर्गत ननीताल/गोरखपुर की स्कीमों भी शामिल हैं, के लिए आई० टी० डी० सी० की छठी योजना में 100.00 लाख रु० का एक मुश्त प्रावधान किया गया है।
4. कुशीनगर	विद्यमान ट्रेवलर्स लाज का विस्तार	भारत के अन्तर्गत ट्रेवलर्स लाजों, जिस में कुशीनगर का एक लाज भी शामिल है, के विस्तार के लिए आई० टी० डी० सी० की छठी योजना में 50.00 लाख रु० का एक-मुश्त प्रावधान है।

केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा अधिग्रहीत की जाने वाली पटसन और कपड़ा मिलें

3169. श्री दया राम शाक्य : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार के नियंत्रण में चल रही पटसन मिलों से सरकार कितना लाभ अर्जित कर रही है; और

(ख) सरकार का भविष्य में कितनी पटसन और कपड़ा मिलों का अधिग्रहण करने का विचार है तथा वे कहां-कहां स्थित हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री पी० ए० संगमा) : (क) अभूतपूर्व मांग और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय एवं घरेलू बाजारों में मंदी, जिसने एन० जे० एम० सहित समस्त पटसन उद्योग पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव डाला है, के कारण एन० जे० एम० सी० के एककों को नकद हानियां हो रही हैं ।

(ख) रुग्ण पटसन एवं वस्त्र मिलों को अधिग्रहण करने के लिए औद्योगिक विकास विभाग द्वारा निर्धारित नीति के अनुसार विचार किया जाता है । रुग्ण एककों को पुनः सक्रिय बनाने के लिए अधिग्रहण ही एकमात्र तरीका है । रुग्ण एककों को फिर से चालू करने के लिए स्वस्थ एककों के साथ विलय करना नर्सिंग स्कीम के अन्तर्गत प्रबन्ध का परिवर्तन वित्तीय पुनर्गठन जैसे अन्य विकल्पों को भी अपनाया जा सकता है । रुग्ण एककों को मानिटर करने की यह सतत प्रक्रिया है और इसके स्वरूप से ही न यह संभव है और न ही यह बतांना वांछनीय है कि कब और कौन सी मिल, यदि कोई हो, अधिग्रहण की जाएगी ।

दिल्ली में विभिन्न मामलों में ली गई आय-

कर की तलाशियां

3170. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1975-76 से 1979-80 की अवधि के दौरान दिल्ली में 1118 मामलों में आयकर की तलाशियां ली गईं; और

(ख) उनमें से कितने मामले मुकदमा चलाया गया और मुकदमों किन तारीखों को चलाये गये और उनके क्या परिणाम निकले और कितने मामले अभी तक बाकी लम्बित पड़े हैं तथा वे किस किस तारीख से लम्बित पड़े हैं

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोंदिया) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) अब तक छः मामलों में इस्तगासे की कार्यवाही आरम्भ की गई है । इस्तगासे की कार्यवाहियां आरम्भ करने की तारीखें, उन कार्यवाहियों के परिणाम तथा प्रनिर्णीत पड़े मामलों की संख्या, निम्नानुसार है :—

क्रम इस्तगासे की कार्यवाही इस्तगासे की कार्य सं० आरम्भ करने की वाही का परिणाम-तारीख

1. 15-2-1980	विचाराधीन
2. फरवरी, 1980	विचाराधीन
3. मार्च, 1980	विचाराधीन
4. नवम्बर, 1980	विचाराधीन
5. 31-3-1981	इस्तगासे की कार्यवाही विचाराधीन रहने के दौरान अभियुक्त की मृत्यु हो गई ।
6. 26-9-1981	विचाराधीन

Increase in floor price of Rubber

3171. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representation to increase the floor price of rubber to Rs. 15 per Kg.; and

(b) if so, the details and Government's reaction thereto?

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

(b) In April, 1979, the minimum price for first grade rubber was raised from Rs. 655 per quintal to Rs. 825 per quintal with differential for other grades. This floor price remained valid till 15th September, 1981. There is no minimum price for natural rubber at present. In view of the very high prices persistently ruling in the domestic market compared to international prices. Government have decided not to fix any minimum price for rubber for the present.

Direct flight from Trivandrum to New Delhi

3172. PROF. P. J. KURIEN:

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR:

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

(a) whether Government have received representation for starting flight from Trivandrum to New Delhi; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). No such representation in the recent past has been received.

The present traffic demand between Delhi and Trivandrum does not justify a direct service. However, convenient

connection is provided at Bombay with Airbus aircraft for passengers travelling from Delhi to Trivandrum and vice-versa.

Amount invested in major tourist centres

3173. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what, according to Government of India, are the major tourist centres of India at present; and

(b) what is the amount invested by Government of India either through the Department of Tourism or I.T.D.C. for the development and promotion of these centres with year-wise and centre-wise details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI KHUR-SHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). A place becomes a major tourist centre by virtue of its being already visited by a large number of tourists, both domestic and international, or has the potential to attract such tourists. Tourist centres where facilities have been provided in the Central Sector in the last 4 years are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-3535/82].

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डों के विकास के लिये दस वर्षीय योजना

..

3174. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डों जैसे दिल्ली, बम्बई, कलकत्ता और मद्रास के विकास के लिए एक दस वर्षीय योजना तैयार की है ;

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

(ग) इस योजना के पूर्ण होने तक कितनी धनराशि व्यय होने की संभावना है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा) : (क) से (ग). जी, हां। तथापि, सरकार द्वारा यथानुमोदित छठी योजना के दौरान, भारत अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विमानपत्तन प्राधिकरण का मद्रास और कनकत्ता हवाई अड्डों पर अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय आगमन ब्लाकों में परिवर्धन-परिवर्तन करने तथा सब विमान क्षेत्रों पर पानी की सप्लाई, बिजली की सप्लाई तथा अन्य ऐसी ही नाना सेवाओं (bulk services) में वृद्धि करने का प्रस्ताव है। इस के अतिरिक्त, भारत अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विमानपत्तन प्राधिकरण ने निम्नलिखित महत्वपूर्ण परियोजनाओं को हाथ में लिया है :—

- (i) दिल्ली विमान क्षेत्र पर 63.95 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से एक नये अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय यात्री तथा कार्गो टर्मिनल कॉम्प्लेक्स का निर्माण इस परियोजना के मार्च, 1985 तक पूरा हो जाने की आशा है।
- (ii) बम्बई हवाई अड्डे पर 22.49 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से एक नये अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कॉम्प्लेक्स (चरण-II) का निर्माण। इस परियोजना के अक्टूबर, 1984 तक पूरा हो जाने की आशा है।
- (iii) मद्रास हवाई अड्डे पर 10.04 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से एक नये अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय टर्मिनल कॉम्प्लेक्स का निर्माण, जो 1984 तक पूरा होना है।

(iv) दिल्ली हवाई अड्डे पर 2.76 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से एक नये अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय प्रस्थान ब्लक का निर्माण, जो 1982 तक पूरा हो जाना है।

(v) बम्बई हवाई अड्डे पर 1.89 करोड़ रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से श्रेणी II प्रकृति व्यवस्था का स्थापन जिसके 1982 तक पूरा हो जाने की संभावना है।

समूची छठी योजना के लिए, चारों अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डों के विकास के लिए भारत अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विमानपत्तन प्राधिकरण के पूंजीगत व्यय के लिए 141 करोड़ रुपये निर्धारित किए गए हैं।

इस के अतिरिक्त, नागर विमानन विभाग का अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डों पर संचार/दिव्चालन उपकरणों के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए 27.24 करोड़ रुपये की राशि खर्च करने का प्रस्ताव है।

राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम के पास नियंत्रित कपड़े के भारी भंडार का जमा होना

3175. श्री नरसिंह मकवाना : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम के पास कितनी मात्रा में नियंत्रित कपड़ा जमा हो गया है और इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) किस एजेंसी के माध्यम से बाजार में नियंत्रित कपड़े की बिक्री की जा रही है और उचित दर दुकानों को नियंत्रित कपड़े का सप्लाई के लिए क्या व्यवस्था की गई है और तत्सम्बन्धी ब्योरा क्या है ; और

(ग) केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा नियंत्रित कपड़े के लिए कितनी धनराशि की राज सहायता दी जा रही है और इसे किस तरह से दिया जा रहा है और हाल ही में राज सहायता में कमी किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री पी० ए० संगमा) : (क) राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम के अनुसार राष्ट्रीय सहकारी उपभोक्ता संघ से प्रेषण हिदायतें प्राप्त न होने की वजह से 31 जनवरी, 1982 को कपड़े की 12,600 गांठें रोक ली गई थीं। संघ ने यह बताया था कि जुलाई, 1981 में उपभोक्ता कीमतें संशोधित होने की वजह से नियन्त्रित कपड़े के वितरण में कुछ कठिनाई आई थी।

(ख) राष्ट्रीय सहकारी उपभोक्ता संघ समन्वय अभिकरण है जो कि राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर नियंत्रित कपड़े के वितरण का कार्य करता है। राज्य स्तरीय अभिकरणों, जिनको राज्य सरकारों द्वारा नामित किया जाता है, परामर्श करके फुटकर दुकानों, जिनमें सहकारी समितियों की दुकानें, नागरिक पूर्ति निगमों की दुकानें तथा उचित दर की दुकानें शामिल हैं, के माध्यम से नियंत्रित कपड़ा अन्ततोगत्वा उपभोक्ता को उपलब्ध कराया जाता है।

(ग) चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान उपदान के रूप में 124.11 करोड़ रु० की राशि दी गई। उपदान की वर्तमान दर साड़ियों तथा धोतियों के लिए 2 रु० प्रति वर्गमीटर तथा लट्ठे के लिए 1.50 रु० प्रति वर्ग मीटर हैं। इस बात की आवश्यकता महसूस की गई कि निश्चित उपदान दर हो क्योंकि परिवर्तनशील उपदान दर से कितनी भी उपदान वचनबद्धता हो सकती थी।

Difficult debt servicing position

3176. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:

SHRI R. P. YADAV:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that in spite of the last I.M.F. loan, India's debt servicing situation in the immediate future remains precarious;

(b) whether it is also true that the danger level usually assumed to be between 20 and 25 per cent has already been crossed and India would need more than 30 per cent of the total available fund for debt-servicing in the years 1982-83 without taking account of the last IMF loan repayment issue; and

(c) if answer to the above be in the affirmative, what is the Government's plan to meet the above-mentioned situation?

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

(c) Does not arise.

Conference on International Economic problems

3177. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Conference has been called in New Delhi to discuss international economic problems;

(b) if so, which countries have been invited;

(c) whether World Bank has no objection to higher levels of energy lending;

(d) if so, whether U.S.A. is objecting to it;

(e) if so, what is its view and what is the reaction of Government to that; and

(f) what is the view of European countries to that?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. At the invitation of the Government of India, senior representatives of 44 developing countries met in New Delhi from February 22, 1982 to February 24, 1982 to take stock of the present situation in regard to North-South issues and opportunities and perspectives for South-South cooperation. The countries which attended the New Delhi Consultations were Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, Burundi, China, Colombia, Cuba, D.P.R. Korea, Ecuador, Egypt, Ghana, Guyana, Indonesia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Kuwait, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Iran, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Romania, Senegal, Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia.

(c) No, Sir. The World Bank had itself, in early 1980 considered a proposal to increase lending for energy from \$14 billion to \$30 billion for the period July, 1981 to June, 1985. The Bank had also suggested that there was a case for establishing a new organisation, an energy affiliate which would devote itself entirely to the funding of energy programmes in the developing countries. However, this proposal has encountered some difficulties.

(d) and (e). The United States has so far taken the position that there was no need for a new organisation like the Energy Affiliate. Our view is that to provide additional re-

sources for the energy sector, it would be necessary to set up a new institution. We also think that till a new institution is established, the level of lending by the World Bank group needs to be substantially stepped up.

(f) A large number of European countries have expressed themselves in favour of a new energy financing institution.

Jute Corporation of India's activities

3178. **SHRI NIREN GHOSH:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Jute Corporation of India gradually phased out its activities in jute producing areas of the country specially from the areas of West Bengal;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same; and

(c) the procurement ratio vis-a-vis the jute crop for the past years beginning with 1977?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). Jute is no longer available with growers as, by this time, jute has passed on to the hands of traders. It is not Government's policy that JCI should continue to make purchases of raw jute for benefit of traders.

(c) A statement is attached.

Statement

Total production of jute mesta vis-a-vis procurement by JCI including co-operatives from 1977-78 to 1980-81 are given below:

(In lakh bales)

Season	Total Production of Jute & Mesta	Total Procurement by JCI including co-operatives	Col. 3 as % of Col. 2
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1977-78	71.54	0.68	1.0
1978-79	83.33	8.31	10.00

1	2	3	4
1979-80	80.28	8.62	10.8
1980-81	81.95	10.62	12.9
1981-82	80.00 (Estimated)	17.59	22.0

Stagnation in 'C' Grade Stenographers

3179. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ No. 5004 on 25-3-1981 regarding stagnation in 'C' Grade Stenographers and state:

(a) under what authority are the conditions of recruitment and service of AFHQ Stenographers being regulated and will a copy of the same be laid on the Table of the House;

(b) in what respect do they differ from the one existing on the CSSS and steps taken to remove the disparities and anomalies, if any, and the reasons for their continuance so far; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) The A.F.H.Q. Stenographers Service Rules (a copy is placed in the Parliament Library).

(b) and (c). The AFHQ Stenographers Service has been constituted broadly on the pattern of the CSSS. However, the Rules in the two Services are not completely identical in view of peculiarities of conditions of each service.

(i) There is a prescribed scale for authorising Stenographers of different grades for officers in the Ministries/Departments participating in the CSSS but there is no such scale laid down in the AFHQ and Inter-Service Organisations where Stenographers are authorised on the basis of officers' work-load.

(ii) Stenographers Grade 'C' of the CSSS are eligible to appear in the Limited Departmental Competitive Examination for promotion to the grade of Section Officer in the Central Secretariat Service. Government have decided against introduction of such an examination for promotion to the grade of ACSO in the AFHQ Civil Service as the examination would be to the disadvantage of the members of the AFHQ Civil Service viz., Assistants vis-a-vis Stenographers Grade 'C'.

(iii) Vacancies in Grade I (Under Secretary) in the Central Secretariat Service are filled by eligible Section Officers and Stenographers Grade 'A' from a combined seniority list, whereas temporary vacancies of CSO in the AFHQ Civil Service are filled by promotion from eligible ACSOs subject to the condition that every 25th vacancy shall be filled on the same basis from eligible Grade 'A' Stenographers. This is due to the fact that, in the CSS, posts of Under Secretary are filled not only by CSS officers, but also by officers belonging to the All India Services and other Central Services.

Disconnection of electricity meters in Delhi Cantonment

3180. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the maximum amount of electricity bills that can go into arrears and non-realisation of which lead to disconnection together with

the responsibility of MES in that direction;

(b) how many electricity meters were disconnected in Delhi Cantonment on this count during the last 12 months and what is their present state;

(c) what action was taken by MES to realise the dues from the consumers and departmental action taken against the derelict officials for having allowed the arrears to crop up together with preventive steps taken; and

(d) is there any provision in MES Regulations to provide for temporary electricity connections for domestic purposes on grounds of illness etc.; if so, the details thereof and how many applications were received in this behalf together with the details of their disposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) There is no specific ceiling regarding arrears of electricity bills the non-payment of which could result in electricity being disconnected by the M.E.S. However, the M.E.S. are authorised to disconnect electricity if bills remain unpaid.

(b) 15 Nos. Out of this, 13 consumers have cleared the arrears along with re-connection fees and as such, their connections have been restored. Two consumers are yet to pay their past arrears.

(c) The M.E.S. issue regular notices to the defaulting consumers to pay up their electric bills within a stipulated time, failing which they disconnect the supply of electricity to these consumers. Electricity being an essential day-to-day item, the consumers have no option but to pay up their bills to avoid disconnection of electricity.

(d) Ministry of Defence letter No. 87313/Q3W (Policy) 3019-ASOI D (Works), dated 15th October, 1957 empowers the M.E.S. to grant tem-

porary electric connections to the consumers on medical grounds. Two individuals who have been granted such connection during the last 12 months are:

1. Shri Moti Ram—w.e.f. 11th to 24th February, 1982.

2. Smt. Rama Kapoor—w.e.f. 1st to 15th March, 1982.

It may, however, be stated that one of them i.e. Shri Moti Ram has since paid up all the arrears and has also paid up re-connection fee and as such, permanent connection has been sanctioned to him w.e.f. 6th March, 1982.

रक्षा मंत्रालय में सिविलियन स्कूल मास्टर्स को सुविधाएं

3181. श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : क्या रक्षा मंत्री विशेष सेवा आदेशों के अन्तर्गत सिविल कर्मचारियों को सुविधायें के बारे में 30 जुलाई, 1980 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 6076 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विलम्ब के लिए कौन-कौन अधिकारी जिम्मेदार हैं और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(ख) गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान, वर्षवार कितने सिविलियन अध्यापकों को फालतू घोषित किया गया है और उनमें से कितने अध्यापकों की समान पदों पर नियुक्ति की गई है ; और

(ग) गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान किन-किन 'ट्रेड्स' को निर्जीव घोषित किया गया है तथा उनमें कितने-कितने कर्मचारी काम कर रहे थे तथा इन्हें निर्जीव घोषित करने के मुख्य आधार क्या क्या थे ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में उम मंत्री (श्री के० पी० सिंह देव) : (क) किसी अधिकारी

द्वारा की गई देरी के बारे में हमें कोई सूचना नहीं मिली है। इसलिए उनमें

से किसी के भी खिलाफ कोई कार्रवाई करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

	1977	1978	1979-81
(ख) (1) फालतू घोषित किए सिविलियन स्कूल मास्टर्स की संख्या	5	7	शून्य
(2) उन सिविलियन स्कूल मास्टर्स की संख्या जिन्हें समान पदों पर लगा दिया गया है।	2	3	शून्य
(ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है।			

Financial assistance by I.D.B.I. and I.F.C.I. to multinationals big business houses and M.R.T.P. Companies

3182. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are going to allow financial assistance from the IDBI and IFCI, on liberalised terms to multinationals, big business houses and MRTP companies;

(b) if so, the details of the said scheme; and

(c) the names of the firms that are going to be benefited under this scheme, with details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) There is no scheme under consideration of the Government to allow financial assistance from the Industrial Development Bank of India and the Industrial Finance Corporation of India on liberalised terms to multinationals, big business houses and MRTP companies.

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

3967 LS-9.

Installation of spindles and looms by Licencees in West Bengal

3183. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that of about 18,19,500 spindles and 1,260 looms licensed to 43 textile mills in West Bengal during 1971 to March 1981, only 46,655 spindles and 100 looms have been installed by the licensees;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any appropriate action against the licensees; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

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

Black money

3184. SHRI CHITTA BASU: SHRI RAMAKRISHNA MORE:

SHRI K. MALLANNA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Black money is not merely a

given stock of wealth but is a continuous flow of it;

(b) if so, whether Government consider it necessary to direct well-orchestrated efforts to control this constant flow of unauthorised income rather than mopping up part of it from time to time through various schemes;

(c) if so, whether any comprehensive programme has since been formulated to achieve the purpose; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) to (d). The fight against black money is a continuous one and no single or once for all strategy can be a substitute for sustained and vigorous efforts to prevent the growth of black money. The Government have taken a number of legislative measures from time to time to check tax evasion and generation of black money. These legislative measures have been reinforced by steps to strengthen the administrative and investigating machinery. The Government propose to curb the growth of black money through multi-pronged action of further legislative measures where considered necessary and more vigorous and effective implementation of tax laws.

Profit by Public Sector Companies

3185. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the net profit of 170 public sector companies in the first half of 1981-82 worked out to a mere Rs. 48.5 crores for a total capital investment of Rs. 20652 crores;

(b) if so, whether Government undertook an in-depth study to identify the real reasons for this;

(c) if so, the result of the study; and

(d) corrective steps if any, taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) Based on the provisional information received, 170 Central Public Sector enterprises projected an estimated net profit of Rs. 48.5 crores in the first half of 1981-82. The provisional figure of total capital employed in these enterprises including the working capital amounted to Rs. 19652 crores on 30-9-1981.

(b) to (d). The performance of public sector enterprises is continuously monitored by the concerned administrative Ministries, as well as by the Government at the highest level. As and when necessary in-depth studies are also undertaken in specific public enterprises. The results of the studies and the recommendations made by the study teams are taken note of by the concerned administrative Ministries as well as the managements of these enterprises for appropriate corrective action.

Measures taken against money circulating agencies

3186. SHRI A. T. PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the measures taken by Government of India against the money circulating agencies during the last three years;

(b) the kinds and numbers of each kind of such agencies dealt with and booked during this period (State-wise) and year-wise;

(c) the number of such agencies still operating (State-wise); and

(d) action proposed to be taken to liquidate their activities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (d). The conduct of money circulation schemes has been banned under the Prize Chits & Money Circulation Schemes (Banning) Act, 1978 which had come into force with effect from 12th December, 1978. Since the implementation of this Act vests in the concerned State Governments, details as asked for are not available with the Central Government or the Reserve Bank of India.

Replacement of F-27 and HS-748 Aircraft

3187. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:

SHRI N. E. HORO:

SHRI A. C. DAS:

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

(a) whether Government propose to replace the existing aircraft turbo-prop F-27 and HS-748 with new ones;

(b) whether these aircrafts have outlived their economic life;

(c) if so, what is the number of each type of aircraft with the Indian Airlines, when these were acquired;

(d) what are the details of proposal for acquiring new aircraft; and

(e) at what price, from which countries and when the new aircrafts are likely to be purchased and put in service?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. These aircraft though old, are safe but the economics of its operation is deteriorating.

(c) Indian Airlines at present has 12 HS-748 and 8 F-27 aircraft in its fleet. The dates of acquisition of the aircrafts are given below:—

HS-748			F-27		
S. No.	Registration No.	Date of acquisition	S. No.	Registration No.	Date of acquisition
1.	VT-DUO	22-6-67	1.	VT-DMB	12-4-61
2.	VT-DXH	22-3-68			
3.	VT-DXK	22-1-69	2.	VT-DMC	30-4-61
4.	VT-DXL	29-3-69]	3.	VT-DOK	6-1-63
5.	VT-DXM	28-4-69	4.	VT-DOL	27-2-63
6.	VT-DXN	17-6-69	5.	VT-DOM	12-3-63
7.	VT-DXO	9-8-69	6.	VT-DON	29-3-63
8.	VT-DXP	3-12-69	7.	VT-DWU	11-9-67
9.	VT-DXQ	12-2-70	8.	VT-EBJ	2-6-71
10.	VT-DXR	26-2-70	(This includes one given to Vayudoot on lease)		
11.	VT-EAT	21-4-72			
12.	VT-EAV	25-6-72			

(d) and (e). Replacement studies are in progress. There are no firm proposals as yet.

Purchase of Jute by J.C.I.

3188. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of jute to be purchased by the Jute Corporation of India in the next jute production season; and

(b) the present stock of jute with the Jute Corporation of India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) The plan of operation of JCI for 1982-83 has not yet been finalised.

(b) As on 28-2-1982, a total quantity of 24.76 lakh bales, including 1.61 lakh bales covered by sales contracts, was held in stock by JCI.

Headquarters of Public Sector Undertakings

3189. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the offices of public sector undertakings whose headquarters have been set up in New Delhi/Delhi and nearby areas; and

(b) the reasons for setting up the above offices there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) Presumably, the information sought for is regarding public sector undertakings whose headquarters have been set up in New Delhi, Delhi and nearby areas. According to available information, 48 undertakings have their offices in Delhi, New Delhi and nearby areas. A list of these undertakings is given in the attached statement.

(b) Among the reasons for locating the head offices in Delhi are the following:

(i) The need for interaction with the concerned administrative Ministries;

(ii) Company's activities are spread inland as well as abroad;

(iii) Availability of Company's own office accommodation at Delhi as well as low rent being paid by the Company at Delhi for office accommodation;

(iv) Difficulties in getting funds for construction of adequate residential quarters and office accommodation at the site.

Statement

List of the Public Enterprises whose headquarters have been set up in New Delhi, Delhi & nearby areas

1. Bharat Aluminium Company Limited.
2. Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited.
3. Cement Corporation of India.
4. Central Cottage Industries Corporation.
5. Central Warehousing Corporation.
6. Delhi Transport Corporation.
7. Electronics Trade & Technology Development Corporation.
8. Engineers India Limited.
9. Engineering Projects (I) Limited.
10. Fertilizer Corporation of India.
11. Food Corporation of India.
12. Handicrafts & Handloom Export Corporation of India Limited.
13. Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited.
14. Hindustan Insecticides Limited.
15. Hindustan Prefab Limited.
16. Housing & Urban Development Corporation.
17. Hydrocarbons (I) Limited.
18. India Tourism Development Corporation.

19. Indian Airlines.
20. Indian Oil Corporation.
21. Indian Railway Construction Corporation Limited.
22. Indian Road Construction Corporation Limited.
23. Industrial Finance Corporation.
24. International Airports Authority of India Limited.
25. Minerals & Metal Trading Corporation Limited.
26. Modern Bakeries (I) Limited.
27. National Building Construction Corporation Limited.
28. National Fertilizers Limited.
29. National Hydro-Electric Power Corporation.
30. National Industrial Development Corporation Limited.
31. National Projects Construction Corporation.
32. National Research Development Corporation Limited.
33. National Seeds Corporation Limited.
34. National Small Industries Corporation.
35. National Textile Corporation (holding company).
36. National Textile Corporation (Delhi, Punjab & Rajasthan).
37. National Thermal Power Corporation.
38. Oriental Fire & General Insurance Company Limited.
39. Projects & Equipment Corporation of India Limited.
40. Rail India Technical & Economic Services Limited.
41. Rural Electrification Corporation Limited.
42. State Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Corporation Limited.
43. State Farms Corporation of India Limited.
44. State Trading Corporation of India Limited.
45. Steel Authority of India Limited.
46. Telecommunications (Consultants) Limited.
47. Trade Fair Authority of India Limited.
48. Water & Power Development Consultancy Services (I) Limited.

Pending assessment of corporate Sector

3190. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have surveyed pending assessments and investigated into the reasons of tax default by the Corporate Sector;

(b) how many assessments of Corporate Sector companies are pending for (i) 3 years (ii) 5 years, (iii) 7 years and (iv) 10 years or more;

(c) the estimate income-tax recovery expected from the above pending assessments;

(d) whether the Special Cell set-up to hear the pending assessments has been found deficient and ineffective; and

(e) if so, the remedial steps to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) Since 1974, the Income-tax Department has been adopting the technique of Management by objectives for disposing off their work. For this purpose, Action Plans are drawn up at the beginning of each financial year and

targets of disposals are fixed for the different items of work. Company assessments generally fall under scrutiny assessment and are generally dealt with in Companies Circles. The targets are fixed keeping in view the manpower available and the core areas where prior attention is neces-

sary. The efforts are generally directed to keep under control the figures of pendency.

(b) and (c). The year-wise break-up of pendency of income-tax assessments of limited companies as on 31-3-1981 is as under:—

Assessment relating to

1976-77 & earlier years	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
3491	1134	3532	14820	29273

The amount of the income-tax likely to be recovered on the completion of these pending assessments cannot be estimated with any reasonable certitude as the figure will depend upon the assessments as finally upheld after appeals etc. Under the Income-tax law, every assessee is required to ensure that the taxes due as per returns, are paid before the returns are filed.

(d) The Special Cell now redesignated as the Directorate of Inspection (Special Investigation) is not concerned with all the pending assessments of the companies. This Directorate coordinates the investigation of selected cases of large industrial houses, which are assigned to it by the Central Board of Direct Taxes from year to year. The experience so far has been that in the field of work assigned to it, the Directorate has been doing useful work.

(e) Does not arise.

Unpopularity of 'Vayudoot' Service

3191. SHRI CHANDRABHAN ATHARE PATIL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Vayudoot service has become unpopular according to the press reports

and if so, what are the reasons therefor;

(b) what efforts Government have so far made to popularise the Vayudoot service;

(c) whether it is a fact that there is a lack of cooperation and co-ordination between the Indian Airlines and Vayudoot Service authorities;

(d) if so, what steps Government have taken or propose to take to improve the Vayudoot service; and

(e) whether there is any proposal to extend the Vayudoot service in Maharashtra State if so, what are the details of areas covered by the service?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) There has been a slight drop in the passenger load factors of Vayudoot services after the increase in its fares.

(b) The following steps are being taken to improve the Vayudoot services—

(i) Increase in frequency where necessary.

(ii) Direct booking of Vayudoot services with Indian Airlines and *vice versa*.

(iii) Reorganisation of the route pattern to the advantage of the travelling public.

(iv) selection of a suitable aircraft.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Nanded in Maharashtra is proposed to be connected by Vayudoot in its first phase of expansion programme.

पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों का आयात

3192. श्री विलीप सिंह भूरिया : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1980-81 के दौरान हमारे देश में, तेल का उत्पादन न करने वाले देशों से कितने मूल्य के पेट्रोलियम उत्पादकों का आयात किया ;

(ख) उक्त वर्ष के दौरान इन देशों को किए गए भारतीय निर्यात की क्या स्थिति रही ; और

(ग) क्या तेल का उत्पादन न करने वाले देशों से पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के आयात में कोई वृद्धि होने की सम्भावना है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री पी. ए. संगमा) : (क) से (ग) जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और सभापटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

डालर का अवमूल्यन

3193. श्री विलीप सिंह भूरिया : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत का अन्य देशों के साथ - विदेश-व्यापार डालर और पौंड में होता है, लेकिन डालर के अवमूल्यन

के कारण भारत को भारी वित्तीय हानि उठानी पड़ती है तथा वर्ष 1980-81 में डालर के अवमूल्यन के कारण भारत को विदेश-व्यापार में कुल कितनी हानि हुई ; और

(ख) क्या भारत सरकार सम्बन्धित देशों की मुद्रा में विदेश-व्यापार करने के प्रश्न पर विचार कर रही है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी) :

(क) भारत का अन्य देशों के साथ विदेश-व्यापार 20 "अनुमत करेंसियों" में किया जाता है जिनमें अमेरिकी डालर और पौंड स्टर्लिंग भी शामिल हैं। यदि अन्य करेंसियों की तुलना में अमेरिकी डालर की विनिमय दर में किसी परिवर्तन से भारत को अपने विदेश-व्यापार में ऐसी हानि हुई हो तो उसे अलग से बताना संभव नहीं है।

अस्थाई दरों की व्यवस्था में, करेंसियों की विनिमय दर रोजाना घटती-बढ़ती रहती है। जब बाजार अस्थिर होता है तब विनिमय दरों में व्यापक उतार-चढ़ाव होते हैं। ऐसी व्यवस्था में सभी करेंसियों के साथ स्थाई सम्बन्ध बनाए रखना व्यवहार्य नहीं होता। यथा संभव अधिक घटबढ़ से बचने के लिए ही ऐसा किया गया है कि रुपये की विनिमय दर उपयुक्त रूप से भारित करेंसियों की डाली (बास्केट) की विनिमय दर में होने वाली दैनिक घटबढ़ के संदर्भ में निश्चित की जाती है ताकि रुपये का मूल्य उस डाली के अनुरूप निर्धारित सीमाओं के अन्दर बनाए रखा जा सके।

(ख) जी नहीं।

Soft Loan facilities to Big Business Houses

3194. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are going to allow soft loan

facilities to big business houses in order to help them take measures towards modernisation;

(b) if so, whether Government are also considering the prospect of retrenchment and resultant unemployment in the country; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) The Soft Loan Scheme for modernisation/renovation being operated since 1976 by the all India term lending institutions viz. the Industrial Development Bank of India, the Industrial Finance Corporation of India and the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India covers all units in the eligible five industries viz. cotton textiles, jute, sugar, cement and selected engineering industries irrespective of the shareholding pattern of the concern. Units belonging to big business houses are also eligible for assistance under the Soft Loan Scheme.

(b) and (c). Assistance for modernisation/renovation under the Soft Loan Scheme is not expected to result in retrenchment or unemployment in the country.

विदेशी पर्यटकों का आगरा और वाराणसी का दौरा

3195. श्री जैनुल बशर : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन विदेशी पर्यटकों की वर्षवार संख्या कितनी है जिन्होंने गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान आगरा और वाराणसी का दौरा किया ;

(ख) इन नगरों में विदेशी पर्यटकों के दौरे से उक्त अवधि के दौरान प्रति वर्ष कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित हुई; और

(ग) इन नगरों को पर्यटन की दृष्टि से और आकर्षित बनाने के लिए पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं ?

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

(क) भारत को यात्रा करने वाले अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पर्यटकों के आंकड़े अखिल भारतीय आधार पर संकलित किए जाते हैं न कि राज्य/स्थान-वार आधार पर। 1976-77 में किए गए विदेशी पर्यटकों के सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार, भारत की यात्रा करने वाले सभी विदेशी पर्यटकों में से 31.2 प्रतिशत ने आगरा की और 17.68 प्रतिशत ने वाराणसी की यात्रा की। उस आधार पर पिछले 3 वर्षों के दौरान आगरा और वाराणसी की यात्रा करने वाले विदेशी पर्यटकों के आंकड़े निम्न प्रकार हैं :—

आंकड़े लाखों में

	1979	1980	1981
आगरा	2.39	2.50	2.66
वाराणसी	1.35	1.41	1.51

(ख) पर्यटन से होने वाली विदेशी मुद्रा आय का अखिल-भारतीय आधार पर अनुमान लगाया जाता है। इस प्रकार वर्ष 1980 से 482 करोड़ रुपये और 1979 में 384 करोड़ रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा आय के मुकाबिले वर्ष 1981 के लिए वर्तमान कीमतों पर अनन्तिम रूप से 564 करोड़ रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा आय होने का अनुमान है।

(ग) जब कि पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान केन्द्रीय सेक्टर के अन्तर्गत विशिष्ट रूप से आगरा और वाराणसी में कोई भी

स्कीम प्रारम्भ नहीं की गई, भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम (आई. टी. डी. सी.) ने चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान वाराणसी में अपने 50 कमरों वाले एक होटल में 36 कमरों की वृद्धि की है। आगरा में एक होटल के निर्माण के लिए प्रारम्भिक कार्य शुरू कर दिया गया है। इसके अलावा, इस अवधि के दौरान आगरा में मौजूदा परिवहन यूनिट की फ्लीट क्षमता में बढ़ौतरी की गई है।

आई. टी. डी. सी. आगरा में प्राइवेट सेक्टर के स्वामित्व वाले एक ऐसे होटल "होटल मुमताज" की प्रबन्ध व्यवस्था कर रहा है जिसमें 40 डबल रूम हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त, दो रेस्तराओं, एक ताज में और एक आगरा हवाई अड्डे में तथा वाराणसी हवाई अड्डे पर भी एक रेस्तरां का संचालन आई. टी. डी. सी. द्वारा किया जा रहा है।

Arrears of Income Tax Appeals

3196. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total arrears of Income Tax appeals as on 11th February, 1982, year-wise statement;

(b) the total amount involved and classification thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose to mitigate this situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) The total arrears of Income Tax Appeals as on 11th February, 1982 is not available as statistics are maintained on month-wise basis. The total pendency as on 1st January, 1982 is as under—

(i) Before Appellate Assistant Commissioners—2,94,651.

(ii) Before Commissioners of Income-tax (Appeals)—60,555.

(iii) Before Income Tax Appellate Tribunal—48,356.

The year-wise break-up of the pending appeals before Appellate Assistant Commissioners and Commissioners of Income Tax (Appeals) is maintained on a quarterly basis by the Income Tax Department and hence latest figures available are for the quarter ended 31-12-1981. A statement showing break-up of pending appeals with Appellate Assistant Commissioners, Commissioners of Income Tax (Appeals) and Income Tax Appellate Tribunal is annexed.

(b) No record of total amount involved is maintained.

(c) (i) Government is seized of the problem of the heavy pendency of appeals. To mitigate this situation additional posts of 44 Commissioners of Income-tax (Appeals) and 24 Appellate Assistant Commissioners were recently created and have started functioning since November, 1981. Further studies are being conducted to ascertain the position, after the creation of additional posts, as to how many more posts would be required to bring the pendency to the ideal position of six months work-load.

(ii) The following proposals are under consideration with Ministry of Law for reducing the number of appeals pending before Income-tax Appellate Tribunal:

1. Conferment of single Member powers on more Members;

2. Enlarging scope of single Member cases;

3. Consolidated hearing of common issues;

4. Discouraging adjournments; and

5. Improved staffing.

STATEMENT

I. Break-up of pendency of Appeals as on 1-1-1982:—

	CIT (A)	AACs.
1972-73 and earlier years	256	493
1973-74	47	432
1974-75	138	811
1975-76	402	2,346
1976-77	661	5,074
1977-78	1,325	12,079
1978-79	3,133	28,322
1979-80	9,027	62,801
1980-81	17,960	92,428
1981-82	28,068	104,094
TOTAL (as on 1-1-1982)	61,017	308,830

II. Year-wise Break-up of Appeals pending with Incometax Appellate Tribunal as on 1-2-1982—

1963-64	2	1973-74	8
1964-65	3	1974-75	3
1965-66	2	1975-76	15
1966-67	3	1976-77	49
1967-68	3	1977-78	57
1968-69	3	1978-79	130
1969-70	6	1979	755
1970-71	1	1980	3,444
1971-72	19	1981	39,741
1972-73	9	1982	4,103
TOTAL pendency	48,356		

News items captioned "Jha: Economic Co-operation in Sub-continent Vital"

3197. SHRI HARINATH MISRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Jha: Economic Coopera-

tion in sub-continent vital" published in the *Times of India* dated 13th February, 1982;

(b) if so, whether the Chairman, Economic Administration Reforms Commission, has suggested that India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal and other neighbouring countries should embark on a framework of economic

co-operation through trade liberalisation with preferential tariff treatment on 'reciprocal' basis and clearing arrangements to get over the hurdle of hard currencies;

(c) if so, concrete steps taken or proposed to be taken in this connection;

(d) whether he also suggested that countries in the sub-continent should have appropriate understanding so that in the matter of jute or tea or carpets or garments, they are able to increase exports without price-cutting, and there could also be a common code in regard to treatment of foreign investors; and

(e) the concrete steps taken/proposed pursuant to (c) above?

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

(b) to (e). A number of possible areas of co-operation were referred to by Shri L. K. Jha in the Lecture reported in the news item. Government are aware of the need for regional cooperation among countries in South Asia. The subject of regional cooperation among developing countries has been continually discussed at various international and regional fora where India and its neighbouring countries have participated. Government's views on various subjects of mutual interest are well-known.

News-item captioned "Nurse sick units that can regain health"

3198. **SHRI HARINATH MISRA:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item under the caption "Nurse sick units that can regain health" as published in the *Economic Times* dated 16 February, 1982; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to make out a nursing programme only in the case of those sick units which could be brought back to health; and if so, the details of the programme if chalked out; if not, by what time the programme is likely to be formulated?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) Government have seen the News Item under the caption "Nurse sick units that can regain health" as published in the *Economic Times* dated the 16th February, 1982.

(b) It has been the policy of Government that banks and financial institutions must take all possible steps to prevent sickness and rehabilitate viable sick units to the extent possible. Accordingly banks and financial institutions make efforts to identify sickness in an industrial unit at the incipient stage itself and study the causes of sickness and the unit's potential viability. In accordance with this policy, banks draw up rehabilitation programmes in respect of the potentially viable units on a case by case basis. The assistance packages are tailor-made to suit the particular requirements of a case and they may contain both short-term and long-term measures covering aspects such as financial concessions including waiver of penal interest, reduction in the rate of interest and margin, re-scheduling the recovery of overdue liabilities/irregularities, grant of need based working capital and term loan facilities and other measures like change in management, merger with a healthy unit etc.

Measures taken for liberalisation of investment procedure

3199. **SHRI R. PRABHU:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state what are the specific measures proposed to be taken by the Ministry

in pursuant to 20 Point Programme in respect of liberalisation of investment procedures?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): As a step in the direction of liberalising investment procedures Government have already revised guidelines for issue of debentures by public limited companies. Further, in order to encourage large industrial units to raise their requirements of funds from the public through their own efforts Government have increased the ceiling rate on debentures from 12 per cent to 13.5 per cent. per annum. The Reserve Bank of India had constituted a Working Group under the Chairmanship of the Chairman, IDBI, Shri N. N. Pai, for recommending suitable measures for activating a secondary market for the public debentures. The recommendations already made by the Working Group in this regard are being considered by the Government.

The rate of dividend on preference shares was recently raised from 11 per cent to 13.5 per cent per annum.

Guidelines for issue of bonus shares were also rationalised.

Listing guidelines under Securities Contract (Regulation) Act were relaxed and private promoters of companies are now allowed to hold equity if more than 40 per cent, i.e. upto 70 per cent, during the initial stages of a project to match the promoters contribution requirement of the financial institutions/MRTP Act, 1969 and to subscribe the stipulated minimum percentage of the total cost of the project subject to the condition that the holding above 40 per cent would have to be disinvested within three years from the date of commercial production by an offer of sale to the general public.

With regard to facilities for investment by non-resident Indians, para 27 of the Finance Minister's Budget

Speech made on the 27th February, 1982 has already spelt out the measures.

Negotiations by Officials of Public Financial Institutions for Loan from Euro Money Market

3200. **SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the official of Public Financial Institutions visited Europe to negotiate loans from Euro money market;

(b) if so, the amount of loan proposed to be negotiated;

(c) whether they have succeeded in this effort; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c). The Chairman of Industrial Development Bank of India visited London to sign the Euro-Dollar Loan agreement with Lloyds Bank International. The negotiations for the loan were, however, held in Bombay. An amount of US Dollars 25 million has been raised as a result of the above agreement.

(d) Does not arise.

Ban on Import of Channel Blacks and Penta Erythritol

3201. **SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have banned the import of channel blacks and Penta Erythritol which are being used by the Paint industry as basic raw materials;

(b) whether this has caused hardships to the industry and affected export of paint; and

(c) if so, the reasons for ban and the steps being taken to remedy the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) Carban black (which includes channel black and Penta Erythritol (other than Nitration Grade) have been included in the list of Banned items of Import Policy, 1981-82; and their import is regulated accordingly.

(b) Government have no such information.

(c) These items have been included in the Banned list having regard to indigenous production. The import policy contains provisions to permit import of banned items to a limited extent against Automatic licences issued to Actual Users, and against Supplementary licences if found necessary.

Ban on Export of Meat to Gulf countries

3202. SHRI R. R. BHOLE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to ban the export of meat to Gulf countries to check the prices of meat in our country; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) There is no proposal at present to ban the export of meat.

(b) Export of meat is closely regulated to ensure that the domestic market is not disturbed.

Renewal of Time-bound Scheme of Cash Assistant to Exporters

3203. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating the renewal of the time-

bound scheme of cash assistance to exporters;

(b) if so, whether there has been any assessment and/or evaluation of the results this scheme produced in the past; and

(c) if the answer to (a) be in the affirmative, what are the new terms conceived of?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (c). The existing rates of cash compensatory support on various items are valid upto 31st March, 1982. The question relating to continuance of the scheme of cash compensatory support beyond 31st March, 1982, is under consideration of Government.

पर्यटन सुविधाओं के विस्तार पर व्यय

3205. श्री हरीश रावत : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1982-83 के दौरान पर्यटन विभाग द्वारा कुल कितनी राशि खर्च किये जाने का संभावना है ;

(ख) इसके लिए आवंटित कुल धनराशि में से वर्तमान सुविधाओं के विस्तार पर कितनी राशि खर्च की जायेगी और पर्यटन के लिए नई सुविधाएं उपलब्ध करने पर कितनी राशि खर्च की जायेगी ; और

(ग) सम्पूर्ण देश में पर्यटन सुविधाओं के समुचित विस्तार के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुर्शीद आलम खान) :
(क) और (ख) . 1982-83 के लिए

पर्यटन विभाग के बजट अनुमानों में 3.70 करोड़ रुपये का एक प्रावधान किया गया है। इसमें पूंजीगत खर्च की राशि 168.50 लाख रुपये है, जिसे स्पिल ओवर स्कीमों और जारी स्कीमों (50.00 लाख रुपये) तथा नई स्कीमों (118.50 लाख रु०) पर खर्च किया जाना है।

(ग) पर्यटन आधारीक संरचना का विकास यात्रा परिपथ संकल्पना के आधार पर एकीकृत ढंग से प्लान किया गया है। राज्य सरकारों / संघ शासित क्षेत्रों से परामर्श करके 61 यात्रा परिपथ अभिनिर्धारित किए गए हैं जिनमें 441 केन्द्र शामिल हैं। केन्द्रीय, राज्य और प्राइवेट सेक्टरों में उपलब्ध संसाधनों का एकत्र करते हुए एकीकृत और अवस्थानुसार ढंग से इन केन्द्रों के विकास का कार्य प्रारम्भ किया जाएगा।

Import of Indian Tea stopped by foreign countries

3206. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some foreign countries have stopped the import of Indian tea recently;

(b) if so, the names of such countries; and

(c) the reasons thereof as well as the reaction of Indian Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (c). Among the major tea import markets Libya is the only market which has not purchased any teas from India so far during the current financial year. This is only a temporary phase reportedly due to their over stocking of tea in the previous year and they are likely to resume their purchases during the ensuing financial year.

Boosting of Engineering Exports

3207. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a slow-down in engineering exports in the absence of the cash compensatory support scheme; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). The present regime of cash compensatory support was introduced for a period of three years from 1-4-1979 and is valid upto 31-3-1982. Therefore, there is no question of export of engineering goods slowing down in the absence of CCS scheme. Continuation of CCS scheme beyond 31-3-1982 is under the active consideration of the Government.

केनरा बैंक के अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के कर्मचारियों द्वारा दिया गया ज्ञापन

3208. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केनरा बैंक में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कर्मचारियों ने अपनी समस्याओं के बारे में अपने संघ के माध्यम से उन्हें और अन्य उच्च अधिकारियों को 15 फरवरी, 1982 को एक ज्ञापन दिया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त ज्ञापन पर सरकार द्वारा अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) केनरा बैंक से कहा गया है कि वह एसोसिएशन द्वारा ज्ञापन में वर्णित कठिनाइयों की जांच करे और समुचित कार्यवाही करे ।

लघु और ग्रामोद्योगों द्वारा निर्मित माचिसों के कार्ड बोर्डों पर उत्पादन शुल्क में वृद्धि

3209. श्री दौलत राम सारन : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लघु और ग्रामोद्योग द्वारा निर्मित माचिसों के कार्ड बोर्डों के 5 गुर्स के प्रत्येक बण्डल पर 1 अक्टूबर, 1981 से उत्पादन शुल्क 19 रुपये 50 पैसे बढ़ा दिया है ;

(ख) क्या इस वृद्धि के परिणाम-स्वरूप हाथ से निर्मित इस प्रकार की माचिसों विस्को मैच कम्पनी द्वारा मशीन से निर्मित माचिसों से प्रतिस्पर्धा नहीं कर सकती है और इस वृद्धि के कारण विस्को को बहुत संरक्षण और एकाधिकार मिला है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार को नीति है कि माचिसों लकड़ी की अपेक्षा कार्ड बोर्ड से

बनाई जाएं यदि हां, तो क्या उत्पादन शुल्क में उक्त वृद्धि ग्रामोद्योगों द्वारा बनाई जा रही हाथ से निर्मित माचिसों में, जो माचिसों के कुल उत्पादन का 70 प्रतिशत उत्पादन कर रहा है, कार्ड बोर्ड की अपेक्षा लकड़ी का अधिक इस्तेमाल करने को प्रोत्साहन देगी ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह तिस्रोदिया) : (क) सरकार ने 1 अक्टूबर, 1981 से, गत्ते की डिब्बिया में पैक की गई तथा गैर यंत्रीकृत क्षेत्र अथवा कुटीर (जिसमें सहकारी समितियां शामिल हैं) क्षेत्र के एककों द्वारा उत्पादित दियासलाईयों पर उत्पादन शुल्क बढ़ाने का फैसला किया है । इस प्रकार की दियासलाईयों के मामले में, शुल्क की दर 50-50 दियासलाई वाली डिब्बियों में प्रति ग्रुस पर 5.50 रु0 नियत की गई है तथा 60 पैसे प्रतिग्रुस डिब्बियों के हिसाब से छूट दी गई है, जो दियासलाई डिब्बियों के निर्माण में इस्तेमाल किये गये गत्ते की मात्रा पर निर्भर करेगी :

(ख) गत्ते में पैक की गई दियासलाईयों के सम्बन्ध में उत्पादन शुल्क की वर्तमान दरें नियमानुसार हैं :—

50-50 दियासलाईयों वाली डिब्बियों के प्रति गुर्स पर उत्पादन शुल्क की दर

	मध्यम/कुटीर एकक	यंत्रीकृत एकक
	रु०	रु०
(i) जिन डिब्बियों की केवल बाहरी स्लाइड ही गत्ते की बनी हों उनमें पैक की गई दियासलाईयां	5.14	6.84
(ii) जिन डिब्बियों की केवल आन्तरिक स्लाइड की गत्ते की बनी हो, उनमें पैक की गई दियासलाईयां	5.26	6.96
(iii) जिन डिब्बियों की बाहरी और आन्तरिक दोनों ही स्लाइडें गत्ते की बनी हों, उनमें पैक की गई दियासलाईयां	4.90	6.60

इस प्रकार उपर्युक्त से यह स्पष्ट हो गई है कि मध्यम/कुटीर क्षेत्र के एककों द्वारा उत्पादित गत्ते की डिब्बियों में पैक की गई दियासलाइयों की तुलना में यन्त्रीकृत क्षेत्र द्वारा उत्पादित गत्ते की डिब्बियों में पैक की गई दियासलाइयों पर शुल्क की अपेक्षाकृत अधिक दर लगा कर मध्यम क्षेत्र को यन्त्रीकृत क्षेत्र से संरक्षण प्रदान किया गया है।

(ग) मध्यम/कुटीर क्षेत्र द्वारा उत्पादित गत्ते की डिब्बियों में पैक की गई दियासलाइयों पर लगने वाली उत्पादन शुल्क को उच्चतर दर, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ; इस आधार पर भी उचित ठहराई गई है कि गत्ते की डिब्बियों का इस्तेमाल दियासलाई उद्योग में उत्पादन के तरीकों में श्रम प्रधान पद्धति को प्रोत्साहित करने विषयक नीति के विरुद्ध है क्योंकि गत्ते की दियासलाई-डिब्बियों के उत्पादन में विद्युत् चालित मशीनों का इस्तेमाल होता है।

Increase in interest rates for money Borrowed for Development Projects

3210. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether with 1981 coming to a close, one of the major changes which will affect India adversely is an increase in interest rates for the money which we will be borrowing for development projects;

(b) if so, what are the main reasons for this;

(c) whether the main reason of the increase of interest rates is only the US attitude in regard to providing funds to IDA; and

(d) to what extent India will have to pay more interest to IDA loans during 1982 in comparison to 1981?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) The cost of borrowing from external sources keep on changing from time to time depending upon the fluctuations in the International Money Market. To the extent that we borrow at commercial rates, our cost of borrowing has gone up. The level of interest rates in 1981 on commercial money has been high.

(c) and (d) As far as the cost of borrowings from the World Bank Group is concerned, due to reduction by US in its contribution to IDA and consequent reduction by other donor countries, the allocation to India of IDA in the current fiscal year has been substantially reduced. This shortfall is, however, likely to be made good, to a large extent, by higher allocation from the IBRD. India would, therefore, have to bear higher cost of borrowings for increased IBRD loans to make up the shortfall in IDA allocation. While there is no interest on IDA credits, a service charge of 0.75 per cent is levied. In addition, since December 1981 a commitment fee of 0.5 per cent on the undisbursed portion of the credit has also been introduced for future credits. On the other hand, IBRD loans carry a rate of interest which currently stands at 11.6 per cent.

Replacement of Multi-point Sales Tax by Single-Point Sales Tax

3212. SHRI BHOGEN德拉 JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to replace the present system of Multi-

point Sales Tax by that of Single-point Sales Tax; and

(b) if so, the details thereabout, if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b). Levy of tax on sale or purchase of goods taking place within a State is a State subject of taxation under Entry 54 of List II of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution. In exercise of their powers, States have adopted varying systems of sales taxation depending on revenue and other relevant considerations. However, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (3) of Article 286 of the Constitution, Parliament has declared certain goods as of special importance in inter-State trade or commerce under section 14 of the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 and has laid down certain restrictions and conditions in regard to levy of tax on sale or purchase of such goods within a State under Section 15 thereof. In view of the restrictions laid down in section 15 aforesaid, no tax can be levied on sale or purchase of declared goods at more than one stage inside the State.

In respect of goods other than declared goods, majority of the States impose in the main a single-point sales tax. Even in States having a multi-point levy, a number of commodities are subject to a single-point levy.

Overdrafts by States

3213. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total amount of overdrafts made by various State Governments during the last five years and what is the respective ratio of such overdrafts to their total plan outlays;

3967 LS—10.

(b) what steps have been or are being taken for uniform approach to Plan outlays and overdrafts irrespective of the political leadership of any State; and

(c) what is the ratio of West Bengal as compared to Bihar, U.P., M.P. and such other States?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE):

(a) to (c). The overdrafts of the State Governments on the Reserve Bank of India reflect their daily cash position and vary from day to day. Their quantum can, therefore, be indicated with reference to a particular date only. A statement showing the adjusted overdrafts of the State Governments at the end of the financial years from 1976-77 to 1980-81 is laid on the Table of the House.

Overdrafts of the State Governments are unauthorised and are in contravention of the Article 293(3) of the Constitution and the agreements entered into by the State Governments with the Reserve Bank of India under Article 21(A) of the Reserve Bank of India Act. All the States have been uniformly advised from time to time to limit their expenditure to the available resources and to avoid recourse to overdrafts.

The Plan outlays of the States are fully financed. The scheme of financing the State Plan outlays does not envisage any deficit financing in the shape of overdrafts. It will, therefore, not be correct to work out ratios of States overdrafts to the State Plan outlays.

The Plan outlays of States are generally determined on the basis of States' own resources and Central assistance which is allocated to them on the basis of a definite formula approved by the National Development Council, the benefit of which is available to every State irrespective of its political leadership.

STATEMENT

Adjusted overdraft of State Government on the Reserve Bank of India

(Rs. Crores)

States	31-3-77	31-3-78	31-3-79	31-3-80	31-3-81
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Assam . . . . .	..	..	..	..	33.05
2. Bihar	79.46	69.01	..	..	..
3. Gujarat	14.88	..	..	..	17.59
4. Haryana	12.49	..	..	1.95	36.01
5. Himachal Pradesh	4.14	..	..	..	..
6. Karanataka . . . . .	..	..	..	..	14.37
7. Kerala	31.21	4.62	..	..	..
8. Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	..	49.60	..	1.27	97.93
9. Manipur	7.86	3.45	6.69	11.06	22.49
10. Nagaland	11.07	7.80	1.94	6.81	0.64
11. Orissa	14.36	0.98	..	..	..
12. Punjab	38.11	56.36	..	9.53	64.01
13. Rajasthan	1.48	8.89	..	22.10	143.27
14. Tripura	4.03	0.38	..	2.66	9.46
15. Uttar Pradesh	86.21	145.68	..	..	..
16. West Bengal	46.58	91.40	..	41.16	97.08
TOTAL	351.88	438.17	8.53	96.54	535.90

Targets for investment of Bank Loans for Industry and Agriculture

3214. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have fixed targets for investment of bank loans for industry, agriculture, small scale and handloom industries for the year 1982;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what was the bank disbursement of loans for the above categories during the years 1979 and 1980, separately;

(d) whether it is a fact that the needs of the urban sector get better attention than those located in the rural and backward areas in so far as disbursement of loans of development purposes is concerned; and

(e) if so, what steps are being taken to see that this imbalance is rectified and adequate attention is paid to the needs of the people in the rural and backward sectors?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). Reserve Bank has advised all scheduled commercial banks that 40

per cent of their total advances should be lent to the priority sectors (which would include agriculture, S.S.I., retail trade, transport operators, self-employed, professions, etc. by 1985. Out of the advances to priority sector at least 40 per cent should be granted to the agricultural sector by 1985. Further, the share of small and marginal farmers and persons engaged in other allied activities where borrowal limits do not exceed Rs. 10,000/- in direct finance to agriculture should rise to 50 per cent by 1983. No specific target is fixed for SSI within the priority sector. Again no target has

been fixed for handloom industry. However, within S.S.I. the share of artisans, craftsmen, village & cottage industries and other small scale industries with limits upto Rs. 25,000/- is to rise to 12.5 per cent of total advance to small scale industries by 1985.

(c) The outstanding advances to S.S.I., agriculture as also to other categories of the priority sector by public sector banks, as on the last Friday of December, 1979 and 1980 are as under:—

Advances to priority sector by public sector banks

(Amount in crores of Rupees)

Sectors	No. of Accounts	December, 1979		December, 1980*	
		Balance Outstanding	No. of Accounts	Balance Outstanding	No. of Accounts
1. Agriculture	7903541	2582.95	9339975	3460.00	
(i) Direct Finance	6855744	2015.17	8221069	2695.75	
(ii) Indirect Finance	1047797	567.78	1118906	764.25	
2. Small Scale Industries	655425	2334.50	771906	2962.03	
3. Road and water transport Operators	237009	448.82	278293	610.63	
4. Retail trade and small business.	1440246	476.49	1720312	633.26	
5. Professional and self-employed persons.	703962	134.04	828153	175.41	
6. Education	37148	8.75	41462	10.90	
Total priority sectors.	10977331	5985.55	12980101	7852.23	

*Provisional.

(d) and (e). One of the main objectives of the nationalisation of major banks in 1969 was to ensure that the commercial banks in the country which were hitherto essentially urban oriented and financing mainly large industry and trade, should give increased attention to financing certain priority sectors such as agriculture, small scale industry etc. From time to time the banks' position in

financing these sectors has been reviewed and targets have been placed before them for increasing their involvement in these sectors. As a result, the share of the medium and large industry and private whole sale trade in the total advances of banks which was 74.9 per cent on the eve of nationalisation came down to 43.3 per cent in December, 1979. Consequently, share of agriculture which was 2.2

per cent in March, 1968 rose to 15.6 per cent in December, 1980. Further even in industrial credit, several concessions ~~involving~~ liberal refinancing from I.D.B.I., concessional rate of interest from banks, are given to units located in backward areas (which would include the rural areas). Assistant sanctioned to industrial units in specified backward districts constituted 47.1 per cent of the total assistance sanctioned by I.D.B.I. in 1980-81 and 43.3 per cent of the total assistance sanctioned by I.D.B.I. since its inception. While the share of agriculture and other priority sectors in the total advances made by banks has shown a rising trend, the banks have been deposit ratio of 60 per cent in respect of their rural and semi-urban branches separately, on an all-India basis, and also to ensure that wide disparity in the ratio between different States/Regions is avoided to minimise Regional imbalances in credit deployment. Available data reveals that the credit deposit ratios of all scheduled commercial banks in rural and semi-urban areas had by March, 1981 reached 59 per cent and 51 per cent, respectively. The credit deposit ratios, however, do not fully reflect the extent to which the rural areas are benefited from bank loans, as advances made in the urban branches which in fact, are utilised in the rural areas are not taken into account. Such advances include those made by Agricultural Development Branches of State Bank of India located in urban centres/advances to State Electricity Board for energisation of pumpsets, food procurement advances, fertiliser distribution credit etc. Several measures are being taken to improve the flow of credit to rural and semi-urban areas. These include preparation of district credit plans for meeting the needs of these areas on a block-wise basis. The increased involvement of banks in the new 20 Point Programme and particularly in the Integrated Rural Development Programme will further step up the credit flow into the rural areas.

Proposal for a common market for Tea

3215. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a 5 day meeting was held in Delhi where the tea exporting countries deliberated upon the different ways to protect their earnings from tea export;

(b) whether as a result of the discussions held, any consensus had evolved whereby the tea exporting countries would not try to under-sell each other in the world market; and

(c) whether the meeting also considered the desirability of forming a common market for tea so that the tea growing and exporting countries are able to protect their interest jointly and if so, the reaction of the participating countries to such a proposal?

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

(b) Detailed discussions were held in Feb. 1982 at Delhi on the formula to be adopted for the allocation of country export quotas. It was agreed that further consultations among some exporting countries would be required in order to achieve an agreement on a firm basis for export quota allocation.

(c) Besides allocation of export quotas, the need for quality standards for tea exports, restraints with regard to tea area expansion, consistent with supply management measures, buffer stock arrangements and promotion of tea consumption were also discussed. There was general consensus among the participating delegations on the subjects mentioned above and a draft frame work for an International Tea agreement was approved.

Trans-Pacific service beyond Japan to link up with U.S.A. and Canada

3216. SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are proposing to start a trans-Pacific service beyond Japan to link up with the USA and Canada;

(b) whether it is a fact that Air India is considering a plan to augment its present fleet by acquiring 747 sps which provide airline flexibility with shuttle service as well as long range capabilities;

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

(d) if answer to part (b) be in the negative, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) No, Sir. There is no such proposal under Government's consideration.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) A proposal is under consideration for acquisition by Air India of 3 Airbus aircraft.

Total quantity of minerals exported from India

3218. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total quantity of minerals exported from India in 1980-81 and 1981-82 and the foreign exchange received; and

(b) what kind of minerals are exported and to which countries?

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

figures of exports during the period are as under:—

Year	Quantity (Lakh tonnes)	V. (Rs. c	s)
1980-81	268.18	3	9
1981-82 (April-September 1981) (Source: DGCI&S)	88.06	14	3

(b) Major exports of minerals consist of Iron ore, Manganese ore, Chrome ore, Mica, Barytes Barite etc. India exports minerals to Japan, South Korea, Democratic Peoples' Republic of Korea, Taiwan, Malaya, Romania, Yugoslavia, GDR, USSR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, West Europe, Gulf countries, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Burma, Sri Lanka, USA, etc.

मांस का निर्यात

3219. श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1979-80, 1980-81 और 1981-82 (फरवरी, तक) के गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान प्रति वर्ष प्रत्येक देश को कुल कितना मांस निर्यात किया गया; और

(ख) इसमें से प्रत्येक देश को वर्षवार गाय का कितना मांस (बीफ) और गाय सन्तति (प्रोजेनीय) का निर्यात किया गया ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री पी० ए० संगमा): (क) एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ख) 1979-80 से 1981-82 की अवधि के दौरान गाय (बीफ) तथा गाय (सन्तति) के निर्यात पर रोक लगी रही।

बिबरण

(मात्रा मि० टन में)

बिबरण	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82 (अप्रैल-फरवरी, 1982)
जमाया हुआ मांस	26578.0	37131.0	32415.0
ताजा मांस	6787.0	2186.0	7236.0
डिब्बा बंद मांस	1917.0	2512.0	1282.0

निर्यात प्रमुख रूप से इन देशों को किया गया : संयुक्त अरब अमीरात, सऊदी अरब, कुवैत, बरीहन, ओमान, मिस्त्र, जर्मन, संघीय गणराज्य, लैबनान, नीदरलैंड, नाइजीरिया, कंसार, ईरान, आस्ट्रेलिया, रूमानिया, जोर्डन ।

Consumption of Petrol in Government Departments

3220. SHRI SHEO SHARAN VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what was the consumption of petrol in Government Departments, without exception, in 1977-78 and how much was it in 1980-81 and 1981-82;

(b) has there been any economy in the use of petrol and if not the reason thereof, together with the steps taken to bring it down;

(c) the details of progress made on the measures outlined in Expenditure Department O.M. No. 13(5)E.II(A)/79 of 22nd May, 1979 point-wise; and

(d) has the practice of picking up of officers/employees going to duty/dropping back been reviewed and if so, to what extent and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) to (c). The information is not readily available. Collection of such informa-

tion from various offices of the Central Government located throughout the country will be time-consuming and laborious. However, suitable steps have been taken by the Government to curb consumption of petrol for effecting maximum economy.

(d) Officers/employees are not picked up from their residences or dropped back as a matter of practice. They are allowed to use staff cars only in the following cases:—

(i) when the officer is required to attend some meeting at a place other than his normal place of duty or at a time before or after normal working hours; and

(ii) when the officer is detained in the Office between 8 P. M. to 8 A. M. in connection with some item of work which cannot be postponed till next working day provided the Secretary concerned certifies to this effect, otherwise, such journeys are treated as non-duty journeys and use of staff cars for non-duty journeys has been completely banned.

News-item captioned "Fake cloth sale under popular names"

3221. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item "Fake cloth sale under popular brand names" appearing in 'Indian Express' of 27th February, 1982 highlighting the exposure of the fake cloth dealer; coming to light of concealment of income of over Rs. 1 crore, carrying of business on bogus and inflated bills; finding out of Government officials and local politicians who are hand in glove with the manufacturers and giving of surgical equipment; unearthing of an old Delhi based firm with over 3 crore turnover without paying any income-tax; running of business in fictitious names and benami transactions;

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereto and action taken with details thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose to intensify their survey to locate many more such hidden cases and report the progress made to the House?

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

(b) In the searches carried out in November, 1981; the Income-tax authorities have discovered evasion of income-tax by a group of concerns by stamping some popular trade names on sub-standard cloth. In the case of another group engaged in supply of indigenous and imported surgical equipments to Government Departments and Hospitals, where searches were carried out in October, 1981, the Income-tax authorities have found material indicating wiping out of profits with the help of fictitious purchase vouchers. In the case of yet another group, where searches were carried out in February, 1982, the Income-tax authorities have found unaccount-

ted business of purchase and sale of PVC metalised sheets. Further investigations in these cases are being made.

(c) The Income-tax Department constantly gathers information and takes appropriate action in suitable cases.

Use of staff cars in Ministry of Defence and Defence Headquarters

3222. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the rules and regulations on the control, maintenance and use of staff cars in the Ministry of Defence and Defence Headquarters and will a copy of the same be laid on the Table of the House;

(b) have private cars been hired in the Defence Headquarters; if so, reasons necessitating the same together with the method of keeping proper check/control over them; and

(c) has the security aspect been kept in view because of frequent visits into security zone by these private vehicles?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) Control, maintenance and use of staff cars in the Ministry of Defence is regulated by the Staff Car Rules issued by the Ministry of Finance.

The rules and regulations governing the staff cars for the Army Headquarters are governed by the Mechanical Vehicle Regulations For The Army.

Naval Headquarters are dependent on the Army Headquarters for the staff cars for day to day work. The use of staff cars in the Navy outside normal working hours and for journeys from residence to place of work is regulated by the Navy Order, 162/72.

Rules and Regulations governing staff cars for the Air Headquarters are

contained in Air Force Instruction No. 28/1977.

Copies of the above mentioned rules and instructions have been placed in the Parliamentary Library.

(b) and (c) Private cars are hired in the Defence Headquarters only when such transport requirements cannot be met through available Government transport. Security aspect is always kept in view and proper control and check is exercised when such private hired cars are required to enter the security zone.

Proposal sent by Government of Tamil Nadu under Integrated Development Programme

3223. SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Tamil Nadu has sent a proposal to build 100 cinema theatres at the cost of 30 crores under Integrated Development Programme for villages in Tamil Nadu; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). A proposal to this effect had been received from the Tamil Nadu Government, but the same could not be agreed to.

Expansion of airport terminal and runway at Trichy Airport

3224. SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to expand airport terminal and runway at Trichy Airport as it has been traditionally linked with Sri Lanka, and Indian Airlines and Air India are operating Boeing services; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). It is proposed to extend the Terminal Building in three phases. An estimate of Rs. 13.03 lakhs has been sanctioned for the first phase of extension to provide additional area in the concourse, a new departure holding area and some additional area for booking and baggage handling in the domestic side only.

Due to severe financial constraints no provision has been made for development of runway in the Sixth Plan.

बिहार के जिलों में क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों की शाखाएं

3224. श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार के विभिन्न जिलों में क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों की कुल कितनी शाखाएं विद्यमान हैं और शाखावार जमा-राशियां तथा दिये गये ऋणों की राशि कितनी है ;

(ख) मधुवनी क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक की विद्यमान शाखाओं की तथा मिथिला क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक की विद्यमान शाखाओं की संख्या क्या है तथा 1982 के अन्त तक कितनी शाखाएँ खोली जायेंगी ; और

(ग) ऋण के लिए कितने आवेदन-पत्र विचाराधीन पड़े हैं और प्रत्येक की जमा राशियां और प्रत्येक के द्वारा दिये गये ऋण की राशि कितनी है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) इस समय बिहार में 26 जिलों को व्याप्त करते हुए 17 क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक कार्य कर रहे हैं सितम्बर, 1981 की स्थिति के अनुसार इन 17 क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों ने 900 से अधिक शाखाएँ खोलीं जिन्होंने जमाओं के रूप में लगभग 43 करोड़ रुपये जुटाये और उनके अग्रिम 37 करोड़ रुपये के थे ।

प्रत्येक क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक की जमाओं और दिए गए अग्रिमों के शाखावार आंकड़े तुरन्त उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

(ख) और (ग) इन दो क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों से सम्बन्धित यथा उपलब्ध सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और जब प्राप्त होगी सदन के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

बिहार के मधुबनी और दरभंगा जिलों में बैंकों की शाखाएं

3226. श्री भोगेन्द्र झा क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार के मधुबनी और दरभंगा जिलों में ग्रामीण बैंकों के अलावा अन्य विभिन्न बैंकों की कितनी शाखाएं विद्यमान हैं और 1982 के अन्त तक कितनी शाखाएं खोलने का विचार है ;

(ख) इन शाखाओं की कुल कितनी जमा राशियां हैं, उनके द्वारा दिये गए ऋण की राशि कितनी है ; उनके पास ऋण हेतु कितने आवेदन पत्र दो महीने से अधिक समय से विचाराधीन हैं और भुगतान करने में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) दो महीने से अधिक समय तक आवेदन-पत्रों का विचाराधीन रखने के क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) 30 सितम्बर, 1981 की स्थिति के अनुसार (क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों के अतिरिक्त) बैंकों के दरभंगा जिले में 39 कार्यालय और मधुबनी जिले में 33 कार्यालय थे। इनके ब्यौरे अनुबंध में दिये गये हैं भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने हाल ही में 1982-83 से 1984-85 तक की 3 वर्ष की अवधि के लिए शाखा लाइसेंसिंग नीति तैयार की है जिसका लक्ष्य है ग्रामीण/अर्ध शहरी इलाकों में प्रति 17 हजार व्यक्तियों पर औसतन एक शाखा के हिसाब से बैंकिंग व्याप्ति उपलब्ध कराना रिजर्व बैंक ने बिहार सरकार से अनुरोध किया है कि वह जिला परामर्शदात्री समितियों के परामर्श से राज्य के बिना बैंक वाले ऐसे ग्रामीण स्थानों को निर्दिष्ट करे जहां बैंक कार्यालय खोले जाने हैं। विभिन्न स्थानों को बैंक शाखाओं का आवंटन भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक और राज्य सरकार की सिफारिशों मिल जाने के बाद ही अंतिम रूप से तय किया जाएगा।

(ख) बिहार के मधुबनी और दरभंगा जिले में मार्च, 1981 के अंतिम शुक्रवार की स्थिति के अनुसार "समग्र जमाएं" और "सकल बैंक ऋण" (मंजूरी-वार) नीचे प्रस्तुत हैं :—

(राशि लाख रुपयों में)

जिला	जमा	ऋण
मधुबनी	14,81	7,11
दरभंगा	26,62	10,86

बैंकों के पास विचाराधीन पड़े ऋण आवेदनों के बारे में आंकड़े अभी रिजर्व बैंक को आंकड़ा सूचना प्रणाली से प्राप्त होने शुरू नहीं हुए हैं। अलबत्ता, इन जिलों में बैंक शाखाओं के पास विचाराधीन पड़े ऋण आवेदनों की जांच, से जोकि गत

वर्ष विशेष रूप से की गयी थी, पता चला था कि अधिकांश मामलों में इनके विचाराधीन पड़े रहने का कारण था आवश्यक सूचना अथवा स्पष्टीकरण का ऋणकर्त्ताओं से प्राप्त न होना, प्रायोजक संगठनों द्वारा अपर्याप्त जांच आदि।

विवरण

बिहार में दरभंगा और मधुबनी जिले के उन नामों और स्थानों की सूची जहाँ 30, सितम्बर, 1981 की स्थिति के अनुसार बैंकों (क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों को छोड़ कर) की शाखाएं थी।

दरभंगा जिला

1. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक	1. दरभंगा (15 कार्यालय)
	2. साकरी
	3. काटौल
	4. सपौल बाजार
	5. बेनीपुर
	6. घनश्यामपुर
	7. कादिराबाद
	8. बेनीपुर (एडीवी)
	9. मनीगाछी
	10. दरभंगा-एग्रीकलचरल मार्केट यार्ड
	11. सिहवाड़ा
2. इलाहाबाद बैंक	1. दरभंगा
3. बैंक आफ बड़ौदा	1. दरभंगा
4. बैंक आफ इंडिया	1. दरभंगा
5. केनरा बैंक	1. दरभंगा
6. सेंट्रल बैंक आफ इंडिया	1. दरभंगा (2 कार्यालय)
	2. हायाघाट
	3. बेनीपुर
	4. कामेश्वर नगर (दरभंगा)
	5. केवती रनवे
	6. सिहवाड़ा

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|---|---|------------------------|
| 7. इंडियन बैंक | . | . | 1. दरभंगा |
| | | | 2. जाले |
| 8. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक | . | . | 1. दरभंगा (2 कार्यालय) |
| | | | 2. वानी-पूसा रोड़ |
| | | | 3. नेहरा |
| 9. यूनाइटेड बैंक आफ इंडिया | . | . | 1. दरभंगा |
| | | | 2. बहेरी |
| | | | 3. भेरवारा |
| | | | 4. कुशेश्वर अस्थान |
| 10. यूनाइटेड कमर्शियल बैंक | . | . | 1. दरभंगा |
| | | | 2. भद्रपुर |
| 11. विजया बैंक | . | . | 1. दरभंगा |

जोड़ :

39

मधुबनी जिल

- | | | | |
|----------------------|---|---|-------------------|
| 1. भारतीय स्टेट बैंक | . | . | 1. जयनगर |
| | | | 2. मधुबनी |
| | | | 3. बसोपत्ती |
| | | | 4. झंजरपुर |
| | | | 5. खजीली |
| | | | 6. भगवतीपुर |
| | | | 7. मधुदनी (एडीबी) |
| | | | 8. लौखा |
| | | | 9. रहिका |
| | | | 10. साकरी बाजार |
| | | | 11. कोलाही |
| | | | 12. अनरेर] |
| 2. इलाहाबाद बैंक | . | . | 1. लौकाही |
| | | | 2. सरिसाबदही |

3. सेंट्रल बैंक आफ इंडिया

1. जयनगर
2. मधुबनी
3. झंजारपुर
4. खतौना बाजार
5. घोगरडीह
6. पंडोल

4. पंजाब नेशनल बैंक

1. जयनगर
2. बेनीपट्टी
3. मधुबनी
4. राजनगर
5. आंध्रा शारही
6. बाबू भरती
7. माधेपुर
8. उमागांव
9. झंजारपुर बाजार
10. लडनिया
11. बिसफी
12. माधवापुर

5. बैंक आफ इंडिया

1. मधुबनी

जोड़ : 33

Central taxes in Punjab

3227. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated collection of various Central Taxes in Punjab during the current year;

(b) the share of that State; and

(c) the amount actually paid so far and expected to be paid during the remaining part of the current financial year?

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

Existence of senior P.A.s posts on Ad hoc basis in A.F.H.Q.

3228. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 63 posts of Senior P. As. have been existing on Ad hoc basis since 1977 in A.F.H.Q.; and

(b) if so, the considerations therefor and steps taken to create permanent posts in their place?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. 45 posts of Stenographers Grade 'C' were upgraded to Grade 'B' since 6-8-1977 to improve career prospects of Stenographers Grade 'C' in the A.F.H.Q. 18 more

posts were upgraded since 10-12-1979 to bring the ratio of Stenographers Grades 'A' and 'B' to Grades 'C' and 'D' in the A.F.H.Q. to the same level as in the Central Secretariat Stenographers Service. These up-gradations were sanctioned on ad-hoc basis and there is no proposal to convert these posts to permanent ones.

Compensation to Family of IA Senior Engineer who Died on Duty

3229. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an IA Senior Engineer died when he was sucked into the engine of an aircraft undergoing check for oil leakage at Delhi airport in February, 1982;

(b) if so, full details thereof together with the measures and precautions taken for checking future mishaps of the type; and

(c) details of compensation paid to the family?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b) While the left hand engine of B-737 aircraft VT-EGE was being run at high power on 30-1-82, Shri B.R. Vijh, who was carrying out observations near the engine got accidentally sucked into the engine. The engine was immediately shut down and Shri Vijh was rushed to the hospital where he succumbed to injuries on 2-2-82. The accident is under investigation of the Director General of Civil Aviation and his report is awaited.

Instructions have been issued to all B-737 Aircraft Maintenance Engineers, re-emphasising the importance of strict adherence to precautions/safety requirements.

(c) Rs. 78,500/- is payable to the family of the deceased as compensation under the existing rules of the Corporation which is under process.

Steps to prevent foreign launches from entering Indian ocean region

3230. PROF. MADHU DANDA-VATE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the coast guards have seized 34 foreign fishing launches during the last one year in India's ocean-regions; and

(b) what steps have been taken to prevent the foreign launches from entering India's ocean-region?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) The Coast Guard have apprehended 18 foreign fishing vessels during 1981. 9 more foreign fishing vessels were apprehended by the navy during 1981.

(b) The Coast Guard is being strengthened to enable this organisation to check poaching by foreign fishing trawlers in the Exclusive Economic Zone of India effectively. A phased programme has been undertaken to build up the force levels of the Coast Guard, which includes acquisition of patrol vessels and aircraft for reconnaissance purposes. Maritime Zones (Regulation of fishing by foreign trawlers), Act, 1981 has been enacted for providing deterrent action against unauthorised foreign fishing launches intruding in our waters.

Restriction to import goods required against replenishment licence obtained by transfer

3231. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government issued a circular by which a manufacturer-exporter cannot im-

port the goods required by his factory on a replenishment licence obtained by transfer;

(b) whether this order has been challenged in a court of law; and

(c) the particulars of exporters who have challenged this order?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) A special facility has been given to manufacturer-exporters, vide Para 138 of Import Policy 1981-82, to import, against Import Replenishment licences issued to them, any item of raw materials, components, consumables and packing materials, required by them for use in their factories, subject to certain restrictions. This special facility is not available to a manufacturer-exporter against REP licence obtained by him by transfer from another person. A circular has been issued to clarify this provision for the guidance of licensing authorities.

(b) and (c). A writ petition challenging the said circular has been filed in the court by M/s. Oswal Woollen Mills Ltd., Ludhiana and Shri A. K. Oswal of the same company.

Embargo on shipments of garments from India

3232. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some quota countries imposed an embargo on the shipments of garments from India;

(b) if so, how many companies suffered losses on account of that; and

(c) the steps being taken to remedy the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (c). Exports of certain categories of textile products from India to some countries (the U.S.A.; the EEC Member-States, Canada, Sweden, Finland and Austria) are subject to annual quantitative restrictions in accordance with the respective bilateral textile agreements signed between India and these countries. Towards the end of 1981 it came to light that in some categories in certain countries, the annual quota limit had either been reached or exceeded. Consultation mechanisms provided for in the bilateral agreements were promptly brought into operation and the matter taken up with the concerned foreign Governments. While in some cases, the problem has been resolved, in others consultations have not yet concluded. Government are not aware whether any of the exporters suffered any loss in such cases.

Disclosing of L.K. Jha's report

3233. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken note of the disclosure of the Report of the L.K. Jha Commission to 20 large houses before it is being laid on the Table of the House, (On Looker-Magazine—January 16, 1982);

(b) if so, whether the report was made known by the Commission or the Government Publicity Agency; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). Government's attention has been drawn to the report in the publication referred to. Government is not aware of such a disclosure nor does the report itself adduce any factual basis in support of it. There has been no disclosure of the report either by the Commission or the Government.

Dharna by fishermen

3234. PROF. MADHU DANDA-VATE:

SHRI V. S. VIJAYA-RAGHAVAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether fishermen have been agitating in order to press their demand for the exemption of excise duty on diesel oil even in the case of poor fishermen who use small mechanised boats for fishing operation; and

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

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A scheme already exists for granting exemption from Central Excise duty to the fishing vessels which are more than 13.7 metres in length and fitted with engine of not less than 150 HP. The scheme envisages grant of exemption of excise duty to the extent of 50 per cent of duty on high speed diesel oil and diesel oil not otherwise specified, whether any exports are made or not and the additional rebate of 50 per cent of the duty is given on each 1.08 kilolitres of diesel oil for every 1 tonne of shrimp exported. The Government, however, have not found it possible to grant complete exemption from excise duty unless the exemption is linked with marine exports.

Offers from business delegation from Netherlands

3235. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a business Delegation from the Netherlands has made offers

to India in the field of ship-building containerisation, processing of seafood and manufacture of electronic components on buy-back basis;

(b) if so, full details thereof; and

(c) other action contemplated and reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (c) A delegation from the City of Rotterdam led by the Acting Mayor Dr. J. Riezenkamp visited India during February, 1982. The primary objective of the delegation was to promote the shipping and Commercial interests of the port of Rotterdam and to explore the possibilities of cooperation in the field of shipping and port development. The delegation held discussions with the various trade and industrial organisations besides the Ministries of Shipping & Transport and Commerce. During discussions the delegation indicated the possibilities of their services being used for the development of ports and containerisation. The talks were of preliminary nature and no specific offers were made.

Representation from Delhi Scheduled Castes Welfare Association

3236. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Governor of Reserve Bank of India received a representation from the Delhi Scheduled Castes Welfare Association (Regd.), Ambedkar Bhawan, New Delhi on 5 August, 1981 demanding enlargement of the scope of the Differential Rate of Interest Scheme for weaker sections of the society;

(b) if so, the details of the suggestions and whether Government have accepted them; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c). The main suggestions of the Association related to raising, under the Differential Rate of Interest Scheme, of (i) the income eligibility criteria; (ii) quantum of loan permissible; and (iii) the funds earmarked. The first two of the suggestions could not be accepted because the Differential Rate of Interest Scheme aims to assist the weakest among the weaker sections of the society and any enhancement of income ceiling or quantum of loan would reduce the availability of funds for the weakest sections and could thus, work to the detriment of such people generally. As regards, raising of funds earmarked under the Scheme, the banks have already increased the loaning under the Scheme from 0.5 per cent to 1 per cent. The advances of all the banks under the Scheme have steadily increased from Rs. 87.3 lakhs at the end of December, 1972 to Rs. 192.49 crores as at the end of December, 1980. This trend is expected to continue because the aggregate advances of the banks are continually increasing.

विनोद एण्ड विमल टैक्सटाइल मिल्स,
उज्जैन का बन्द होना

3237. श्री निहाल सिंह: क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विनोद एण्ड विमल टैक्सटाइल मिल, उज्जैन (मध्य प्रदेश)गत तीन वर्षों से बंद पड़ी है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप लगभग दस हजार श्रमिक बेरोजगार हो गए हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि राज्य सरकार ने इन मिलों को पुनः चलू करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुरोध किया था जो नामंजूर किया गया था ; और

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भागों का उत्तर स्वीकारात्मक है, तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार अपनी नीति के अनुसार इन श्रमिकों को वैकल्पिक रोजगार उपलब्ध करायगी ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री पी० ए० संगमा) : (क) से (ग). मैसर्स विनोद एण्ड विमल टैक्सटाइल मिल्स, उज्जैन, जिनमें 8641 श्रमिक काम करते थे, 9-11-81 से निरन्तर बंद पड़ी हुई है। उद्योग (विकास एवं विनियमन) अधिनियम के उपबंधों के अधीन इन मिलों के अधिग्रहण के संबंध में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से प्राप्त एक पुरावा के उत्तर में उक्त सरकार से यह बताने का अनुरोध किया गया है कि क्या वह अधिग्रहण के समय विद्यमान प्रबंधकीय तथा वित्तीय उत्तरदायित्व को स्वीकार करने की इच्छुक होगी।

Raw Material for Export Oriented Industries

3238. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASHAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the rules and regulations governing making raw material available for export-oriented industries;

(b) whether Government propose to amend the rules and regulations to enable easier availability of raw materials for such industries; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) Apart from obtaining import replenishment licences against exports under the import policy for Registered Exporters, units exporting 10 per cent or more of their annual production of select products in any of the two previous years, are eligible to obtain Automatic licences under the Actual Users policy for

a value 10 per cent higher than its actual consumption. Likewise units exporting at least 50 per cent of their annual production are eligible to get a supplementary licence upto 50 per cent of the value of their automatic licence, without routing the applications through the sponsoring authority. Such supplementary licence can also be used for direct import of some of the canalised items required by them as raw material. The details of the policy are contained in the Import Policy Book 1981-82, copies of which are available in Parliament Library.

(b) and (c). There are suggestions for further liberalisation of the import policy pertaining to raw materials required by export-oriented industries. These are being examined in connection with the formulation of import policy for 1982-83.

Setting up of a Free Trade Zone in Tamilnadu

3239. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASHAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered establishing free trade zone in Tamilnadu; and

(b) whether Government have received any representation from Tamilnadu Government in this connection?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). The representation from Government of Tamil Nadu was received for setting up a Free Trade Zone in Madras. The question whether new Free Trade Zones should be set up or not, is under the consideration of Task Force set up by the Government. The report of the Task Force is awaited. After receiving the report of the Task

3967 LS—11.

Force, the Government would decide on the policy towards establishment of new Free Trade Zones.

Development of Roads in North-Eastern Region

3240. DR. R. ROTHUAMA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) total length of roads in kilometres so far constructed by the B.R.T.F. in each of the State of Mizoram; Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura and Meghalaya;

(b) financial provision earmarked for construction of new roads in these States under Border Roads Development Board in 1982-83;

(c) whether there is any programme for widening the Silchar-Aaizwai National Highway in the immediate future; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) The total length of roads constructed by the Border Roads Organisation in the six States/Union Territories in the North Eastern region, upto December, 1981, is as under:—

	Kms.
Mizoram	1431.64
Nagaland	1153.98
Arunachal Pradesh	1672.18
Manipur	706.93
Tripura	203.48
Meghalaya	288.37
TOTAL:	5456.63

(b) Financial provision earmarked for 1982-83 for construction of roads in these States is as follows:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Mizoram	1334.92
Nagaland	748.91
Arunachal Pradesh	1273.16
Manipur	352.05
Tripura	352.34
Meghalaya	132.13
Total	4093.51

(c) There is a programme for widening of road Silchar-Aizwal to National Highway single lane standard in a phased manner.

(d) This work has commenced in January, 1982, and is expected to be completed in the next 4 to 5 years, depending on availability of funds and inter-se priorities.

Industrial production and Finance Policy of Government

3241. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) Government policy for the financing of the mini cement plants and large cement plants;

(b) whether there is not a contradiction in the Government's Industrial production policy and then industrial finance policy;

(c) if not, why so many applications are pending before the financial institutions; and

(d) whether it is a proof of Government wisdom to import cement spending the valuable foreign exchange rather than providing quick and timely finance to industrial units, implementing cement projects?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c) The all-India financial institutions have been providing financial assistance for setting up of Cement Plants as per the policy of the Government. The Mini Cement Plants are also eligible for such assistance. However, the financial institutions have decided to phase out sanction of assistance to mini cement projects since certain basic aspects of project viability like capacity utilisation and cost of projects are required to be determined on the basis of experience gained. As on 28-2-1982, 26 applications from cement units, including 20 applications from Mini Cement Projects, were pending with the IDBI.

(d) In order to meet the deficit in the cement supply in the short-run and also to meet the requirements of those category of users who are not eligible to get cement out of the levy quota, STC or any other State Govt. Corporation engaged in such activity, import of cement, either on their own account or on account of actual users, is being allowed.

Switch over for land under Narcotic Cultivation to production of food grains

3242. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the acreage of land under cultivation for tobacco, Opium, Ganja and other narcotic plants separately;

(b) to what extent Government had stock of such narcotic plant drugs, which it is keen to sell off;

(c) whether it is true (as appeared in some news papers) that huge stock has piled up of these narcotic plant drugs including opium; and

(d) what steps Government have taken to switch over the acreage from such unhealthy plant production to production of food grains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Landslides on 300 km Srinagar-Jammu Highway

3243. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been heavy landslides on the 300KM Srinagar-Jammu highway the first week of February, 1982;

(b) estimated loss of life and property as a result thereof;

(c) whether any relief was given by the Central Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) No, Sir.

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

12.00 hrs.

(Interruptions)

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR (Trivandrum): Yet another Post Office has been looted in Delhi. This matter should be discussed.

(Interruptions)

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar): Many of us have given a Calling Attention Notice. (Interruptions). It is regarding West Bengal hospitals and the treatment meted out to patients.

MR. SPEAKER: It is under my consideration.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Please hear us. What is happening in the House?

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed that gentleman. I will listen to you also. Why are you feeling unnecessarily agitated?

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: May I know what happened to my Calling Attention?

MR. SPEAKER: It is under my consideration.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): It is a very serious matter. A patient has died in West Bengal Hospital. It is a very serious matter.

MR. SPEAKER: It is under my consideration.

(Interruptions)

श्री राम विलास पासवान : (हाजीपुर) : दिल्ली में ला एंड आर्डर....

(व्यवधान)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): What is the law and order situation in Delhi? The Post Office has again been looted. Security box has been looted. (Interruption). The Home Minister should make a statement.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बात सुन लीजिये, आप पांचों की एक ही बात है ना ?

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : भाई साहब, आप भी कुछ कहना चाहते हैं।

PROF. K. K. TEWARY: May I take it—it is under your consideration?

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मैंने कह तो दिया, कितनी दफा कहलवायेंगे मुझ से ? क्या रजिस्ट्री करवाऊं ?

श्री राम राम विलास पासवान : दिल्ली का ला एंड आर्डर बिल्कुल खत्म हो चुका है।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरी बात सुन तो लीजिये।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक दिन में एक ही चीज हो सकती है। मैंने कल भी यही अर्थ किया था कि आप इसको करवाना चाहते हैं या आलू वाली बात करवाना चाहते हैं जो चीज आपको अच्छी लगे वह ले लेंगे, आप मुझे बता देना।

(व्यवधान)

एक माननीय सदस्य : आलू और पोस्ट आफिश दोनों की इम्पार्टेंट है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरी बात सुनिए, बैठ जाइये। एक-एक हो जायेगा।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Why is the Minister sitting quiet? Discussion should lead to some action. What action is there?

MR. SPEAKER: He will take action. ऐसा रोज करना अच्छा नहीं लगता। हम तैयार हैं हर बात के लिए।

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order.

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : (हिसार) : इनको रोको, रोज डकैती न पड़ने दें। अगर वहां कत्ल होंगे तो यहां भी होगा। ...***

(व्यवधान)**

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record what he is saying.

(Interruptions)**

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बीच में बोल रहे हैं, आप बुजुर्ग आदमी हैं; क्या कर रहे हैं?

(व्यवधान)**

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं तो इसीलिए कह रहा हूँ कि आप पुराने हैं। यह कहा है और कुछ नहीं कहा।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : तभी सिखा रहा हूँ आपको यह बात कि बाहर जो झगड़ा होगा, लोक-सभा में भी चलेगा।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): I want to make a submission that the sitting of the House may be extended from 6 to 7 P.M. today. I had a talk also with some of the opposition leaders. The time may be extended in order to accommodate more Members.

MR. SPEAKER: If the House agrees I have no objection.

(Interruptions)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): What for? Why this extension?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: In order to give more time to Members.

MR. SPEAKER: He says, in order to make more time available to Members.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Is this the statement which we want him to make, Sir? Law and order in Delhi is deteriorating. Will

you kindly direct him to make a statement on the law and order situation in Delhi? (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Do I take it that the House agrees for extension of time of sitting today from 6 P.M. to 7 P.M.?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. SPEAKER: Half an hour discussion will be taken up later on. Time is extended for the discussion on the General Budget.

Now, Papers to be laid on the Table.

12.05 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

FOOD CORPORATION (AMENDMENT) RULES, 1982

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIREN-DRA SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Food Corporation (Amendment) Rules, 1982 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 78(E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th February, 1982, under sub-section (2) of section 44 of the Food Corporation Act, 1964. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-3578/82*].

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing goes on record, Mr. Sangma.

REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF TOBACCO BOARD, GUNTUR FOR 1980-81

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Tobacco Board, Guntur, for the

year 1980-81 along with the Accounts and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (3) of section 22 read with sub-section (4) of section 19 of the Tobacco Board Act, 1975.

(2) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Tobacco Board, Guntur, for the year 1980-81. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-3519/82*].

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing doing.

12.06 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

(i) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Sugar Cess Bill, 1982, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 4th March, 1982, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of Rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 9th March, 1982, agreed without any amendment to the Sugar Development Fund Bill, 1982, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 4th March, 1982."

ASSENT TO BILL

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FUND BILL

SECRETARY: Sir, I lay on the Table the African Development Fund Bill, 1982, passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 19th February, 1982.

12.07 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

PROBLEM OF BONDED LABOUR IN MADHYA PRADESH, HARYANA, DELHI AND OTHER PARTS OF THE COUNTRY

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : (हाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर श्रम मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :—

“मध्य प्रदेश, हरियाणा, दिल्ली और देश के अन्य भागों में बंधुआ मजदूरों की समस्या और उसके सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही।”

श्रम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) महोदय, बंधुआ मजदूर गांवों में रहने वाले गरीबों में से सब से गरीब वर्ग के हैं। उन्हें आर्थिक और शारीरिक शोषण से बचाने के लिए बंधुआ मजदूर पद्धति को पूरे देश में 25 अक्टूबर, 1975 से बंधित श्रम पद्धति (उत्पादन) अधिनियम, 1976 के अधीन समाप्त कर दिया गया है। यह 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम का एक सूत्र है। यह अधिनियम अत्यधिक घृणित प्रकार के शोषण को समाप्त करने के लिए

बनाया गया है। राज्य सरकारें इस अधिनियम और इसके अधीन बनाए गए नियमों के प्रवर्तन तथा प्रशासन के लिए मुख्य रूप से जिम्मेदार हैं।

2. बंधुआ मजदूर पद्धति होने की सूचना दस राज्यों अर्थात् आन्ध्र प्रदेश, बिहार, गुजरात, कर्नाटक, केरल, मध्य प्रदेश, उड़ीसा, राजस्थान, तमिलनाडु और उत्तर प्रदेश से प्राप्त हुई है।

3. मुक्त कराए गये बंधुआ श्रमिकों को मुख्य रूप से राज्य सरकारों द्वारा पिछड़े वर्गों के क्षेत्रीय विकास और कल्याण सम्बन्धी विभिन्न चालू कार्यक्रमों के अधीन फिर से बताया जा रहा है। राज्य सरकारों द्वारा चलाए जा रहे पुनर्वास कार्यक्रमों की सहायता करने के लिए श्रम मंत्रालय द्वारा 1978-79 में एक केन्द्रीय संचालित योजना आरम्भ की गई और छठी योजना (1980-1985) में इसके लिए 25 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है। इस योजना के अनुसार एक बंधुआ मजदूर को पुनः बसाने पर अधिकतम 4,000.00 रुपये तक खर्च किए जाते हैं, इसके लिए राज्य सरकारों को 50 प्रतिशत के बराबर-बराबर के अनुदान दिए जाते हैं। मुक्त कराए गए बंधुआ मजदूरों को यह सहायता आय-सृजन आर्थिक यूनिटों, जैसे कृषि उपकरणों और निवेशों, मुर्गी/बकरी/भेड़/सुअर पालन ईकाइयों तथा बड़ईगिरी के लिए औजार और उपस्कर तथा व्यक्तिगत रुचियों एवं आवश्यकताओं के उपयुक्त कुशलता पर आधारित ऐसे अन्य व्यवसायों के लिए दी जाती है। राज्य सरकारों से इस योजना के साथ अन्य योजनाओं, जैसा कि अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के विकास की योजनाओं को, जहां कहीं आवश्यक हो, सामन्जस्य स्थापित करने की आशा की जाती है, ताकि स्थाई प्रकार का पुनर्वास सुनिश्चित किया

जा सके। 31-1-1982 की स्थिति के अनुसार, श्रम मंत्रालय ने पता लगाए गए तथा मुक्त कराए गए 1,33,550 बंधुआ श्रमिकों में से 42,155 बंधुआ श्रमिकों को फिर से बसाने के लिए 4.31 करोड़ रुपये की धनराशि दी थी। उपर्युक्त 1,33,550 बंधुआ श्रमिकों में से, 76,907 बंधुआ श्रमिकों को राज्य सरकारों द्वारा अपनी योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत फिर से बसाया गया ?

4. छठी योजना अवधि के दौरान इस कार्य को शीघ्र करने के लिए, राज्य सरकारों से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे अब तक पता लगाए गए और मुक्त कराए गए बन्धुआ मजदूरों के पुनर्वासि कार्य को पूरा करें। उनसे यह भी अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे बंधुआ श्रमिकों का पता लगाने, उन्हें मुक्त कराने तथा फिर से बसाने के लिए संवेदन-क्षेत्रों में समय-समय पर सर्वेक्षण करने के लिए प्रभावी कार्यवाहियां करें। इन क्षेत्रों में जिला सार्वजनिक समितियां स्थापित की गई हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में श्रम मंत्रालय राज्य सरकारों तथा अन्य अभिकरणों के साथ निकटतम सम्पर्क रखे हुए हैं। योजना आयोग के कार्यक्रम मूल्यांकन संगठन ने भी विभिन्न राज्यों में बन्धुआ श्रमिकों के पुनर्वासि के लिए केन्द्रीय संचालित योजना के कार्यान्वयन का मूल्यांकन करने के लिए एक सर्वेक्षण आरम्भ किया है।

5. बन्धुआ श्रमिकों का पता लगाने, उन्हें मुक्त करवाने तथा फिर से बसाने सम्बन्धी समस्याओं पर विभिन्न सेमिनारों, सम्मेलनों, बैठकों आदि में राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर अनेक बार केन्द्रीय सरकार ने चर्चाएँ करवाई हैं।

6. बंधुआ, प्रवासी तथा नैमित्तिक मजदूरों सम्बन्धी एक केन्द्रीय स्थाई समिति

बनाई गई है। यह समिति कार्य-योजनाओं को समन्वित करने, बंधुआ मजदूरों, प्रवासी मजदूरों और नैमित्तिक मजदूरों से सम्बन्धित मामलों पर राज्य सरकारों तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार को सलाह देने, समस्याओं/कठिनाईयों को सुलझाने तथा प्रगति पर निगरानी रखने का कार्य करती है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज हम लोग जिस विषय पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं वह न सिर्फ लोकमहत्त्व का है बल्कि इस आजाद भारत के सिर पर एक कलंक भी है। आज जिन लोगों के ऊपर हम यहां पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं आज इतने साल आजादी मिलने के बाद भी, उनको दयनीय स्थिति को सोचने मात्र ही रोये खड़े हो जाते हैं। इस देश को आजादी मिली और देश का संविधान बना। आर्टिकल (23) में फंडामेंटल राइट्स में जोड़ा गया—प्रोहिबिशन आफ ट्रेफिक इन ह्यूमन बीगिंग ऐण्ड फोर्स लेबर। इसके बाद भी आज 34 साल हो गए हैं। पहला कानून आपने सन 1975 में बनाया। कानून भी नहीं बल्कि आर्डिनेल्स के द्वारा आप ने इसको लागू किया और फिर 1976 में ऐक्ट पास किया। उन 28 सालों के दमर्याद कभी भी शासन के दिमाग में यह बात आई ही नहीं कि यह आजादी किस के लिए है। शासन ने कभी नहीं सोचा कि देश में करोड़ों लोग ऐसे भी हैं जो कि गुलाम हैं, जिन के दिमाग में कभी यह बात आती ही नहीं है कि वे भी आजाद हैं।

अभी मंत्री जी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में दस राज्यों का हवाला दिया है लेकिन शेष राज्यों को भी क्या स्थिति है? मंत्री महोदय ने जो जवाब दिया है मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि उन्हीं के अन्तर्गत एक डिपार्टमेंट है राष्ट्रीय संस्थान और

[श्री राम विलास पासवान]

दूसरा है गांधी वीस फाउण्डेशन। इन दोनों ने ही इस सम्बन्ध में अध्ययन किया है। मेरे पास संस्थान की रिपोर्टें हैं—नेशनल सर्वे ऑन दि इंसीडेन्ट्स ऑफ दि बाण्डेड लेबर जिस के पेज 27 पर कहा गया है कि बिहार, गुजरात कर्नाटक, मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान, तमिल नाडू, उत्तर प्रदेश (उड़ीसा और महाराष्ट्र को इस में जोड़ा नहीं गया है) में 21.7 लाख बाण्डेड लेबर हैं। यह तो जो सरकार का एक विभाग है, उससे सर्वे कर के यह फीगर दी है कि इतने बन्धुआ मजदूर हैं। दूसरी ओर महाराष्ट्र और उड़ीसा की जो फीगर है उसको मिला कर यह फीगर 26 लाख बन जाती है। यह 26 लाख बन्धुआ मजदूर जो हैं वे तो खेतिहर हैं। इनके अलावा भट्ठों में बन्धुआ मजदूर हैं, खानों में बन्धुआ मजदूर हैं या जो दूसरी जगहों पर हैं, उनको भी अगर शामिल कर लिया जाए तो इनकी संख्या कम से कम 50 लाख है। ऐसे 50 लाख लोग आज भी इस आजाद भारत में गुलामी का जीवन व्यतीत कर रहे हैं। उनके पास आज तक भी आजादी का रोशनी नहीं पहुंची है।

हमारे मंत्री महोदय जिस क्षेत्र से आते हैं, भागलपुर से, उसके पास मुगेर, डाल्टनगंज, पूर्निया—यह सारे ऐसे स्पाट्स हैं जहां पर बन्धुआ मजदूरी का नंगा चित्र देखने को मिलता है। हमारे पास के श्री राम शरण जोशी हैं जिन्होंने इस सम्बन्ध में अध्ययन कर के एक रिपोर्ट मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को दी है और मध्य प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ करने भी जा रहे हैं। उन्होंने केवल तीन गांवों का ही सर्वे किया है और यह बतलाया है कि बन्धुआ मजदूरों को कौन सा खाना दिया जाता है। उनको प्वायजनस खाना दिया जाता है। खेसारी

दाल और वह भी सड़ी हुई, उनको खाने के लिए दी जाती है। मंत्री महोदय एक तरफ कहते हैं कि हमारे यहां 1,33,550 बन्धुआ मजदूर हैं, जब कि श्रम संस्थान द्वारा इनकी रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक आठ राज्यों में 22 लाख बन्धुआ मजदूर हैं, इस में दूसरे राज्यों की बात नहीं है। इस प्रकार यह आपस में कन्ट्रिडिक्शन क्यों है? मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्यों यह सही नहीं है कि अब उसी श्रम संस्थान के ऊपर यह दबाव डाला जा रहा है कि वे ऐसा सर्वे ही न करें, क्योंकि उसने बन्धुआ मजदूरों की नंगी तस्वीर सरकार के सामने रख दी है। सरकार द्वारा कहा जा रहा है कि उस पर कार्यवाही ही न करो।

दूसरी बात मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या बन्धुआ मजदूरों में कोई ब्राह्मण भी है? नहीं है। क्या बन्धुआ मजदूरों में कोई ठाकुर भी बन्धुआ मजदूर है? नहीं होगा। इन बन्धुआ मजदूरों में 90 प्रतिशत अनुसूचित जाति और जनजाति के लोग हैं और जो बचते हैं वे भी इसी कैटेगरी के पिछड़ी जाति के लोग हैं। इन के उद्धार के लिए आप को आर्थिक और सामाजिक दृष्टि से देखना होगा, ताकि इन का उद्धार हो सके। इसी संबंध में स्वामी अग्निवेश, जो जनता पार्टी के हैं, उनका कार्यक्रम चल रहा है।

अभी हरियाणा की सरकार ने कहा है कि हरियाणा में बन्धुआ मजदूर नहीं हैं। जब बन्धुआ मजदूर को पकड़ कर सामने लाया गया, तो कहा गया कि बन्धुआ मजदूर पर रिसर्च करने वाले हैं, लेकिन उसके बाद अभी तक हो नहीं पाई है। मामला हाईकोर्ट में गया और हाईकोर्ट से हरियाणा सरकार ने चार महीने का समय लिया। यह चार महीने का

समय सितम्बर, में मांगा जो पूरा हो गया, तो मामला सुप्रीम कोर्ट में गया। सुप्रीम कोर्ट और हाई कोर्ट आपके डायरेक्शन देगा कि तुम बंधुआ मजदूरों के बारे में पता लगाओ, लेकिन पता नहीं सरकार सब चीजों को डिफैंड करना क्यों शुरू कर देती है।

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह एक राष्ट्रीय धब्बा है जो कि आपके और हमारे माथे पर लगा हुआ है, इसको मानवता के दृष्टिकोण से देखना चाहिए और दूर करने के उपाय करने चाहिए। हम लोगों को याद है, गांव में एक हरिजन को दवाई के लिए पैसे दिए गये, तो उसको चार पुश्तों तक बंधुआ मजदूर को तरह से काम करते रहना पड़ा।

आप ने अपने जबाब में एक सैल के सम्बन्ध में कहा है—सतर्कता विभाग। मैं सरकार से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आपका यह सतर्कता विभाग कहां है? अभी तक आपने कितने राज्यों में सतर्कता विभाग कायम किए हैं, कितने जिला स्तर पर सतर्कता निगरानी विभाग कायम किए हैं? जब आपका सतर्कता विभाग है नहीं, विजिलेंस नहीं है, तो आपने यह पैसा किस को दिया है और यह पैसा कौन खर्च कर रहा है? रिहैबिलिटेशन के नाम पर जो ठेकेदार घर पर काम करते हैं, वे उस में पूरा-पूरा बालू भर देता है। मैं सरकार के वक्तव्य को चैलेंज करता हूँ और मांग करता हूँ कि यदि सरकार के पास अभी लिस्ट है, तो अभी नहीं तो बाद में जिन बान्डेड लेबर को मुक्त करवाया है, उसको टेबिल पर ले डालने करे। कहां-कहां आपने मुक्त करवाया है, कहां-कहां आपने बसाने का काम किया है और कहां-कहां आप ने उसको फायदा पहुंचाने का काम किया है? यहां सदन में बलीराम भगत जी

नहीं है, उन्होंने 1976 में पलामू में बन्धुआ मजदूरों को इकट्ठा कर के एक समीनार किया था। उस बान्डेड लेबर को जब उन्होंने जुटाया तो आप को सुन कर ताज्जुब होगा—पांच साल तक लड़ने के बाद लगातार लिखा-पढ़ी करने के बाद उस को क्या मिला? एक मुर्गी। मेरे पास उस का नाम है—उसका नाम था—मुगल माझी। यह उस का रिहैबिलिटेशन हुआ। जो अन्य लोग थे, जब उन के लिए प्रयास किया गया तो उन को क्या मिला? एक पुराना बूढ़ा बैल। इतना ही नहीं, उस से कहा गया कि तुम जाओ लकड़ी ले आओ तुम्हारे लिए घर बनाया जाएगा। जब वह लकड़ी लेने गया तो जंगल के अधिकारी ने लकड़ी तोड़ने के इत्जाम में पकड़ लिया, तब उस बुड़े बैल को बेचकर और सब पैसा घूस में दे कर उस ने अपने को बचाया।

आप देखिए—यह कितनी दर्दनाक स्थिति है। आप के मुताबिक तो उस को रिहैबिलिटेट कर दिया गया, लेकिन बसाया गया तो उस को क्या मिला—एक मुर्गी, किसी को मिला—एक बूढ़ा बल। जब लकड़ी लेने जंगल में गया तो फारेस्ट आफिसर ने पकड़ लिया तो बैल बेच कर जो पैसा आया वह घूस में दे दिया गया। क्या कभी आप ने यह सोचा है कि जिन लोगों को आप ने बसाया है, उनके बारे में आप के सरकारी कर्मचारियों का आउट-लुक क्या है?

आप ने कहा है कि इतने लोगों को बसाया है, जितने लोगों को आप ने मुक्त कराया उन में से 1 लाख 33 हजार को डिडक्ट कर दिया इसका मतलब है कि 1 लाख से अधिक मजदूर बंधुआ के रूप में काम कर रहे थे तो जिन के पास वे

[श्री रामविलास पासवान]

लोग काम कर रहे थे या जिन्होंने कानून का वायोलेशन किया या संविधान की धारा को तोड़ा, ऐसे लोगों के खिलाफ आप ने क्या कार्यवाही की है? जो फिगर आप ने बंधुआ मजदूरों की बना कर दी है, वह ऐसे क्षेत्रों की है जैसे खेतिहर मजदूरों के मामले हैं या जो इण्डस्ट्रीयल मामले हैं जैसे खानों में लोग काम करते हैं। इस लिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा—आजादी प्राप्त किए 34 वर्ष हो चुके हैं, 34 वर्षों की आजादी के बाद सुप्रीम कोर्ट के स्पष्ट निर्देश के बाद, संविधान के मौलिक अधिकारों में प्रावधान के बाद भी आज हिन्दुस्तान में बंधुआ मजदूर मौजूद हैं, जिस का पेट भरा हुआ है, जिस का मन भरा हुआ है, जिस का इस देश के किसी नेता पर विश्वास जम नहीं रहा है, जिस को आजादी की कोई रौशनी नजर नहीं आ रही है, सवेरे बेल ले कर 4 बजे जाता है और रात को लौट कर आता है, यह भी पता नहीं चलता कि सूरज की किरण उस के लिए है या नहीं है, ऐसे लोगों के लिए सरकार क्या करने जा रही है? मैंने पहले ही कहा था—आप जरा इन दोनों चीजों को जोड़ कर देखिए—बंधुआ मजदूरों में कौन लोग हैं। मेरे पास यह सरकारी रिपोर्ट है जिस में साफ लिखा है कि ये गांव के गरीब हरिजन, आदिवासी और पिछड़े वर्ग के लोग हैं जिस के मन को इस देश में गुलाम बना कर रखा हुआ है—ऐसे लोगों की समस्या का समाधान तब तक नहीं होगा जब तक आप इस पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार नहीं करेंगे।

आप ने कहा है कि इन के लिए 25 करोड़ रुपया रख दिया है। 4 हजार रुपया आप दे रहे हैं और 4 हजार रुपया स्टेट देगी। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट

क्या दे पायेगी क्या नहीं दे पायेगी क्या कभी आप ने इसको रियलाइज किया है। आज गांव में जो किसान बंधुआ मजदूरी कर रहे हैं उनको कोई भी अधिक मजदूरी देने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। उनको सिर्फ इतना दिया जाता है जिस में वे आधा पेट रह कर काम करें। इसी लिए हम ने "फूड-फार-वर्क" का कार्यक्रम चलाया था जिस में काम करने वाले को सरकार की तरफ से चार किलो अनाज मिलता था। इस योजना का यह उद्देश्य था कि जब सरकार को तरफ से चार किलो मिलेगा, तो प्राइवेट मालिक को भी झक मार कर उतना देना पड़ेगा वरना वह मजदूर सरकार की योजना में काम करने जाएगा। यही इसका एक रास्ता है लेकिन आज क्या हो रहा है। हमारा जो देवगढ़ है, उस देवगढ़ में अन्त्योदय का एक संस्थान है और उस संस्थान की तरफ से एक कार्यक्रम शुरू हुआ है मैं आप को बताऊं कि जो हमारी सरकार है, वह 4 रुपये मजदूरी देती है और जो ऐच्छिक संस्थाएं हैं, जो वालंट्री एजेंसीज हैं, वे 6 रुपये मजदूरी देती है और जो सरकार का ठेकेदार है, वह 5 रुपये मजदूरी देता है। आप यह देखिए कि वे ऐच्छिक संस्थायें, जिन के पास कोई फंड नहीं है, वे 6 रुपये मजदूरी देती हैं और हमारी सरकार जिस के पास काफी फंड है, वह 4 रुपये मजदूरी देती है। सरकार स्वयं 4 रुपये मजदूरी देती है, साढ़े तीन रुपये मजदूरी देती है और फिर मिनीमम वेजेज की बात भी कहती है, तो इस सरकार की कथनी और करनी में कितना बड़ा अन्तर है? मैंने पहले पूछा था कि आज तक आप ने कितने करोड़ रुपये खर्च किए हैं, तो उस के बारे में तो आपने बतला दिया है लेकिन मैं आप से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि कौन कौन लोगों के पास कौन कौन बंधुआ मजदूर इस

देश में है किन बंधुआ मजदूरों को आप ने लाभ पहुंचाया है और कहां कहां से आप ने बंधुआ मजदूरों को मुक्त कराया है और कहां कहां उन को बताने का काम किया है इन प्रश्नों का आप जवाब दीजिए।

आप मोनीटरिंग का बात कहते हैं। मैं आप से कहता हूँ कि सदन के जो इस पक्ष के लोग हैं और जो उस पक्ष के लोग हैं और जो बंधुआ मजदूर नहीं हैं, ऐसे लोगों की आप एक कमेटी बनाइए और कमेटी बना कर इसकी जांच करवाइये कि इसका ठीक से काम हो रहा है या नहीं और जो पंसां आप दे रहे हैं उसका उपयोग ठीक से हो रहा है या नहीं। मैं आप से यह भी जानना चाहूंगा जैसा कि मैंने पहले कहा कि राष्ट्रीय श्रम संस्थान जो आपका एक डिपार्टमेंट है, आप का ही एक अंग है, वह राष्ट्रीय श्रम संस्थान कहता है कि 26 लाख बंधुआ मजदूर हैं और सरकार कहती है कि 1 लाख 33 हजार बंधुआ मजदूर हैं, और ये भी 10 स्टेट्स के आंकड़े हैं और बाकी राज्यों के आंकड़े नहीं हैं, तो इन दोनों में से कौन से फीगर्स सही हैं और जिन राज्यों का सर्वेक्षण नहीं हुआ है क्या उन राज्यों का सर्वेक्षण भी आप करवाएंगे। मैं ने पहले यह एलीगेशन लगाया था कि राष्ट्रीय श्रम संस्थान जो एक अच्छा काम कर रहा था, उस को भी आप ने काम करने से रोक दिया, तो क्या आप उस को यह आदेश देंगे कि वह जा कर दूसरे राज्यों का भी सर्वेक्षण करें?

मैं सरकार से यह भी पूछना चाहूंगा कि आप ने जो यह कहा है कि जो बंधुआ मजदूर हैं उन का पुनर्वास कराया गया है, उन को रीहैबीलिटेट कराया गया है, तो उन बंधुआ मजदूरों में से फिर से कितने लोग बंधुआ मजदूर बन गए?

मैं एक बात और बहुत ईमानदारी-पूर्वक कहना चाहता हूँ और वह यह है कि हमारे यहां बिहार में एक जगह मुसहरी है, जहां पर श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण ने अपना आन्दोलन शुरू किया था। श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण के दिमाग में यह भ्रम था कि इतना ग्राम दान हो गया, इतना भूमि दान हो गए, इतना जिला दान हो गया और इतना स्टेट दान हो गया लेकिन जब वे उस गांव में पहुंचे और लोगों से पूछा कि कितनी भूमि दान में दी गई, जब इस तरह का सर्वेक्षण करना शुरू किया तो यह बताया गया कि फलां बाबू जमीन देगा, तब न हम जमीन देंगे। इस तरह से कोई जमीन नहीं मिली लेकिन जिला दान से प्रान्त दान तक सब हो गया। तो इस तरह की बात आप मत कहिए कि बॉर्डेड लेबर है ही नहीं। जो लोग बॉर्डेड लेबर को निकालते हैं, तो आप राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा कानून उन पर लागू करना चाहते हैं, नक्सेलाइट की दफा आप उन पर चलाना चाहते हैं। बिहार में हम लोगों को मालूम है कि सासाराम में, भोजपुर जिले में, पटना जिले में, जिन लोगों ने बंधुआ मजदूरों के लिए आवाज उठाई तो क्या हुआ बौध-गया के महन्त को कौन नहीं जानता। छात्र संघर्ष वाहिनी, जो किसी पोलीटी-कल पार्टी से सम्बन्धित नहीं है, ने जब इस बारे में आन्दोलन किया और जो जमीन के बटबारे की बात करती है, तो उस को गोली से उड़ाया जा रहा है। सरकार की पुलिस किस की तरफ से काम कर रही है? सरकार की पुलिस मठाधीश की तरफ से काम कर रही है। इसलिए सरकार की नीति और सरकार की नीयत में जब तक एकरूपता नहीं आएगी, जब तक कंक्रिट तरीके से भूमि सुधार नहीं होगा, जब तक रूरल इम्प-लायमेंट का काम आप नहीं करेंगे और जब तक ऐसे लोगों को नहीं लगायेंगे जो

[श्री राम विलास पासवान]

लोग सही माइने में गरीबों के प्रति, हरिजनों के प्रति, आदवासियों के प्रति हमदर्दी रखते हैं और जिन के दिल व दिमाग, में बंधुआ मजदूरों से प्रति दर्द है, तब तक सही माइनों में यह काम नहीं होने वाला है। जब तक आप मन बना कर इस काम को नहीं करेंगे, तब तक चाहे आप के यहां पूरा दान हो जाए लेकिन आज से 100 वर्ष के बाद भी अगर सर्वेक्षण किया जाएगा और हजार साल के बाद भी सर्वेक्षण किया जाएगा, तो उस सर्वेक्षण में यही निकलेगा कि इस देश में बंधुआ मजदूर हैं। इस देश में वे लोग भी हैं जो कि आजाद देश में गुलाम हैं और इसीलिए नारा लगाते हैं कि यह आजादी झूठी है और देश की जनता भूखी है। इसलिए ऐसे लोगों के लिए कुछ कीजिए, तभी हमारा और आपका कल्याण होगा, नहीं तो देश सत्यानाश की ओर चला जायगा।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जहां तक बन्धुआ मजदूरों की स्थिति के वर्णन का सम्बन्ध है और जिसे पासवान जी ने भी किया, उस से मैं पूर्णतः सहमत हूं। चाहे हम इस तरफ के हों, चाहे उस तरफ के हों, हमारे लिए और सम्पूर्ण देश के लिए यह बहुत अफसोस की बात है कि आजकल भी बन्धुआ मजदूर हमारे देश में हैं। कभी सरकार ने यह बात नहीं कही और आज भी नहीं कहती है कि बन्धुआ मजदूर देश में नहीं हैं। सच तो यह है कि इस की कल्पना करने, इनके बारे में सोचने और इनके बारे में कार्यक्रम को लागू करने का श्रेय श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी को है। उन्होंने ही इसको 1975 में शुरू किया। अब इस में क्यों बीच में हिलाई आयी, क्यों बीच में कम काम हुआ, यह आप जानते हैं।

अब पुनः बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम में इस बात पर जोर दिया जा रहा है। इस लिए आप बारबार इस पर जोर न दीजिए कि इनके लिए दर्द आपके पास है, हम लोगों के पास नहीं है। हमारे पास बहुत दर्द है और परसों नेशनल डेवलपमेंट काउंसिल की बैठक हो रही है। उसमें विचार करने के लिए प्रमुख मुद्दा यह है। उसमें सभी मुख्य मंत्री रहेंगे, प्रधान मंत्री स्वयं चेयरमन हैं। इस बैठक की चार प्रमुख आइटम्स में से एक आइटम यह भी है। अब जैसा कि आपने अपने भाषण में कहा कि हमारे पास दर्द नहीं है, यह गलत बात है। इसके विपरीत सच तो यह है कि हमने ही इनके बारे में सब से पहले सोचा, इनके बारे में कार्यक्रम को मूर्तरूप दिया और हम इनके लिए कार्य भी कर रहे हैं।

मैं राम विलास जी आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं कि आप विरोध पक्ष के उन लोगों में से नहीं जिनका कि बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम ढोंग नजर आता है। आप एक होशियार आदमी हैं और मुझे इस बात की प्रसन्नता ही रही है और इसीलिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद दे रहा हूं कि आप उनमें से नहीं जिनको बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम ढोंग मालूम पड़ता है। यह भी प्रसन्नता की बात है कि अब आप ऐसे विषय पर जोर देने लगे हैं।

यह सच है कि कई व्यक्तियों ने इस के सम्बन्ध में अनुसंधान किया है। आपने श्रम संस्थान की बात कही। वह सर्वेक्षण श्रम संस्थान का नहीं है। वह सर्वेक्षण गांधी पीस फाऊंडेशन का है। इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत, जो हमने बनाया उसके अनुसार जिनको बोण्डेड लेबर कहा जाता है या आपके अनुसार जिनको बोण्डेड लेबर कहा जाता है, उसके अनुसार बहुत कम सेम्पल लिया। उन्होंने

केवल तीन चार गांवों में बहुत कम सेम्पल लिया और फिर उसे समूचे देश के सात लाख से गुणा कर दिया। उसका सर्वे वेस्ट जर्मनी की एक फाउण्डेशन ने किया। किस के धन पर हुआ, उसके कारण इस सदन में काफी हल्ला हुआ था। इसी-लिए गांधी पीस फाउंडेशन के कार्यों पर अब एक कमीशन बिठाया गया है। मैं उसके फिगर्स बिल्कुल नहीं मानता। (व्यवधान) यह मैं जानता हूँ कि आप क्या कहने वाले हैं। मैं भी होम टास्क करके आया हूँ।

श्रमिक संस्थान को गांधी पीस फाउण्डेशन ने अपने साथ एसोसिएट किया था लेकिन जब गांधी पीस फाउंडेशन ने अपने ही सेम्पल को तोड़ दिया, या उसमें कम रखा, नियम को नहीं माना, जर्मन फाउंडेशन ने जब इसमें सर्वे किया, जब उसमें कुछ राजनीति की बू आने लगी तो इस संस्थान ने अपने को उस से डिस-एसोसियेट कर लिया, अपने को उस से मुक्त कर लिया। (व्यवधान)

ये जो कानून हैं, इसको केन्द्रीय सरकार अपने से कार्यान्वित नहीं करती है। आप स्वयं भी जानते हैं। आप भूतपूर्व रहे हैं, वर्तमान में हैं। नियम बहुत से हैं। अगर हम को दखल देना होगा तो वेस्ट बंगाल में खड़े हो जायेंगे और कहेंगे कि यह हमारे अन्तर्गत है।

फिगर मैं बता रहा था हमें दस राज्य सरकारों ने खबर दी है कि हमारे यहां पर हैं। बाकी राज्य सरकारों ने कहा के हमारे यहां नहीं है। इसके बाबजूद भी प्रधान मंत्री ने मुख्य मंत्रियों को कहा और उन मुख्य मंत्रियों को भी कहा जिन्होंने कहा कि हमारे यहां नहीं है मैंने भी श्रम मंत्रियों को पत्र लिखा और कहा कि आप कैसे कहते हैं कि आपके यहां नहीं है। यह सदन बिना

पार्टीबन्दी के इस बात से सहमत है कि जब तक कि इसका सर्वेक्षण विस्तृत पैमाने पर गांव गांव में नहीं होगा तब तक सही चित्र सामने नहीं आयेगा। हम गांधी पीस फाउण्डेशन के सर्वे से सहमत नहीं हैं। इसलिए मैं इस समस्या की विशालता और महत्ता को मानता हूँ और यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसके मर्म और दर्द को हम समझते हैं और राज्य सरकारों पर बार-बार दबाव डाल रहे हैं कि वे संवेदनशील क्षेत्रों का सर्वे करवाएं और पता लगाएं।

हरियाणा सरकार के बारे में आपने कहा, हमने उनको लिखा है कि ब्रिककिल्नस में आपके यहां बंधुआ मजदूर हैं। इसके पहले हमारे राज्य मंत्री जी वहां गए भी थे और अग्निवेश जी को भी बुलाया था, लेकिन वे नहीं आए। दिल्ली के बारे में भी कहा गया था, हम लोग गए थे। इस लिए इस कार्यक्रम की ईमानदारी पर विलास राम जी आप संदेह मत कीजिए।

दूसरी बात आपने कही कि वहां-कहां लोगों को छुड़ाया गया है। आपकी पार्टियों के लोग हर जगह हैं, वहां की राज्य सरकारें किस तरह से काम कर रही हैं, इसके डिटेल्स आप मंगवा सकते हैं। एक-एक व्यक्ति की जानकारी रखना तो मेरे लिए असंभव है। वैसे हम राज्य सरकारों की समय-समय पर निर्देश देते रहे हैं। 1975 से अब तक कितना खर्च हुआ है, सारे फिगर्स आपको दिए हैं। विजिलेंस कमेटी की बात आपने कही तो 10 राज्यों ने स्थापित की हैं कुछ स्थानों पर और जहां पर अभी करना बाकी है, वहां के लिए उन्हें लिख दिया गया है। जिन राज्यों ने अभी यह कार्य शुरू नहीं किया है, उनको भी कहा है कि इस और

[श्री भागवत झा आजाद]

रुचि दिखाएं। इस प्रकार हम इस बात के लिए पूरी तरह से प्रयत्नशील हैं। इसके लिए पर्याप्त धनराशि भी उपलब्ध कराई गई है। छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए 25 करोड़ रुपए की राशि रखी गई है।

आपने देवगढ़, मुंगेर आदि की बात की कि कंट्रैक्टर बेइमानी करते हैं। हो सकता है कि इस कार्यक्रम में कहीं-कहीं गड़बड़ी हो, इतना बड़ा कार्यक्रम है। तो ऐसे व्यक्तिगत उदाहरण सामने आने पर हम राज्य सरकारों को लिखते हैं।

हम इस कार्यक्रम को पूरी गंभीरता से ले रहे हैं और राज्य सरकारों पर दबाव डालते हैं। लेकिन आप भी अपने स्तर पर सहयोग दीजिए। हमने विभिन्न ट्रेड यूनियन्स से भी कहा है, विभिन्न संस्थाओं से भी कहा है। जब तक सबका सहयोग नहीं होगा तब तक सफलता संभव नहीं है। सरकार का कथनी और करनी में तो एक रूपता है, लेकिन विरोधी भी अपनी कथनी और करनी में एकरूपता ले आएँ तो फिर काम आसान हो सकता है।

फूड फार वर्क प्रोग्राम अभी समाप्त नहीं हुआ है और रूरल एंप्लायमेंट प्रोग्राम के अन्तर्गत राज्य सरकारों से कहा गया है कि उनको इन कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत पुनर्वासित किया जाए।

जहां तक बंधुआ मजदूरों की जाति का प्रश्न है तो मैं समझता हूँ कि ये शेड्यूल-कास्ट और शेड्यूल ट्राइब्स से भी नीचे की जाति के हैं। हम उस वक्त जाति नहीं पूछते हैं। हम तो इतना जानते हैं कि वे बहुत गरीब लोग हैं और उनके साथ अन्याय होता है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All bonded labour are sudras.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: I do not say sudras. I say, all bonded labour are much worse than sudras. Bonded labour are a class by themselves and they have to be rehabilitated. Therefore, don't see the caste. They are very much depressed.

श्री जंजुल बशर (गाजीपुर) : बड़े दुख और शर्म की बात है कि बीसवीं शताब्दी में आज के इस युग में भी पहले जमाने की तरह से गुलामों की खरीद और उनकी फरौस्त की प्रथा हमारे देश में चल रही है। किसी भी विचारधारा से कोई सम्बन्ध रखता हो, उसका इस पर चिन्तित होना स्वाभाविक है। पिछली कांग्रेस सरकार के जमाने में और विशेष कर एमरजेंसी में इस प्रथा को समाप्त करने के लिए बड़े कारगर कदम उठाए गए थे। उस समय राज्य सरकारों को विश्वास में ले कर कशिश की गई थी कि यह प्रथा देश को से समाप्त हो। उस समय कुछ काम भी हुआ था। बंधुआ मजदूर रखने वाले भयभीत हो गए थे। बहुत से लोगों के खिलाफ कार्रवाई भी हुई, उनको जेल भी भेजा गया और बहुत से बंधुआ मजदूरों को आजाद भी कराया गया और उनके पुनर्वास की व्यवस्था भी की गई। लेकिन दुख की बात है कि एमरजेंसी के बाद जो सरकार आई उसने एमरजेंसी के दौरान किए गए अच्छे कामों को मूलने के साथ-साथ इस बंधुआ मजदूरों के मामले को भी भुला दिया और समझ लिया कि एमरजेंसी में जो भी काम किए गए चाहे वे अच्छे भी थे, खराब थे और इस समस्या की तरफ कोई तवज्जह नहीं दी। जिस तेजी के साथ काम शुरू हुआ था अगर इसको जारी रखा जाता तो मैं समझता हूँ कि आज इस सदन में बंधुआ मजदूरों की समस्या को ले कर आना नहीं पड़ता। नतीजा यह हुआ कि बंधुआ मजदूरी की प्रथा, चलती गई और तेजी के साथ चलती गई।

दो वर्ष पहले जब हमारी सरकार केन्द्र में और राज्यों में सत्ता में आई, दुख की बात है कि उन्होंने भी उस तेजी के साथ इस प्रथा को खत्म करने के लिए कार्रवाई नहीं की जिस तेजी के साथ एमरजेंसी में की गई थी। आज हमारे श्रम मंत्री जी बड़े जोरदार तरीके से कह रहे हैं, और इंसानियत के नाते और एक जिम्मेदार आदमी के नाते उनको सच बता कहनी भी चाहिए, कि इस बात से इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता है कि इस देश में बंधुआ मजदूरों की प्रथा चालू है। दूसरी तरफ हरियाणा, आंध्र प्रदेश आदि प्रदेशों के मुख्य मंत्री बराबर असम्बलियों में और बाहर भी यह कह रहे हैं कि हमारे यहां बंधुआ मजदूरों की प्रथा नहीं है। यह श्रम मंत्री और राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों के बीच अन्तर्विरोध है। अगर हरियाणा के मुख्य मंत्री ने आपके पास अपनी यह रिपोर्ट भेजी है कि उनके यहां बंधुआ मजदूर हैं तो यह बड़े शर्म की बात है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस में लाज की बात नहीं होनी चाहिए और यह समस्या है तो इसके समाधान की कोशिश होनी चाहिए। समस्या को छिपाने से इस समस्या का समाधान नहीं हो सकता है। इस मामले में राज्य सरकारों को भी केन्द्र के साथ सहयोग करना चाहिए। ऐसा वे नहीं कर रही है। मैंने कई आर्टिकल पढ़े हैं, समाचारपत्रों में भी मुझे यह पढ़ने को मिला है कि बहुत सी राज्य सरकारें इस बात में आनाकानी कर रही हैं कि बंधुआ मजदूरों के पुनर्वास के खर्च को वे बरदाश्त करें। आधा खर्च केन्द्रीय सरकार वहन करती है और आधा राज्य सरकारों को बंधुआ मजदूरों के पुनर्वास के लिए खर्च करना होता है। लेकिन अधिकतर राज्य सरकारें इस खर्च को भी बरदाश्त करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं, आनाकानी कर रही हैं। और यही वजह है कि राज्य सरकार की आनाकानी के कारण ही स्थानीय अधिकारी बंधुआ

मजदूरों को छोड़ने के लिए, उनको आइडेंटिफाई करने के लिए कोई काम नहीं कर रहे हैं। बल्कि दूसरी तरफ वह उन्हीं का साथ देते हैं जो बंधुआ मजदूर रखते हैं और ऐसे ठेकेदार उनसे काम लेते हैं, उन्हीं का अधिकारी लोग साथ देते हैं और अक्सर बंधुआ मजदूरों को छोड़ने के लिए जो कार्यवाही की जाती है, या स्वयं वह छोड़ कर भागना चाहते हैं उन्हीं के खिलाफ पुलिस के लोग कार्यवाही करते हैं। यह हकीकत है, इससे इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं बधाई देता हूँ सामाजिक कार्यकर्ताओं को जिन्होंने इस मामले में कुछ काम किया है, और जो कुछ भी काम हो रहा है मैं समझता हूँ यह सामाजिक कार्यकर्ताओं की वजह से, चाहे वह कार्यकर्ता किसी भी पार्टी के हों, यह मामलों हमारे सामने आ रहा है। वह अधिकारियों का ध्यान उस तरफ ले जा रहे हैं, सरकार और अदालतों का ध्यान इस तरफ खींच रहे हैं, तब जा कर यह समस्या सामने आई है। नहीं तो बहुत दिनों पहले राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्री इन्कार करते थे कि बंधुआ मजदूर उनके यहां हैं। यह एक बड़ी विकट समस्या है, और मुझे प्रसन्नता है कि जो अभी श्रम मंत्री जी ने बताया कि नेशनल डेवलपमेंट काउन्सिल की जो मीटिंग होने वाली है उसमें सब प्रदेशों के मुख्य मंत्री होंगे उसमें बंधुआ मजदूरों की समस्या एजेण्डे का एक प्रमुख आइटम है। सब लोग चाहते हैं कि इस कुप्रथा को हमेशा के लिए देश से समाप्त कर दिया जाय चाहे इसके लिए कुछ भी करना पड़े।

फिगर्स में मतभेद हो सकता है, इसके चक्कर में मैं नहीं जाता, चाहे 20 लाख हों या 50 लाख हों, इसमें शरमाने की बात नहीं है, इसको समाप्त किया जाना चाहिए। मेरा सुझाव है कि केन्द्रीय सतह पर एक एजेन्सी कायम की जानी चाहिए

[श्री जैनुल बशर]

म

जिसका केवल यह काम हो कि वह बंधुआ मजदूरों को आइडेंटिफाई करे और उनको छोड़ा कर उनके पुनर्वास की व्यवस्था करे और उसका खर्च केन्द्र सरकार या राज्य सरकार, या दोनों मिल कर वहन करें। लेकिन एक केन्द्रीय एजेन्सी होनी चाहिए जो आइडेंटिफिकेशन और रीहैबिलिटेशन का काम करे। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह कोई ऐसी एजेन्सी कायम करने पर विचार कर रहे हैं? क्योंकि हमारे देश की बिडम्बना है कि हमारे विरोधी दल के नेता हों या दूसरे मजदूर हों या हमारे मजदूर नेता हों, हम लोग आर्गोनाइज्ड लेबर के लिए लड़ते हैं जो 1,000 रु0 या 1,500 रु0 तनख्वाह पाते हैं उन्हीं की तनख्वाह बढ़ाने के लिए हम सड़कों पर मार्च करते हैं, धरना देते हैं और सदन से भी वाक आउट करते हैं। लेकिन अनआर्गोनाइज्ड लेबर की एक बहुत बड़ी फौज चाहे शहरों के स्लम्स में रहती हो या गांवों में रहती हो, उसकी तरफ हमारा ध्यान कभी नहीं गया है। उनकी तकदीर को संवारने के लिए हम में से कोई काम नहीं कर रहा है। अभी उनको आर्गोनाइज्ड करने का चन्द ही लोग काम कर रहे हैं, अधिकतर लोग उनकी उपेक्षा कर रहे हैं। और यही कारण है कि आज बंधुआ मजदूर उसी अनआर्गोनाइज्ड लेबर में से आते हैं वह चाहे रूरल एरिया में हों या अर्बन एरिया में हों। पत्थर की खदानों, भट्टों पर यह लोग मिलेंगे। स्वयं जो हमारे बड़े बड़े प्रोजेक्ट्स चल रहे हैं जहां आवादी नहीं है वहां बिजली, स्टील के कारखानों में या कोयले की खदानों में बंधुआ मजदूरों के जरिए काम लिया जा रहा है, और यह प्रथा और जोरों से बढ़ रही है कांटेक्ट लेबर के माध्यम से। एक आदमी को मजदूरों का ठेका दे दिया जाता है कि वह 1,000 या 500 मजदूर ला कर दे। और यह कांटेक्टर माफिया

गैंग के होते हैं, गुण्डे होते हैं जो लेबर सप्लाय करते हैं और जबरदस्ती बंधुआ मजदूरों को अपने पास लाते हैं। जैसे कि उनको जेल में रखा जाता है, उसी तरह से उनकी निगरानी करते हैं, कहीं जाने-आने नहीं देते। इस ठेकेदारी प्रथा से काफ़ी संख्या में बन्धुआ मजदूर इकट्ठे करने की होड़ लगी हुई है।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह लेबर की कांटेक्ट प्रथा को भी समाप्त करने के बारे में सोच रहे हैं? अगर इस कांटेक्ट लेबर को समाप्त कर दिया जाये और सरकारी एजेन्सियां जो कि आजकल बड़े प्रोजेक्ट चला रही हैं जैसे कि सरकारी कोयले की खदानें हैं, मिनरल्स की खदानें हैं, वहां पर डायरेक्ट लेबर, सीधे मजदूर भर्ती किए जायें तो एक बड़ी संख्या में बन्धुआ मजदूरों को छुट्टी मिल सकती है और इस प्रथा को खत्म किया जा सकता है।

एक बात मैं यह और कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह बन्धुआ मजदूर मर्द भी हैं और औरतें भी हैं। हमारे देश में पर्दे के पीछे खाम कर औरतों का बन्धुआ मजदूरी का बहुत बड़ा काम हो रहा है। बम्बई, दिल्ली और कलकत्ता के बाजारों में लोगों की वासना को तृप्त करने के लिए औरतें खरीदी जाती हैं, उनकी बिक्री होती है। इस तरफ किसी का ध्यान नहीं गया है, किसी ने इस तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिलाया है, लेकिन बहुत बड़ी संख्या में हमारे देश में औरतों की खरीद और बिक्री का काम चल रहा है। यह बन्धुआ मजदूरी से भी बुरा धन्धा है। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इसकी तरफ भी उनका ध्यान गया है? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन बन्धुआ औरतों को भी जो सैक्स के बाजारों में बेचा और खरीदा जाता है, क्या उनके उद्धार के लिए भी आपने कुछ सोचा है और आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं?

जैसा मैंने पहले कहा कि राज्य सरकारें आनाकानी कर रही हैं, उनके आइडिएण्टी-फिकेशन में भी और पुनर्वास में भी कोई दिलचस्पी नहीं ले रही हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले दो वर्षों में वर्षवार कितना पैसा बन्धुआ मजदूरों के रिहैब्लि-टेशन के लिए रखा गया और राज्य-वार कितना कितना पैसा उनके सेंटिलमेंट के लिए खर्च किया गया ?

एक बात यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि बन्धुआ मजदूरों के पुनर्वास न होने के कारण बहुत से बन्धुआ मजदूर, जो कि छोड़ाये जाते हैं, आजाद करवाये जाते हैं, वह मजबूरन पुनः वापिस चले जाते हैं। क्या ऐसे आंकड़े मंत्रीजी के पास हैं कि जो मजदूर छोड़ाये गये, उनमें से कितने फिर वापिस चले गये ? क्या इस तरह का सर्वे उन्होंने कोई कराया है ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nowadays this Calling Attention discussion has become a general discussion. I am sorry.

श्री जैनुल बशर : सेंट्रल स्टैंडिंग कमेटी आफ रूलर आर्गनाइड लेबर की एक सब-कमेटी ने इस मामले की जांच की थी बन्धुआ मजदूरों की, क्या उसकी जांच की कोई रिपोर्ट मंत्री जी को मिली है ? यदि हां, तो उसमें उन्होंने क्या पाया और उनके क्या सुझाव हैं ?

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : (गोरखपुर): बहुत अच्छा बोलते हैं, इधर रहते तो और अच्छा बोलते ।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : हरिकेश जी, यह इस बात का द्योतक है कि आपसे अधिक समझने वाले लोग इस तरफ हैं और जब तक आप थे, अच्छा समझते थे ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: His name has not come out in the ballot. Therefore, he wants to utilise this time. Therefore, do not mention his name.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वह कहते हैं कि इतने अच्छे मेम्बर इस तरफ हैं। उनसे अच्छे अधिक मेम्बर इस तरफ हैं, इसीलिए सरकार यहां पर है ।

श्री जैनुल बशर ने यह बात सही कही कि जब इस कार्यक्रम का प्रारम्भ हुआ जब प्रधान मंत्री ने 1975 में इस पर विचार किया, सोचा और एक विस्तृत कार्यक्रम देश को दिया तो उस वक्त इस कार्य में तेजी आई और प्रगति हुई। उसके बाद बीच में जब अन्धकार का युग आ गया, देश में एक नई सरकार आ गई, तो जैसा श्री जैनुल बशर ने कहा, काम में बहुत घीमा-पन आ गया। बात सही भी है ।

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL, (Jaipur): This law was passed in Rajasthan and many other states before 1975. How do you say that it was conceived in 1975.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : मैं माननीय सदस्य को यह बता दूँ कि ऐसे कानून राजस्थान में ही नहीं, अन्य राज्यों में भी अन्य रूप में थे, लेकिन अखिल-भारतीय पैमाने पर बन्धुआ मजदूरों के सम्बन्ध में एक विस्तृत कार्यक्रम सर्वप्रथम 1975 में श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने ही देश के सामने रखा था ।

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Now it is a question of bonded labour.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You can accept that.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री जैनुल बशर ने ठीक कहा है कि इस काम में तेजी आई थी, मगर बीच

[श्री भागवत झा आजाद]

में उसमें कमी आ गई। अभी उधर से कोई मित्र उठ कर इसका विरोध करेंगे और कहेंगे कि यह सही नहीं है, लेकिन वह बात सही है। (व्यवधान) मैंने आपका नाम नहीं लिया। आपको कैसे मालूम हो गया ?

जब से पुनः यह सरकार आई है और प्रधान मंत्री ने अपना संशोधित विस्तृत कार्यक्रम देश को दिया है, तब से फिर इस काम में तेजी आई है। प्रधान मंत्री ने स्वयं इस बारे में मुख्य मंत्रियों को लिखा है। जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, हम इस प्रश्न को इतना अधिक महत्व देते हैं कि परसों नेशनल डेवेलपमेंट कौंसिल की बैठक में इस पर विचार किया जाएगा और यह बहस का एक प्रमुख मुद्दा होगा।

जो मैंने कहा है और जो श्री जैनुल बशर ने कहा है, उसमें अन्तर्विरोध नहीं है। कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने बंधुआ मजदूरों के अस्तित्व को स्वीकार किया है और कुछ ने कहा है कि हमारे यहां बंधुआ मजदूर नहीं हैं। मैंने यही कहा है कि मुख्य मंत्रियों और मेरे कहने में कोई अन्तर्विरोध नहीं है जिन राज्यों ने कहा है कि उनके यहां बंधुआ मजदूर नहीं हैं—हो सकता है, यह सम्भव है—, हमने उन्हें भी पत्र लिखा है कि वे इस बारे में सर्वेक्षण कराएं, इस बात की निगरानी करें कि कहीं ऐसे मजदूर पता लगाने से छूट न गए हों।

माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि राज्य सरकारों द्वारा बंधुआ मजदूरों के पुनर्वास में कमी मालूम पड़ती है। ऐसी बात नहीं है। 1,33,550 मजदूरों में से अभी तक जिनका पुनर्वास हो गया है उनमें से 42,155 का तो केन्द्रीय योजना के अन्तर्गत पुनर्वास किया गया है और 76,907 को राज्य सरकारों ने अपना धन सहायता कर के बसाया है।

माननीय सदस्य ने सर्वेक्षण कराने की बात कही है। इस बारे में विशाल पैमाने पर सर्वेक्षण करना होगा। बंधुआ मजदूर कहां-कहां हैं, कितने हैं, यह नहीं कह सकते। लेकिन सब लोग अपना-अपना अंदाज लगाते हैं। हमने नेशनल सैम्पल सर्वे के जरिये सर्वेक्षण कराया है, जो इस सम्बन्ध में देश में सब से अधिक स्याई संस्था है, और हमें अभी तक 3,40,000 की सूचना मिली है।

लेकिन प्रश्न आंकड़ों का नहीं है। हो सकता है कि बंधुआ मजदूर इससे अधिक हों, हो सकता है कि कम हों। प्रश्न इस बात का है कि वर्तमान सरकार इस बात पर जोर देती है कि बंधुआ मजदूरों को मुक्त कराया जाए और उन्हें बसाया जाए। यह बात अधिक महत्वपूर्ण है। हमने दिसम्बर, 1981 में सेंट्रल स्टैंडिंग कमिटी आन बांडिड माइग्रेण्ट एण्ड कैजुअल लेबर बनाई। उसकी पहली बैठक हुई है। उसने जो सुझाव दिए हैं, उन पर कार्यवाही हो रही है।

मैं माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहता हूँ कि यह सम्भव नहीं है कि हम केन्द्रीय स्तर पर एक ऐसी एजेन्सी बनायें, जो स्वयं यह काम करे। इस कार्य को राज्य सरकारों के द्वारा ही कराना पड़ेगा। हम उन्हें समय-समय पर निर्देश और सलाह देंगे और उनके द्वारा यह कार्य करवायेंगे।

माननीय सदस्य ने कुछ और प्रश्न भी किए हैं, जिनका इस विषय से सम्बन्ध नहीं है। उन्होंने कप्ट्रेक्ट लेबर की बात कही है और हमारी बहनों की खरीद और बिक्री का प्रश्न भी उठाया है। मैंने बताया है कि छडी योजना में इसके लिए 25 करोड़ रुपये रखे गये हैं और हम चाहते हैं कि इस बारे में जितनी तेजी से कार्यवाही हो सके वह की जाए।

राज्य सरकारों को जो सहायता की आवश्यकता होगी, वह हम उन्हें देने के लिए तैयार हैं। वे अपने स्तर पर भी अपनी स्कीम्ज़ के अन्तर्गत इस काम को कराएं। माननीय सदस्य ने ठीक कहा है कि अगर इस काम में सामाजिक कार्यकर्ताओं और विरोधी बंधुओं का भी सहयोग रहे, तो हम इस बड़े प्रश्न को बहुत तेजी के साथ हल कर सकेंगे। हम इस काम को बहुत सिनसेरिटी और तेजी के साथ करना चाहते हैं।

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur):
What about bonded women?

13.00 hrs.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to raise certain questions and issues and I am sure if the tears of the Members of the House are not yet dried up, looking to the horrible stories and issues which I am going to raise, I am sure these tears would be frozen. Sir, I am one with the Minister in admitting, on this question, we have to raise above the political parties and that is precisely the reason why Members of both the sides of the House have given notices of call attention.

I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether it is not a fact that on'y 20 kms. away from the national capital of the country, there are about 50,000 workers who have been employed in different stone quarries and lot of malpractices involving even the bondage of bonded labours have already been discovered by various agencies. Is it not a fact that it is not merely a marginal case of one particular law being violated? From the Minister, I would like to know categorically, whether it is not a fact that wherever there are bonded labours in the country, there have been violations of Articles 14, 15, 19, 21, 23 and 24 read along with Articles 38, 39, 39A, 41, 42;

43 and 47 of the Constitution? Are those Articles of the Constitution are being violated.

Secondly, is it not a fact that the Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation and Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979, is flagrantly violated in a number of cases. The Minimum Wages Act, again has been violated. Equal Remuneration Act, 1977—whether that is violated or not? The Employment of Children Act, 1938 read with Amendment of 1979 which prohibits employment of children in any hazardous work—whether that has also been violated or not? Whether the Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970 to which my colleague has referred earlier, has also been violated or not? I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact or not that wherever there are bonded labours working in the stone quarries, as in the Suraj Kund Complex in Haryana, and that whenever a blast occurs in some of the areas, no compensation has been paid and no medical treatment has been given? Even the ordinary first aid, which is supposed to be available to any one who has been hit by accident, even that is not available.

This issue came to light because of a very important judgment. I was one of the Members who have given an adjournment motion on this subject. The hon. Speaker was kind enough to observe that the subject was extremely important and therefore, directed, that instead of adjournment motion, I can give some other notice. I said, "I have given six notices under all possible Rules and you can make any free choice out of the six". Possibly, it has come in the form of call attention and the entire case arose out of a very important interim order of the Supreme Court on the 5th of March, 1982. The Supreme Court gave an interim order and that order was to release the bonded labours from the Suraj Kund Complex in Haryana—that is the stone quarries, where the workers

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

were working. In addition to that, it directed the Advocates Commission to go on the spot at a number of places and to report as to what exactly the situation is. Sir, there has been a violent attack after the decision. My adjournment motion arose out of the fact that the Supreme Court in its interim judgment of 5th March, 1982, released the workers from the bondage—bonded labours were released—and after that the employers and their hooligans with the help of the police tried to attack the released bonded labours. In fact, that is the contempt of the House and contempt of the Supreme Court. That is the reason why I have brought the adjournment motion. Though the adjournment motion had not been admitted, from the discussion in the House, I find that the spirit of the adjournment motion has already been admitted. This is what has happened. Even the Supreme Court mandate has not been observed.

I would like to quote before you a very grim story of what happened in Karnal. I have myself gone to the spot along with the bonded labours, Mukti Morcha Workers. I have found on the spot what has happened and, on the basis of that, I would like him to confirm the story from his officials. I do not expect him to give the reply on the spot. Probably, if he is aware of all these developments, he may reply. Otherwise, let him try to confirm the story. It is a very grim story. I am sure that it will touch the heart of every member in this House.

What was the tragic story? This is what happened at the Karnal Brick Kiln. There are a number of brick kilns where the maximum number of bonded labour are there. Here are some of the developments that occurred. Mr. Sube Singh himself was a bonded labour working at the Karnal Brick Kiln. He had a 14-year old daughter. Her name was Gulabo; she was suffering from T.B. She was one

amongst the 32 bonded labour working there. When a lot of trouble was going on, the original employer sold all the 32 bonded labour including this 14 years old girl whose name was Gulabo for Rs. 16,000—as if it is a raw material that can be sold; human lives are treated like raw material and they were to be thrown into the dust-bin. Therefore, they were sold for Rs. 16,000 and they were again made bonded labour. Who was the new employer? They were sold to another brick kiln owner at Ladva whose name was Lalagatram.

The Supreme Court instructed the Deputy Commissioner of Kurukshetra on 19th February, 1982—the hon. Minister can confirm this—to go along with the District Judge and a police force—their instructions were clear—to the spot, make necessary investigations and report back to the Supreme Court as to what exactly were the complaints regarding the bonded labour.

It is a very interesting story as to what happened afterwards. The Deputy Commissioner of Kurukshetra, Mr. Pradip Kumar, went without a District Judge, flouting the directive of the Supreme Court. He only took a police force with him, he took a blank paper. He asked the police to beat up the bonded labour and he told them to put their thumb impressions on the blank paper. They said, "We do not know what is written". He said, "Don't worry". They were beaten with lathis. They put their thumb impressions on the blank paper. There was no District Judge as directed by the Supreme Court. There was only the police force along with the Deputy Commissioner of Kurukshetra. The blank paper with thumb impressions was taken and something was written on that afterwards.

What was written on the blank paper? It was written by the henchmen of the Deputy Commissioner of Kurukshetra in the name of bonded labour that "We are quite happy in

the stone quarry where we are working; there is no harassment; there is no violation of laws; we are getting our remuneration according to the prescribed laws; there is no molestation of women; no atrocities are taking place. We are quite happy”.

The report was submitted to the Supreme Court. A very interesting story to note further. When this fictitious report was submitted to the Supreme Court—still there is a very independent judiciary in the country; the judges are human beings and their conscience is not yet mortgaged—the Judges said, “We refuse to believe in this document which has been produced before the Supreme Court”. Therefore, they directed two Advocate Commissioners to go to the spot in Karnal and find out whether the document with thumb impressions of the bonded labour was genuine and properly authorised. They along with the police force went to the spot. They allowed the police force to remain aside and they wanted separately to meet the bonded labour. They went in search of the bonded labour. They were not found at the place of employment. Then, they went round-about a number of kilometres and they found the bonded labour in a jungle. When the employer came to know that a team of two Advocates sent by the Supreme Court was coming to verify whether the document was correct, they were kidnapped. Ultimately these two members were able to detect the kidnapped men in jungle. They were lying there. There was no police force with them.

Those two advocates told them “You give us the facts. Tell us the truth. You will not be victimised for telling the truth,” and those kidnapped victims, the workers, the bonded labourers, told them “On blank paper, our thumb impressions were taken. We never believe that we are happy. We never told that we are happy. We are constantly harassed. They said “Our women are being molested. Our honour is at stake. A number of

laws are violated and everything is happening,” and when they gave the story, then, they returned back to Delhi.

In the meantime, the bonded labourers, the 31 bonded labourers, along with the girl of 14 years, when they were brought to Delhi, that girl did not receive any medical treatment. She was in the worst possible state of health and ultimately when she came to Delhi, that girl died here.

I am raising this question in the name of the dying girl who died as a bonded labourer of this country. She will be a lasting shame to our country's honour. That such and such bonded labourer could not survive, even a TB patient could not survive. She happened to be a bonded labourer. She did not belong to the aristocratic class and, therefore, no hospitalisation was possible. She was harassed. She was molested and ultimately she died. This is nothing but cold-blooded murder. It is not a murder in the technical sense or in the legal sense. But, by the manner in which she was treated, this is nothing but cold-blooded murder and she died. 31 members were brought here.

The two advocates submitted a report to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court went through the report. The final judgment is yet to come. But the Supreme Court was so much moved by this report given by the two advocates that on 5th March, 1982, they gave an interim ruling, interim order, that all those working at the stone quarry were bonded labourers and that they must be immediately freed from their bondage and then the story continues. Even when they were released from bondage, they were attacked and they demanded “Give us police protection.” Some of them are coming from Madhya Pradesh. There is no mention of Maharashtra.

Some of them are coming from the Akola district of Maharashtra. Some

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

of them are coming from Andhra Pradesh. Some of them are coming from Orissa and some from Bihar. All these members were there. They want protection.

I have publicly issued a statement demanding that the Government should be prepared to give them protection to enable them to go back to their respective places. They are migrant workers. They want police protection to go back to their respective places. They want proper treatment. They want their rehabilitation in their respective States. They want transportation arrangements. They say "We are not able to go back." I have personally met them. They said "We are not in financial position to go back to our States and, therefore, give us financial assistance. Give us transportation arrangement."

My concrete question is whether the Minister will be prepared to accept the suggestion that whenever these migrant workers are sent back to their respective States, they will be given protection by the Government or at least give advice to the State Governments wherever the employment guarantee schemes are in operation? It will be a constructive avenue through which the bonded labourers can be rehabilitated and I want to know whether that would be possible.

Having stated all these cases, I would like to ask some questions:

(i) Whether, for all these workers who want to return back to their respective States, Police protection and transportation arrangements would be made available and rehabilitation facility would be given.

(ii) Whether the Government would be prepared to produce a white paper on the position of the bonded labour in the country. What exactly is the estimate?

PROF. N. G. RANGA: What for is the white paper?

PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE: Naturally, white paper cannot be brought from the grocer's shop and produced in the House. Only after preparation and survey, it will be prepared. I think that the Government is responsible enough to prepare the white paper after surveying. I am sure that they will not prepare the white paper first and then prepare the survey and then write out the conclusion. I am sure they will not do it.

The Gandhi Peace Foundation and the National Labour Institute have already prepared certain reports. You may say that that has been done in collaboration with someone else. As far as the humanitarian task is concerned, I am not worried in whose collaboration they have prepared the report, but they should not be harassed only because they have brought the truth to light. The Haryana Chief Minister has totally denied that. The Chief Minister of Haryana has denied that there are any bonded labour in Haryana. I think this is the greatest distortion of truth. Therefore, I think he will find out from the Haryana Chief Minister that in spite of such documentary evidence and after the 5th March interim order by the Supreme Court, how dare he challenge the fact that there are bonded labour.

Sir, he made some reference to the report. I have with me a report. Probably he has also got a copy of the report—

रीवा जिले के तीन गांवों का

अर्थिक-सामाजिक सर्वेक्षण

The report is called:

'लगड़े गांव की कहानी'

This is not only 'लगड़े गांव की कहानी'

but this is the tragic story of every bonded labour in the country and if you go through this report, you will find that some of the agri-

cultural labour and other kinds of labour also in these three villages in the Rewa District of Madhya Pradesh were given Kesri dhal and due to some peculiar property of this dhal, their legs are totally paralysed. That has been mentioned here. If their legs are paralysed, then they become crippled. I do not know whether this is to be taken as a contribution to the International Year of the Disabled. This report is called

‘लंगड़े गांव की कहानी’

because these people who swallow Kesri dhal become crippled and their legs are paralysed. All that has been mentioned over here and he challenges the truth and the authenticity of this document. But let us not indulge in partisan politics as far as this report is concerned.

You will be surprised to know who are the persons who released this report. This report has been released in the Constitution Club in Delhi on 6th March, 1982 by no less a person than Mr. Arjun Singh, the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh. This is not a document of the Opposition. This is not a document of the Janata Party. This is not a document of your much-hated Opposition. This is a document which has been released by the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh on 6th March, 1982 in the Constitution Club in the very national capital of this country. Please do give proper weight to the report and if there are any findings which again is a matter of shame for the country, a matter of shame for any government, a matter of shame for any citizen, in that case, let us try to rectify those things.

As far as the bonded labour are concerned, the most tragic aspect of the bonded labour is—my friends have referred to that—that the investigations indicate that 97 per cent of the bonded labour are Harijans and Adivasis. You are having an academic discussion saying that the bonded labour are even below the level of

Harijans and Adivasis. I want to ask you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. You also come from a powerful movement. I want to ask you the question. Is there any caste or community in the country lower than the Harijans and Adivasis in the country? That is the level to which they have sunk. I do not think there is any level below the level of the Scheduled Castes and Adivasis in the country. 97 per cent of the bonded labour happen to be Adivasis and Scheduled Castes. Remember, the estimates are varying. The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commission has given an estimate of bonded labour. I would like to know from the hon. Minister. You have given the Government's estimate. Will you give me the estimate of the bonded labour in the country made by the Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commission? I will be happy to know that.

In the end I will say that if all these problems are to be solved, if all the agonies of the bonded labour are to be solved, it is the Government work and the voluntary agencies' work that has to be co-ordinated. Please don't be drunk with power. You can say that we are in the Opposition side. But there are a number of voluntary organisations in the country. They have the Gandhian spirit embedded in them. Still this country has not discarded one Gandhi in favour of another...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Every Member of Parliament can also extend his co-operation to the Government because this is a national issue. You only know how many bonded labour are there in your constituency and you know better than the Government. Therefore, you also extend your co-operation.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: As far as I am concerned, I have listed the entire questions from the Opposition side. I have also said that if you so desire, please do not think that

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

by criticising us you can solve the problem. By praising the emergency did you think that you had solved the problems of the country? Hundred times you praised the emergency. But, for God's sake, please solve this problem of bonded labour. This is my earnest appeal to them and I hope and trust that the hon. Minister will answer some of the queries that I have raised in the course of the calling attention discussion, Sir, I have done.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT (Bharatpur): I can explain to him the Karnal case.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Your name is not here. The Minister is now going to reply.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: I can bring out the facts in this case.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You cannot. Mr. Pilot, please sit down. The Minister.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, so far I have replied to the questions on behalf of the Government to the questions by an hon. Member on this side of the House purely on non-partisan way. I say that the bonded labour in this country belongs to the lowest strata of the society. But Prof. Dandavate has given a political overtone to this question. On this question, therefore, I am not prepared to agree to the statement of what he said. He raised partisan issues. As I said, we are doing our best to see that the bonded labours are freed as we have done earlier. Why take a major portion of the timing of this just by relating one case only about which I cannot of course say just now. This gentleman says that the case is now in the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court will take care of it. The Supreme Court has sent for the advocate. And it has heard the

case. It has released seventy brick kiln workers from Haryana. I do not deny it. In this process, the Supreme Court has asked the Haryana Government to appear on the 19th April. That also I know.

As regards this particular case, it is for the Supreme Court to decide—not for me. Shri Rajesh Pilot will tell you the other side of the story.

Sir, I have never said that the Haryana Government has said that there is no bonded labour. Even if it had said that there was no bonded labour, I had asked again to personally find that out. There may be a few of them who are left out.

About the case of Gandhi Foundation, he goes on saying about this several times, I have said whether it is a question of bonded labour or agricultural labour, we require the support of the voluntary associations in a much larger way than the Government Agencies. By this kind of doing by Prof. Dandavate, he has only added political overtone to the whole question of the bonded labour. He said that nothing had been done by the Government in this country about this. What he said about Gulabi might be correct. But, there are 1,33,550 cases of bonded labour in the country. It has also appeared in the paper of yesterday. The Opposition was also in power in many of the States before 1975. Why did they not do that? It was we who started this. And we are doing it. We are not making a political case out of this.

Prof. Dandavate referred to the Migrants Labour Act, Minimum Wages Act, Children's Act. I think I am not expected to reply as I do in the labour debate. In this House, he did not refer to the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act. He did not refer to it at all. He referred to the other acts. This is also an important act. You can always say

that you are bound to do that. If there are violations of these acts, there are remedial measures for the same.

On this occasion, Shri Paswan was also trying to make the bonded labour issue as an partisan issue. But by linking all this to the entire labour policy, Prof. Dandavate is guilty to the charge that he has not taken the bonded labour on a non-partisan issue but on a partisan issue. Therefore, I again say that you are guilty to the charge. Sir, we are doing our level best. There are many other issues which should be taken above the partisan issues. That was what I was saying. If there are violations of the Acts, it is not proper to bring in the whole labour policy here. (Interruptions)

SHRI CHITTA BASU: rose.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Kindly take your seat. Don't be impatient. It is for the Government to reply.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Therefore, Mr. Deputy Speaker, what I say to Prof. Dandavate is that if the cases of Gulabo, Sumer Singh and other bonded labour are true then, of course, it is a question of shame I would not defend. Why should I? (Interruptions)

I don't defend it but the point is the actual facts about these matters should be known. The hon. Member has given a long detailed account of the Supreme court looking into them and the Haryana Government is going to reply on the 9th April. But, Sir, it was a big condemnation of our labour policy. I would like to say that Prof. Dandavate is not helping the bonded labour by all this, that is, by mixing all the labour Acts. Kindly stick to this particular case and to that my reply is that bonded labour Act has been there. Prime Minister has given top priority to this. This is being discussed in the National Development Council day after tomorrow. We have written

to the State Chief Ministers and the Labour Ministers. Prime Minister has also written in this respect. We are asking the State Governments. Ten States have said 'yes'. Those who have said 'no' we have again written to them to find out as ours being a big country this thing might be there in some corner.

Sir, it is a big question to be tackled in a big way. We should sometimes rise above the party level. I can assure the House that we are doing our best. We have given Centrally sponsored schemes. We have asked the State Government to release land and house sites and other loans. 76,000 have been rehabilitated by the State Governments and 44,000 and odd have been rehabilitated by us. Therefore, our sincerity should not be challenged. Wherever they are it is bad for us and for the country. (Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, with your permission I wish to state here again that bonded labour itself is defined as one who is subjected to certain conditions in which a number of labour laws which govern the conditions of work are violated. That is in order to spell out how they have become bonded I have referred to them and even the Act which has been quoted says that there are various laws which are violated regarding work and that itself institutes bonded labour.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Sir, the bonded labour has been defined in this Act of the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 Section 2 from (e) to (j) and they do not refer to the acts which the hon. Member has referred to.

श्री हरीश रावत : (अल्मोड़ा) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, जिस तरीके से प्रतिपक्ष के हमारे कुछ मित्रों ने, एक राजनीतिक संस्था विशेष के डाकुमेंट का हवाला देकर इस समस्या को

[श्री हरीश रावत]

राजनीतिक रंग देने की कोशिश की है, मैं उन से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि सवाल इस समस्या की जिम्मेदारी किसी के ऊपर डालने का नहीं है, सवाल तो हमारी उस मानसिकता का है, जिस मानसिकता के अन्तर्गत हम गरीब, दीन-हीन व्यक्ति जो आर्थिक रूप से सक्षम नहीं हैं, उस का शोषण करके अपने आर्थिक स्वार्थों को पूरा करना चाहते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह एक इतनी बड़ी समस्या है, जिस को केवल सरकार की जिम्मेदारी मान कर के नहीं छोड़ा जा सकता है। चाहे सत्ता पक्ष के लोग हों या विपक्ष के लोग हों, प्रत्येक प्रबुद्ध व्यक्ति को इस के बारे में सोचना चाहिये। और जो भी सरकार हो उस के साथ इस मामले में सहयोग करना चाहिये। जिस क्षेत्र से मैं आता हूँ मैं समझता हूँ कि दिल्ली के अन्दर ही वहाँ से बहुत से लोग आ कर घरेलू कर्मचारियों के रूप में काम करते हैं। जो लोग घरों में बरतन पलने का कार्य करते हैं वे या तो जिस क्षेत्र का मैं रहने वाला हूँ उस क्षेत्र से आते हैं या हिमाचल से आते हैं या फिर नेपाल से आते हैं। सब से बड़ी दुर्दशा इन लोगों की है। वे व्यक्ति भूख से पीड़ित हो कर आते हैं। नाम मात्र का पैसे ले कर ये लोग शहरों में आकर काम करते हैं। किसी के घर में उन को नौकरी मिल जाती है तो वे पेट पालने के वास्ते अपना पूरा श्रम देते हैं और जब छः महीने या साल के बाद पैसा मांगते हैं तो उनको या तो निकाल बाहर कर दिया जाता है और अगर कोई इंस्टिट करता है तो पुलिस में रिपोर्ट कर दी जाती है कि वह चोरी कर रहा था। अगर वह ज्यादा जोर देता है तो पुलिस उस के खिलाफ केस रजिस्टर कर देती है और उस को दूसरी जगह नौकरी भी नहीं मिलती है और वह बेचारा सड़कों पर बस्के खाता है। जो घरेलू कर्मचारी राजधानी तक में काम कर रहे हैं उन की समस्या बड़ी जटिल है। उन के वास्ते आप कोई सर्वे करेंगे और उन की हालत को सुधारने के लिये

कोई कदम उठाएंगे? इसी संसद में दो एक बार भाई कमल नाथ जी ने और मैंने इस प्रश्न को उठाया है। इस पर विचार करने की आवश्यकता है।

ठिकेदार के पास भी ऐसे लोग काम करते हैं, जमींदारों के खेतों पर भी करते हैं और उन की संख्या भी बहुत बड़ी है। इस समस्या की व्यापकता को देखते हुए क्या इस का कोई हल निकालने की कोशिश मंत्री महोदय कर रहे हैं?

मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि बंधुप्रा मजदूर अधिनियम 1976 के अनुपालन का अधिकार राज्य सरकारों का है। उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि यदि हम इस में ज्यादा हस्तक्षेप करेंगे तो राज्य सरकारें कहती हैं या कुछ व्यक्ति जो राज्य सरकारों को ज्यादा अधिकार दिए जाने के हिमायती हैं, उनके द्वारा कहा जाता है कि आप राज्य सरकारों के अधिकारों को छीन रहे हैं। यह बहुत बड़ी समस्या है। एक राष्ट्रीय समस्या है। सारे देश के माथे पर यह एक कलंक के समान है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस समस्या को हल करने के लिए अगर आप को थोड़े बहुत अधिकार राज्य सरकारों से छीनने भी पड़ते हैं, राज्यों पर अंकुश या नियंत्रण भी लंगाना पड़ता है तो केन्द्रीय सरकार को इस संदर्भ में इस पर विचार करना चाहिये और ऐसा करते से डरना नहीं चाहिये कि पश्चिमी बंगाल के मित्र या वहाँ की राज्य सरकार या वे लोग जो ज्यादा अधिकार राज्य सरकारों को दिए जाने के हिमायती हैं वे क्या कहेंगे।

सवाल केवल कानून बनाने का नहीं है। सवाल कानून के माध्यम से जिन लोगों को मुक्त कराया जाता है उन को कैसे रिहै-बिलिटेट किया जाए, यह भी है। जब आप किसी को जमींदार के पंजे से छुड़ाते हैं और जो पहले उसे सौ या दो सौ रुपया दे रहा होता है तो छूटने के बाद बैंक या डिबेलेपमेंट

स्कीम्ज उनकी मदद के लिए सामने नहीं आती है और उस हालत में वह बांडिड लेबर फिर से जमींदार के पास जाती है, रोती है, गिड़गिड़ाती है और वह उन को जहां पहले सी रुपया दे रहा होता है अब सी भी नहीं देता है और रख लेता है। इस वास्ते जब कानून बनाया जाए तो उस कानून के कारण जो परेशानी होती पैदा होती है उस का भी ठीक तरह से अध्ययन कर लिया जाना चाहिये। रिहैबिलिटेशन के प्रोग्राम के विषय में ईमानदारी से कार्यान्वयन की आवश्यकता है।

मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि एन डी सी की बैठक हो रही है और उस में यह एक प्रमुख मुद्दा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि प्लान आउटले में केवल 25 करोड़ रुपये का इसके लिए प्रावधान किया गया है क्या आप उस को बढ़ायेंगे? आप भी सहमत होंगे कि वह बहुत कम है। क्या इस के लिये भी आप कोशिश करेंगे?

रिहैबिलिटेशन के कार्य में लगी हुई मशीनरी की ईमानदारी पर भी मुझे सन्देह है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि एक कमिटेड मशीनरी क्रियेट करने के लिए जो उन के रिहैबिलिटेशन के कार्य को देखें आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं? जिन का रिहैबिलिटेशन कर दिया गया है क्या वास्तव में ठीक से, ठीक परस्पेक्टिव में उनका रिहैबिलिटेशन किया गया है या नहीं, इस को देखने के लिये आप के पास कोई ऐजेंसी है या आप कोई ऐसी ऐजेंसी क्रियेट करेंगे? राज्य सरकारों से पिछले दिनों कहा गया था कि जो ठेके में काम करने वाले कर्मचारी हैं कम से कम वह तो क्रिया ही जा सकता है कि रजिस्ट्रेशन कार्यालय छोले जाएं और इन कार्यालयों से नाम ले कर वे अपने यहां मजदूरों को रखें ताकि सरकार को मालूम हो सके कि कितने लोग किस व्यक्ति के यहां काम कर रहे हैं और वे ठीक से उन का पेमेंट कर रहा है या नहीं कर रहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस के बारे में क्या प्रगति हुई है।

मैं महसूस करता हूं कि माननीय धर्मवीर जी और आपके रहते निश्चित रूप से इस समस्या को हल करने में मदद मिल सकती है।

श्री मागवत झा ब्राजाव : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय रावत जी ने ठीक कहा कि यह प्रश्न केवल नियम बनाने का नहीं है, बल्कि यह समस्या मानसिक है। आज भी इस देश में इस तरह के लोग हैं जो इस तरह का शोषण कर सकते हैं वह उन की मानसिक ग्रन्थि का परिचायक है। ऐसे लोगों के लिये जब तक कानून का डर न हो तब तक बंधुआ मजदूरों को छुड़ाना मुश्किल होगा। अधिनियम ही नहीं बनाया, बल्कि आपने कहा कि परेशानियां बढ़ जाती हैं, उन्हें निकाल दिया जाता है और फिर नौकरी नहीं पाते हैं। मैं इस से सहमत हूं कि कानून को लागू करने के साथ यदि कुछ परेशानियां होती हैं तो उन को दूर करने का उपाय भी करना चाहिये। आप ने प्रश्न किया कि कानून के कार्यान्वयन के लिये क्या करते हैं? तो मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इतने बड़े देश में जहां संघीय सरकार है और उसमें भी यह प्रश्न कि देश के 7 लाख गांवों में से किस किस गांव में और कहां कहां यह कुप्रथा है, किस सुदूर गांव में है, यह पता लगाना कि किस रूप में है, कितना है, केवल केन्द्रीय मशीनरी द्वारा पता लगाना सम्भव नहीं है। यह काम राज्य सरकारों के द्वारा ही किया जा सकता है। राज्य सरकार पर बराबर दबाव रखते हैं, उन को सुझाव दें और जो उन की रिपोर्ट आये उस का ठीक से अध्ययन करें और फिर उस में अगर कोई गलती है तो उस की ओर ध्यान आकृष्ट करें और उन को कहें, यही हम कर सकते हैं। इस प्रश्न का महत्व आप इसी बात से लगा सकते हैं कि देश की सर्वोच्च फोरम, एन० डी० सी० में, जिस की सभापति स्वयं प्रधान मंत्री हैं, उस में इस पर विचार किया जायगा जहां देश के सारे मुख्य मंत्री व अन्य मंत्रीगण रहेंगे।

[श्री भगवत झा भाजाद]

इसलिये इसी बात से इस समस्या की गम्भीरता और महत्व का अंदाजा लगाया जा सकता है। एन० डी० सी० में 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम पर जो विचार होगा उसमें से यह एक प्रमुख सूत्र है। और इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि पुनर्वासि वाले प्रश्न पर या इस से उत्पन्न कठिनाइयों वाले प्रश्न पर भी हम राज्य सरकारों का ध्यान आकृष्ट करते हैं, करते रहेंगे और चाहेंगे कि जब कभी भी बंधुआ मजदूरों को पता लगा जायें उन्हें छुड़ायें और उनका पुनर्वासि भी करें।

आप ने जो कहा कि 25 करोड़ रु० छोटी पंचवर्षीय योजना में इस काम के लिये दिया गया है उसको और अधिक करना चाहिये तो मैं समझता हूँ कि जो महत्व इस कार्यक्रम को दिया जा रहा है उस के अनुसार पैसे की कमी रास्ते में नहीं आनी चाहिये। जो 25 करोड़ रु० दिया गया है अगर यह पहले ही समाप्त हो गया तो इस के लिये पुनः विचार किया जा सकता है। इसलिये जब तक यह समाप्त न हो जाय तब तक और पेशकश करना उचित नहीं होगा।

एक प्रश्न आप ने और पूछा है, एक तो कांटेक्ट लेबर वाला और घरेलू काम करने वालों के लिये जो आप ने कहा है उस से मैं पूर्णतः सहमत हूँ, ऐसे लोग जो काम कराकर पैसा नहीं देते हैं और शिकायत करने पर उल्टे पुलिस वाले उन बेचारे काम करने वालों को ही परेशान करते हैं मालिकों के कहने पर, यह बड़े निन्दनीय व्यक्ति हैं और उन की इस मनोवृत्ति का कोई समर्थन नहीं करेगा। इन घरेलू काम करने वालों के प्रति मेरी सहानुभूति है, लेकिन इस पर अलग से विचार किया जा सकता है।

रिहैबिलिटेशन की स्कीम में मैं ने बातचीत की। जहाँ तक मानिट्रिंग का सवाल है वह हम करते हैं। हम ने राज्य सरकारों को कहा है कि न केवल सचिवालय के स्तर पर बल्कि

जिला परिषद् और पंचायत के स्तर पर भी और इस कानून के अन्तर्गत जिलाधीश को और उस के बाद एस० डी० एम० को भी हम ने विजिलैस कमेटियाँ बनाने का आदेश दिया है और जहाँ नहीं बनी हैं, वहाँ बनवायेंगे ताकि इस पर समय समय पर विचार हो। इस कानून के अन्तर्गत सैक्शन 13 और 10 में जो अधिकार प्रदत्त किये गये हैं, उस के अनुसार कमेटी बैठें और काम करें, इस से अधिक क्या किया जा सकता है।

मैं समझता हूँ कि इस से अधिक तो हमारे श्री राम विलास पासवान, इस प्रश्न को इस सदन में लाये, मैं उनको धन्यवाद देता हूँ, इस से एक वातावरण बनता है, देश के बाहर जो लोग इस सम्बन्ध में काम करना चाहेंगे, उन को उत्साह मिलेगा, राज्य सरकारें जागरूक होंगी कि इस विषय पर ध्यान आकृष्ट हो रहा है। जो सामाजिक संस्थाएँ हैं, उन का ध्यान आकृष्ट करेंगे, उन से भी हम सहयोग लेंगे। लेकिन जो व्यक्ति हर प्रश्न को, बंधुआ मजदूर के प्रश्न को भी राजनीतिक दृष्टि से देखते हैं, बनाना चाहते हैं, उन से हमारी कोई सहमति नहीं हो सकती है। वह ऐसा करें, उन की इच्छा है, लेकिन ऐसे प्रश्न पर हम सब को मिल कर काम करना चाहिये। इस की व्यापकता, विशालता और वैस्तारिक क्षेत्र को देखते हुए यह कहना कठिन है कि किस प्रकार, किस रूप में और कब यह समाधान किया जाये।

इसलिये ऐसी चर्चा के सहारे हम इस निर्णय पर आते हैं कि राज्य सरकारों पर दबाव डाला जाये, उन को कहा जाये, उन के लिए धन मुहैया किया जाये और वे स्वयं जो आन-गोइंग स्कीम्स हैं, प्लानिंग है, फूड फार वर्क आपने कहा, उसके अन्तर्गत रूरल डेवलपमेंट फिशरीज, मुर्गा-ब-सुअर पालन वाले काम, एग्रीकल्चर के कुछ ऐसे भाग, जहाँ उन को लगाया जाये, ऐसे काम में

यह करा सकते हैं। इतने अधिक विस्तार के साथ हम ने जो चर्चा की है, मेरा विश्वास है कि इस के अन्तर्गत कार्य करेंगे तो जरूर सहायता मिलेगी और हम कार्य कर पायेंगे।

The Lok Sabha then adjourns for Lunch till forty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at forty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair.]

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBALAH): Sir, with your permission, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing 15th March, 1982 will consist of:—

1. Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.

2. Submission to the vote of the House of the Demands for Grants on Account (General) for 1982-83.

3. Discussion and voting on Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1981-82.

4. Discussion on the Resolution regarding recommendation of the Railway Convention Committee.

5. Discussion and voting on:

(a) Demands for Grants (Railways) for 1982-83.

(b) Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) for 1981-82.

6. Further consideration and passing of the Central Silk Board (Amendment) Bill, 1981.

7. Consideration and passing of the following Bills, as passed by Rajya Sabha:—

(a) The Architects (Amendment) Bill, 1980.

(b) The Pensions' (Amendment) Bill, 1981.

(c) The Sales Promotion Employees (Conditions of Services) Amendment; Bill, 1980.

(d) The Pharmacy (Amendment) Bill, 1981.

श्री हरीश रावत (अल्मोड़ा) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय संसदीय कार्य मंत्री जी द्वारा आगामी सप्ताह के लिए प्रस्तुत कार्य सूची में निम्नलिखित दो विषयों का समावेश किए जाने की प्रार्थना करता हूँ।

1. अखिल भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारी संघ द्वारा सरकार से आग्रह किया गया है कि निगम के कर्मचारियों को देय बोनस का वर्तमान वित्तीय वर्ष के अन्तर्गत भुगतान कर दिया जाना चाहिए। तथा चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारियों को खादी की वर्दी के स्थान पर टेरीकोट की वर्दी प्रदान की जाये परन्तु सरकार द्वारा कर्मचारियों की इन उचित मांगों को अभी तक स्वीकार नहीं किया गया है। अतः सदन में इस विषय पर चर्चा आवश्यक है।

2. संचार विभाग के अन्तर्गत लगभग 4 लाख अस्थायी कर्मचारी कार्य कर रहे हैं। कुछ अस्थायी कर्मचारी टेलीफोन विभाग में तथा कुछ अस्थायी कर्मचारी पोस्टल विभाग में जिन्हें ई० डी० कर्मचारी कहा जाता है, कार्य करते हैं। टेलीफोन विभाग में 3 साल तक एक अस्थायी कर्मचारी को मात्र 8 रुपए दैनिक मजदूरी प्राप्त होती है। तथा 5 साल से 8 साल तक 13 रुपया 20 पैसे मजदूरी दी जाती है। 8 साल बाद कहीं जा कर उन्हें विभागीय सेवा में रेगुलराइज किया जाता है।

[श्री हरीश रावत]

ई० डी० पोस्टमैन को मात्र 120 से 180 रुपया तक प्रति माह दिया जाता है। इन दोनों प्रकार के अस्थायी कर्मचारियों को अन्य सेवा सुविधायें प्राप्त नहीं हैं। अतः इनकी दुःखद दशा पर भी सदन में विचार आवश्यक है।

अतः इन दोनों विषयों को आगामी सप्ताह की विषय सूची में विचार हेतु सम्मिलित किया जाए।

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDA-VATE (Bombay North Central): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to suggest the following two items to be included in the next week's List of Business:

(1) Alteration in the master plan and zonal development plan at Ashoka Road and Mahadeva Road to oblige Vishwayatan Yogashram.

According to the report, besides changing the use, the land is being given to the Vishwayatan Yogashram at throw-away price by Works and Housing Ministry.

After Pure Drinks episode, Government seems to be bent upon showing discriminatory attitude towards some persons.

I feel the issue should be discussed in the House.

(2) I demand a discussion on the continuation of Bombay High Court Judges on the Pratibha Pratishtan Trust in Maharashtra in spite of the Judgement by Bombay High Court.

I demand these judges should resign forthwith and a statement by the Minister regarding the action taken in the concerned matter.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): Potato growers are not getting remunerative price for their

produce. It is a matter of grave concern, because it will hamper the production of potatoes in future, and result in the misery of farmers and the common man. Therefore, a discussion should be allowed on this subject during the next week.

Secondly, the Nuclear Fuel Complex at Hyderabad is dumping potentially dangerous waste material on open ground regularly, without any fencing or warning signs. Two persons were killed due to this careless act of the authorities of the Nuclear Fuel Complex. Such accidents had already taken place in the past, but no suitable step was taken to check this type of tragedy. Therefore, a discussion should be allowed on this subject during next week.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): I would like to suggest the inclusion of following item:

The strike by 250,000 textile workers of Bombay will enter its third month in another four days. The direct loss of production on account of this strike is Rs. 3.5 crores per day. Its adverse impact on trade and commerce, on ancillary industries etc. is considerable. The worst affected, however, are the workers who have already lost two months' wages and the cotton growers who are being exploited by the unscrupulous mill-owners and their purchasing agents, by depressing the prices of kapas. Short of making bland appeals to the workers to resume work, the Government has done nothing to bring about a settlement of the strike. All this talk of workers being misled, is not going to help matters where the issues raised in the strike are concerned. Besides, it is preposterous to suggest that any single leader can mislead 250,000 workers and take them on an indefinite strike for such a long period.

Yesterday, the workers of Bombay staged a massive demonstration in support of the textile workers.

Workers have demanded the take-over of the textile mills by the Government. An offer has also been made that the workers will make a contribution from their Provident Fund towards compensation to be paid to the mill owners. The demonstration is evidence of the workers' determination to continue their strike till they get justice.

My own understanding of the strike situation is that the strike could go on for six months. The very thought of the consequences of such prolonged industrial action is frightening. The House must discuss the strike, if necessary by sitting on a Saturday, or in a late-night session, and reach a collective decision on settling it. The Prime Minister has sought the cooperation of the Opposition. This is one area where we would like to cooperate.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI (Bombay North West): I would like to suggest that the following be included in the next week's business: Under item 25 of the Concurrent List of the VII Schedule to the Constitution of India, medical education is a subject within the competence of the Union Government. The St. John's Medical College, Bangalore, a premier institution in the entire State of Karnataka, established by the Christian community in India, and managed by the C.B.C.I. Society for Medical Education, has been denied continued affiliation by the University of Bangalore, with the result that its students cannot take their examinations. This institution has been granted affiliation from year to year upto about 1970; and thereafter, it has been assumed that the College has been permanently affiliated, because of intimations of yearly affiliation were not issued; and the students were permitted to appear at the examinations. The decision suddenly taken without any allegation of any fault, malpractice or inadequacy of standards of education

or any hearing or inquiry, has caused serious discomfiture to students, humiliation to management, and resentment amongst the members of the Christian community throughout the country.

Medical education is already in bad shape due to inadequate facilities and increasing student demands. The decision will worsen the position. The situation calls for immediate intervention, and rectification by Government. Interim instructions must be issued to the State authorities, including the University of Bangalore, to avoid any hardship.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): A revised questionnaire titled "Interrogation report" to detect foreign nationals has been issued by the Assam Government and launched by the police in Darang district. The revised questionnaire is on the lines proposed by the agitationists.

The questionnaire is similar in every respect to the draft submitted by the Assam movement leaders in the last Delhi meet. It only differs in that, it includes a question concerning any pending cases against the foreign nationals. But surprisingly, it specifically asks whether the respondent's name figures in the National Register of Citizens of 1951. Incidentally, it is to be recalled, the questionnaire presented by the Central Government at the Delhi talks last month, contained no mention of the controversial NRC.

The launching of interrogation on the basis of above mentioned questionnaire has resulted in widespread terror among linguistic and religious minorities. A statement clarifying the actual position is called for. I would request the Government to make a statement on the subject in the next week.

The question of electoral reforms is engaging the attention of this

[Shri Chitta Basu]

House and the people in general since long.

The House appointed a Committee to recommend ways and means for the purpose.

The Committee set up by the Citizens for Democracy has also produced a report on the subject.

The Election Commission have also made certain recommendations on the subject.

The Government have not yet taken any appropriate step. A discussion is called for on the subject.

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (आंबला) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आगामी सप्ताह की कार्यवाही में निम्न दो मदें जोड़ी जानी चाहियें—

1. देश में बेरोजगारी बराबर बढ़ती चली जा रही है। करोड़ों पढ़े-लिखे व बिना पढ़े-लिखे नवयुवक रोजगार न पाने के कारण परेशान हैं। बेरोजगारी दूर करने के लिये अलग से क्रमबद्ध एवं समयबद्ध और योजना-बद्ध प्रोग्राम आवश्यक है। अन्यथा नवयुवकों का भविष्य अन्धकारमय होता चला जा रहा है।

2. देश में करोड़ों धीवर, मल्लाह, केबट, फहार, निषाद, डलेरा, कुम्हार, लोधी, गड़रिया, नाई, मुराब हैं, जो अत्याधिक पिछड़े हैं। इन्हें अनुसूचित जाति या जनजाति की सूची में शामिल किया जाये।

PORF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I would like to suggest the following item for inclusion in the next week's business and hope that the Minister will not remain unresponsive:

Discussion on scope of Article 324(b) of the Constitution regarding States'

obligations in the conduct of elections and introduction of a Constitution Amendment Bill if necessary.

The Article 324(6) of the Constitution states:—

"The President or the Governor of a State, shall, when so requested by the Election Commission, make available to the Election Commission or to a Regional Commissioner such staff as may be necessary for the discharge of the function conferred on the Election Commission by clause (1) of Article 324."

Obviously, the 'staff' to be made available referred to in Article 324(6) of the Constitution must necessarily include both the civil and police staff.

Thus it is implied in this article that for the conduct of fair and free elections, the State Governments must have prior consultation, with the Election Commission and acquaint it with the information regarding the extent to which civil staff and police force would be made available by the State Governments.

In order to make explicit what is implicit in this Article, I suggest that the Government should bring forward a Constitution Amendment Bill so that there will be no lacuna in the interpretation of Article 324(6).

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Poonani): The Government Business for next week should include introduction of legislation to give the Minorities Commission a statutory status. It is at present a creation of an executive order. In August 1978, the then Government introduced the Constitution (Forty-Sixth Amendment) Bill to bestow statutory status on the Minorities Commission. However, on 17th May, 1979 the motion for the consideration of the Bill got negatived as it lacked the requisite majority, not because of any opposition but principally because of large absence of members.

The present Government has been considering since long the demand to give statutory status to the Minorities

15.00 hrs.

Commission. The necessary legislation should now be introduced in the House.

Similarly, appropriate legislation to ban capitation fees in medical college admissions should be introduced by the Government without any further delay. There is a growing restlessness on account of undue delay in banning this corrupt practice.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Venkatasubbiah.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH: All these matters will be given due consideration.

AN HON. MEMBER: He should reply.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: For a change, let him say something.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): This is not a correct reply. He can say, "We have already considered all these and we have not found time for them". Say so. Why do you not say so if you have already finalised?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We go to the next item.

15.01 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET, 1982-83 GENERAL DISCUSSION—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will now continue the General Discussion on General Budget. Shri Xavier Arakal was on his legs.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL (Ernakulam): I beg to refer to the financial position of the States and the budgetary

gaps in this Budget, because that cannot be seen in isolation, as a separate issue from the general discussion on the Budget.

Referring to the huge deficit and overdrafts of many States, serious concern is felt among the people as to how far it can go. In the *Economic Survey* it is stated, and I quote:

'To sum up, it would appear that the financial position of the States which had improved considerably as a result of the recommendations of the Seventh Finance Commission, has shown signs of greater strain in recent years.'

Therefore, it is natural in this discussion to ask about the steps this Government is taking to see that there is a proper and sufficient budgetary provision as far as the States are concerned.

In this Budget there is an increase of 27.6 per cent in the Central Plan outlay. For both the States and the Centre together, there is an increase of 21 per cent from last year. But going through this, I find that Kerala is the only State which has not received an increased outlay in the last two years. For the last two years it has been getting Rs. 273 crores only. I would like to know the reason for this non-increase in the Central Plan outlay for Kerala, though it has every year been earning thousands of crores of foreign exchange. In this context I would like to know why and under what circumstances this has been done by the Finance Minister.

There is a Coconut Development Board in Kerala. Its aims and objects are well-known, but I find that in this Budget only Rs. 25 lakhs have been earmarked for it. Last year the provision was Rs. 20 lakhs. How can the Board function facing such a magnitude of problems? I would like to know if there is any proposal from the side of the Government to give more

[Shri Xavier Arakal]

financial assistance to this Board. Many cultivators are affected by this. It is not a small matter which can be neglected. I am sorry to say that Kerala has always been neglected to a great extent. I am not saying this just for accusing, but to bring to the notice of the House facts and figures. For example, if you refer to the Railway Budget, there is a reduction in the allocation of amounts to the State of Kerala. In 1981-82 it was Rs. 643 lakhs and in 1982-83 it is Rs. 587.3 lakhs, a reduction of Rs. 55.7 lakhs. Naturally, we would ask why this disparity in the allocation of the amount should be there as far as this State is concerned.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: 'We' means, we from Kerala!

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: There is another point. The Kerala State Civil Supplies Corporation is depending on bank credit for its proper functioning. Rs. 20 crores were asked for by the Corporation for proper distribution of essential items. I would like to know why that amount is not sanctioned to the State Civil Supplies Corporation of Kerala. This will have a serious repercussion as far as the distribution of essential commodities is concerned.

When we look at the total Central Government investment in the public sector, after collecting various facts and figures, I find that only 2.33 per cent of the total investment of the Central Government is in Kerala. We are presenting these facts before the House because the people of Kerala ask us why this has happened in the case of Kerala. There are three important projects which were sanctioned in the last two years: Aromatic unit, phenol project and caprolactum unit. May I ask, how much money has been spent on these projects? This is another side of it. As a matter of fact, it seems the railway coach factory and the Naval Academy also are closed due to some pressure. HAL

has been asking from 1979 onwards to put up a unit in Kerala, but it has not been given. BHEL also wants to put up another unit in Kerala. These matters are pending before the Finance Ministry and the Planning Commission. The Minister is here. I hope he will look seriously into the problems of Kerala.

We had the privilege to hear many distinguished speakers on the general budget. Yesterday Mr. Indrajit Gupta with his usual eloquence was referring to the IMF. I would like to know what his reaction is to a newspaper report which appeared yesterday to the effect that China is negotiating and going around the world for massive loan. They have already got it. So, this is double talk so far as taking loan by India and taking loan by other countries is concerned.

1980 has created a new covenant with the people to bring about a just economic order in our society and to have a social set-up wherein inequality is not prevalent. Towards this end we have adopted the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1980, the Import and Export Policy of 1981, many industrial and other new legislations, and above all, the 20 point programme. When we look at the last 2½ years, nobody can say in this House that India has not progressed economically. India has made tremendous economic progress.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Only 2 years, not 2½ years.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: To be exact, 2 years and 2 months! My complaint is that the economic growth base is not sufficient to meet the challenges of the eighties. In order to have sufficient economic growth, we should shift our old concepts of socialism to a new ideology, to the concept of social control, regulation and ownership of the means of production and social control and regulation of the means of distribution. Unless this is resorted to time and tide wait for nobody and the masses of India are not

going to wait indefinitely. So, this is an imperative which should be adopted without delay.

Coming to the Dagli Report of 1979 relating to control and subsidies, the terms of reference of that committee included:

“... to evaluate and review the systems of control on prices, production, distribution, licences and import and to examine the manner in which they have been actually operated and whether or not the objectives sought to be achieved have actually been achieved.”

I hope the Government will apply its mind to this report, because it has highlighted many of the defects and deficiencies in our control of the means of production. Therefore, there should be a shift from our concept of socialism and welfare towards this end.

Planning is an inseparable part of our socio-economic and political concept. When you evaluate and assess the last five years of planned economic growth and the growth in the two years of the sixth plan, I think it is high time we had a reorientation in our concept. A regional planning centre instead of State plan. I think, would be more effective and beneficial to the people of India.

Coming to this budget, I find there is a deficit of Rs. 1700 crores. This could have been avoided.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): How?

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: I shall explain. I am glad Prof. Ranga is listening to my speech. There is a public investment of Rs. 21126 crores in 168 Central Government enterprises. Out of that 75 have incurred a loss of Rs. 754 crores last year. Moreover, the number of sick units increased from 66 to 74.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is the senior-most economist in the House.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: In our student days, we used to read his speeches in the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He was the Professor of my esteemed leader, Dr. Anna, in the Pachaiyappa's College in M.A.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: Thank you!

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Very cautiously, the *Economic Survey* has said:

“The overall financial performance of the Central Government autonomous undertakings showed a deterioration despite the turn-round in industrial activity since the middle of 1980-81.”

What does the Government propose to do about this? If you are able to manage them properly and make the officers accountable to the people and the Government, I am sure this can be levelled up. Going through the *Economic Survey*, I find that the capital formation has increased very marginally. In 1979-80 it was 22.9 per cent. It marginally increased to 24.2 per cent in 1980-81. There is a decrease in the domestic savings from 22.5 per cent in 1979-80 to 22.2 per cent in 1980-81. I would like to know whether the Government has applied its mind to this issue.

Last year, the increase in non-developmental expenditure was 22 per cent, and the *Economic Survey* says: “The revised budgetary deficit, were higher than the budgeted level.” This is the time to look at these issues properly.

Shri Indrajit Gupta was referring to the tax concessions and deductions given in this Budget. Last year Rs. 155 crores worth of tax concessions and deductions, were given. This year, more concessions have been given. Apart from that, Rs. 350 crores have been set apart for DA for the Central Government employees. There is a serious allegation made that the Budget is meant for 10 per cent of the

[Shri Xavier Arakal]

population alone. I would like to ask Shri Indrajit Gupta whether he approves of these deductions. He should come forward and say that these deductions and concessions should not have been given.

I have one suggestion to make. A provision has been made for social security certificates. May I suggest here that people may be asked to deposit this amount in social security certificates? In this way, the Government can get Rs. 350 crores without any trouble.

A clarification is required about the rights of the non-residents to purchase and sell shares and properties in this country. This is mentioned in paragraph 27 of the Finance Minister's speech. Do they require the approval of the Reserve Bank and the Central Government? If so, a clarification has to be made.

These are some of the suggestions which, I hope, the hon. Minister and the Government will consider. Sir Edmund Burke has said:

"People will not look forward to posterity.

Who never look back to their ancestors."

I hope, this Government will look backward and forward and with great experience and knowledge will go forward with more progressive legislations and economic policies.

With these words, I support the Budget.

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the present Budget is the continuation of the last years Budget. It should surprise none. The arithmetic of the Finance Minister says that the 1982-83 Budget seeks to spend Rs. 29,219 crores, promises to collect Rs. 27,134 crores. at existing rate of taxation, gives relief

of direct tax of the order of Rs. 54 crores and enhances the indirect tax to the order of Rs. 196.18 crores in excise duties and Rs. 391.35 crores in custom duties, and leaves a budgetary gap of Rs. 1365 crores against the last years exercise of giving relief of direct tax to the tune of Rs. 125 crores and enhancing indirect tax to the tune of Rs. 325 crores in excise and custom duties. In both the cases, the budget is preceded by an increase in prices of different essential commodities yielding more than Rs. 1000 crores. After this new Government has come, it has placed before us three Budgets. The first Budget incurred a deficit of Rs. 1975 crores, second Budget Rs. 1700 crores and the present Budget Rs. 1365 crores. The total is exceeding Rs. 5,000 crores, the limit fixed by the Sixth Plan, because it comes to Rs. 5,060 crores. That is why you find that the Finance Minister is absent, but the Planning Minister is present.

Several definitions regarding the budget have come. Some say it is a very realistic budget, a pragmatic budget or balanced budget a criticism has come that it is the most stereotyped budget, piecemeal budget, casual budget, like the casual Finance Minister's, a capitalist budget and what not. One of our hon. Members has also said that it has given a farewell to welfarism and has given up the last pretensions of any intention of moving towards socialism.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What name will you give to the budget?

SHRI A. K. ROY: I will give it a simple harmless name; it is the budget of a fiscally handicapped Government.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is the year of the Handicapped.

SHRI A. K. ROY: It is fiscally handicapped Government. It is a stark reminder that in the present

system, with the present Government in power, there is no scope for any manoeuvre or any option in the financial exercise. This has been made very clear.

This budget avoids the unemployment problem, conceals inflation, camouflages poverty, abandons self-reliance and puts forward a unique solution to the adverse balance of payments position: borrow more and import more. This is the only solution they have given. In my opinion this cannot be the budget of a Government that works; it may be the budget of a Government that walks, and that too with borrowed legs, where half of the walking is nothing but limping.

The budget has made a lot of self-congratulatory noise about the new 20-Point Programme, without any mention as to what happened to the old 20-Point Programme, whether it has gone with the wind, or where it has gone. We have got only two new points in the budget, since you are always found of new points; one new point is the new Finance Minister and another new point is the new budget. These are the only two new points that you will find in the budget.

The budget has taken a lot of pride in saying that there is some growth in the economy and all that. In the budget of any under-developed country, there should be two things—growth and justice. Here growth is illusory and justice is absent. They have taken pride that the GNP has increased by 7.7 per cent. and has again increased by 4.5 per cent. My other colleague explained that it is only with reference to 1979-80. I would like to know what is the actual achievement of this Government in 1981-82. Is it that it could reach the *per capita* income of 1978-79, the restoration of the position three years back? That is the only credit which we can give to this Government. So, we can make only two conclusions; one conclusion is—that the present Government may

claim, and we are also ready to give it to them—that 1981 is better than 1979 and the other is that the Congress (I) Government is better than the Interim Government; that claim we are ready to give them, if they want it.

In our economy 40 to 42 per cent of our total wealth comes from the agricultural sector, 20 to 25 per cent comes from the manufacturing sector or industrial sector, 20 per cent from the service sector and 15 to 18 per cent from transport. This is the general pattern. If you see the growth of agriculture, the Economic Survey says that the *per capita* availability of foodgrains....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He should conclude now.

SHRI A. K. ROY: You are ringing the bell.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can conclude.

SHRI A. K. ROY: I have only started.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can conclude by 3.30.

SHRI A. K. ROY: I cannot conclude.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have to conclude. You have got only five minutes. I will give you five minutes more as a special case.

SHRI A. K. ROY: I am more afraid of your bell than of the Budget.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, No. Your time is up. You have to conclude by 3.30.

(Interruptions).

SHRI A. K. ROY: Sir, the *per capita* availability of foodgrains in 1971 was 468.5 tonnes and in 1981 it has come down to 459.5 tonnes. So we may say, 'Return to us the poverty of 1971' when their leader fought the election on the ground of removing poverty and failed to do so.

[Shri A. K. Roy]

Sir, when you have started ringing the bell, it becomes very difficult for me to plan how to place all the points. But, Sir, one thing I would like to stress and that is that severe criticism has come on the point of IMF. What I would like to clarify also to my friends who say that IMF has dictated this Budget and the Budget is under the control of the IMF. I vehemently differ with them. There is no point in controlling this Government and there is no point in dictating this Government because there is absolute unity of mind and heart. So, no question of control comes in. Control comes only when there is tendency to go out of control, but there is no tendency to go out of control. So, no question of control comes. If you see the situation you will find that this year we are already saddled with financial load of foreign aid to the extent of Rs. 15000 crores and added to that, this year itself this Government has taken Rs. 2,227 crores of foreign assistance. Last year it was Rs. 1,869 crores. It is a record dose of foreign aid injected in our country this year. We are already paying debt servicing charges of more than Rs. 860 crores. Now it will go to the extent of 20 to 25 per cent of our net export earnings. Not only that. In 1950 we had very little foreign collaboration. But we find that in 1979 foreign collaborations per year used to be 250. In 1980 the figure jumped up to 526, and this year it has reached 600, I mean, foreign collaborations. In this way we are completely abandoning our entire promise of self-reliance. The way we are just getting drained out reminds us of Dadabhai Nauroji's drain theory. Sir, you might have perhaps seen the latest book, *India Motgaged* by T. Nagi Reddy, the Communist revolutionery of Andhra Pradesh. So, we blame this Government. There is no question of surrendering to the IMF. We blame this Government for it has harmed the present, it has crippled the future

and also it has hurt our past and the total history and as you are not giving me more time I would like to ask about one or two points

Your taxation should have some logic. I can understand the core sector. I want that the Minister should reply as to whether Civil Aviation, in respect of which you have increased the allocation by Rs. 45 crores, comes under the core sector. I would like to know the reason and the rationale in giving relief to the refrigerators, to the Five-Star hotels to the extent of Rs. 5 crores whether they also come under your 'core' sector.

Lastly, as you are again going to press the bell, thinking like that...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I know you will conclude by 3.30 and you are coming to the last point.

SHRI A. K. ROY: This is the last point. The last point I should make is...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Choose the best one.

SHRI A. K. ROY: Yes, the best one and the last.

A few days back I read in some popular magazine the Ten Commandments of the IMF and in slight modification I would like to place them before the House. This is the last point.

The ten commandments of this Budget and this Government, you can say they contain the condensed Twenty Point Programme. What are the ten Commandments of the Budget?

1. Thou shalt export till it hurts.
2. Thou shalt import even if it hurts.
3. Thou shalt see black money white.

4. Thou shalt make five star hotels bright.

5. Thou shalt fly and have refrigerator to keep your head cool.

6. Thou shalt look kindly on big businesses and multinationals to have your hand full.

7. Thou shalt have no mercy either on public or public sector.

8. Thou shalt not permit strikes.

9. Thou shalt reduce subsidies and direct taxes.

10. God and SDR bless they GNP.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House will now take up Private Members' Business. Again at 6 O' Clock we will resume the general discussion of the General Budget.

15.31 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS
THIRTY SEVENTH REPORT

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN (Jalgaon): I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Thirty-seventh Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 9th March, 1982."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Thirty-seventh Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 9th March, 1982."

The motion was adopted.

15.32 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: REVISION OF IMPORT POLICY—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri M. Ramanna Rai. You had already taken

twelve minutes. This is for your information.

SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI (Kasaragod): Last time I was referring that it harms the interests of the cultivators of Kerala. There is no doubt about it.

I want to give you some details as to how the import policy of the Government and issuing licences for importing some articles really affect the cultivators. It will be seen that Kerala is a State which produces 90 per cent of coconut produced in the country. Now the produce of Kerala in regard to coconut is sufficient not only for Kerala, it is sufficient for industry also. The edible oil produced in Kerala is sufficient. The Government of India is now importing or have issued licences to import copra and coconut oil. What is the result of the issue of these licences? Kerala thereby loses every year Rs. 400 crores. In Kerala produce per year is worth Rs. 400 crores. The coconut was selling @ Rs 2/- three years back. Now the price of coconut has been reduced—it is even less than Re. 1/- per coconut. The price has gone down by 100 per cent. The total loss to cultivators in Kerala is of Rs. 400 crores because of the wrong import policy to import coconut oil and copra.

The price of coconut oil per quintal in January, 1980 was Rs. 1910/-. In January 1981 it was reduced to Rs. 1700/-.

In July, 1981, the price of coconut oil was Rs. 1250/- per quintal. This is a result of import licences issued for the purpose of importing copra and coconut oil. The result is directly hitting the poor cultivators of Kerala.

15.35 hrs.

(Shri Chintamani Panigrahi in the Chair).

It would be seen further that the import licences issued for importing

[Shri M. Ramanna Rai]

coconut oil and copra for the purpose of the coconut industry on the allegation or ground that they require more coconut oil, are exempted from paying import duty to certain extent, if not full. After importing the coconut oil, they purify and sell it in the open market at a higher rate. On the one hand, the Government loses foreign exchange reserve and on the other, it directly hits the cultivators of Kerala. My submission is that even if the Government impose duty to the extent of 300 per cent, it will not really help the cultivators. Actually, it will help the big monopolists and big industrialists.

Same is the case of rubber also. Kerala produces 90 per cent of the total production in India. Of course, there is a scarcity of rubber as far as the rubber industry is concerned. The rubber produced in Kerala is not sufficient. But in the name of scarcity, the industrialists import rubber not up to the quantity what they exactly require but they import more than 100 per cent of their requirement. Therefore, you can say there is a collusion between the big industrialists with the Rubber Board, to certain extent. Because the Rubber Board decides the quality of rubber, the price of imported rubber and the price of the rubber produced in India. So, there is a room for suspicion. As far as I am concerned, the Rubber Board and the big monopolists join hand together to harm the interests of the rubber cultivators in Kerala.

It would be seen further that recently the cocoa cultivation is affected adversely. 80 per cent of cocoa is produced in Kerala with the remaining 20 per cent cultivated from Karnataka. What was the price of cocoa in 1977? It was Rs. 35/- per kg. What is the price now? The present price of cocoa is Rs. 3 to Rs. 4.50 per kg. That is the prevailing price now. Do you know how it happened?

Immediately after the cocoa cultivators of Kerala and Karnataka raised their crops, the Cadbury's Company and other companies which produce chocolate decided to make a propaganda against the cocoa producers in India. They started saying that the cocoa produced in Karnataka and Kerala was having acidity and therefore their cocoa was useless. They said that they might be permitted to import cocoa from other countries.

Actually, what is the real thing? The real thing is that cocoa produced in Kerala and Karnataka is classed as a first-class cocoa. There is no acidity. It was actually the cadbury co.—which wanted to bring down the price of cocoa and launched an anti-cocoa propaganda and that resulted in harassing and harming the cultivators of cocoa in Kerala and Karnataka.

At this juncture, the Camco came forward to help the cocoa growers of Kerala and Karnataka and tried to mitigate the harm done by an adverse propaganda launched by the Cadbury Co. and others. The Camco started purchasing cocoa. It came to know that cocoa grown in Kerala and Karnataka was of superior quality. They thought that if a factory for processing cocoa was started, it would give a real encouragement to the growers of Kerala and Karnataka and not only the cocoa growers of Kerala and Karnataka were going to benefit but many products of cocoa could be exported and thereby the Government could earn foreign exchange also. So, they decided to start a factory in Puttur town, in Karnataka, for processing cocoa. Immediately, the Cadbury Co. and other companies came to know about it. The Camco applied for a licence. The licence is pending before the Central Government. The Camco wanted to start a factory to help the cocoa growers of Kerala and Karnataka. Even though the application for a licence is pending before the Industry Department of the Central Government, the

rumour is that their application is going to be rejected.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: Why?

SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI: I do not know why. But the apprehension is that big companies like Cadbury are putting pressure on the Government. My request to the hon. Minister and to this Government is that even if any big company like Cadbury or anybody inside and outside the country makes a demand that the application for a licence should be rejected, the hon. Minister should take a bold step and give a licence to the Camco for starting cocoa processing factory in Karnataka.

My point is that big business people, the capitalists, are trying to harm not only the growers of Kerala and Karnataka but also harming the interest of the Government also. So, the Government must take care and take a bold decision to issue a licence for starting a factory in Puttur town of Karnataka State.

Now, it is a surprising thing that when the cultivators in India, particularly, paddy and wheat cultivators request the Government that the price for paddy and wheat is not remunerative and that they should be given a remunerative price, the Government decided to import 5 lakh tonnes of wheat. The Government claims that the wheat produced in India is much more than what is required in India and the Government is exporting wheat and rice also, but, at the same time, to teach a lesson to the cultivators who claim a remunerative price for their produce, the Government decided to import 5 lakh tonnes of wheat from America and other countries. I think, the Government has already imported it. To whose advantage is it? It is not to the advantage of the farmer; it is not to the advantage of the country as a whole. So, my submission is that so far as the Government's import policy, the licensing

policy, is concerned, it is not only incorrect but it is harmful to the interest of the country also.

Further more, it is the Central Government which decides what are the items to be imported and what are the items to be exported. My submission is that instead the Central Government should take the State Governments also into confidence. The State Government also, after taking the confidence of the Central Government, can decide whether a certain item produced in a State is to be imported or to be exported.

The export policy and import policy is now being decided by the Central Government alone. My suggestion is, instead of that, the Central Government should take the State Governments also into confidence and thereafter, it has to decide about issuing import licence.

Everybody is expressing concern about foreign exchange position. Everybody seems to be concerned with foreign exchange. What is to be done? We should not import unnecessary things. But what are we seeing everywhere? We see almost all people, at least 50 per cent of them, having imported wrist watches. On the roads, we find imported motor-cars. We find people wearing imported super-fine clothes. We find people getting various other things from abroad. What does this mean? This can be prevented and foreign exchange can be conserved only by restricting, by checking or prohibiting import of unnecessary articles from outside.

With this suggestion, I conclude my speech.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution moved:

“Keeping in view the need to conserve foreign exchange, in the interest of the nation, this House is

[Mr. Chairman]

of the opinion that the import policy of the Government be suitably revised and further restrictions placed on the issue of licences."

MR. MOOL CHAND DAGA, are you moving amendment? There are many amendments here.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pat): I beg to move:

That in the resolution,—

after, "conserve" insert—

"and earn" (1).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Chitta Basu.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I beg to move:

That in the resolution,—

for "further restrictions placed on the issue of licences,"

substitute "import liberalisation policy as pursued by the Government be abandoned forthwith in the interest of self-reliance." (2).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Girdhari Lal Vyas.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा): सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो प्रस्ताव रखा है कि इम्पोर्ट अन-नैसेमरी नहीं होना चाहिए तथा उस को हम कैसे रोक सकते हैं—इस की भावना बहुत अच्छी है मैं भी इस के सम्बन्ध में कुछ निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। जिक हमारे यहां एक ऐसा श्रातु है जो बहुत से कल-कारखानों में काम आता है। भारत सरकार इस के इम्पोर्ट पर कम से कम 200 करोड़ रुपया हर वर्ष खर्च करती है। राजस्थान के अन्दर "अबूचा" एक ऐसा स्थान है जहां जिक का बहुत बड़ा भण्डार मिला है, वहां पर साढ़े-पांच करोड़ टन जिक का

भण्डार है। अगर उस को ठीक तरह से निकाला जाय तथा वहां पर सुपर-जिक-स्मेल्टर-प्लांट लगाया जाय तो 200 करोड़ रुपये का जिक हम इम्पोर्ट करते हैं उस को बचाया जा सकता है, साथ ही अधिक प्रोडक्शन कर के 200 करोड़ रुपये का जिक और ज्यादा प्रोड्यूस कर सकते हैं यानी उस स्थान पर 400 करोड़ रुपये प्रति वर्ष जिक का उत्पादन कर सकते हैं, लेकिन इस की तरफ भारत सरकार का ध्यान अभी तक नहीं गया है।

मुझे बहुत खुशी है कि इस समय प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर साहब भी बिराजे हुए हैं और कामर्स मिनिस्टर साहब भी बिराजे हुए हैं। मैं दोनों का ध्यान इस तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि वह एक ऐसा स्थान है जो केवल हिन्दुस्तान ही नहीं बल्कि एशिया में बहुत बड़ा डिपॉजिट है, जिस में 12 परसेन्ट की जिक रेशो है। इतनी बड़ी रेशो केवल हिन्दुस्तान ही नहीं बल्कि दुनिया के किसी स्थान पर, सिवाय अमरीका को छोड़ कर, वहाँ पर भी उपलब्ध नहीं है। इस प्रकार का भण्डार जहाँ पर उपलब्ध हो, वहाँ 200 से 300 करोड़ रुपया इम्पोर्ट पर खर्च किया जाय, अपने यहां उस को निकालने की व्यवस्था न की जाय, इस का हमारी आर्थिक स्थिति पर बहुत बुरा असर पड़ता है। इसलिए मैं आप से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि यहां पर सुपर-जिक-स्मेल्टर-प्लांट लगा कर, इस का खनन कर के, शीशा तथा जस्ता जिस की देश के लिए अत्यन्त आवश्यकता है, उस का शोधन कर के, उत्पादन करें, इस से देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को मजबूत करने में बहुत मदद मिलेगी साथ ही इम्पोर्ट पर खर्च की जाने वाली रकम को बचाया जा सकेगा तथा निश्चित तरीके से देश को बहुत बड़ा फायदा होगा। इसलिए इस तरफ मैं आप का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

मैं माननीय वाणिज्य मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस बात की तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि आप की मिटको की जो ऐजेन्सी है, उस को जो माइका हिन्दुस्तान में पैदा होता है, उस तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए। हिन्दुस्तान में बिहार, आन्ध्र प्रदेश और राजस्थान में माइका पैदा होता है और मिटको की आज हालत यह है कि सब जगहों पर जो अन्नक पैदा होता है, उस के सारे व्यापार को इस ने ठप्प कर दिया है और इस उद्योग में जो हजारों लोग काम करते हैं, उन सब की मजदूरी खतरे में पड़ गई है। मिटको इस की कोई खरीददारी नहीं कर रहा है। अन्नक को हम बाहर भेजते हैं और उस से फोरेन एक्सचेंज प्राप्त करते हैं। अब वह व्यापार बिल्कुल ठप्प पड़ा है और मिटको बड़े-बड़े व्यापारियों के हाथों का खिलौना बना हुआ है। जो छोटे व्यापारी हैं और छोटे पैमाने पर इस काम को करते हैं, उन का कोई सामान नहीं खरीदा जा रहा है। इस तरफ आप का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

मैं अपने क्षेत्र भीलवाड़ा के लिए निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। भीलवाड़ा में अन्नक के बहुत बड़े भंडार हैं। पिछले वर्ष भी हम ने कहा था कि वहां पर मिटको के जरिए से माइका के वेस्ट का पेपर प्लांट लगाया जाए, जिस को स्वीकारा भी गया था मगर अभी तक उस की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है। वहां पर माइका के बहुत बड़े भंडार हैं और उस से हमें फोरेन एक्सचेंज भी प्राप्त होता है। विदेशों में उस को भेज कर काफी मात्रा में फोरेन एक्सचेंज प्राप्त किया जा सकता है। इसलिए मैं मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि इस तरफ भी उन को ध्यान देना चाहिए।

मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि राजस्थान में सीमेंट का बहुत बड़ा भंडार है। उस के लिए लोगों को लाइसेंस

भी दिये जा रहे हैं मगर सीमेंट के कारखाने लगाने के लिए मशीनरी देश में उपलब्ध नहीं हो रही है। जो कारखाने इस तरह की मशीनरी बनाते हैं वे इतनी क्षमता नहीं रखते हैं कि एक साथ इतने सीमेंट के कारखानों के लिए मशीनरी बना सकें और कारखानों को खड़ा कर सकें। सीमेंट में अगर हम आत्मनिर्भर बनना चाहते हैं, तो निश्चित रूप से इन सीमेंट के कारखानों को जल्दी से जल्दी लगाना पड़ेगा। इस से आज हमें जितना सीमेंट बाहर से मंगाना पड़ रहा है; उस को हम अपने यहां पैदा कर सकते हैं। राजस्थान में कोटा, बूंदी, भीलवाड़ा और चित्तौड़ और मध्य प्रदेश में मनसोर जिले में एक बड़ी रेलवे लाइन आप निकाल रहे हैं और वहां पर 8-10 सीमेंट की फैक्ट्रियां लगाई जाए, इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था है। अगर ये फैक्ट्रियां जल्दी से जल्दी लग जाती हैं, तो उससे बहुत काफी मात्रा में हम फोरेन एक्सचेंज बचा सकते हैं और जो 500-700 करोड़ रुपये हम हर साल बाहर से सीमेंट मंगाने में खर्च करते हैं और फिर भी देश में सीमेंट का अभाव रहता है, उस फोरेन एक्सचेंज को हम बचा सकते हैं। इस प्रकार की अगर व्यवस्था हो जाती है, तो फोरेन एक्सचेंज में जो एक्सपोर्ट-इम्पोर्ट की वजह से बहुत बड़ा गैप है, उस को कम कर सकते हैं। इसलिए इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था करना नितान्त आवश्यक है।

इस के साथ ही साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि जितनी लगजरी की आइटम्स हैं, जो बाहर से हम इम्पोर्ट करते हैं, उन को बन्द करना चाहिए और ऐसी चीजें जो हैं जिन से हमारा फोरेन एक्सचेंज कम होता है, उन को बाहर से मंगाने पर रोक लगनी चाहिए और हमें एक एक पाई फोरेन एक्सचेंज की बचानी चाहिए ताकि देश आर्थिक तौर पर मजबूत बने।

[श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास]

अभी जो माननीय सदस्य बोल रहे थे, उन्होंने यह कहा कि फूडग्रेन्स और शुगर और इसी प्रकार की दूसरी चीजें क्यों इम्पोर्ट की गईं। इसके सम्बन्ध में हमारी दूसरी राय है। फूडग्रेन्स इम्पोर्ट कर के अगर हम अपने यहां वफर स्टॉक कायम नहीं करेंगे, तो ठीक नहीं होगा क्योंकि हम चाहते हैं कि लोगों के दिल ब दिमारा में इस तरह की भावना न पदा हो कि हमारे देश में खाने-पीने का सामान भी पूरी तरह से उपलब्ध नहीं है और उस की भी हम ठीक से व्यवस्था नहीं कर पाते हैं। इसलिए सरकार का यह कर्तव्य है कि वह अपने देश के लोगों के खाने-पीने का इन्तजाम करे और इस की व्यवस्था ठीक से करे। इसलिए यह जो निर्णय किया गया था, वह बहुत सोच-समझ कर किया गया है और इस के सम्बन्ध में कोई क्जिटिसिज्म करना या किसी प्रकार की ऐसी भावना रखना ठीक नहीं है। इस बारे में तो मैं यह कहूंगा कि सरकार ने ठीक ही किया है लेकिन जो मुझाव मैंने जिक के सम्बन्ध में दिये हैं और सुपर जिक स्मेल्टर प्लाण्ट और सीमेंट के प्लाण्ट लगाने तथा मिटको के जरिए पेपर का कारखाना लगाने का दिया है और मिटको को स्ट्रीमलाइन करने के लिए लिया है ताकि अश्रक को बाहर भेज कर फोरेन एक्सचेन्ज प्राप्त किया जा सके और ठीक प्रकार से उस का संचालन हो सके, इन सुझावों को सरकार को मानना चाहिए।

इतना कह कर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

श्री मूल चन्ब डागा (पाली): सभापति जी, आयात नीति को एक स्पष्ट निर्यात प्रधान स्वरूप प्रदान कर देना चाहिए,

यह हमारे पहले बोलने वाले वक्ता महोदय कह रहे थे। सवाल यह है कि कुछ चीजें निर्यात करनी पड़ती हैं, कुछ आयात भी करनी पड़ती हैं। जो चीजें हम आयात करते हैं वे ऐसी चीजें हैं जो कि हमारे यहां उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। निर्यात हम उन चीजों का करने की कोशिश करते हैं जिनसे कि हम विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित करते हैं।

इस में मैंने एक अमेंडमेंट दिया है। आपने सोचा कि हमें एक्सपोर्ट ज्यादा करना चाहिए। हमें एग्रीकल्चरल प्रोडक्ट्स का एक्सपोर्ट करना चाहिए। कई बार हम ऐसी चीजों का भी एक्सपोर्ट कर देते हैं जिनकी कि यहां पर कमी होती है। इसका कारण यह होता है कि सरकार के पास पूरे आंकड़े न होने के कारण ऐसा कर दिया जाता है। जो सरकार की स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन है या अन्य ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन्स हैं, उनके पास पूरे फैक्ट्स और फिगर्स नहीं होते इसलिए वे ज्यादातर ऐसी चीजें एक्सपोर्ट कर देते हैं। उनको इस बात से कोई मतलब नहीं कि देश में किस चीज की कितनी आवश्यकता है, कितनी चीज का एक्सपोर्ट करना चाहिए, कितनी चीज का इम्पोर्ट करना चाहिए।

जो हमारे यहां चीजों का इम्पोर्ट होता है उसमें बहुत-सी ऐसी चीजें होती हैं जिनमें हमारे जो बहुत बड़े विजनसमैन हैं या उद्योगपति हैं उनकी दिलचस्पी होती है। एक प्रकार से हमारा स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन उनका इम्पोर्ट करता है। जहां तक इम्पोर्ट की बात है, उसमें हमें टेक्नोलोजी को इम्पोर्ट करना चाहिए।

जब तक हम अपने यहां टेक्नोलोजी का इम्पोर्ट नहीं करेंगे तब तक हम विश्व की नई नई बातों को कैसे सीखेंगे? जब हमें अपना माल निर्यात करने के लिए विश्व की मंडियों में जाना है तो हमें नई

से नई टेक्नोलोजी को ग्रहण करना पड़ेगा । अपने मुल्क को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए नई टेक्नोलोजी को भी इम्पोर्ट करना पड़ेगा । इसके लिए यह जरूरी हो जाता है कि हम अच्छी से अच्छी मशीनों का इम्पोर्ट करें । यदि हमारे पास अच्छी मशीनें नहीं होती तो हम विश्व की मंडियों में टिक नहीं सकेंगे । विश्व में कई देश इतने विकसित हो गये हैं, जिन्होंने अपनी टेक्नोलोजी को इतना बढ़ा लिया है कि वे विश्व के अन्य देशों की तुलना में काफी आगे आ गये हैं । अगर हम उनकी टेक्नोलोजी को लेना चाहते हैं तो हमें उनकी कुछ चीजों का इम्पोर्ट करना पड़ता है । हमारे लिए वे मशीनें इम्पोर्ट करना जरूरी है जिनके कारण हम अपने निर्यात को बढ़ा सकें ।

हमारी आयात नीति उदार और लिबरल क्यों की गई है ? उसका यह कारण है कि हम लोग कुछ ऐसी चीजों का इम्पोर्ट करते हैं जिनके कारण हम काफी मात्रा में निर्यात कर सकें और फोरेन एक्सचेंज कमा सकें । विदेशी मुद्रा कमाने के लिए हमें नये नये टेक्नोक्रेट्स लाने होंगे जो नई नई चीजें पैदा कर सकें । नई नई चीजें पैदा करने के लिए हमें उन्हें पूरा उत्साह और पूरी इज्जत देनी होगी ।

लेकिन इसके लिए जो हमने तरीका अख्तियार कर रखा है, लाइसेंस देने की जो प्रणाली है, उसमें बहुत घपला है जिसको कि कहने की आवश्यकता नहीं है । एक तरफ आपका चीफ कंट्रोलर आफ इम्पोर्ट एण्ड एक्सपोर्ट है, एक आपकी लाइसेंस अथारिटी है । मेरे ख्याल से महीनों में भी लाइसेंस मिलना मुश्किल होता है, और लाइसेंस मिलने के बाद भी वह माल आयात हो सकेगा या नहीं, यह कहना कठिन है ।

16.00 hrs.

अभी पूर्ववक्ता ने कहा था कि गेहूं का आयात किया गया जिससे किसानों को लाभकारी मूल्य नहीं मिला । कास्तकारों ने गेहूं नहीं दिया । अगर गेहूं उपलब्ध नहीं होगा तो हमारा डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम फेल हो जाएगा ।

मैं इस बात से सहमत हूँ कि हमें इंपोर्ट करना होगा और इंपोर्ट करने के लिए जो यह नीति अख्तियार की गई है और जो उदार नीति तैयार की गई है वह सराहनीय है । देश की उन्नति के लिए यह जो पाबन्दी आप लगा रहे हैं, इससे मैं सहमत नहीं हूँ । आज हम पेट्रोल का आयात करते हैं, क्योंकि आयात करना बहुत जरूरी है । हम करोड़ों रुपये का आयात करते हैं, लेकिन आज हमारे देश में डीजल और क्रूड आयल का उत्पादन होने लगा है और आने वाले समय में आशा की जा सकती है कि हमारा आयात कम हो जाएगा और जब आयात कम हो जाएगा तो ऐसी चीजें आयात करनी पड़ेंगी, जिनकी सहायता से निर्यात को बढ़ावा मिल सकता है । एक्सपोर्ट और इंपोर्ट पालिसी को कायम रखने के लिए हमें आयात करना ही पड़ेगा ।

एक बात और हमारे प्रस्तावक महोदय ने कही है कि यह विदेशी मुद्रा बचाने के लिए है, मैंने कहा नहीं कंजर्व करने के लिए जरूरी है कि नई टेक्नालाजी को इंपोर्ट किया जाए, नई-नई मशीनें, आने से हमें नई-नई बातें पता लगेंगी । इस तरह से अप टू डेट जानकारी के लिए जरूरी है कि आयात किया जाए ।

SHRI A. K. BALAN (Ottapalam): I support the Resolution introduced by Shri Ramanna Rai as the Resolution is concerned with the national economy of the country in general and the economy of Kerala in particular. The

[Shri A. K. Balan]

economy of Kerala is mainly based on cash crops. Any fluctuation in its price affects the economy. And, Sir, import is the prime factor which adversely affects the internal price. This is the case whether it is coconut oil or copra, cocoa, rubber or pepper. I understand that coconut oil was allowed to be imported this year on the basis of Open General Licence issued in 1978. In 1978 itself the Kerala Government protested against this and the licences were then cancelled. Then an assurance was given by the Union Government that any further import would be allowed only after consultation with the Kerala Government. The present import is reported to be against the 1978 assurance given to Kerala. That the Centre had to hurriedly increase the import duty itself shows that it was not a well thought-out step.

Now, recently I came to know certain things from a well-known newspaper in Malayalam, Mathrubhumi, in which they have stated that definitely the coconut oil price will decrease or come down.

*"The three hundred tonnes of coconut oil with the label of industrial oil imported to Cochin from Singapore in a Russian ship has created an adverse impact in the oil market in Cochin.

The price of coconut oil which was Rs. 1175 two days ago has come down to Rs. 1140 on Friday.

It has been imported in the name of coconut acid oil for an Indore based firm. For acid oil duty payable is much less. The import duty including surcharge payable would come to Rs. 165 per quintal whereas in the case of acid oil it is only Rs. 35.

Last year, 1000 quintals of coconut oil was imported. This had created a lot of controversies. The Central Government had assured that

coconut oil would not be imported. In spite of that coconut oil has reached the land of coconuts in the name of industrial oil. It is rumoured that the Indore based firm may hand over the imported oil to other firms which are manufacturing per day in Cochin.'

This is season of coconut oil. 25 tonnes of coconut oil is available per day in Cochin.'

This is an important news-item which appeared in "Mathrubhumi". So, Sir, you will understand that this affects the whole economy of Kerala, particularly the ordinary common people.

Sir, last year when Cocoa was allowed to be imported two reasons have been ascribed to it. One was that Kerala cocoa contained fat. Second was that Kerala's production was not enough to meet the requirements. Both these reasons have been proved to be baseless. It is now proved by internationally reputed agencies, that our cocoa is on a par with the best African cocoa. Our production is over 3400 tonnes which is more than our present need, that is, 1200 tonnes. And the production would increase year by year. Therefore, import of Cocoa should be totally banned. Even Cocoa should be totally banned. Even cocoa is only 1200 tonnes and we produce about 3400 tonnes, yet the Government is importing this item. I want to know what the policy of the Government is and what the attitude of the Government is in this regard.

Last year, the Government has incurred a loss of one crore rupees by buying cocoa at Rs. 5.40 per kilogram from outside the country. This year we are giving a subsidy of Re. 1 per kilogram. We have already established the necessary dryers for cocoa. We would request the Centre to help us financially in all these things and also give a subsidy to promote the export of cocoa.

Sir, in regard to import policy towards natural rubber, I would like to point out that the import of rubber

*Original quotation in Ma'ayalam.

should be planned and coordinated in such a way that the cultivator gets a fair price so that he has the incentive to extend and develop rubber plantation. This is essential to save foreign exchange. The only way for this is for the Union Government to fix the notified price of rubber at Rs. 1,500 per quintal.

Sir, you will notice that there is a crisis in Tea Industry. The crisis in tea industry is not confined to Kerala alone. Kerala has nearly 50 per cent of the total acreage in South India, nearly 10 per cent of the all-India acreage.

The State Government is not in a position to help the tea industry in any substantial way. So, we would suggest the following:—

(1) Export Promotion incentive may be given considering the fact that about Rs. 138 crores have been collected in the past as export duty.

(2) Excise duty may be abolished till the market picks up.

(3) A crop diversification aid scheme may be introduced so that low grown and uneconomic tea areas could be converted into rubber or other suitable crops.

(4) Tea cultivation being essentially an agricultural operation, interest rate and fertiliser price may be adjusted as for general agriculture.

Sir, there is also a crisis in handloom industry. The problem of Handloom industry has been brought to the notice of the Government already. I would like to suggest the following for your consideration.

(1) Yarn must be made available at reasonable price or raw cotton at subsidised rates.

(2) Assistance for starting the 7 new Spinning mills in State;

(3) Aid in the matter of scales should be given for—

(a) Matching assistance for rebate for period from 30 days to 60 days;

(b) Fix a quota for the handloom sector for requirements of textiles in Central Government Departments and Public Sector Undertakings; and

(c) Export incentive.

(4) Institutional aid for the construction of modern showrooms.

(5) Union subsidy for the housing of poor weavers.

(6) Matching assistance for the creation of a Welfare Fund for weavers.

Then, you may kindly see the crisis in cashew-nuts. Again, in the well known Malayalam newspaper, Mathrubhumi, it is stated:

“News item with the caption Rs. 70 crores worth of cashewnut lying unsold.”

In Kerala's factories alone Rs. 70 crore worth of cashewnut are lying unsold. The reason is that the foreign countries which are the traditional buyers are keeping away from the market.

According to a spokesman of the Cashew export development Council, the stiff competition in the international market has dealt a heavy blow to the cashewnut industry of Kerala.

Even the Soviet Union which used to buy 75 per cent of the Indian Cashew is hesitating to buy it now. Although they have a trade agreement with India, they are not actively coming into the market.

[Shri A. K. Balan]

The fact that the Indian Cashew is becoming costlier every year has also deterred those buyer countries from buying it.

In 1980, the price of cashewnut was Rs. 40.98 which went upto Rs. 58.39 in the next year. Although this has resulted in a decline in the export of Cashew, India has earned more money from the export of cashew."

Another important point is about the Coir industry. As far as this industry is concerned, it is the wrong policy of the Government which has resulted in the present crisis.

The Mathrubhumi dated 7th March, 1982, had editorially commented on the problems of Coir Industry as follows:

*"The entire coastal belt of Kerala is under the shadow of starvation. Thousands of families are facing miseries. The Government should take some emergency measures to save them.

In the organised Coir sector alone there are about 1.75 lakhs of workers. The consequence of being thrown out of job of such a large number of workers is anybody's guess. Even at the best of times they are semi-starved and compared to the wages prevailing in the other sectors, they are getting very low wages. They get work only for ten or fifteen days in a month. One can easily guess their miserable plight if they are thrown out of job.

The state paralysis in the Coir industry has affected not only the production of coir products but the procurement of coconut husk also. The Cooperative societies have al-

most suspended procurement of coconut husk due to paucity of funds. If enough coconut husk is not procured during this season the coir industry will face shortage of raw materials after six months and this will result in acute unemployment. In short, the industry will not be able to get out of this vicious circle."

This is the economic situation prevailing in the State of Kerala. That is why, during the general discussion, Shri Arakal had stated that, the Centre is neglecting Kerala State. The economic situation there is worsening unemployment is increasing and the number of people below the poverty line is also increasing. This is the position with regard to economic situation in Kerala.

The resolution before the Houses is very important, and I would urge upon the Minister to give proper consideration to the points made by me.

**SHRI ERA MOHAN (Coimbatore): Hon. Mr. Chairman, on behalf of D. M. K., I rise to make a few suggestions on the Resolution of my hon. friend Shri Ramanna Rai regarding the need for revising the import policy with a view to conserving the foreign exchange in the interest of the nation. My hon. friend has drawn the attention of the House at the most appropriate time when the foreign exchange reserves are depleting very fast. Our foreign exchange reserves amounted to Rs. 5219 crores two years ago and today it has come down to Rs. 1200 crores. The primary reason for this steep decline in our foreign exchange reserves that during 1980-81 the imports had gone up by 38.4 per cent and the imports are steadily going up year after year. At the same time, the exports have declined proportionately.

*Original quotation in Malayalam.

**The Original speech was delivered in Tamil.

To give an ~~example~~ in 1980-81 our exports to Britain were of the value of Rs. 427 crores and the imports from Britain in that year were Rs. 825 crores. To be exact, the imports were of the value of Rs. 825.0 crores and the exports Rs. 427.76 crores. If this is the trend the inevitable consequence will be fall in our foreign exchange reserves.

How have the imports increased? Soda ash is not a high-technology item. We are manufacturing soda ash indigenously which meet the entire demand. While we have on hand stocks of 80,000 tonnes of soda ash, we have imported from Bulgaria soda ash to the tune of 60,000 tonnes. I do not think that there is any serious economic policy involved in the import of soda ash. Similarly, with the help of foreign collaboration we are manufacturing within the country high quality insulators. But, unfortunately, the Central Electricity Authority has directed the State Electricity Boards to use only imported insulators, as if our insulators are worthless though they are manufactured with the technical know of the country from which they are now sought to be imported. As a consequence of this, one big unit by name W.S. Insulators near Madras is closed because of unsold stocks in the hand. Similarly, without encouraging the indigenous efforts in manufacturing standard quality anodes, the Engineers India are insisting on the import of anodes. How do you expect the country to make industrial advance in such a climate of disincentive, besides loss of valuable foreign exchange?

Just because we have received aid from International Development Agency, we need not import unwanted machinery from abroad. But this has happened in our country. So many items of sophisticated plant and machinery have been imported under IDA credit and they are getting rusted in the Regional Electricity Boards. I suggest that the Government of India should constitute a

3967 LS—14

Committee to go around the Regional Electricity Boards and report to the Government the value of such imported equipment lying idle in these Regional Electricity Boards.

Just because I have enumerated instances of unwanted imports, it does not mean that I am totally against imports. We are a developing country and in order to keep pace with the developed countries we have to import machinery and equipment. Then only we will be able to augment our production. Then only we will be able to industrially advance, resulting in the generation of more employment opportunities. Without industrial self-sufficiency, we cannot think of having self-sustaining economy. We should ensure the import of much needed equipment and machinery for such industrial advancement. For example, in my constituency Coimbatore there are 105 textile mills in which the plant and machinery are more than 50, 60 years old; they are outmoded and outdated. These textile mills need urgently modernisation, without which we cannot augment of cloth production. We should restrict our imports to such items of machinery.

Without trying to reduce the imports, we have to match the imports with exports. We have to find out ways and means to augment our exports. For example, in 1980 India was meeting 68 per cent turmeric requirement of the world. In 1981, it came down to 50 per cent. We have to analyse the reason for this 18 per cent fall in the export of turmeric in order that the import of much needed equipment is not affected by the decline in export. Tamilnadu has more than 60 per cent share in the total export of leather products from our country. Today there is a steep decline in the export of leather products. That is probably due to our failure in coming up to the fashion expectations of world market for leather products. Similarly, our major foreign exchange earner, tea has fallen in the world

[Shri Mohan]

market. We were exporting hundreds of crores worth handloom fabrics from our country and Tamil Nadu had a major share. But even here there is a decline in the export of handloom fabrics. Here also it is due to the fact that we are not keeping up with the mod changes taking place everywhere in the dress material. As if this is not enough, the Central Government has banned the export of sandalwood and in Tamil Nadu sandalwood worth crores and crores of rupees is stagnating. I should say that sandalwood logs are getting moth-eaten. Since there is this an on export, it has resulted in large-scale felling of sandalwood trees for smuggling purposes. The State Government in Tamil Nadu is not only callous towards such large scale blackmarketing and smuggling of sandalwood logs but is in fact in league with such anti-social elements for the aggrandisement of ruling party in the State of Tamilnadu. I suggest that the Government of India should lift the ban on sandalwood so that the nation does not lose valuable foreign exchange.

India is a peninsular State, surrounded by seas on three sides. We have a long coastline. We have abundant marine wealth which has not yet been exploited in full. We have prawns and such other delicacies in our seas. We should multiply our exports of marine wealth. We will be able to earn hundreds of crores of foreign exchange by augmenting the exports of marine wealth. We should set up cold-storage plants on the coastal towns. We should have more fishing ports. We should have more mechanised boats to go deep into the sea for enhancing the catch. We have to set up modern packaging units so that the fish does not get spoiled.

We are importing machinery from abroad. Similarly there is demand in foreign countries for our machines. In Coimbatore we have more than 300 foundries which have got orders

from many foreign countries. They are not able to execute these orders because of the lack of infrastructure facilities. Adequate supplies of pig iron, coking coal etc. are not available. There is constant paucity of power. The Government of India should ensure the availability of raw materials and other infrastructure facilities so that the export of engineering goods can pick up. From Tamil Nadu we were exporting chillies and earning crores of rupees in foreign exchange. During the past four years there is a decline in the export of chillies. We are losing export market in sugar, in tea, in cardamom and in leather products. China has taken our place in the export of turmeric. This declining trend in exports should be arrested forthwith.

By restricting imports, we are not going to strengthen the industrial base of our country. We may lose foreign exchange in the imports of machines etc. But that should be compensated by paying attention to the exports from our country. The imports should not become an alibi for the falling foreign exchange reserves. We cannot develop fast without the help of sophisticated machinery. But we should lay greater emphasis on the exports and earn the required foreign exchange for importing plant and machinery.

With these words I conclude my speech.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): I rise to support the principles underlining the resolution moved by my esteemed friend, Mr. M. Ramanna Rai. I thank him very much for raising this issue which has given us an opportunity to discuss the entire gamut of export-import policy of the country.

It is necessary for the House to know the magnitude of the deficit of the foreign trade we are facing today.

I do not like to go into the jungle of statistics, but the little information which it is necessary to know would lead any of us, any patriotic citizen

of our country, to the very big problems which our nation faces today.

According to the latest provisional data available, India's overall exports during 1980-81 were of the order of Rs. 6,700 crores, which shows an increase of only 4 per cent over the final figure of Rs. 6,458 crores in 1979-80. There has been only an increase of 4 per cent from that of 1979-80. But, on the other hand the imports during 1980-81 stand at a total of Rs. 12,468 crores and they have registered a rise of 38 per cent over the previous year. Thus the rise in imports was only of the order of 4 per cent while the rise in exports was of the order of 38 per cent. As a result of this disproportion there has been a major drain. The deficit of India's foreign trade rose sharply from 1,088 crores in 1978-79 to Rs. 2,563 crores in 1979-80 and it further rose to Rs. 5,757 crores in 1980-81. Now, it is natural that we would be interested to know what would be the position in 1981-82. The exports are likely to cross the Rs. 7,900 crore marks in 1981-82 though the target was Rs. 8,400 crores. It was expected that exports will improve during the year 1981-82. But even in that respect, as the provisional data available with me show—I do not have all the data—the target of Rs. 8,400 crores has not been reached and cannot be reached. Therefore, the drain of foreign exchange in foreign trade has become a phenomenon of our national economy.

I know that the Government is not unaware of it. I have the pleasure of quoting my young friend the hon. Minister who recently made the point known to the nation. It is a dangerous trend. I may be allowed to quote him. I quote:—

“The growth rate of India's export in the last two years had been relatively much less than the rise in imports”.

He is perfectly correct. According to the available data, India's exports

and imports during 1980-81 amounted to Rs. 6,700 crores and Rs. 12,484 crores respectively leaving a trade gap of Rs. 5,775 crores. I thank him. I congratulate him because he has placed the question squarely before the nation. He has not concealed it, which of course, sometimes, has been a device on the part of the Government. These very stark realities have been made known by the hon. Minister. There, I quite appreciate that they have a sincerity to the extent of taking the people into confidence. This is an important trend, I should say.

The question is, having faced this kind of a danger—I would call it a danger, danger not to a particular Party, but danger to the nation itself—whoever might be on the other side, it is a danger for the national economy: and now the Government wants to improve the exports. As a matter of fact, the main thrust of the economic policy of the Government today is export oriented: Export and live; if you do not export, you perish. There are various dangers inherent in this policy of 'export or perish'. This export-oriented policy which has been imposed on the country has its dangerous repercussions and would prove a disaster. To promote export, concessions after concessions are being given to the exporters. These exporters naturally belong to large industrial houses, because the share of export in the public sector is very very limited. Reliance for export promotion is being placed more and more on the big industrial houses. But they are not doing what is expected of them. My grouse is not that you should not export. My point is, the concessions and benefits you are giving, are going against you. They are not doing their job. Exports are not improving. Otherwise, how does the trade gap increase every year? Let us understand the nature of the host of concessions. These really do not relate to certain financial concessions. This involves policy

[Shri Chitta Basu]

dilution so far as the nation is concerned. Take production. Now Government has decided that production for export will be kept outside the licensed capacity for any industrial undertaking. Secondly, favourable consideration is given to applications for expansion of industrial units on the basis of their export performance. According to Tandon panel's recommendation, already they are allowed automatic growth of capacity. Additional facilities have been given for hundred per cent export units. The MRTP Act has been amended, thereby diluting the very principle of the Government to prevent concentration of wealth in the hands of a few. To our great agony, the Industrial Policy Resolution has also been subsequently amended. These are certain instances which I have quoted in order to show that for improving imports, you have not only limited yourself to granting certain financial or tax concessions, but you have also indulged in dilution of the national policy. If you look at the budget which has been presented this year, it also provides a host of concessions for export promotion as for example, increase in Government trade promotion expenditure; tax exemption for 25 per cent of the profits earned on foreign projects and construction; tax relief in relation to investment for addition to the export turnover of individual firms; permission given to units in free trade zones to sell 25 per cent of their production in the home market. Levy on luxury hotels has been abolished. It appears that you were not satisfied with this host of concessions. Subsequently, they demanded more concession and you have granted them those concessions. You have offered Rs. 500 crores as export subsidy. Therefore, you have gone all the way to give concessions after concessions for export promotion. But in spite of that, the result is not encouraging. Rather imports are increasing and exports are decreasing in terms of value. Otherwise, why should there be a gap? The

policy of export promotion has not yielded the desired result although you are pursuing the same policy. The major stress or the principal stress should be given on import substitution. Unless you lay emphasis on import substitution, this problem cannot be solved. My grouse against the Government is that it has already slackened the process of import substitution. Rather it is going to be given a good-bye. You have decided as a policy to give good-bye to import substitution. Rather you are for import liberalisation. Let us take some examples. Between 1978-79 and 1980-81 import of edible oil has increased from Rs. 537 crores to Rs. 700 crores.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: You cannot help that.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: It is all right, but do not follow the disastrous way. Import of fertiliser has increased from Rs. 472 crores to Rs. 872 crores.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): What is your objection to that? These are inputs.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: My objection is that you should have increased the production of edible oil. More fertiliser should have been produced in the country. These are essential inputs. But you are neither increasing the production capacity of these inputs nor utilising the installed capacity fully. Therefore, you have no alternative but to rely on more and more import. You know the consequences of more and more import and that I need not tell you. Therefore, the import substitution or rather the process of enlarging the area of domestic production in the crucial sectors is not properly taken care of. On the other hand, import of certain unnecessary items is resorted to like wheat. The import of wheat this year when there was a bumper crop of wheat, costs the exchequer Rs. 333 crores. You have decided to import edible oil from spot

markets in USA, Brazil, Europe, Canada, Malaya. It cost us Rs. 328 crores. We took sugar from the United Kingdom, on which we spent Rs. 105 crores. We have imported cement of the order of Rs. 71 crores. It adds up to Rs. 840 crores. This could have been avoided. How? If we had adopted a policy of providing price support of Rs. 150 per quintal for wheat, there would have been no necessity of importing wheat. If we increase the capacity of the cement units, we can very well do away with the import of cement. There are various other methods. According to me, the emphasis should be on the increase of the capacity of the internal or domestic production.

On the other hand, you have given more and more cash assistance. The main point is that the import substitution was only Rs. 10.4 crores in 1969; it went up to Rs. 12.3 crores in 1970 and Rs. 24.2 crores in 1971. So,

the resort to import substitution has been a very negligible amount. At the same time, you have given more and more cash assistance for export. For example, in 1975-76 it was Rs. 136 crores; in 1976-77 Rs. 220 crores; in 1977-78 Rs. 311 crores; in 1978-79 Rs. 381 crores and 1979-80 more than Rs. 500 crores. So, import substitution has taken today a back seat, whereas it should have been given the utmost emphasis to meet the crisis that has engulfed us. The entire policy is to do away with import substitution and that, I am sorry to say, is at the bidding of the International Monetary Fund.

Let me quote from *Stock Appraisal* of the IMF and their proposed decision:

"During the second half of 1978 successive steps were taken to liberalise import restrictions."

—this is not what I say—

"culminating in the major liberalisation implemented in 1978-79."

Then they go on to say:

"There will be necessary complements of other policies, aimed at

achieving greater levels of efficiency of economy and strengthening competition, while also being beneficial to growth and, ultimately, the balance of payments."

MR. CHAIRMAN: Did you say that it continued from 1978-79?

SHRI CHITTA BASU: In this context, the Stock Appraisal stresses "the Authority's statement"—do you know which is the "Authority" here? It is the Government of India—

"the Authority's statement that the import policy for 1982-83 and 1983-84 will contain significant steps aimed at liberalising imports." Sir, is it clear to you now?

MR. CHAIRMAN: What I want to know is whether it is clear to you.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: It is as clear as day light. They have not only pursued a policy of import liberalisation in the past, but they have given a commitment to the International Monetary Fund to further liberalise it, not only for the current year, but also for 1983-84 and 1984-85, as shown by the IMF documents.

Therefore, my main point is that the Government is set on all import liberalisation policy, which is disastrous. According to Government's policy, they want to bid good-bye to import substitution and rely more and more on export and so the entire economy is geared for exports. Therefore, in my amendment I have suggested that this very policy thrust should be rejected, should be abandoned, and then only it would be possible for the Government to take other radical measures, which can ultimately enable us to wipe out the existing gap, so that it will not be necessary for us to face that kind of danger in the future.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, I would like to thank the hon. Member for bringing this Resolution before the House. This has provided all the members with an opportunity to discuss several aspects relating to the policy, which is followed by this Government, with regard to import and export.

This matter will come up for discussion before the House within a few days, when the import policy will be declared by the Government. What I am saying today has nothing to do with the import policy, which will be declared after some days. I will be restricting myself to the import policy that is at present followed by the Government, and certain other points, which are made by the hon. Members over here.

Why do we import? What is the philosophy behind the policy which we have adopted with respect to imports? The philosophy behind this import policy is to provide the essential inputs. I was a little surprised to hear Shri Chitta Basu taking objection to the import of fertilizers and steel. These are essential ingredients...

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Why don't you produce them yourself?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: ... necessary for producing more of food-grains, more of machinery, instruments and tools necessary for us in this country. Now it is forgotten that if we have less of fertilizers and steel, we would have less of food-grains, machinery, tools, and instruments necessary for producing more, which will be required for consumption in our country.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Why do you not produce yourself?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: We import to strengthen production itself. It has to be borne in mind. There are countries in the world

which are importing a lot of things. They are not importing the consumer goods but they are importing the raw material. Import of raw material is necessary for production itself. Will the hon. Member ask the Government not to import the inputs, the raw material for increasing the production?

Fortunately for us we produce lot of iron ore. But Japan is a country which imports iron ore. Will it be right for anybody in Japan to stand up and say that Japan should not import iron ore? That would be advising in a manner which is not going to be helpful to that country. The same is applicable to us also. We import to enable fuller utilisation of available capacities. Fortunately for our country it has been possible for us to establish a certain amount of capacity to produce. The problem before us to-day is to utilise that capacity and that capacity can be utilised by having efficient hands to work in the industries and factories, by having requisite quantity of raw materials to produce more. For that purpose we import. Certain consumer goods can be imported. But instead of importing consumer goods we import certain things, certain parts. We assemble them. We produce the things here. We will not be required to import the finished goods from outside. We do so to provide impetus to export. That is the principle followed. And the hon. Member has taken objection to that.

The hon. Member's objection is to the cash compensation. He sees a kind of design behind the cash compensation inflicted on us by IMF. Well, it will be too far fetched. The principle of cash compensation is provided in the Budget. Immediately after that you say that it was done at the instance of the IMF. It would be very wrong to say that. There is nothing of that kind. There is no relation of that kind between the two things. We import to get sophisti-

cated technology and modern machines. The world is moving fast and fast and very fast. It would be necessary to produce sophisticated things in our country also. But it would be wrong to start from the scratch itself, from the raw material itself, instead of taking advantage of the sophisticated technology that has already developed in the outside world, instead of importing it and improving upon it and making use of it. If you want to start from the beginning, we would be far behind the world. That we do not want to do. We want to catch up with the world. We want to go that far and for that purpose it is necessary to import the technology, the sophisticated machines. We would be doing that. Sometimes it becomes necessary to import certain things which are consumed by our people to keep a sort of balance. Now, if the sugar is not there, sugar production has gone down because of the wrong policy followed by the previous Government; if the dual pricing policy is given up, the sugar cane is not produced. If the sugar cane is not produced, there is scarcity of sugar. If scarcity of sugar is there and the people are suffering and the sugar is available in the world market at a cheaper price, it would be necessary to import it, to keep a sort of level.

Wheat sometimes has to be imported to keep the level of the price at certain point. It does not mean that we have given us the idea of giving impetus to wheat and sugar cane productions. The results are known this year. The results are quite known. We have enough sugar—not only enough but we have enough to export also. That is the position.

17.00 hrs.

Because of the dual pricing policy being followed by the present Government, the production is more. Now, we have enough of rice also. We can export rice also as the quantity of rice is more. That is the policy followed by us. That does not mean that

we are relying more for all these things on imports. It is wrong to say that. That is not our principle.

What kind of material we are importing? We are importing raw materials; we are importing components and capital goods; we are importing fertilizers; we are importing metals including steel; we are importing cement and edible oil. It is necessary to know that all these items, or all these commodities are required for increasing the production itself. Now, how much of POL, that is, petrol, oil and lubricant was imported by us? In 1979-80, the percentage of import of this item to the total import was 36. I would like to emphasise this point. The percentage of POL import to the total import was 36%. In 1980-81, it was 45%. In April, 1980, it was 41%. In September, 1981, it was 41 per cent. This is a very important thing which has to be borne by us in mind. Here, this is an item which is required by us to increase the production in the agricultural field, to keep the buses and transport system moving and to keep the factories moving. All these things would be done by importing this kind of item. Can be any advice given by the hon. Member that this should not be imported? If we do not import these things, we do not produce, and if we do not produce, we would be more dependent on others for consumer goods. Now, I come to the machinery and the transport equipments. The percentage is 15 in 1979-80. In 1980-81, it was 13 per cent; in April, it was 15 per cent and in September, it was 12 per cent. Now, Iron and Steel. It was 9 per cent to the total import in 1979-80. It was 6 per cent in 1980-81. In April, it was 6 per cent and September, it was 8 per cent. Now, Food articles. This is the article which we have purchased and so many hon. Members have taken objection to the import of coconut and all those things. I will come to that later. The food article was 7 per cent to the total import in 1979-80. It was 5 per cent in 1980-81. In April, 1980, it was 8 per

[Shri Shivraj V. Patil]

cent and in September, 1981, it was 4 per cent. Now, Fertilizers. It was in the order of 5 per cent, 5 per cent, 5 per cent and 5 per cent. Precious and semi-precious stones—4 per cent, 3 per cent, 3 per cent and 3 per cent. The total share of all these six commodities alone, was 76 per cent in 1979-80. In 1980-81, it was 77 per cent. In April, it was 79 per cent and in September, it was 73 per cent. The other things are also imported in order to give an impetus to production and to meet the pressing needs of society. These are the things: If these things are imported in this fashion, I think, it would be wrong to say that these things should not have been imported and it was not necessary for importing these things.

I have just given some of the items or commodities which were imported and not all the items. And I have given the percentage to the total imports. I have given the list of items which show that 90 per cent of the total import is of raw materials, components and capital goods, petroleum and petroleum products, fertilizers, metals including steel, cement and edible oil. What is to be seen in this respect is: we are not importing cosmetics; we are not importing clothes; we are not importing motor cars; we are not importing refrigerators; we are not importing cassettes; we are not importing such luxury goods or goods without which we can live a happy and comfortable life also. The goods which are imported are for giving impetus to the production.

There was a charge levelled by some of the hon. members, but I would say, not very strongly but half-heartedly, realising in their heart of heart that what they are saying is not going to cut any ice and it is not going to be convincing to themselves also. The charge levelled was that we are following a very liberal import policy. What kind of policy are we following? We are not follow-

ing a restrictive import policy; we are not following a liberal policy. Ours is a pragmatic policy; ours is a policy which helps ourselves. As far as the luxurious goods are concerned, we will be very restrictive; we will be very stringent and we will be very very careful. As far as consumer goods are concerned, only when it is necessary and only when we would not be able to do without them or only when it becomes necessary to see that certain things do not happen, we will be resorting to import of them. As far as the machinery, the steel, the inputs, the sophisticated technology is concerned, I think, it would be in our interest to get those things also in our country if those things are not available in our country, if those things cannot be produced here. Instead of waiting for a long time and then producing them and then trying to catch up with the world, if we import those things and start producing them, not stopping them but trying to improve upon the technology which we have imported, trying to improve upon the machinery which we have imported, that will help our economy and that will help our development. This is a kind of philosophy; that is a kind of policy which lies behind the import system which we have developed in our country for these years.

There is a trade gap. They say that a trade gap is a dangerous thing. Well, we would not like to have a trade gap. The trade gap is not something about which we can be happy. Of course, the trade gap should not be there. To the extent possible, we should bridge that trade gap. But why is there that trade gap? Let us understand why there is a trade gap. Is the trade gap created because of the import of luxurious goods? The trade gap is there because of certain things which we have to import, without which we cannot do. When we import those things, the trade gap increases. The petroleum products, the petroleum itself, the

fertilizers, the cement, the steel, these are the things which we require, and if we do not import them, we will be suffering more. So, the trade gap is there because of the import of petroleum products.

I have just told you as to what is the percentage of the import of POL to the total imports. I was told that about 70—75 per cent of our foreign exchange is utilised in this import. If that is the position, can we blame anybody? Can we blame the Government for that? You would ask us as to how we will overcome this difficulty. It is a legitimate question you would be asking us. And the answer is: We are trying to produce more petroleum products in our country. You will be happy to know that this year the increase in the petroleum products is about 50 per cent more than what we did last year. It is very heartening to note that. This is the method we have followed. It is not that the petrol and petroleum products have to be imported from outside forever and we are bound by the import of all those things. That is not the policy. The Government is following a policy of investing more, substituting more petroleum products. And fortunately for us, at places we have struck oil and we have been able to produce more. We feel confident that as time passes and, within a short time, may be within a very short time, we would be able to overcome this difficulty.

The production of cement is going up. We would like to establish factories over here now.

Edible oil is something which has arrested the attention of agriculturists and the scientists also. We would be producing new strains of oil-producing grains and we would be producing

more edible oil also. That would be necessary. It would be cruel on our part and, therefore, it would not be possible for us to ask the people to go even without oil also. If it is necessary, we import it. If it is not necessary, we will not be importing it.

The import gap has increased because of two more reasons. One is that the prices in the rest of the world itself have gone up. We are in no way responsible for the increase in prices in the rest of the world. We do not have the mechanism and we do not have the instrument of controlling world prices as such. When the world prices go up, they are bound to affect us also. If our industry is progressing very well, import is going to be more also.

You would be surprised and happy to know about our growth rate. We can tell the world today that our growth rate is 8%. The growth rate is very substantial when compared to the corresponding period of the last two years. We have produced 8% more.

I have placed before the hon. House the reasons for it and the method which we would like to follow to reduce that gap also. At the same time, we would like to produce more and we would like to export also whenever it is possible and simultaneously we would be very careful in importing also. Not that we will be indiscreet in importing things which are there already with us. That is the position.

I come to certain points which were raised by hon. Members. One was about the coconut oil. Import of coconut oil is canalysed through State Trading Corporation and the

[Shri Shivraj V. Patil]

State Trading Corporation has not made imports in the last three years. Only very limited import is allowed for export production. About 30,000 metric tonnes was imported in the year, 1980-81. It is based on policy interpretation of some private parties. But the position has been rectified in the import policy.

This matter has come before this hon. House many a time. The difficulty was that the import of coconut oil was canalised and there were some private parties who had licences with them and they had put orders and all those things. They went to the Supreme Court and they got the Orders from the Supreme Court and under the Orders given by the Supreme Court, they are importing.

Now, after that, the difference was that edible oil will be imported by the State Trading Corporation. That was the Order. They say that edible oil can be imported.

But there is coconut oil. It is not used for purposes of preparation of some food material and for eating purposes. If coconut oil is used for some other purposes, then, we would be importing edible oils. The case was decided and they could get the Order from the Supreme Court. Oil is coming. That loophole is plugged afterwards, saying that edible oil and any other kind of oil also will be imported by the State Trading Corporation. So, it would be wrong to say that the Government is responsible for this kind of thing.

As far as rubber is concerned, the demand in the country is 1.8 lakh metric tonnes. Now, the indigenous production of rubber is 1.5 lakh metric tonnes. Now, there is a gap in the demand and the supply. That gap is met through imports through the S.T.C. If you do not import rubber,

the industries suffer. We would not like the industries to suffer. If we have sufficient rubber available here, we would certainly make use of it. If the rubber is not there, I hope that the hon. Members will agree with me that, to keep the wheels of the industry moving, it would be necessary for us to import the rubber.

SHRI S. A. DORAI SEBASTIAN (Karur): There are lots of areas which have not been found utilised in production of rubber. For example, in Kerala State, there are lots of places which are not covered so far. Government should pay some attention to grow more rubber in the areas which have not yet been covered.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: We would certainly take steps to increase the production of rubber.

As far as cocoa is concerned, I am told, it is canalised since July 1980. Since that date, only 75 metric tonnes have been imported by the canalising agency, namely, the S.T.C. When the problem of using the local cocoa came up, I was told, that it could not pass the test. That was sent to the Research Institute and it said that the acidity in the cocoa is more and so, it would be injurious to the health if it is used in chocolate or such other things. These are reports given by the scientists. We have to believe the reports given by the scientists.

SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI: Has the Government come across any other report about the cocoa crops in this country?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: If they are available, we would certainly hope to use them. But, if the cocoa were to be used in chocolate, it will be necessary for us to test it. But, if the laboratory report says that it cannot be used, should we rely upon the report given by the scientists or by

the laboratories? Or shall we rely upon the statements of producers of cocoa? That would be the question before us. All I can say now is that if it is necessary to examine it, it can be examined again. The question is: can we allow that in such a situation? This is not a question of import but a question of export. Coming to cashewnut, we have a lot of cashewnut here. We are trying to export it. Fortunately, we have been able to overcome this difficulty also. The process of export has already started. We have received letters from the cashew producers saying that they are happy about the arrangements made. We have not given up the policy of self-reliance or import substitution. It is, therefore, wrong to say that we have given up the policy of self-reliance and import substitution. We have now become self-reliant in so many fields. The process is on and we would certainly be doing all that is possible and necessary to be self-reliant.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Pon-nani): Pragmatic approach?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: We help ourselves. It is a helpful approach and it is not a restrictive approach or a dogmatic approach.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: But, Kerala suffers.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, the policy which is followed by this Government is a very discreet policy—it is not indiscreet; it is practical; it is helpful; it is useful and it is enlightened.

SHRI RAVINDRA VERMA (Bombay North): Too many adjectives are to hide the nakedness and ugliness.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, all our friends would agree with me that if we have to grow and prosper, we

cannot grow and prosper by stopping the work; we cannot grow and prosper by being narrow-minded; we cannot grow and prosper by being short-sighted. We would grow and prosper only if you work and work hard. If we follow the enlightened policy; if we follow the right approach and, I am sure, all the Members will agree with me that we are following a policy of that type.

Sir, I am standing here not defend anything and everything blindly. I am standing here with a feeling that I should put before the House the basic principle and the policy that is followed by the Government. If there are any defects anywhere; if there is something which required some sort of modification and amendment and if after assessing every aspect relating to it the Government comes to the conclusion that it does require modification then we may take steps. I feel confident to say that the import policy which are we following is going to be helpful to us to develop our economy and to develop our export and reduce the trade gap which is there because of certain reasons. Time is bound to come when we will be proud of our exports and when we would be all the time relying on ourselves.

SHRI ERA MOHAN: Sir, the hon. Minister has not said anything about sandalwood export.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, I would not like to say anything off-hand but if the hon. Member wants I will discuss it with him later on.

SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI: Sir, the statement made by the Minister is not fully convincing. We are not fighting with the policy of the Government. The point is that correct policy is being incorrectly implemented.

Now, it is said about the coconut oil that a certain case went upto the Supreme Court and since it succeeded over there it was allowed to import 3000 tonnes of coconut oil. Now, the point is whether the same old policy is allowed to be continued even after this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister has already said that they have modified it and plugged the loophole.

SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI: I am happy for that. About the Cocoa the Minister's reply made us to believe that the cocoa produced in Kerala and Karnataka—these are the only two States where cocoa is produced—contains acidity. The report of the competent authority is that acidity content of Cocoa produced in Kerala and Karnataka is not in excess. There is no excess acidity. The correct percentage of acidity is there.

Sir, acidity gives flavour of Cocoa and because of that flavour cocoa is liked by the consumer. So, Cocoa produced in Kerala and Karnataka contains required percentage of acidity. That is the report. I request the hon. Minister to verify this and make the cocoa growers fully convinced whether there is acidity or not. The hon. Minister himself is having doubt. Because of that doubt, officials are taking advantage. They are discouraging and they are harming the cultivators of Cocoa cultivation in Karnataka and Kerala. Only for this very purpose the CAMCO filed an application before the Industry Minister. Now, Sir, the rumour is that that application is going to be rejected; that is the kind of rumour which we hear in Kerala and in Karnataka. Do you know why? It is not because CAMCO is incompetent to start the industry, but because of official propaganda by Government circles and the capitalist circles that if CAMCO is allowed, then Cadbury and other big monopoly houses will

lose or they are going to lose, and therefore they cannot exploit the Indian cultivators.

17.26 hrs.

(Shri Chandrajit Yadav in the Chair)

I request the hon. Minister to go into this state of affairs and take necessary action in the matter. The application is now pending before the Industry Ministry. I request Government to see that this application is favourably considered and licence issued to CAMCO for the purpose of setting up the industry for processing of cocoa.

Regarding rubber, everybody knows that rubber produced in India is not sufficient for our needs; so rubber is imported. According to the Minister, 50,000 tonnes of rubber is in deficit and it has to be imported. My question is: Are we importing 50,000 tonnes only or are we importing more than that? That is the question. Now, what is the policy of the Government? If the policy of the Government had been properly followed and implemented, then, this would not have been the result; the result would have been something else. The policy of the Government is implemented through officials. The officials,—some of them, not all,—are siding with the capitalist and the monopoly companies. As a result of this outlook of the officials, it is the cultivators of cocoa, coconut oil and rubber in Karnataka and Kerala, who have to suffer. I request the hon. Minister to verify the facts which I have placed before the House and tell us whether the facts are correct or not and I request him to take proper steps in order to help these cultivators, who are facing great difficulties. Thank you.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: One point I would like to mention. This is a correction which I would like to make to what I said earlier. Earlier on, I had said that the case had gone to the Supreme Court. I am now told that the edible oil case had

gone to the Supreme Court and not the Coconut oil case. This was decided by the Supreme appellate authority in the Government itself. So, that is the amendment which I would like to make to my answer which I had given earlier during the course of this debate.

SHRI A. K. BALAN (Ottapalam): Now, Sir, may I ask one question? The Handloom industry provides employment to more than 2.5 lakhs of people. This industry is now on the verge of a deep crisis especially, in Kerala. I want a clarification from the hon. Minister. I want to know whether you will take proper steps to export handloom goods to foreign countries?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I would deal with that point a little later. But, here, I would succinctly reply to him, saying, that various steps have been taken to protect the handloom industry also by various concessions with regard to excise duty and other things are given. We are exporting to handloom goods to other countries; there is a demand for handloom goods inside the country also. Various other things are being done to support the handloom sector in textile industry to the extent that some other quarters have a feeling that enough is not being done for them and that everything is being done only for the handloom sector. That kind of feeling is there if something more has to be done, if the hon. Member has any idea or any particular view about it, I request him kindly to pass it on to me, so that it may be looked into.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are two amendments to the Resolution moved by Shri Ramanna Rai. One is moved by Shri M. C. Daga and the other is moved by Shri Chitta Basu. Mr. Daga

is not present in the House. I shall now put the amendment moved by Shri Daga to the vote of the House.

(Amendment No. 1 was put and negatived)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the amendment moved by Shri Chitta Basu to the vote of the House.

(Amendment No. 2 was put and negatived)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rai, in view of the hon. Minister's reply, are you pressing your Resolution to be put to the vote of the House or are you withdrawing it? The hon. Minister has already brought out the full facts before the House. He has taken note of all the points made by the hon. Members in this House. Whatever the Minister has to say, has been said in his reply. Now, if you want to withdraw your Resolution, you can do so. Otherwise, I will put it to the vote of the House.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, I explained to the hon. Members of this House the policy followed by the Government in broad outline. As far as the specific points raised by them are concerned, I have kept them open. I have not said this way or that way. If there is anything to be done, it can be done. But it is not some sort of *quid pro quo*. It cannot be like that because the hon. Member is saying something. However, it would be looked into. I think it would not be necessary for him to press his Resolution. I would request him to withdraw his Resolution.

SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI: In view of the Minister's reply that he has an open mind on this question—I think that there is an opportunity for consideration because of his open mind—I withdraw my Resolution.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Has the hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw his Resolution?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

17.33 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: DRINKING
WATER FACILITIES IN RURAL
AREAS

श्री बृद्धि चन्द जैन (बाड़मेर) :
सभापति महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ—

“यह सभा सरकार से आग्रह करती है कि वह देश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में, विशेषरूप से रेगिस्तानी और पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में, पेयजल की सुविधायें प्रदान करने के कार्यक्रमों को शीघ्रता से क्रियान्वित करने हेतु राज्य सरकारों को पर्याप्त वित्तीय सहायता दे।”

सभापति महोदय, मैंने यह प्रस्ताव सारे देश के ग्रामीणों की जो मुख्य समस्या है, पेय-जल की समस्या, पीने के पानी की समस्या, उस के बारे में प्रस्तुत किया है। 35 सालों की स्वतंत्रता के बाद भी हम पीने के पानी की समस्या का हल नहीं कर सके हैं, यह हमारे लिए एक चिन्तन का विषय है, यह हमारे लिए एक चुनौती है। मनुष्य की सबसे पहली प्राथमिकता है कि उसे हवा मिले और दूसरी प्राथमिकता है—पीने का पानी। और पीने के पानी की समस्या को हम हल नहीं कर सके और ग्रामीणों के लिए हम स्वच्छ पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था नहीं कर सके, तो यह हमारे लिए शोभा की बात नहीं है। हमने प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना में, द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में और तृतीय पंचवर्षीय

योजना में इसके लिए जो प्रावधान किये थे, वे बहुत ही अपर्याप्त थे परन्तु चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में, इस समस्या की गहनता को देखते हुए, इस समस्या की सीरियसनेस को देखते हुए, पर्याप्त राशि की व्यवस्था की और पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में इसके लिए 400 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक की व्यवस्था की और इस छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कोई 2,007 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है। छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में जितने भी सस्मायाप्रद गांव हैं इस देश में, वहां पर इस समस्या को हल करने के लिए बीड़ा उठाया है। मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि इस छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में पीने के पानी की समस्या हल हो और इसके लिए जितनी भी राशि की जरूरत हो, उसकी व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए। मैं तो यह समझता हूँ कि इस के मुकाबले में और कोई महत्वपूर्ण विषय नहीं हो सकता और इसमें ज्यादा किसी और विषय को प्राथमिकता नहीं दी जा सकती। सिंचाई और बिजली को प्राथमिकता दी जा रही है परन्तु मैं यह समझता हूँ कि यह सही होगा कि इस चीज को ज्यादा प्राथमिकता दी जाए और हमारे देश की प्रधान मंत्री ने जो बीस-सूत्री कार्यक्रम अभी प्रस्तुत किया है, उसके सूत्र नं० 8 में इस बात पर विशेष बल दिया है। पहले भी जो 12 सूत्री कार्यक्रम प्रस्तुत किया गया था, उसमें भी इस पीने के पानी की समस्या पर विशेषतौर पर बल दिया गया था। हम यूनाइटेड नेशन्स की डायरेक्शन्स के मुताबिक इन्टरनेशनल सैनीटेशन डिबेट मनाने जा रहे हैं। हमने यूनाइटेड नेशन्स का जो रेजोलूशन है, उसको मान्यता दी है और उसको मान्यता दे कर हम उसके परिपालन का प्रयास कर रहे हैं। इसलिए जब हमने इस प्रकार का बीड़ा उठाया है, तब हमारा यह फर्ज हो जाता है कि हम इस प्रश्न को हल करने में अपनी पूरी शक्ति

लगाए। इसके लिए जो प्रावधान किये गये हैं वे अपर्याप्त हैं। एक्सीलरेटेड रूरल प्रोग्राम के अन्तर्गत राज्यों को जो राशि विशेष तौर पर दी जाती है, वह अपर्याप्त है, ऐसा मैं समझता हूँ। इसके लिए जो मापदंड निर्धारित किया गया है, जो क्राइटोरिया फिक्स्ड किया गया है, वह बिल्कुल रीजनेबिल नहीं है और किसी भी तरीके से वह वाजिब नहीं ठहराया जा सकता क्योंकि इस क्राइटोरिया के मुताबिक केन्द्रीय सरकार यह देखती है कि कितने ग्राम ऐसे हैं जो समस्याग्रस्त हैं और फिर उन की संख्या को देख कर राशि का प्रावधान किया जाता है। इस मापदंड को मैं उचित नहीं समझता और इसके कारण हमारे जो रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्र के इलाके हैं और जो पहाड़ी क्षेत्र के इलाके हैं, उनको बहुत नुकसान हो रहा है और राशि के मामले में उनके साथ बहुत अन्याय होता है।

हमारा जो राजस्थान प्रान्त है, उसमें 50 परसेंट एरिया डेजर्ट एरिया है, रेगिस्तानी एरिया है और हिमाचल प्रदेश में करीब 80 परसेंट एरिया हिली एरिया है। इन एरियाज के लिए यह जो फार्मूला है, यह जो क्राइटोरिया है, यह भी मापदंड है, यह किसी भी तरीके से उचित नहीं ठहराया जा सकता क्योंकि डेजर्ट एरियाज की जो स्कीम होती है, वे बहुत ही कास्टली होती हैं, बहुत ही महंगी होती हैं। वहाँ पर 30-30 मील और 40-40 मील के एरिया में बड़ी मुश्किल से एक पानी का सोर्स मिलता है और उस सोर्स से रोजनल पाइप लाइन के जरिए पानी पहुंचता है। हमारे बाड़मेर नगर में भी 20-20 मील दूर से पाने का पानी आता है। इस प्रकार के क्षेत्रों में पाने का पानी कहीं 20 मील से और कहीं 40 मील से आता है। इन क्षेत्रों में जो रोजनल पाइप लाइन बनती है वह भी बड़ी कास्टली बनती है। इसलिये

ये बड़े समस्याग्रस्त गांव हैं जिनके यहां पानी नहीं पहुंचने से लोग मरण करते हैं। हमारे यहां के समस्याग्रस्त गांवों में 20 से 30 प्रतिशत ज्यादा कास्ट आती है इसलिए उनके साथ अन्याय होता है।

मैं मांग करूंगा कि आप इन समस्याग्रस्त गांवों के लिए फार्मूले में परिवर्तन करें। एक्सीलरेटेड रूरल प्रोग्राम में आपको ऐसे गांवों को परखना चाहिए। इन गांवों की परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए डेजर्ट एरियाज में पानी पहुंचाने में कितना खर्चा आता है इसका हिसाब आपको लगाना चाहिए। कर्नाटक में एक गांव में 1,600 रुपये में कवर किया जा सकता है परन्तु हमारे जैसे क्षेत्र में एक गांव में दो सौ से ले कर चार लाख रुपये तक खर्च होते हैं। हमारे यहां का ग्रामीण क्षेत्र इस प्रकार का है कि कोई गांव 25 वर्ग मील पर है और कोई गांव दो वर्ग मील में है। एक ऐसा भी गांव है जो 500 स्क्वायर मील में है। इसलिये आप ने जो इस प्रकार के नियम बनाये हैं कि 1.6 किलोमीटर से ज्यादा नहीं जाना चाहिये लेकिन मैं कहता हू कि हमें तो दस-दस, पन्द्रह-पन्द्रह मील दूर जाना पड़ता है। हमारी इस प्रकार से समस्या बनी रहती है।

अभी आपने छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में व्यवस्था की है कि कितने ग्रामों को छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कवर किया जाए। उसके लिए दौड़ लग रही है। उन गांवों में लग रही है जो कि समस्याग्रस्त नहीं हैं। क्योंकि जो गांव समस्याग्रस्त नहीं हैं उनको कवर करके वे अपने आंकड़े बढ़ा लेते हैं। कह देते हैं कि हमने तीन हजार, पांच हजार या दस हजार गांव कवर कर लिये हैं। वे ऐसे गांव लेते हैं जो अधिक समस्याग्रस्त नहीं होते हैं, जिनमें पानी 50 से 100 फीट की गहराई पर मिल जाता है। ऐसे गांव लेते हैं जिनको डेढ़ या दो मील की दूरी पर पानी मिल जाता है। इस प्रकार से

[श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन]

उन की संख्या बढ़ जाती है। परन्तु जो हमारे डेजर्ट एरियाज के गांव हैं वे इससे वंचित रहते हैं। इसलिये मैं आप को सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि आप समस्याग्रस्त गांवों की तीन कैटेगरीज बनायें—

पहली कैटेगरी में सर्वाधिक समस्याग्रस्त गांव हों।

दूसरी कैटेगरी में वे गांव हों जो अधिक समस्याग्रस्त हैं।

तीसरी कैटेगरी में वे गांव हों जो साधारण समस्याग्रस्त हों।

इस प्रकार की कैटेगरी बना कर आप सर्वाधिक समस्याग्रस्त गांवों को प्राथमिकता दें। जिन गांवों में पानी टैंकों द्वारा पहुंचाया जाता है। ट्रकों द्वारा पहुंचाया जाता है, रेलवे टैंक्स द्वारा पहुंचाया जाता है उन गांवों को प्रति दिन 1.4 गैलन पानी मिलता है। यह स्थिति है वहां। कभी आपके टैंकों द्वारा पानी पहुंचता ही नहीं है। कह दिया जाता है कि टैंकर खराब है, मरम्मत के लिए गया हुआ है। इस प्रकार से लोग इतने पानी से भी वंचित हो जाते हैं।

इन गांवों में टैंकों द्वारा पीने का पानी पहुंचाने में लाखों रुपये खर्च होते हैं। उन गांवों को सर्वाधिक समस्याग्रस्त मान कर प्राथमिकता दें। जिन गांवों को सप्लाइ दी जाती है, उन में से ऐसे गांवों को भी शामिल किया जाना चाहिए। राजस्थान में दो हजार गांव ऐसे हैं। उन गांवों को भी समस्याग्रस्त मान कर उनकी समस्या हल करनी चाहिए।

आपने जो फार्मूला बनाया है, मैं यह कहता हूँ कि यह 1.6 वर्ग मील का या 50 फीट की गहराई का इसमें आप परिवर्तन करें। इस चीज को तो राज्य सरकारें भी कर सकती थीं। केन्द्र सरकार को तो उन गांवों की जिम्मेदारी लेना चाहिये जहां 50 फुट से

अधिक गहराई पर पानी है और ढाई तीन किलो मीटर से ज्यादा डिस्टेंस है। 1.6 किलोमीटर डिस्टेंस और 51-52 फुट गहराई पर जहां पानी उपलब्ध है, ऐसे क्षेत्रों को लेने से संख्या तो अधिक हो सकती है, लेकिन समस्या का समाधान नहीं हो सकता। इसलिए सर्वाधिक समस्याग्रस्त गांवों को पहले लेना आवश्यक है।

राजस्थान प्रान्त के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ कि अभी छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में 108 करोड़ रुपये का पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था करने के लिये प्रावधान किया गया है, जब कि 358 करोड़ रुपये की डिमांड की गई थी। पूरी धनराशि के बिना समस्या हल नहीं हो सकती। इसलिए अक्सलरेटेड रूरल डेवलपमेंट प्रोग्राम के लिए जो 1500 करोड़ रुपया रखा गया है, उसमें से 200 करोड़ रुपया दाजिये। इसी प्रकार से हिमाचल प्रदेश में भी जहां ज्यादा समस्याग्रस्त क्षेत्र हैं वहां पर अधिक ध्यान दीजिए तब जा कर छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में यह व्यवस्था हो सकेगी।

छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना का अध्ययन करने पर पता लगा, पृष्ठ 430 देखिए—Part 2,

“With the financial provisions made in the State Plans, it will be possible to achieve the objective, except in certain difficult areas in the hilly and desert regions where, because of physical constraints, the programme may take a longer time.”

इस से हमें मालूम होता है कि छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कम से कम रेगिस्तानी इलाकों को पीने के पानी की समस्या तो हल नहीं हो सकती। इस स्थिति को हम बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकते। हमारे क्षेत्र अवििकसित हैं, हमारी समस्या गंभीर है। हम लगातार इस समस्या से जूझते रहें, अकाल की भी समस्या है, उस के साथ-साथ पीने के पानी की समस्या भी बनी रहे, इसको हम पसंद नहीं करते। इसलिए हम चाहते हैं कि जो 2700 करोड़

रूप का प्लान बनाया है, उसे 5000 कराड़ का बनाकर और इरीगेशन, पावर आदि मदों से कटौती करके पीने के पानी की समस्या को हल करना चाहिए। आप राज्य सरकारों को इस तरह निर्देश दीजिए कि जो समस्याप्रद गांव हैं, उन को प्रिवारिटी वेसिस पर टेकअप करें और इस मोरियस प्रायुज को हल करें।

इस को अलावा एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट असिस्टेंस और बाइलेटरल असिस्टेंस जोधपुर आदि जिलों की दी जाती है, लेकिन जो सबसे ज्यादा समस्याग्रस्त जिले हैं बाड़मेर और जैसलमेर, उन को कोई मदद नहीं दी जाती। डोनर कट्रीज भी मदद देने हैं, जैसे डैनमार्क, नीदरलैंड और जर्मनी इत्यादि, उन का लाभ भी बाड़मेर और जैसलमेर जिलों को नहीं दिया जाता। इसलिए इन जिलों को भी इस प्रकार की सहायता दी जाए। इस समस्या को हल करने के लिए उन से पैसा लिवा जाना चाहिये और इस समस्या को हल करने का प्रयास किया जाना चाहिए। हम चाहते हैं कि इस दिशा में आप कदम उठाएं।

इस समय जो पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था हुई है वह ट्यूबवैलों से हुई है। लाठीसीरी में पानी निकला है। जैसलमेर और बाड़मेर जिलों में पानी निकला है। और काफी अधिक मात्रा में निकला है। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर हम पीने के पानी के लिए इन ट्यूबवैलों पर ही निर्भर करेंगे तो तीस चालीस साल के बाद ऐसी स्थिति पैदा हो सकती है कि वे सूख जाएं। कारण यह है कि वहां भयंकर अकाल पड़ता रहता है, वर्षा कम होती है। तब वे ट्यूबवैल भी काम नहीं देंगे। राजस्थान कनाल डैजर्ट एरियाज को सिंचित कर रही है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस योजना से पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था भी की जानी चाहिये। पशुओं के लिए पीने के पानी

की, चारे के लिए पानी की योजना बननी चाहिए। बाड़मेर, जैसलमेर, जोधपुर आदि जिलों में लिफ्ट कनाल की योजना बनाई जानी चाहिये ताकि वहां पानी पहुंचाया जा सके और इस पानी की व्यवस्था का परमानेंट सोल्यूशन खोजा जा सके। राज्य सरकार की कॅपेसिटी नहीं है कि वह इस प्रकार की योजनाओं को बना कर उन को कार्यान्वित कर सके। आप राजस्थान कनाल को ही लें। करीब 25 साल से इस को पूरा करने की कोशिश हो रही है लेकिन वह कम्प्लीट नहीं हो सकी है। लिफ्ट कनाल बना कर पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था आप को करनी चाहिये। अगर हम ने ऐसा नहीं किया तो तीस साल के बाद फ्यूचर जैनेरेशन कहेगी कि हम ने ट्यूबवैलों से पानी की व्यवस्था की थी लेकिन वहां से भी पानी मिलना बन्द हो गया है। हम को चाहिए कि राजस्थान कनाल के जरिये यह व्यवस्था हो। इस वक्त अठारह हजार क्यूसेक्स पानी राजस्थान को मिल रहा है। उस में से दो हजार क्यूसेक पीने का पानी है। यह मनुष्यों के पीने का पानी है। पशुओं के पीने के पानी की भी आप को व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये। ग्रामीण जल प्रदाय योजनाएँ बनती हैं लेकिन वे मनुष्यों के लिए ही बनती हैं। पशुओं के लिए पानी की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं होती है। उन के लिए कोई प्रोवीजन नहीं होता है : इस का नतीजा यह होता है कि जो टेल पर गांव होते हैं वे पानी से वंचित रह जाते हैं। पशुओं पर हमारी इकोनोमी डिपेंड करती है, भविष्य डिपेंड करता है, आर्थिक व्यवस्था निर्भर करती है। इस वास्ते आप को राज्य सरकारों को निदेश देना चाहिए कि मनुष्यों के साथ साथ पशुओं के लिए पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था भी वे करें, उन के वास्ते भी योजना बनाएं। ऐसा नहीं होगा तो रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्र कभी भी विकसित नहीं हो सकेंगे, तरक्की नहीं कर सकेंगे। माकूल प्राविजन इस काम के लिए किया जाना चाहिये।

[श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन]

जितनी भी योजना बनी हैं उन के लिए विद्युतीकरण का होना बहुत आवश्यक है। डीजल सैट बहुत मंहगे पड़ते हैं। विद्युतीकरण कुछ एरियाज में किया गया है। बाढ़मेर जिले में विद्युतीकरण पीने के पानी की स्कीमों के लिए किया गया है, जोधपुर में किया गया है, और डजर्ट एरियाज में पीने के पानी के लिए किया गया है। लेकिन आप देखें कि बिजली हम को पूरी तरह से नहीं मिलती है। इस का नतीजा यह होता है कि जो टेल के गांव हैं, वे पानी से वंचित रह जाते हैं, उन को पानी नहीं मिलता है। इस वास्ते आगमेंटेशन स्कीम के लिए आप को प्राविजन करना चाहिये। इन स्कीम के आगमेंटेशन किया जाय। अगर ऐसा नहीं किया गया तो व्यवस्था ठीक नहीं हो सकेगी और स्कीमों ठीक ढंग से नहीं चल सकेगी। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में ऐसे गांव हैं कि गांव में एक जगह पानी पहुंच गया तो सरकार समझती है कि हम ने इस गांव को कवर कर दिया।

समापति महोदय : आधा घंटा आप को बोलते हो गया। कुल 2 घंटे का समय है और बहुत से माननीय सदस्य बोलने के इच्छुक हैं, इसलिए आप जल्दी खत्म करें।

श्री वृद्धिचन्द्र जैन : उन गांवों में अगर एक पाइंट भर पीने का पानी पहुंचता है तो सरकार समझती है कि उस ने गांव को कवर कर दिया। गांव तो है 64 स्क्वायर किलोमीटर में और एक जगह अगर पानी पहुंचाया तो ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 10 मील तक पीने के पानी के लिए लोगों को आना पड़ता है, जब कि आप ने आइटीरिया 1.6 किलोमीटर से ऊपर का बनाया है। इसलिए ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में अधिक पाइंट दिये जाय। पीने के पानी की विकट समस्या है। रेगिस्तानी और पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के लिये और इस को हल करने के लिए छठी योजना में पूरी व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए ताकि पीने के पानी की समस्या को हल कर सकें।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं इस प्रस्ताव को प्रस्तुत करता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution moved:

"This House urges upon the Government to provide adequate financial assistance to State Governments to enable them to implement expeditiously the programmes to provide drinking water facilities in rural areas with priority to desert and hilly areas in the country."

SHRI M. C. DAGA: has moved an amendment. I think he has given notice of an amendment. But he is absent.

श्री राम सिंह यादव (अलवर) : मान्यवर, माननीय वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन ने जो प्रस्ताव रखा है मैं उस का हृदय से समर्थन करता हूँ और उन्होंने जो पीने के पानी की समस्या के बारे में कहा है, विशेष रूप से उन राज्यों में जहाँ यह समस्या गंभीर रूप में है उन में से देश के बहुत से ऐसे भाग हैं जहाँ आज तक लोगों को पीने का पानी नहीं मिलता है। इस पानी के बारे में केवल हिन्दुस्तान जैसे डेवलपिंग कंट्रीज में नहीं, बल्कि जो आज विकसित राष्ट्र है उन में भी आज पानी की समस्या है और सारे विश्व में एक बहुत बड़ी जनसंख्या है जो पानी की हकदार है— हैल्दी और सेफ वाटर की जिसे जरूरत है। पानी का कितना महत्व है इस के बारे में हमारे ग्रन्थों में यह लिखा है शरीर स्वयं ही अपने आप में से जो 5 तत्व हैं उन से पानी एक है। बायलाजी एक्सपर्ट्स का कहना है कि नौजवान व्यक्तियों में 90 प्रतिशत एलीमेंट पानी का है और वृद्धावस्था में भी पानी का एलीमेंट 75 परसेंट रहता है। यही नहीं अमरीका जैसे राष्ट्र में एक प्रसिद्ध लेखक ने लिखा है :

Mr. Peter Briggs, in his book, Water—The Vital Essence he says, "You can

exaggerate the value of many things, but never the value of water”.

इस से अंदाज लगा सकते हैं कि डेवलपिंग कंट्रीज में भी पानी का कितना महत्व है और मानव जीवन में कितना सर्वोपरि है यह तत्व । यही नहीं उन्होंने आगे लिखा है :

“Pure water has been called the best of gifts that man to man can bring.”

सब से अच्छी गिफ्ट है पानी । हमारे यहां भी लोग कहते थे कि पीने के पानी की बावड़ी या कुएं बनाये जायें । पाश्चात्य मुल्कों में भी माना गया है कि सब से अधिक कीमती गिफ्ट मनुष्य के लिए पानी है ।

18.00 hrs.

छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कांग्रेस (आई) पार्टी ने अपने मैनिफेस्टो के मुताबिक सब से पहली बात यह रखी है कि हम पीने का पानी देंगे । कांग्रेस (आई) के 1980 के इलैक्शन मैनिफेस्टो में कहा गया है कि 1980 तक जितने भी गांवों में पीने के पानी की समस्या है, हमारी पार्टी प्रत्येक गांव की इस समस्या को हल करेगी ।

आप को और इस सदन को यह जान कर खुशी होगी कि राष्ट्र की नेता और हमारी प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने अपने नये 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम में सब से पहले प्रमुख बल इस पीने के पानी की समस्या के समाधान की ओर दिया है, यही कारण है कि छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में हम ने यह आशा की है

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may continue your speech on the next day.

1801 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET, 1982-83—
GENERAL DISCUSSION—Contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall now resume the general discussion on the general budget. The Deputy Finance Minister.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): Sir, I have heard the speeches from the opposition side and also from this side with rapt attention and I have noted some of the suggestions and points raised by hon. members. As you know, the task of preparing the Central budget is a difficult one. The task before the Finance Minister of this country at the time of the preparation of the budget was that he had to mobilise resources and he had to contain inflation. He had to mobilise resources for the development of this nation. He had to mobilise resources for the security of the nation. At the same time, he had to be very cautious regarding the inflationary trend also. So, with this background, he had to prepare the central budget. As I earlier stated, it was a difficult task. What is the greatest achievement that has been achieved by the Finance Minister of the Government of India? I may say that so far as this budget is concerned, it is a brilliant budget prepared by a brilliant person. It is one of the best budgets that has been prepared by one of the brilliant Finance Ministers of this country. While I am making this submission, some opposition members may say that I am going to be a sycophant.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why do you presume it? Nobody is saying it!

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: At the very outset, I may submit that here is a budget that has been pro-

[Shri Janardhana Poojary]

duced and placed before the nation. What is the reaction from the nation? What is the reaction from the opposition parties? What is the reaction from the common man's point of view? I have to place before the House all these viewpoints. First I will deal with the opposition's comments. It has been stated that this budget is an anti-people budget, it is an inflationary budget and it is anti-labour. Today it has been stated that this budget has been prepared by a handicapped or paralysed Government. As against these comments, we have got the comments from the press also and from the common man also. I may be permitted to refer to the *Dacca Herald*. It is not our paper; it is not the mouth-piece of the Government. It states:

"A budget for development The Finance Minister Mr. Pranab Mukherjee, in his first Budgetary exercise, has rightly laid emphasis on incentives for increased productivity. His declared aim is enhanced domestic production in the fields of petroleum and petroleum products, steel, fertilisers and other items that cumulatively account for 60 per cent of the total imports. If the hoped-for increases in both productivity as well as actual levels of production are achieved, a great measure of viability will be achieved in regard to balance of payments position which has fast deteriorated during the past one year."

The Financial Express also carried an article which says:

"The Union Finance Minister Mr. Pranab Mukherjee, needs to be congratulated on his maiden Budget; it has all the ingredients of popular appeal, the economists, industrialists and the general public may have reservations about the quantum of the ingredients. On the one hand, he has provided some relief to the salaried tax-payers within the lowest taxable slab, on the other

hand he has left untouched items of mass consumption by the lower and middle classes.."

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North-East): Why do not you read the other things?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: I will read out.

Even if we go to the feeling of the man in the street, I may be permitted to quote an assessment which appeared in 'The Times of India' under the title 'Housewife heaves sigh of relief'. The best judges to give a judgment so far as the Budget proposals are concerned, are the housewives. What is their opinion:

"Both the man in the street and the housewife in the kitchen heaved a sigh of relief as news of the budget trickled out. For the housewife who for the last several years has been battling to balance her budget, it was well high unbelievable that she will not have to pay more for daily necessities like toothpaste, soap, tea, coffee or sugar."

My submission is that here is the opinion of the common man about the Budget.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Common wife.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Yes. But that was the opinion of the common man also.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do not get into the trap of Dr. Swamy. From common man he has taken you to common wife.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: But here is a Finance Minister whose budget is a balanced one and whose greatest achievement is that he has not touched the common man. He has not touched any item of mass consumption. He has not touched any item of essential commodities. Do you not feel that when the Finance Minister

of this country has not only not touched the common man but also not touched the people who live below the poverty line, it is the greatest achievement under the present circumstances? In addition to that, what has the Finance Minister of this country done? He has given some more concessions to these people. What are the concessions? He has given concessions such as excise duty exemptions on general utility articles like pencils, erasers, fans, refills, candles, relief for the pensioners by way of increasing pension to Rs. 150/- per month, and concessions to the handicapped, etc. He has also given concessions on food and vegetable preparations and duty concessions on cheaper variety of footwear. These are the concessions given to the common man and it is not going to affect the common man. On the contrary, he has received some benefits. Not only that. Even these benefits may go to the middle class people. That is why I can say definitely that here is a budget which is an imaginative budget. Not only that. If you kindly go through the Plan outlay and if you kindly go through the savings part, we can say that here is a budget which is production-oriented, here is a budget which is saving-oriented. So, for that purpose I may be permitted to say something about the Plan outlay and also about the functioning of some other sectors like the public sector and other things.

The budget for 1982-83 visualises a Plan outlay of Rs. 11,000 crores in the Central sector. This works out to Rs. 23.28 per cent of the total Sixth Plan outlay for the Central sector. Hon. Members will remember that the Plan outlay for the current year; namely, 1981-82 works out to only 18.24 per cent of the Sixth Plan outlay. Thus expressed as a proportion of the Sixth Plan outlay, the amount proposed to be set apart for the Central sector Plan in 1982-83 will represent a substantial jump when compared to the proportion for the current year.

Again, the Central sector Plan outlay for 1982-83 will reflect an increase of 27.63 per cent over the outlay for 1981-82 as against an increase of 17.43 per cent only in 1981-82 over the outlay for 1980-81. Thus viewed this way also the Central sector plan for 1982-83 will be seen to reflect a substantial step-up.

Both these indices thus establish beyond doubt the very high priority that Government attach to stepping up the pace of implementation of the various development programmes. Hon. Members will agree with me when I say that this has by no means been an easy task when we realise that this has been sought to be done at a time when the commitments needed for safeguarding national security have also registered a sharp increase.

Sir, concern is often voiced that the public sector undertakings are not being run very well. I agree that there is room for improving efficiency in these organisations and I can assure hon. Members that in 1982-83 which has been designated as the 'year of productivity', Government will spare no effort to increasing production and productivity alike in these undertakings. At the same time, I am also duty bound to mention one particular fact on this occasion. In 1982-83 the Central public sector undertakings will be contributing by way of internal and extra-budgetary resources a sum of Rs. 3657 crores towards financing the Central sector plan outlay. This works out to 33.25 per cent or nearly one-third of the total outlay for the Central sector in that year. (Interruptions). I am sure that hon. Members will agree with me that this clearly reflects the increasing strength and profitability of these undertakings.

The buoyancy noticed in physical performance is also reflected by the financial performance of the enterprises' overall loss. The loss for 1980-81 was Rs. 182 crores. The persistent efforts made by the Government are now showing results. We have turn-

ed the corner. On present estimates for the first nine months of the year, the public sector enterprises are expected to have made a profit of Rs. 134 crores (*Interruptions*).

The total plan outlay of the Centre and for Union Territories in 1982-83 will be Rs. 21,137, crores representing an increase of 21 per cent over the outlay for 1981-82. The Plan provides an increase of Rs. 1,893 crores for the Energy sector, Rs. 378 crores for the Industry and the Mineral sector and Rs. 257 crores for the Transport sector. At the same time, there will also be a substantial increase of Rs. 154 crores for Agriculture, Rs. 139 crores for Rural Development, Rs. 311 crores for Irrigation and Flood control and Rs. 444 crores for Social Services including provision for Water Supply and Sanitation, welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes, Family Welfare and Health Services. It will thus be clear that while deciding the size of the Plan as well as the Inter-sectoral break-up, adequate care had been taken to accelerate development in the core sector, while at the same time providing adequately for the amelioration of the weaker sections of the society.

Sir, I may say one thing about the money which has been spent. I mean, how the Government revenues are spent. It has been stated that without any care the Government revenues are spent. For that the answer is this.

Here is a misconception that the Government goes on raising taxes and collecting more revenues from year to year just to expand its bureaucracy and to give it more and more benefits. As a matter of fact, out of every rupee that the Government collects, 58 paise are spent on development which includes not only the setting up of steel and fertiliser plants, construction of dams, irrigation projects

and hundreds of other projects, but also on provision of basic facilities of other projects, such as drinking water, construction of schools and hospitals and building of institutions for scientific research and investigations. About 38 paise are spent on non-development purposes, of which 17 paise are for Defence, 13 paise are for interest payment on Government loans. Only 18 paise are spent on other non-development work which includes maintenance of projects and the work which completed in the earlier period.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): Defence also is development.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Yes, A part of it also goes for provision of subsidies on food, fertilisers and exports. The balance of 4 paise is earmarked for statutory and other transfers to the States and Union Territories. Thus, it may be seen that the bulk of revenue collected by the Government is spent on productive investment which adds to the national income and employment for meeting the needs of the common man.

Sir, there has been criticism. There was blistering attack on the budget. As I had earlier stated, the Opposition advanced the argument that this Budget is going to be an inflationary one, it is not going to contain inflation, and like that there are so many other arguments advanced by the Opposition. Now, I may say that it is the birthright of the Opposition to oppose. We do not grudge it, but at the same time the Opposition must be constructive.

Sir, I heard the speech of Prof. Ranga when he delivered it on the President's Address. At that time he had given some advice not only to the Opposition Parties, but also to our own Party people.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:
But he did not follow that advice himself when he was in the Opposition.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:
He was always constructive.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:
Now, many I ask the Opposition Members whether they have opposed the Budget with conscience, whether they can say that here is a budget which is against the people, by placing their hands on their hearts?— Can they say like that?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:
Yes, we can say.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: We have said.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:
My submission would be that they are not going to say like that. They say only outwardly. Because they have to oppose, they think that it is their attitude towards the Government in power that they should oppose, and if they do not oppose, they are not performing their duty. But my submission would be, and my request would be, that in the interest of the nation when there is a constructive budget, when there is a balanced budget, it is the duty of the nation, of the Opposition parties also, to say that here is a budget meant for the people of this country.

I can say one thing about the attitude of the opposition. They think that it is their duty to tell the people that the Government in power is not functioning like their representatives. This Government is an enemy of the people. Not only that....

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:
Hundred per cent.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:

They think that the policies of the Government must be opposed.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL POOJARY:
Dr. Swamy, you are hundred percent wrong.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:
We have been seeing that it is the basic attitude of some of the Members of the Opposition that the policy of the Government must be vigorously opposed, and it must be disrupted and obstructed. My submission is if this sort of attitude continues in this country, if for everything you are to oppose, there will be no salvation. The people of the country will come to the conclusion that here are the people who are not taking the national interest into consideration.

We have learnt in the course of elections in 1980. I do not know whether the opposition has learnt. The people know how to assert their right to reject the representatives when they misuse the mandate. They know when political people misuse the mandate of the people, they will not tolerate it. There is a limit to the opposition if the people. There is a limit to tolerance in them. They have shown that. They have reiterated their faith in the democratic values. What is happening to day.. ,

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:
Don't declare emergency.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:
He have not stated anywhere. I will come to that aspect also.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: He has given an assurance that they will not impose emergency.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:
We will come to that point also.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:
For the present.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:
The case made out by the Opposition is that the economy of the country will be in shambles if this approach of the Government continues. At this juncture I may say if this is your attitude, we have also to give a political reply to them. What had happened during the Janata rule? We have seen it. During the Janata rule they pushed the country to the brink of economic precipice. There was perennial shortage of coal, power, diesel, kerosene. These commodities are vital for the economy of the country. They have shaken the very foundation of the economy. Millions of people, particularly in Northern India, during their period, were plunged in darkness. We have seen that.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): This is old vedic stage.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:
No, no. It is not.

See how we are also politically meeting your arguments.

What was the position at that time? You must also know it. At that time the country was moving like a rudderless steamer. At that time that was the position. We have brought the economy to the rails. We have given direction to the country. There was no sense of direction at that time. There was no sense of attainment at that time because there was none to direct. To-day there is a sense of direction. We are moving towards a perfect direction. As our Prime Minister has stated we are not marching forward. We are marching forward. How we are marching forward..

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Only your heads are backward.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no please

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:
Are you marching towards dictatorship or backward?

SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARY:
Whatever it may be, that is your thinking, that is your view. We will value that view also. We will not grudge about that. What is my submission is that, so far as the IMF is concerned, you said, there was a hand. We have heard it. So far as the IMF is concerned, the contention of our Opposition Member was that particularly when the Government of India applied for loan, they said it was a sell-out to America and they raised a cry saying that it was a sell-off to multi-nationals. Now, so far as the outside of India is concerned what is the opposition that we have seen; from which corner that opposition has come? So far as India is concerned, the opposition has come from the Opposition. So far as outside India is concerned, the opposition has come from America.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: : In the face of America, the Opposition—(Interruptions.)

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:
I have got the highest regard for you. I have not interfered. I have not obstructed you.

Outside India, about 20 nations, supported our stand. Whereas America did not support our stand. What has happened inside our country? The Opposition Parties also did not support our contention and our claim.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:
So, you are saying that America is supporting the Opposition.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:
No, no. It is the inference. Now you can draw the inference, whether our Opposition Parties are influenced by Washington. I do not say. It is for you

people to say. Now the Opposition people have said. So far as the stand taken by you is concerned, I have seen it particularly. I have seen the arguments; I have seen the statement of the Opposition people inside Parliament and outside Parliament also. What have they stated? They have stated that there is a hand of IMF behind the preparation of the Budget. That is the clear-cut argument that has been made inside Parliament and outside Parliament. I need not give the answer Sir.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:
But not by everybody.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:
Of course, there is exception.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think you have given your political reply also. Today, the time of the House was extended by one hour. A few more Members may participate in this General Discussion on the General Budget. Actually I would like other Members also to be brief in their speech. I would like Mr. Poojary to see if he could conclude now.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: These are accusations and not arguments by the Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kindly hear the political reply. Why do you provoke him?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: We want arguments.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:
The answer is given in the *Times of India* in its Editorial. "The Budget and the IMF":

"Of all the possible grounds on which the Opposition could have attacked Mr. Pranab Mukherjee's Budget the one that it has chosen, to wit that it was influenced by the International Monetary Fund, is the strangest."

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: It is the International Ministry of Finance.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:
I am quoting:

"It is true that some IMF officials visited New Delhi in January and that a team of Indian officials is in Washington now. But to infer from this that IMF officials sat in on the Budget-making process, is absurd. Any dispassionate observer will see that even if there were general discussions with the IMF in January about the likely shape of the Budget, these have had as little perhaps even less, effect on the tax proposals of the Government than the many rounds of discussions which Mr. Mukherjee had with industrialists, economists and others after taking over the Finance portfolio."

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): Your Economic Survey itself admitted that it was within the conditionalities of the IMF. It was read out by Shri Indrajit Gupta yesterday.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:
What our Government has done, what our banking sector has done to the poorer sections, weaker sections like scheduled castes and scheduled tribes is this. Very often it is said that the banks are not extending credit assistance to the weakest of the society—borrowers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. At the end of December, 1980, within priority sectors, the public sector banks had extended credit amounting to Rs. 339 crores to about 21 lakh borrowers. We are aware that compared to the overall developmental task involved, this amount can best be called only a good beginning. The banks have been asked to devote special attention to the credit needs of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

[Shri Janardhana Poojary]

Lastly, I want to give salient features of the 10-year Social Security Certificates. The salient features are:

(1) The maturity period of the Certificate will be 10 years.

(2) The Certificates will be in two denominations of Rs. 500 and Rs. 1000. The amount payable on maturity at the end of 10 years will be Rs. 1500 and Rs. 3000 respectively, that is, three times the investment.

(3) In the normal course, the Certificate will be allowed to be encashed by the holder at any time after the first three years. In such cases, the face value of the Certificate will be payable together with interest at the prevailing rate for Post Office Savings accounts (which is presently 5.5 per cent per annum).

(4) Unlike the existing National Savings Certificates, the new Certificates will have a built-in element of social security, that is, insurance benefit in the event of death of the holder. If a holder dies due to any cause after two years from the date of purchase of the Certificate, his nominee or legal heir will get full maturity value without having to wait for the maturity date. This benefit will also be available if the holder dies within the first two years due to a non-natural cause, excluding suicide or self-injury.

(5) In view of the insurance benefit, there will be a ceiling of Rs. 5000 for the holding of these Certificates.

(6) To keep the Scheme simple, there will be no prior medical certificate in respect of a holder. However, the holder will have to be in the age group of 18 to 45 years and he will have to declare that he is in good health and that during the last three years has not

suffered from certain specified diseases and has not undergone any surgical operation requiring hospitalisation for more than 10 days.

(7) The rate of return on the Certificates works out to 11.3 per cent per annum (compound interest for the normal period of 10 years. This is slightly less than the return of 12 per cent per annum (compound interest) given on 6-Year National Savings Certificates introduced in May, 1981. However, if the cost of insurance is also taken into account, the rate of return on the new Certificate will be more than the rate of 12 per cent given on the 6-Year National Savings Certificates.

(8) The interest earned on the new Certificates will be liable to income-tax on annual accrual basis. On this basis, the interest earned on the maximum holding of Rs. 5000 will range from Rs. 580.60 in the first year to Rs. 1560.60 in the 10th year. This is well within the exemption limit of Rs. 3000 (being increased to Rs. 4000 in the Finance Bill, 1982) available under Section 80L of the Income-tax Act in respect of the interest income from these Certificates and other specified securities.

Sir, it is my first speech...

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:
Very good speech. I hope, you make more such speeches.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL
(Jaipur): It is a good effort.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:
Thank you for the compliment. There is a great task before the nation. I may submit only one thing. So far as India is concerned, today we find everywhere indiscipline, even in the banking sector, in the insurance sector and in some other sectors. So far as the banking sector and the insurance

sector are concerned, the quality of service has gone down. We are taking action against those people. Some people are coming to the office at about 10.30 or 1.30 A.M. and leaving the office at about 2.30 P.M. So far as this indiscipline is concerned, the Government is determined to take action. For that, I may require the cooperation of the Opposition members, because they have got a strong organisation.

So far as discipline is concerned, unless there is discipline in the country, we do not think that we can progress nor can we prosper. We can say that for all the ills the only one remedy is our discipline and hard work.

If the Opposition people and other people inside and outside Parliament cooperate with the Government, I think, our country would be strong.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:
What about the Government?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:
We will also extend all the cooperation. We think that we can have a strong nation, a powerful nation and a prosperous nation.

Thak you, Sir.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Suppose we do not cooperate with you. What will you do?

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: If you do not cooperate, then you go ahead.

SHRI N. SOUNDARARAJAN (Sivakasi): On behalf of my AIADMK Party, I rise to support the Budget presented by the youngest...

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Only 14 Congress Members are there.

SHRI N. SOUNDARARAJAN: Finance Minister. I would have been

much happier if the Hon. Finance Minister has taken care of making provision for the important Projects in Tamilnadu.

We have been demanding for the inclusion of Sethusamudram Project. When the plan was drawn up for that Project, its cost was Rs. 37 crores. Now it has been estimated to cost Rs. 106 crores. If the work is further delayed, I am afraid, it would further cost more than Rs. 200 crores. Hence I request the Government to ponder over this Project.

We are also demanding for the Highways Project on our East Coast. If this Project is undertaken, I am sure, that it would benefit all the seven districts, from Madras to Kanyakumari. Its distance would be 733 KM. It would not cost much. If it is one-way Project, the estimate would be Rs. 50 crores. If it is two-way Project, its estimated cost would go up to Rs. 80 crores. Our Tamilnadu Government has already forwarded the necessary details. I hope that Central Government will come forward to implement the Project, since this would be useful in the national interest.

Our Prime Minister has declared this year as 'Productivity Year' and has introduced revised 20-Point Programme.

Hence I do not know why the Ministry of Finance is against our Agricultural Debt Relief Programme. We have given a compensation of Rs. 192 crores to the farmers by way of Agricultural Debt Relief. Unless the farmers and the poor are given the necessary incentives, how can we increase production? I need not emphasise that the farmers are the real backbone to our national economy. Unless their economic condition is improved and they are made to take part in the national activities, all our programmes—whether they

[Shri N. Sunderarajan]

are 20-Point or 5-Point—will have no meaning.

I, therefore, request that the Central Government may take up our Agricultural Debt Relief in the larger interest of our nation and request other State Governments also to follow up.

It goes to the credit of the Tamilnadu Government that it is among the few States of the country which did not receive adverse comments of the Reserve Bank of India. Even the Governor of the Reserve Bank of India acknowledged this in Hyderabad in October, 1981. Hence I request the Hon. Minister to strengthen the process of making the economy of Tamilnadu viable in terms of internal factors, particularly on the lines envisaged under 20-Point Programme.

The Hon. Finance Minister has indicated that new peak levels of production in a large number of industries would be achieved. I congratulate the Hon. Minister for extending concession to the salaried employees and for introducing the Social Security Schemes.

Some Hon. Members have criticised our Hon. Finance Minister by saying that the budget has been prepared under the direction of IMF and World Bank Authorities. I would like to record my strong protest against this. The Finance Minister is not a less patriotic person than any other Member in this House. Under the dynamic leadership of our Prime Minister, I hope, the entire Indian economy will definitely prosper without any foreign intervention. I request the Minister to take up all the Projects in Tamil Nadu in the national interest and try to make the farmers and other common men happy to give a real meaning to this Productivity Year.

I further congratulate the Minister for excluding some day-to-day useful articles from the excise duty. I request the Minister to exclude all the cottage industries, particularly, the match-box industries, from the excise duty.

Our Tamil Nadu Chief Minister has already requested the Central Government to nationalise all the important rivers. So, I request the Central Government to constitute an inter-State River Board under its control so that all the river disputes could be easily settled.

Yesterday, one hon. Member spoke in this House that even though the Central Government had approved some projects, the Tamil Nadu Government did not come forward to implement them. I would like to strongly repudiate it. The real fact is that the Tamil Nadu Government has been sincerely implementing all the programmes, particularly, for the upliftment of poormen. Perhaps, this is the only State Government which has introduced a mid-day meal scheme costing Rs. 100 crores to spread the literacy, particularly, among the poor and downtrodden community in the villages and suburban areas under point No. 15 of the 20-Point Programme of our Prime Minister.

Under the 20-Point programme, may I refer to point No. 11 wherein more than 95 per cent of villages have been completely electrified in Tamil Nadu? Even under point No. 8 of the 20-Point Programme, we have already undertaken the supply of drinking water to all the problematic villages almost in all districts under self-sufficiency scheme which has already been acknowledged by the Central Minister, Shri N. D. Tiwari. Even the family planning programme was also sincerely and successfully implemented by our Government. Hence, I am unable to understand as to how and why the Hon'ble Member

had unnecessarily criticised our Tamil Nadu Government.

I am sure, Sir, if the Finance Minister is kind enough to approve all our demands for the projects kept pending for years together and is able to persuade the President to assent our Land Reforms Bill for implementing the agricultural land ceiling, the economy of our Tamil Nadu will definitely prosper and strain as one of the industrially developed States.

श्री कृष्ण प्रकाश तिवारी (इलाहाबाद):
सभापति महोदय, माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो बजट प्रस्तुत किया है मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ और दो बातों की तरफ पहले ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। इस बजट में कृषि के लिए और इंडस्ट्री के लिए मूछ्य रूप से काफ़ी धन दिया गया है। आंकड़ों में न जा कर के यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि कृषि उत्पादन निश्चित रूप से हमारे देश में बा है और इतना बा है कि 1917 में आज का रूस आजाद हुआ था लेकिन आज के रूप को 65 वर्ष की आजादी के बाद भी तर्कबन 7 विलियन डालर का गल्ला इस वर्ष मंगाना पड़ रहा है। लेकिन 1947 में हुआ आजाद भारत 35 वर्ष के बाद गल्ला मंगाने की स्थिति में नहीं है, बल्कि अनाज उत्पादन इतना बढ़ गया है कि धीरे-धीरे आगे आने वाले समय में हम निर्यात भी कर सकते हैं। लेकिन मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि हाल के वर्षों में कृषि के उत्पादन में घटी आई है और फ़र्टिलाइजर का उपयोग किसानों ने कम किया है जि सके बारे में दो डेटा मैं देना चाहता हूँ। फ़र्टिलाइजर की खपत 1970 से 1975 तक 20 प्रतिशत थी और 1978-79 से 5 प्रतिशत हो गई है। आज सरकार को सोचना है कि जो फ़र्टिलाइजर है इसके इस्तेमाल में कितना क्यों कमी कर रहा है ?

दूसरी चीज यह है कि कृषि के विकास की दर 1975-76 में 2.8 प्रतिशत थी, और आज केवल .47 परसेंट है। यह साफ जाहिर करता है कि आज किसानों को उनकी पैदा की जाने वाली चीजों का उचित मूल्य नहीं मिल रहा है, जिनके किसान सोत्साहित हो कर, जब कि खाद का उत्पादन बढ़ता जा रहा है, देश में सिंचित खेती बढ़ती जा रही है, लेकिन फ़र्टिलाइजर की खपत घटती जा रही है और कृषि का विकास-दर जो पहले था, वह कम होता जा रहा है।

आज उत्तर प्रदेश में आलू की क्या दशा है ? आलू पैदा करने वाला किसान सिर पर हाथ रख कर रो रहा है, उसका आलू विकता नहीं है। गेहूँ और धान की जब फसल आती है, उन पर जितनी भरती लगती है, कुल मेहनत-मजदूरी घटा कर किसान को उचित मूल्य नहीं मिलता। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि किसानों को कुछ और छूट दी जाये।

दो खादों में छूट देने की घोषणा इस बजट में की गई है, लेकिन किसान के लिए जो सबसे जरूरी खाद यूरिया और डार्ई अमोनियम फास फेट है, उसमें छूट का कोई प्रावधान नहीं किया गया है। यह सबसे महंगी खाद है और इसका ज्यादा से ज्यादा किसान इस्तेमाल करता है। जब कि यूरिया और खाद का उत्पादन 20 लाख से 30 लाख टन हो गया है, आगे भी इसका उत्पादन बढ़ने की संभावना है, तो मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि जो आयात शुल्क और खादों पर कम किया गया है तो इन पर भी यह आयात शुल्क क्यों नहीं कम किया जाता ?

मेरी मांग है कि यूरिया और डी० ए० पी०, किसान ज्यादा इस्तेमाल करता है,

[श्री कृष्ण प्रकाश तिवारी]

इनके दामों में भी कमी की जाये और किसानों जो गल्ला पैदा करता है, उसको उसका उचित मूल्य मिले।

मैं विनम्रता पूर्वक यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि पर्वजिंग सर्ट्स भी जिस हिसाब से गांव में खुलने चाहिए, जब किसान को फसल आती है तो वह नहीं खुलते और उसको विवश हो कर सस्ते दाम पर अपना गल्ला बेचना पड़ता है। जब उससे लगान, तकाबी और दूसरी चीजों की वसूली होती है तो किसान के हितों की भी रक्षा होनी चाहिए।

दूसरी चीज जो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ, आप भी सौभाग्य से सभापति महोदय, पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश से हैं और हम भी इलाहाबाद के पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के हैं। एक पटेल आयोग बैठा था, उसकी फाइंडिंग आई थी कि पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश, केरल के बाद शायद हिन्दुस्तान का सबसे ज्यादा घनी आवादी वाला प्रदेश है जहाँ कि पर स्क्वायर माइल सबसे घनी आवादी है और बड़ी गरीबी है। वहाँ के विकास और औद्योगिकरण के लिए एक साधन पेश किया था, एक रपट पेश की थी उस पटेल कमिशन ने, लेकिन उस पर आज तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हो रही है। मैं विनम्रतापूर्वक कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह जिस जगह रखी हो, दबी हो, वित्त मंत्री महोदय, उसको देखें और पटेल आयोग की सिफारिशों को पूरा करने के लिए बजट में प्रावधान करें जिससे पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश, जो कि बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ गरीब प्रदेश है, जहाँ पर-कैपिटा इनकम सबसे कम है, उसमें भी समृद्धि आ सके, वह भी कुछ आगे बढ़ सके।

इण्डस्ट्रीज के बारे में काफी धन दिया गया है, लेकिन जैसा कि सदन के सदस्यों का मत था, हमारे श्री राजीव गांधी

जी ने भी कल कहा, देश की जनता भी जाती है कि पब्लिक अण्डरटेकिंग का जितना यूटिलाइजेशन होना चाहिए, उनमें उतना उत्पादन नहीं हो रहा है, वह घाटे में चल रही हैं। इससे जनता के मन में नेशनलाइज्ड इण्डस्ट्रीज के प्रति, राष्ट्रीयकृत की गई इण्डस्ट्रीज के प्रति एक ऐसी भावना पैदा होती जा रही है कि यह सफलप्रयोग नहीं है। यह बात सही है कि नेशनलाइज्ड इण्डस्ट्रीज अगर सफलतापूर्वक चले तो देश का बहुत भला हो सकता है।

यह भी सुनने में आता है कि एक-एक ब्यूरोक्रेट 10, 10 अण्डरटेकिंग पर बैठा है, 2, 3 में बैठा है, वह देख नहीं सकता एक दो को, मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जो पब्लिक अण्डरटेकिंग हैं, बड़े-बड़े कल-कारखाने हैं, वहाँ पर एक आदमी की जिम्मेदारी दी जाये और उसको एकाउण्टेबल बनाया जाये। अगर उसमें घाटा होता है और वह लाभ पर चलती है तो वह आदमी जिम्मेदार हो, जिससे जनता में जो भावना प्रचलित होती जा रही है, कुछ पार्टियाँ उसको प्रचलित करने की कोशिश भी कर रही हैं कि राष्ट्रीयकरण से कुछ होने वाला नहीं है, तो यह भावना देश में ब्याप्त न हो सके, क्योंकि बिना राष्ट्रीयकरण के, बिना सरकारी मशीनरी के, बिना सरकारी कल-कारखाने के, उद्योगपतियों के हाथ में अगर यह दे देंगे तो इससे देश का भला होने वाला नहीं है।

अब मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी के 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के बारे में कुछ निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। स्वर्गीय जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने इस देश को एक बहुत मजबूत आधार-शिक्षा दी थी, जिसको प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी और मजबूत कर रही हैं। लेकिन देश की आवादी जिस गति से बढ़ती जा रही है, वह विकास-दर को खाती

जा रही है। 1947 में जब हम आजाद हुए थे, तो हमारे देश की आबादी 37 करोड़ थी और 1981 की जन-गणना के अनुसार वह 67.60 करोड़ हो गई है। आबादी की दृष्टि से इन 34 बरसों में भारत में एक नया भारत समा गया है। चाहे किसी भी दल की सरकार हो, अगर आबादी की बढ़ोतरी न रोकी गई, तो कोई भी योजना और बजट काम करने वाले नहीं हैं।

1977 में कुछ गलतियाँ शासन की तरफ भी थीं, हुईं लेकिन विरोधी दल के लोगों ने मात्र वोट प्राप्त करने के लिए और चुनाव-प्रचार में फायदा उठाने के लिए देश में ऐसा हंगामा खड़ा कर दिया कि परिवार-नियोजन के प्रति रुचि में बिखराव आ गया। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि बजट में प्राविजन कर के इनसेन्टिव दिया जाए कि हर परिवार में दो बच्चे हों, चाहे लड़के हों या लड़कियाँ हों। अगर कोई तीन, चार, पाँच बच्चे पैदा करे, तो उनको सजा न दी जाए, लेकिन जो केवल दो बच्चे पैदा करे, उसको इन सेन्टिव देने का प्रावधान किया जाए। इससे आबादी की वृद्धि पर रोक लगाई जा सकती है।

आज हमारे बजट में घाटा है। टैक्स-इवेज्जन् जिस रफ्तार से और जिस मात्रा में हो रहा है, अगर उसको सख्ती से रोका जाए, तो मेरा निश्चित मत है कि बजट में डेफिसिट नहीं होगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि कोई माजिनल काट-छांट करने या वायदा-कानून बदलने से टैक्स-इवेज्जन् को नहीं रोका जा सकता। मैं पार्लियामेंट और वित्त मंत्री से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इसके लिए वर्तमान स्ट्रक्चर में फण्डामेंटल चेंज करनी होगी। टैक्स-इवेज्जन् को रोके बिना सरकार और देश की आमदनी में घाटा होता रहेगा और

ब्लॉक मनी की पैरालल इकानोमी को नहीं रोका जा सकेगा।

अन्त में मैं अपने क्षेत्र के बारे में निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। इलाहाबाद में 16 गांवों की जमीन आज से पंद्रह बरस पहले कल-कारखानों के लिए ली गई थी और किसानों को मुआवजा दे दिया गया था। लेकिन आज आधी जमीन पर कल-कारखाने लगे हैं और आधी जमीन आज भी बेकार पड़ी है। न तो उस पर खेती हो रही है और न कल-कारखाने लगे हैं। शंकरगढ़ में सिलिका सैंड निकलती है। उस काम में दस हजार मजदूर लगे हुए हैं। वह सिलिका सैंड वैंस्ट बंगाल और दूसरी जगह फ़ैक्टरियों में जाती है। वित्त मंत्री से मेरा निवेदन है कि इस बजट में प्रावधान कर के छोटी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में उस क्षेत्र में इण्डस्ट्रीज लगाने की व्यवस्था की जाए, जहाँ कच्चा माल मिलता है, जहाँ रेलवे लाइन, सड़कें और बिजली है, हर तरह की फ़ैसिलिटी है, सस्ती लेबर मिलती है और इण्डस्ट्रियल पीर है।

SHRI RAMKRISHNA MORE.
(Khed): I rise to support the Budget because it is a balanced Budget seeking to help the poor small entrepreneurs and farmers. Adequate provision is made for implementing the 20 point programme including the national rural employment scheme.

The budget presented to this House by the Finance Minister contains a number of constructive proposals for the development of our economy.

Though the development in the Indian economy during the current financial year indicates improvements in both agricultural and industrial production as well as improvement an infrastructure, the two significant points which one has to remember

[Shri Ramkrishna More]

are: The slow rate of growth of industrial production—it has grown at the rate of 4.3 per cent in 1980-81, as against the target of 8 per cent in the Sixth Plan—and the persistent inflationary pressures on the economy. Hence, the main aim of the Budget should be to promote more investment in the economy and thereby help increased production, employment and income, and, at the same time, to contain inflation. The budget proposals are designed to give a push to greater productivity. Therefore, I hope that the budget will achieve this aim.

With this aim, I would like to submit some suggestions for improving our tax structure.

I feel that the tax revenue should be self-generating. It should increase but by widening the production and but by widening the production and income base. The official assessment of the tax concessions and exemptions has also reportedly established that lower tax rates have resulted in higher revenue realisation.

At present, in all the metropolitan cities and district towns, there is an acute shortage of housing. It is, therefore, necessary to encourage investment in housing by providing suitable incentives in the Income-Tax Act. If an assessee spends for the construction of his house, he should be allowed a deduction of his investment from his taxable income. This will encourage many taxpayers to invest in housing.

Similarly, at present depreciation at 40 per cent of the cost of house for the house constructed is allowed as deduction in the computation of income. This deduction can be raised to 100 per cent of the cost so that more and more employers are encouraged to undertake construction of house for their employees.

To encourage private investment in housing, no source of money should be asked. This will encourage investment in housing and subsequently the entire property will be liable for wealth tax and will control and reduce the problem of black money.

In the present Income-Tax Act, the self-supporting employed person is at a considerable disadvantage. There are no concessions given to such self-employed persons. By having an independent profession or business of his own, he is self-supporting and employing persons and thus reducing the number of unemployed persons in the country. Therefore, he needs an active encouragement. This will also promote indirectly more employment. Therefore, special consideration should be given under various sections of the Income-Tax Act to provide incentives to see self-employed persons.

At present, in terms of provisions under Section 10(21), 12(22), and 10(23), educational, medical, scientific, research associations institution are exempted from income-tax. Similar exemption is required to be enacted for the institutions whose objects are to promote rural, agricultural development and slum improvements. To encourage voluntary organisations to undertake these activities on a large scale, it is also necessary to provide deduction at 15 per cent for the amounts contributed to such institutions.

The investment pattern for the trust funds as prescribed under the Income-Tax Act may be reviewed and investment by charitable trusts in debentures may be permitted. They should be declared as trustee securities.

Recently, the debentures have acquired a great importance. Both convertible and non-convertible debentures have become an important source of finance for the industries. The Government has appointed a study group to suggest how best these

debentures can be made popular. In this context, I would offer a few suggestions regarding giving tax concessions for debentures. If these are implemented, I hope, the debentures would be very attractive for investors.

While interest on fixed deposits of companies is paid free of tax upto a sum of Rs. 1000/- per year, tax on interest income of debentures is deducted at source and this has been one major disincentive for investors to go in for debentures. Therefore, deduction of tax at source should be brought in line with the same applicable to company deposits.

Two, a quantum of investment made in new debentures issues be made eligible for deduction in taxable income as it is now applicable for certain equity issues under Sec. 88CC of Income Tax Act.

19.00 hrs.

Three, investment in debentures may be made eligible for exemption under Section 5(1A) of Wealth-Tax Act, 1957.

Four, Provision of Section 88MM of the Income-Tax Act dealing with taxation of inter-corporate dividends should be made applicable to investment in debentures.

Four, capital market in the country is extremely sluggish and investors are shy to invest in new companies because of high possibility of 'no return' for the first three-four years.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI RAMKRISHNA MORE: Give me a few more minutes, Sir.

The Government has granted various exemptions and concessions to small scale industries with a view to boosting the development of these industries and to ensure their rapid

growth. However, the sorry plight of the poor weavers class, manufacturing turnish towelling cloth on specially developed powerlooms (without spinning or processing plant) remains unchanged.

In Maharashtra at Sholapur, there are a number of such small powerloom units, each having four powerlooms, engaged in the manufacture of turnish towelling cloth. The owner himself works on one powerloom and employs other weavers for remaining three powerlooms. This cloth falls under tariff item No. 19—cotton fabrics, and duty is payable on advalorem basis. These weavers being illiterate people find it difficult to follow the Central excise procedure and maintain the prescribed records. Moreover, the profit carved by them is just sufficient, they cannot afford to keep a clerk for this work.

This type of manufacture of turkish towelling cloth on indigenously developed powerlooms, costing Rs. 10,000/- each is a unique case in the country. The product of these poor weavers cannot be considered at par with the product of the textile mills.

Moreover, this product is also not considered for exemption under notification No. 80/80 dated 19-6-1980, even though these units fall under the category of small scale industry. This is nothing but a sheer injustice to these powerloom owners.

I, would, therefore, like to suggest that instead of advalorem basis the duty may be charged on compounded levy system and the benefit of notification No. 80/80 dated 19-6-1980 as amended from time to time may be made available to these units.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Pius Tirkey wants to speak today, as he will not be here on Monday. I think, we can sit for another ten minutes.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes, Yes.

श्री पीयूष तिरकी : (अली पुरद्वार) : समाप्ति महोदय, बजट जो लदा में प्रस्तुत किया गया है, इसमें कोई नवीनतम नहीं है, लेकिन यह कहा जा सकता है कि यह बजट "बैटर-दैन-वर्स" बजट है।

बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम और आई० एम० एफ० लोन के सम्बन्ध में बहुत से सदस्य अपने विचार प्रस्तुत कर चुके हैं और सरकार भी चाहती है कि "वर्क-मोर" लेकिन यह नहीं कहती है कि "अर्न-मोर"। मैं सरकार से यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि 'वर्क-मोर' के साथ "अर्न-मोर" भी होना चाहिए और "प्रोड्यूस-मोर" के साथ "गेन-मोर" भी होना चाहिए, तभी जनता सुखी होगी और आपका बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम सफल हो सकता है।

केन्द्र सरकार 1982-83 के दौरान बजट रेलवे और पोस्ट तथा टेलीग्राफ के जरिए जनता से 894 करोड़ रुपया अदा करने वाली है। इस कमजोर वर्ग के लोगों के ऊपर ज्यादा भार पड़ेगा। 1982-83 में जीवन-निर्वाह में असंतुलन पैदा होना अनिवार्य है। रुपये की कीमत बराबर घटती जा रही है। 1970 में रुपये का मूल्य 53.76 पैसे था, 1981 में रुपए का मूल्य 27.70 पैसे थे, 1982-83 में यदि यह 20 दशमलव भी रहे तो यह सौभाग्य की बात समझी जा सकती है। केन्द्रीय सरकार का खर्च 1982-83 में 29,219 करोड़ रु० यानी प्रतिव्यक्ति 429 रु० है। इन तमाम स्रोतों के बावजूद भी सरकार की आमदनी में 1365 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा रहेगा। इसी प्रकार रक्षा के लिए अगले वर्ष 500 करोड़ रुपये दिए गये हैं, यह खुशी की बात है, लेकिन इसके साथ-साथ इस दिशा में भी सरकार को ध्यान करना चाहिए कि देश की आम जनता खुशहाल हो, और उनको प्राइमरी वस्तुयें उपलब्ध हो सकें। मिलिट्री की भाषा में अच्छी बन्दूकों और अस्तशस्त्रों से

लड़ाई नहीं जीती जा सकती है बल्कि देश के हर मनुष्य, हर व्यक्ति की शक्ति से लड़ाई जीती जा सकती है। इसलिए जो साधारण आम जनता की समस्याएँ हैं, उनका समाधान करने में सरकार को ज्यादा जागरूक होना चाहिए। रक्षा के साथ साथ सरकार के सभी अलाभकारी या अनुत्पादक खर्च मिला कर कुल खर्च 18,227 करोड़ रुपये हो जाएगा। यही एक सब से बड़ा खर्च है यानी 18,000 करोड़ रुपये वर्ष में, जो 50 करोड़ रुपया प्रति दिन मुद्रास्फीति में बहवा देगा और इस से असमानता भी बढ़ेगी। 1982-83 के अध्रान के राज्य योजना खर्च 27,130.15 करोड़ रुपये होगा। सामाजिक सेवाओं में 2,855.76 करोड़ रुपये के छेड़ दिया जाए, तो बाकी राशि बड़ी जेबों में जाने वाली है।

यह जो बजट है, इनसे उद्योगपतियों का हित होगा। सभी क्षेत्रों में भारी खर्च करने के बावजूद, भूख, बेरोजगारी, अशिक्षा और बीमारों बढ़ती ही जाएगी। शराबों के लिए जनसंख्या वृद्धि के दोषों ठहराया गया है परन्तु विभिन्न टैक्स, सरकारी खर्च, जन ऋण और आरामदेह उपभोग 500 प्रतिशत से भी अधिक बढ़ गये हैं और जनसंख्या सिर्फ दुगुनी ही बढ़ी है। व्यक्ति के हर कदम पर टैक्स या लेवी लगाई गई है और सरकार 18,248 करोड़ रुपये इनसे वसूल करेगी और राज्य सरकारें 68 करोड़ रुपया वसूल करेंगी। तो ये रुपये कहाँ जाते हैं यह सरकार के समझने की बात है।

1981-82 में केन्द्र और राज्य सरकारों ने 22,191 करोड़ रुपये टैक्स के अदा किये यानी प्रति दिन प्रति व्यक्ति एक रुपया। इस के अलावा विभिन्न मदों में सरकार का जन-ऋण 1950-51 में 2565.40 करोड़ से बढ़ते बढ़ते

1982-83 में 77,978.02 करोड़ रुपये हो गया है। इस तरह से प्रत्येक भारतीय पर प्रति व्यक्ति ऋण जहां 1951 में 71 रुपये था वह 1982 में बढ़ कर 1,148 रुपये हो गया है जबकि अनाज, दाल, तेल, और कपड़े की प्रति व्यक्ति उपलब्धता में 50 प्रतिशत की बतदोरी भी नहीं हुई है। दूसरी ओर ऋण का बोझ 3040 प्रतिशत बढ़ गया है।

1981-82 में केन्द्रीय और राज्य सरकारों का खर्च 39,883 करोड़ रुपये हो गया है यानी प्रति व्यक्ति प्रति दिन 1.60 रुपये है। 1982-83 में केन्द्रीय खर्च कुल 29,279 करोड़ रुपये वार्षिक है यानी 81 करोड़ रुपये प्रति दिन है। इस के अलावा राजस्व या उपयोग खर्च 18,227 करोड़ रुपये वार्षिक होगा यानी 50.7 करोड़ रुपये रोजाना होगा। रक्षा राजस्व और पूंजी एकाउण्ट्स पर 5,100 करोड़ रुपये वार्षिक खर्च होगा यानी 14.16 करोड़ रुपये रोजाना खर्च होगा। राष्ट्रपति के विभिन्न खर्चों में 87.97 लाख रुपये खर्च होंगे यानी 22,796 रुपये प्रति दिन खर्च होगा। मंत्रियों पर 363 लाख रुपये वार्षिक खर्च होगा यानी 30 लाख रुपये प्रति महीने। 1982-83 में पुलिस केन्द्रीय खर्च 369 करोड़ रुपये वार्षिक होगा यानी लगभग 1 करोड़ रुपये रोजाना खर्च होंगे। पुलिस पर 1981-82 में केन्द्र और राज्यों में 1234 करोड़ रुपये खर्च किये गये। केन्द्र सरकार ने 122 लाख रुपये जेलों पर खर्च किये किन्तु जेलों की व्यवस्था जो अभी है, वह कहने लायक नहीं है। यह 33,888 रुपये प्रति दिन बैठता है।

राज्य सभा लोक सभा और संसदीय मामलों के विभाग का खर्च 11.65 करोड़ रुपये है यानी 3.23 लाख रुपये रोजाना

है। यह हमारे देश का बजट है। आज हमारे देश की यह हालत है कि हमें ऋण चुकाने के लिए भी ऋण लेना पड़ रहा है। 5000 करोड़ रुपये का जो आई० एम० एफ० से लोन लिया जा रहा है उसका यही मतलब है।

इसी प्रकार आप देखें कि हमारा बॉलेस आफ ट्रेड भी प्रतिवर्ष घटता चला गया है। 1977-78 में बॉलेस आफ ट्रेड—219 करोड़ रुपये था 1978-79 में --503 करोड़ था और 1979-80 में और बढ़ कर--438 करोड़ रुपये हो गया और अब जो आई० एम० एफ० से लोन ले रहे हैं, उससे यह और भी बढ़ जाने की आशा है जो हमारी अर्थ व्यवस्था को छिन्न भिन्न कर सकता है।

आज ये मल्टीनेशनल सहायता देने के नाम पर कहीं हमारी स्वतन्त्रता के लिए खतरा तो नहीं पैदा कर रहे हैं, यह देखने की आवश्यकता है। ईस्ट इंडिया कम्पनी भी व्यापार के नाम से आई थी और यहां आकर उसने हमारी कमजोरियों को समझ लिया और हमें आपस में लड़वा कर गुलाम बनाया। कहीं ऐसा तो नहीं है कि सहायता के नाम पर हम अपनी आजादी खतरे में डाल रहे हैं।

इन सब बातों पर सरकार को सतर्कता पूर्वक विचार करना चाहिए। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : (भीलवाड़ा): माननीय सभापति महोदय, माननीय वित्त मंत्री जो ने जो बजट प्रस्तुत किया है, उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ।

सभापति महोदय : व्यास जी, अब आप अपना भाषण सोमवार, को जारी रखिएगा।

The House now stands adjourned to meet again on Monday, the 15th March at 11 a.m.

19.13 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till eleven of the Clock on Monday, March 15, 1982/Phalguna, 24, 1903 (Saka)