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Friday, August 28, 1981
Bhadra 6, 1903 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Sixth Session
(Seventh Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

1

LOK SABHA

Friday, August 28, 1981/Bhadra 6.
1903 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Economic in Expenditure

*182. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that new directives have been issued to all Ministries and Departments to economise expenditure;

(b) if so, the extent of expenditure cut down as a consequence of these measures; and

(c) the details thereof?

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

Statement

(a) The need for austerity and effecting economy in non-developmental expenditure has been constantly engaging the attention of the Government. A statement indicating the recent instructions in this regard is annexed.

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(b) and (c) Savings arising as a result of economy measures are not reflected in any primary unit of appropriation or any separate sub-head and as such the system of accounts does not lend itself to quantification of the economy in administrative expenditure of Government.

ANNEXURE

1. In August, 1980 in the light of directive given by Prime Minister, Financial Advisers were requested to scrutinise proposals for foreign deputation applying stricter standards.

2. In July, 1981, further instructions have been issued to restrict expenditure on foreign travel. These include:

(a) all proposals for delegation and deputations abroad to be scrutinised vigorously and pruned to the minimum.

(b) Only Secretaries to Government of India and officers of equivalent rank and Schedule 'A' Heads of Public Sector Undertakings (including banks, insurance companies and financial institutions) would be entitled to air travel by 1st Class in respect of foreign travels.

(c) Officers of the rank of Secretaries to Government were previously entitled to a suite in a hotel when they travelled abroad. As a measure of economy, it has been decided that all officers including Secretaries to Government and Heads of other offices of Public Sector Undertakings (including Banks, Insurance Companies and Financial Institutions) will be entitled to stay

only in a single room when they are abroad.

- (d) Only the Cabinet Ministers and Ministers of State will be entitled to take with them one Special Assistant when they travel abroad provided that the S. A. is connected with the business abroad. Private Secretaries and other personal staff will not be entitled to accompany the Minister on such visits.

3. Earlier instructions which Government are enforcing include:—

- (i) *Telephone*: S.T.D. facility has been restricted to officers of the rank of Joint Secretary and above and at residences of officers of the rank of Deputy Secretary and above and for others in specific cases on functional basis.
- (ii) *Economy in the use of paper*: Maximum economy in the use of paper.
- (iii) *Creation of new posts*: Complete ban on creation of additional posts on non-Plan side except in the case of new organisations. Such proposals accompanied by equivalent matching savings are to be referred to the Cabinet for approval.
- (iv) *Transfer of Government Servants*: Ban on rotational transfers for a period of one year. This has since been extended until further orders except in regard to specified categories of posts.
- (v) *Restrictions on Air Travel*: Complete ban on travel by non-entitled categories, except with specific permission.
- (vi) The number of free calls allowed in respect of residential telephones has been reduced from 1500 to 1000 calls per quarter.

SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether Government has decided on a fixed ratio between non-productive and productive expenditures, and whether the State Governments are also following the same pattern. If not, what are the Central Government's intentions to make them follow suit?

SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA: Government attaches great importance to the task of bringing down the non-developmental expenditure and for enforcing strict economy in its expenditure. With this end in view, Government issued economy instructions in August, 1974, and in recent times also, and full information has been laid on the Table of the House.

As far as the ratio is concerned, it will be observed from the information that we have, that the ratio of developmental expenditure to Government's total expenditure has increased from 53.8 per cent in 1975-76 to 58.1 per cent in 1980-81. Thus, there has been a corresponding reduction in the proportion of Government's non-developmental expenditure over the past six years. In relation to national income also, the same position emerges, viz. the growth in national income is faster than the growth in non-developmental expenditure of the Government.

As far as the State Governments are concerned the economy measures adopted by Central Government have been communicated to the State Governments for adoption of similar economy measures. The States have also been requested to cooperate in restricting unnecessary expenditure, so that scarce financial resources are deployed judiciously, with a view to yielding maximum benefits. The States have, in general, agreed to cooperate in this regard.

श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि शासन द्वारा पैट्रोल और डीजल

की भितव्ययिता के लिए क्या निर्देश दिए गए हैं ?

श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया : पेट्रोल और डीजल के उपयोग के बारे में स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने अपने संबंधित विभागों को समय-समय पर निर्देश दिए हैं और उसके मुताबिक उन पर अमल हो रहा है।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is evident from the statement of the Minister that they are trying to economise expenditure. But it has been laid down in the statement that the Government is putting a ban on recruiting persons in different departments. Why? There can be no two opinions regarding this economy in expenditure. But this ban on recruitment relates to the problem of unemployment. Will the hon. Minister kindly explain how the Central Government can impose such a ban?

SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA: The information which has been laid on the Table of the House means that there is a complete ban on creation of additional posts on non-plan side except in the case of new organisations. If new organisations are being set up, the posts are being created and are being filled up. Such proposals accompanied by equivalent matching savings are referred to the Cabinet for approval. The Government is quite aware of this position that it must, as far as possible, try to cut down expenditure.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Even the persons who are retired, their posts are not also filled up by new recruits. I can specifically mention some departments where the posts are lying vacant

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: When we retire from the House the vacancies will always be filled up.

श्री आर. पी. यादव : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार को

इस बात की जानकारी है कि विभिन्न विभाग उद्घाटन के नाम पर लाखों करोड़ों रुपये खर्च करने हैं। क्या सरकार इस फिजूलखर्ची को रोकने का इरादा रखती है।

श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया : इसको रोकने का सबसे सरल उपाय यह है कि उद्घाटन करने वाले इसमें टिलचस्पी न लें। सभी राजनीतिक दलों के लोग इसमें शामिल हैं। शासन ने इसके लिए कोई विशेष एक्स-पेंडीचर सुरक्षित नहीं रखा है।

Steps to improve performance of public sector undertakings

*183. **SHRI E. BALANANDAN:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) what steps Government propose to take for the improvement of the performance of public sector undertakings;

(b) the number of posts of top management cadres that are still lying vacant in the public sector undertakings; and

(c) the number of top management cadres which have top ex-military men in the public sector

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

Statement

(a) Government constantly reviews the working of public enterprises and has taken the following major steps to improve the performance:

(i) Government at the highest level monitors the performance of enterprises providing infrastructural facilities like transportation, power, basic raw materials etc., with a view to improving their output.

(ii) injection of additional investment in balancing facilities and captive power plants wherever required;

(iii) improving the utilisation of existing generating capacity in the power plants for which task forces were set up to suggest measures;

(iv) an Expert Committee has been set up to examine the performance of selected enterprises in the critical sectors and suggest measures for improving operating results;

(v) regular performance review is carried out by the administrative ministries through quarterly performance review meetings in respect of individual enterprises with a view to taking timely remedial action where necessary;

(vi) improving the selection and appraisal of top managerial personnel as well as timely filling up of top vacancies;

(vii) improving workers participation so as to increase productivity and production;

(b) and (c) Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to the posts of Chief Executives and full-time Directors for which Government are the appointing authorities. The number of such posts which were vacant as on 1st August, 1981 was 71. 7 top posts in public enterprises are at present held by ex-armed forces officers.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN: The hon. Minister has laid a statement on the Table of the House mentioning the steps taken by the Government to improve the functioning of the public sector undertakings. In item no. (vi) it is said, "improving the selection and appraisal of top managerial personnel as well as timely filling up of top vacancies." It is one of the items which is being taken care of. Then it is said in (b) & (c) that 71 posts of top Directors and full-time executive

posts are yet to be filled. This number does not exactly explain in which companies, in which establishments these posts are vacant. I have got a press cutting with me wherein it is mentioned: "29 public sector units topless". It means they have no managerial executives. With regard to improving the selection method, the Minister of Agriculture one day made a public statement. He is forthright in his statement which appeared in the Press. It appeared in the *Hindustan Times* dated 21-7-1981. It says as follows:

"According to the Minister, considerations other than merit, including pecuniary gratification, play a leading role in the selection of personnel from "top to bottom". What is shocking, however, is the revelation that when the selection boards call candidates for interviews, the names of those to be chosen are already in the pockets of the board members."

This is not the statement made by me; this is the statement made by our hon. Minister of Agriculture in a meeting. I am quoting from *Hindustan Times* Editorial. So, this way our Minister now claims that improvement in the system of selection is being made, and this is the system that when people are to be selected....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Put the question.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN: When people are to be selected for the posts, what steps are exactly going to be taken to avoid this kind of extraneous influences, pecuniary or otherwise by a criterion for....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Put the question.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN: That is (a). And (b).

MR. SPEAKER: No (b).

AN HON. MEMBER: He has already taken eight minutes.

MR. SPEAKER: You have to be precise. This is too much.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): I will be fair to the House and say that there is room for improvement in the selection. In fact, every effort is being made to expedite the selection of the top executives. But if you further analyse, it will be found that out of these 71 as many as 20 posts became vacant only in July and, therefore, you cannot include them in this 71. There has been some delay in other matters because there has been disagreement between the Ministry and the Advisory Committee, the selection boards, in respect of persons. But I wish to assure the hon. Member that the Prime Minister is deeply concerned over this and she wants that the selection should be expedited and steps are being taken to expedite selections.

So far as the other question is concerned, namely, about what Rao Birendra Singh has stated, because you are quoting from a newspaper, I do not know whether he said so, but if he has said it, it only means that some of us are indiscreet.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Another thing is, it is stated in the statement that 17 military officials are holding top positions in public sector concerns. Also, it is said for improving workers participation so as to improve productivity and increase production they are appointed. May I ask the hon. Minister how many workers representatives are taken as Directors in the public sector concerns? Do you think that the military officials are experts in managerial functions or they are experts in policing the concerns which will not alleviate the workers as a class and may hamper the work?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: So far as the workers' Directors are concerned, provision for appointment of workers' directors is there. But if the hon. Member wants particulars

about it, they have to be collected from several Ministries, because some institutions are under the control of Industries Ministry and certain institutions are under the Petroleum and Chemicals Ministry. If he wants information about number, he will have to put a separate question.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Roy.

SHRI A. K. ROY: Regarding top management cadres, the Bureau of Public Enterprises selects them, but their placement depends on the respective utility Ministries. Now, a number of good and qualified people have been selected by the Bureau of Public Enterprises but because of political likings and dislikings they have not been taken by the Ministries. May I know from the Minister the number of such eligible candidates selected by the Bureau of Public Enterprises and not placed or taken by the respective Ministries, and secondly (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: That is all, no secondly. Only one supplementary is to be answered.

SHRI A. K. ROY: The number of IAS officers now on deputation to top posts in these public sector concerns, to compensate it.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The Selection Board is an advisory body. It makes certain recommendations. It is for the Ministry concerned to select and they send a panel, they send not one person, and they choose from the panel. Therefore, you cannot confront the selection board with the Ministry and say that there is any conflict. Again, my friend wanted to know the number of persons on deputation from the IAS to top executive positions in the public sector.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: May I know whether it is true that according to the 1979-80 report of the Bureau of Public Enterprises, the losses in 1978-79 in the public sector

were of the order of Rs. 40 crores which increased to Rs. 74 crores in 1979-80? If it is so, against this background, may I know whether the Union Government's decision to have a price preference policy in regard to the products of the public sector enterprises by Government departments has acted as an incentive to cut down the losses of the public sector or whether as a disincentive for the efficiency of the public sector?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: It is true that during 1978-79 the losses were Rs. 40.09 crores and in 1979-80 they were Rs. 74.28 crores. So far as 1981-82 is concerned, I am able to give a cheerful information. The production has improved very well in the first quarter of 1981-82. The production of saleable steel has increased from 0.946 million tonnes to 1.25 million tonnes, the production of coal has increased from 22.85 million to 24.5 million tonnes. In fertilisers there has been an increase from 200,000 tonnes to 352,000 tonnes. In cement there has been an increase from 175,000 tonnes to 287,000 tonnes. In petroleum we have made very good progress; from 1.1 million tonnes in to 1.7 million tonnes. I have prepared a rough account for the first quarter. It shows that gross profit of the public sector in relation to capital employed will show a return of about 8 per cent. If this tendency persists, I hope to come to the House at the time of the budget with an excellent result for the public sector. So far as price preference is concerned, it is working satisfactorily. There are a number of orders being obtained. Even last year, I would not say that the public sector suffered on account of lack of orders, it suffered mostly on account of lack of production due to infra-structural failure like lack of power, lack of coal and other constraints, which reduced the efficacy of the public sector.

SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: In view of the information provided that 17

posts are held by ex-Armed Forces men and some posts are held by IAS officers, will Government consider appointing for top positions professional managers who are qualified to manage large industrial undertakings?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Preference is given to professional managers in the selection by the Public Enterprises Selection Board. A number of officers are taken because of their professional qualifications. In the defence department, there are a number of people who have handled defence production units and have proved their ability as production managers. That is why they are taken. So far as the others are concerned, the Selection Board always looks out for professionally competent and trained managers. If he puts a separate question, I will give a list of them.

Development and utilisation of Calcutta Airport

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*184. **PROF. RUP CHAND PAL:**

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:

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

(a) whether his attention has been drawn by the West Bengal Chief Minister about development and utilisation of the Calcutta Airport;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) details of action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDU LAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) and (b). The letter from the Chief Minister of West Bengal referred to the development of Calcutta Airport and also to the fact that many foreign airlines, which were previously operating from Calcutta Airport have suspended

operations; it was requested in the letter that in order to promote tourist traffic to Eastern India, foreign airlines should be persuaded to touch Calcutta Airport as in the past.

(c) In regard to utilisation of the facilities by foreign airlines, at present, seven foreign airlines are operating through Calcutta. At the time of negotiating or reviewing the bilateral air services agreements, Calcutta is invariably offered as a point of call to foreign airlines. The final choice, however, rests with the foreign airlines.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: You may agree with me that Calcutta Airport is one of the premier international airports in our country. According to the International Airport Authority of India and also the International Pilots Federation it is one of the best airports in the world. But since 1967 as many as 10 foreign airlines were allowed to discontinue their Calcutta services. They include Air France, Lufthansa, Swiss Air, Japan Airlines and KLM. May I know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that several international airlines which discontinued Calcutta services several years ago, are now reported to be keenly interested in touching Dum Dum Airport again? Is it not a fact that KLM, Korean Airlines, Pan American Airways and Air Canada have already approached the Government of India in this regard but the Government has not given permission to them till now?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): It is not a fact that the airlines, the names of which my friend has just now mentioned, have approached us for having landing rights at Calcutta and we have not agreed to that. As a matter of fact, as it has already been stated in the main answer to the question, whenever negotiations take place with various countries for giving them air landing rights we offer them Calcutta. But unfortunately, none of them has

agreed to that. In this respect I would like to tell my hon. friend that we will be too happy if any airline likes to operate from Calcutta.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: Is it not a fact that during the previous two years Air India's revenue earnings from its Eastern India offices were over Rs. 7 crores and Rs. 8 crores respectively?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: I do not have the exact figures with me. But if the hon. Member wants to know that I can give the figures.

So far as revenue earning by Air India is concerned, there is no doubt that it has increased.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Just like Calcutta, Trivandrum is also an international airport....

MR. SPEAKER: Irrelevant.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: The Minister has just now said that whenever they negotiate with foreign companies they always refer to Calcutta to be included as a landing ground but the foreign companies do not agree to that. May I know from the hon. Minister the reasons for their not expressing a desire to have landing facilities in Calcutta?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: We do not ask the reasons from those airlines. They are free to choose their own place of landing. I also make it clear that we cannot compel them to choose a particular place because in that case, they will also compel us to choose a particular place in their country for landing purposes, which may not be suitable to us.

Gem Stones Found in Tamil Nadu

*185. SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that gemstones are found in Tamil Nadu and

secret trade exists in the gems but no systematic effort has been made to assess the potential deposit;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Geological Survey of India has located moon stones, beryl and rubies in Coimbatore and Kanyakumari districts;

(c) whether Government propose to undertake investigations to locate promising gem stones tracts; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE, STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: (a) and (b). After detailed work in 1967-68 Geological Survey of India has reported the occurrences of moon-stone, beryl and ruby in Kangayam area of Coimbatore district and gem variety chrysoberyl in the district of Kanyakumari. No systematic assessment of the potentiality of the gem stone tracts has been done. It is, however, known that the occurrences are sporadic and irregular. Local people are said to collect such stones after the rains. No information is available about secret trade in gem stones.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir The Geological Survey of India proposes to take up gem stone investigation in Tamil Nadu in collaboration with the Tamil Nadu State Geology Department. This item has been included in the Field Season programme 1981-82 of Geological Survey of India Tamil Nadu Circle in parts of Salem, Dharmapuri, Tiruchirapalli, Madurai, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli Districts.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री मनफूल सिंह की आंख बड़ी तेज है। कहां राजस्थान में तामिलनाडू जाकर हीरे-जवाहिरात तलाश किए हैं।

श्री मनफूल सिंह बांधरी : राजस्थान के बहुत से लोग तामिलनाडू में रहते हैं।

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: The precious stones occur sporadically in

many places in different parts of the country. Recently I had asked a question about Orissa in connection with this. May I know. . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed. Next question.

Growth Rate of Tourism in Karnataka State

*187. SHRI S. B. SINDAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the growth of tourism has not shown encouraging trends in Karnataka State;

(b) whether any statistics have been maintained reflecting the tourism receipts for Karnataka for the last two years;

(c) if so, the details thereof, and

(d) what concrete steps Government propose to take to publicise scenic splendours, historic grandeur and nature's beauty in Karnataka to attract more tourists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

The statistics of international tourist arrivals to India are compiled on an all-India basis and not on State-wise basis. However, on the basis of Foreign Tourist Survey conducted during 1976-77, it was estimated that of all the foreign tourists visiting India, 8.84% visited Bangalore and 2.77% visited Mysore in the State of Karnataka. On this basis, the estimated number of tourists who visited Bangalore and Mysore during 1980 is projected at 71,000 and 22,000 respectively.

2. As regards the compilation of domestic tourists statistics, the State

Department of Tourism has been requested to compile this as per the definition and methodology recommended by the Working Group on Domestic Tourist Statistics.

3. The Central Department of Tourism has also commissioned a pilot study on Domestic Tourism which would determine, among other things, the volume of domestic tourist statistics at 22 major tourist destinations including Bangalore in the State of Karnataka.

4. The foreign exchange earnings from tourism are also estimated on an all-India basis and not on State-wise basis. The same for the year 1980 was provisionally estimated at Rs. 482 crores (compared to Rs. 384 crores for 1979) at current prices.

5. In order to publicise the various attractions of Karnataka, the Deptt. of Tourism has brought out publicity materials such as printed literature, films, audio-visuals etc. so as to attract more tourists to the State of Karnataka.

6. With a view to develop tourist facilities in an integrated manner in Karnataka, the following travel circuits have been identified in the State. The facilities will be developed at these centres utilizing the available resources in the Central, State and private sectors:—

(i) Belgaum-Bijapur-Badami-Pattadakal-Aihole-Hospet-Hampi-Belgaum/Goa.

(ii) Bangalore-Mysore-Bandipur-Nagarhole-Halebid (Belur, Halebid and Sravanabelagola)-Mercara-Mangalore and West Coast beaches.

7. A blue-print of tourism development, based on the above travel circuits, indicating the schemes that will be taken up in the State Sector, the Central Sector and the schemes in which private sector could be involved is being formulated in consultation with the State Government. A shelf of schemes will thereafter be prepared for implementation in the Central Sector during the Sixth Five Year Plan depending upon the availability of funds

and inter-se priorities. Each travel circuit will be developed as an integrated project to promote both domestic and international tourism.

SHRI S. B. SINDAL: The Minister has not answered my first question adequately. My question was: whether it is a fact that the growth of tourism has not shown encouraging trends in Karnataka State. Secondly, if there are any under contemplation, what are those schemes which they intend to undertake?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): I have already stated in the main answer, which was given in the form of a statement, that we do not maintain State-wise tourist arrival figures. We conducted a Foreign Tourist Survey in 1976-77, on the basis of which we said that the total tourist arrival in the whole country is 8,00,150. On this basis, the estimated number of tourists who visited Bangalore and Mysore during 1980 is projected at 71,000 and 22,000. In that statement we have also mentioned the steps that are being taken to develop tourism in the country as a whole, and in Karnataka in particular.

SHRI S. B. SINDAL: The Minister simply stated 71,000 tourists visited Bangalore and 22,000 Mysore. It is not clear as to what is the trend.

MR. SPEAKER: Even if he has not cleared your point, he has made clear his own point of view.

SHRI S. B. SINDAL: What are the measures taken for publicity outside the country?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: The trend of tourist arrival in this country is encouraging. That is how we have been able to reach the figure of 8,00,150. So far as publicity is concerned, we do it for the country as a whole and for different States separately.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Which are the places in Karnataka, particularly in western coast, identified

as tourist centres and also in Mangalore and Mercara?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: Sir, the whole of Karnataka has been divided into two travel circuits and these two travel circuits consist of 16 centres. They are as follows:—

Travel circuit No. 1: Belgaum-Bijapur-Badami-Pattadakal-Aihole-Hospet-Hampi and then back to Bangalore.

Travel circuit No. 2: Bangalore-Mysore-Bandipur-Nagarhole-Hassan-Halabid and Sravanbelgola-Mercara-Mangalore and West coast beaches.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: I asked which are the places in the West Coast.

MR. SPEAKER: Question No. 188.

12 per cent Hike in IA Fares

*188. **SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:**

SHRI MANI RAM BAGRI:

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

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news appeared in the 'Indian Express' dated 30th July, 1981 about "12 p.c hike in I.A. fares";

(b) if so, what are the reasons of the hike and how many times this hike has come into being during the last three years; and

(c) whether Government intend to take some positive steps to check hikes again and again?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) Yes, Sir. Indian Airlines has increased the fares by only 5 per cent with effect from 1st August, 1981. In addition the Fuel Surcharge has been increased by 7 per cent due to increase in the cost of fuel.

(b) A statement giving the requisite information placed on the table of the House.

(c) The hikes in fuel surcharge and fares are due to increases in fuel prices and in various items of operational expenditure. As and when there is a hike in fuel price or the cost of operation goes up, revision of the fuel surcharge and fares become inescapable.

Statement

(b) The reason for the hike in fares by 5 per cent is due to increase in expenditure on Landing and Parking charges, materials consumed, food supplied on flights and other expenditure due to revision in rates and general increase in prices. The 7 per cent increase in fuel surcharge is on account of increase in fuel price. The increases in passenger fares and fuel surcharge by Indian Airlines during the last three years are as under:—

A. Passenger Fares Increase

Year	Percentage Increase	
	Domestic	International
1978-79	Nil	7% (effective April, 78)
1979-80	30% (effective November, 1979)	7% (effective May, 79) 9% (effective Sept., 79) 3% (effective Feb., 80)
1980-81	Nil	9% (effective April, 80) 3% (effective October, 80)

B. Fuel Surcharge

Year	Percentage Increase	
	Domestic	Dollar Fares
1980-81	25% on fares below Rs. 350/- and 20% on fares above Rs. 350/- (effective June, 80)	25% uniform increase on dollar fares (effective June, 80)
	5% on fares above Rs. 350/- (effective January, 1981)	

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Indian Airlines sources had claimed immediately after the most recent increase in the prices of aviation turbine fuel of Rs. 335/- per kilolitre that it would push up its fuel bills for 1981-82 from Rs. 146 crores to Rs. 175 crores, which amounts to 20 per cent increase when the price of A. T. F. is of the order of 8.5 per cent only.

May I ask the hon. Minister whether it is not a fact that I.A.'s pricing strategy over the last two years shows that it has been raising fares by more than what was warranted by the rise in its fuel cost? The Airline's tariffs are now almost double of what they were till 1979. And is it not a fact that the recent fare hikes is an attempt to cover up some miscalculation in planning the airline's expansion?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): Sir, I do not know how my friend has come to this conclusion and how he has calculated.

MR. SPEAKER: How can he divulge this secret to you?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: But, for the information of the hon. House, I place the following facts and from this it would appear that in respect of the fuel surcharge and also the fare increase, the Indian Airlines has been very reasonable. The total estimated revenue earning for 1980-81 is Rs. 306 crores, dollar fare as well as revenue on regional international service is Rs. 117 crores, revenue from domestic passengers only is Rs. 189 crores. Additional burden due to increases in fuel

prices is Rs. 13.15 crores. Fuel surcharge in terms of percentage works out on the basis of this amount of Rs. 189 crores. Revenue increase for domestic passengers is 7 per cent.

Sir, we have not increased so far as the dollar fare is concerned and in this way you will see that we have increased this fuel surcharge to the minimum just to meet the cost of increase in the price of fuel.

In respect of fare increase, it should be 8 per cent and in terms of rupees it should be Rs. 15 crores. What we have increased is only 5 per cent and the total increase work out to Rs. 23.15 crores both surcharge and fare increase.

श्री पीयूष तिरकी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इंडियन एअर लाइन्स सरकारी प्रतिष्ठान है और यहां पर सरकार लेम एक्सक्यूज लेकर फेयर बढ़ा रही है। ऐसी स्थिति में जो रिकशा-पूलर है, स्कूटर ड्राइवर है या गैर सरकारी प्रतिष्ठान के दूसरे लोग हैं वे क्या सरकार की इस नीति से मनमाने तरीके पर दाम बढ़ाने के लिए उत्साहित नहीं होंगे? हालांकि एक ओर सरकार प्राइसेस चैक करने की चेष्टा करने का दावा कर रही है। ऐसी स्थिति में मैं जानना चाहूंगा :

What steps are being taken by Indian Airlines to check hike in fares and the drop in the rates of utilisation of its aircraft?

श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा : माननीय सदस्य ने हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में ही प्रश्न किया है। पहले तो उन्होंने जो हिन्दी में प्रश्न किया है उसका उत्तर देना चाहता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तरल पदार्थ के लाभ गिरफ्त पदार्थ का मिश्रण अच्छा नहीं लगा क्या ?

श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा : उन्होंने जो लेम एक्सक्यूज की बात कही वह सही नहीं है, मैंने आंकड़ें दिए हैं कि किस कारण से यह करना पड़ा है। जहाँतक कॉपीस्टी यूटिलाइजेशन का सवाल है, हम इसपर नज़र रख रहे हैं और इसका पूरा-पूरा उपयोग हम करेंगे।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष जी, मंत्री महोदय के मिजाज काफी बिगड़ गए हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सवाल यही है क्या?

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : मैं पहले जवाब दूंगा फिर सवाल करूंगा।

अध्यक्ष जी, सिर्फ यह दलील देकर कि मंहगाई बढ़ी है, किराया बढ़ाना सत्य से दूर है, क्योंकि स्टाफ का बढ़ाया जायेगा। स्टाफ में भी कौन? कलम घिसाऊँ और हकूम चलाऊँ। इसी तरह किसी मंत्री का विदेश का दौरा हो तो उसमें खर्चा। और जो विदेशों में दफ्तर है शाही ठाठ के उनका खर्चा। इसके अलावा यह जो लोकसभा है जिसको आप अध्यक्ष हैं, आपको क्या तनखाह है और एक मैनेजर की क्या तनखाह है—यह भी आप देख लीजिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सवाल कीरिए।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : मंत्री की खुद की तनखाह क्या है और हकूम चलाऊँ नौकर है उनकी तनखाह क्या है—यह भी आप देख लीजिए। यह जो फिज़ल के खर्चे हैं उनको घटाने की तरफ काई ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है। यह सही है कि विदेशों में हमारे हवाईजहाज़ों के सफर की प्रतिष्ठा बनी हुई है, लोग अन्य विदेशी सेवाओं के मुकाबले में हमारे हवाईजहाज़ों में सफर करना पसन्द करते हैं लेकिन अब जो स्थिति बिगड़ रही है इसको सम्बन्ध में मैं जानना चाहता हूँ क्या शर्मा जी एक इशरत की जिन्दगी छोड़ कर जमीन पर ध्यान देकर कुछ सुधार करने का यत्न करेंगे?

श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा मिजाज और लोगों के लिए शायद कभी

बिगड़ जाए तो बिगड़ जाए लेकिन बागड़ी जी के लिए कैसे बिगड़ सकता है?

उन्होंने अपने प्रश्न में कुछ कर्मचारियों की बढ़ोत्तरी की बात कही है। इस माननीय सदन को मालूम होना चाहिए कि पिछले वर्षों में कर्मचारियों की संख्या बढ़ान में करीब-करीब एक रुकावट सी पैदा की गई है और इस प्रकार से हमने काफी एकानामी बरती है, जहाँ तक कि कर्मचारियों की भर्ती का सवाल है। माननीय सदस्य ने दो तरह के कर्मचारियों का अभी जिक्र किया है—एक कलम घिसाऊँ और दूसरे हकूम चलाऊँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसमें एक और जोड़ दीजिए—डंग टपाऊँ।

श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा : पिछले वर्षों में कर्मचारियों में वृद्धि नहीं हुई है।

बागड़ी जी ना मैं इस बात के लिए धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने इसका जिक्र किया कि विदेशों में जो हमारी हवाई सेवा चलती है वह पसन्द की जाती है। लेकिन इनकी सूचना के लिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि उसमें किसी प्रकार के भाड़े में वृद्धि नहीं हुई है।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष जी मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि मैनेजर की तनखाह कितनी आई है? जितनी आपके प्राइम मिनिस्टर की नहीं है, उतनी मैनेजर की है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो मिनिस्टर साहब की महानता है कि वे उनकी तनखाह से आगे बढ़ गए हैं।

श्रीमती प्रमिला बंडवले : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने मंजूर किया है कि पांच परसेंट प्राइम-हाइक हुआ है। प्राइम-हाइक एक बाजू से होता है और दूसरी बाजू में सर्विसिंग में डिस्टीरियोरेशन है, एक तो खाना गन्दा मिल रहा है, इनस्पेड-आमलेट हमेशा ही मिला है। मैंने यह भी पूछना है कि प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा है कि हमारी एयर-हास्टेजिज का व्यूटी-स्टैंडर्ड भी गिर रहा है और एयर-होस्टेज कोर्ट में केम कर रही

है, उनके रिटायरमेंट में डिस्क्रीमिनेशन है। एक तो मुझे यह पूछना है कि आप खाने में क्या सुधार करेंगे और दूसरा सवाल, जैसा कि एयर-होस्टेज कोर्ट में गई है और इस प्रकार का कहना है कि "Our Air Hostesses are losing face and figure and the standard of beauty is declining."

क्या यह कोर्ट के मैजिस्ट्रेट के लिए प्रेजुडिशियल तो नहीं होगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : शर्मा जी, मेरी एक राय है, जब सिलेक्शन हो तो उसमें मेरी इन बहनों का बोर्ड बना दें।

श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा : जहां खाने-पीने के सुधार की बात है मालूम नहीं कि कब आपने एयर-प्लेन में खाना खाया है। हम सुधार करने की सब तरह से कोशिश कर रहे हैं और हम संबंध में जो और माननीय सदस्य के सुझाव हैं तो उस पर हम जरूर विचार करेंगे और सुधार करने की कोशिश करेंगे। मुझे नहीं मालूम है कि इन्होंने कहाँ से इस बात को कहा है...

श्रीमती प्रमिला इंडवते : यह 22 जून के 'इंडियन-एक्सप्रेस' में है।

श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा : जो आपने कहा है मैं उसके संबंध में कुछ नहीं कह सकता हूँ, लेकिन जो भी अखबारों में छपता है, उसके आधार पर इस तरह का ब्यान जो माननीय सदस्य ने दिया है, वह ठीक नहीं है, क्योंकि इस संबंध में हमारी प्रधान मंत्री महोदया ने इस तरह का कोई विचार व्यक्त नहीं किया है।

जहां तक एयर-होस्टेज के केस का सवाल है, वह तो अभी कोर्ट में विचाराधीन है। उसके संबंध में मैं कुछ और नहीं कह सकता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : परमार जी बहुत उतावले हैं।

श्री हीरा लाल आर. परमार : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, मैं उतावला इसलिए हूँ,

क्योंकि यह प्रश्न ही ऐसा है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इंडियन-एयरलाइन्स और एयर-इंडिया बम्बई में जो ठेकेदारी प्रथा में 450 स्वीपर कर्मचारी 6.50 रु. रोज पर पन्द्रह साल से काम कर रहे हैं, उनको आप कब तक नौकरी देंगे? हमारे देश से अंग्रेज चले गए, राजशाही चली गई, लेकिन ठेकेदारी प्रथा अभी तक समाप्त नहीं हुई है।

श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा है, यह प्रश्न इस प्रश्न से नहीं उठता है, लेकिन मैं माननीय सदस्य को यह आवासन देना चाहता हूँ कि इंडियन-एयरलाइन्स और एयर-इंडिया में जहां तक स्वीपर का सवाल है, जो ठेकेदारी प्रथा है, वह हटा दी गई है और जहां पर है, उसको हटाने की कोशिश हो रही है। लेकिन कहीं-कहीं पर पूरे समय के लिए जहां काम नहीं है, उस काम के लिए अभी ठेकेदारी प्रथा चल रही है, यह मुझे मालूम है। हम इस बात की कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि ऐसी जगहों पर ठेकेदारी प्रथा समाप्त हो।

MR. SPEAKER: Please address the Chair. I cannot allow direct confrontation between the Minister and the Member.

श्री रामविशाल पासवान : क्या यह सही है कि दिल्ली में जो एशियन गेम्स होने वाले हैं, उसमें 200 अधिकारियों को मुफ्त ट्रैवल पासजे दिये गये हैं? उन पासजे से वे दुनिया के किसी भी कोने में जब चाहे जा सकते हैं या आ सकते हैं। इन से सरकार को कितना घाटा होगा तथा ऐसे कितने पासजे जारी किये गये हैं?

श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा : इस में अधिकारियों का सवाल नहीं है। इस में एशियन गेम्स के सम्बन्ध में जो काम चल रहा है उसके सम्बन्ध में ये मैन्डेटरी पासजे दिये गये हैं...

श्री रामविशाल पासवान : कितने दिये हैं?

श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा : जैसा आप ने कहा है—200 दिये हैं।

श्री मधु बण्डवते : इस में गलती है, 199 दिये हैं ।

श्री राधनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : माननीय सदस्य ने 200 कम कहा है, बल्कि 200 से ज्यादा दिये गये हैं । क्या आप उनकी सही संख्या बतायेंगे ?

श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा : मैं क्या कहने जा रहा हूँ उस को आप सुनिये ।

अभी 200 किया है, आगे ज्यादा भी करना हो सकता है ।

श्री रामविलास पासवान : इस में लास कितना होगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो जाना ही होगा, चाहे उसके लिये पास दो या बैसे जाओ ।

श्री रामविलास पासवान : घाटा कितना होगा ?

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA : The Chairman of the Indian Airlines has said that 85% of the passengers are travelling on Government account of tax deductible Company account. Because of this, unbearable burden is created on the passengers who belong to middle-class when in cases of emergency like illness or death of relatives, they have to go immediately and are compelled to fly by Indian Airlines. All these middle-class people are the victims and the sufferers. Will the Hon. Minister kindly let me know whether the Government would run to the rescue of these middle-class people and take measures to see that this unbearable burden is not imposed on these middle-class travellers?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA : I do not know what middle-class people are in the view of my friend.

सिगरटे निर्माताओं द्वारा उत्पाद शुल्क की चोरी रोकने के उपाय

*189 श्री धर्मदास शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सिगरटे निर्माता कम्पनियों द्वारा की जाने वाली उत्पाद शुल्क की चोरी रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या प्रयास किए गए हैं,

(ख) क्या ये प्रयास सफल रहे हैं और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी व्यापार क्या है;

(ग) भविष्य में उत्पाद शुल्क की चोरी रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या विस्तृत उपाय करने का विचार है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके कारण क्या हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सबाई सिंह सिसोदिया) : (क) से (घ). एक विवरण-पत्र सदन-पटल पर रखा गया है ।

विवरण

(क) एक मई 1979 से सिगरटे का निर्माण करने वाले कारखाने "वास्तविक नियंत्रण प्रणाली" के तहत काम कर रहे हैं जिसके अधधीन उनके उत्पादन तथा निकासी का वास्तविक रूप से निरीक्षण अधिकार-क्षेत्रीय केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क अधिकारियों द्वारा किया जाता है । इसके अलावा, उत्पादन शुल्क अन्य वस्तुओं के मामले के अनुसार ही सामान्य रूप से आकीस्मिक जांच, शुल्क-अपवंचन निवारण और लेखापरीक्षा संबंधी जांच की जाती है ।

(ख) कुल मिलाकर, उत्पादन की मात्रा को छिपाने एवं चोरी-छिपे निकासी के माध्यम से शुल्क-अपवंचन किए जाने का कोई मामला जानकारी में नहीं आया है । तथापि, न्यून-मूल्यांकन के माध्यम से किए गये शुल्क-अपवंचन का पता चला है । ऐसे मामले जांच अथवा त्रिभागीय न्यायनिर्णयन के आधीन हैं अथवा न्यायालयों में विचाराधीन हैं ।

(ग) तथा (घ). कुछेक वस्तुओं में से "सिगरटे" एक ऐसी वस्तु है जो वास्तविक नियंत्रण प्रणाली के अधधीन है । यह प्रणाली स्वनिकासी कार्यविधि की बजाय काफी अधिक कठोर है जो अधिकतम उत्पादन शुल्क वस्तुओं पर लागू है ।

सरकार, केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क को अपवर्धन को रोकने के लिए आमतौर पर शुल्क-अपवर्धन-निवारण तथा लेखापरीक्षा संबंधी जांच-कार्य को सुदृढ़ करने हेतु समय-समय पर उपाय करती रही है।

श्री धर्मदास शास्त्री : प्रश्न के (ख) भाग के उत्तर में मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि कुछ पता चला है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या पता चला है? कुछ पता चला है—इतना कहने से उत्तर पूरा नहीं होता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अब तक क्या कार्यवाही हुई है, कितने केसज आप को नोटिस में आये हैं—यह सब बतलाने की कृपा करें?

श्री सवाई सिंह सिसौदिया : सिगरेट पर जो उत्पादन कर लगाया गया है, वह उस पर नियन्त्रण रखने के लिये, कर को चोरी की गूजाइश कम से कम हो, इस दृष्टि से प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं। इस समय दो प्रकार के सिस्टम चल रहे हैं—फिजिकल-कन्ट्रोल-सिस्टम और सैल्फ-गवर्न-सिस्टम। फिजिकल कन्ट्रोल सिस्टम में उत्पादन के छिपाये जाने को बहुत कम गूजाइश है साथ ही उत्पादन के चोरी-छिपे बाहर निकाल कर ले जाने की भी कम गूजाइश है—इन पर पूरा नियन्त्रण रखा जाता है।

माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा है कि जो केसज मिले हैं उन में क्या कार्यवाही हुई है। जितने केसज अभी तक अण्डरवैल्यूएशन के पकड़े गये हैं—

These cases are pending investigation, departmental adjudication and some are pending decision in courts on account of writ petitions filed by the parties.

इस प्रकार के कुछ केसज पकड़े गये हैं उन को डिपार्टमेंटल इन्वेस्टीगेशन और एडजुडिकेशन के लिये भेजा गया है।

They are pending before various High Courts under the writ petitions filed by them.

श्री धर्मदास शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इन्होंने मेरे पहले प्रश्न का उत्तर ठीक तरह से नहीं दिया। मैंने पूछा था कि ऐसे कितने मुकदमे हैं और उन से सरकार को कितना

नुकसान हुआ है—ये सारी बातें बतलाइये, कोई आंकड़े दीजिये?

श्री सवाई सिंह सिसौदिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस का जो प्रश्न था वह किसी पर्टिकुलर प्रकार के केसज की जानकारी के लिये नहीं था। अगर कोई खास जानकारी आप चाहते हैं तो उस के लिए नोटिस चाहिये, तब मैं विस्तृत विवरण दे सकूंगा।

श्री धर्मदास शास्त्री : सरकार ने जो कदम उठाये हैं, वे कान-कान से कदम हैं, उनके बारे में बतलाइये?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कदम से कदम मिला कर चल रहे हैं।

श्री सवाई सिंह सिसौदिया : कदम से कदम मिला कर चलेंगे। मेरा यह निवेदन है कि अभी मैंने इस बारे में स्पष्टीकरण दिया है कि सिगरेट के उत्पादन पर किसी प्रकार की चोरी करने की संभावना नहीं होती है क्योंकि इस में फिजिकल कन्ट्रोल सिस्टम लागू किया गया है और उसमें बहुत कम चोरी करने की गूजाइश रहती है इस के अलावा अण्डरवैल्यूएशन के केसज को रोकने के लिए समय-समय पर गवर्नमेंट कदम उठाती रहती है। टैक्स इवोजन के बारे में अगर कोई कमी नजर आती है, तो उस के लिए तुरन्त एक्शन लिया जाता है और हमारी जो रवेन्यू इटेलीजेंस है, उससे जानकारी मिलती रहती है।

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Is it a fact that, under section 4 of the Customs and Excise Act, the cigarette manufacturers are taking undue advantage of the language used therein and Government have taken up the question of amending this section 4 so as to plug the loopholes? What action have Government taken so far in order to plug these loopholes?

The second part of my question is whether it is a fact that the cases that you referred to have been pending investigation in the Department for more than five years—with regard to evasion of excise duty by cigarette

manufacturers—and if so, what effective steps are proposed to be taken by Government in this behalf.

SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA: Certainly, the cases are pending investigation as well as adjudication. But I am sorry I am not in a position to reply just now. It may be during the Janata regime; whether before or after that, I do not have complete information; I will require notice for that.

Constitution of an All India Powerloom Board

*190. **DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:**

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to constitute an All India Powerloom Board to safeguard the interest of powerloom weavers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) Government have taken a decision in principle to constitute an All India Powerloom board.

(b) The details are being worked out.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: The first question I would like to ask is whether it is a fact that the Government has received a large number of representations from places like Bhiwandi in Maharashtra and other places pointing out gross irregularities being committed by some of the officials of the Commerce Ministry in the treatment of powerloom weavers and whether the scope....

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: It is absolutely wrong. . . (Interruptions)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I do not know about the latest position of

the Council of Ministers, whether there has been a reshuffle. . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Have some powers been delegated to you, Sir?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Cabinet reshuffle takes place at the last minute; maybe, it has happened this morning, and I do not know whether Mr. Lakkappa is a new Minister.

I would like to know from the Minister whether he has received such representations and what he is doing about those.

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN: In fact, there are lots of complaints that the power loom lobby is committing a lot of infringement as regards powerlooms. In fact, there are more than a lakh of illegal powerlooms. I do not know how they get the power and how they get the other inputs, and they are competing directly with handloom. We have now decided that we will regulate all powerlooms; this Board will be supervising them, regulating their functioning and see to it that they do not enter into a wasteful competition with handloom which must get the pride of place in our policy.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I would like to know whether Government have decided in principle what kind of Board they are going to have, whether it is going to be a Board manned by bureaucrats or a Board manned by experts, whether there are going to be Members of Parliament on that, etc. Has any basic decision been taken on that?

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN: The decision is that the Board will be an advisory Board in which there will be representation of the various interested people, that is, the powerloom people, those people who produce the yarn for the powerloom and other people who are interested generally in the trade. —

Of course, the representation will be on the basis of the representation of the Handloom Board.

Tapping Foreign Market for Kudremukh Ore Concentrates

***192. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that efforts by Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited to tap the Japanese, Netherlands and British markets for supply of ore concentrates for their pellet plants have proved abortive; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Apart from certain exploratory probe made by the Kudremukh Iron Ore Co. Ltd. some time ago, no efforts have been made recently to sell Kudremukh iron ore concentrate in the Japanese, Netherlands and British markets. The main reasons for this are the following:—

(i) The Japanese steel industry has been progressively reducing the use of pellets in its blast furnaces due to high cost and substantial cut-back in its steel production as a result of continuing global recession; and

(ii) Due to the long distance and high ocean freight to the British and Dutch markets, Kudremukh concentrate cannot really compete with other alternative sources of supply, e.g., Sweden and Brazil.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: May I know from the hon. Minister whether of late Rumania and other countries have come forward with an offer purchasing more iron-ore or pellets. If so, may I know the details thereof?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: As far as iron-ore is concerned, we hope to dispose of three million tonnes over a period of three years. Of course, the hon. Member is aware that we are going to establish pelletisation plant also. That will also consume about

three million tonnes. But, it will take some time.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Sir, I want to know whether a broad agreement has been reached on all outstanding issues between India and Iran concerning the Kudremukh Project and whether the new agreement envisages that Iran will pay the balance of its contribution towards funding of 630 million dollar project. So far they have paid only 255 million dollars. 375 million dollar still remains. What is the position?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: If I could have agreed with the hon. Member, I would have been happy. But, unfortunately, no agreement has yet been reached.

Claim for Retention of Majority Equity Holding By Hindustan Lever

***193. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:**

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hindustan Lever has claimed retention of majority equity holding on the basis of its annual turnover in respect of items under Appendix I;

(b) if so, what is the amount of turnover given by the company against each of its products; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not rejecting representation of the Company outright?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) and (c). M/s. Hindustan Lever Ltd. have represented for being allowed to retain 510% foreign equity on the basis of increased turnover in Appendix I activities, in processes involving sophisticated technology and in exports. The company's representation is still under consideration in terms of the FERA guidelines.

(b) A statement showing the value of product-wise turnover for the years 1979 and 1980 as given in the audited statement submitted by the company

and claimed to be covered by Appendix I or involving sophisticated technology etc. is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Statement

(Rupees in lakhs)

1. Appendix I	1979	1980
i) Synthetic detergents	7280	9100
ii) Fine Chemicals	193	224
iii) Industrial/Packaging machinery	34	36
iv) Inorganic Heavy Chemicals		
a) Industrial Phosphate (STPP)	10	1093
b) Sulphuric Acid,	9	19
c) Di-Calcium Phosphate	19	26
v) Organic Heavy Chemicals		
a) Ossein	1	1
b) Processed Triglycerides	8034	9446
	15580	19945
2. Sophisticated Technology		
i) Glycerine	1266	1483
ii) Nickel Catalyst	240	232
iii) Saponification & Extraction of Lye	3614	5694
	5120	7409
3 Exports (including third-party items)		
	3202	4269
Sub-total (1 + 2 + 3)	23902	31623

		(Rupees in lakhs)	
		1979	1980
4. Essential Articles			
(i) Soap Packing		3817	3708
(ii) Vanaspati & Margarine		4602	5526
(iii) Dairy Products		622	686
(iv) Animal Feeds		1314	1570
(v) Scourers		357	524
		10712	12014
5. Others--Toilet Preparations & Others			
		1086	1152
Grand Total :		35700	44789

श्री कमला मिश्र सधुकर : मान्यवर, इस समय हिन्दुस्तान लीवर एक बहुत बड़ी उत्पादक कम्पनी है। इसके द्वारा उत्पादित माल का जो कास्ट अफ प्रोडक्शन होता है उस से कई गुना अधिक यह कम्पनी उस पर लाभ उठाती है। क्या हिन्दुस्तान लीवर द्वारा की जा रही लूट पर आप कोई कार्यवाही करने का विचार कर रहे हैं या कोई कार्यवाही करने जा रहे हैं या नहीं ?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, this is a question which relates to allowing the Hindustan Lever to hold more than 400% shares in the equity. They are claiming that they want to have 51 per cent. They would be entitled to hold this 51 per cent if they satisfy certain FERA guidelines. For, instance, they must be doing production as per Appendix I set of industries. They must introduce also the sophisticated technology and they must also export.

Now, we are examining these things. If they are doing any other wrong things, then, it will have to be considered by my colleague, the Company Law Minister.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Help to Project Exporters

*186. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal submitted by the Engineering Export Promotion Council (EEPC) for the establishment of a research analysis, data storage and information dissemination system for helping project exporters; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The EEPC had forwarded a proposal to the International Trade Centre for introduction with ITC/UNDP assistance, a regular research analysis, data storage and information dissemination system. As the reaction of the ITC has not been received so far, the proposal has not been considered by the Government yet.

In brief, the proposal of the Council envisages the visit of a preparatory

mission of 2/3 experts from the ITC/UNDP to the Council for a period of 2/3 months to make an in-depth study to cover *inter-alia* the following:—

(i) Nature of information system the Council should have.

(ii) How it should collect and compile the information both from overseas markets as well as from Indian manufacturers/exporters.

(iii) Nature of equipment/computer facilities required for dissemination of information.

(iv) Nature of ITC/UNDP inputs by way of experts with matching local staff required for a period of 2/3 years to develop research analysis information system for the council.

(v) Nature of specialized training to be provided to EEPC personnel under the guidance of ITC/UNDP experts, to develop a cadre of staff to take over the work from the ITC/UNDP experts in due course.

जोधपुर और राजकोट का दर्जा बढ़ाया जाना

*191. श्री अशोक गहलोत : क्या गिरा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान में जोधपुर और गुजरात में राजकोट बी-2 श्रेणी के नगर के रूप में दर्जा बढ़ाये जाने के मानदण्ड को पूरा करते हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार ने अन्तिम जनगणना के अस्थायी आँकड़ों के आधार पर हाल में कुछ नगरों का दर्जा बढ़ाया है;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार वर्ष 1981 की जनगणना के आधार पर उपयुक्त दोनों नगरों का दर्जा बी-2 श्रेणी के रूप में बढ़ाये जाने पर विचार कर रही है, और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो यह कब तक किया जाएगा; और यदि नहीं तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह तिलोधीया) : (क) हमारे वर्तमान मानदण्ड के अनुसार, 1971 की जनगणना के

आधार पर जिस नगर की जनसंख्या 4 लाख से ऊपर हो जाती है उसे बी-2 श्रेणी के रूप में वर्गीकृत किया जाता है। 1971 की जनगणना के आधार पर जोधपुर और राजकोट की जनसंख्या क्रमशः 3,17,612 और 3,00,612 थी।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) और (घ) वर्तमान व्यवस्था के अनुसार, इन नगरों का दर्जा बढ़ाने के प्रश्न पर 1981 की जनगणना के जनसंख्या संबंधी अंतिम आंकड़े प्राप्त होने पर ही विचार किया जा सकता है।

Zinc-Lead ore in Rajasthan

*194. SHRI HARINATHA MISRA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the recent exploration of zinc-lead ore in Rajasthan premises to be a bonanza to this country;

(b) if so, the stage of exploration in Rajasthan and the estimated lead-zinc ore reserves in the country;

(c) whether construction of a new smelter-both Zinc and lead-is under progress; and

(d) if so, by what time it would be in operation?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE, STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d). The investigations carried out so far at Ram-pura-Agucha in district Bhilwara (Rajasthan) have indicated a total ore reserves potential of about 53 million tonnes, of which demonstrated reserves are about 36 million tonnes, with 1.50% lead and 13.89% zinc. The exploration is expected to be completed by the end of 1981.

2. The total reserves of Zinc and Lead ore in the country are estimated at 247 million tonnes containing 0.080% Zinc and 1.71% Lead, out of which, about 220 million tonnes are available in Rajasthan.

3. A pre-feasibility report has been commissioned for setting up of a new Zinc-Lead Smelter Complex based on concentrates produced by Rampura-Agucha and other Mines. Based on this, a detailed project report will also have to be prepared and then investment decision for setting up the new Zinc-Lead Smelter Complex will be taken by the Government. It is expected that the detailed project report will be ready by the end of 1982. It would take about 4 years for construction of mines and smelter from the date of Government's approval.

Effect of Iraq-Iran war on India's Trade with Iraq

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

(a) the main imports from Iraq

(b) whether Iraq-Iran War has affected the import of these items;

(c) if so, to what extent;

(d) whether India's exports to Iraq have been affected; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN):

(a) to (c). India imports mainly crude, sulphur, urea and dates from Iraq. Import of sulphur and urea stands suspended, consequent to Iraq-Iran war since September 1980.

(d) and (e). Exports like that of Barytes have suffered to some extent as a result of Iraq-Iran conflict. Besides, due to the closure of Basra port, the export cargo goes via other ports particularly from Kuwait and Aquaba. This has resulted in costlier freight handling and documentation apart from congestion at Kuwait. On India Projects in Iraq, however, there have been some slippages in completion schedules and cost over-runs,

due to shipping and transport difficulties and restricted working hours.

Permission to Maharashtra Government to negotiate Loans with the Arab countries

*196. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given permission to Maharashtra State Government to negotiate loans amounting to Rs. 500 crores with some Arab Sheikhs; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN):

(a) and (b). A delegation led by the Finance Minister of Maharashtra visited the Gulf countries in May, 1981 to explore possibilities of securing investments in projects in the State under the new facility opened for investment by these countries in India. The delegation held discussions with interested parties there and certain memoranda signifying interest of those parties for investment in projects in the State were signed. No concrete proposals for promoting any project based on firm commitments given by Gulf parties for equity or other participation has till now been received. The question therefore of approving or rejecting any such proposal has not so far arisen.

India's Silk Carpet Export

*197. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKARA MURTHY:

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether all major producers of silk carpet including India are being eased out of the International market by China;

(b) if so, the main reasons for the same;

(c) whether any enquiry has been conducted as to what are the defects that have resulted in creating such a situation in the International market;

(d) whether Government have also constituted a committee to go into the working of the raw silk price establishment scheme; and

(e) whether State Government of Karnataka had proposed to the Centre for Rs. 130 crore aid to Silk Board to put down the UZI fly menace to sericulture?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). China is reported to have increased its exports of silk carpets recently. However, the recent trend of exports of silk carpets from India does not suggest that India is being eased out of the international market by China. Reliable information regarding effect of Chinese exports of silk carpets on other exporting countries is not available. However, the main reasons for increase in Chinese exports are understood to be significantly lower prices quoted for Chinese silk carpets and better quality of silk used.

(d) Government has constituted a Committee to go into the working of the Raw-silk Price stabilisation Scheme.

(e) Yes, Sir.

अफीम के लाइसेंस रद्द करने का मानदण्ड

*198. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या बिस् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वह मानदण्ड क्या है, जिसके आधार पर अफीम उत्पादकों के अफीम के लाइसेंस रद्द किए जाते हैं;

(ख) क्या तोलन केन्द्रों में अफीम तोलते समय अफीम की जांच करने की

पद्धति के बारे में अफीम उत्पादकों में असंतोष है;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि उपरोक्त जांच करने की पद्धति न तो वैज्ञानिक है और न ही यह मशीनों द्वारा की जाती है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस जांच पद्धति में सुधार लाने के लिए क्या उपाय किये गये हैं अथवा करने का विचार है ।

बिस् मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिंसोडिया) : (क) सरकार द्वारा हर साल बनाये जाने वाले लाइसेंस सम्बन्धी सिद्धान्तों के अनुसार काश्तकारों को पोस्त की खेती करने के लिए लाइसेंस एक वर्ष की अवधि के लिए दिए जाते हैं । किसी काश्तकार को एक बार जारी किया गया लाइसेंस साधारणतया रद्द नहीं किया जाता है । फिर भी, लाइसेंस जारी किये जाने के बाद यदि किसी शिकायत के प्राप्त होने, जांच आदि किये जाने पर यह पाया जाय कि काश्तकार लाइसेंस देने सम्बन्धी सिद्धान्तों और इस सम्बन्ध में जारी किये गये अन्य अनुदेशों के अनुसार लाइसेंस देने योग्य नहीं था, तो इन परिस्थितियों में उस लाइसेंस को विधार्ति अथवा रद्द किया जा सकता है ।

(ख) से (घ) . तोल-केन्द्रों पर काश्तकारों द्वारा लाई गई अफीम की, जिला अफीम अधिकारी द्वारा हाथ से छूकर, देखकर और साधारण रासायनिक परीक्षण करके परख की जाती है, जिससे उसमें स्टार्च, गोंद और अन्य मिलावटी तत्वों की मौजूदगी का पता लगाया जा सके । जिला अफीम अधिकारी अफीम की गाढ़ता, कणवाकार, रंग, गंध और उसमें मिलावटी तत्वों की मौजूदगी के सम्बन्ध में अफीम के वर्गीकरण सम्बन्धी कार्य करने में पर्याप्त रूप से प्रशिक्षित और अनुभवी होते हैं । जिला अफीम अधिकारी द्वारा की गई इस प्राथमिक जांच और वर्गीकरण के आधार पर, पोस्त काश्तकार को दिये रकम के 90 प्रतिशत का भुगतान कर दिया जाता है । नीमच और बाजीपुर स्थित सरकारी अफीम कारखानों की प्रयोगशालाओं में योग्य रसायनों द्वारा

बैज्ञानिक आधार पर किये गये अन्तिम रासायनिक विश्लेषण के आधार पर शेष दस प्रतिशत का भुगतान किया जाता है। यदि कोई काश्तकार जिला अफीम अधिकारी द्वारा किये गये वर्गीकरण से संतुष्ट नहीं हो, तो उस स्थिति में उसे अपनी उपज सील करने विश्लेषण हेतु अलग से सरकारी अफीम कारखाने को भेजने की छूट है।

प्रत्येक ताल कोन्द्र पर हर रोज लगभग 300 से 400 काश्तकार अफीम लाते हैं। बूँक अफीम के नमूनों का सूक्ष्म रासायनिक विश्लेषण किये जाने की प्रक्रिया में बहुत समय लगता है, इसलिए भले ही वहाँ पूर्णतः सुसज्जित प्रयोगशालाएँ स्थापित कर दी जाएँ तो भी ताल कोन्द्र पर प्रति दिन बड़ी संख्या में अफीम के नमूनों का विश्लेषण करना व्यवहार्य नहीं है। ताल कोन्द्रों पर लागू परख की मौजूदा प्रणाली कल मिलाकर संतोषजनक ढंग से कार्य कर रही है और काश्तकार आमतौर पर उससे संतुष्ट हैं।

Mines given on lease by Orissa Mining Corporation to private Companies and Public Sector Undertakings

*199 SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of mines given on lease by the Orissa Mining Corporation to different private companies and public sector undertakings during 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81;

(b) the name of those companies;

(c) the total number of iron ore, manganese, limestone, bauxite and chromite mines under operation by the Orissa Mining Corporation at present;

(d) whether it is a fact that some large number of mines managed by Orissa Mining Corporation particularly have been declared closed;

(e) if so the reasons therefor; and

(f) the steps Government propose to take for the revival and exploitation of those mines?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Under the provisions of Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957 and Mineral Concession Rules, 1960, mining leases are granted only by the State Government. The question of Orissa Mining Corporation giving mining leases to private companies and public sector undertakings does not arise.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) During 1980, number of mines operated mineral-wise, by Orissa Mining Corporation are as under:—

I ron Ore	
Manganese ore	5
Chromite	5
Limestone	Nil
Bauxite	Nil

(d) and (e). According to information received from the State Government of Orissa, Orissa Mining Corporation has not closed any mines recently.

(f) Does not arise.

Slippage in Expansion Programme of Bhilai and Bokaro Steel Plants

*200. SHRI TRILOK CHAND:
SHRI JAGPAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been further slippage in the expansion programme of Bhilai and Bokaro Steel Plants,

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

(c) the estimated rise in cost of a result thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to remove the bottleneck for expeditious completion of the expansion programme to avoid further escalation in cost?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Further slippages in the expansion projects of Bhilai and Bokaro Steel Plants to 4 million tonne stage each are indicated below:—

Project	Approved revised commissioning Schedule	Likely commission Schedule
Bhilai Steel Plant	Dec. 1981	Oct. 1982
Bokaro Steel Plant	Jun. 1979	March, 1983
" CRMA Complex	Dec. 1982	Sept. 1983

The main factors responsible for slippages in the construction are delays in equipment supply non-availability of critical items from indigenous sources and inadequate resources mobilisation by some of the constructing agencies.

(c) The sanctioned cost estimates as well as the revised estimates of the 4 MT expansion schemes of Bhilai and Bokaro Steel Plant are as below:—

	(Rs. in crores)	
	Sanctioned cost	Revised cost
Bhilai 4 MT expansion	937.71	1459.73
Bokaro 4 MT expansion	947.24	1396.90

The original sanctioned estimates were on the basis of the 1974 prices while the revised estimates were on the basis of 1980 prices in the case of Bhilai, and 1981 prices in the case of Bokaro Steel Plant. As the sanctioned estimates did not include provision for future escalations, a certain increase in the revised cost estimates as well as in actual cost over the original sanctioned estimates was inevitable even if the projects had been completed according to the original schedule. It is difficult to segregate

the amount attributable to escalations arising out of the time over-run from normal escalations.

(d) Frequent review meetings are taken at various levels with the concerned agencies by the plant, SAIL and the Department of Steel to impress upon them the need to adhere to the committed schedule by increase of resources and efforts; wherever possible, intervention of the concerned Ministries is also sought.

28/8/81

Appointment of retired persons in Managerial Cadre in Public Sector

1801. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many retired persons are appointed or offered extension for the managerial cadre in public sector; what are the their qualifications;

(b) what are their service conditions and on what consideration they are appointed or period is extended; and

(c) what is the total payment made by the public sector for these appointed or extended services of these retired officers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

MMTC not providing Employment to Apprentices

1802. SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 19 candidates who underwent apprenticeship training in the trade of General Clerk for one year at Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation have been declared passed;

(b) whether the Ministry of Labour vide their O.M. No. DGET-22(5) 80-AP, dated 28th May, 1980 had informed all the employing Ministries that "The Prime Minister is of the view that the Apprentices have valid point and there is no use of continuing the scheme, if it does not lead to employment and that at least 50 per cent of the direct recruitment vacancies should be filled by trained apprentices";

(c) if so, why these young unemployed trained apprentices have not given employment by MMTC/STC etc. in spite of the clear directive of the Prime Minister; and

(d) when the Food Corporation of India etc. have given employment to all their apprentices, why MMTC is not giving employment to its apprentices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The modalities of providing employment to trained apprentices are being worked out in consultation with Bureau of Public Enterprises which is the nodal agency for coordinating such recommendations for public sector undertakings.

Leather Trade Export

1803. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the leather trade export has recently threatened to stop; Government pushed ahead with its proposal to enforce compulsory quality control on finished leather exports; and

(b) if so, how they propose to deal with the defiant export trade?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN):

(a) and (b). Government's attention has been drawn to the reports in the newspaper in this regard. So far, exports have not been stopped. Government have not yet introduced compulsory pre-shipment inspection through Export Inspection Agency for finished leather. The representations received from trade and all other relevant aspects will be considered and based on these, an appropriate decision will be taken by the Govern-

ment in the matter in the interest of the leather trade.

Establishment of Hindustan Zinc Ltd.

1804. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the year of establishment of Hindustan Zinc Ltd.;

(b) what are its main functions;

(c) the total number of units in various States functioning under the Hindustan Zinc Ltd.;

(d) whether these units under the Hindustan Zinc Ltd. have started production; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (e). The Hindustan Zinc Ltd., Udaipur was incorporated in January, 1966 to own and manage the undertaking of the Metal Corporation of India acquired by the Government in October, 1965. The main functions of Hindustan Zinc Ltd. are mining and smelting of Lead-Zinc metals and production of allied products. Presently, the Company has been operating the following units:—

Mines :

(i) Lead-Zinc Mines and beneficiation facilities in Zawar area (Rajasthan), which includes the Mochia-Balaria and other mines with an installed capacity of 4000 tonnes of ore per day;

(ii) Rockphosphate mine at Maton (near Udaipur) Rajasthan with an installed capacity of 600 tonnes of ore per day; and

(iii) Lead Mine at Agnigundala (Andhra Pradesh) with an installed capacity of 120 tonnes of ore per

day and 100 tonnes per day of milling capacity. These are being doubled. The beneficiation plant of 200 tonnes per day of milling capacity has been completed and work is in progress for expanding the mining capacity to 240 TPD.

Smelters :

(i) Zinc Smelter at Debari (near Udaipur) Rajasthan with an installed capacity of 45,000 tonnes per annum zinc and other by-products;

(ii) Lead Smelter at Tundo (Bihar) with an installed capacity of 8000 tonnes lead per annum with its by-products; and

(iii) Zinc-Lead Smelter Complex at Visakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh) with an installed capacity of 30,000 tonnes per annum zinc and 10,000 tonnes per annum lead with by-products. The lead Plant at Vizag is being expanded to 22,000 per annum lead capacity.

Besides the above, the Company has undertaken the construction/development of Rajpura-Dariba Lead-Zinc Mines (near Udaipur) Rajasthan, Sargipalli Lead Mine in Orissa and limited development of Zawarmala Zinc-Lead Mines. The Company has also taken in hand detailed exploration of Baroi Lead-Zinc deposits and recently discovered Zinc-Lead deposits in Bhilwara district (Rajasthan).

All the units under operation of Hindustan Zinc Limited are in production. The Rajpura-Dariba Lead-Zinc Mines and Sarginalli Lead Mines are expected to go into production by September, 1982 and December, 1982 respectively. The detailed exploration of Rāmpura-Agucha Zinc-Lead Mines is expected to be completed by the end of 1981.

The production of various units of Hindustan Zinc Ltd., during 1980-81

is given below

(i) Zawar Group of Mines	8,48,936 zinc-lead ore 48,830 zinc concentrate 13,956 lead concentrate
(ii) Debari Zinc Smelter	22,349 zinc
(iii) Vizag Zinc-Lead Smelter Complex	22,201 zinc 8,235 lead
(iv) Lead Smelter Tundoo	6,688 lead
(v) Maton Mine	69,3000 Rockphosphate ore 48,840 Rockphosphate concentrate
(vi) Agnigundala Lead Mine	46,620 lead ore 4,110 lead concentrate

State requirement for copper, zinc, Lead and nickel

1805. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the requirements of the States per annum for copper, zinc, lead and nickel during the last three years; and

(b) the percentage of requirements, Statewise?

(quantity in tonnes):-

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE, STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). In so far as non-ferrous metals like copper, zinc, lead and nickel are concerned, demand is estimated for the Country as a whole and not State-wise. These metals are supplied to the various industries in accordance with the policy in force from time to time.

2. The estimated demand and consumption for the last three years in respect of the above metals are given below:—

(Quantity in tonnes)

	1978-79		1979-80		1980-81	
	Estimated Demand	Consumption	Estimated Demand	Consumption	Estimated Demand	Consumption
Copper	80,000	86,527	80,000	79,128	90,000	77,165
Nickel	*	5,100	*	3,994	*	4,752
Zinc	1,05,000	1,16,261	1,15,000	1,07,694	1,20,000	1,03,048
Lead	60,000	64,512	65,000	51,896	60,000	56,756

* Entire demand of Nickel is met by import.

एयर इंडिया और इंडियन एयरलाइंस में सफाई कार्य ठेकेदारों को सौंपा जाना

1806. श्री संगल राम प्रेमी : क्या पर्यटन और शहर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) एयर इंडिया और इंडियन एयरलाइंस में सफाई का कार्य ठेकेदारों को

सौंपे जाने का क्या कारण है जबकि सरकार बंधुआ श्रम और ठेका प्रणाली के विरुद्ध है;

(ख) क्या इंडियन एयरलाइंस में सफाई कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति की कोई सूची कुछ मास पूर्व एक साक्षात्कार के पश्चात तैयार की गई थी और क्या नहीं हुए

अभ्यर्थियों को भर्ती कर लिया गया है और यदि नहीं तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या एयर इंडिया और इंडियन एयरलाइंस में सफाई का कार्य ठेकेदारों को सौंपे जाने का मतलब बंधुआ मजदूरी को जारी रखना नहीं है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा): (क) इंडियन एयरलाइंस ने अपने कार्यालयों तथा प्रतिष्ठानों की सफाई करने के लिए पूर्णकालिक स्त्रीपर लगा रखे हैं। इस समय लगभग 350 स्त्रीपर हैं जो नियमित आधार पर नियुक्त हैं। परन्तु, कुछ कार्यालय इसके अपवाद हैं जहाँ भाड़ने व बहारने का काम दिन में कुछ ही घंटों का होता है और जहाँ पूर्णकालिक आधार पर कर्मचारी रखने को जरूरत नहीं होती है। केवल ऐसे मामलों में, कारपोरेशन इस प्रकार के कार्य को बाहरी एजेंसियों को सौंपती है जो यह काम करती हैं।

एयर इंडिया सफाई के काम को अंशकालिक काम समझती है जिससे कि पूर्णकालिक आधार पर नियुक्त करने का औचित्य सिद्ध नहीं होता है। एयर इंडिया में सफाई के काम के लिए ठेके पर मजदूर रखने की प्रणाली मतापेक्षक रूप से कार्य कर रही है।

तथापि यह मनिश्चित किया जाता है कि संबंधित राज्य के न्यूनतम वेतन भुगतान अधिनियम के उपबंधों का अनुपालन किया जाए।

(ख) इंडियन एयरलाइंस के उत्तरी क्षेत्र में स्त्रीपरा के पदों के लिए हाल ही में चयन किया गया था। केवल 5 रिक्तियाँ थी जिन्हें चुने गए उम्मीदवारों में से भर दिया गया है।

(ग) जी, नहीं जहाँ तक इंडियन एयरलाइंस का संबंध है, जहाँ कहीं भी इसने भाड़ने व बहारने का काम बाहरी एजेंसियों को सौंपा है, उसकी एक शर्त यह रही है कि उस एजेंसी को संबंधित राज्य में प्रचलित न्यूनतम वेतन अधिनियम

के अनुसार ऐसे कर्मचारियों के बर्ष को लागू न्यूनतम वेतन देना होगा।

जहाँ तक एयर इंडिया का संबंध है, कंट्रैक्ट लेबर (रेगुलेशन एंड एवोल्यूशन) एक्ट, 1970 के उपबंधों का ठेकेदारों द्वारा अनुपालन किया जाता है। मजदूरों का भुगतान उनके प्रतिनिधियों की उपस्थिति में किया जाता है। यह अपने ठेके के मजदूरों को ऐसी सहायता-प्राप्त कंटीन सुविधाएँ आदि भी उपलब्ध कराते हैं जो एयर इंडिया के नियमित कर्मचारियों को प्रदान की जाती है।

Proposal to hold international trade fair in Delhi

1807. SHRI BAGUN SUMBRUI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to hold an international Trade Fair by the close of this year in Delhi;

(b) if so, the names of countries which have agreed to participate;

(c) whether the fair will have any special features; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) and (d). The theme pavilion will deal with all aspects of Energy in the National Life, including research and development, conservation, renewable and alternate sources, etc. A composite science and technology pavilion would also be set up.

Statement

The names of the countries who have so far agreed to participate in the India International Trade Fair, 1981, are given below:—

S.No. Name of the country

1. Afghanistan
2. Algeria
3. Australia
4. Austria
5. Bangladesh
6. Bhutan
7. Brazil
8. Bulgaria
9. Canada
10. Czechoslovakia
11. Federal Republic of Germany
12. German Democratic Republic
13. Ghana
14. Hungary
15. Indonesia
16. Iran
17. Iraq
18. Japan
19. Kenya
20. Korea (North)
21. Kuwait
22. Laos
23. Lebanon
24. Libya
25. Mauritius
26. Mexico
27. Netherlands
28. Nigeria
29. Pakistan

S. No. Name of the country

30. Republic of Korea
31. Romania
32. Senegal
33. Sri Lanka
34. Sudan
35. Tanzania
36. United Arab Emirates
37. U. S. S. R.
38. Yemen (D. P. R.)
39. Yugoslavia
40. Zambia

बड़े हस्पात नगरों के लिए विमान सेवा

1808. श्री दिव्य कुमार यादव : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार का विचार देश के बड़े हस्पात नगरों, तथा जमशेदपुर, बोकारो तथा हतिया के लिए दैनिक विमान सेवा की व्यवस्था करने का है और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी पूरा व्यौरा क्या है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा) : जी नहीं ।

Opening of Rural Banks in Haryana

1810. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to open more rural banks in Haryana in 1981-82; and

(b) if so, their number and names of places where these will be opened?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). The State Government had proposed setting up of three more regional

rural banks covering the districts of Sirsa, Hissar, Ambala, Kurukshetra, Karnal, Sonapat and Jind. The Reserve Bank of India is considering these proposals in consultation with the State Government. No final decision has yet been taken.

For 1981-82 a provision has been made to set up 25 Regional Rural Banks in the country. The setting up of such banks is a continuous process and as and when locations for these banks are decided upon steps are taken to establish them.

Measures taken to reduce Government expenditure

1811. SHRI A. T. PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1678 on 27th February, 1981 regarding measures adopted to reduce administrative expenditure of Government and state:

(a) measures taken by the Government of India and the Governments of the States and Union Territories to ensure:

(i) proper selection; (ii) evaluation, and (iii) implementation of projects according to the time-bound schedule; and

(b) to improve effectiveness of Government expenditure through close monitoring of projects and programmes during the last five years (year-wise)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). Five Year Plans are drawn up after very careful consideration and exhaustive consultations with the State Governments, Central Ministries, various professional and other organisations and experts. Working Groups are set up for various sectors to recommend projects to be taken up in the Plan. Thus, the Plan provides a broad framework for selection of individual projects to achieve the objectives of the Plan.

The Plan aims at optimum utilisation of investments already made and the priorities are accordingly determined. Within the broad framework of the Plan, Plans of the individual States are drawn up keeping in view their own priorities.

System of selection, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of individual projects in States and Union Territories is decided by each. The measures to strengthen implementation of State Plan projects programmes are indicated in the respective State Plans.

In the case of Central projects schemes the procedure of consideration by Public Investment Board (PIB) Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) Standing Finance Committee (SFC) (depending on the size and nature of investment involved), supported by the various appraising agencies, is designed to facilitate proper selection of projects and appropriate investment decision thereon.

The Quarterly Performance Review meetings held in the various administrative Ministries aim at implementation of projects according to time-bound schedule and securing cost effectiveness. Management Information Systems have been designed and are being established in selected Ministries for making information available for appropriate decision-making, in time for implementation of plan. Planning Commission also undertakes quarterly review of performance in major sectors. The implementation of projects according to time-bound schedules is also being strengthened through the use of resource based PERT networks. In the Planning Commission, there is a Monitoring Division which undertakes overall coordination of monitoring work.

Bureau of Public Enterprises submits half yearly Performance Reports of selected public sector undertakings which *inter alia* reviews progress of capital expenditure.

The Programme Evaluation Organisation in the Planning Commission carry out studies of selected programmes.

The feed back from such reviews and evaluations provides useful materials for mid-course correction, wherever possible, and also in taking future investment decisions.

The PIB/EFC procedure is also kept under review with a view to making improvements.

तीसरे स्तर की विमान सेवा द्वारा अजमेर को जोड़ना

1812. आचार्य भगवान बेवः क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह पताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के कितने नगरों को अब तक तीसरे स्तर की विमान सेवा से जोड़ा गया है, उनके क्या नाम हैं और उन्हें जोड़ने के लिये क्या मानदण्ड हैं;

(ख) क्या अजमेर को तीसरे स्तर की विमान सेवा से जोड़ने का कोई विचार है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो अजमेर को कब तक विमान सेवा से जोड़ दिया जाएगा; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा): (क) वायुदूत फिलहाल उत्तर-पूर्व क्षेत्र के निम्नलिखित मार्गों पर परिचालन कर रही है :—

गोहाटी/रूपसी/गोहाटी

गोहाटी/वाराणसी/गोहाटी

गोहाटी/कैलाशहर/अगरतला / कैलाशहर /गोहाटी

गोहाटी /कमालपुर/अगरतला / कमालपुर /गोहाटी

डिब्रूगढ़/तेजु/डिब्रूगढ़

उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र के भूभाग की दुर्गमता तथा पर्याप्त संचार साधनों की कमी के कारण

वायुदूत ने इस क्षेत्र में परिचालन प्रारम्भ किया ।

(ख) से(घ). वायुदूत सेवाओं का उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र से इतर स्थानों पर विस्तार करने का एक निर्णय सिद्धान्त रूप में ले लिया गया है । इस सेवा द्वारा परिचालित किए जाने वाले स्टेशनों के चयन सहित विभिन्न पहलुओं पर सरकार द्वारा विचार किया जा रहा है ।

Functioning of branches of Bank of Maharashtra in the country

1813. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of branches of the Bank of Maharashtra are functioning in the country in various States;

(b) their total number in Orissa;

(c) whether Government have a proposal to open some new branches of the Bank of Maharashtra in Orissa during the current financial year; and

(d) if so, the names of the places where such branches of the Bank of Maharashtra are proposed to be opened?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Currently 733 branches of the Bank of Maharashtra are functioning in various States of the country.

(b) None of its branches is located in the State of Orissa.

(c) and (d). No Sir. Under the current branch licensing policy of the Reserve Bank of India for the period 1979-81, the primary responsibility of opening branches in different districts of the country has been placed on the Regional Rural Banks and/or Lead Banks concerned. The banks having a definite regional character are not being asked to open rural/semi-urban

branches in areas far removed from their primary region of operations. Bank of Maharashtra has not therefore, been involved in the branch expansion programme in the State of Orissa.

Progress of Sintering plant at IISCO

1814. SHRI MOHAMMED ISMAIL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state the progress so far made for setting up Sintering Plant at IISCO, details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE, STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): A proposal for installation of facilities for total mining, including wet screening of lump ore and washing of ore fines at Gua iron ore mines of IISCO, installation of a sinter machine and modification of the existing raw materials handling system at Burnpur works has very recently been referred to the Government by Steel Authority of India Limited. The proposal is being processed for an investment decision.

Export of Engineering Goods

1815. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of engineering goods exported from our country during the year 1980-81; and

(b) the names of the countries who are importing engineering goods from our country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN):

(a) According to the estimates of the Engineering Export Promotion Council, Calcutta, the total amount of engineering goods exported from India during 1980-81 was Rs. 900 crores.

(b) Main countries to which engineering goods are exported from India are U.S.A., Canada U.K.

West Germany, France, Italy, U.S.S.R., Malaysia, Singapore, Australia, Newzealand, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, U.A.R., Libya, Kenya, Zambia, Tanzania, Malawi, Sudan, Ghana and Nigeria.

Creation of LAC development board

1816. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry have examined the feasibility of creating Lac Development Board for the development of lac cultivation, collection, processing and marketing keeping the demand of the material outside the country;

(b) if so, what is the annual production of the lac estimated at present and the States encouraged the collection of the lac so far;

(c) whether the lac producing States submitted the proposal to his Ministry for creation of Lac Development Board in his Ministry; and

(d) if so, when the decision for the creation of the Board is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN):

(a) and (c). Yes, Sir. It was examined in consultation with the Lac producing States.

(b) The annual production of lac is estimated at about 22,000 tonnes in 1981-82. Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra encourage collection of lac.

(d) It has been decided that instead of establishing a statutory Board, an inter-ministerial committee may be set up to review the arrangements regarding *inter-alia* production and sale of lac.

New item-captioned "Morphine Racket in Mandasaur"

1817. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:

SHRI PHOOL CHAND
VERMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "Morphine Racket in Mandasaur" appearing in the 'Statesman', New Delhi dated the 20th July, 1981;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the racket; and

(c) his reaction thereto?

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

(b) and (c). It is reported that 21.250 kgs. of semi-refined morphine suspected to have been pilfered in small quantities from the Government Alkaloid Works, Neemuch was seized from the house of a worker of the Government Alkaloid Works Neemuch on 13-5-1981. Seven persons including 5 employees of the Government Opium & Alkaloid Works, Neemuch were arrested by the police. Another employee of the factory suspected to be involved in the racket, who was absconding, has been granted anticipatory bail by the Court. The services of six factory employees (4 workers and 2 Technicians Grade II) suspected to be involved in pilferage of morphine from the factory, have been terminated. The case is under further investigation by the Madhya Pradesh CID. Security arrangements in the factory have been further tightened.

**Setting up of Oxygen plant at IISCO's
Burnpur Workshop**

1818. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state what is the fate

1818 LS—3.

of Oxygen Plant to be set up at IISCO's Burnpur Workshop?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE
AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI
PRANAB MUKHERJEE): The proposal is under examination in IISCO.

**Rates of daily allowance on tour
admissible to Central Government
Employees**

1819. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of enhancing the rates of daily allowance on tour admissible to Central Government employees was under negotiation with the staff side in the National Council of the J.C.M. in July, 1980; and

(b) if the reply to the above be in the affirmative, the latest stand of Government in this regard?

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

(b) Government have not formulated any firm views in the matter. It is likely to be discussed with the staff side in the next meeting of the National Council (J.C.M.).

**Loans advanced by nationalised banks
in H.P. under differential rate of
interest**

1820. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6396 on 3rd April, 1981 regarding grant of loans and subsidies by Nationalised banks under 20-point programme and state:

(a) the names of the banks (along with the districts in which they are located) which have advanced loans

under Differential Rate of Interest in the year 1980-81 and the quarter ending 30th June, 1981;

(b) the total amount advanced as loan by each one of these banks during these two periods alongwith the number of persons to whom these loans have been advanced in each district of H.P.;

(c) what are the criteria for the sanction of loans under DRI for eligibility for getting the loan; and

(d) the amount earmarked, if any, for this purpose during 1981-82 by

each one of the banks giving loans under DRI?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). The present data reporting system does not yield district-wise information under Differential Rate of Interest (DRI) Scheme. However, a statement indicating outstanding advances under the DRI Scheme of various public sector banks operating in Himachal Pradesh as at the end of June, 1980 (latest available) is given below:

Name of Bank	No. of borrowal a/c	Amount outstand- ing (Rs. in lakhs)
Central Bank of India	1838	17.73
Bank of India	413	6.01
Punjab National Bank	12309	97.06
Bank of Baroda	19	0.15
United Commercial Bank	7295	52.44
Canara Bank	12	0.11
Syndicate Bank	15	0.14
Union Bank of India	336	3.04
Allahabad Bank	24	0.22
Indian Bank	28	0.32
Indian Overseas Bank	111	0.70
State Bank of India	14394	122.63
New Bank of India	297	3.42
Punjab & Sind Bank	55	0.82
State Bank of Patiala	2082	12.35

(c) and (d). The borrower eligible under the Scheme is one whose family income from all sources does not exceed Rs. 3,000 per annum in urban or semi-urban areas and Rs. 2,000 per annum in rural areas. Besides he should either not own any land or if he owns land the size of his holdings shall not exceed one acre

in the case of irrigated land and 2.5 acres in the case of unirrigated land. The members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are eligible for such loans irrespective of their land holdings, provided they satisfy the income criteria. The banks are required to lend a minimum of 1 per cent of their aggregate advances, in

the country as a whole, as at the end of previous year under this Scheme.

Private non-banking and non Insurance financial companies

1821. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of leading private non-banking and non-insurance financial companies working in the country as on 30th June, 1981;

(b) whether it is a fact that many large houses use these companies for their shadier investment operations for manipulating shareholdings and for holding companies operations; and if so, what are their names and details in this regard;

(c) what is total annual profit of each of these companies during the last three years; and

(d) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to nationalise these private non-banking companies as an anti-inflationary measure; and if so, what are the details of the proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) The names of certain financial and miscellaneous non-banking companies in the country with deposits exempted borrowings exceeding Rs. one crore as on 31-3-78 are given in the Statement.

(b) Government have no such information.

(c) The information is not readily available with the Government. However, according to an article published in the Reserve Bank of India Bulletin for March, 1981, the total profits before tax, of selected 299 non-Government financial and investment companies for year 1977-78 and 1978-79 were Rs. 16.79 lakhs and Rs. 18.63 lakhs, respectively.

(d) There is no such proposal under consideration at present.

Statement

Names of Financial and Miscellaneous non-banking companies in the country having deposits and exempted borrowings exceeding Rs. one crore as on 31-3-78.

FINANCIAL COMPANIES:

1. Motor General Finance Ltd., New Delhi.
2. Instalment Supply P. Ltd., New Delhi.
3. Sundram Finance Ltd., Madras.
4. Mercantile Credit Corpn. Ltd., Madras.
5. Karam Chand Thapar & Bros. Ltd., Calcutta.
6. Koyana Investment & Trading Co. Ltd., Maharashtra.
7. Navbharat Finance Co. P. Ltd., Maharashtra.
8. Jayabharat Credit & Investment Co. Ltd., Maharashtra.
9. Laxmi Chand Bhagaji Ltd., Maharashtra.
10. Kalindi Investment P. Ltd., Gujarat.

MISCELLANEOUS NON-BANKING COMPANIES:

11. Peerless General Finance & Investment Co. Ltd., Calcutta.
12. Anamika Investment P. Ltd., Calcutta.
13. Garuda Chit and Trading Co. P. Ltd., Bombay.
14. Divya Vasundhara Finance Co. P. Ltd., Gujarat.
15. Santosh Benefit Ltd., Gujarat.
16. Madhu Chit Fund & Trading Co. P. Ltd., Maharashtra.
17. Gujarat Saving Unit P. Ltd., Gujarat.
18. Shri Visalam Chit Fund Ltd., Tamil Nadu.
19. Navrattan Chit Fund & Finance P. Ltd., Delhi.
20. Premier Chit Fund & Finance P. Ltd., Delhi.
21. Sudarshan Chits (India) Ltd., Kerala.

Request from All India Chamber of Match Industries for reduction of duty disparity

1822. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR: Will the Minister OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Chamber of Match Industries has requested Government to reduce the duty disparity between the non-mechanised middle sector and the cottage sector to not more than 1.50 per gross by suitably re-structuring the excise for these sectors;

(b) if so, details of their request; and

(c) what action has been taken by Government on their request?

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

(a) and (b). In their Memorandum dated the 23rd January, 1981, the All India Chamber of Match Industries had requested the Government that the excise duty on matches produced by the middle sector non-mechanised units may be reduced to not more than Rs. 3 per gross, if not to Rs. 1.60 per gross, the rate applicable in respect of cottage sector match units. In this context the Chamber had also requested, *inter-alia*, the imposition of a ceiling of 75 million sticks per annum on the production of cottage sector unit.

(c) The excise duty structure applicable to matches was examined by the Government prior to the 1981 Budget. At that time, Government did not favour any reduction in excise duty applicable to matches produced in the non-mechanised middle sector. However, a revised scheme of duty concession for the cottage sector units was announced in the Budget which included imposition of certain limits on the production/clearance of matches by such units. This scheme was to come into force from 1-7-1981 but has been suspended for the present.

Import of Toyota Cars and addition of Airbus-Boeings to meet rush of Asian Games

1823. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to import 120 Toyota Cars from Japan for use during the Asian Games, 1982;

(b) if so, the expenditure involved and how the import will be made and canalised;

(c) whether Government have also decided to add some more Air Buses and Boeing planes to its fleet to meet the rush during the Games; and

(d) if so, the total expenditure involved on these purchases?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). The India Tourism Development Corporation has been permitted to import 118 cars against the immediate needs of Asian Games as well as by way of replacement of existing uneconomic and obsolete cars of the ITDC. They are estimated to cost Rs. 2.20 crores with a foreign exchange component of Rs. 64.90 lakhs. Negotiations with various manufacturers are in progress.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Novel scheme to boost meat exports

1824. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to consider a novel scheme to boost meat exports; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE
(SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

तस्करों के सामान का जस्त किया जाना

1825. श्री भार. एन. राकेश : क्या
वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान सीमा-
शुल्क विभाग और उत्पादन शुल्क विभाग
द्वारा कितने मूल्य का तस्करों का सामान
जस्त किया गया; और

(ख) उस सामान को नीलाम कराने के
लिए क्या प्रक्रिया अपनाई जाती है अथवा
उस सामान को बेचने के लिये उसे राज्यों
को आवंटित करने के लिए क्या प्रक्रिया
अपनाई जाती है।

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री
सवाई सिंह तिस्रोविया): (क) सीमा शुल्क
प्राधिकारियों द्वारा 1979, 1980 तथा
1981 (जून तक) के दौरान पकड़े गए
तस्करों के माल का मूल्य नीचे दिए अनुसार
है :—

वर्ष	पकड़े गए माल का अनुमानित मूल्य (करोड़ रु. में)
1979	40.42
1980	52.84
1981 (जून तक)	17.87

(ख) पकड़ा गया तथा जस्तशुदा माल
निपटान के लिए राज्यों को नहीं सौंपा
जाता। तथापि, विभिन्न श्रेणियों के पकड़े
गए/जस्तशुदा माल के निपटान का तरीका
संलग्न विवरण-पत्र में दिया गया है।

विवरण

विभिन्न वर्गों के माल के निपटान का तरीका

विवरण	निपटान का तरीका
1. व्यापारिक माल	रासायनिक पदार्थ, औद्योगिक कच्चा माल, मशीनों के पुर्जे, मोटर गाड़ियों के पुर्जे आदि जैसे व्यापारिक माल का निपटान सार्वजनिक नीलामी द्वारा किया जाता है।
2. यान	जलपोत और वाहन जैसे यान सार्वजनिक नीलामी द्वारा बेचे जाते हैं। सरकारी विभाग के लिए उपयुक्त जलपोतों और भारतीय गाड़ियों को विभागीय इस्तेमाल के लिए रख लिया जाता है।
3. सोना और चांदी	सोना और चांदी सरकारी टंकालों में जमा कर दिये जाते हैं।
4. भारतीय और विदेशी मुद्रा	भारतीय और विदेशी मुद्रा रिजर्व बैंक में सरकार के खाते में जमा कर दी जाती है।

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निपटान का तरीका

5. हथियार और गोला-बारूद . 38 और . 32 बोर रिवाल्वरों / पिस्तौलों और उनके गोला-बारूद से भिन्न हथियारों का और गोला-बारूद का निपटान नीचे दिये गये तरीके के अनुसार किया जाता है :—

(क) स्टेनगनों गृह मंत्रालय को लेने के लिए कहा जाता है और जिनकी उन्हें जरूरत नहीं होती, वे रक्षा मंत्रालय को बेची जाती हैं।

(ख) निषिद्ध बोर के सभी हथियारों और उनके गोला-बारूद का निपटान आयुद्ध निर्माण कारखानों (रक्षा मंत्रालय) को किया जाता है।

(ग) देशी मेक के कूड़ हथियार केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो को, उनके संग्रहालय में प्रदर्शन के लिए दिये जाते हैं।

(घ) अन्य सभी हथियारों का निपटान, जिनके लायसेंस जनता को जारी किये जाते हैं, सार्वजनिक नीलामी द्वारा किया जाता है।

(ङ) . 12 बोर के हथियार और उनके गोला-बारूद राज्य वन सचिवों/मुख्य वन संरक्षकों। मुख्य वन-जीव वाइलों को उनके पदीय इस्तेमाल हेतु बेचे जाते हैं। . 38 और . 32 बोर के रिवाल्वर/पिस्तौलों और उनके गोला-बारूद विभागीय इस्तेमाल के लिए रख लिए जाते हैं।

6. प्राचीन वस्तुएं . प्राचीन वस्तुएं भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण विभाग को मुफ्त दे दी जाती हैं, जिससे वह उनको विभिन्न संग्रहालयों अथवा संस्थाओं को उपहार के रूप में दे दें अथवा यदि आवश्यक हो तो उनका अन्य तरीके से निपटान कर दें।

7. वन्य जीव-उत्पाद . शैक्षिक और अनुसंधान संस्थाओं, संग्रहालयों आदि को नाममात्र मूल्य पर बेचे जाते हैं।

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निपटान का तरीका

8. संश्लिष्ट और धातु धागा . संश्लिष्ट और धातु बुनकार सहकारी समितियों/संघों की वास्तविक प्रयोक्ताओं को बेचे जाते हैं।
9. शराब . . . शराब भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम को, उसके आयात कोटे के प्रति अथवा उनके हकदार होटलों के कोटे के प्रति, सामान्य शर्तों पर बेची जाती है और कैंटीन स्टोर विभाग (भारत) को राज्य व्यापार निगम के जरिए बेची जाती है।
10. हीरे . . . बिना पालिश किए और बिना तराशे हीरे आयात लाइसेंस-धारियों को नीलामी अथवा निविदा द्वारा बेचे जाते हैं और उनके लाइसेंसों में मुजरे दिए जाते हैं। तराशे हुए और पालिश किए हीरे केवल निर्यात के लिए बेचे जाते हैं।
11. हीरों से भिन्न रत्न और उप-रत्न . बिना पालिश किए और बिना तराशे रत्नों और उप-रत्नों की बिक्री देशी बाजार में आयात लाइसेंस-धारियों को नीलामी अथवा निविदा द्वारा उनके लाइसेंस में मुजरे दे कर की जाती है। हीरों से भिन्न तराशे और पालिश किए रत्न और उपरत्न नीलामी अथवा निविदा द्वारा देश में ही बेचे जाते हैं।
12. बड़ियां . . . एच० एम० टी० को सौपी जाती है। यदि एच० एम० टी० उन्हें उठाने में अपनी अनिच्छा प्रकट करे अथवा उसे तीन मास की अवधि में नहीं उठा सके तो उनकी बिक्री हेतु निम्नलिखित को पेशकश की जाती है :—
- (क) सैनिक और अर्ध-सैनिक संगठनों को, उनके कर्मचारियों के इस्तेमाल के लिए; और
- (ख) उपभोक्ता सहकारी समितियों, सुपरबाजारों सहकारी भण्डारों आदि के जरिए वास्तविक उपभोक्ताओं को बेचने के लिए राष्ट्रीय उपभोक्ता सहकारी महासंघों को।
13. इलेक्ट्रानिकी का माल . गणितों और टेप रिकार्डों आदि जैसे इलेक्ट्रानिकी की वस्तुएं और टाइपराइटर तथा फोटोग्राफी का सामान सरकारी प्रयोग के लिए सरकारी विभागों को और शैक्षिक तथा अनुसंधान संस्थाओं और विश्वविद्यालयों को बेची जाती है

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निपटान का तरीका

14. संश्लिष्ट टैकस्टाइल

संश्लिष्ट टैकस्टाइल निर्यात किया जाना होता है ।

प्रतिरिक्त उपाय

संश्लिष्ट टैकस्टाइल और इलेक्ट्रानिकी का सामान जैसी अन्य उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं का निपटान जिनमें अन्य फुटकर चीजें भी शामिल है, नीचे दिए अनुसार किया जाता है :—

- (1) उन तरह-तरह की वस्तुओं (घड़ियों को छोड़कर) का निपटान जो छोटी-छोटी मात्रा में पकड़ी जाती है, सीमाशुल्क गृहों द्वारा खुदरा बिक्री के जरिए किया जाता है ।
- (2) सैनिक और अर्द्ध-सैनिक संगठनों को, उनके कर्मचारियों के प्रयोग के लिए, बेची जाती है; और
- (3) उपभोक्ता सहकारी समितियों, सुपर बाजारों सहकारी भण्डारों आदि के माध्यम से वास्तविक उपभोक्ताओं को बेचने लिए राष्ट्रीय सहाकारी उपभोक्ता महासंघ को बेची जाती है ।

**Loss of Indian export market in
groundnut meal**

1826. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has virtually lost the export market for groundnut meal, a traditional item of export, for want of constant export policy;

(b) whether it is also a fact that most of the countries have either written off India as a supplier or drastically cut down their imports from India;

(c) if so, the names of such countries; and

(d) the reasons thereof and the steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN):
(a) No, Sir. Export of Groundnut Extractions is allowed within a limited ceiling, determined in the light of the production and domestic requirements. There is no dearth of demand to cover the limited quota which has been allowed for export.

(b) to (d). The question does not arise.

**I.A. to Introduce 1st class Cabins in
Airbus Aircraft**

1827. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Airlines is making plans to introduce 1st class cabins in all its Airbus aircraft; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the extra charges to be paid as well as the facilities going to be extended to passengers?

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

(b) Details have not so far been finalised.

Construction of Airport Hotels

1828. **SHRI ARJUN SETHI:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to provide Airport Hotels, at least at every International Airport in India for the foreign tourists through India Tourism Development Corporation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). Presently, ITDC is operating a 104 rooms/208 beds Hotel at Calcutta Airport. ITDC envisages construction of a 250 rooms/500 beds Hotel at an estimated cost of Rs. 730 lakhs at Bombay Airport.

Mineral survey in Nagaland

1829. **SHRI CHINGWANG KON-YAK:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state the latest position in regard to mineral surveys in Nagaland?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE, STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Out of the total area of 16,527 Sq. Km. of the State, so far 3,369 Sq. Km. of area have been covered by systematic geological mapping till June, 1981.

As a result of the investigation so far carried out reserves of the major

mineral deposits, include 375 million tonnes of limestone of cement and flux grades located in Nimj area, Tuensang district, 9 million tonnes of iron ore (chromi-ferrous and nickeli-ferrous magnetite) in Pukhpur area, Tuensang district and 12 million tonnes of coal from Borjan and other minor coal fields. Besides these minerals, thin lenses of chrysotil asbestos were reported near Panchimi and Kurani in the Tezu valley; Slate and Phyllite occurrences have been noted in several places along the eastern belt of Kohima and Tuensang districts. Salt and Brine springs are generally confined to the Disang formations in the State.

जे. के. भवन, गामदेवी, बम्बई में रह रहे किरायेदारों से प्राप्त धनराशि

1830. श्री रामसिंह शर्मा : क्या वित्त मंत्री जे. के. भवन, गामदेवी, बम्बई के मालिकों की ओर बकाया आयकर के बारे में 8 मई, 1981 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 10283 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान वर्षवार, जे. के. भवन, गामदेवी में रह रहे 675 किरायेदारों से कुल कितनी राशि प्राप्त हुई थी और मकान मालिकों द्वारा आयकर की कितनी राशि अदा की गई थी; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार किरायेदारों को मकान के अलग-अलग हिस्सों को किराये पर देने से पूर्व उपरोक्त मकान मालिक द्वारा प्रत्येक किरायेदार से प्राप्त पगड़ी के रूप में राशि का पता लगाने के लिए पूरी जांच कराने का है और यदि नहीं तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया) : (क) अपेक्षित सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है। वह एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा संभव शीघ्र सदन-परन्त पर रहे दी जायगी।

(ब) यह उल्लेखनीय है कि विभागीय अधिकारियों के पास ऐसी कोई सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है, जिसमें जे. के. भवन, गामदेवी, बम्बई के मालिकों पर पगड़ी प्राप्त करने का आरोप लगाया गया हो। अतः इस मामले में पगड़ी में प्राप्त धन को मात्रा के बारे में जांच करने का प्रश्न अभी तक नहीं उठा है।

Refund of excise to Parle Beverages, Bombay

1831. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that approximately Rs. 5 lac B-13 Bonds have been refunded to Parle Beverages, Bombay as excess excise paid on account of lack of clarification of the meaning 'blended flavouring concentrate' around August, 1978;

(b) is it a fact that further approximately Rs. 75 lac of excess paid (due to the above reason) claim is pending with Excise Department;

(c) when was the last hearing and what is the reason for delaying the refund of excise; and

(d) is it a fact that a number of soft drink plants have received refund of excess excise paid?

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

Delay in expansion programme of cold Rolling Mill Complex of Bokaro Steel Plant

1832. SHRI DIGAMBAR SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that commissioning of the cold rolling mill complex of the Bokaro Steel Plant under the 4-million tonnes expansion programme is likely to be considerably delayed; if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) when it is likely to be commissioned and what steps are being taken to adhere to the schedule, if any, dawn up in this behalf; and

(c) what will be the range of thickness and quantity in each thickness of cold rolled steel coils proposed to be produced by the above Cold Rolling Mill Complex?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The construction schedule approved by Government in December, 1976 envisaged commissioning of the Cold Rolling Mill Complex of the Bokaro Steel Plant by July, 1981. However, consequent on the decision in April, 1977 that the Cold Rolling Mill Complex would be designed and executed by Indian Organisations its commissioning date was refixed as December, 1982 and now the likely commissioning schedule is September, 1983. In spite of sustained efforts, there have been slippages due, *inter-alia*, to lack of adequate resources with the construction agencies and delay in supply of equipment by the Indian Organisations who had been awarded a turn-key contract. Frequent review meetings with the concerned agencies are being held at the levels of plant, Steel Authority of India Limited and the Department of Steel to impress upon them the need to adhere to the committed schedules by increasing resources and efforts.

(c) The range of thickness and quantity of the products are given below:—

(In tonnes)		
Name of the product	Range of thickness	Quantity
C. R. Coil/sheets	0.3-0.5 mm	69,380
Do	0.50-2.0 mm	743,710
Do	2.01-2.5 mm	101,910
C R Black sheets	0.15-0.31 mm	170,000
Galvanised sheets	0.3-1.6 mm	100,000
		11,85,000

Ways and means advances to States for clearance/avoidance of overdraft from R.B.I.

1833. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have paid to any State Government any amount as Ways and Means advance for clearance/avoidance of overdrafts from the Reserve Bank

of India during the financial years 1979-80, 1981-82 till date; and

(b) if so, the names of the State Governments, the amount paid and the condition of the payment and amount recovered so far?

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

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

Statement

Amount of Ways and Means advances paid to State Governments for clearance/avoidance of overdraft from Reserve Bank of India

		1979-80*	(Rupees in crores) 1981-82 (till date)**
1	Andhra Pradesh	26	..
2	Assam	..	25
3	Gujarat	5	40
4	Haryana	10	..
5	Jammu & Kashmir	2	..
6	Karnataka	20	..
7	Maharashtra	..	20
8	Manipur	11	11
9	Nagaland	5	..
10	Punjab	..	45
11	Rajasthan	77	80
12	Tamil Nadu	30	..
13	Tripura	..	5
14	West Bengal	75	106
Total		261*	332**

Ways and Means advances paid to State Governments are fully recovered, with interest, with the same financial year.

* The entire ways and means advance of Rs. 261 crores paid during 1979-80 was recovered within that year itself.

** The ways and means advances paid during 1981-82 till date will be recovered before the end of the current financial year. So far, a sum of Rs. 5 crores has been recovered from the Government of Gujarat only.

Replacement of Cut and Soiled Notes

1834. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a huge amount of cut and soiled notes sent by different Banks for collection to Reserve Bank of India, Patna, are being delayed long for replacement;

(b) particulars of receipt of the amount of cut and soiled notes sent by the Banks including Canara Bank of Sindri of Dhanbad District to Reserve Bank at Patna for replacement; and

(c) the reasons for such a long delay and the remedial measures taken by the authority concerned?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House shortly.

Deposits and advances in Union Bank of India in Ghazipur District, U.P.

1835. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) Branch-wise deposit in the Union Bank of India within the district of Ghazipur in U.P. during the last three years; and

(b) branch-wise advances in the priority sector?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). The system of collection and consolidation of banking Statistics by the Reserve Bank does not yield the type of data asked for. However, Union Bank of India has been asked to specially collect the data and the available information will be laid on the Table of the House.

केनरा बैंक में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

1836. श्री हरीरामलाल आर. परमार : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक केनरा बैंक में हिन्दी के प्रयोग के सम्बन्ध में सारे निदेशों की अवहेलना की जा रही है यहाँ तक कि लोगों के बैंक में खाता खोलने के लिए हिन्दी में आवेदन पत्र स्वीकार नहीं किए जा रहे हैं ?

(ख) क्या नेहरू प्लेस दिल्ली की केनरा बैंक की शाखा में हिन्दी बोलने वाले लोगों के खाते उनकी विशेष प्रार्थना पर भी, जैसा कि ऊपर कहा गया है, नहीं खोले जा रहे हैं ?

(ग) क्या सरकारी भाषा विभाग (यह मंत्रालय में इस सम्बन्ध में लिखित शिकायत आई है, यदि हाँ, तो उस पर क्या कार्यवाही हुई; और

(घ) क्या सरकारी भाषा निगम में कोई प्रावधान जोड़ने का प्रस्ताव है जिसके अन्तर्गत सरकार उनके प्रति प्रशासकीय कार्यवाही कर सके जो सरकारी भाषा नियमों का पूरा उल्लंघन करते हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मगनभाई बारोट): (क) से (ग). जी, नहीं। केनरा बैंक ने अपनी शाखाओं के दैनिकीय कार्य में हिन्दी के कार्यान्वयन में प्रगति की है। इसके अधिकांश फार्म हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी में द्विभाषिक रूप में मुद्रित हैं। क्षेत्र 'क' में राजभाषा को क्रमिक रूप से कार्यान्वित करने में इस बैंक ने प्रथम स्थान प्राप्त किया है जिसके लिए इसे, वर्ष 1980 के लिए, 'भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक राजभाषा शील्ड' प्रदान किया गया है। बैंक ने सूचित किया है कि नेहरू प्लेस स्थित बैंक की शाखा ने किसी हिन्दी भाषी व्यक्ति का कोई खाता खोलने से इन्कार नहीं किया है और इस सम्बन्ध में किसी व्यक्ति से उसे कोई शिकायत नहीं मिली है। अलग-अलग, राजभाषा विभाग (यह मंत्रालय) ने बताया है कि उन्हें एक शिकायत मिली है कि केनरा बैंक की नेहरू प्लेस स्थित शाखा ने

हिन्दी में भरे गये खाता खोलने के फार्म स्वीकार नहीं किये। राजभाषा विभाग ने जब उस शिकायत को वित्त मंत्रालय (बैंकिंग प्रभाग) के पास भेज दिया है जिसकी जांच की जा रही है।

(घ) राजभाषा विभाग (गृह मंत्रालय) ने यह भी सूचित किया है कि राजभाषा नियमों की अवहलना के लिए प्रशासनिक कार्यवाही करने के वास्ते कोई अलग से उपबन्ध नहीं है। इस समय, इस सम्बन्ध में नियमों में कोई नया उपबन्ध करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

Recommendations made by Customer Service Working Group

1837. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that for Banking a customer service working group was formed; if so, has it submitted its report;

(b) what are the recommendations of that group; and

(c) whether Government propose to bring any compact Law based on the group's recommendations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Yes Sir. The Government had appointed a Working Group on Customer Service in banks which submitted its Final Report in March, 1977.

(b) There are in all 176 recommendations covering the following area of service:—

- (i) Deposit Accounts;
- (ii) Remittance and Collection;
- (iii) Loans and Advances;
- (iv) Foreign Exchange Business;
- (v) Government Business;
- (vi) Discipline and Attitude; and
- (vii) General.

Copies of the Report are available in the Parliament Library.

(c) For such of the recommendations as require legislative action Government proposed to amend the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 suitably.

Setting up of tourist villages in States

1838. SHRI CUMBUM N. NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Tourist village will be set in every State by the ITDC;

(b) whether the site has been selected in Madurai district in Tamil Nadu; if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the amount of expenditure to be incurred by the Central and States respectively in this regard; and

(d) the facilities to be extended in such tourist villages especially in Madurai district of Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) No, Sir. Presently, ITDC does not envisage setting up of tourist villages in States.

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

Splitting of L.I.C.

1839. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:

SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been invited to the news items which appeared in the "Indian Express" dated the 19th July, 1981 under the heading 'Splitting of LIC will not solve problems';

(b) whether the said split of LIC into five regional and autonomous corporations has since been completed; and

(c) the reaction of Government towards (a) above?

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

(b) and (c). Government have decided to reorganise the Life Insurance Corporation of India into five independent units in order to achieve greater operational efficiency, better service to policyholders, and, faster growth of life insurance business, particularly in the rural areas.

Sick Textil Mills

1840. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many textile mills in the country are idle and sick and what is their employment and production capacity;

(b) whether it is proposed to take them over and resume production if so, details thereabout; if not, reasons therefor; and

(c) what is the number, employment capacity and production of cloth in the private and public sectors in the country respectively and what proportion of janata cloth is produced by them separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN):

(a) At the end of July, 1981, there were sixteen closed mills employing 24,990 workers on their rolls, with an installed capacity of 3,84,144 spindles and 2,085 looms. Sickness is identified on the basis of assessment made in individual cases from time to time depending on the totality of circumstances in each. It is, therefore, not possible to indicate the number of sick textile mills, their employment and production capacity.

(b) There is no general policy decision to take over all the idle and sick units, but decision is taken on case to case merit basis. Take over is only one method of reactivating sick units, the other alternatives being merger with healthy unit and change of management.

(c) The following table will indicate the number, employment capacity and production of cloth in the private and public sectors:—

Sector	No. of mills as on 1-1-81	Employees on rolls as on 1-1-81 (in 000s)	Total mill cloth production (000 metres) for the month of January, 81
Public	136	220	85292
Private	495	916	267091

The reference to Janata cloth is obviously to Controlled cloth. According to the Statement on Textile Policy laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 9th March, 1981, the production of

controlled cloth has been stepped up to 650 million sq. metres which is produced equally by public sector (National Textile Corporation) mills and the Handloom sector.

गुजरात निर्यात निगम को निर्यात कारोबार सॉपने के लिए गुजरात सरकार का अनुरोध

1841. श्री मोतीभाई आर. बांधरी : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात सरकार ने केन्द्र से गुजरात निर्यात निगम को निर्यात कारोबार सॉपने के लिए अनुरोध किया है और यदि हाँ, तो यह मांग कब तक पूरी हो जाने की संभावना है; और

(ख) जया उन्होंने अपनी गुजरात यात्रा के दौरान इस आशय के लिए आश्वासन दिया था और यदि हाँ, तो इसे कब तक पूरा किया जायेगा ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री सुशील आलम खाँ) : (क) निर्यातित वस्तुओं के निर्यात को अनुमति देने के लिए विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों के निर्यात निगमों से समय समय पर अनुरोध प्राप्त होते रहे हैं। प्रत्येक मामले पर पात्रता के अनुसार निर्णय लिया जाता है; गुजरात राज्य निर्यात निगम ने भी कतिपय निर्यातित वस्तुओं के निर्यात की अनुमति देने के लिए अनुरोध किये हैं। सरकार की सामान्य नीति को ध्यान में रखकर प्रत्येक मामले पर पात्रता के आधार पर निर्णय लिया जा रहा है।

(ख) कुछ अभ्यावेदन दिये गये थे लेकिन उनके लिये कोई आश्वासन नहीं दिया गया। यह संकेत दिया गया था कि विशेष अनुरोधों की पात्रता के आधार पर जांच की जाएगी।

Import of Coking Coal

1842. SHRI MOHAN BHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of coking coal imported for the steel plants during the year 1980-81;

(b) the names of the countries from which the import was made;

(c) the names of the steel plants for which the import was made and the reasons for the import when we are self-sufficient in coking coal; and

(d) whether it has had any effect of the production of steel; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) 4,43,566 tonnes.

(b) Canada and Australia;

(c) Bhilai and Rourkela Steel Plants; the imports were made mainly with a view to (a) use in proper blend with indigenous coal so as to reduce its ash-content and thereby improve the operations in the blast furnace from the point of production as well as productivity, and (b) supplement the availability of coking coal from indigenous sources in a situation in which the actual supplies were falling short of the requirements.

(d) and (e). The use of imported coal in these two plants is estimated to have resulted in an additional production of 349,700 tonnes of hot metal in 1980-81.

Pending Refund Application of Assessee

1843. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether Income-tax Act is silent about the Department keeping the refund applications pending for long;

(b) whether it is also a fact that like this the assessee is burdened both with tax in full for the last assessment year and fresh advance tax payment for the current year; and

(c) if so, whether the Board of Direct Taxes has been asked to direct the Tax Department to give refunds within a month of receipt of the refund applications?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) No, Sir. The Income-tax Act, 1961 provides for the payment of interest on

the amount of refund granted beyond certain periods specified under various provisions of the Act.

(b) The assessee is required to pay the tax in advance in each year. If this is paid in full, then there may not be further liability in later years.

(c) The Central Board of Direct Taxes have been laying stress from time to time on the expeditious disposal of refund claims within the specified period and prompt issue of the refunds thereon. Income-tax Officers have been asked to give effect to appellate orders within a month of the date of the order.

Closure of Pelletisation Plants and Opening a New One at Mangalore

1844. SHRI B. D. SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether two pelletisation plants which are wholly export oriented plants have been closed down;

(b) whether it is also a fact that even when the performance of these two plants has been dismal, Government propose to set up another plant at Mangalore at an investment of over rupees two hundred crores;

(c) if so, reasons for the poor performance of the two pelletisation plants forcing their closure and the steps taken by Government to remove the bottleneck; and

(d) the reasons for setting up another plant and how it is going to be economically viable?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d). The pellet plants at Pale and Shiroda, both in Goa State, are temporarily closed due to a variety of reasons including steep increase in the price of fuel oil, inadequate supply of power, slump in the overall demand for blast furnace grade pellets as a result of continued global recession in steel industry and, more particularly, substantial cut-back in the Japanese steel production, and the need to undertake certain modifications in the plant

and equipments with a view to improve its technical and commercial viability. But for these adverse developments, which were mainly attributable to external factors, the two plants seemed to be doing well and earning valuable foreign exchange for the country.

2. Among the steps taken by Government in this regard, mention may be made of the following:—

(i) Technical changes and modifications are being made in the plant to provide for partial use of non-coking coal in place of fuel oil and also to improve the specifications of pellets;

(ii) Mandovi Pellet Ltd. have been permitted to import their requirement of fuel oil directly so that they can obtain this input material at international price; and

(iii) Efforts are being made to ensure adequate power supply.

3. The investment decision regarding the pelletisation plant at Mangalore at an estimated cost of Rs. 87 crores was taken in an altogether different context so as to utilise a substantial portion of the Kudremukh iron ore concentrate for which, as such, the market possibilities are extremely limited. This plant is also designed to use non-coking coal to the extent of 50 per cent of its fuel requirement and to produce Direct Reduction grade pellets for which the prospects are better, both from saleability as well as price angle. The economic viability of this plant was carefully examined before the scheme was approved by Government.

Proposal to Shift Headquarters of Silk Board and to withdraw Recognition of Employees' Association

1845. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to shift the Headquarters of the Silk Board;

(b) whether it is also a fact that they have withdrawn recognition of the Employees' Association at

Berhampore because it draws inspiration from a leftist political party;

(c) if so, details thereof;

(d) whether he has received representations requesting him not to shift the Headquarters and also not to withdraw recognition of the union; and

(e) if so, action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e). In view of the answers for (b) & (c), (d) & (e) do not arise in so far as recognition of the employees association at Berhampore is concerned.

As regards the shifting of the Headquarters of Centraj Silk Board from Bombay to Bangalore, representations have been received. Although the proposal to shift the Headquarters was not considered feasible earlier due to these representations and the views of the Government of Maharashtra, after careful consideration of all aspects of the matter, have now come to the conclusion that in the long-term and over-all interest of development of Sericulture Industry in the Country, the Head quarters of the Silk Board should be shifted to Bangalore from Bombay.

छोटे समाचार पत्रों को उत्पादन शुल्क से छूट दिया जाना

1846. श्री एन. के. शेषवलकर : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(व) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा समाचार पत्रों पर लगाए गए 15 प्रतिशत उत्पादन-शुल्क से छोटे समाचार पत्रों को छूट दिए जाने के बारे में संसद में कोई वाक्यांश प्रस्ताव पेश था; और

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(ख) यदि हा, तो इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह विसाईबा) : (क) तथा (ख). देश में आयात किए जाने वाले सभी तरह के अखबारी कागजों पर, आयातकर्ताओं की श्रेणी का ध्यान रखे बिना, मूलानुसार सीमाशुल्क 15 प्रतिशत (10 प्रतिशत) मूल+5 प्रतिशत उपसंगी की दर से उद्ग्रहणीय है।

वित्त मंत्री ने वित्त विधेयक पर विचार करते समय यह घोषणा की थी कि भारतीय राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा विभेदी मूल्य की एक ऐसी योजना बनाई जायेगी। जिसके तहत छोटे समाचार पत्रों द्वारा आयातित अखबारी कागज पर अदा किए जाने वाले मूल्य पर कोई आयात शुल्क नहीं लगेगा; मध्यम स्तर के समाचार पत्रों द्वारा अदा किए जाने वाले मूल्य पर केवल 5 प्रतिशत के हिसाब से आयात शुल्क लगेगा और बड़े समाचार-पत्रों द्वारा अदा किए जाने वाले मूल्य पर मूलानुसार 15 प्रतिशत समस्त शुल्क लगेगा। इस तरह से, छोटे समाचार-पत्रों को पूर्ण राहत देने और मध्यम स्तर के समाचार-पत्रों को आंशिक राहत देने का लक्ष्य बनाया गया था। राज्य व्यापार निगम ने उक्त निर्णय को लागू करते हुए 22-6-1981 को एक विभेदी मूल्य योजना की घोषणा की है।

Probe into Gold Auction

1847. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:

SHRI R. R. BHOLE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item appearing in the "Hindustan Times" dated 26th June, 1981 wherein the former Reserve Bank Governor who probed into gold auction cases has sought a fresh probe into the gold auction done by the Janata Government;

(b) whether it is also a fact that out of 1100 bidders all did not have enough

financial standing to bid and they were mere name lenders in relation to these purchases;

(c) whether it is also a fact that out of the amount debited to the financiers' account, Rs. 28 crore had been debited to 20 individuals and firms alone; and

(d) if the above facts are true, whether Government would institute a full probe into the whole affairs of gold auction to find out whether it had gone to help a few families and not the small goldsmiths or the public?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) The Government has noticed the news-item.

(b) to (d). In para 1.5 of Shri K. R. Puri's Report on the sale by auctions in 1978 of gold held on Government Account it has been stated that in view of the inherent limitations under which he had to work the Government may like to pursue the matter indicated by him in para 14.7 of the Report through the concerned authorities.

In paras 14.5 to 14.7, it is stated that on enquiry it has been noticed that the sale of 5.6 tonnes of gold valued at Rs. 37.4 crores had been shown against 1101 bidders. Out of the above mentioned quantity of gold, around 4 tonnes of gold valued at Rs. 26.7 crores was financed by a group of 20 individuals/firms (in the report referred to as syndicate). The balance of 1.6 tonnes of gold valued at Rs. 10.7 crores was purchased by the bidders through finances procured by them. The syndicate made a direct purchase of 0.17 tonnes of gold valued at Rs. 1.14 crores by participating in the auctions. It has been observed that the financing by the syndicate was made possible by the active connivance and assistance of a group of financially strong and powerful bullion merchants of Bombay. It is accordingly stated that a *prima facie* strong suspicion is created that the 1101 bidders had been mere name lenders in rela-

tion to the purchase of around 4 tonnes of gold valued at Rs. 26.7 crores and the above mentioned quantity of gold can be said to have been cornered by the syndicate.

To enable the Government to make further investigations, Shri Puri has forwarded a secret note containing various details. The information furnished in this note is being passed on to the Investigative agencies of the Department of Revenue for further action. In the interest of effective investigation, it is not expedient to disclose the details. Appropriate action would be taken under the respective laws on the basis of the results of these investigations.

Fixation of Quota for Garment Export

1848. **SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the basis, system and policy adopted to fix quota for garment export for Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Madras, Bangalore and Jaipur?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): The policy for allotment of quota for exports of garments to various countries with which India has entered into bilateral agreements for this purpose is formulated on an All India basis. The quota policies for the Calendar years 1981 and 1982 were announced vide Public Notice No. 46-ETC(PN)/80-dated 28th July, 1981 and Public Notice No. 61-ETC(PN)/61 dated 10th August, 1981, respectively.

Rehabilitation of Persons Displaced due to Setting of Rourkela Steel Plant

1849. **SHRI CHRISTOPHER EKKA:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of persons and the number of villages from which they have been displaced due to the setting up of the Rourkela Steel Plant;

(b) how many of them have been given rehabilitation;

(c) the places where they have been rehabilitated;

(d) whether employment facilities have been provided to them as per the T. N. Singh formula; and

(e) the details about the total number of persons including the S.C. and S.T. who have been benefited on implementation of the above formula?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) As intimated by the Addl. District Magistrate-cum-Special Officer, Rourkela Land Organisation, 2610 families from 31 villages were displaced on account of acquisition of land for the Rourkela Steel Plant.

(b) and (c). All the displaced families have been rehabilitated. They have been provided with plots for construction of houses in two resettlement colonies in villages-Jhirpani and Jalda, by the State Government, with housing subsidy ranging from Rs. 200/- to Rs. 400/- per family. They have also been allotted waste land in 15 reclamation blocks up to a maximum of 33 acres per holding/family with a reclamation subsidy of Rs. 100/- per acre in lieu of the wet land acquired.

(d) Upto the 31st July, 1981, 4325 displaced persons had been provided employment. As on that date, only 113 displaced persons under the T. N. Singh formula were on the panel and offers of appointment would be issued to them as and when vacancies arise. An additional list of 86 displaced persons under the T. N. Singh formula has also been received from the employment exchange. These persons will be interviewed after the existing panel of selected candidates is exhausted.

(e) Out of 4325 displaced persons provided employment as on the 31st July, 1981, 511 belong to Scheduled Castes and 2220 to Scheduled Tribes. It will be seen that the total number of persons offered employment is

higher than the number of families displaced, on account of the fact that in some cases more than one person from one family got employment.

जूट के कालीन की बिक्री के लिये विदेशी मंडियां

1851. श्री तारिक अनवर : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार इस तथ्य से अवगत है कि जूट उद्योग को भारी हानि उठानी पड़ रही है और उस का कारण यह है कि जूट मिलों मांग से अधिक जूट कालीन बचा रही है;

(ख) क्या सरकार द्वारा इन कालीनों की बिक्री के लिये विदेशी मंडियां खोजने का कोई प्रयत्न किया गया है, जिससे कि जूट उद्योग में हो रही हानि को पूरा किया जा सके ;

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

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री लक्ष्मीब आलम खाँ) : (क) यह सच है कि चालू वर्ष के आरम्भ से पटसन उद्योग में कीठन स्थिति रही है क्योंकि विकसित देशों विशेषरूप से सं. रा. अमरीका में विद्यमान मंदी की हालत और बंगलादेश और संश्लिष्ट स्थानापन्न वस्तुओं दोनों से कड़ी प्रतिस्पर्धा के कारण मांग में कमी आई है। यह सच नहीं है कि मिलों त्राम्बविक मांग से अधिक पटसन के कालीन अस्तर कपड़े का विनिर्माण कर रही है।

(ख) से (घ). सरकार विदेशी कार्यालयों के माध्यम से और बाजार अध्ययन दलों को भेजकर तथा जब कभी आवश्यक हो जरूरी दोष निवारक उपाय करके कालीन अस्तर की बिक्री के लिये संभावनाओं के सम्बन्ध में नियमित रूप से जानकारी एकत्र कर रही है। इस प्रकार की बाजार जानकारी के आधार पर भारतीय पटसन संस्थान और शोधना संघ की मार्फत हल्के वजन वाले (5-1/2 औंस),

कालीन बस्तर कपड़े का विकास किया गया है जो संश्लिष्ट स्थापना वस्तुओं के कामकाज और वित्तशोभी बन गया है और मिलों के इस कम बचन वाले फाँटक को, जिसकी बाजार संभावना उत्साहवर्धक प्रतीत होती है, तैयार करने की सलह दी गई है। इसके अलावा, पटसन माल के निर्यात के लिए नकद प्रतिपूर्ति सहायता देने का प्रश्न सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

बस्तर (म. प्र.) के पेल्लेटीसेशन संयंत्र को कर्नाटक कूड़ेबूझ को स्थानांतरित किया जाना

1852. श्री बिलीप सिंह भूरिया : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने राष्ट्रीय खनिज निगम के इस आशय के प्रस्ताव कि बस्तर (म. प्र.) के प्रस्तावित पेल्लेटीसेशन संयंत्र को कर्नाटक में कूड़ेबूझ को स्थानांतरित कर दिया जाए, स्वीकार कर लिया है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि बस्तर जिले में बैला डिला खानों के लौह अयस्क को न तो जापान को ही निर्यात किया जा रहा है और न ही इसके टुकड़ों (स्क्रैप) को अब बस्तर की खानों में इस्तेमाल किया जाना सम्भव है;

(ग) क्या इस से बस्तर के आदिवासी तथा पिछड़े जिलों की औद्योगिक सम्भावनाओं को क्षति पहुँचेगी और बस्तर के आदिवासियों के बीच बेरोजगारी की समस्या उत्पन्न हो जाएगी; और

(घ) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने किन परिस्थितियों में इस पेल्लेटीसेशन संयंत्र को कर्नाटक राज्य को स्थानांतरित किए जाने के निर्णय पर सहमति दी थी ?

वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी) : (क) बैला डिला, बस्तर (मध्य प्रदेश) और मंगलौर (कर्नाटक) में प्लेट बनाने के कारखानों के प्रस्ताव एक दूसरे से बिल्कुल अलग-अलग हैं। इस लिए परिभाषना को एक राज्य से दूसरे

राज्य को स्थानांतरित करने तथा मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के ऐसे स्थानांतरण के लिए सहमत होने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ख) जी, नहीं बैला डिला की खानों से जापान को लौह अयस्क का निर्यात पिछले कई वर्षों से किया जा रहा है।

(ग) और (घ) : प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

Setting up of National Franchising Corporation

1853. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to set up a National Franchising Corporation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAH KHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Import of Iron and Steel Materials

1854. SHRI SUBODH SEN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are planning to import 1.75 lakh tonnes of iron and steel materials during 1981-82;

(b) if so, what would be the price of that steel; and

(c) whether Government propose to allot the entire imported stock to the large scale and medium scale sector and that from domestic sources supplied to the State Small Industries Corporations?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The current import policy provides for import of some categories directly by

Actual Users and some others are canalised. The quantities to be imported are likely to be substantially higher than 1.75 lakh tonnes.

(b) The price would depend on various factors like the category involved, the specification, the time of import, the source of import etc.

(c) No, Sir.

Recruitment in National Alumina Company (Orissa)

1855. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the recruitment of Staff has been started in the National Aluminium Company, (Orissa);

(b) if so, the details regarding the number of staff recruited so far, category-wise;

(c) whether Government have adopted the policy as per rule to give preference while recruiting the local candidates for job carrying basic pay up to Rs. 800/- p.m. and below; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE, STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE):

(a) and (b). For initial manning, the National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO) has recruited the following staff mostly on transfer/deputation from the Bharat Aluminium Company Limited other public sector undertakings or the Orissa Government:—

Officers	46
Regular Staff (Non-executives)	39
Total	85

Regular recruitment of officers and staff for the company is under processing.

(c) and (d). The policy of the Government in regard to recruitment in public sector enterprises is that posts carrying pay scales, the maximum of which is less than Rs. 800/- p.m., should be made only through the National Employment Services and other sources can be tapped only if the Employment Exchanges issue a non-availability certificate.

पाकिस्तानी तस्करों की गिरफ्तारी

1856. श्री राम प्यार पनिया : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जून के महीने में सीमा पार करते हुए कुछ पाकिस्तानी तस्करों को गिरफ्तार किया गया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे तस्करों की संख्या क्या है तथा क्या सरकार ने उनके विरुद्ध अब तक कोई कार्यवाही की है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उन के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई और यदि नहीं तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) तथा (ग) . सरकार को मिली रिपोर्टों के मुताबिक सीमाशुल्क अधिकाइयों ने जून 1981 में एक पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रिक को उस समय गिरफ्तार किया जब वह लगभग 6,675 रु. के कुल मूल्य के सोने के तीन सिक्कों एवं कलाई की छः घड़ियों को भारत-पाक सीमा के पार अपने देश में चोरी-छिपे ले जाने का प्रयास कर रहा था ।

सीमाशुल्क अधिनियम 1962 के तहत न्यायनिर्णयन कार्यवाही में माल को जब्त कर लिया गया और उस पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रिक पर 1,000 रु. का स्वीय अर्थ-दण्ड लगाया गया ।

सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों को हुई हानि

1857. श्री मूल चन्दा डाला : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 13 मई, 1981 के दैनिक "हिन्दुस्तान" में "सरकारी उद्योगों में घाटा" शीर्षक से प्रकाशित सम्पादकीय लेख की ओर दिलाया गया है; और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी तथ्य क्या हैं;

(ख) 1980-81 में सरकारी क्षेत्र के प्रत्येक उपक्रम को कितनी हानि हुई और इनमें से प्रत्येक के लिए लाभ के क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किए गए थे; और इन विभिन्न उपक्रमों में हानि के लिए कौन से तत्व उत्तरदायी हैं; और

(ग) क्या इन उपक्रमों में हानि के लिए सरकार ने कुछ अधिकारियों को उत्तरदायी ठहराया है और उन के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की है और यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसौदिया) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) 1980-81 वर्ष के लेखों को अभी अन्तिम रूप दिया जा रहा है इसलिए यह बताना संभव नहीं है कि सरकारी उद्योगों ने कितना लाभ कमाया या हानि उठाई है ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही पैदा नहीं होता ।

Setting up of Jute Mill in Islampur and Chipra (West Bengal)

1858. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any proposal and representation from the people of Islampur and Chipra in the District of West Dinajpur in West Bengal in respect of setting up of a jute mill there; and

(b) if so, whether Government have considered any proposal to set up such mill at Islampur in view of its utter

backwardness and strategic position occupied by it being situated in the border area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). Government have not received any proposal or representation from people of Islampur and Chipra in West Bengal for setting up of a jute mill there. The office of Jute Commissioner has however received an application for registration from a private entrepreneur for setting up of a Jute Twine Manufacturing Unit at Raiganj, West Dinajpur, West Bengal. This proposal is under examination in the office of the Jute Commissioner.

Visakhapatnam Steel Plant

1859. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA:

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL AIDU.

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India are aware of the fact the progress at a snail's speed has taken place of the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant since its foundation.

(b) what is the progress made so far;

(c) what are the reasons of slow progress; and

(d) what is proposed of the Government to ensure the evicted persons of the said project with a suitable job?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). It is not correct to say that the work at Visakhapatnam Steel Project is progressing at a snail's pace. Soon after the investment decision in June 1979 necessary works were initiated in respect of essential pre-construction and infrastructural activities at site like construction water and power, site levelling, storages, site offices, approach roads, railway siding. All these are

nearing completion now. The construction of the main Plant is scheduled to commence in October, 1981

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL)/Visakhapatnam Steel Plant (VSP) are giving priority to displaced persons in the matter of employment, subject to their fulfilling the requirements. The Hindustan Steelworks Construction Limited, another undertaking under the Department of Steel, has also offered to employ the displaced persons in groups for site-leveilling works. Employment opportunities for such persons are likely to improve further with the commencement of construction of the plant scheduled for October, 1981. Besides, some of them are likely to be engaged in house construction activities under the HUDCO scheme. To improve the employment opportunities and prospects of the displaced persons, the State Government have already reserved seats for them in the Polytechnic and Industrial Training Institutes.

U. S. Economic Aid

1860. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how much amount of foreign aid had been given by the United States during the last six years for the economic development of India;

(b) what has been the U.S. Government's attitude in respect of foreign aid to India;

(c) has there been a change of perception in the US aid policy towards Indian in the Reagan Administration; and

(d) if so, how will it affect India's various economic programmes and what steps are being taken by Government, of India to meet the aid gap?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) Since 1978, the assistance extended by the United States to India under their

bilateral aid programme has been as follows:

	\$ million
US FY 1978 (Oct. '77 to Sept. '78)	60 00
US FY 1979 (Oct. '78 to Sept. '79)	90 00
US FY 1980 (Oct. '79 to Sept. '80)	103.20
US FY 1981 (Oct. '80 to Sept. '81)	104.125*
Total	357.325

No bilateral aid was extended by the United States during the years 1976 and 1977 as aid to India was under suspension.

*Agreement signed so far a value of \$ 100.125 million.

(b) and (c). Since 1978, the US Government has continued to extend economic assistance to India even though the Reagan Administration is reported to have proposed a cut in its overall foreign aid programme as a part of the plan for reducing domestic inflation. The present indications are that the aid that India may be authorised for US FY 1982 programme (October 1981 to September, 1982) may be of the same level as in the last two years. However, a qualitative change in their aid programme is likely, greater emphasis being laid on the project-type aid and technology transfer rather than resource transfer.

(d) Bilateral assistance extended by the United States to India forms only a small part of our overall aid requirements from different sources. A change in perception in the US aid policies towards India is, therefore, unlikely to have any significant impact on our economic programmes.

Losses made by Public and Private Sector Undertakings

1861. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any analysis of the heavy losses made by the public sector and private sector undertakings due to massive power cut, staggering and interruptions due to inefficiencies of State Electricity Boards;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what steps are proposed to be taken by Government to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) to (c). While the Government have not evaluated and quantified the losses in industrial undertakings in the public and private sector on account of power cuts, staggering and interruptions attributable to inefficiencies of State Electricity Boards, number of steps have been taken to improve the operations and maintenance of the existing power plants with a view to maximise generation and distribution. These include:

(a) Assistance to the State Electricity Boards to undertake Plant betterment programmes and better preventive maintenance schedule;

(b) identification of deficiency in design of equipments and taking up programme of their rectification and replacement;

(c) arranging timely supply of spare parts from indigenous and foreign suppliers;

(d) supply of adequate quantity of coal of right quality. Defaulting collieries are being identified and the representatives of power stations posted there for joint sampling. Coal companies have been required to intensify hand picking of stones,

shales and other extraneous materials so as to improve the quality. Coal companies have also been advised to instal portable/permanent crushers at mines and undertake appropriate coal beneficiation programmes;

(e) undertaking training programmes for engineers and technical personnel entrusted with the operation and maintenance of power stations;

(f) accelerated addition of new generating capacity in the system. Detailed monitoring of the construction schedules of all the on-going projects is being undertaken to ensure expeditious completion of the projects; and

(g) proper management of the load demand by staggering of load etc.

Delay in payment by State Bank of India's Adra Branch to primary teachers of Raghunathpur, West Bengal

1862. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the primary teachers of Raghunathpur (West Bengal) used to get their payment from State Bank of India's Adra Branch;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the said bank delayed payment every time;

(c) whether Government are aware that the bank received bill on 23rd June, 1981 and it was to be despatched on 2nd July, 1981 but is continued to be with the despatch counter and was despatched on 7th July, 1981;

(d) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(e) steps taken by Government for timely payment to the teachers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and

will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as available.

मध्य प्रदेश में अफीम के उत्पादन के लिए लाइसेंस जारी करना

1863. श्री सत्य नारायण जीदया : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह जानकारी दहाने वाला एक विवरण सभापटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे

कि मध्य प्रदेश में इस समय अफीम के उत्पादन के लिए जिरलावार कितने लाइसेंस जारी किये गये हैं और अफीम की सेती कितने क्षेत्र में की जा रही है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसौदिया): एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है ।

विवरण

जिले का नाम	लाइसेंसों की संख्या	रकबा हेक्टेयर में
मंदसौर	65,541	14,127.56
रतलाम	11,442	2,336.27
झाबुमा	148	30.80
उज्जैन	581	103.51
शाजापुर	715	124.31
राजगढ़	115	22.85
कुल योग	78,542	16,775.31

Income-tax raids in Delhi

1864. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:
SHRI R. L. P. VERMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that about 1125 income-tax raids were conducted in Delhi during the last four years but prosecution was launched only in 14 cases, the remaining having proved futile; and

(b) the reasons why these raids could not bring results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) sir, during the financial years 1977-78 to 1980-81 about 746 searches have been

conducted by the Income-tax Department in Delhi. During this period, prosecution for concealment has been launched in 108 cases including search cases.

Prosecutions are normally launched by the department after the assessment proceedings have been completed and appeals have been disposed of. Quite often, the Ministry of Law is consulted before launching prosecution. These procedures take time. For the above reason in a large number of cases of search referred to above, the time is not yet ripe for launching prosecution. It will not be correct to say that as large number of cases proved futile.

(b) In view of the above, it will not be correct to say that the searches did not yield any results.

Demand for increase in smelting capacity of mini steel plants

1865. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total installed capacity of mini steel plants in the country;

(b) whether there have been representations from these units for expansion of their smelting capacity, particularly the units located in Maharashtra;

(c) whether Government have considered such representations favourably; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The total installed capacity of mini steel plants in the country is 3.1 million tonnes.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). Government have examined these representations on the basis of guidelines for industries in force. The applications of units which have achieved 80 per cent of their licensed capacity in any of the previous two years and have received assurance of power supply from the state government are considered favourably. Applications from 22 units for licence for effecting substantial expansion of their capacity have been received so far during the year 1981. Out of these, 7 applications are from Maharashtra. State Government has assured power supply in one case only.

Ceiling on non-essential expenditure

1866. SHRI GHULAM MOHD. KHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what concrete steps have been taken to fix a ceiling on non-essential expenditure at the level of Government and corporate sector to contain inflation;

(b) whether any evaluation has been made of the steps taken so far; and

(c) if so, the details thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) to (c). Presumably, by non-essential expenditure the Honourable Member is referring to non-developmental expenditure of Government. The need for austerity and effecting economy in non-developmental expenditure has been constantly engaging the attention of the Government. Instructions in this regard are being issued from time to time, as and when found necessary, to Ministries/Departments and Public Sector Undertakings. However, no specific instructions prescribing ceilings on non-developmental expenditure have been issued for the reason that such instructions may not be practicable.

Memorandum from Kerala in respect of import policy on agricultural products

1867. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a memorandum from Kerala demanding re-consideration of the Centre's import policy on agricultural products which is detrimental to the State; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The required information will be placed on the Table of the House

Valyudoot Service for Bihar Towns

1868. SHRI D. L. BAITHA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Vayudoot Service is going to be made available to some of the towns of Bihar State as also the other States; and

(b) if so, the names of cities and towns proposed to be linked with the exact time, the service of Vayudoot to be made available, town and city-wise, the proposed fare to be charged, and other details, if any?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b) A decision in principle has been taken to extend Vayudoot services to places other than those in the North Eastern Region. Various aspects including selection of stations to be served by this service are under consideration of the Government.

Amount of Budgetary Deficit

1869. **SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of deficit (budgetary) as of today; and

(b) the percentage by which it has exceeded the original anticipation?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) and (b). The deficit of Rs. 1539 crores projected in the Budget Estimates for 1981-82 is the year end deficit. No month-wise projection of this deficit has been made. The estimates of expenditure and receipts keep on changing during the course of the year owing to various factors and it is not possible to keep a day-to-day tally of the effect of such changes due

to the vast multitude of Government transactions. The effect of such changes during the year is reflected in the revised Estimates which are presented to Parliament. Further, the pace of receipts and expenditure of Government is not uniform and they are also not synchronised. The deficit on any particular date during the year does not reflect the likely deficit at the end of the year.

Trade Agreement with Argentina

1870. **SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV:**

SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently at Buenos Aires a trade agreement was signed between Argentina and India for export and import of commodities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what is the trade balance of India with Argentina so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. A trade agreement was signed at Buenos Aires on the 28th July, 1981.

(b) Copies of the Agreement are available in the Parliament Library.

(c) The trade balance of India with Argentina is as follows:—

(Value in Rs Million)

Year	Imports	Exports	Balance of Trade
1975-76	102.3	39.8	(-) 62.5
1976-77	10.8	22.9	(+) 12.1
1977-78	279.2	24.3	(-) 254.9
1978-79	131.1	15.4	(-) 168.7
1979-80 (April-Feb '80)	24.9	29.6	(+) 4.7

अधिकतम बकाया आयकर वाले व्यक्तियों के नाम

1871. श्री सच्चन कुमार :

श्री कृष्ण चन्द पांडे :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में अधिकतम बकाया आयकर वाले दस व्यक्तियों के नाम, व्यवसाय और उनकी ओर बकाया राशि का विवरण क्या है; और

(ख) उन पर यह राशि कब से बकाया है तथा उसे वसूल करने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया) : (क) तथा (ख) 10 लाख रुपये से अधिक के आयकर की मांग के मामलों से संबंधित सूचना के आधार पर, ऐसे 10 व्यक्तियों के नाम, जिनकी ओर 31 मार्च, 1981 को आयकर की अधिकतम बकाया थी, फिलहाल उपलब्ध अन्य सूचना के साथ संलग्न विवरण-पत्र में घटते क्रम में दिये गए हैं। विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया। प्रश्नालय में रखा गया। [बीजेपी संस्था श्रृं. टी. 2711/81]

Examination of Representation of Hindustan Lever for Retention of Foreign Majority Holding

1872. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2469 on 6th March, 1981 about news item regarding 'Bogus certificate' and Unstarred Question No. 6230 on 3rd April, 1981

regarding criteria adopted for assessing economic significance by FERA Advisory Committee and state:

(a) the progress made in examination of Hindustan Lever's representation to retain foreign majority holding;

(b) whether deadline of June, 1980, set by Reserve Bank of India has been kept in view while re-examining company's representation;

(c) whether directions of RBI already issued to the company still hold good, if so, in what respect;

(d) the break-up of the export figures of Hindustan Lever in 1978, 1979 and 1980 in terms of company's own products and third party products;

(e) how much exports of the company during the aforesaid years earned foreign currency and how much were transacted purely in terms of rupee currency;

(f) whether permission, if any was given to the company by the RBI under FERA for trading in third party products for purposes of exports; and

(g) if so, when was this permission given and if not, the consequences thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) to (c). The representation is still under consideration. Although a final order under FERA has been issued to the company, the legal advice is that a company is entitled to submit representation and that in the interest of natural justice there is no objection to the company's representation being considered.

(d) and (e). The break-up of the company's exports is as under:—

(Rupees in Lakhs)

	1978	1979	1980
(i) Exports out of own production	577.17	1811.00	3150.00
(i) Third party exports	1180.09	1391.00	1119.00
Total:	1757.26	3202.00	4269.00

A further break-up of the aforesaid figures in terms of foreign currencies and in rupees is not readily available.

(f) and (g). In may 1979 the Reserve Bank of India permitted the company to continue its existing export-oriented trading activity in three items, viz. castor oil, rapseed extractions and cottonseeds extractions in which it was engaged prior to 1st January 1974.

The Reserve Bank of India also permitted the company to have arrangements with Lever Brothers, Malaysia for processing vegetable oils procured in Malaysia into Vanaspati for eventual export to Middle East Countries under the brand name 'Dalda' against orders procured by Hindustan Lever Ltd. This permission was first granted on the 27th February, 1979 and is presently valid upto 28th February, 1982.

The Reserve Bank of India also permitted the company in April 1981 to export frozen marine products in uncanned form.

The company has also been exporting certain other third party products without the prior permission of the Reserve Bank of India. The question of taking action for contravention of the regulations is under consideration.

Two Zones for development of Tourism in Kerala

1873. SHRI V. S. VIJYA RAGHWAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have prepared any scheme for setting up two zones in Kerala for the speedy development of tourism there; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHR A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). It is proposed to develop tourism on travel circuits concept by identifying travel circuits in each State. The following travel circuits have been identified in Kerala in consultation with the State Government:—

(i) Trivandrum - Kovalam-Velli-Varkala-Quilon Aranmula-Kottayam - Kumarkom - Thekkady - Munnar-Cochin-Trivandrum.

(ii) Cochin-Trichur-Guruvayur-Cheruthurthy-Malampuzha - Kotakkal-Kozhikode-Sultan's Battery-Mannantody-Cannanore-Ezhimalai - Cochin-Mangalore.

The State Government has been requested to prepare a blue-print of tourism development based on these

travel circuits which will be taken up for implementation in a phased and integrated manner, in the Central, State and private sectors subject to availability of resources and interse priorities.

बस्ती जिले में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा दिये गये ऋण

1874. श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के बस्ती जिले में गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा दिये गये ऋणों की राशि का वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) भूमिहीन तथा छोटे किसानों को दिये गये ऋणों की वर्ष-वार प्रतिशतता क्या है ?

गिरा मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मगन-भाई झारोड) : (क) जून, 1977 के अन्तिम शुक्रवार से जून, 1979 तक की स्थिति के अनुसार उत्तर प्रदेश के बस्ती जिले में सभी अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों के (उपभोग के अनुसार) उपलब्ध अग्रिमों के आंकड़े नीचे दिये गये हैं :—

(करोड़ रुपये)

	कुल अग्रिम	कृषि के लिए अग्रिम
जून, 1977	7.91	2.41
जून, 1978	10.93	4.13
जून, 1979	14.11	4.84

(ख) वर्तमान सूचना प्रणाली द्वारा भूमिहीन तथा छोटे किसानों को दिये गये अग्रिमों के जिलेवार आंकड़े नहीं प्राप्त होते। अलबत्ता, राज्यवार आंकड़े दर्शाते हैं कि सितम्बर, 1979 के अन्त की स्थिति के अनुसार उत्तर प्रदेश में सभी अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों द्वारा छोटे तथा सीमांतिक किसानों को दिये गये अग्रिमों की कुल राशि 50.5 करोड़ रुपये थी तथा यह उत्तर प्रदेश में किसानों को दिये गये

उनके प्रत्येक अग्रिमों की 27.2 प्रतिशत बँठती है। इसके अतिरिक्त, इन बैंकों ने राज्य में सहायक गतिविधियों के लिए 22.9 करोड़ रुपये के अग्रिम दिये थे।

News-item captioned "Misuse of Tea Board subsidy"

1875. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the news-item published in the "Statesman" (Calcutta Edition) of the 8th July, 1981 with caption "Misuse of Tea Board Subsidy" has been brought to the notice of Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Tea Board has gone through the relevant news item and sent a rejoinder to the editor of the newspaper. The rejoinder has since been published in the *Statesman* (Calcutta Edition) dated the 8th August, 1981. The Tea Board is seized of the matter and looking into the details for necessary remedial measures.

Import of generating sets for Rourkela and Bhilai Steel Plants

1876. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALICK: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to import five generating sets of 60 MW each for the Rourkela and Bhilai Steel Plants;

(b) whether Government have floated tenders in this regard; and

(c) if so, the total estimated cost of these sets and the names of the countries who have quoted the rates?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). The Government are not themselves involved in the import of generating sets for the two steel plants. They have approved the installation of a captive thermal power plant of 2x60 MW at the Rourkela Steel Plant. A similar proposal for the installation of a 3x60 MW captive power plant for the Bhilai Steel Plant is also under their consideration. Floating of tenders etc. and deciding upon imports is the responsibility of the Steel Authority of India Ltd. and the managements of the steel plants under them, who obtain Government's approval where necessary under the rules. The Steel Authority of India have advised that details regarding costs and whether the equipment should be imported or procured from indigenous sources would be known only after the scrutiny of the tender documents has been completed.

Export of Fresh Vegetables

1877. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have permitted export of fresh vegetables on Open General Licences, if so, the export of fresh vegetables during the first six months of 1981 as compared to the first six months of 1980, in quantity and price;

(b) whether it is a fact that the price of green/fresh vegetable has considerably increased in the country, if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the vegetables are exported from Bombay after purchasing them locally, which causes increase in the price of vegetables in the local market; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that the Government of Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh have developed schemes for export vegetables direct

from the farmers through State Agencies, if so, whether such agencies are still in existence if so, the turnover of them during the last six months?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Export figures in respect of fresh vegetables other than Onions and Potatoes are given below:

Period	Qty. (MT)	Value (Rs. lakhs)
Jan-June '81 .	5240	219.51
Jan-June '80 .	1627	86.48

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No record is kept of the places from where vegetables are procured for export.

(d) Yes Sir. The exports made by these State Agencies during January-June 1981 are reported to be as under:

	Qty. (MT)	Value (Rs. lakhs)
Maharashtra Agro Industries Development Corporation .	291	14.76
Andhra Pradesh State Trading Corporation .	1718	86.82

Import of Steel

1878. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state the quantity of steel imported during the last three years, year-wise, and the quality of steel imported?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Data on total imports of steel are compiled by

Directorate General Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCI&S), Calcutta and these are available only up to the completed year 1978-79. Therefor, data on the total import of steel during 1978-79 and data on import of steel by SAIL during 1979-80 and 1980-81 are given below:—

Year		Quantity	Value
		in tonnes	in Rs. crores
1978-79	.	10,50,374	354.01
1979-80	.	13,85,442	448.95
1980-81	.	10,04,906	358.22

The imports included mostly plates, sheets and coils; billets, structurals and bars and rods, in carbon, high carbon and alloy steel grades.

Vayudoot suffered loss

1879. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD:

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL:

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

(a) is it a fact that "Vayudoot" has suffered a loss of Rs. 29 lakhs since its inception;

(b) is it a fact that suitable aircraft were not put into operation on its routes;

(c) it is also a fact that Committee which examined the Third Airline proposal had suggested other suitable aircraft for use in "Vayudoot" lines;

(d) if so, what were the reasons to induct out-dated Indian Airlines aircraft on these routes;

(e) have Government decided after their experience during the last four months to change the present aircraft of Vayudoot to other suitable aircraft; and

(f) which aircraft are considered by Government as suitable from the operational point of view on these routes?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) The loss for the first four months of Vayudoot's operations is estimated at approximately Rs. 30 lakhs.

(b) Pending selection of a suitable small aircraft, the operations of Vayudoot services were started with aircraft taken on wet-lease from Indian Airlines.

(c) The report of the Committee is under consideration.

(d) As at (b) above.

(e) and (f). Necessary decision on the aircraft to be used by Vayudoot will be taken in the light of the recommendation of the Committee, whose report is under consideration of Government.

Radar System for Leh Airport

1880. SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that the Leh airport does not have a radar system; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION: (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Leh airport is not equipped with a radar system.

(b) All flying to Leh airfield is undertaken during day light hours and in fair weather. Present operational requirements do not justify the installation of a radar system.

Summary Assessment Scheme

1881. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR
SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Income-tax summary assessment scheme introduced in 1971 has not achieved its objective and that the arrears of assessment cases have been mounting;

(b) if so, what has been the percentage of disposal under the scheme since 1977-78 till date (year-wise) as against the rise in the assessment cases during this period;

(c) the reasons identified by Government for the failure of the scheme; and

(d) the steps contemplated by Government to minimise the rise in the assessment cases and to clear the backlog expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) to (c). No, Sir. The pendency of summary assessment cases has increased due to more cases being available for disposal of summary assessments from numbers have gone up significantly in 1980-81.

The figures of pendency and disposal of summary assessments from 1977-78 to 1980-81 are as follows:

Financial Year	Total workload of cases under the summary assessment scheme	Disposal during the year	Balance	Percentage of 3 to 2
1	2	3	4	5
1977-78	3650334	2987927	662407	82
1978-79	3428197	2412165	1016031	70
1979-80	3843961	2571997	1271964	67
1980-81	4747000	199000	1648000	65

(d) Some of the steps taken by the Government to improve the position in this regard are as under:—

(i) Deletion of sub-clause (ii) and (iii) of Section 143(1)(b) of the Income tax Act, 1961, by Finance (No. 2) Act, 1980 which has taken away the power of the ITO to make adjustments to the returned income.

(ii) Authorising Inspectors of Income-tax to make summary assessment in cases upto Rs. 25,000/-

(iii) Raising of the exemption limit of Income-tax to Rs. 15,000/- by the Finance Act, 1981.

(iv) Increasing the monetary limit upto Rs. 1 lakh for summary assessment scheme in non-company cases.

(v) Setting up of Economic Administrative Reforms Commission to consider ways and means to simplify the tax laws; and

(vi) Efforts are being made to augment the strength of staff and officers at various levels.

Bhilai Steel Plant

1882. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bhilai Steel Plant is working on full capacity;

(b) if so, the details of production of different sections of steel produced in the plant during January 81 to July 81; and

(c) average percentage of utilisation of production capacity during these months?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). The Table below gives the details of production of different categories of saleable steel in Bhilai Steel Plant during January to July 81 when its capacity utilisation was 93 per cent.—

	(000 tonnes)
Category	
Semis	207
Rails & Heavy Structural	382
Merchant Mill Products	248
Wire Rods	221
TOTAL	1058

Under-utilisation of Calcutta and Madra International Airports

1883. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the policy of keeping the Calcutta and Madras international airports underutilised has created a serious imbalance in the distribution of flights; and

(b) if so, steps take by Government to remove the imbalance in the distribution of flights, in details?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) It is the policy of the Government to encourage foreign carriers to operate scheduled services through Calcutta and Madras Airports as per the entitlement available to them under the various bilateral air services agreements. Calcutta and Madras Airport are in a position to receive a larger number of services than is the case now.

The final choice of airports to be touched by foreign airlines rests with them.

(b) The Airports at Calcutta and Madras are fully equipped with versatile and sophisticated equipment to handle any type of aircraft including wide bodied aircraft.

While negotiating bilateral air services agreements, foreign airlines are offered Calcutta and Madras as points of call in India.

Decline in prices of spices

1884. SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether this decline in prices of spices such as cardamom, pepper, turmeric etc. has come to the notice of Government; and

(b) what were the prices of each produce in the years 1978, 1979, 1980 and 1981?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). A statement showing the monthly average of index numbers of wholesale prices of selected spices is attached.

Statement
Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices of Selected Spices.
(Monthly Average)

(Base year 1970-71=100)

Commodity/Year.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	S-pt.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
Cardamom/													
1978	226.9	210.5	208.7	204.1	210.9	222.0	221.2	216.9	227.7	253.6	230.1	233.6	222.0
1979	215.4	215.4	224.2	224.2	210.9	211.9	225.7	226.2	221.2	223.2	205.6	194.6	216.6
1980	207.8	217.5	203.1	186.3	174.7	173.1	171.0	158.8	158.0	149.6	108.5	144.0	174.6
1981	146.8	156.8	158.2	151.4	161.0	164.8	173.6	181.8					
						(27/6)	(25/7)	(1/8)					
Black paper/													
1978	254.3	246.0	243.1	259.6	258.6	262.3	269.1	257.8	259.2	264.5	261.1	249.1	257.0
1979	235.0	225.9	225.9	223.4	224.2	224.7	240.5	243.2	243.9	251.8	249.3	223.1	234.2
1980	219.2	212.8	202.1	200.8	198.1	197.2	193.7	194.0	197.4	205.2	217.6	217.9	204.2
1981	208.0	202.9	200.0	210.3	215.4	215.6	219.1	213.7					
						(27/6)	(25/7)	(1/8)					
Turmeric/													
1978	230.5	217.1	9233.4	265.4	275.8	285.1	288.8	279.7	259.1	266.4	272.4	248.8	260.2
1979	245.3	215.4	196.3	184.8	188.2	142.5	257.7	157.2	153.4	143.8	140.1	131.4	169.6
1980	127.2	113.4	212.7	101.4	94.1	90.8	86.5	95.2	90.8	91.2	106.6	105.2	104.5
1981	113.3	125.4	126.2	122.7	120.5	99.9	98.8	90.0					
						(27/6)	(25/7)	(1/8)					

Commodity / Year	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average					
Ginger/																		
1978	145.8	141.0	137.4	148.0	160.3	154.2	144.7	133.8	124.5	122.2	117.4	104.4	136.2
1979	95.1	88.6	87.6	85.1	72.7	76.5	79.2	79.0	79.3	78.6	76.2	74.8	81.1
1980	74.5	68.4	68.5	50.5	58.6	56.2	50.6	46.9	50.6	57.6	65.4	62.8	59.8
1981	73.8	77.2	76.2	82.1	85.1	84.1 (27/6)	79.6 (25/7)	83.4 (1/8)					
Chillies/																		
1978	127.3	121.6	122.7	119.8	116.9	120.2	118.7	122.5	144.5	162.8	169.2	159.5	133.8
1979	150.8	128.5	119.9	124.4	117.3	120.6	136.9	135.9	142.9	140.8	132.6	130.1	132.5
1980	117.2	107.8	101.2	103.1	107.0	113.3	109.1	106.3	106.6	109.3	112.5	113.0	108.9
1981	117.8	132.1	164.3	177.6	171.7	178.9 (27/6)	200.1 (25/7)	205.2 (1/8)					

Effect on work in Reserve Bank Offices as a result of employees agitation

1885. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work in Reserve Bank Offices in Bombay and other places has been affected by employees agitations during May and June, 1981;

(b) if so, the impact thereof; and

(c) what steps have been taken to end these agitations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MANGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). The Class IV Employees of Reserve Bank of India, resorted to agitation in the form of go slow, refusal to work overtime, non-cooperation with Management etc., on All India basis, from 1st June, 1981 to 13th July 1981. During this period they also resorted to illegal strikes on 15th, 25th and 26th June, 1981.

During the agitation it was not possible for the bank to conduct normal business at all centres and consequently the receipt of Government amount, public business, daily balancing of books etc. were affected to varying extent in different centres. The dislocation was maximum in the Calcutta Office.

(c) The Reserve Bank of India took the following steps to deal with the agitation:

(i) wage cuts for unduly late attendance, prolonged unauthorised absence during office hours and refusal to carry out the directions of the supervising officials.

(ii) Deployment of home guards, outside labours in some offices to attend to essential items of work.

(iii) Filing of complaints with police for criminal trespass, intimi-

dation/gherao of officials and obstructions of work.

(iv) Institution of contempt of court proceedings against such of the employees who violated the injunction orders of the courts in different offices.

(v) Dismissal of employees charged with various acts of mis-conduct.

(vi) De-recognition of All India Reserve Bank Workers' Federation and its affiliated units at some centres.

As a result of the various steps taken by the Bank, the agitation was unconditionally withdrawn from 13th July, 1981.

ITDC to develop tourism at various places in Bihar

1886. SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India Tourism Development Corporation has drawn up an ambitious programme to develop the tourism infrastructure at various places in Bihar; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and when the work is likely to start?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). A lumpsum provision of Rs. 50 lakhs and Rs. 100 lakhs has been provided in the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) of the ITDC for expansion of some of the existing traveller's lodges and construction of joint venture projects at selected centres respectively. The scheme for expansion of the traveller's lodge at Bodhgaya is under formulation and will be executed subject to satisfactory feasibility report and availability of funds. There is also a proposal by ITDC to construct a joint venture hotel project at Ranchi. This scheme is under formulation.

Public sector Projects being implemented with Foreign Loan

1887. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Public Sector Projects which are being implemented out of foreign loans/aid in India;

(b) whether any time limit has been fixed for completion of such projects; and

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to take to ensure speedy implementation of such projects to avoid escalation in project costs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) The

names of various projects being implemented by Public Sector enterprises are detailed in Statement.

(b) The time limit for completion of the projects is always indicated in the Feasibility/Projects Reports before they are sanctioned for implementation.

(c) The progress of implementation of projects is regularly reported by the executive agencies through Management Information System to the concerned administrative Ministries who hold quarterly Performance Review Meetings to ensure timely completion of these projects. At time of these reviews, bottlenecks, if any, are analysed and located and solutions found to avoid delays and escalations in costs.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Name of the Company implementing it
1	Kudremukh Iron Ore Project	Kudremukh Iron & Ore Co. Ltd.
2	Expansion of Bokaro Steel Plant 4 Million Ton Stage	Steel Authority of India Ltd.
3	Expansion of Bhilai Steel Plant 4 Million Ton Stage	
4	Visakhapatnam Steel Plant	
5	Secondary Processing Facilities at Cochin Refinery.	Cochin Refineries Ltd.
6	Mathura Oil Refinery.	Indian Oil Corporation.
7	Exploration of Oil and Gas both Off-Shore and On-Shore including Training of Personnel, Collection and Processing of Data etc.	Oil & Natural Gas Commission.
8	Fertilizer Industry Project financed by International Development Agency.	National Fertilizer Ltd., Hindustan Fertilizer Ltd., Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizer Ltd., Fertilizer Corporation of India, Neyveli Lignite Corporation, Hindustan Steel Ltd., Madras Fertilizers.
9	7th and 8th Telecommunication Project	Indian Telephone Industries, Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd., Hindustan Cables Ltd.
10	National Seed Project	National Seed Corporation.
11	National Dairy Project	Indian Dairy Corporation.
12	Ramagundam Super Thermal Project.	National Thermal Power Corporation.

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Name of the Company implementing it
13	Farrakha Super Thermal Project	National Thermal Power Corporation
14	Singrauli Super Thermal Project	
15	Korba Super Thermal Project	
16	Rural Electrification Programme	Rural Electrification Corporation
17	Thal Vaishet Fertilizer Project	Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers
18	Foot & Mouth Disease vaccine Project	Indian Dairy Corporation
19	Dhemonain Longwall Face	Coal India Ltd.
20	Patherkhara Longwall Face	Coal India Ltd.
21	Electric Shovels and Draglines	Coal India Ltd.
22	Kerala Newspring Project	Hindustan Paper Corporation
23	Seamless Steel Tube Project	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.
24	Large size Turbo-Generator Project	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.
25	Aluminium Project	National Aluminium Co. Ltd.

गुजरात के समुद्री तट पर तस्करी की गिरफ्तारों

1888. श्री छोटू भाई गार्मिज : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :—

(क) क्या गुजरात के समुद्री तट पर तस्करी की घटनाएँ बढ़ी हैं; और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) 1979 से जून 1981 तक गुजरात में कितने तस्कर गिरफ्तार किये गये, और उनके क्या नाम हैं;

(ग) तस्करी के पकड़े गये माल का ब्यौरा तथा मूल्य क्या हैं और उन वस्तुओं के नाम क्या हैं; और

(घ) तस्करी रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा की जा रही ठोस कार्यवाही का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सबाई सिंह सिसोदिया): (क) से (ग) : सरकार को मिली रिपोर्ट के अनुसार गुजरात का

समुद्री तट तस्करी की सम्भावना का क्षेत्र है। सीमाशुल्क अधिकारियों द्वारा गुजरात में वर्ष 1979, 1980 और 1981 (जून तक) पकड़े गये तस्करी के माल का मूल्य और तस्करी क्रियाकलापों में ग्रस्त होने के कारण गिरफ्तार किये गये व्यक्तियों की संख्या नीचे दी गयी है। इन सब व्यक्तियों के नामों के संकलन में पर्याप्त समय और श्रम लगेगा और यदि माननीय सदस्य किसी (किन्हीं) मामले (मामलों) विशेष का विवरण मांगें जिसमें गिरफ्तार व्यक्तियों के नाम देने हों तो, वह एकत्र करके प्रस्तुत कर दिया जायगा :—

वर्ष	पकड़े गये माल का अनुमानित मूल्य (लाख रुपयों में)	गिरफ्तार व्यक्तियों की संख्या
1979	70	29
1980	145	130
1981 (जून तक)	93	57

उक्त अवधि के दौरान पकड़े गये माल में मुख्यतया कलाई घड़ियाँ, चाँदी, सोना, संश्लिष्ट वस्त्र, और इलेक्ट्रॉनिक का सामान शामिल था।

(घ) गुजरात के समुद्री तट समेत पश्चिमी समुद्र तट के साथ-साथ तैनात निवारक और गुप्त सूचना तंत्र को सुदृढ़ बना दिया गया है। तत्करी के किसी भी प्रयास को रोकने के लिए, इस क्षेत्र में सीमाशुल्क अधिकारियों ने समुद्र-तट और सड़क पर गस्त बढ़ा दी है।

Grants to Association of Voluntary Agencies for Rural Development by All India Handicrafts

1889. SHRI K. K. TEWARY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether All India Handicrafts Board has given any grants to AVARD (Association of Voluntary Agencies for Rural Development) during the last three years;

(b) if so, how much money has been granted during the last three years;

(c) for what purpose these grants have been given and on what conditions;

(d) whether any violation of these conditions/rules has come to the notice of Government; and

(e) if so, how and what action has been taken by Government against such violations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir;

(b)

Year	Amount Granted Rs.
1978-79	8,60,000
1979-80	12,23,000
1980-81	Nil

(c) (i) Survey and setting up of Blocks/are as of Maharashtra, West in different parts of the country.

(ii) Intensive credit campaign in 6 Blocks/are as of Maharashtra, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Manipur, Kerala and Haryana.

A copy of the terms and conditions is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2712/81].

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) AVARD has been requested to refund an amount of Rs. 1,80,000/-

Smuggling of Gold

1890. SHRIMATI KISHORE SINHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that smuggling of gold in the form of biscuits is again back in the Kolaba District now Raigarh from 'Wadhkal Naka' Centre;

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

(c) what steps have been taken to stop smuggling; and

(d) whether any instructions have been sent to the State Government of Maharashtra in this matter?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In order to prevent smuggling through the vulnerable areas on the West Coast, the Preventive and Intelligence machinery of the Customs Department has been strengthened. The Customs authorities in the region have intensified sea, shore and road patrolling to prevent any attempts at smuggling.

(d) No, Sir

Vijayanagar Steel Plant

1891. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA:

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR
SINGH:SHRI JANARDHANA
POOJARY:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether setting up of Vijayanagar Steel Project at Hospet in Karnataka has been recently approved by SAIL;

(b) whether Government have given clearance in regard to investment and collaboration arrangements; and

(c) the amount already spent on the initial work and the revised estimated cost?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. The proposal from Steel Authority of India Limited in this regard has been received only recently and is to be examined in all its aspects.

(c) An expenditure of about Rs. 4.75 crores has been incurred on the project till 31st, July, 1981.

The cost of the plant as indicated in the proposal is Rs. 2962.9 crores. This is, however, only indicative of the order of magnitude and will require firming up at the appropriate time.

Rise in Wholesale Price Index over the Past Twelve Months

1892. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that according to the statistics released by the

Reserve Bank of India the average rise in the wholesale price index over the past twelve months has been 24 per cent; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to check the growing inflation?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) and (b). It is not clear to which Reserve Bank Statistics the question refers. The average wholesale price index (1970-71 100) for the 12 months ended July 1981 for which the latest monthly index is available, shows an increase of 15.6 per cent over the average index for the 12 months ended July 1980. However, the annual rate of inflation measured by the Index as on August 15, 1981 as compared to the level twelve months ago was only 10.4 per cent.

The Government attaches high priority to checking the rate of inflation. A series of steps have been taken such as (i) increasing domestic production and improving functioning of the infrastructure; (ii) augmenting domestic supply through imports of commodities in short supply; (iii) strengthening of public distribution system as an integral part of price stabilization policy; (iv) curbing of black money; (v) mopping up excess liquidity in the system; and (vi) providing incentive to savings.

1893. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that States are not being provided adequate resources from the Centre; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). The non-Plan requirements of all the State Governments are looked into once in five years by the Finance

Commissions and transfers of resources from the Centre are recommended for a five-year period by them, which are accepted by the Government of India normally as an award. The size of the States' Five Year Plans and the financial resources needed to fund such Plans are assessed by the Planning Commission once in five years. On the basis of these assessments, Central assistance is provided to States for their Plans after taking into account the resources available with the States. Though the assistance for the Plans of the special category States is not based on any formula, care is taken to see that the approved Plans of all such States are fully funded. It will thus be seen that both the non-Plan and Plan requirements are provided for adequately by regular transfer of funds from the Centre. It is, therefore, not correct to say that States are not being provided adequate resources.

Export Performance

1894. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the export performance during the first quarter of the current financial year has been encouraging as compared to last year;

(b) if so, the details; and

(c) what are the items the export of which has showed higher growth rate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN):

(a) and (b). The provisional figure of India's overall exports for the first quarter of the current financial year i.e. April-June 1981 amounted to Rs. 1652.04 crores as against the provisional figure of Rs. 1172.58 crores in the corresponding quarter of the previous year. It may be stated that these quarterly figures are not strictly comparable with each other as the last

year's figure of April-June 1980 did not include exports from certain ports viz. Calcutta, Dum-Dum etc. on account of disruption in the supply of trade returns from them due to shortage of power. Nevertheless, the trend of exports during April-June 1981, appears to be encouraging.

(c) Based on the provisional data available from Export Promotion Councils/Boards etc., the items which have shown significant increase in their exports during the first quarter of 1981-82 include tea, tobacco, cashew kernels, rice, processed food, iron ore, mica, cotton handloom goods, wool and woollen manufactures, plastic and linoleum, handicrafts including gems and jewellery and engineering goods.

Common Chairman of IA and AI

1895. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY:

SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:

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

(a) whether there is a proposal to appoint a common chairman for both the Airlines—Air India and Indian Airlines; and

(b) if so, when such a decision will be implemented?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Setting up of Regional Rural Bank at Sagwara

1896. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received suggestions to set up a Regio-

nal Rural Bank at Sagwara of Banswara District of Rajasthan as Sagwara fulfilled the criteria for such a bank;

(b) if so, what action has been taken;

(c) if a decision to set up the bank has been taken by what time it would be established; and

(d) if the decision is in the negative, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBAI BAROT): (a) to (d). A suggestion was received from the Hon'ble Member to establish a regional rural bank to serve the districts of Dungarpur and Banswara with its headquarters at Sagwara town. This suggestion is being considered by the Reserve Bank of India in consultation with the State Government. No final decision has yet been taken.

Proposal to revamp export Rules

1897. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to revamp export rules; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). Export policy and rules are revised or improved from time to time on the basis of suggestions received from the concerned Ministries/Departments, Export Promotion Councils, Chambers of Commerce and the trade. However, at present there is no specific proposal under consideration of Government to revamp export rules.

Indigenous Equipment and Machinery for Overseas Ventures

1898. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to make it obligatory on project exporters to use indigenous equipments and machinery for their overseas ventures;

(b) if so, the details of the decision taken; and

(c) which of the project exporters have undertaken to set up such ventures under the terms of the recent decision indicating the details of their ventures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) No, Sir.

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

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार का अपनी निजी वाणिज्यिक वायु सेवा आरम्भ करने का प्रस्ताव

1899. श्री हरीशचन्द्र सिंह रावत क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय को उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से कोई ऐसा प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ है जिसमें अपनी निजी वाणिज्यिक वायु सेवा आरम्भ करने की अनुमति मांगी गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

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

(ख) प्रस्ताव के विस्तृत ब्यौरे राज्य सरकार द्वारा अभी प्रदान किए जाने हैं । तथापि, राज्य सरकार को सूचित कर दिया गया है कि मामले को केंद्रीय सरकार

द्वारा उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र से इतर क्षेत्रों में तीसरी वायु सेवा का विस्तार करने का निर्णय लिये जाने तक स्थगित रखा जाए।

**Robbery at United Bank of India
Greater Kailash, Delhi**

1900. SHRI ATAL BIHARI
VAJPAYEE:

SHRI SURAJ BHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether no armed guard was Present at the time of injury to the Manager and Cashier during the robbery at the United Bank of India, Greater Kailash (Delhi) branch on June 2 last and also in other robberies in the State Bank of India's branches in Ghaziabad and Lucknow a few days thereafter;

(b) whether some banks have dispensed with the services of armed guards by protecting their valuables by way of insurance thus exposing the life of the employees and customers to greater danger;

(c) names of such banks in the country specially in Delhi and Government's reaction to this practice;

(d) is it also a fact that even where there are armed guards, their old cartridges are not replaced in time and strict periodical checks are not made as regards their guns and fitness of the guards; and

(e) steps being taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Reports received from the banks indicate that there were no armed guards posted either at the Greater Kailash, New Delhi Branch of the United Bank of India or at Ghaziabad Branch of the State Bank of India when the dacoity/robbery took place. State Bank

of India has not reported recently any dacoity/robbery at its Lucknow branch.

(b) and (c). Generally banks arrange for armed guards to be posted only at the more sensitive and vulnerable branches where large cash is handled. It is not possible to post armed guards at all the branches of the banks.

(d) and (e). Banks have instructions for periodical checking and review of security arrangements and for replacement of old cartridges for the arms of the guards. Government have also recently issued suitable instructions to all the public sector banks to review and strengthen their security arrangements where necessary.

गुजरात के आन्तरिक भाग के लिए वायु सेवा

1901. श्री नरसिंह मकवाना : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात के आन्तरिक भागों में वायु सेवा आरम्भ करने के बारे में कब तक निर्णय लिये जाने की सम्भावना है;

(ख) क्या सरकार के पास इस बारे में कोई प्रस्ताव है और यदि हाँ, तो यह किस से प्राप्त हुआ और उसे कब तक कार्यान्वित किया जाएगा; और

(ग) क्या राज्य सरकार ने भी इस बारे में कोई प्रस्ताव भेजा है और यदि हाँ, तो कब ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा): (क) से (ग). गुजरात में फीडर सेवाओं का विस्तार करने के सम्बन्ध में गुजरात सरकार से एक अनुरोध प्राप्त हुआ है।

वायुदूत सेवाओं का उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र से इतर स्थानों पर चरणबद्ध तरीके से विस्तार करने का एक निर्णय सिद्धान्त रूप में ले लिया गया है। विस्तृत व्यापार तैयार किए जा रहे हैं।

Working of Stock Exchanges in the Country

1902. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the stock exchanges in the country are not working properly and efficiently; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to make the stock exchanges work efficiently and be able to attract money from the masses; to promote industry and raise capital for economic growth?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) No, Sir. Despite some constraints and temporary closures of some Exchanges in recent months, Stock Exchanges are on the whole working quite properly and satisfactorily. There has been some dislocation recently in the working of the stock Exchanges at Bombay, Madras and Bangalore, leading to closure of the market. At the remaining six Stock Exchanges at Calcutta, Delhi, Ahmedabad, Hyderabad, Indore and Cochin, there has been no closure of the market.

The closure of the market at Bombay, Madras and Bangalore has been mainly due to a sudden spurt in the volume of business following increased investor interest in industrial securities. At Bombay, the problem became more complicated on account of agitation by the staff of the members of the Stock Exchanges and the market was closed some times between April and July '81. However, the dispute has since been settled and the market is functioning normally.

(b) Necessary corrective measures have already been taken by the Stock Exchanges themselves to cope up with the increased volume of trading at Bombay, Madras and Bangalore. While normalcy has already been restored at Bombay, trading at

Madras and Bangalore Stock Exchanges is expected to be normal in the near future. Necessary action to settle the accumulated transactions at these Exchanges have already been initiated.

Even with the constraints arising out of a sudden spurt in the quantum of business following increased investor interest in industrial securities, Stock Exchanges have been able to raise more capital from the market. During the financial year 1980-81, the total amount of capital raised by 192 companies by way of equity and preference shares and debentures had amounted to Rs. 112.58 crores as against Rs. 70.22 crores raised by 127 companies in the previous year. During the period, April to July 1981, the capital raised was Rs. 156.37 crores by 90 companies as against Rs. 15.12 crores raised by 56 companies in the corresponding period last year.

Stock Exchanges are regulated by the Stock Exchange Division of the Ministry of Finance under the provisions of the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956. Representatives of this Ministry and the concerned Regional Directors of the Department of Company Affairs are nominated by the Central Government on the Governing Boards of the Stock Exchanges. Besides at the major Stock Exchanges, persons of local eminence are also nominated as Public Representatives.

The Stock Exchanges themselves look after their day-to-day administration. The Executive Directors at the major Stock Exchanges who are mainly responsible for the administration of the Exchanges are appointed only with the prior approval of the Government.

The Stock Exchange Division of this Ministry, in consultation with the Stock Exchanges, is constantly engaged in improving the working of Stock Exchanges in order to attract larger flow of funds into industrial

securities, besides ensuring orderly and systematic trading and protecting the interest of investors. This is a continuous process and suitable steps in this behalf are being taken from time to time depending upon the developments and circumstances

Implementation of Recommendations of Banking Law Committee

1903. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of recommendations of the Banking Law Committee that have been accepted and implemented by Government so far; and

(b) the reasons for not implementing so far the recommendations of Banking Law Committee regarding Cheques and Hundis?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). The Banking Laws Committee have submitted the following five reports:—

(i) Report on the Negotiable Instruments Law (containing 183 recommendations).

(ii) Report on Personal Property Security Law (containing 153 recommendations).

(iii) Report on Real Property Security Law (containing 219 recommendations).

(iv) Report on Documents of Title to Goods (containing 142 recommendations).

(v) Report on Indigenous Negotiable Instruments (Hundis) recommending *inter-alia*, a draft Hundi code.

These recommendations are being examined in consultation with the Reserve Bank.

Grant of Loans for Production of Films

1904. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India for grant of loans for the production of films, and how do they differ from conditions laid down for granting loans to other industries; and

(b) has the loan-granting bank authority to refuse loan on the ground that the film had a political theme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). The Reserve Bank of India has not issued any specific guidelines to commercial banks for grant of loans for production of films. However, in view of competing demands from other sectors, existence of National Film Development Corporation and high risk involved in such ventures, banks accord low priority to financing film making.

News item captioned "Group Insurance for Civil Staff"

1905. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Group Insurance for Civil Staff" appearing in the 'Indian Express' of 28th July, 1981;

(b) what steps have been taken to improve the group insurance scheme for the Central Government employees; and

(c) salient features of all the existing schemes on the subject in juxtaposition?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) Yes, Sir. The news-item relates to the employees of the Delhi Municipal Corporation.

(b) In replacement of the existing insurance scheme which came into effect from 1.7.1977, Government have decided to introduce a new Scheme known as the Central Government Employees Group Insurance Scheme, 1980, for the Central Government employees. It will provide substantially larger be-

nefits at a low cost and on a wholly contributory and self-financing basis. It will come into force on 1-1-1982.

(c) A statement showing salient features of the existing scheme and the features of the existing Scheme and the House.

Statement

	Existing Insurance Scheme	New Group Insurance Scheme
1. Application.	Compulsory.	Optional for the employees in service on 1-11-1980 and compulsory for those entering service thereafter.
2. Rate of Contribution.	Rs. 0 50 paise per month upto 28 years of age and Rs. 5 00 per month thereafter.	Rs. 10, Rs. 20, Rs. 40 and Rs. 80 per month for Group D, Group C, Group B and Group A employees respectively after enrolment as members on 1st January, 1982, and on 1st January of following years.
3. Benefits in case of death in service.	Rs 5,000/-	(i) Rs. 10,000, Rs. 20,000, Rs. 40,000 and Rs. 80,000 to the families/nominees of Group D, Group C, Group B and Group A employees respectively; and (ii) amount of contribution credited to the Savings Fund together with interest thereon. (Based on current rate of interest, it is estimated that on completion of 35 years of service the amount payable from the Savings Fund would be about Rs. 23,460 for a Group D employee, Rs. 46,920 for a Group C employee, Rs. 93,840 for a Group B employee, and Rs. 1,87,680 for a Group A employee.)
4. Benefits on cessation of employment before superannuation.	Varies with the age and number of years for which contribution is paid.	As in 3 (ii) above.
5. Benefits on superannuation.	Varies with the number of years for which contribution is paid and would be upto a maximum of Rs. 5,000/-.	As in 3(ii) above.
6. Benefits on first year of appointment.	As at 3, 4 and 5 above.	Insurance cover of Rs. 10,000, Rs. 20,000, Rs. 40,000 and Rs. 80,000 for Group D, Group C, Group B and Group A employees respectively from the date of joining service to the date of becoming members of the Scheme on payment of a premium of Rs. 3/- per month for every Rs. 10,000 of insurance cover.

*Existing Insurance Scheme**New Group Insurance Scheme*

7. Benefits on regular promotion. No change.

In the event of regular promotion of an employee from one Group to another, his subscription shall be raised, from the next anniversary of the Scheme, to the level appropriate to the Group to which he is promoted. Until the date of the next anniversary of the scheme he shall continue to be covered for insurance for the same amount for which he was eligible before such promotion.

8. Financing of subscription from General/Contributory Provident Fund. Not allowed.

It will not ordinarily be permissible to finance the Scheme from the General/Contributory Provident Fund. However, if at any stage the position of an individual member does not permit him to subscribe to the Scheme and to the General/Contributory Provident Fund at the same time, he may be permitted to make, as a separate transaction, a non-refundable withdrawal from the General/Contributory Provident Fund of an amount equal to a years subscription paid for the Scheme.

9. Exemption from income-tax. The subscription forms part of deductions allowable in respect of life insurance premia, in computing the total income of the subscriber for the purpose of income-tax.

The subscription will form part of deductions allowable in respect of life insurance premia, contributions to provident fund etc. in computing the total income of the subscriber for the purpose of income-tax except to the extent of the amount finally withdrawn from the General/Contributory Provident Fund on account of such subscription.

भारत और नेपाल के बीच नई दिल्ली में हुई वार्ता

भारत और नेपाल के बीच एक महत्वपूर्ण वार्ता का दौरा शुरू हुआ था;

1906. श्री नवीन रवाणी :

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस वार्ता में भारत और नेपाल की ओर से भाग लेने वाले व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं;

श्री हीरालाल आर. परमार "

(ग) इस वार्ता का पूर्ण व्यौरा क्या है;

श्री बीर भद्र सिंह :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(घ) किन किन मुद्दों पर सहमति तथा असहमति हुई और हस्ताक्षर हुए, समझौते का व्यौरा क्या है;

(क) क्या भारत और नेपाल के बीच व्यापार और पारगमन संधि के लिए सहयोग समझौते की पुनरीक्षा करने तथा इन देशों के बीच अवैध तस्करी रोकने के लिए अभी हाल में बगस्त, 1981 के पहले सप्ताह में

(ङ) इससे भारत को क्या लाभ होंगे, और

(च) उन पड़ोसी देशों के नाम क्या हैं, जिनके साथ अगले एक वर्ष के दौरान वार्ता

होने की सम्भावना है और तत्संबंधी व्यापार क्या है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (जी. कुरसीव आलम खाँ) : (क), (ग), (घ) तथा (ङ). जैसाकि, भारत-नेपाल, व्यापार पारवहन संधि तथा अप्रधिकृत व्यापार नियंत्रण के सहयोग संबंधी करार 1978 पर हस्ताक्षर करते समय विनिमय पत्रों में व्यवस्था की गई है कि इन संधियों तथा करार के कार्यपालन की छायाही समीक्षा करने के लिए एक अन्तःसरकारी समिति गठित की गई थी। इस समिति के सह अध्यक्ष दोनों सरकारों के वाणिज्य सचिव हैं। भारत सरकार ने नई दिल्ली में 5 से 7 अगस्त, 1981 तक हुई अन्तःसरकारी समिति की चौथी बैठक के लिए प्रतिनिधि मंडल नियुक्त किया। विगत बैठकों की तरह संधियों तथा करार के कार्यचालन की पूरी समीक्षा की गई। ये वस्तुएं सांसारिकपूर्ण वातावरण में सम्पन्न हुई। व्यापार के पक्ष में दोनों देशों के बीच बस्तुओं के प्रवाह को और अधिक सरल और कारगर बनाने सम्बन्धी उपायों पर सहमति हुई। पारवहन के सम्बन्ध में दोनों पक्षों ने पारवहन के प्रवाह को और अधिक सुचारु बनाने के लिए जांच करते रहने और उपाय सुझाने के लिए सहमति व्यक्त की। अप्रधिकृत व्यापार नियंत्रण के सहयोग संबंधी करार की पुनः समीक्षा करते हुए दोनों पक्ष अप्रधिकृत व्यापार नियंत्रण के लिए और बेहतर समय पर तथा और अधिक उद्देश्यपूर्ण जानकारी की आवश्यकता पर सहमत हुए।

(ख) एक सूची संलग्न है जिसमें भाग लेने वाले व्यक्तियों के नाम दिये गये हैं।

(च) ऐसी आशा है कि व्यापार वार्ताओं के लिए भूटान में एक प्रतिनिधि मंडल 1 से 3 सितम्बर तक नई दिल्ली आएगा। ऐसी वार्ताएं करने के लिए अन्य पड़ोसी देशों के साथ बैठकों करने को अभी अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है और उन्हें अन्तिम रूप न दिये जाने तक यह उचित प्रतीत नहीं होता कि उन देशों के नाम बताए जाएं जिनके साथ अगले वर्ष के दौरान ऐसी वार्ताएं होने की सम्भावना है। तथापि सरकार का उनके साथ वाणिज्यिक सम्बन्धों को और आगे बढ़ा करने के लिए पड़ोसी

देशों के साथ वार्ता जारी रखने का विचार है।

विवरण

भारतीय प्रतिनिधि मंडलों का गठन

- श्री पी. के. कौल, वाणिज्य सचिव, नेता
- श्री जी. एम. साहनी, सदस्य (सीमा शुल्क), केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क तथा सीमा शुल्क बोर्ड, राजस्व विभाग, वित्त मंत्रालय।
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- श्री बी. ए. टिक्कू, प्रबन्धक (टैरिफ), कलकत्ता पोर्ट ट्रस्ट।

नेपाली प्रतिनिधि मंडल का गठन

- श्री एस. पी. श्रेष्ठ, सचिव, उद्योग, वाणिज्य तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय, नेता
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श्री एल. एल. श्रेष्ठ, उध्यक्ष, नेपाल पारवहन तथा भण्डागार निगम ।

श्री एस. आर. भण्डारी, अध्यक्ष, व्यापार संवर्धन सँटर ।

श्री जी. एम. मसकी, कार्यकारी महा-प्रबन्धक, नेशनल ट्रीडिंग लि. ।

श्री वी. आर. चोलस, अव्वर सचिव, वाणिज्य तथा पूर्ति मन्त्रालय ।

Increase in production of steel in Public Sector

1907. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there had considerable increase in the production of steel in the public sector; and

(b) if so, whether possibilities of exporting steel are also being explored?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir. The overall production of saleable steel in the integrated steel plants in

the public sector during the first four months of the current financial year, 1981-82, i.e., during April-July, 1981, has shown an increase of 3.98 lakh tonnes (30.7 per cent) as compared to the corresponding period of the previous year, i.e., April-July, 1980

(b) The position regarding availability of exportable surplus in the context of domestic demand and production is kept under constant review. In view of the past shortages, it is rather too early to take a view in regard to export of steel.

Nationalisation of Import and Export Business of Diamonds

1908 SHRI BHEERAVADAN K. GADHAVI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that in import of rough diamonds and export of cut and polished diamonds there exists a racket and black-money operation; and

(b) whether Government propose to nationalise import and export business of diamonds or to regulate it through State Trading Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) Government have no such information.

(b) There is no proposal to canalise import and export of diamonds through a public sector agency. Steps are, however, taken to expand the role of public sector agencies in this trade.

Completion of Calicut Airport

1909. SHRI A. A. RAHIM: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) by what time the Calicut Airport is expected to be completed; and

(b) considering the traffic intensity, will this be a regular airport with all facilities for passengers?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) The project regarding construction of Calicut airport is likely to be completed in 4-5 years from the date of commencement after the project is sanctioned.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Purchase of Mesta by Jute Corporation of India

1910. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Jute Corporation of India is purchasing mesta in Andhra Pradesh State, and

(b) if so, the quantity purchased last year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 31-2 thousand bales of mesta were purchased by JCI and Cooperatives in Andhra Pradesh during the last year (1960-61 season).

Cochin as a Free Trade Zone

1911 PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation to declare Cochin as a free trade zone; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction and the action taken so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A proposal had been received from the Government of Kerala to declare Cochin as a free trade zone. But in view of the decision taken by the Government of India in May,

1976 not to set up any more free trade zones in the country, such requests including that of Cochin for setting up free trade zones in the country have not been agreed to.

However, the Government of India have recently announced a 100 per cent export oriented scheme. Such units can be located anywhere in India and will be eligible for duty free imports of capital goods, raw material and component as in the case of units located in the free trade zones.

Assets of people working in Public Dealing Departments

1912. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that majority of the people working in the public dealing departments like the Civil Supplies, Income-Tax, Sales Tax, Customs, Central Excise, Police, D.D.A., Excise and Taxation, State Transport Authority, House Tax, Licensing, C.P.W.D. etc., have amassed great wealth and own assets disproportionate to their known sources of income and are top landlords in Delhi's prestigious and posh colonies fully equipped with modern luxurious facilities; and

(b) if so, whether a survey is proposed to be conducted to book such people and get their houses and assets evaluated together with screening their income-tax returns and bank accounts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). There is no information that a majority of the people working in the public dealing departments have amassed great wealth and own assets disproportionate to their known sources of income and are top landlords of Delhi's prestigious and posh colonies. The Income-tax Department has, however, been asked to make survey of all houses in posh colonies, with a view to unearthing unreported income/wealth. This survey will also cover the houses.

belonging to people working in public dealing departments.

Loan from International Market

1913. SHRI MOHD. ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India has obtained open market international monetary loan during the first six months of 1981 and if so, the amount so taken and the reasons therefor; and

(b) what kind of loans are outstanding against the Government as on 1-4-1981 and since when with particular thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) No, Sir. Government of India has not obtained open market international monetary loan but only accorded permission to Public and Private Undertakings to obtain loans from international money market.

(b) A statement showing particulars of outstanding debt country-wise in respect of loans on Government account as on 1-4-1981 is enclosed. Loans become outstanding from the date of drawal of each loan.

Statement

Country-wise outstanding debt in respect of Loans on Government Accounts as on 1-4-1981.

Country/Institutions	Rs. crores
A. Loans on Govt. Accounts (Bilateral)	
Austria	25.11
Belgium	67.00
Canada.	392.45
Denmark	24.36
F.R.G	1327.33

Country/Institutions	Rs. crores
France	343.88
Italy	16.63
Japan	982.72
Netherlands	452.10
Switzerland	19.30
U.K.	862.68
U.S.A.	2635.09
Iraq	92.19
U.A.E.	58.24
Abu Dhabi Fund	14.28
Kuwait Fund	54.23
Saudi Fund	60.23
Iran	742.41
Czechoslovakia	24.94
Hungary	9.05
Poland	6.32
U.S.S.R.	187.14
TOTAL :	8397.68

Multilateral

IBRD	402.98
I.D.A.	4057.04
EEC (Special Action Credit)	43.80
I.F.A.D.	6.96
O.P.E.C.	33.30
Trust Fund	537.51
TOTAL :	5081.59

Bilateral= 8397.68

Multilateral=5081.59

13479.27

ITDC to develop infrastructure at Bodhgaya and Buddhist Centres

1914. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH:

SHRI BAGUN SUMBRUI:

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER:

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

(a) whether the India Tourism Development Corporation propose to develop the tourism infrastructure at Bodhgaya and other Buddhist centres at Rajgir and Nalanda in Bihar; and

(b) if so, the estimated cost thereof, when the project is likely to be completed and other details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA) (a and b). Presently, ITDC is operating a 12 room/30 beds traveller's lodge at Bodhgaya. A proposal for expansion of traveller's lodge at Bodhgaya is under formulation and is likely to be taken up for completion during the Sixth Five Year Plan subject to feasibility study and availability of funds. A provision of 50 lakhs exists in the Sixth Five Year Plan of ITDC for expansion of selected Traveller's lodges.

Besides, ITDC is operating a Transport Unit at Patna wherefrom, whenever there is a demand, conducted tours are operated upto Rajgir, Bodhgaya, Nalanda, Pahwapuri etc.

Disappearance of an Air India van on way to India House, London

1915. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH. Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Air India Van carrying a number of paintings from India to be exhibited at the India House, London, disappeared while on way to India House;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether the missing paintings have been recovered; and

(d) if not, the amount of compensation, if any, likely to be paid by the Air India to the owner of the paintings?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b) The Van did not belong to Air India, but it belonged to a contractor engaged by Air India for delivering certain paintings flown to London on an Air India flight. Two cases comprising of 18 paintings arrived in London on 5th June, 1981. These paintings were to be delivered at the residence of Miss Arpana Caur. While the driver of the van was locating the address of the consignee, the van was stolen. The stolen van was located on 14th June and the entire consignment was recovered and delivered to the consignee.

(c) and (d) Miss Caur later advised that one of the paintings had been damaged and has put in a claim for 1000. The claim is being scrutinised by Air India.

Debts written off by Nationalised Banks

1916 SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) details of debts written off by all nationalised banks in last three years, year-wise and bank wise,

(b) name of persons whose debts are written off and how many out of them are income tax payers,

(c) whether debts were written off after obtaining decrees in court against them or without taking any legal action against the same; and

(d) reasons for writing off the debts?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MANGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). According to the forms of balance sheet and profit and loss account prescribed in the Third Schedule of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, which all the banks are required to follow strictly, the banks are given statutory protection from disclosing the quantum or particulars of bad and doubtful debts for which provision has been made to the satisfaction of their auditors. In accordance with the statutes governing the public sector banks and in accordance with the practices and usages customary among bankers, the public sector banks are enjoined upon by law not to divulge information relating to or the affairs of their constituents.

In view of this legal position, it is not possible to divulge information relating to the amount of bad debts written off by the nationalised banks in the last three years or the names and other details of the persons whose bad debts are written off.

(c) and (d). Banks normally grant loans and advances against securities and/or guarantees as the case may be, and review periodically all their outstanding advances. Steps are taken to recall the advances if the irregularities in the accounts are serious enough and it is found that it is difficult to recover the loan/advances. In such cases, banks first take recourse to the securities and/or invoke guarantees wherever available. Suits are also filed against borrowers/guarantors where it is considered necessary and/or desirable to recover the advances. It is only when all possible steps to realise the dues have been exhausted that banks write off irrecoverable portion of the advances.

Expansion of Income Tax Department

1917. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to expand the Income-tax Department; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). A proposal for augmenting the strength of Group 'A' officers of Income-tax Department with a view to improving its operational efficiency and strengthening its administrative structure is under consideration of the Government.

Selling out of defective decontrolled products to Public Consumers with high rates by SAIL

1918. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the SAIL has been selling out defective decontrolled products to public/consumers with high rates of premium ranging between Rs. 800 to Rs. 1000 per M.T. taking advantage of recent Government policy decontrolling certain items compared to its listed price of the same standardised materials;

(b) if so, the facts thereof and reasons for charging such high rates;

(c) whether Government propose to evolve any strict policy for sales by SAIL in order to protect the interest of general consumers and also to contain inflationary trend of economy in general; and

(d) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) SAIL stockyards are selling defective items at listed prices which are less than the prices for the corresponding categories of prime materials.

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

Nationalisation of various subsidies

1919. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to formulate some new policy measures to rationalise various subsidies;

(b) if so, whether such policy measures have since been worked out; and

(c) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) to (c) Subsidies are constantly kept under review and adjustments are made keeping in view the budgetary position of Government and the social and economic objectives served by such subsidies.

Cheaper Night flights between Metropolitan Cities by AI

1920. SHRI KAMAL NATH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Air India has decided to re-introduce cheaper night flights between metropolitan cities,

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) whether any agreement in this regard has been reached between Air India and Indian Airlines; and

(d) the date from which these flights will be available to the people?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). The offer of a 25 per cent discount to all domestic passengers transferred to Air India services operating from Bombay to Delhi/Calcutta/Madras is under consideration by Indian Airlines. The specified services of Air India are those that are scheduled to operate between 2300 hrs. and 0400 hrs. Ticketing is proposed to be done on Indian Airlines documents only.

(c) and (d). The agreement is being negotiated between Indian Airlines and Air India and a date from which it would come into force is yet to be decided.

अधिकारियों के विदेश के दौरों का खर्च

1921. श्री बालंत राम सारण : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) वर्तमान सरकार के हस्ता में आने के बाद विदेश के दौरों पर गए अधिकारियों के विभाग बार नाम क्या है और उन्होंने ये दौरे कब किए;

(ख) उन्होंने किन-किन देशों का दौरा किया तथा इन दौरों का उद्देश्य क्या था; और

(ग) इन दौरों पर सरकार का कितना खर्च हुआ ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया) : (क) से (ग). 14 जनवरी, 1980 से 31 जुलाई, 1981 तक की अवधि के लिए सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और इसे यथा सम्भव शीघ्र सभा पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा ।

Use of Staff Cars in Offices of Government of India

1922. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the orders/instructions on the use of staff cars/Government vehicles in the Government of India Offices including the Defence, with copies thereof;

(b) who are the officers authorised to use these for their personal and official work including coming and going to offices and residences;

(c) what steps have been taken to economise in the use of staff cars and other vehicles keeping in view the steep rise in petroleum prices and the anxiety of Government to bring down the consumption of petrol;

(d) methods evolved to check its flagrant misuse; and

(e) action taken to enhance the mileage allowance suitably so as to make the use of personal or hired vehicles possible?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) to (e). The use of staff cars is regulated under the Staff Car Rules and instructions issued by this Ministry from time to time. The use of departmental vehicles is regulated under the rules framed by the concerned Ministries/Departments keeping in view the needs of the organisations under them. Copy of Staff Car Rules and other instructions issued from time to time are available in Parliament Library. Use of staff cars for personal purposes is not allowed for any category of officers. All categories of staff are allowed to use staff cars for bonafide official journeys. Use of staff cars for journeys between offices and residences and vice-versa is not allowed except as mentioned in Note 1 below rule 8, and rule 17 of the Staff Car Rules. Instructions have been issued in 1973 as well as in 1979 for economy in the consumption of petrol by staff cars as well as departmental vehicles. As a result of these instructions, consumption of petrol by staff cars and the departmental vehicles other than operational or field vehicles has been reduced to 50 per cent and 63.75 per cent of the quantities of petrol consumed by them during the year 1972-73 respectively. Instructions already exist regarding the need for checking the misuse of staff cars. The Controlling Officers are responsible for proper use of staff cars. Under the existing rules, reimbursement of conveyance hire charges upto the extent of Rs. 75/- per month, subject to fulfilment of the conditions laid down in the rules, is admissible to the officers and staff for use of taxis/scooters etc. for official purposes. The rates of road mileage allowance are revised periodically taking all relevant factors into consideration. The last such revision was made on 29.6.1979.

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में हरिजन/आदिवासी क्षेत्रों के लिए निर्माण कार्य पर आकर में छूट

1923. श्री कृष्ण राम : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या ऐसे

क्षेत्रों को आकर में छूट देने का कोई प्रस्ताव है जो ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में हरिजन/आदिवासी क्षेत्रों के लिए मकान, होटल, समाज सदन बंधवा बैंक बनाये बंधवा को इस प्रयोजन के लिए भूमि दान करे ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुधा सिंह सिन्हा) : जी, नहीं ।

Plan provision in 6th Five Year Plan for tourism

1924. SHRI B. R. NAHATA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the plan provisions in 6th Five Year Plan for development of tourism in each State; and

(b) what are the proposals by various State Governments to include different places on tourists map of India and the action taken by Government of India on that?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) In the Central Sector, development of tourism is not taken up on Statewise basis, but on the basis of the potential the centres hold to attract international as well as domestic tourists. An outlay of Rs 72.00 crores has been approved for tourism development in the Central Sector during the Sixth Five Year Plan. Of this, Rs. 30 crores are for the tourism schemes of the Department of Tourism and Rs. 42 crores for those of the India Tourism Development Corporation.

(b) It is proposed to undertake tourism development on the travel circuit concept in an integrated manner by pooling the available resources in the Central State and private sectors. For this purpose a series of meetings were held with the representatives of State Governments/Union Territories and sixty-one travel circuits have been identified. State Governments/Union Territories have been requested to prepare blue-prints of tourism development based on these travel circuits

which will be developed intensively by pooling the resources in the central, State and private sectors.

Alleged growing indiscipline among RBI employees

1925. SHRI CHOTTEY SINGH
YADAV:

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR
SINGH.

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been growing indiscipline among the Reserve Bank of India employees particularly in class IV employees;

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

(c) the measures taken by Government to improve the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT). (a) and (b). There has been some amount of indiscipline among class IV employees of Reserve Bank of India in some offices. The indiscipline became more pronounced when the Class IV employees of the Bank resorted to agitation in the form of go slow, refusal to work overtime, non-cooperation with the management etc., on All India basis, from 1st June, 1981 to 13th July, 1981. During this period they also resorted to illegal strikes on 15th, 25th and 26th June. The agitation started initially at Calcutta over reservation of certain number of posts in different Class IV categories for the children/close relations of existing Class IV employees. Apart from this, the All India Federation of Class IV employees also wanted withdrawal of court injunction obtained by the bank in some centres against holding of demonstrations etc. within the bank's premises and resumption of discussions on certain out-standing issues pertaining to Class IV employees.

(c) Though Reserve Bank of India agreed to hold talks on outstanding issues, it refused to withdraw court injunctions. The bank took a series of measures during the recent agitation including (i) wage cuts for unduly late attendance, prolonged unauthorised absence during office hours and refusal to carry-out the directions of supervising officials, (ii) deployment of Home-Guards/outside labour in some offices to attend to essential items of work, (iii) filing of complaints with police for criminal trespass, intimidation/gherao of officials and obstructions of work, (iv) institution of contempt of court proceedings against such of the employees who violated the injunction orders in different offices, (v) dismissal of employees charged with various acts of misconduct and (vi) derecognition of the All India Reserve Bank Workers Federation and its affiliated units at some centres.

As a result of the various steps taken by the bank, the agitation was unconditionally withdrawn from 13th July, 1981.

Report of Fazal Committee on Public Undertakings

1926 SHRI MADHAVRAC SCINDIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state,

(a) whether the action Committee on Public Undertakings headed by Mr. Fazal, set up in August, 1980 to suggest ways and means for improving the performance of the core sector industries has submitted any report; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the progress made by the Committee and when a report is expected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA). (a) and (b). The Expert Committee on Public Enterprises headed by Member (Industry) Planning Commission has so far submitted three reports to the Government—one on the Coal sector covering

Coal India Ltd. and its subsidiaries, second one on a few selected enterprises under the Fertilizer sector and the third report on a few selected enterprises in the Engineering sector. Reports on the two enterprises in shipping sector, Steel Authority of India Ltd. including Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., Indian Petro-Chemicals Ltd., are likely to be received by the Government before the end of this year.

Import of executive aircraft by large industrial houses

1927 SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) which of the large industrial houses applied for the import of executive aircrafts as on 1-7-1981;

(b) which of them have been granted permission the type and cost of these aircrafts and the country from which to be imported;

(c) how the expenditure involved will be met either from their foreign exchange earnings abroad or remittance in foreign exchange from India, and

(d) what is the imperative necessity involved in this import when these houses have got fleets of cars and their industrial ventures are linked by rail-heads?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) Names of large industrial houses who applied for import of executive aircrafts during 1980-81 were given in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 8715 on 24th April, 1981. Four more applications for import of executive aircrafts have so far been received during the current licensing period, 1981-82. The applicants are:

1. M/s. Ballarpur Industries Ltd., Ballarpur.

2 M/s. Indian Metals & Ferro Alloys Ltd., Bomi-Khal (Orissa).

3. M/s. George Williamson (Assam) Ltd., Calcutta.

4. Atur India Pvt. Ltd., Pune.

(b) No import licence has so far been granted.

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

Loans by United Commercial Bank for promotion of industries

1928 SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the United Commercial Bank is providing loans for the promotion of industries;

(b) if so, the total amount of loans given to the entrepreneurs of Orissa by different branches of the United Commercial Banks situated in Orissa in 1980-81; and

(c) the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c). During 1980-81, advances to the extent of Rs. 30.46 lakhs have been made by the Divisional Offices of the United Commercial Bank in Orissa to 21 entrepreneurs spread over medium and small scale sectors.

Total investment in joint ventures abroad

1929. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of effective joint ventures abroad;

(b) the number of joint ventures which are under various stages of implementation; and

(c) the total investments in the joint ventures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). As on 1-7-1981 the number of Indian joint ventures in production/operation abroad was 124, while 83 joint ventures proposals were under implementation.

(c) The total Indian investment by way of equity share capital in the 124 joint ventures in operation was estimated to be Rs 39.8 crores and the equity permitted to be invested by the Indian promoters in the 83 proposals under implementation was about Rs. 53.7 crores.

बिहार में बैंकों द्वारा कमजोर वर्गों तथा अन्य लोगों को दिया गया ऋण

1930 श्री विजय कुमार घोष : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार में बैंकों द्वारा निर्धन और समाज के कमजोर वर्गों के लोगों, शिक्षित बेरोजगारों, सीमान्त और लघु कृषकों और बड़े व्यापारियों को दिये गये ऋण का प्रतिशत अखिल भारतीय प्रतिशत की तुलना में कितना है,

(ख) क्या सरकार का निर्धन और समाज के कमजोर वर्ग के लोगों, शिक्षित बेरोजगारों, सीमान्त और लघु कृषकों को दिये जाने वाले ऋणों के प्रतिशत में वृद्धि करने और ऐसे ऋण देने की शर्तों को उदार बनाने का विचार है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यापार क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप वित्त मंत्री (श्री मदनभाई डोरोटे) : (क) प्राथमिकता प्राप्त क्षेत्र वाले अभिनों के अन्तर्गत अन्य लोगों के साथ-साथ समाज के गरीब और कमजोर वर्गों के लोग, शिक्षित बेरोजगार, सीमान्तिक और छोटे किसान जैसे अधिकांश लाभ-प्राप्तकर्ता आ जाते हैं। जून, 1980 के अन्त की स्थिति के अनुसार बिहार में सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों द्वारा प्राथमिकता-प्राप्त क्षेत्र को दिए गए अभिनों की वकाया रकम 6,85,000 ऋण कर्ता खातों में

307 करोड़ रुपये थी और यह रकम उस राज्य में दिए गए कुल ऋण का 54.4 प्रतिशत बैठती है। इसी अवधि में सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों द्वारा इस क्षेत्र को दिये गए अभिनों की अखिल भारतीय प्रतिशत 32.5 प्रतिशत थी।

(ख) और (ग). कमजोर वर्गों के प्रति बैंकों को बचनबद्धता में वृद्धि करने के उद्देश्य से बैंकों को सलाह दी गई है कि वे 1985 के अन्त तक प्राथमिकता प्राप्त क्षेत्र को दिए जाने वाले अभिनों को अपने कुल अभिनों के 33-1/3 प्रतिशत से बढ़ाकर 40 प्रतिशत कर दे 4-प्राथमिकता प्राप्त क्षेत्र में ही अपेक्षाकृत अधिक गरीब वर्गों की ऋण सम्बन्धी आवश्यकताओं की उत्तरोत्तर अधिक पूर्ति करने के उद्देश्य से प्रमुख दो प्राथमिकता प्राप्त क्षेत्रों के अन्दर "कमजोर वर्ग" का सिद्धान्त शुरू किया गया है। कृषि क्षेत्र में, इसमें (1) पांच एकड़ तथा उससे कम जोत वाले छोटे और सीमांतिक किसान और (2) भूमिहीन मजदूर तथा सम्बंध कार्यकलापों में लगे हुए ऐसे व्यक्ति शामिल होंगे जिनकी ऋण सीमाएँ दस हजार रुपये से अधिक को न हों। इस प्रकार के कमजोर वर्गों को दिए जाने वाले प्रत्यक्ष अभिनों का स्तर 1983 तक कृषि को दिये जाने वाले कुल प्रत्यक्ष ऋण के कम से कम 50 प्रतिशत तक पहुँच जाएगा। लघु उद्योग क्षेत्र में कारीगरों, शिल्पियों, ग्राम और कटौत उद्योगों तथा 25 हजार रुपये तक की ऋण सीमाओं वाले छोटे एककों को कमजोर वर्गों के रूप में वर्गीकृत किया गया है। इस प्रकार के कमजोर वर्गों को दिये जाने वाले अभिनों की कम 1985 तक लघु उद्योग क्षेत्र को दिए जाने वाले कुल अभिनों की 12.5 प्रतिशत हो जाएगी।

I.A. plans to operate Airbus service on Madras-Singapore Sector

1931. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Airlines plans to operate an airbus service on

the Madras-Singapore Sector in collaboration with the Air India;

(b) the reasons for this service being taken over by the Indian Airlines and which other routes in South-East Asia and Middle East are being handed over to the Indian Airlines;

(c) what are the terms and conditions for the operation of these services by the Indian Airlines on routes hitherto operated upon by the Air India;

(d) whether in the country Air India will operate 'night services' between metropolitan cities at 75 per cent of the regular ticket; and

(e) if so, the considerations which weighed with Government in permitting Air India to operate internal services at Concessional rate and whether these will be managed by Air India staff at metropolitan cities or by the IAC?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a). A proposal is under examination of Air India regarding operation of an Airbus service by Air India on the India-Singapore Sector with an Indian Airlines aircraft.

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

(d) and (e). No, Sir. However, Air India is considering in consultation with Indian Airlines to carry domestic traffic on its domestic sectors of the International Flights between 11 P.M. and 4 P.M. at 75 per cent of the applicable Indian Airlines fare to utilise some part of the capacity available on the domestic legs of Air India's International Flights.

All the commercial activities related to the domestic traffic transfer to Air India services will be handled by Indian Airlines as usual.

National Tea Policy

1932. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have evolved a National Tea Policy;

(b) if so, its broad outlines; and

(c) if not, the stage at which the matter stands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). The salient features of the Government Policy on Tea at present are:

(1) To maintain and improve the export market.

(2) Export more and more teas in value-added form.

(3) Supply tea at a reasonable price to the consumer in India and at the same time ensure a remunerative price to the producers.

(4) To ensure increase in production so as to achieve the above objectives.

(c) Does not arise

News item Captioned "Uranium leak may have caused A.I. Boeing Crash"

1933. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

SHRI MANI RAM BAGRI:

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

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item "Uranium leak may have caused A.I. Boeing Crash" appearing in the "Hindustan Times", Delhi dated the 2nd August, 1981;

(b) if so, his reaction thereto;

(c) whether any investigation has been made how this Uranium from

the stabilisers of the crashed plane found its way to the Bombay scrap dealers, as reported in the Press; if so, the outcome thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) to (d). The matter is under investigation.

Classification of Indian Audit and Accounts Department

1934. **SHRI AJOY BISWAS:** Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that the Indian Audit and Accounts Department which Audits Government expenditure has been classified as a "Subordinate Office";

(b) details of the basis for such classification; particularly when the IA and AD is supposed to be the "watch dog" of Government finance;

(c) also details of any objection, on this classification, raised by any of the Comptrollers and Auditor General, present or past; and

(d) copy of the relevant notification/order, if any, in support of the said classification?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) to (c). The Indian Audit and Accounts Department has not been classified as a

"Subordinate Office" by the Government. However the Comptroller and Auditor General drew the attention of the Government in 1973 to the language used in the Report of the Third Pay Commission which might lead to the inference that the staff of the Indian Audit and Accounts Department were that of a "Subordinate Office". The Comptroller and Auditor General of India was informed that it was inadvertent as the Commission did give due consideration to the distinctive role of the Compt. & Auditor General's Organisation while making recommendations in regard to various posts in the Indian Audit and Accounts Department.

(d) Does not arise.

Directly Recruited IA and AS Officers

1935. **SHRI AJOY BISWAS:** Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state:

(a) the detailed break-up of directly recruited IA and AS officers and (2) others, promoted from grade rank of accounts/audit, offices as on 1st May, 1981 in (1) general category, (2) Scheduled Castes category and (3) Scheduled Tribes category;

(b) whether this break-up conforms with general trend as practiced in other Government offices/departments; and

(c) if not, detailed reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a). The detailed break-up of IA and AS officers as on 1-5-1981 is as follows:

	General category	S/C category	S/T category	Total
Directly recruited	323	32	13	368
Promoted from Group B Cadres of the field offices of the Department.	134	2	..	136

(b) and (c). Such a comparison may not be meaningful in view of the fact that whereas there is fixed reservation for recruitment of SC/ST personnel in various Government Offices/Departments, the actual recruitment is dependant upon the availability of adequate number of qualified SC/ST candidates. The trend would, thus, vary widely between different Cadres and Services.

Grade A.B, C & D Posts in Indian Audit and Accounts Department

1936. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) what is the (a) sanctioned
strenght, (b) Men-in- position (c)

Grade A :	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	792
Grade B :	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2,881
Grade C :	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	48,519
Grade D :	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7,303
													59,495

(b) (1) Deputationists to the Headquarters office drawing deputation allowance at the rate of 10 per cent and 20 per cent. :Nil

(2) Deputationsists on special pay of—

	Gr. A	Gr. B	Gr. C	Gr. D
(a) Rs. 50/-	..	..	..	..
(b) Rs. 75/-	..	..	103	..
(c) Rs. 100/-	..	..	..	..
(d) Rs. 125/-	..	..	162	..
(e) Rs. 150/-	..	46	..	..
(f) Rs. 200/-	2	..	..	..
(g) Rs. 300/-	18	..	..	..

Numerical Relationship with Staff Position in Field offices under Indian Audit and Account Department

1937. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any numerical relationship with the staff population, with regard to creation of post of (1) Deputy Accountant General (2) Senior Deputy Accountant General, (3) Senior Deputy Accountant General (Selec-

break-up of grade A, B, C and D posts in the Indian Audit and Accounts Department as on 30th April, 1981; and

(b) details of deputationists in the above grades in the headquarter office of the Comptroller and Auditor General, New Delhi at the rate of 10 per cent, 20 per cent of deputation allowance as well as on special pay of Rs. 50, 75, 100, 150 and above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
SAWAI SINGH SISODIA). (a). (a)
Sanctioned Strength: 59,495

(b) Men -in-position : 54,548

(c) Break-up of Grade A,B,C and D Posts:

tion Grade) (4)* Accountant General-Level II and (5) Accountant General-Level I in each field offices under the IA and AD; and

(b) if so, details thereof state field-wise?

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

(b) Does not rise.

Average wholesale Price Index during 1980

1938. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the average wholesale price index during 1980; and

(b) the percentage increase or decrease of 1980 wholesale price index from 1975 (year-wise)?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R VENKATARAMAN): (a) The average Wholesale Price Index (1970-71 =100) during 1980 stood at 248.0

(b) the percentage increase or decrease of Wholesale Price Index from 1975 (year-wise) is given below

Percentage increase in 1980 index over				
1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
41.1	43.9	33.8	34.0	20.1

The rate of inflation in the Wholesale Price Index between any given two dates is measured as the percentage increase in the index, computed on those two dates. The average price index in a year is the average of the monthly values of the index. The average value does not represent the value for any given period in the year. On a point to point basis, the Wholesale Price Index increased by 22.2 per cent between 13-1-79 and 12-1-80.

Reduction in Administrative Expenditure

1939 SHRI A. T. PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1678 on 27th February, 1981 regarding measures adopted to reduce administrative expenditure of Government and state:

(a) the reduction in administrative expenditure achieved by each of the Governments of State and Union Territories and by the Union Government, particularly by:

(i) restriction on creation/filling of posts;

(ii) regulation of allowances like travelling allowance and overtime allowance; and

(iii) reduction of expenditure on contingencies, staff cars, telephones and other items like furnitures, holding of conferences, official entertainments, consumption of petrol, paper, electricity (on each item separately), during the past five years (year-wise), and

(b) the comparative progress made in the reduction of administrative expenditure during the said years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). Savings arising as a result of measures adopted to reduce administrative expenditure of Government are not reflected in any primary unit of appropriation or any separate sub-head and as such the system of accounts does not lend itself to quantification of the economy in administrative expenditure of Central Government and Union Territories. As regards similar information about States, the matter falls within the exclusive purview of State Governments and the Government of India do not have any information in this regard.

Non-Participation of Syndicate Bank in Clearing House

1940. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what was the reason for Syndicate Bank to keep away from the Calcutta Clearing House for a period of more than 5 months;

(b) what was the loss suffered by Syndicate Bank by way of deposits

and number of customers during the period in which the Bank was not participating in the Clearing House,

(c) whether it is a fact that the Syndicate Bank management in West Bengal has refused to implement the directives of the Government of India regarding employment of subordinate staff through Employment Exchange; and

(d) what action is initiated/contemplated against the Bank management for having disregarded the Central Government directives?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Syndicate Banks authorised representative to clearing house at Calcutta was prevented from gaining entry into the clearing house by a group of persons who were members of other banks as a protest against the removal of Syndicate Bank's earlier representative to clearing house, Calcutta who had to be charged on charges of disruption of clearing against him. On account of this Syndicate Bank could not participate in the clearing from 8-7-1980 to 14-5-1981.

(b) It is not possible to quantify the loss suffered on account of non participation of Syndicate Bank in the clearing.

(c) and (d). Syndicate Bank has reported that recruitment of subordinate staff in West Bengal has been made by the Bank in accordance with its rules and regulations keeping in mind the directives issued by the Government.

Involvement of Foreign Exchange in Import of Wheat and Sugar

1941. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that import of about 2 lakh tonnes of sugar involved foreign exchange worth Rs. 100 crores;

(b) if so, how much foreign exchange was involved in regard to the import of wheat from US during the month of July;

(c) what was the total quantity of sugar and wheat imported so far and how much more is likely to be imported;

(d) whether this has increased the foreign exchange involvement?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) Yes, Sir. It is proposed to import 2,14,650 tonnes of sugar at a cost of about Rs. 100 crores.

(b) The FOB cost involved in importing wheat is US 262 million. (About Rs. 235 crores).

(c) The entire quantity of sugar is scheduled to be imported during August-October 1981 and the entire quantity of 15.15 lakh tonnes of wheat is expected to be imported during August 1981 and January 1982.

(d) To the extent stated in part (a) and (b) above, the foreign exchange expenditure will increase.

Opening of Branches of Central Bank of India in the Country

1942. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of branches opened by the Central Bank of India in the country;

(b) how many of those banks have been opened in Orissa so far;

(c) whether some new branches of the Central Bank of India are likely to be opened in Orissa during 1981-82;

(d) which places of Orissa have been identified for opening the branches of the Central Bank of India; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). As at the end of June 1981, Central Bank of India had 1987 office functioning in the country. Of these 21 branches were located in Orissa.

(c) to (e). Under the current branch licensing policy of the Reserve Bank of India for the period 1979-81, the primary responsibility for opening branches in different districts of the country has been placed on the Regional Rural Banks and or Lead Banks concerned. As Central Bank of India has no lead responsibility in the State of Orissa and also because of its sizeable commitments in other States where it has lead responsibility Central Bank of India has not been involved in the branch expansion programme in the State of Orissa. However, this bank has been granted a licence in July, 1981 for opening a branch at Paradeep Port in Cuttack District of Orissa.

बीड़ी निर्माताओं से करों के बकाया को वसूल करने के उपाय

1943. श्री धर्मबास शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री बीड़ी निर्माताओं से करों के बकाया को वसूल करने के उपायों के बारे में 20 फरवरी, 1981 के अतिरिक्त प्रश्न संख्या 663 के उत्तर के दार में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अपेक्षित जनकारी एकत्र कर ली गई है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसे सभा पटल पर कब रखा जाएगा ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह तिस्रोदिया) : (क) और (ख) आयकर आयुक्तों और केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क समा-हताओं से सूचना एकत्रित तथा समन्वित करने और उसे कृपा सम्मान की सं- सदन-पटल पर रखने की दृष्टि से हर सम्भव प्रयास किया जा रहा है ।

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गोल्डन डोर्बैको कम्पनी की ओर बकाया उत्पादन शुल्क

1944. श्री धर्मबास शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1979-80 और 1980-81 के दौरान गोल्डन डोर्बैको कम्पनी लिमिटेड, बम्बई की दोनों यूनिटों को कितना शुद्ध लाभ हुआ;

(ख) इन वर्षों के दौरान इन यूनिटों की उत्पादन क्षमता क्या थी,

(ग) इन वर्षों के दौरान इस कम्पनी के उत्पादन शुल्क को वर्ष-वार कितनी राशि बकाया थी;

(घ) इन वर्षों के दौरान इस कम्पनी द्वारा उत्पादन शुल्क को कितनी राशि का भुगतान किया गया;

(ङ) उत्पादन शुल्क की शेष राशि को वसूली के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्य-वाही की गई है तथा वसूली में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं; और

(च) भविष्य में उपयुक्त शुल्क की समय पर पूरी वसूली सुनिश्चित करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह तिस्रोदिया) : (क) से (घ) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन-पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

Development of Various Lakes

1945. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal for the development of the various lakes of the country;

(b) if so, the names of lakes which are identified in various States; for development;

(c) whether any proposal is under consideration of Government for making all round development of the famous Ansupa lake of Orissa; and

(d) the details about the plan estimate and the developmental programme for Ansupa lake of Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) The Central Department of Tourism proposals for development are based on the attractions and potentials of tourist centres and not because these are lakes or mountains or beaches etc.

(b) The Central Department of tourism had discussions with State Governments and Union Territories for identifying travel circuits in each State. These identified travel circuits form the basis of blue prints for development being prepared by the State Governments. A shelf of schemes for implementation in the Central Sector will be prepared thereafter depending upon the plans of the State Governments/Union Territories/private sector, availability of resources and *inter se* priorities. The lakes included in the identified travel circuits are: Pulicar, Pakhal Lake and Wild Life sanctuary, Sibsagar, Suraj Kund, Badkal, Thekkady, Loktak, Chilka, Pushkar and Ukai.

(c) and (d). Ansupa lake in Orissa is not included in the travel circuit identified for development in Orissa and there are no plans for its development from tourism angle in the Central Sector.

Transporting Iron Ore from Daitori Iron Ore Mines to Paradip Port

1946. **SHRI A. C. DAS:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantities of iron ore transported from Daitori Iron Ore Mines (Orissa) to Paradip Port in 1977-78, 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81;

(b) whether the arrangement of transporting iron ore from Daitori to Paradip by train has been started;

(c) if so, how many wagons are approximately engaged daily in carrying iron ore from Daitori Iron Ore Mine;

(d) the total quantities of Iron Ore from Daitori Iron Ore Mine, Orissa are expected to be transported in 1981-82; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Baitarani Gramya Banks Functioning in Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj Districts of Orissa

1947. **SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU:** will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Baitarani Gramya Banks functioning in Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj districts of Orissa at present;

(b) whether Government have a proposal to open some more number of such Baitarani Gramya Banks in Mayurbhanj district during the current financial year;

(c) if so, the names of the places of Mayurbhanj district where such Baitarani Gramya Banks are proposed to be set up in 1981-82; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (d). Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to the branch expansion programme of Baitarani Gramya Bank. As at the end of June 1981, there were 13 branches of the bank out of which seven branches were functioning in the district of Mayurbhanj.

The bank has, at present, 26 licences for opening its branches in Mayurbhanj district.

The names of places in Mayurbhanj district where the above branches are proposed to be opened are given below .

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| 1. Sankerko | 14. Corumohisani |
| 2. Kalabadia | 15. Manaa |
| 3. Badamtalia | 16. Tato |
| 4. Rmbaalidiha | 17. Sarat |
| 5. Khaldi | 18. Nuddiha |
| 6. Amarda | 19. Joipur |
| 7. Dantimuuhan | 20. Tambakuri |
| 8. Radhaoo | 21. Hatbadra |
| 9. Manatri | 22. Kendumundi |
| 10. Jamssola | 23. Tangabilla |
| 11. Salchua | 24. Bhanjkia |
| 12. Kusumbandh | 25. Muruda |
| 13. Kuchei | 26. Jamukeswar |

Payment of Commission Bills of Lady Agents Working under Mahila Pradhan Khetriya Bachat Yojna

1948. SHRI R K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that commission bills of lady agents, working under 'Mahila Pradhan Kshetriya Bachat Yojana' are not being paid in time;

(b) is it also a fact that the commission bills of hundreds of agents for several months are pending with Regional Director, National Savings, Bombay,

(c) if so, the number of Lady Agents whose bills are pending the amount of commission involved, the number of bills for under 1 month, between 1 to 3 months, and for more than three months;

(d) what are the reasons for such delay in setting the claims of Lady agents, who are mobilising the savings;

(e) what steps Government have taken/taking to expedite the settlement; and

(f) when all such bills pending with the Regional Director, Bombay shall be finalized?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (c). There have been some deays in payment of commission bills of women agents under Mahila Pradhan Kshetriya Bachat Yojna (MPKBY). This is due to enormous increase in the number of women agents and the consequent increase in the workload for payment of commission for which staff available was not adequate. Further, the receipt of commission bills is a continuous process. These bills have to be scrutinised and any details missing have to be obtained from the agents before the bills are paid. At any point of time, therefore, there would be some bills always pending settlement.

(b), (c) and (f). In Bombay region, - bills were pending in the past. However, with special efforts, all the bills received upto 3rd August, 1981 have been cleared. During the period 3rd August to 21st August, 1981, 690 claims of 584 agents for a total sum of Rs. 1,70,444.30 have been further received. These claims are less than

one month old and are being processed. They are expected to be settled shortly.

(e) Considering the delay in payment of Commission due to increase workload. Government have, in May, 1981, sanctioned 30 posts of clerks for the various regions of National Savings Organisation, including 4 for Bombay region. Wherever necessary, staff is also engaged on overtime basis for clearing the pending bills. The Administrative Reforms Wing of the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms has also undertaken a study of the procedure for payment of commission with a view to simplifying it. The study is in progress.

राजस्थान में रामपुर-अगुछा में पाए गए जस्ता एवं सीसा निक्षेप

1949. श्री मनमूल सिंह चौधरी:
श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा:

क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान में रामपुर-अगुछा क्षेत्र में जस्ते तथा सीसे के विशाल निक्षेप पाए गए हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसकी अनुमानित मात्रा क्या है और उनका सर्वेक्षण करने एवं विद्दोहन करने का कार्यक्रम क्या है ?

वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात मंत्री (श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी) : (क) हिन्दुस्तान जिंक लि. व्यापक खोज कर रहा है, जिसके 1981 के अंत तक पूरा होने की वाश्ता है। अब तक की खोज से कुल लगभग 53 मि. टन भंडार होने का संकोत है, जिसमें से 1.50 प्रति शत सीसा और 13.89 प्रति शत जस्ता बाले लगभग 36 मि. टन प्रमाणित भंडार है। निक्षेप का व्यापक खोज कार्य पूरा होने पर ही कंपनी द्वारा इसके विद्दोहन हेतु खान विकास की साध्वा रिपोर्ट तैयार की जाएगी।

NALCO'S Agreement for Projects- Components of Orissa Aluminium Company

1950. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO:
Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the companies and organisations signed contract and agreement with NALCO for providing consultancy and other services of the project components of Orissa Aluminium Company;

(b) whether the projects, designs and preparations for execution of the Project components have started;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the construction of new railway line from Koraput to Rayagada has been included one of the component of the Project; and

(e) if so, the progress made for the construction of the railway line?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE, STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a). The National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO) has entered into agreements with the following companies/organisations for providing consultancy and other related services for the Orissa Aluminium Project:—

- (i) M/s. Aluminium Pechiney of France for supply of know-how, basic engineering package and other technical services for the bauxite mine, alumina plant and aluminium smelter;
- (ii) Engineers India Limited, New Delhi for detailed engineering; supervision of construction; procurement services; commissioning and start-up services for bauxite mine, alumina plant and aluminium smelter, including monitoring

of the progress of the project as a whole.

(iii) Development Consultants Pvt. Limited, Calcutta, for comprehensive engineering consultancy and construction and commissioning services for the Captive Power Plant;

(iv) A consortium of 48 banks with BA Asia Limited, Banque Nationale de Paris, Societe Generale and State Bank of India as Lead Banks, for Euro-currency loan of US \$ 680 million.

(b). Yes, Sir.

(c). The information/data required by the foreign consultants for preparation of basic engineering package has been furnished by NALCO. The various design parameters have been finalised at a technical conference held between NALCO, the foreign consultant and Indian Engineering Consultants. Basic engineering data for certain components of the project has started flowing from the foreign consultant, and is now being processed by Engineers India Limited.

The land acquisition at the project site is in progress. Tenders for the construction of temporary housing, office facilities, etc. for mine and alumina plant have already been issued. Tenders for similar facilities for smelter and power plant are under issue. Tenders for the supply of power plant equipment have also been issued. The actual construction work at the project site is expected to commence from October, 1981.

(d) and (e). Government have decided to take up construction of a new 174 km. long broad gauge rail-link from Koraput to Rayagada at an estimated cost of Rs. 112.10 cores, so as to serve, among others, the Orissa Aluminium Project. Work on the rail-link is expected to start after getting legislative sanction.

Deduction of Income-Tax by Companies before Payment of Dividends of Share Holders

1951. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to do away with the need for Companies to deduct Income Tax before payment of Dividends to the shareholders;

(b) if so, the stage at which it stands; and

(c) its broad outlines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) to (c) During the course of discussion at the Sixth Meeting of the Consultative Committee attached to the Ministry of Finance held on 20th July, 1981, Finance Minister observed that Government will examine the possibility of making a general provision to enable persons not liable to income tax to receive all types of income, including dividends, without deduction of tax at source after filing affidavits before the person responsible for payment of such income. The matter is still under consideration.

Indian Joint Ventures Abroad

1952. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to lay on the Table of the House a statement showing:

(a) the particulars of the Indian Joint Operational ventures abroad as on 1-7 1981; the name of the large Industrial House concerned; the country of location; capital outlay invested; products manufactured and terms and conditions for repatriation of the benefits accruing to our country from the establishment of such joint ventures by way of inward remittances and additional exports; and

(b) ventures which are under stages of implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) A statement showing the relevant details of Indian Joint ventures in operation abroad as on 1-7-1981 is laid on the Table of the House. Placed in Library (see no. LT-2713/81). It also shows the joint ventures set up by Companies registered under the MRTP Act 1969. The information on large Industrial Houses pertains to the 20 Largest MRTP Houses, tentatively ranked according to the size of their assets as on 31 12-1979.

While issuing sanctions to set up joint ventures abroad, it is specifically stipulates that dividends, technical know-how fees, engineering service fees etc. (Wherever applicable) and additional exports over and above those meant for enquiry, should be repatriated to India in free foreign exchange as soon as these amounts are received by the Indian promoters of the joint ventures.

(b) The required information pertaining to joint venture proposals under implementation as on 1-7 1981 is given in Statement II laid on the Table of the House. Placed in Library (see no. LT-2713/81).

Raising of Road Mileage for Central Government Staff

1953. **SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the road mileage for Grade III and IV Central Government staff was raised from 25 P. per km. to 35 P. per km. some three years back;

(b) whether it is a fact that the price of petroleum products has since increased progressively to the tune of about cent per cent;

(c) whether it is a fact that consequent on this steep rise of petroleum products, and rise in prices on other

items, the rates of all class of conveyance have also increased disproportionately; and

(d) if replies to (a), (b) and (c) are in the affirmative, whether Government propose to enhance the road mileage to commensurate with rise in the cost and atleast on par with the Public Undertakings like HAL and Mecon etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) to (d). The rates of road mileage were revised with effect from 29-6-1979, increasing the previous rates of 75 paise per Kilometer for travel in own car/taxi and 25 paise for travel in other types of conveyance to 95 paise and 35 paise respectively. The price of petroleum products have admittedly risen and travel has become costlier but rise in fuel prices is one of the several factors taken into account in deciding the rates of road mileage. These rates are revised by the Government from time to time taking all relevant factors into consideration. In deciding on the revision of rates of road mileage, no comparison is however made with the rates allowed by Public Sector Undertakings.

बायुयानों पर लिखित भाषा

1954. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने कि कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 के अनुसार यह अपेक्षित है कि नाम-पट्ट, संकेत पट्ट आदि द्विभाषी (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी में) हों;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इंडियन एयरलाइन्स के विमानों पर दोनों भाषाएँ लिखी जाती हैं; परन्तु अंग्रेजी को प्रवेश द्वार पर लिखकर उसे प्रमुख स्थान दिया गया है जबकि हिन्दी को उसके बाद लिखकर सौग स्थान दिया गया है, जो लोगों द्वारा प्रायः उसे नहीं पढ़ी जाती;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने ऐसा करके राजभाषा अधिनियम का उल्लंघन नहीं किया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा इस बारे में क्या उपचारात्मक कार्यवाही की गई है?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा) : (क) जी, हां । राजभाषा नियम, 1976 के खंड II, उपखंड (3) के अनुसार नामपट्ट, साइन बोर्ड आदि द्विभाषी (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी में) बनाए जाने चाहिए ।

(ख) से (घ) "इंडियन एयरलाइन्स" शब्द विमानबड़े के सब विमानों के एक तरफ देवनागरी लिपि में उतने ही बड़े अक्षरों में लिखे गए हैं जैसे कि विमान के दूसरी ओर रोमन लिपि में । इंडियन एयरलाइन्स का नाम हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी दोनों ही भाषाओं में विमान के दोनों तरफ लिखने का प्रश्न सरकार के विचाराधीन है ।

Opening of Branches of Nationalised Banks in Himachal Pradesh

1955. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 6334 on 3rd April, 1981 regarding opening of branches of nationalised banks in Himachal Pradesh and state:

(a) the action taken by Government for opening the branches of the nationalised banks at places identified by the State Government (vide list attached in Annexure-II);

(b) the names of the places out of 29 places where the branches have been opened, district-wise;

(c) the names of such places where the licences have been issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the branches are still to be opened by the concerned banks, alongwith the names of the nationalised banks which have

authorised to open the branches at these places; and

(d) the likely date by which the licences in respect of remaining places would be issued?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (d). Out of the 29 centres referred to in part (a) of the question Bank Offices have been opened at the following 3 centres:

Name of the centre	District
1. Rohru	Simla
2. Sohari Takoli	Una
3. Dadasiba	Kangra

Reserve Bank of India has also authorised United Commercial Bank to open its branch at Tapri in Kinnaur District. In regard to the remaining 25 centres the proposals are under consideration of the Reserve Bank of India in consultation with the five major banks operating in the State. Proposals from banks for 18 centres are reported to have been received. The allotment of these centres is expected to be finalised shortly.

Appointment of Apprentices against Class III Posts in I.A.

1956. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 10466 on the 8th May, 1981 regarding appointment of Apprentices against class III posts in I.A. and lay a statement containing the information asked for in the Question?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): A statement containing the requisite information is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

- (a) Whether the Indian Airlines appoint any apprentices against Class-III posts;
- (b) if so, the number of such apprentices employed during the past 3 years, year-wise separately for each year at (i) New Delhi (ii) Bombay (iii) Calcutta and (iv) Madras; and
- (c) the emoluments of the apprentices and the employment avenues for them, subsequent to the completion of training.
- (a) Indian Airlines not only imparts training to Trade Apprentices under the Apprenticeship Act, but also have their own scheme of Trainee Technicians.
- (b) The number of Trade Apprentices and Trainee Technicians employed during the last 3 years is as under :—
- | | Delhi | | Bombay | | Calcutta | | Madras | |
|------|-------|----|--------|----|----------|----|--------|----|
| | TA | TT | TA | TT | TA | TT | TA | TT |
| 1978 | 5 | .. | 5 | .. | 5 | .. | 3 | .. |
| 1979 | 21 | 57 | 5 | 14 | 8 | 50 | 1 | .. |
| 1980 | 16 | 44 | 11 | 2 | 11 | 25 | 9 | .. |
- (c) I.T.I examination passed candidates are inducted as Trade Apprentices and provided training under the Apprentices Act in various designated trades, as per syllabi prescribed by D.G.E. & T. They are required to pass the final test conducted by DGE&T. Trade Apprentices in Indian Airlines are paid a monthly stipend of Rs. 250/- in the first year and Rs. 275/- in the second year as against Rs. 130/- p.m. prescribed in the Act.

The Trainee Technicians are selected from the Diploma holders (3 years) in certain trades. Trade Apprentices who have undergone apprenticeship in Indian Airlines and have passed the test conducted by D.G.E.T., are also eligible to compete for the post of Trainee/Aircraft Technicians in Indian Airlines alongwith the Diploma Holders (3 years). Such of the ex-trade Apprentices, who are found suitable for the post of Trainee/Aircraft Technicians, are given preference over outsiders in the matter of employment in Indian Airlines. Trainee Technicians are provided one years' training and are paid a fixed stipend of Rs. 600/- p.m. during the period of training. On successful completion of the training, they are appointed as Aircraft Technicians in the pay scale of Rs. 425—910 (total starting emoluments Rs. 900/- p.m. approx.).

Raids by Central Enforcement Authorities

1957. SHR BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of raids launched by the Central Enforcement Authorities to discover fake currency notes and black-money during the period from January to June, 1981;

(b) the names of places and persons where such raids were launched;

(c) the extent of fake currency notes, black-money and gold discovered from each party during the above period;

(d) whether any fake currency notes printed in foreign countries and smuggled into India have been discovered in these raids; and

(e) if so, what are details in this regard and the names of the countries involved in this racket?

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

(a) to (c). During the period from January to June, 1981, 1629 searches were conducted by the Income-tax Department all over India, for unearthing concealed income and wealth. During the course of these searches, *prima facie* unaccounted assets consisting of cash, jewellery, bullion and other valuable articles to the extent of Rs. 12.64 crores were seized. No

fake currency was seized by the income-tax Department. The time and labour involved in collecting and furnishing of details sought for in parts (b) and (c) will be disproportionately high.

Information regarding searches by the other Central enforcement authorities to discover fake currency notes is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) and (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

विश्व बैंक से सहायता

1958. श्री बागुन सुब्बर्ह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विश्व बैंक द्वारा इस वर्ष जून में पेरिस में सहायता संगठन की बैठक आयोजित की गई थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो विश्व बैंक भारत को उसके प्रतिकूल भगतान संतुलन को ध्यान में रखते हुए सहायता देने के माध्यम से अधिक धनराशि देने पर सहमत हुआ था; और

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

वित्त मंत्री (श्री आर. बेंटरामन) : (क) जी, हां

(ख और ग) विश्व बैंक ने वर्ष 1981-82 के लिए 203 करोड़ अमेरिकी डालर की सहायता देने का वचन दिया है जबकि 1980-81 के दौरान 200 करोड़ अमेरिकी डालर की आर्थिक सहायता देने का वचन दिया गया था। लेकिन, 9-10 जून, 1981 को पेरिस में हुई भारत सहायता संघ की बैठक में विश्व बैंक सहित सहायता संघ के सदस्यों ने उनके अपने अपने कानूनों एवं विनियमों के अंतर्गत आवश्यक अनुमोदनों के अधीन वर्ष 1981-82 के लिए 286.8 करोड़ एस. डी. आर. (लगभग 3018 करोड़ रुपये) की आर्थिक

सहायता देने का वचन दिया था। यह राशि वर्ष 1980-81 के लिए 279.5 करोड़ एस. डी. आर. की सहायता की तुलना में 2.6 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि को चातेक है।

Grade A.B.C. & D. Staff in Commercial Audit Wing of I.A. & AD

1959 SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he will give total (1) sanctioned strength, (2) men-in-position and (3) break-up of grade ABC and D staff in the commercial Audit wing of IA & AD; and

(b) year-wise, region-wise reasons thereof from 1965—1981?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and the same will be laid on the table of the House as early as possible.

Stagnation in Grade of A.B.C. & D. Staff in IA & AD

1960. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he will give details about the number and span of stagnation in the IA and AD in the grade of A.B.C. and D Staff; and

(b) year-wise and office-wise details of said stagnation with effect from 1965 to 1981?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and the same will be laid on the table of the House as early as possible.

Finances for Hazira Fertilizer Project

1961. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government have decided to release the foreign exchange from free resources for the Hazira Fertilizer Project on the basis of "retroactive finance" from the World Bank;

(b) if so, whether this decision has forced on the Government because the World Bank has not yet approved the loan negotiated for an amount of \$ 400 million in March last;

(c) if so, whether any decision has been taken by the world Bank as to when the loan will be provided to the Indian Government;

(d) whether further delay in granting the loan by the World Bank will further adversely affect and delay the project; and

(e) if so, what steps are being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) to (e). The Board of Executive Directors of the International Development Association (IDA), a soft loan affiliate of the World Bank, has on 31st March, 1981 approved an IDA credit of SDRs 321.5 million (equivalent to about US \$ 400 million) for the Hazira Fertilizer Project to be set up by Krishak Bharati Cooperative Limited in Surat District in Gujarat. The formal agreements are likely to be signed with IDA shortly. The IDA have also agreed to finance payments made for expenditure in an aggregate amount not exceeding the equivalent of US \$ 15 million which may be made after October 1, 1980. To enable appointment of consultants in time, Government of India released foreign exchange from its own resources as part initial payments to the consultants and the IDA has agreed to finance such expenditures

made before the date of signing of the agreements.

The revised zero date of the project was March 31, 1981 which has been adhered to. Subsequently, all actions in implementing the project are progressing as per schedule and no delay in the scheduled implementation of the project is at present, contemplated.

Natural Rubber Crisis in Small Scale Units

1962. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the acute shortage of natural rubber has caused an unprecedented crisis in the rubber goods industry resulting in production cuts and closure of several small scale units;

(b) whether Government have been able to identify the potential areas for rubber cultivation in different parts of the country; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to alleviate the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN):

(a) There have been representations that small scale rubber processing units are facing shortage of indigenous rubber. However, no report has come to the notice of Government about closure of these units due to non-availability of natural rubber.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) With a view to improve the supply position of natural rubber and after a careful review of its demand-supply position in the country, import of natural rubber is effected through S.T.C. and is limited to fill the gap between domestic production and demand. During 1981-82, a quantity of

28,150 tonnes of natural rubber has been imported by S.T.C. to meet the shortage.

Government are taking all possible steps to increase the natural rubber production in the country. During the Sixth Plan period, a Scheme for the Rubber Plantation Development has been launched to accelerate the pace of newplanting and replanting under rubber cultivation in the country. Under this scheme, an area of 60,000 hectares would be newplanted| replanted under rubber during the Sixth Plan period both in the traditional and non-traditional rubber growing areas.

Priority to Berthing of Ships of Edible Oils Imported by STC

1963. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two ships carrying edible oil to the tune of 40,000 tonnes were stranded on the high seas for want of berthing facilities at the Bombay port;

(b) if so, whether the State Trading Corporation, the canalising agency has been paying at least Rs. 45 lakhs in foreign exchange as demurrage;

(c) if so, whether the STC along-with the Ministry of Civil Supplies had approached the Shipping and Transport Ministry to accord priority to the berthing of edible oil ships;

(d) if so, whether it is also a fact that the Shipping Ministry has expressed its inability to accommodate the corporation's request on account of other top priority items coming to the Bombay port;

(e) if so, whether this delay of the Ministry of Shipping resulted of acute shortage of edible oil in the country; and

(f) if so, by what time these ships were cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) STC has not yet paid demurrage. It is not possible to indicate the exact quantum of demurrage because details are still awaited regarding actions taken by the vessel in filing the manifest, obtaining Gas Free Certificate, Free Pratique etc.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Bombay Port Trust decided to reserve one berth for edible oils which became effective from 30th July, 1981;

(e) The festival season generally commences in August, while the two ships under reference in this Question had discharged 40,000 M. Tonnes of edible oil in July. STC have also diverted vessels carrying 60,000 MTs of edible oil to Kandla Port in June/ July. The berthing delay at Bombay Port is also reported to be coming down.

(f) The two ships ANNA K. and ALEXANDER T had to wait for berthing for 48 and 40 days respectively and they took 6 days each to discharge the cargo.

Opening of New Bank Offices

1964. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the year ending June 1981, 14 nationalised banks have opened new bank offices in the country;

(b) if so, how many new bank offices were opened during the first-

ten months from July 1980 to April, 1981 this year;

(c) whether it is also a fact that this percentage of new Banks is not sufficient to meet the requirements and need of the country;

(d) if so, whether Government have directed all the nationalised banks to open some more banks during the rest of the calendar year; and

(e) if so, what is the target fixed for the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. During the period July, 1980 to April, 1981, Commercial Banks had opened 2774 branches. Of these, as many as 2546 were opened by the public sector banks including the Regional Rural Banks.

(c) to (e). The branch licensing policy of the Reserve Bank of India for 1979-81 (Calendar Years) seeks to ensure that the branch expansion efforts of the commercial banks during this period are primarily devoted towards providing banking facilities at unbanked rural/semi-urban centres in deficit district having poorer banking coverage than one bank office for every 20,000 people in rural/semi-urban areas. As per this norm, 225 districts in the country were identified as deficit requiring about 6500 additional rural/semi-urban branches. Allotments for bulk of these centres have already been made by the Reserve Bank and for the remaining centres the process is continuing. The centres for opening new bank offices have been identified in consultation with the concerned State Governments and major Commercial Banks. The banks have been asked to make concerted efforts to open these branches by the end of 1981.

New policy on Banks and Institutional Assistance to Sick Units

1965. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to formulate any new policy on banks and institutional assistance to sick units to restrict the scope of misuse of funds;

(b) whether any reports came to the notice of Government regarding the collusion between Commercial Banks and Management of sick companies in diverting bank loans provided for revival of these companies to other use; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (c). With a view to effectively tackle the problems of industrial sickness including sickness due to the misuse of funds, Government, banks and institutions have formulated various measures which are being implemented by all the concerned agencies. The problem is engaging the constant attention of Government. On the basis of the experience gained in this regard the Government reviews the situation and modifications to the existing schemes and policies are carried out, where necessary.

Banks and institutions take all possible steps to prevent misuse of funds or their diversion for other purposes. Utilisation of the assistance given is closely monitored through various arrangements including, *inter alia*, the system of nominee directors, increased say in the conduct of the units' affairs through conversion of part of the loan into equity and scrutiny of periodical returns received from the units. In these circumstances, the question of collusion between the banks and the manage-

ment of assisted units for diversion of funds does not arise.

Raising of Cost of Money for Productive Purposes as a result of Increased Bank Rate

1966. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the increased Bank rate would raise the cost of money for productive purposes and create shortage of funds to industry and trade;

(b) if so, whether Government are also aware that at present when the paramount need is to augment production in all sectors such measures are being taken as would prove to be counter-productive; and

(c) whether Government are sure to get success in their desired aim and if so, how?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Consequent on the increase in the Bank rate there has not been any change in the general structure of commercial banks lending rates.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The change in the bank rate is a part of the package of anti-inflationary measures and the efficacy of these measures would need to be assessed over a period of time.

Increase in income limit of loans by banks

1967. SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the income limit of persons of the weaker sections of the society residing in the urban and rural areas at Rs. 3000 and Rs. 2000 for giving loans to these persons at differential rates of interest has not been raised corresponding to the increase in prices and per capital income;

(b) if so, whether certain representations from organisations and individuals including Delhi Scheduled Castes Welfare Association (Regd.) New Delhi have been received by Government to increase the income limit of the loan and total aggregate advances of the banks; and

(c) if so, the names of such organisations and the action taken or being taken on such representations by Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) No, Sir. The Income limit for sanction of loans under D.R.I. Scheme has not been raised.

(b) and (c). Government has received representations from various quarters requesting for enhancement of the family income ceiling for eligibility and total aggregate advances of the banks under the D.R.I. Scheme. However, the D.R.I. Scheme is aimed at assisting the weakest among the weaker sections of society and any enhancement of income ceiling would, therefore, reduce the availability of funds for the weakest sections. The aggregate advances of the banks under the Scheme have steadily increased from Rs. 87.3 lakhs at the end of December, 1972 to Rs. 15,000 lakhs at the end of March, 1980 and this trend is expected to continue.

Action on gold auction report by former Governor of Reserve Bank

1968. SHRI HARINATH MISRA:

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA:

SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY:

SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to take follow-up action according to the

recommendations made in a further report by the former Governor of Reserve Bank, Shri K. R. Puri, on the alleged cornering of lions share in the gold auctions by certain unscrupulous elements;

(b) if so, the names of individuals/firms who had played nefarious roles in these transactions; and

(c) whether Government propose to launch prosecutions against the individuals and firms; if not why not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) In para 1.5 of Shri K. R. Puri's Report on the sale by auctions in 1978 of gold held on Government Account it has been stated that in view of the inherent limitations under which he had to work the Government may like to pursue the matter indicated by him in para 14.7 of the Report through the concerned authorities.

In paras 14.5 to 14.7, it is stated that on enquiry it has been noticed that the sale of 5.6 tonnes of gold valued at Rs. 37.4 crores had been shown against 1101 bidders. Out of the above mentioned quantity of gold, around 4 tonnes of gold valued at Rs. 26.7 crores was financed by a group of 20 individuals/firms (in the report referred to as syndicate). The balance of 1.6 tonnes of gold valued at Rs. 10.7 crores was purchased by the bidders through finances procured by them. The syndicate made a direct purchase of 0.17 tonnes of gold valued at Rs. 1.14 crores by participating in the auctions. It has been observed that the financing by the syndicate was made possible by the active connivance and assistance of a group of financially strong and powerful bullion merchants of Bombay. It is accordingly stated that a prima facie strong suspicion is created that the 1101 bidders had been mere name lenders in relation to the purchase of around 4 tonnes of gold valued at Rs. 26.7 crores and the above mentioned quantity of gold can be said to have been cornered by the syndicate.

(b) and (c). To enable the Government to make further investigations Shri Puri has forwarded a secret note containing various details. The information furnished in this note is being passed on to the Investigative Agencies of the Department of Revenue for further action. In the interest of effective investigation, it is not expedient to disclose the details. Appropriate action would be taken under the respective laws on the basis of the results of these investigations.

Opening of Night Clubs and Casinos

1969. SHRI SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal for opening Night Clubs and Casinos throughout the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b).

There is at present no proposal under consideration of the Central Department of Tourism for opening Night Clubs and Casinos.

Steps taken to develop Calcutta's Position

1970. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government export Development Council is serious about Calcutta's present position; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by them to develop Calcutta's position?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). The main function of the Apparels Export Promotion Council is to

promote exports of ready-made garments from all over India. The Council has a number of regional offices, including one in Calcutta, to look after the special needs of exports of that region within the framework of Government Policy.

News-Item Captioned 'Foreign firms thrive despite Curbs'

1971. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

SHRI K. A. RAJAN:

SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:

SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news appeared in the "Indian Express" dated 30th July, 1981 under the caption "Foreign firms thrive despite curbs":

(b) if so, what facts have come to the notice of the Government in this regard; and

(c) whether Government propose taking some steps so that some positive restriction be imposed on such firms?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) to (c). There have been sketchy press reports in India about a study jointly made by the UN Centre on Transnational Corporations and the Economic & Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, reported to be revealing that foreign firms thrive in India despite curbs. Apart from this, Government are not aware of this study or its contents. A copy of the study is yet to be received. In the absence of the same, it is not possible to comment on its contents.

राजस्थान द्वारा ओवर ड्रफ्ट

1972. श्री अशोक गहलोत:

श्री बुद्धि चन्द जैन:

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि राज्य में सूखा राहत कार्यों पर किये गये भारी व्यय के कारण राजस्थान सरकार की अर्थ व्यवस्था अस्तव्यस्त हो गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने राजस्थान राज्य सरकार की अर्थव्यवस्था को सुधारने के लिए ओवर ड्रफ्ट लेने की अनुमति दे दी है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो ओवरड्रफ्ट की राशि क्या है;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का विचार राजस्थान सरकार को ओवरड्रफ्ट की अनुमति देने का है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो कब और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया): (क) राज्य सरकार कि वित्तीय स्थिति में हास के प्रमुख कारण हैं, योजना आयोग के साथ विचार विमर्श के दौरान दिए गए वचन के अनुसार अतिरिक्त संसाधनों को जुटाने में असफलता और प्रत्याशित स्तर तक सामान्य संसाधनों को प्राप्त करने में असफलता। केन्द्रीय सहायता के प्रयोजन के लिए सूखा संबंधी राहत पर किये जाने वाले व्यय की अधिकतम सीमाएं केन्द्रीय अध्ययन दल द्वारा स्थिति का अध्ययन कर लिए जाने के बाद केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित की जाती हैं। अधिकतम सीमा के स्तर तक व्यय किये जाने से राज्य सरकार के लिए कोई वित्तीय समस्या उत्पन्न नहीं होनी चाहिए क्योंकि राज्य सरकार को आवश्यक सहायता उपलब्ध कर दी जाती है। यदि अधिकतम सीमाओं से ऊपर व्यय किया जाए तो इससे राज्य सरकार के सामने अर्थोपाय की समस्या उत्पन्न होगी। राजस्थान के मामले में

उसकी बात विस्तार में हुए के लिए
यह प्रमुख कारण नहीं है।

(ख) से (ङ) . प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

Proposal to set up National Handloom Corporation

1973. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to set up National Handloom Corporation to help create marketing outlets for finished goods; and

(b) if so, reactions of Government thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). The setting up of a National Financing and Development Corporation is under the active consideration of Government.

Losses suffered by public Undertakings

1974. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:

SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many public undertakings have gone under losses during the last 10 years, industry-wise;

(b) what is the total loss during last one decade by the Government undertakings;

(c) whether Government propose to take some new steps to avoid these losses; and

(d) if so, when and how?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) The number of enterprises which had made profits or incurred losses during the last decade is given below:

Year	Total no. of enterprises (excluding Insurance companies)	No. of Profit making enterprises incl. those which broke even.	No. of loss making enterprises
1970-71	87	52	35
1971-72	93	58	35
1972-73	101	67	34
1973-74	114	72	42
1974-75	120	81	39
1975-76	121	87	34
1976-77	149	93	56
1977-78	155	82	73
1978-79	159	90	69
1979-80	169	103	66

The names of Undertakings that have consistently incurred losses throughout this period, shown in statement include those taken over from the private sector during this period.

(b) The aggregate of last 10 years' financial results of all the Central Government Undertakings does not show any loss. The Undertakings had earned an overall pre-tax profit of Rs. 1881.64 crores during these ten years. The post-tax profits amounted to Rs. 350.93 crores after payment of Rs. 1530.71 crores as tax.

(i) and (d). Question does not arise.

Statement

1. Bharat Aluminium Co. Ltd.
2. Bharat Refractories Ltd.
3. Indian Firebricks and Insulation Co. Ltd.
4. Mysore Porcelains Ltd.
5. Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.
6. Coal India Ltd.
7. Eastern Coalfields Ltd.
8. Hindustan Fertilizers Corpn. Ltd.
9. Braithwaite & Co. Ltd.
10. Burn Standard Co. Ltd.
11. Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd.
12. Central Electronics Ltd.
13. Radio & Electricals Manufacturing Co. Ltd.
14. Cochin Shipyard Ltd.
15. Scooters India Ltd.
16. Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Co. Ltd.
17. Bharat Ophthalmic Glass Ltd. (BOGL)
18. Rehabilitation Industries Corpn. Ltd.
19. Tannery & Footwear Corpn.
20. Banana & Fruit Dev. Corpn.
21. National Textiles Corpn. (DPR) Ltd.
22. National Textiles Corpn. (MP) Ltd.
23. National Textiles Corpn. (MN) Ltd.
24. National Textiles Corpn. (SM) Ltd.
25. National Textiles Corpn. (UP) Ltd.
26. National Textiles Corpn. (WB Bihar, A. O.) Ltd.
27. Delhi Transport Corpn.

28. Indian Road Construction Corpn.
29. Fertilizers Planning & Dev. Corpn.
30. Trade Fair Authority of India.
31. Western Coalfields Ltd.

रुग्ण कपड़ा मिलों को अपने हाथ में ले लिया जाना

1975. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा :

श्री नीरेन घोष :

क्या खाजिन्दा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार रुग्ण कपड़ा मिलों को अपने हाथ में लेने का है ;

(ख) क्या इन रुग्ण मिलों में कार्यरत कर्मचारियों को पर्याप्त काम न मिलने के कारण इन रुग्ण मिलों में जन घण्टों की क्षति हो रही है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का प्रस्ताव इन रुग्ण मिलों को अपने हाथ में लेने और ऐसे घाटों को दूर करने के लिए उन्हें सुचारु ढंग से चलाने का है ?

खाजिन्दा संचालक में राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुर्शीद आलम खां) : (क) से (ग). रुग्णता के कारण जिन भ्रम दिनों की क्षति हो रही है उनके बारे में कोई विशिष्ट आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। रुग्ण वस्त्र मिलों के प्रबन्ध ग्रहण का ऐसा कोई सामान्य नीति निर्णय नहीं है परन्तु निर्णय प्रत्येक मामले गुणावगुण के आधार पर लिया जाता है। प्रबन्धग्रहण केवल रुग्ण एककों को पुनः सक्रिय बनाने का एक तरीका मात्र है। रुग्ण एककों के पुनरुद्धार के लिए स्वस्थ एकक के साथ विलय तथा मीनेजमेंट परिवर्तन जैसे अन्य विकल्प भी अपनाये जा सकते हैं।

मध्य प्रदेश में कपड़ा मिलों का कार्यकरण

1976. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या खाजिन्दा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश में सात कपड़ा मिलें चलाई जा रही हैं, यदि हां, तो पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान इन मिलों को अलग-अलग विवरण

17 टा हुआ और तत्सम्बन्धी कारण क्या हैं ;

(ख) उन वित्तीय संस्थाओं के नाम क्या ; जिनसे इन सात मिलों ने ऋण लिए हैं और क्या ये ऋण राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम के नाम से लिए गए हैं और उन बैंकों के नाम क्या हैं जिनसे ऋण लिए गए हैं और इन ऋणों की राशि क्या है; और

(ग) क्या भविष्य में घाटे को दूर करने के लिए कोई योजना तैयार की गई है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कुरीअल आलम खान) : (क) राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम लि० का एक अनुषंगी निगम दि नेशनल टैक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन (मध्य-प्रदेश) लि० मध्य प्रदेश में स्थित सात राष्ट्रीयकृत वस्त्र मिलें चला रहा है। इन मिलों का 1978-79 से 1980-81 के वर्षों में लाभ/हानि का लेखा निम्नोक्त प्रकार है :—

निवल लाभ/हानि (लाख रु० में)

मिल का नाम	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81 (अनन्तिम)
1. हीरा मिलसे, उज्जैन	-145.46	-115.12	-87.70
2. स्वदेशी काटन एण्ड फ्लोर मिल्स, इंदौर	-154.32	-140.28	-130.65
3. न्यू भोपाल टैक्सटाइल मिल्स, भोपाल	-67.26	-85.17	-39.90
4. बुरहानपुर तापती मिल्स, बुरहानपुर	-25.58	-42.29	-30.54
5. बंगाल नागपुर काटन; राजनं दगांव	-193.56	-178.70	-110.97
6. इन्दौर मलवा युनाइटेड मिल्स, इंदौर	-192.85	-100.78	-190.58
7. कल्याण मिल्स, इंदौर	-140.77	-114.91	-59.97
योग	-919.80	-777.25	-589.23

हानियों के मुख्य कारण निम्नोक्त प्रकार हैं :—

1. पुराने तथा असंतुलित संयंत्र तथा मशीनें ;

2. अधिक श्रमिक बल ;

3. बिजली में कटौती के कारण क्षमता का कम उपयोग ;

4. कार्यभार मानकों के क्रियान्वयन में कर्मचारियों द्वारा प्रतिरोध किया जाता; और

5. विशेषतः रुई व अन्य कच्ची सामग्री की उच्चतर निवेश लागतें।

(ख) दि नेशनल टैक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन (मध्य प्रदेश) लि० ने इन मिलों के लिए बनाए गए आधुनिकीकरण कार्यक्रम के क्रियान्वयन के लिए भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक तथा भारतीय औद्योगिक वित्त निगम से ऋण प्राप्त किए हैं। इसके अलावा, इसमें व्यापार में स्टॉकों के गिरवी रखने/आइड-मान के द्वारा इन मिलों की आवश्यकताओं की कार्यकारी पूंजी के लिए बैंकों से नकद

ऋण सुविधाएं भी प्राप्त की हैं जिनके ब्यौरे नीचे दिये गए हैं :—

बैंक का नाम नकद ऋण सुविधा
(लाख रु० में)

(i) इंदौर स्टेट बैंक 305

(ii) भारतीय स्टेट बैंक 170

(iii) देना बैंक 112

(ग) इन मिलों के कार्यकरण को सुधारने के लिये किए गए कुछ महत्वपूर्ण उपाय नीचे दिये गए हैं :—

(i) मशीनरी का आधुनिकीकरण व युक्तियुक्तकरण और जहाँ आवश्यक हो, क्षमता का विस्तार;

(ii) कार्यभार और श्रमिक बल का युक्तियुक्तकरण;

(iii) केन्द्रीय आधार पर रुई को बल्क खरीद; और

(iv) बिजली की कमी को पूरा करने के लिए कुछ एककों में डीजल जनरेटिंग सैटों की संस्थापना।

Jute Mills

1977. SHRI A. C. DAS:
SHRI R. P. DAS:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the names of the States where jute industry has been started;
- (b) the total number of jute mills functioning in those States;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the jute industry is facing a serious crisis and running in loss;
- (d) if so, what is the approximate loss of those jute mills;
- (e) the reasons of the loss; and
- (f) the steps Government propose to take for better performance of those jute Mills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN):
a) and (b). At present 72 jute mill units are functioning in the States of West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Assam, Tripura, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh.

(c) to (e). Presently Indian Jute industry is passing through a difficult period. While production in jute mills has been maintained at a satisfactory level, there is a problem of marketing due to continued depressed demand in both domestic and export markets. The recessionary conditions prevailing in developed countries and competition from Bangladesh and synthetic substitutes are adversely affecting the jute industry. On the basis of prevailing market prices, mills are incurring on an average losses of approximately Rs. 1430 per MT on hessian (40x10 oz.) Rs. 857 per MT on sacking (B. Twills) and Rs. 2707 per MT on Carbet backing cloth.

(f) Proposals regarding Cash Compensatory Support on exports and purchases through DGS&D for stimulating demand for jute goods are

under consideration of Government. The Jute Manufacturers Development Council is also in constant touch with the industry regarding operational efficiency through technical norms of input and output, reduction of cost, minimisation of wastages in processes and use of bye-products.

Controlled Cloth Scheme

1978. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL:
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that the National Council of Applied Economic Research, after a study of the operation of the controlled cloth scheme in the past came out with the startling disclosure that only 15 per cent of the cloth reached the consumers in rural areas; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN):
(a) and (b). On the basis of a survey conducted in September-October 1974, the National Council of Applied Economic Research in its report of May 1975 concluded that sales of controlled cloth in rural areas amounted to 15 per cent of the total sales. This is not the position at present. Since 1-1-1977, distribution of controlled cloth has been entrusted to the National Co-operative Consumers' Federation. Out of 57561 retail outlets engaged in the distribution of controlled cloth 46438 are in rural areas. Roughly 80 per cent of the controlled cloth is distributed in rural areas.

Working of Handlooms

1979. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL:
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of handlooms in the country;

(b) the number out of them in working conditions; and

(c) the rate of capacity utilization?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) The number of handlooms in the country is estimated to be 30.21 lakhs excluding domestic looms which number about 8 lakhs.

(b) The handloom sector being highly decentralised and spread throughout the country and run on cottage lines is characterised by idleness of looms from time to time which may be due to lack of inputs, finance and adequate market facilities. It is not possible to estimate the exact number of looms which may be active or idle at any point of time.

(c) Assuming an average production rate of 1500 metres per loom per year, the total capacity of handloom sector could be said to be 4500 millions. Against this, the production has been estimated to be 3,000 millions in 1980-81, working out to a utilisation rate of 66 2/3 per cent. By the terminal year of the Sixth Plan, the utilisation is sought to be raised to about 90 per cent.

Smuggling of wheat to China

1980, **SHRI N. E. HORO:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaints that wheat from India is being smuggled to China and Tibet through Nepal via Champaran District of Bihar (Mouj Basti);

(b) if so, whether some cases have been registered or checked by Indian Border Police during the last six months; and

(c) if so, the details thereof.

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

Inflow of Foreign Equity

1981, **SHRI S. B. SIDNAL:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite Government's efforts to curb the transnational companies, foreign equity continues to flow into India;

(b) if so, the foreign equity inflow during the last ten years of various countries in India; and

(c) the positive steps Government propose to take in dealing with TNCs?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) and (b) The information will be collected and laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Adequate legislation already exists in India for controlling and regulating the activities of TNCs. Apart from this Government's policy relating to the entry of foreign companies including the multinationals is laid down in the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956, the Industrial Licensing Policy of 1973, and the Industrial Policy Statement of 1980. Foreign Investment is allowed very selectively in certain priority industries indicated in App. I of the Industrial Licensing Policy of 1973 or in predominantly export-oriented industries or in activities involving sophisticated technology not available in the country. This policy takes into account the present stage of our industrial development and the need for filling gaps in technology with a view to creating self-reliance in the long run.

Closure of Textile Mill

1982. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of textile mills all over the country which have downed shutters as on 31st July, 1981;

(b) the number of workers affected due to closure of textile mills; and

(c) steps Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). Sixteen Cotton Textile Mills (ten spinning and six composite) with a work-force of 24,990 on their rolls, remained closed as on 31st July, 1981.

(c) Having regard to the reasons for their closure, it is likely that six out of these sixteen will reopen in the near future.

The steps to be taken by the Government depend upon the circumstances of each case.

Setting up of unit at Kharagpore by West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation for the manufacture of Cold rolled sheets

1983. SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI:
SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation has asked the Centre for clearing the licence for setting up a unit at Kharagpore for the manufacture of cold rolled sheets;

(b) whether he is aware that there is not a single unit in West Bengal

to produce stainless steel sheets although the basic raw material required for such an industry is produced in Alloy Steel Plant in Durgapur;

(c) if so, names of the States where stainless steel sheets are produced; and

(d) the basis of giving licences to them?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Alloy Steel Plant, Durgapur itself is producing stainless steel sheets in West Bengal. Besides, the following four cold/hot rolling mills in the state can diversify their production to stainless steel sheets also under the extant guidelines:—

1. M/s Bengal Saws & Steel Products (P) Ltd.

2. M s. Indo Japan Steels Ltd.

3. M s. J. K. Steel & Industries Ltd.

4. M/s. MacLino Techno Sales (P) Ltd.

(c) Gujarat, J. K. and Maharashtra have one unit each licensed to produce stainless steel strips and sheets. In the following states cold/hot rolling mills exist which can also diversify into production of stainless steel sheets/strips:—

Andhra Pradesh

Bihar

Haryana

Karnataka

Rajasthan

Punjab

Tamil Nadu

Uttar Pradesh

(d) Licences/Letters of Intent have been given according to the policy in force from time to time.

Proposal for World Trade Centre at Calcutta

1984. PROF. RUPCHAND PAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of any proposal to build one World Trade Centre at Calcutta; and

(b) if so, how the Central Government propose to cooperate with the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). The President of Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta had written to Government on the proposal for setting up a World Trade Centre in Calcutta. The Chamber have been asked to provide more details.

गंगानगर में जिम्सम के निक्षेप

1986. श्री मनकल सिंह बांधरी : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या गंगानगर क्षेत्र में जिम्सम के भारी निक्षेप हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या वहां जिम्सम पर आधारित कोई कारखाना लगाया जा सकता है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो ऐसा कब तक किया जाएगा?

वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी): (क) जी हां। गंगानगर जिले के विभिन्न भागों में लगभग 80 प्रतिशत जिम्सम युक्त कुल 31,184, 953 टन भंडार होने का अनुमान है।

(ख) सल्फ्यूरिक एसिड अथवा अमोनियम सल्फेट की फैक्टरी अथवा लघु जिम्सम बोर्ड की स्थापना की जा सकती है।

(ग) फैक्टरी की स्थापना परियोजना की प्राथमिक-आर्थिक उपादेयता पर निर्भर करती है।

Unsettled claims against matured Insurance Policies

1987. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the number of unsettled claims against matured insurance policies during the last three years i.e. 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81 in Bombay Zone;

(b) the corresponding amounts involved; and

(c) in case of a delayed settlement is there any provision according to which the insurer is compensated for the loss caused due to such delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MA. GANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). The outstanding maturity claims of the Western zone of the LICs as at the end of the last three years were as under :—

Year ended	No. of outstanding claims.	Amount (in crores of Rs.)
31-3-79 . . .	22,830	4.21
31-3-80 . . .	25,095	5.06
31-3-81 . . .	36,612*	8.84*

*Provisionals, subject to audit.

(c) Where the delay in the settlement of a maturity claim is attributable to the LIC's office (s) and the

period of such delay exceeds 30 days the LIC pays ex-gratia interest at 7 1/2 for the excess period.

Abolition of Octroi

1988. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) names of States which have abolished octroi-duty;

(b) whether Government of Gujarat has taken a policy decision to abolish octroi-duty;

(c) whether the Centre is committed to enforce the decision to abolish octroi-duty from the remaining States; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) No octroi duty is levied in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Kerala, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tamil Nadu, Sikkim and Tripura. Octroi was abolished in Madhya Pradesh with effect from the 1st May, 1976 and in Karnataka w.e.f. the 1st April, 1979.

(b) The Government of Gujarat has decided in principle to abolish octroi.

(c) Octroi falls within the jurisdiction of the States and a decision to abolish this levy is to be taken by the State Governments. The question of abolition of octroi was considered in the conference of the Chief Ministers on the 16th and 17th September, 1980. The Union Finance Minister's suggestion that octroi should be abolished in phases and, as a first step, it should be given up in respect of places having a population of less than two lakhs was, by and large, favourably received by the Chief Ministers. The State Governments were thereafter requested to intimate the action taken by them regarding the phased abolition of octroi. Most of them have intimated that the matter is under active consideration.

(d) Does not rise.

Smuggling of Gold

1989. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD:

SHRI SUBASH YADAV:

SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen reports appearing in the 'Times of India' dated the 19th July, 1981 that more than 5,000 tolas of gold are being smuggled into India every day from a West Asian Trading Port;

(b) whether the same report refers to the fact that due to recent fall in international prices of gold, substantial quantities of yellow metal are being imported from London and Zurich and then sent to India and Pakistan;

(c) whether it is a fact that staggering damage is being done to the Indian economy by this smuggling owing to the fact that in May alone Dubai traders imported 3,000 Kgs. of gold, most of which found its way into India in return for silver; and

(d) if so, strict measures to check this menace of smuggling that has raised its ugly head in recent times.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. According to reports received by Government, gold has become sensitive to being smuggled into India on account of the fall in the international price of gold as compared to the domestic price. However, these reports do not indicate that gold is being smuggled into India on a large scale every day.

(c) There is no authoritative estimate of the quantity of gold smuggled into the country. It is, therefore, difficult to assess the extent of damage caused to the Indian economy by smuggling of gold and silver.

(d) The Preventive and Intelligence machinery of the Customs Department has been strengthened. The Customs authorities, especially in the vulnerable areas along the West Coast, the Indo-Pak border and at the international airports have been alerted to prevent any attempts at smuggling gold into the country.

Cracks discovered in Planes of I. A. Boeing Fleet

1990. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Boeing Company has recently ordered a world-wide mandatory inspection of all Boeing 737 Planes which had flown over 15,000 hours;

(b) whether it is a fact that cracks were discovered after the Director General of Civil Aviation ordered all 18 planes in the I. A. Boeing fleet to be checked following the February 1981 crash landing of IA-737 at Madras;

(c) whether similar cracks in the Wing-flap fittings have been discovered by other Airlines outside India;

(d) whether the court of enquiry was held into the Hyderabad crash; and

(e) if so, results thereof and the action taken?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir. Boeing Company has issued a Service Bulletin on the 6th March, 1981, applicable to all B-737 operators to carry-out crack inspection of Krueger flap actuator support fittings on all aircraft which have flown 15,000 or more flights.

(b) Subsequent to the precautionary Landing incident on 13.2.1981 at 2300 hours at Madras, preliminary investigations revealed that No. 1 Krueger flap actuator got detached due to fracture of actuator attachment fitting

causing hydraulic system failure. Accordingly all the B-737 aircraft in Indian Airlines fleet were subjected to similar checks which revealed cracks in four fittings mounted on three aircraft of the old series which had done over 25,000 to 26,000 hours. Later series aircraft revealed no cracks.

(c) Yes, Sir. Similar cracks in the krueger flap actuator support fittings have been found by some operators other than Indian Airlines.

(d) Yes, Sir. A court of enquiry to investigate the Hyderabad accident was conducted by the Hon'ble Shri Justice A. Raghuvir, Judge High Court of Andhra Pradesh (Hyderabad).

(e) The cause of the accident as per the findings of the Court of Enquiry was "due to non-availability of Leading edge Devices immediately after rotation during take off". The Government has accepted the cause with reservations that the Court of Enquiry could not establish the exact circumstances under which Leading Edge Devices remained retracted during take-off.

Grant demanded by Rajasthan Government for rehabilitation of flood affected people

1991. SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recent unprecedented floods in Rajasthan had caused huge loss to the State putting the State in an unsound financial position;

(b) whether the Rajasthan State Government has demanded cent per cent grant from the Centre for rehabilitation of the flood-affected people; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Government of India thereto and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). The unprecedented floods in Rajasthan have, according to the State Government, caused huge loss to the State. The State Government has sought an outright grant of Rs. 394.33 crores of financial assistance to meet the situation.

(c) According to established procedure a Central Study Team is to visit the State from 31.8.1981. Its report will enable the Government of India to take decisions in regard to the assistance to be given to the State Government.

Indo-Ghana agreement for the purchase of rough diamonds

1992. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Ghana have entered into a bilateral agreement for the purchase of rough diamonds; and

(b) if so, the details of the agreement along with the implication and profitability of the same.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). A Trade Agreement has been negotiated between Ghana and India during the recent visit of an Indian Delegation to that country. As a result of negotiations, Ghana has agreed to supply a certain quantity of rough diamonds directly on regular basis to the MMTC. Details of arrangements and supply are still to be finalised between MMTC and the Diamond Marketing Corporation of Ghana. It is, therefore, premature to assess the profitability of this arrangement.

Inclusion of "vegetable fats" in edible/non-edible oils list for canalisation through STC

1993. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have included "vegetable fast" in the list of edible and non-edible oils which are to be canalised through the State Trading Corporation of India only; and

(b) the reasons for the changes in the import policy governing these items?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This has been done only to make the existing policy provision clear beyond doubt viz., that canalisation of oils/seeds, whether edible or non-edible, covered import of vegetable fats also.

Names of potential tea importers in Singapore supplied by Tea Board

1994. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the names and addresses of 72 potential tea importers in Singapore supplied by the Tea Board to the Calcutta Tea Traders Association had hardly any basis and this has caused embarrassment and inconvenience; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and the action proposed to be taken on the officials of the Tea Board responsible for this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN):

(a) A list of 72 potential tea importers of Singapore had been drawn up on the basis of personal enquiries

made at the Singapore Trade Fair from 26th March to 5th April, 1981 at the exhibition stall set up by the Tea Board under the aegis of the Trade Fair Authority of India. Out of this list of 72 potential importers complaints have been received in respect of 8 importers indicating that they are not bonafide importers of tea. No complaints have been received in respect of other importers in the list.

(b) Due care is usually taken to ensure that the names of only bonafide importers are circulated to the trade. In this case, there appears to be an error of judgement by the representatives of the Tea Board who participated in the Fair which could also have been due to lack of communication with foreigners. However, Tea Board is following liberal rather than restrictive policy in regard to identifying potential importers, as it has been found to be advantageous commercially, specially in the case of small and new markets as in Singapore. Steps have, however, been taken to ensure closure scrutiny so that the names of only bonafide importers are actually circulated to the trade and suitable instructions have been given to the persons concerned for future guidance.

Fiscal relief to Tea Industry

1995. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of fiscal reliefs proposed to be given to the tea industry; and

(b) how far these are expected to go to improve the industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). The National Meet on Tea held recently in New Delhi made certain recommendations for granting fiscal reliefs to the tea industry in excise duties, taxes and levies etc. both in

Central and State sector. All these recommendations will have to be viewed in the context of the need for revitalising the tea industry on the one hand and our budgetary constraints and need for resource mobilisation on the other. The competitive edge of our exports will improve in the event of fiscal reliefs being granted.

Tourist Bungalows constructed in Orissa

1996. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of tourist bungalows constructed in different districts of Orissa;

(b) whether Government have a proposal to expand each and every tourist bungalows of Orissa to 1000 beds;

(c) whether Government have also proposal for the construction of a modern tourist bungalow at Kapilash of Dhenkanal district in Orissa;

(d) how many more modern hotels are proposed to be constructed with the joint collaboration of I.T.D.C. and Orissa Tourism Corporation; and

(e) the details about the programme of the Government for the promotion of tourism in Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) In the Central Sector the provision of tourist facilities including Tourist Bungalows is not taken up on State or District-wise basis, but on the basis of the potential the centres hold to attract international as well as domestic tourists. During the previous Five Year Plans, Central assistance was given to the State Government for the construction of Tourist Bungalows at Konark, Puri, Bhubaneswar and Rambha. These bungalows are managed by the State Government. In addition, the Central Department of Tourism also constructed tourist bungalows, one each at Bhubaneswar and Konark which were later

handed over to I.T.D.C. to run as Travellers lodges. The Travellers Lodge at Bhubaneswar has now been expanded and converted into Hotel Kalinga Ashok. The Central Department of Tourism has also constructed a youth hostel at Puri to promote youth travel.

(b) and (c). No, Sir.

(d) The India Tourism Development Corporation has a proposal to set up beach cottages at Konark and a 3-star hotel at Puri as Joint-Sector projects in collaboration with the Orissa Tourism Development Corporation during the Sixth Five Year Plan.

(e) In addition to the above hotel projects, the Central Department of Tourism has a proposal to construct a Forest Lodge at Similipal National Park and take up the preparation of Master Plan (land-use plan) of Lalitagiri, Udaigiri and Ratnagiri for their future development in a regulated manner.

In its programme for publicity and promotion, the Central Department of Tourism has produced 3 posters, a folder, a directory (Puri-Bhubaneswar-Konark) and a State brochure on Orissa, as also films on Konark, Glimpses of Eastern India and Destination Calcutta (which include tourist centres in Orissa that can be easily visited from Calcutta).

It is also proposed to develop tourism in a co-ordinated and integrated manner based on the following travel circuits identified in consultation with the State Government. Development of the centres along the identified travel circuits will be on the basis of blue-prints to be prepared by the State Government and by pooling the resources available in the Central, State and private sectors:

(i) Bhubaneswar - Puri Konark-Dhauili - Ratnagiri - Lalitagiri - Udaygiri - Bhadrak - Chandipur - Khiching Joshipur (Similipal) and back.

(ii) Bhubaneswar-Chilka Lake-Gopalpur-on-sea-Taptapani - Koraput

Bolangir- Jharsaguda- Angul- Tikarpara-Talcher-Bhubaneswar.

इन्दौर टैक्सटाइल मिल्स लिमिटेड को अधिग्रहण किया जाना

1997. श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा अधिग्रहण का कोई कारण बताए बिना इन्दौर टैक्सटाइल मिल्स लिमिटेड उज्जैन को अधिग्रहण किए जाने के मामले में मध्य प्रदेश उच्च न्यायालय, इन्दौर के निर्णय की ओर का ध्यान आकर्षित किया गया है,

(ख) क्या उच्च न्यायालय के उपर्युक्त निर्णय को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार का विचार मिल मालिकों को कोई मुआवजा देने अथवा इसका प्रबंध उन्हें सुपुर्द करने का है;

(ग) क्या उच्च न्यायालय के इस निर्णय को ध्यान में रखते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार व मध्य प्रदेश सरकार और मिल मालिकों से इस बारे में बातचीत की है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उसके निष्कर्ष क्या रहे ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ज़ुशीब आलम ख़ां) : (क) सरकार का ध्यान उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियम) अधिनियम, 1951 की धारा 18 कक के अधीन इन्दौर टैक्सटाइल मिल्स, लिमिटेड, उज्जैन के अधिग्रहण को चुनौती देने वाली एक याचिका पर मध्य प्रदेश उच्च न्यायालय के निर्णय की ओर दिलाया गया है ।

(ख) से (घ). उच्च न्यायालय के निर्देशानुसार संबंधित पार्टी को एक सुनवाई का मौका दिया गया है और यथासमय अन्तिम निर्णय ले लिये जाने की संभावना है । मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के विचार भी प्राप्त कर लिये गए हैं ।

News-item captioned "Asiad Hotel Bubble"

1998. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the article published in 'Indian Express' dated 11th July, 1981 under the caption "The Asiad Hotel Bubble";

(b) if so, what are the complete facts, in detail; and

(c) what is the Government's policy to meet the requirements of hotels required during the Asian Games?

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

(b) The article says that instead of being evenly distributed throughout the country, the construction of hotels is being concentrated in New Delhi and that also in the higher star category. This is based on the presumption that there are only 42 new approved hotel projects with 2951 rooms in the country. The actual position is that there are in all 151 such hotel projects with 12,186 rooms spread in different parts of the country. These hotel projects have been planned for different star categories ranging from 1-star to 5-star.

In the Public Sector, India Tourism Development Corporation has plans to set up several hotels of the 3-star category in different parts of the country. Besides, the I.T.D.C. is expanding some of its Travellers' Lodges. The Department of Tourism is also putting up inexpensive accommodation in the form of Tourist/Youth Hostels. Further, with a view to provide low-budget facilities for domestic tourism, a Society called Bhartiya Yatri Avs Vikas Samiti has been registered under the Societies Registration Act 1860 to encourage construction/management and maintenance of Dharamshalas/Sarais/Musafir Khanas.

In so far as New Delhi is concerned, the construction of higher star category hotels has been taken up to meet the hotel accommodation requirements of delegates and visitors to the Asian Games 1982. The Study Group set up for the purpose has assessed that 2500 additional hotel rooms of the 4 or 5 star category would be required in connection with the Games. However, there are two I.T.D.C. hotels of lower categories which were already under construction and are nearing completion viz. 300-room 3-star hotel Kanishka and 527 room Ashok Yatri Niwas which is for the budget tourists

(c) Keeping the above figures of additional hotel rooms requirement in mind, the Steering Committee has approved the following 10 hotel projects for the Asian Games.

S. No.	Name of Hotel	No. of rooms
1	Hotel Kautilya (I.T.D.C.)	300
2	Sardar Patel Marg (DDA/NDMC/Taj Group)	500 (only 200 rooms expected to be ready for the Games)
3	Bhikaji Cama Place (Asian Hotels Ltd.)	500 (only 300 rooms expected to be ready for the Games)
4	Surya International Hotel (New Friends Colony)	258
5	Siddharth Intercontinental Hotels (India) Ltd. (Vasant Vihar)	156

S. No.	Name of Hotel	No. of rooms
6	Centaur Hotel (H.C.I.)	400 (only 200 rooms expected to be ready for the Games)
7	Maurya Sheraton (expansion)	122
8	Narendra Place (Northern Enterprises Corporation Pvt. Ltd.)	231 (only 100 rooms expected to be ready for the Games)
9	Barakhamba Road (M/s. Delhi Automobiles Pvt. Ltd.)	500 (only 100 rooms expected to be ready for the Games)
10	Windsor Place [M/s. Pure Drinks (New Delhi) Ltd.]	500 (only 100 rooms expected to be ready for the Games)
		3467 (out of which 1836 rooms expected to be ready for the Games).

Committee on advance Licensing Scheme

1999. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high powered committee headed by the Export Commissioner is reviewing the advance licensing scheme with a view to identify the possible scope for its misuse and submit its report by the end of September;

(b) if so, whether the main purpose of appointing the Export Committee was that the Union Government are keen to see the advance licensing scheme to serve as a real export booster;

(c) if so, whether the panel has submitted its report to Government;

(d) if so, the main features of the same; and

(e) if not by what time the same would be received?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). A Study Team has been appointed headed by the Export Com-

missioner, to evaluate the working of the scheme so far and determine the cases in which there has been default in fulfilling to export obligations and action taken. The Study Team may also recommend measures for streamlining and ensuring timely follow-up action to fulfil export obligations.

(c) Not yet.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The Committee is expected to submit its report by the end of September, 1981.

Proposal to enforce compulsory quality control of finished leather exports

2000. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are thinking of enforcing compulsory quality control on finished leather exports;

(b) whether, as a result, the problems of quality in leather exports would not be referred to the Central Leather Research Institute or the Leather Export Promotion Council; and

(c) if so, the reasons for Government's decision in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE
(SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN):

(a) A proposal to bring finished leather under the purview of compulsory quality control and pre-shipment inspection has been under consideration of Government. However, no final decision has yet been taken.

(b) and (c). Both the Institutions are making useful contribution in respect of leather trade.

12 hrs.

RULINGS RE. QUESTIONS OF PRIVILEGE

(i) ALLEGED CENSORING OF MAIL AND TAPPING OF TELEPHONES OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee in his communication dated 29th July, 1981, has complained to me regarding alleged censoring of his mail and tapping of his telephone. Subsequently, he has also given a notice of question of privilege on 27th August, 1981, against the Minister of Communications on this matter. Dr. Subramaniam Swamy has given notice of a question of privilege on 17th August, 1981, against the Minister of Home Affairs and the Director, Intelligence Bureau, for allegedly intercepting and tampering with his letters and Parliamentary papers. Shri George Fernandes has also given notice of a question of privilege on 19th August, 1981, against the Minister of Home Affairs, Minister of Communications, Lt. Governor of Delhi the Police Commissioner of Delhi and other for initiating action to censor his mail.

श्री रामविलास पासवान (हाजीपुर): मैंने भी इसके संबंध में दिया है।

MR. SPEAKER: Also Shri Ram Vilas Paswan, I stand corrected.

श्री रामविलास पासवान : फस्ट आफ ऑल, सबसे पहले मैंने दिया है।
(अवधान)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): He gave before the mail was intercepted.

MR. SPEAKER: I think that was something general! Not his.

श्री रामविलास पासवान : आज अपने ऑफिस से चैंक करवाइए, सबसे पहले मैंने दिया था। (अवधान) हमको खबर दी गई कि रद्द कर दिया गया है। मैंने खबर का हवाला भी दिया था।

MR. SPEAKER: I have got it. That was something else. I will tell you later on. That was general, not about yourself. I may explain the position like this that what he alleged was that the mail was being intercepted of the Members. It was not his personal thing. That is why I did not say that.

Article 105 of the Constitution provides for the powers, privileges and immunities of each House of Parliament and of its Members and the Committees thereof. The object of Parliamentary privileges is to safeguard the freedom, the authority and the dignity of Parliament....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): How laudable!

MR. SPEAKER: They do not, however, exempt the Members from the obligations to the society which apply to other citizens. Privileges of Parliament do not place a Member of Parliament on a footing different from that of an ordinary citizen in the matter of the application of laws, unless there are good and sufficient reasons in the interest of Parliament itself to do so and unless so provided in the Constitution or in any law. The fundamental principle is that all citizens including Members of Parliament have to be treated equally in the eyes of law.

The question of alleged interception of letters of Members by the Police

was raised in Madras Legislative Assembly in 1954. While giving his ruling in the matter, the Speaker informed the Assembly that he had not been able to find a precedent bearing on the case either in the British House of Commons or in the Canadian Parliament. He, however, found a precedent in the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia where the privileges of Parliament are similar to those of our own House. The Speaker gave the following ruling:—

“.. A motion had been moved there similar to the one given notice of by Mr. Kalyanasundaram... On February 25, 1944, in the Commonwealth House of Representatives, Mr. Cameron (Constituency of Barker) raised the question whether censorship of MP's mail was not a breach of privilege. The hon. Member said that he had raised the question because it struck at the foundation of the privileges of the House and moved the following motion:

“That the opening by censors of letters addressed to members of this House at Parliament House, Canberra, or at the rooms occupied by Federal Members in a State Capital City is a breach of privileges of Parliament.

...there should be a complete cessation of the opening of letters addressed to Members of the Parliament at this House.”

The Prime Minister of Australia (Rt. Hon. J. Curtin) quoted the Post and Telegraph Censorship Order gazetted quite early in the War, which laid down clearly that the censor might open and examine all postal articles as defined in the Post and Telegraph Act, Mr. Curtin said that his own mail was subject to censorship.

The Attorney General (Mr. Evatt) said: ‘Refer the matter to the Committee’. The Committee was constituted and submitted its report on 30th March, 1944.

The ruling given by that Committee was:

‘that the opening by the censors of letters addressed to the members of the House is not a breach of any existing privilege of the House.’.

I also wanted to find out whether there is any law here in existence similar to the one referred to in the ruling. Here is a similar provision. Section 26 of the Post Office Act, 1898, says:....”

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): 1898? Such an old Act? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Very recent!

AN HON. MEMBER: It is a very old Act.

SHRI SATYASADAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): You are entering into the colonial era or colonial period? (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: “...Section 26 of the Post Office Act, 1898 says:

‘On the occurrence of any public emergency, or in the interest of the public safety or tranquility.....’ ”

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: It is up to you to annul it.

“....the Central Government or a Provincial Government or any officer specially authorised in this behalf by the Central or the Provincial Government may, by order in writing direct that any postal article of class or description of postal articles in course of transmission by post shall be intercepted or detained, or shall be disposed of in such manner as the authority issuing the order may direct.’.

There is no *prima facie* case for referring the issue to the Committee of Privileges.”

[Mr. Speaker]

It has also been held by my distinguished predecessor Mr. Speaker Ayyangar on 29th April, 1960, that no question of privilege arises out of alleged tapping of telephones of Members.

(Interruptions)

In view of the above position, I hold that no question of privilege is involved in the matter....

(Interruptions)

SOME HON. MEMBERS: **

MR. SPEAKER: It is not mine. Order, please.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: In view of the above position, I hold that no question of privilege is involved in the matter and I do not therefore give my consent to raise the matter as a question of privilege under Rule 222.

I would permit myself one observation before concluding the subject and that is about communications sent by my Office including the Lok Sabha Secretariat to Members. I hope the concerned authorities realise that such communications would not attract the attention of censoring authorities.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. I am on my legs.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a point of order.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record, of what is said without my permission.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: What are derogatory to the Chair or to the House shall be expunged.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North-East): Sir, may I say something? *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: No clarification now. My ruling is not to be discussed.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I have not understand your point. I would like to know this. You have not answered my question of privilege.

MR. SPEAKER: You come to me.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: You have not answered my question of breach of privilege. I did not talk about my mail. I talked about my parliamentary correspondence. That was what I said.

MR. SPEAKER: I am helpless I have said it.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: What have you said?

MR. SPEAKER: You please read it. You read my ruling and then come to me.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: My submission is this....

MR. SPEAKER: I don't want any discussion after I have given my ruling. Nothing now.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Sir, you have not quoted all the parliamentary precedents. Mr. Motilal Desai gave an assurance in Parliament that nobody can censor the letters of Members...

MR. SPEAKER: That is not an assurance.... Any Minister can give an assurance; that is not binding on this Government.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: What do you mean by that, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot change it. No question now.

*Not recorded.

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: An assurance was given in Parliament by Mr. Morarji Desai....

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, Shri R. N. Rakesh has given notice of a question of privilege....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. No question of discussion here. Nothing doing.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: You are the guardian of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: I am quoting to you according to the rules and the precedents laid down in this House and in this Book.

श्री रामविलास पासवान : आपके रहते क्या नया प्रेसीडेंट नहीं बन सकता है...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It is for the House, not me.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Look here. Hon. Members,....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot question the ruling. Whatever this House decides and lays down, for me that is the law. I will uphold what you have laid down to me. I can't create laws on my own and I can't create rules on my own. No, I will not do it. (Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you have the right to create new precedents. Please do not allow your powers to be eroded.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Every Speaker has the right to create new traditions and precedents. Please do not allow them to be eroded.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No discussion is allowed. Shri R. N. Rakesh has given notice of a question of privilege

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against the Prime Minister on the ground that she allegedly misled...

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Mr. Speaker, Sir,....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot do without rules. My hands are tied down. I am not a super-star. I am just a servant of this House who rules according to the rules laid down by you.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am a servant of the House. I am to regulate and abide by the rules laid down by this august House

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am going to give my ruling. Nothing can be discussed.

(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Sir, I am not challenging your ruling. The ruling which you have quoted and the Act which you have referred to is applicable in all cases. In spite of that, you quite correctly have made a comment that the mail which is sent from your Secretariat. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: This House is supreme.

(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: You have quite correctly thought fit to make that comment in spite of the technical position that the law applies to your mail also. Therefore, I want to ask whether you have got any comment to make or not on the fact that we have been governed by the statute of 1898.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It is for the House to change that. You tell the House to do that, not me. Bring a motion. I cannot do anything.

(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: But you should make some comment so that the Government should pay some attention to this.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot do anything. I cannot allow any discussion, and if the House wants to amend the statute, they can change it, they can change the rules, and I will follow it.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): I am not challenging your ruling, Sir. But you have assured the House that you are collecting the fact. Is that being done or not?

MR. SPEAKER: I have already collected the facts.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: I want to know whether you are collecting facts, whether that is being done or not, and whether it can be presumed that it has been done.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have collected the facts and I have given my ruling. Nothing is going to be discussed now.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I do not discuss my ruling. There is no question. I am not going to allow discussion of my ruling.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: I am not challenging your ruling. I am asking about the factual position.

MR. SPEAKER: I am tied down by the rules. I can't go beyond the rules. My hands are tied down. It is you who have done that.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I can't. That is beyond me.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, I want to raise one point regarding your promise because that will guide

all the coming sessions of Parliament. While giving your observations, you said "I don't want to create any precedent". I wish to point out to you that right from the first Lok Sabha, if you go through the various precedents created by the previous Speakers, sometimes without any previous precedent, they created precedents.

MR. SPEAKER: I might create precedents, but I cannot break rules.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Please don't surrender your powers.

MR. SPEAKER: I don't. I have not said that I have surrendered the powers.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Nothing is going to be discussed. You can come to me and tell me where I have gone wrong.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: My ruling cannot be challenged.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY (Mangalore): Sir, they have committed contempt of the House and also contempt of the Speaker. *(Interruptions)* You cannot do like that. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I do not listen to anything on this. You can come to me and talk to me.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a point of order, Sir, You have made certain observations and in your observations and ruling...

MR. SPEAKER: If it is regarding my ruling, it is not to be discussed here.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I will not cast any aspersions on your ruling. You have, in your wisdom, preferred to quote a Statute legislated during the colonial era...

MR. SPEAKER: And that is continuing; you change it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: This Government even today is intercepting the mail of the Ministers...and they will continue to do so....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: The House can change it. Nothing doing.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: I wanted to know whether you are collecting facts, whether that is being done or not. You have explained the legal position; I have nothing to say about that.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I got facts so as to give the correct ruling. that is what I did. I tried my best. I have gone through the earlier proceedings, precedents, law books, Constitution and everything and after that I gave my ruling.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: The mail is being intercepted and the telephones are being tapped....(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot challenge this.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: If you are going to talk about my ruling, I am not going to allow it. Anything else except my ruling?

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा आपसे सिर्फ इतना ही आग्रह है, मेरा किसी पर एसपर्शन नहीं है, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मेम्बर्स को राइट को सुरक्षित रखना आपका काम है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरा काम है, लेकिन कानून के अधीन, बगैर कानून के नहीं । जो अधिकार आप मुझे देंगे, उससे बढ़कर नहीं ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं तो हूँ, मेरे पास अधिकार नहीं है* ।

श्री रामविलास पासवान : अपनी रूलिंग पर पुनर्विचार कीजिये और भविष्य में कम-से कम ऐसी व्यवस्था कीजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह हाउस कर सकता है, मैं नहीं कर सकता हूँ ।

This is upto the House, I cannot do anything.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar): Sir, we have been reassured many times by the hon Members that they are concerned with the dignity of the House and the future of parliamentary democracy in the country, but when in a chorus they shout** to the chair, it is not... (Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have already ruled about that.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : भाई, आप सुनते नहीं तो उसका मेरे पास क्या इलाज है, तिवारी जी, उसपर तो मैं रूलिंग दे चुका हूँ ।

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record. Whatever has been said without my permission shall not form part of the record.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have given my ruling.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: You have observed that your letters to us should not be intercepted.

MR. SPEAKER: This is just my observation. I cannot force them.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: My original notice was precisely about that. Therefore, did you find any evidence.

MR. SPEAKER: They fall in that category. Unless and until, you change this Statute and bring a constitutional amendment, there is no remedy.

*Not recorded.

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I am asking you whether you have found evidence that parliamentary mail is being intercepted and it is established..

MR. SPEAKER: Now, I am giving my ruling. . .

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK (Kendra-para). I would like to know whether the Speaker of the Sovereign Parliament of India having given his ruling as the Speaker, has any opinion on this or not?

MR. SPEAKER: I interpret what you have entrusted to me. I have already given my observations.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You have to change that.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I say that the sovereign Parliament of this House.

MR. SPEAKER: This Parliament is sovereign. The Members here are the representatives of the people, and they can legislate and I am to be guided by that. That is all.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: This is a democratic country. You are the Speaker of this sovereign Parliament.. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You are in Parliament. You have to change it.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: What will not go on record?

MR. SPEAKER: What is now said without my permission. What is said without my permission is off the record.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: What is your point of order?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: My point of order is that our Constitution specifically mentions that the rights and ~~rights~~ enjoyed by the Members of Parliament will be...

MR. SPEAKER: I have read that. Over-ruled. I am going according to the Constitution. Come to me, and let me know.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Kindly listen to me.

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot discuss the ruling. I have gone through that. I know that.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: . . . those of the Members of the House of Commons of the UK. . .

MR. SPEAKER: If you have not read that, what can I do about it?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Why can't you hear me?

MR. SPEAKER: You are unnecessarily taking me for a ride. It cannot be raised.

(ii) ABOUT REPORTED STATEMENT BY PRIME MINISTER

MR. SPEAKER: Shri R. N. Rakesh has given notice of a question of privilege against the Prime Minister on the ground that she allegedly misled the House on 26 August 1981, by denying that she had made a statement that if the people in Garhwal would not vote for her party in the by-election, there would be no progress in that area. In this connection, he has cited a news bulletin broadcast by All India Radio and a news report published in the newspapers.

I find that both the news bulletin broadcast by AIR as well as the news report published in the newspapers are different from what Shri Rakesh has alleged. Moreover, it is well established practice that when a Minister or a Member denies a statement reported in the newspapers etc., a de-

**Not recorded.

nial is accepted and the matter is allowed to rest at that. I do not, therefore, give my consent to raise the matter under Rule 222.

(अवधान)---

अध्यक्ष महोदय: जो बात यहां कही जायेगी, जो लिखित होगी, उसके खिलाफ तो कुछ हो सकता है; लेकिन बाहर जो कुछ कहा जाए, उसका मेरे पास कोई चारा नहीं है।

12.14 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

PAPERS UNDER AIR CORPORATION RULES 1954

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHR A. P. SHARMA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions under sub-rule (5) of rule 53 of the Air Corporations Rules, 1954:

(1) Summary of Budget Estimates for Revenue and Expenditure of the Indian Airlines for the year 1981-82 and Revised Estimates for the year 1980-81;

(2) Summary of Actuals for the year 1979-80, Budget Estimates and Revised Estimates for the year 1980-81 and Budget Estimates for the year 1981-82, under 'Capital Budget' of Indian Airlines [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2702/81]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER EXPORT (QUALITY CONTROL AND INSPECTION) ACT, 1963 AND TEXTILES COMMITTEE (AMDT) RULES, 1981.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 17 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963:—

(i) The Export Inspection Council, Death-cum-Retirement Gratuity Rules, 1981, published in Notification No. S. O. 1607 in Gazette of India dated the 30th May, 1981.

(ii) The Export Inspection Agency Death-cum-Retirement Gratuity Rules, 1981, published in Notification No. S. O. 1608 in Gazette of India dated the 30th May, 1981.

(iii) The Export Inspection Council Contributory Provident Fund Second Amendment Rules, 1981, published in Notification No. S.O. 1609 in Gazette of India dated the 30th May, 1981.

(iv) The Export Inspection Agency Contributory Provident Fund. Second Amendment Rules, 1981, published in Notification No. S.O. 1610 in Gazette of India dated the 30th May, 1981.

(v) The Export of Toilet Soaps (Quality Control and Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1981, published in Notification No S. O. 1937 in Gazette of India dated the 18th July, 1981.

(vi) The Export of Synthetic Detergents (Quality Control and Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1981, published in Notification No. S. O. 1999 in Gazette of India dated the 25th July, 1981. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2703/81]

(2) A copy of the Textiles Committee (Amendment) Rules, 1981 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No G.S.R. 459 in Gazette of India dated the 9th May, 1981, under sub-section (3) of section 22 of the Textiles Committee Act, 1963. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2709/1]

REPORT ON WORKING OF DEPOSIT INSURANCE AND CREDIT GUARANTEE CORPORATION BOMBAY FOR 1980 AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT BONDS (AMDT) RULES, 1981.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (1) I beg to relay* on the Table a copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) on the working of the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation, Bombay, for the year ended the 31st December, 1980, along with the Audited Accounts, under sub-section (2) of section 32 of the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation Act, 1961. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2411/81]

2 I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the National Development Bonds (Amendment) Rules, 1981, (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 371 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 29th May, 1981, under sub-section (3) of section 12 of the Government Saving Certificates Act, 1959. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2704/81]

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

"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 26th August, 1981, agreed without any amendment to the Export-Import Bank of India Bill, 1981, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 18th August, 1981."

12.23 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

FIFTY-SEVENTH AND THIRTY-FIFTH Reports

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Public Accounts Committee:

(1) Fifty-seventh Report on Excesses over Voted Grants and Charged Appropriations disclosed on the Appropriation Accounts (Civil), (Defence Services), (Posts & Telegraphs) and (Railways) for the year 1979-80.

(2) Thirty-fifth Report on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their 119th Report (Sixth Lok Sabha) on Defence Services.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON OFFICES OF PROFIT

FIRST REPORT

SHRI GULSHER AHMED (Satna): I beg to present the First Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit.

12.24 hrs.

Re: CHRNAGE OF RELIGION BY SOME HARIJANS

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी (हिंसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या आप मुझे व्यवस्था के प्रश्न पर कुछ कहने देंगे? एक बड़ा गंभीर सवाल है, जिसके बारे में आपसे आपके चेम्बर में मिला था। अगर आप मेरी बात नहीं सुनेंगे, तो उसका गलत प्रचार हो जाएगा। इस लिए आप इसको गंभीरता से लें। नवभारत टाइम्स में खबर छपी है कि सरकारी अफसर ने दबाव डाला है धर्म-परिवर्तन के लिए। इसका मतलब है कि सरकार खुद धर्म-परिवर्तन की बात चला रही है। और ऐसी बातें जब देश में चलती हैं, तो इससे साम्प्रदायिकता और जातीयता को भड़कावा मिलता है। यह बहुत ही गंभीर प्रश्न है।

*The Report was previously laid on the Table on the 24th April, 1981.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह अखबार में छपी खबर है। अखबारों में बहुत कुछ छपता है, लेकिन क्या सही होता है, क्या नहीं होता है, इसके बारे में आदमी बाद में किसी निष्कर्ष पर पहुँचता है। जिस मसले का आपने जिक्र किया है, वह अवश्य गंभीर है। हमने बिजिनेस एडवाइजरी कमिटी में फौसला किया है कि किसी ढंग से इसका समाधान किया जाए और इस हाउस में इस पर विचार-विमर्श किया जाए। लेकिन कैसे करना है, यह कमिटी ने फौसला किया है। हम इसको ठीक ढंग से करना चाहते हैं, क्योंकि इसपर निर्भर करता है देश का भविष्य, इस पर निर्भर करता है हमारा संक्यूलरिज्म का ढाँचा और जैसे भी है, जो मनुष्य धर्म के नाम पर भेदभाव करता है वह किसी भगवान को मानने वाला हो, मैं तो उसको सम्भलता नहीं हूँ सब बराबर है। रास्ते अलाहिदा हो सकते हैं। जान का गन्तव्य स्थान एक है और उस हिसाब से हम राँच कर चलना है जिस प्रकार से देश पनप मक़े, हम एक दूसरे के साथ रह सकें, जाति-भेद समाप्त कर के मनुष्य को मनुष्य समझे, इस प्रकार का हम यहाँ काम करें, मिल कर लोगों को बनावें कि यह काम है, इस तरीके से हमें करना है और मार्ग फल इस चमन के खिलने रहें जिस से कि कोई गड़बड़ न हो और शांति बनी रहे। इस प्रकार से हमने विचार किया है और वह हम करेंगे।

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सिर्फ एक आग्रह है। आप इस पर डिस्कशन कराएँगे। हम लोगों ने इस पर नोटिस दिया है, आप फौकट्स मगवा लीजिए इस केस के सम्बन्ध में, यह जो पर्टीक्युलर केस है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप छोड़िए, वह मैं कर दूँगा।

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE

श्री आर. एन. राकेश (चैल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ने कहा कि अखबार की बात पर आप विश्वास नहीं करते।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मेरी बात सुनिए। आप मेरे मुँह में शब्द मत डाला

करिए। मैं किसी को असत्य नहीं कहता।

मैं किसी बात को ऐसे नहीं कहता जब तक कि वह प्रमाणित न हो जाय। अखबारों में अपना अपना विचार कोई भी लिखता है, पता नहीं सचाई क्या होती है। मैं किसी अखबार को असत्य नहीं कहता।

... (व्यवधान) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दीखिए, मेरी बात सुनिए।

... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री आर. एन. राकेश : 11 जून के रेडियो की बात है

अध्यक्ष महोदय : रेडियो कोई गारंटी नहीं है।

श्री आर. एन. राकेश**

MR SPEAKER I do not believe in radio.

(Interruptions)**

MR SPEAKER It has not to been recorded

(Interruptions)**

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (संदपूर) : हमारी बात एक सुन लीजिए। मैं न तो इस पर कहना चाहता हूँ न धर्म परिवर्तन पर कहना चाहता हूँ। . . . (व्यवधान) . . . एक बहुत ही गंभीर बात आप को सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। 23 तारीख को बी. बी. लदन ने अपने यहाँ से . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कोई मोशन दिया है आपने?

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : जी हाँ, इसी बारे में दिया है जिस पर बोल रहा हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कान से नियम के अधीन दिया है? 193 में दिया है या 184 में दिया है?

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : एंडर्जर्मेन्ट मोशन दिया है

MR. SPEAKER: No adjournment motion can be discussed. It is illogical, irrelevant. You have to come to me. We have to find out a way.
आप बरे पास आइए फिर बात करेंगे ।

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: (Gorakhpur): I gave a notice for adjournment motion about the removal of the Director of the National Dairy Research Institute. . .

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have disallowed that. There is no point of order, Shri Hannan Mollah. Not allowed. Nothing doing. This is not a matter for adjournment motion. This is an administrative matter. Is this important for this House? Shri Hannan Mollah.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: These administrative matters cannot be discussed here under an adjournment motion. What are you trying to do to this House? Shri Hannan Mollah.

12 29 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]
CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED INADEQUATE ALLOCATION AND
SUPPLY OF STEEL AND PIG IRON TO
SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES OF WEST
BENGAL

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Ulu-beria): I call the attention of the Minister of Industry to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"Reported inadequate allocation and supply of steel and pig iron to the small scale industries of West Bengal leading to dwindling of production and large scale closure of many units."

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): As Members are aware, there is a general

shortage in certain categories of iron and steel in the country and Government attempt has been to ensure that adequate allocation and supply of steel and pig iron is made to small scale industries in all States.

As far as allocation of steel to small industries through the State Small Industries Corporation in West Bengal is concerned, the position has been improving steadily over the last few years. Against 20378 tonnes allocated in 1978-79, 32136 tonnes were allocated in 1979-80. This was further increased to 36400 tonnes in 1980-81. In the current year the allocation has been further stepped up to 39200 tonnes. Thus allocations to West Bengal Small Scale Industries Corporation have nearly doubled in the last 4 years.

The projected demand for iron & steel items by all Small Industries Corporations in the country was approximately 1.2 million tonnes in 1979-80. As against this, allocation for all Corporations in 1979-80 was only 5.26 lakh tonnes and actual supplies were 4.51 lakh tonnes. Thus as against projected demand, on an average, supplies to all Small Industries Corporations were to the extent of 43.5 per cent. Allocation to Small Industries Corporation, West Bengal against demand have fared better. The projected demand of State Small Industries Corporation West Bengal was 45000 tonnes for 1979-80 against which allocation was over 32000 tonnes, representing a little over 70 per cent.

It is however noticed that some State Small Industries Corporations have been able to lift a greater percentage of their allocations than West Bengal. For instance in 1980-81, Karnataka was able to lift 27250 tonnes out of an allocation of 29,000 tonnes; Kerala was able to lift 26964 tonnes against an allocation of 27925 tonnes; and Tamil Nadu was able to lift 26285 tonnes out of an allocation of 29035 tonnes. In the case of West

Bengal, the lifting was only 20426 tonnes as against an allocation of 36400 tonnes, which could have accommodated the difficulties of small scale units in the State.

It will therefore be evident that there has been no discrimination against West Bengal in the matter of allocation of iron & steel material although actual supplies to the small scale units through the West Bengal Small Scale Industries Corporation could have been better. It remains the responsibility of the State Government and its Small Industries Corporation to ensure that stocks allocated are lifted to the maximum extent possible.

In respect of pig iron the material is supplied to small units through the respective State Corporations, wherever they are able to handle the material. In other cases, supplies are met through SAIL stock-yards. In allocating pig iron among different States, the established needs of the foundry industry etc. in that State are kept in view. There has been some shortage of pig iron in the country. Representations in this regard have been received from various States. This item is now allowed for import on OGL basis and State Small Industries Corporations can also go in for imports. In 1980-81, out of a total allocation of 472000 tonnes, West Bengal has been allocated 48,000 tonnes.

Government are aware of closure or sickness of some small scale units in various parts of the country including West Bengal. It would not however be correct to conclude that shortage of raw material is the sole cause for this phenomenon; for, several other factors such as power shortage, poor industrial relations, bad management etc. are also contributory factors, particularly in West Bengal.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Hannan Mollah. Only if you dispute his figure you can put some question.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: I am sorry to mention that this statement made by the hon. Minister conceals more than it reveals.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He can not conceal to the House.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: That is what you think. He will speak. I am sorry to say that some part of this statement is totally malicious and untrue, with a view to malign the Left Front Government of West Bengal.

During the last several sessions, I asked some questions. Last April I put a question to the Steel Minister—Unstarred Question No. 8671: "What are the actual supplies of steel to each State during the last five years?" The answer was, "Do not arise". Now, I have collected some figures somehow and I would mention those figures and ask the Minister whether they are correct or not. I want to make it clear that we are the champions for the cause that all the States should get their due share. There should be a comparison. There is no scope for thinking why we are mentioning things about other States. We are always in favour of all States getting justice in financial and natural resources. Last year—1980-81—the total number of small scale industries in our country was 3,83,636. In Andhra Pradesh, they have 20,287 units and they got 21,900 MT. Haryana with 14,470 units got 32,747 MT. Gujarat with 24,189 units got 40,663 MT. Punjab with 29,214 units got 55,991 MT. Delhi with 9,732 units got 37,019 MT. West Bengal, with the highest number of units almost three or four times the number of any other State, with 71,116 units got just 20,436 MT.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How much was lifted by the State Government?

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: That will be told. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will get it from the Government.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: They are always shedding crocodile tears for the eastern region. The eastern

[Shri Hannan Mollah]

region, with 1,00,696 units, i.e. 26 per cent of the total units are getting only 11 per cent of the steel. The northern zone with 85,000 units or 22 per cent of total units are getting 37 per cent of the total steel. The Western zone with 53,847 units, i.e. 14 per cent of total units, are getting 20 per cent of the supply. What is this? I would ask the Minister whether this is true or not.

Coming to pig iron, West Bengal with 18 per cent of the total units is getting only 7 per cent of the total supply whereas Gujarat with only 6 per cent of the total units is getting 20 per cent of the total supply. These are some of the figures which show that there is a calculated discrimination with a view to destroy the industries in West Bengal. I belong to the Howrah district, called the Sheffield of India, the biggest in Asia, where the largest number of engineering industries are concentrated. These industries have been suffering for want of raw material. I met several owners of these industries and they complained that they had to purchase raw material from Punjab and Haryana at double or triple the actual price. That is why, they were not able to stand in the competition. In this way the industry is being destroyed in West Bengal. So, may I know from the hon. Minister the basis for this allocation?

In view of the wide variations in allocation and supply among various States, which is extremely unreasonable and discriminatory, will the hon. Minister assure the House that the largest quantity of iron and steel will be allocated and supplied to West Bengal as it is having the largest number of small scale industries?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: First of all, I shall suggest to the hon. Member that he must qualify his statement in one respect. It is not the number of units that determine the requirement of a unit. The size of the unit is very important. As I have

stated in the statement, the allocations are made against the post offtake and the projected demand. If the hon. Member verifies from the State Government the demand projections made by them and compare the allocation made to the State, then he will be able to accuse me of only giving a favourable treatment to West Bengal.

The projected demand for iron and steel items by all Small Industries Corporations in the country was approximately 1.2 million tonnes in 1979-80. As against this, allocation for all Corporations in 1979-80 was only 5.25 lakh tonnes and actual supplies were 4.51 lakh tonnes. Thus as against projected demand, on an average, supplies to all Small Industries Corporations were to the extent of 43.5 per cent. And West Bengal has been given a little over 70 per cent of the projected demand. So, if at all you want to accuse me, the accusation should be that I have shown favour to West Bengal.

The hon. Member has quoted the figures of supply only. He has not apprised the House of the figures of allotment made. Lifting of the stock is not the responsibility of the Central Government. Lifting of stock and its distribution is the direct responsibility of the State Small Industries Corporation. The hon. Member is absolutely right when he says that during 1980-81 the State Small Industries Corporation got only 20436 tonnes. This is against the allocation of 36400 tonnes which the hon. Member conveniently forgot to mention. The hon. Member should find out from the State Small Industries Corporation the reasons for not lifting the stock. I may inform the State Government or the Corporation approach us to accelerate the supply of any raw material for small scale industries in the State, we give top priority to that. This fact he can also verify from his State Government. In order to strengthen your case when you talk to your State Government, I would like to give some figures of lifting by the different States. Even a distant State like

Kerala has lifted more than West Bengal. In fact, out of the 7 major States the lifting by West Bengal is the lowest, being only 56.14 per cent of the allocations made, as compared to 104.8 per cent by Maharashtra, 96.60 per cent by Kerala, 93.97 per cent by Karnataka, 73.65 per cent by Gujarat, 96.6 per cent by Bihar and 75.75 per cent by Andhra Pradesh. So, I would request the hon. Members to do a complete diagnosis of the problem and then try to come to a conclusion, which I am sure would be a conclusion in favour of the State Government. As far as shortage in allocation is concerned, it is proportionately distributed. I will give the figures for the current year also. If you compare the allocation to the State of West Bengal in the year 1978-79 with that of the year 1981-82, 20,378 tonnes as against 39,200 metric tonnes in the current year, it is an increase of about 100 per cent.

In the case of pig iron, shortage is there. So, we have now started allowing OGL imports for the actual users. Since there is a wide disparity between the imported and indigenous price of pig iron, we are making an effort to have a pool price. I would also like to inform that the supply of inputs to the small-scale industry in any State in the country would never be the sole factor responsible for infant mortality or any mortality among the small-scale units. We have given a special allocation of 10 per cent of the cement supplies to the small-scale industries. It appears there is a communication gap between the hon. Member and the Industries Minister of the State Government. Whenever they have any problem we immediately make an effort to meet their requirements. In spite of that, if there are some cases, we will appreciate it if they are brought to our notice so that we can take immediate action.

SHRI SUNIL MATTRA (Calcutta North East): Either the Minister is ignorant of what is happening or he is deliberately not giving a correct picture because his statement does

not reflect the facts. You say that the allocation to West Bengal was 38,400 tonnes, but West Bengal lifted only 20,436 metric tonnes.

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA:
I say it again.

Shri Sunil Maitra: He has made this statement in this way in order to denigrate and defame the West Bengal Government.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has stated that the State Industrial Corporation has not lifted the stock; not the State Government of West Bengal.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: The Ministry is functioning in such a way that the West Bengal Government and the West Bengal Industries Corporation cannot lift the steel allocated by you. I am reading a letter written by Shri Dip Kumar Sen, Managing Director of the West Bengal Small Industries Corporation Ltd. dated 30th May, 1981, addressed to one of the big officer of SAIL:

This is a reply to his statement:

"You may perhaps remember that you said in the course of the discussions that after the rise in price of the iron and steel materials on 8/9-2-'81 your organisation offered to deliver to my Corporation the entire quantities of iron and steel materials which had already been paid for at the earlier rates if my Corporation agreed to make extra payments that became due because of the price revision. You also said that my Corporation did not agree to make the extra payments and take delivery of the entire quantities of iron and steel materials offered and paid for earlier. On checking up with my office I find that what actually happened was the other way about."

What was stated here, Mr. Minister, is, the fact is other way about. What is that other way about?

"My officers approached your office with offers of payment of the extra amounts which became due on account of the enhancement of the

[Shri Sanil Maitra]

prices and with requests to deliver the entire quantities of raw materials specified in your delivery orders issued earlier, but your office did not accept their offers and requests. I give here a specific instance. Your office had issued on 6-2-81 a delivery order for 460 Metric Tonnes of H. R. Coils (SG & JOG) on your sankrail stockyard. Since the delivery could not be effected before the rise in the prices of iron and steel materials, my officers actually carried to your office a cheque for the extra amount that was due to be paid on account of the enhancement of the prices and requested your office to deliver the full quantity of the materials specified in the said delivered order. Your office did not accept the cheque and effected delivery of the materials after making a 20 per cent deduction from the quantity specified in your delivery order. My office wrote thereafter to your office requesting the issue of a fresh offer in respect of the quantities so deducted, but in vain."

This way your officers and your Ministry are creating all sorts of obstacles stating that the West Bengal Industrial Corporation could not lift the stocks that have been sanctioned by your Ministry. And have you done it? Now, you are coming out with a statement on the floor of the House that there is a communication gap. There is no communication gap. If there is any communication gap, it is between yourself and your officers and if there is no communication gap between you and your officers, then you are making a wrong statement and I say that the facts in your statement are not correct.

My second point of submission is this. You have not yet stated what is the basis of allocation.

Now, on 9th of July 1981, barely one-and-a-half months back, in the city of Delhi, the 35th Meeting of the Small Scale Industries Board was held where the hon. Minister himself was

present. In that meeting the Cottage and Small Scale Industries Minister of West Bengal, Mr. Chittabrata Majumdar, made a statement. In the statement he said:

"In a letter to Dr. Chanana in May last year, I drew his attention to this problem. For example, in 1978-79 the Union Territory of Delhi with its 19,128 registered SIDO units was allocated more than 50,000 tonnes of iron and steel materials while West Bengal which then had 63,002 registered SIDO units was allocated a little over 19 thousand tonnes. In reply Dr. Chanana said that as different States adopted different norms for assessing the installed capacity of the small scale unit, allotment of raw materials on the basis of installed capacity will not be correct."

This is what you said. I say that in West Bengal the number of units is more than 71,000. Then you come out with the statement that number only will not give a true picture. It is the rated capacity which gives a true picture. Small scale is a small scale. When you call a factory 'small scale unit' then it is within the definition of small scale factory. Therefore, it would be difficult for you to assess small scale engineering factory's consumption of steel—how much it may need and if there are 71,000 units, then it is difficult for the Ministry of Industry sitting in the Centre to come to some firm conclusion that approximately this will be the requirement. For 71,000 units you cannot calculate what is their requirement. When it is pointed out to you that you are indulging in discrimination so far as West Bengal is concerned, you say that 71,000 units—i.e., the number is not going to give a clear picture.

You have not mentioned in your statement But here you have said:

"He, therefore, maintained that off-take of a raw material during years of easy availability should be the basis of allocation. But how do

we calculate such off-takes? Before we introduced canalisation of iron and steel materials through the West Bengal Small Industries Corporation, the small scale units in West Bengal were taking delivery of iron and steel materials directly from the stockyards of the steel plants and of the Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL). Neither the steel plants, nor SAIL, nor the Steel Ministry has separate off-take figures for the large scale sector and the small scale sector. Therefore, allocation made on the basis of off-takes by the State SICs in years of easy availability, i.e., before compulsory canalisation through SICs was introduced is bound to be inequitable." Therefore, again and again, we are asking this question. The question is, will you please re-examine the basis of allocation and supply to the different States? While re-defining the basis of allocation, will you for heaven sake keep it in your mind that there is a State called the State of West Bengal; that it is very much a part of India and that the State has got maximum number of small scale units and small engineering units? They are the biggest in number in this State.

Your Sixth Five Year Plan document says that in 1973-74 the value of output of small scale industries was 7200 crores which rose to 19060 crores in 1979-80. Employment in 1973-74 was 39.65 lakhs and in 1979-80 it rose to 84.60 lakhs. In export it earned foreign exchange—in 1973-74 Rs. 538 crores and in 1979-80 it earned Rs. 1050 crores.

This is the role of the small scale industries in our country. This being so, in West Bengal you are having more than 71000 units. Will you please see to it that you do not conspire to kill them, to murder them, to destroy them. Therefore, my question is, will you please see to it that not only the basis of allocation would be re-examined but also West Ben-

gal's share of steel and pig iron should be adequate, should be sufficient to meet their demand.

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: The hon. Member, in fact, unfortunately has been contradicting himself. I would only like to draw his kind attention to the fact that he has to see the figures not only on the supply side, he has to see figures on the allocation side also which I have already quoted in earlier case.

Unconsciously he has made reference to some correspondence between the State Officials and the Steel Authority of India Ltd. and some dispute about payment. In fact that has never been brought to our notice at all. The hon. Member must appreciate one thing. He is talking of the correspondence relating to a dispute on the payments due or the overpayment made or the underpayment made to the Steel Authority of India Ltd. This particular case has never come to our attention at all.

13 hrs.

I am only saying, as I said earlier also, that the basis of allocation of industrial raw material to small-scale industrial units is uniform for the whole country. There is no discrimination against the State of West Bengal. The statistics, in fact, show that there has been discrimination in favour of West Bengal. They should appreciate that also. I have already said that the basis of allocation of steel is the previous off-take. When it is a normal year, it should be the normal off-take. During the shortage period, the off-take might be lesser than that. He is himself saying that the basis was off-take of the year which was a normal year. I would like to update the information of the hon. Member about the supply of steel in the market today. In the last few weeks, the supply position in the whole country is quite easy. He does not know it probably. In fact, the mini steel plants are coming to us saying, there is no off-take from them at all. The hon. Member must take it up once

So, these are the core Sectors where the hon. Members must put heavy pressure on the agencies working in their State to revitalise the small-scale industrial units. That alone will help us to increase the growth-rate of industry in the State of West Bengal and the benefit will be to the whole country. At the same time, the total growth-rate will be increase.

13.06 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till five minutes past Fourteen of the clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at eleven minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[SHRI GULSHER AHMED in the Chair]

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE—contd.

REPORTED INADEQUATE ALLOCATION AND SUPPLY OF STEEL AND PIG IRON TO SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES OF WEST BENGAL—Contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): Sir, you must have noticed that in the call attention notice given by us we wanted to draw the pointed attention of the hon. Minister to the serious crisis in the field of small scale industries that is now prevailing in West Bengal and we expected that he would at least say something which will go to improve the situation there. But, unfortunately, the statement ends with these lines:—

“...for, several other factors such as power shortage, poor industrial relations, bad management etc. are also contributory factors, particularly in West Bengal.”

Now, may I ask the hon. Minister? Are you really sure of what you have said? Are you in a position to prove that industrial relations are bad in West Bengal? Or, if you kindly permit, I can prove that it is not so in West Bengal. So, industrial relation is not the contributing factor. If you talk of bad management, are you sure that there is good management in the public sector enterprises? This is a thing which is very difficult to quantify. Actually what do you mean by ‘bad management’? After all you have deliberately chosen not to accept the

reality to shield your own Department and to save yourself.

The real trouble in the small scale industries in West Bengal and, for that matter, in the Eastern Region is the policy pursued by the Central Government. Whenever we talk of non-availability of raw material, whether it is steel, pig iron, cement or anything, generally we find that our Minister says that there has been allocation but the State Government has failed to utilise the quota allotted to the State. I say—is it a fact? Is it not abundantly clear from what Mr. Sunil Mitra has said, that you may allocate a thing but for the State Government which has to receive it, there may be difficulties created by your Ministry or some other agencies, to get the thing you have allocated and you have seen how West Bengal Government has been deprived even when it was ready with the cheque to pay for the increased prices. Now you have not answered that question and I want that you should look into it.

The question is that you have never tried to answer this question why so many units are sick in West Bengal. You have never answered the question what is the basis of allocation. I understand that there is scarcity but I do not understand why there should be discrimination. You have tried to say that if there is any discrimination, it is in favour of West Bengal. Well, Mr. Chairman, does the hon. Minister want us to believe that they are supplying raw materials in abundance to West Bengal, that they are taking all the steps but still it is because of the failure of the Government of West Bengal that these industries are sick or some are going out of existence? What are those failures—he has not indicated. So what I would like to say is this. Let us try to understand the problem. When you talk of allocation, may I bring to your notice that only the other day it came in the Press that in UP 40 per cent of these units were bogus units. They had no existence. That came from the

[Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty]

Police report. Where is this steel going which you allocate to these areas? What about Delhi? Are you sure that all these units have real existence or is it a fact that some of the units have no existence at all?

I would like to raise another point. Now you know that in West Bengal these industries were developed because of the availability of steel very near to the area—the proximity of steel. Now because of the freight equalisation it has lost this advantage. That is one factor which is dealing a death blow to these small industries in West Bengal and particularly in the Howrah region. Another factor which is responsible for the acute sickness is also the policy pursued by the Railways because these days these industries do not get orders from the Railways. So it is the deliberate policy of the Central Government which is making these industries sick. I know you will say that you do not pursue a policy of discrimination. I only want to say that the facts speak otherwise.

Now it has already been said how you are depriving the Eastern Region. The Eastern Region comprises of Bihar, West Bengal, Tripura, Nagaland, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Assam and Arunachal Pradesh. These are the States which are being denied the opportunities because of the discriminatory policy pursued by the Central Government.

I want to emphasize once again that I am next to none in my faith that all the regions of India should be developed. I believe that there should be justice to all the regions and to all the States. But now the facts do speak otherwise. Let us have a look at the facts. Eastern Region—No. of units—1,00,698. Percentage of total units—26.2. Supply—83,360 tonnes. Percentage of total supply—11.20. Why is it? The region having the largest number of units and having the maximum

requirements is denied the raw material. Is it not a deliberate policy pursued by your Government? Is it not a fact the because of this, some of these units are to purchase the steel and pig-iron from black market?

MR. CHAIRMAN: You please put your questions. He will reply.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to ask the Minister these pointed questions. I believe you have sympathies; I believe you have the understanding. But these units cannot live only on your sympathies and understanding. Your actions are not matched by this understanding unless backed by your actions understanding is useless. I would like to say whether the facts given by me are correct or not. If they are correct, then, whether you are going to change your policy or not.

What positive steps are you going to take to see that these small units in West Bengal, and, or that matter, in Eastern region do not go out of existence?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: Sir, the hon. Member has raised a series of questions. Also he raised a very few interesting questions.

He talked about the number of bogus units in West Bengal. We have not taken any census of bogus units. I would like him to suggest this to West Bengal. This is the job of the State Government to conduct this kind of census of the bogus units there.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: I am not talking of West Bengal. Why are you trying to avoid it?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please listen to him.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Forty per cent of the units are bogus.

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: This is an instance for interrogation

of the bonafides of the smallscale units. West Bengal Government should be directed by you people to conduct a census into the bonafides of these smallscale units. This may be one of the reasons between the gap and allocation of supplies. They are not genuinely interested because there are no units to consume that. I have no presumption at all. I want you to ask the State Government of West Bengal to indentify the reasons of this gap between allocation and lifting of the materials by the units. If they have any problem in lifting and if the Central Government can do anything please let us know. But, after the allocation is made, lifting of the raw materials or distribution of the raw materials is the function of the West Bengal Government Industrial Development Corporation.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: This is not fair. Wst Bengal Government wanted to lift it but the Steel authority of India has not allowed them to do so. Then why are you accusing the State Government?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Chakraborty, please hear the Minister.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Sir, out of this debate, the truth will come out. Don't be afraid of it. I want to once again emphasise that West Bengal Government wanted to lift them but the Government was not allowed to do that. The hon. Minister is saying that the West Bengal Government should conduct the census. Sir, I seek your protection that the Minister should reply to the point. This is not fair.

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: A survey was conducted by the Reserve Bank of India in the year 1979-80. Out of the total number of sick units, one third of the total number of small-scale sector units as on 1-1-80 numbering 6,948 were sick units in West Bengal alone. We are very much concerned about it. In a series of meetings with the State Minister of Industry in West Bengal I have al-

ways told that they must identify these problems of series of small-scale units which are sick and they must tell us as to what exactly they want. I would like the hon. Member to verify this from the State Minister of West-Bengal. We always try to go out of the way to help them in the case of movement of raw materials, in the case of allocation of raw materials or in the case of any problem that has been there with them. I am not referring to the press statement at all I would like him to go and contact them. If you are really interested in the statistical figure, I would give that of course. As far as State Government of West Bengal is concerned, for the year 1980-81, 29,590 tonnes of pig iron were supplied during this year. and against 29,080 tonnes for the year 1981-82 Joint Plant Committee has made allocation to the extent of 48,000 tonnes.

Sir, the hon. Member must appreciate that allocation alone is not enough. Lifting is also very important. If they have financial problems then they must bring up those problems to us. We are prepared to have an inter Ministerial exercise done in the case of any problem of the small scale industries in any State of the country. When the hon. Member is trying to put the whole Eastern region as one then I would like to say that comparison between West Bengal, Nagaland and Tripura would not be the right comparison. Actually the comparison should be between the States of West Bengal and Bihar. Bihar which is equally well situated—maybe slightly worse than West Bengal—they have picked up 96.69 per cent of their allocations. The West Bengal Government must do home work and see why they have not been able to do. As against Bihar the West Bengal government has lifted 56.124 per cent of the iron and steel raw-material allotted to them. I would only like the hon. Member not to be emotionally involved in this factor to find out as to why such a gap is there. We are prepared to help them. We are serious

[Shri Charanjit Chanana]

about re-vitalising the development of small scale industries.

Sir, let us not have only two symptoms to gauge the illness of small scale industry, that is, supply of iron and steel and the supply of pig iron. There are other symptoms which should also be seen. Otherwise my fear is that you might be giving wrong medicine to the ailing person and the ailing person may die sooner than otherwise. Besides the ability of the Corporation there may be other problems in the Corporation to lift the raw materials actually allotted which depends not only on the movement problem but also on their management and financial strength. Further their ability to liaison with the railways to move the allotted raw materials to the required destinations, etc. You first find out the reasons and then the treatment could be found. Power shortage is another important reason. So, with all these things a proper diagnosis is necessary and don't go only with one symptom otherwise you would be doing dis-service to the patient.

PROF. RUPCHAND PAL (Hooghly): Mr. Chairman, Sir, time and again attention has been drawn to the agony of West Bengal. West Bengal is a victim of equalisation in respect of steel although it is a steel producing State. My colleagues have shown through figures that there is discrimination. There are 100 foundries in Punjab and there are 300 foundries in West Bengal but in the matter of....

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may please put pointed questions. Already these details have been given by other Members.

PROF. RUPCHAND PAL: All right, Sir. Is it not a fact that West Bengal with 300 foundries gets 7 per cent of the approved amount while Punjab with 100 foundries gets 25 per cent? Is it also not a fact that West Bengal had been allotted 56 per cent

of he required quota while Maharashtra has been allocated 114 per cent of the required quota? Will the hon. Minister be pleased to assure this House that in view of his understanding of the problem of West Bengal he will have a census or a survey throughout India to find out the installed capacity of different small scale units throughout the country so as to establish scientific criteria in the matter of allocation of steel and pig iron so that in the coming days there is no discrimination and West Bengal can have the required quota?

SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, in regard to the first question as to whether Punjab has 100 foundries and West Bengal has 300 foundries I would only like the hon. Member to appreciate one thing that a foundry involving an investment of Rs. 2 lakh would have a different consumption needs as compared to a foundry having an investment of 19 lakh though both might be in the small scale sector. So, it is not the number. When you have raised this question I would only request you to kindly re-draft your question and add one column as to the size of the foundry and its previous off-take.

Sir, the second question of the hon. Member is about percentages. The percentage he has talked about is not correct. As against the projected demand on an average the supply to all Small Industries Corporations in the country was to the extent of 43.5 per cent whereas the projected demand of State Small Industries Corporation, West Bengal was 45,000 tonnes for 1979-80 against which the allocation was over 32,000 tonnes which comes to a little over 70 per cent. So, the hon. Member may kindly correct the percentage figures that he has.

Sir, as far as the census of the industrial units and the installed capacity is concerned my hon. friend would know that the small industries are divided into two categories, namely, registered and un-registered. For all the registered units the Director of Industries is supposed to have all the

data. So, my request to the hon. Member would be to kindly get the data from there. But in addition to that I would like the hon. Member to know that we have already started organising the methodology and are conducting a survey of the causes of sickness in the small scale units. It is a very important thing. That survey would be a very important survey. The Development Commissioner in the Ministry of Industry is doing it.

Now, one thing which I have always been mentioning is this: There is one very important input which only you the leaders, can generate in West Bengal, in order to promote and accelerate the industrial development and the economic development of the State, which cannot be imported from anywhere else, and that is, the revitalisation of the industrial development of West Bengal, I can assure you that the Central Government will do anything and everything that the Central Government is capable of doing to promote that.

14. 36 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI SHISHMA NARAIN SINGH), With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing 31st August, 1981, will consist of:

(1) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.

(2) Consideration and passing of:

(a) The Maritime Zones of India (Regulation of Fishing by Foreign Vessels) Bill, 1981.

(b) The Burmah Oil Company (Acquisition of Shares of Oil

India Limited and of the Undertakings in India of Assam Oil Company Limited and the Burmah Oil Company (India Trading) Limited) Bill, 1981.

(3) Discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) for 1981-82.

(4) Discussion on the Resolution seeking disapproval of the State of Nagaland (Amendment) Ordinance, 1981 and consideration and passing of the State of Nagaland (Amendment) Bill, 1981, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

(5) Consideration and passing of the Working Journalists and Other Newspaper Employees (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions (Amendment) Bill, 1981, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

(6) Discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1981-82.

(7) Consideration and passing of the following Bills, as passed by Rajya Sabha:—

(a) The Cinematograph (Amendment) Bill, 1981

(b) The Sales Promotion Employees (Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 1980.

(8) Discussion on the Motion by Shri Harikesh Bahadur and others regarding flood situation in the country on Tuesday, the 1st September, 1981 from 5 p.m. onwards.

(9) Discussion on the Motion by the Minister of Finance regarding current price situation on Thursday, the 3rd September, 1981, from 4 p.m. onwards.

बीमती प्रमिता बन्धवते (बन्धु उत्तर मध्य) : सभापति महोदय, मैं जाने वाले

(महिला, महिला-समस्या)

समाज के लिए दो विषयों के ऊपर इस सभ्यता में बर्बाद होने की चिन्ता—एसी विनती करती है।

पहला विषय फौमिली-कोर्ट्स के बारे में है। सन 1975 में "स्टेट्स आफ विमेंस कमेटी" की रिपोर्ट में सिफारिश की गई थी कि महिलाओं की हालत को बेहतर हुए हमारे देश में फौमिली-कोर्ट्स होने चाहिए। सन 1976 में हमारी सेटल गवर्नमेंट ने मंजूर किया था और इपाव-रिंग कोर्ट ने एग्जामिन करके यह तय किया कि कम से कम दिल्ली में फौमिली-कोर्ट होना चाहिए, लेकिन अभी तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई है।

पार्लियामेंट के सामने "विवाह कैसे तोड़ा जाए" इसके लिए तो प्रस्ताव आते हैं, लेकिन "कपलसरी रजिस्ट्रेशन आफ मैरिज" के बारे में कुछ नहीं हुआ। इसके बारे में अभी तक जो बिल पास हुए हैं उनका रिव्यू भी नहीं करते हैं।

फौमिली कोर्ट के बारे में सरकार की क्या नीति है, इसके बारे में सरकार एक स्टेटमेंट दे और बताए कि सन् 1976 में जो आश्वासन दिया था, उसके बारे में क्या कार्यवाही होने वाली है?

दूसरा विषय "एशियाड" के बारे में है। "एशियाड" वाली भारत-सरकार या रूलिंग पार्टी की ही जिम्मेदारी नहीं है, बल्कि पूरे देश की जिम्मेदारी है। अगर इसमें कहीं हमारी इज्जत चली जाए—प्रतिष्ठा को धक्का लगे तो यह सिर्फ रूलिंग पार्टी की ही नहीं बल्कि पूरे देश की प्रतिष्ठा को धक्का लगेगा।

डी.डी. ए. का जो व्यवहार है, पिछले दिनों हमने देखा कि एक टैंक में पैसे ही पानी भरा गया, वह गिर गया और कुछ लोग मारे भी गए। एशियाड को ले कर जो कस्ट्रक्शन वर्क चल रहा है उसमें कहीं लोग मारे जाएंगे तो एक बहुत बड़ा अंतरा पैदा हो जाएगा। तत्कालीन गवर्न-मेंट को ठीक नहीं चल रहा है। मिनिस्टर

सबकु इसका नहीं मानते हैं। लेकिन बाहर का बिट्टियाँ एक्सपर्ट वा गया और उसने कहा कि ठीक नहीं है तो उनको माफ़ना पड़ेगा। नवम्बर में ये मेम्बर होंगे जाने हैं। स्विमिंग करने के समय ठंडक रहेगी और किस प्रकार आसट डोर स्विमिंग होने वाला है और वह ठीक तरह से आयोजित हो सकेगा या नहीं, इसके बारे में अगर शिकायतें आती हैं तो यह चीज हमारे देश के लिए अच्छे नहीं कही जा सकती है। बांडिड लेबर भी वहां पर लगे हुए हैं। पी यू डी एफ ने सब करने के बाद अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा है कि कांटेक्टर्स ने जो लेबर वहां लगा रखा है, उसके वास्ते कुछ रूलज नहीं हैं, लेबर लाज उस पर लागू उन लोगों ने नहीं किए हैं। मैं चाहती हूँ कि इस सब को देखा जाना चाहिए और इस पर बहस करने का मौका दिया जाना चाहिए।

सिमेट के बारे में महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने माना है कि सिमेट का एलाटमेंट करते समय पैसा लिया गया है और वह पार्टी फंड के लिए लिया गया है। यह जो चुनाव के लिए पैसा इकट्ठा किया गया है, इस पर भी बहस करने का मौका हम को मिलना चाहिये और इसके बारे में एक स्टेटमेंट आना चाहिये।

SHRI R. K. MHALGI (Thane): Sir, I would like the Government to make statement next week on the following two important points.

According to a recent estimate, the quartely requirement of cement of the Maharashtra State is about 21 lakh tonnes. As against this, the allotments made by the Central Government are less than 5 lakh tonnes per quarter. There is thus a wide gap between the demand and actual allotment.

Further, the allocation of cement made by the Centre to Government of Maharashtra, is also less compared to the allotment given to many other States. The following are the figures showing the level of allocation made by Government of India to some of the

States which clearly illustrate the point:

Name of States	Level of allotment made in End quarter of 1981. (M.T. (Per one lakh of population))
Chandigarh	5555
Delhi	1807
Gujarat	1154
Haryana	1370
Kerala	1426
Punjab	1388
Maharashtra	788

The Minister concerned should make a statement in the House next week to clarify the position and the allotment of cement to the State of Maharashtra should be increased to 15 lakh tonnes per quarter.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): Sir, all the details have come in the 'Statesman'. The Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Mr. A. R. Antulay, has admitted himself that for raising funds for the Congress-I he has been distributing cement to contractors and others.

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH: No, no. I totally deny this. Government has no information on this.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: My next point is this. The Scheme of Environmental Improvement in Slum Areas includes provision of basic amenities like water taps, common toilets, access ways and electrification of streets. Government of Maharashtra have been able to complete to certain extent the programme in respect of slums located on loans owned by the State Government and Public Authorities. But the question of carrying out such improvement works in slums,

located on the Central Government lands has remained unresolved. It is necessary for Maharashtra Government to obtain the permission of the land owning authority, that is Central Government before undertaking improvement works in slums on Central Government lands.

Recently the Minister of State for Housing of Maharashtra met the Union Minister for Works and Housing, Shri Bhishma Narain Singh. Among other issues which were discussed with the Union Minister, the Minister of State for Housing of Maharashtra has impressed upon the Union Minister for Works and Housing, the imperative need to take a positive approach on this issue and requested for Government of India's early decision in the matter. It looks very odd that slums on Central Government lands do not enjoy the basic amenities whereas the neighbouring slums on the State Government or Municipal lands have already been covered under the State Slum Improvement Scheme. This paradox is more pathetic when the Central Government itself wants to cover as many slums as possible under the Improvement Schemes during the 6th Five Year Plan.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government of India to take immediate steps for the decision of having the same basic amenities to the 42000 and more slum dwellers in the State of Maharashtra who are on the Central Government lands. The Government should make a statement to that effect next week.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to suggest two points to be included in the next week's business.

There is an acute power shortage and crisis throughout the country including Delhi, the national capital. This is a very serious matter. Therefore a discussion should be allowed on this issue in the House.

Secondly, fast expanding activities of extremists in the North-Eastern

[Shri Harikesh Bahadur]

region of India have become a matter of grave concern for the country. Several people have been killed in that region. Therefore, the Home Minister must come with a resolution to discuss the situation of that region in the House.

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी (हिसार): सभापति जी, मैं तो 5 मिनट से ज्यादा समय नहीं लूंगा।

सभापति महोदय : 5 नहीं, चाहे 10 मिनट लीजिए, लेकिन पढ़ दीजिये।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : पढ़ने में तो मैं 15 मिनट ले सकता हूँ।

सभापति महोदय : कायदे से तो वही है चाहे आप 1 घंटा लीजिये।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : पढ़ने की बात कहते हो तो 1 घंटा भी ले सकता हूँ। अब 5 मिनट वाली बात कहूँ या 15 मिनट वाली ?

श्री सभापति महोदय : 5 मिनट वाली लीजिये।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : सभापति जी, दो बातों की तरफ मैं माननीय भीष्म नारायण सिंह का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ और चाहूँगा कि वह दोनों बातें अगले सप्ताह में लायें। पहली बात तो यह है कि जो पिछड़े जातियों के आयोग की रपट है, यानि श्री मंडल कमिशन की रपट, उसके बारे में समूचे भारत में बड़ी शंकाएँ हो रही हैं। और मंत्री महोदय ने विश्वास दिलाया है कि उस पर करेंगे। तो मैं चाहूँगा कि इस राष्ट्रीय प्रश्न को, जो पाटी का सवाल नहीं है, इस पर बहस कर के इसके लागू करने का काम किया जाय।

दूसरी बात यह है कि सामूहिक बलात्कार की आंधी इस देश में चल रही है। मेरी कंस्टीट्यूएन्सी में सरसा में, हिसार में और दिल्ली में सामूहिक बलात्कार हो रहे हैं। वह एक क्रिम की

र है सी चल रही है। मैं चाहूँगा माननीय भीष्म नारायण सिंह इस पर अवश्य बहस करायें, क्योंकि यह महिलाओं का सवाल है, और हिन्दुस्तान हमेशा नारी के सम्मान के लिये मरता और लड़ता रहा है, और अपनी प्रधान मंत्री भी नारी हैं। इस लिये इस सवाल पर बहस होनी चाहिये अगली दफा ताकि देश के अन्दर और नारी जाति के अन्दर समुचे संसार में सम्मान बने।

प्रो. अजित कुमार मेहता (समस्तीपुर) : सभापति महोदय, अगले सप्ताह के कार्यक्रम में निम्नलिखित विषयों पर चर्चा का संशोधन प्रस्ताव रखता हूँ :

(1) तीन दशक के प्रयास के बावजूद भी ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों का अपेक्षित विकास नहीं हो पाया है। अतः नियोजित विकास की उपलब्धियों को देहाती क्षेत्र में ले जाने तथा देहाती श्रम का शोषण रोकने के लिये मेरा पहला सुझाव है। श्रम का समान मूल्यांकन, सामाजिक सुविधा एवं आवश्यक वस्तुओं की समान आपूर्ति एवं सामाजिक न्याय का समान मानदण्ड

(2) इसी संदर्भ में उत्पादक एवं उप-भोक्ताओं के हित में कृषि उत्पादन के वितरण के लिए सहयोग समिति पर आधारित नये बाजार प्रणाली का सुझाव रखता हूँ जिसकी निम्नलिखित रूपरेखा रहेगी :

बिना अत्याधिक आवश्यकता के आयात पर प्रतिबन्ध, देश भर में बिना अवरोध के एक ही बाजार की मान्यता, कृषि उत्पादन का पेरिटी, मूल्य, समर्थन मूल्य और हस्ताक्षेप मूल्य का निर्धारण, तुरन्त खराब होने वाले उत्पादन का बन्धन मुक्त निर्यात तथा बागवानी के उत्पादन के प्रोत्साहन के लिये ग्रेडिंग, प्रोसेसिंग, कोल्ड स्टोरेज और शीततापः नियंत्रित यातायात की व्यवस्था।

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL (Hooghly): They would like to make the following statement:

There is great anxiety among the general public regarding the terms and conditions of the Rs. 5,000 crore loan being taken from International Monetary Fund. It is a matter of grave concern that the people and Parliament are not being taken into confidence in this matter. There are fears that IMF would impose such conditions as withdrawal of subsidies and devaluation of currency. There are also reports that the price rise of petrol, diesel etc., strike ban ordinance proposal to impound D.A. etc. are all related to come of the IMF conditions that are not being made public. Britain and Italy had thoroughly discussed the terms in their respective Parliaments before they took high loans. I would demand that there should be a full fledged discussion of the above serious matter in the coming week.

The second point I would like to make is that more than 19,000 telephones at Calcutta are daily out of order. The whole system of Calcutta telephones has collapsed. I will like to have a discussion on this very serious problem in the coming week.

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया (उज्जैन)
माननीय सभापति जी, पिछले कुछ दिनों में हम प्रचार से प्राइस इन्डेक्स 'रेगुलर', उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक में वृद्धि हुई है कि हमारे महंगाई बहुत बढ़ गई है। खाद्यान्न, खाद्य तेलों के भाव तेजी से बढ़ रहे हैं। आयातीत रपेसीड आयल तथा पाम आयल जनता को उचित दर पर उपलब्ध नहीं हो रहा है। काला बाजार में आयातीत तेल काफी ऊँचे दामों में बँचा जा रहा है। खाद्य तेलों में मिलावट से जन-स्वास्थ्य को खतरा बना हुआ है।

खाद्यान्न के भाव खले बाजार में ज्यादा हैं और उचित दर की दुकानों पर उपलब्ध नहीं है। इससे समाज के कमजोर वर्ग के लोगों का जीवन यापन के लिये आवश्यक खाद्यान्न जुटाना समस्या बनी हुई है।

दालों के भाव काफी तेज हैं। आम उपभोक्ता वस्तुएं बाजार में दुर्लभ हैं। मूल्यों में तेजी से वृद्धि हो रही है।

अतएव केन्द्र सरकार खाद्यान्न, खाद्य तेल, दालों और आम उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं को उपलब्ध कराने का पर्याप्त प्रबन्ध करे तथा यह विषय कार्य-सूची में चर्चा के लिये सम्मिलित किया जाये।

इसके अलावा कोयले की कमी बनाकर कभी भी रेल गाड़ियाँ बन्द कर दी जाती हैं जिससे आम जनता को काफी असुविधा होती है। पश्चिम रेलवे को मथुरा-बड़ौदा 'लोकल' रेलयानी गाड़ी विगत दिनों से स्थगित है। इसी प्रकार खंडवा-अजमेर 'मीटरगेज सर्वेक्षण' पर चलने वाली महू-चित्तौड़गढ़ सवारी गाड़ी को भी बन्द कर दिया गया है।

मथुरा-बड़ौदा 'लोकल' रेलगाड़ी उत्तर प्रदेश, राजस्थान, मध्य प्रदेश और गुजरात के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों को मुख्य नगरों तथा औद्योगिक केन्द्रों को आपस में जोड़ने वाली महत्वपूर्ण रेल सेवा है। इसी प्रकार महू-चित्तौड़गढ़ सवारी गाड़ी इन्दौर-रतनाम-नीमच-चित्तौड़गढ़ मध्यप्रदेश और राजस्थान के प्रमुख नगरों से सम्पर्क को बनाती है। अतएव उपरोक्त दोनों रेल सेवाओं को अविलम्ब प्रारम्भ करने तथा रेल सेवा को सुगम बनाने का विषय आने वाले सप्ताह की कार्य-सूची में सम्मिलित किया जाये।

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Mr. Chairman, Sir, A serious international development has taken place. The U. S. Administration ordered its Sixth Fleet to conduct naval manoeuvres off the Libyan coast. Recently, the U.S. Navy planes shot down two Libyan planes. As this premediated act of international terrorism represents a threat to world peace and international negotiations on the limits of territorial waters, a discussion on this international development should be included in the business for the next week.

Government should also make another important statement unfortunately, communal riots flared up in Ahmednagar in Maharashtra on 24th August 1981. Acts of violence reportedly continued the whole night. Ten-

[Shri G. M. Banatwalla]

sion has spread in adjoining areas; and there is panic among the minority community. Let the Government make a statement in the House as to the situation and the steps taken to maintain peace and to rehabilitate the victims.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I suggest two issues for inclusion in the next week's business of the House.

- (1) Restriction on police officials to meet the press.

It has been reported that the Delhi Police Commissioner has issued a circular restricting the police officers below to rank of Deputy Commissioner of Police and Additional Deputy Commissioner of Police from directly communicating with pressmen.

It is feared that the circular is intended to concern the real crime situation in Delhi and the failure of the police to prevent the crimes.

The Home Minister should make a clear statement in this regard.

- (2) Proposed hike in railway fares.

It has been widely reported in the press that with a view to make up the growing financial burdens on the railways and particularly the expenditure for the renewal of railway tracks there is a possibility of a steep rise in the railway fares.

The Minister of Railways should make a statement clarifying whether the reports about the proposed rise in railway fares is correct and whether the increase is likely to be effected through an executive order without bringing the matter before the Parliament.

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH: I am thankful to the hon. members for the points that they have raised. I will go through the proceedings and see whether those points are worth

bringing to the notice of the Business Advisory Committee. If I think those points are proper, I will bring them to the notice of the Business Advisory Committee.

14.57 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

CARDAMOM BOARD

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (3)(c) of Section 4 of the Cardamom Act, 1965, the members of this House do proceed to elect in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Cardamom Board, subject to the other provisions of the said Act."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (3)(c) of Section 4 of the Cardamom Act, 1965, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Cardamom Board, subject to the other provisions of the said Act."

The motion was adopted.

14.58 hrs.

BURMAH OIL COMPANY (ACQUISITION OF SHARES OF ALL INDIA AND OF THE UNDERTAKINGS IN INDIA OF ASSAM OIL COMPANY LIMITED AND THE BURMA OIL COMPANY (INDIA TRADING) LIMITED) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide in the public interest for the acquisition of the shares of Oil India

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 28-8-61.

Limited held by "The Burmah Oil Company Limited" and for the acquisition and transfer of the right, title and interest of the Assam Oil Company Limited and "The Burmah Oil Company (India Trading Limited)" in relation to their undertakings in India & thereby to secure that the ownership and control of crude oil and gas produced by Oil India Limited, and of crude oil, gas and petroleum products produced by the undertakings in India of the Assam Oil Company Limited and of petroleum products marketed and distributed by the said undertakings and the undertakings in India of "The Burmah Oil Company (India Trading) Limited" are so distributed as best to subserve the common good.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide in the public interest for the acquisition of the shares of Oil India Limited held by 'The Burmah Oil Company Limited' and for the acquisition and transfer of the right, title and interest of the Assam Oil Company Limited and "The Burmah Oil Company (India Trading) Limited" in relation to their undertakings in India and thereby to secure that the ownership and control of crude oil and gas produced by Oil India Limited, and of crude oil, gas and petroleum products produced by the undertakings in India of the Assam Oil Company Limited and of petroleum products marketed and distributed by the said undertakings and the undertakings in India of "The Burmah Oil Company (India Trading) Limited" are so distributed as best to subserve the common good."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: I introduce the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is only one minute left for the Private Members

Business to be started. Should we take it up?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): Only one minute is left. What can be done?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think we should take up Private Members' Business. Shri Rasheed Masood.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

TWENTY-SIXTH REPORT

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD (Saharanpur): I beg to move—

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-sixth Report of the Committee on Private Members Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 26th August, 1961."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is—

"That this House do agree with the Twenty sixth Report of the Committee on Private Members Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 26th August, 1961."

The motion was adopted.

15.00 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE. PROHIBITION TO TARNISH THE IMAGE OF MAHATMA GANDHI—contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are 21 members, only two and a half hours time is there. I call Acharya Bhagwan Dev.

आचार्य भगवान देव (गजमेर): सभापति जी, मैं सबसे पहले आपसे प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि यह विषय बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है और इस पर चर्चा खुले रूप से होनी

(आचार्य भगवान् बवे)

चाहिए, इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि एक घण्टे का समय इस पर और चर्चा करने के लिए बढ़ाया जाए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: How much more? Half-an hour more, or one hour? Is the sense of the House that time may be extended by one hour? All right. Time is extended by one hour.

आचार्य भगवान् बवे : सभापति जी, आपने समय बढ़ाया, इसलिए मैं आपका आभार प्रकट करता हूँ। यह जो चर्चा चल रही थी गांधी पीस फाउन्डेशन, गांधी संग्रहालय, गांधी स्मारक निधि और सर्व-सेवा संघ—ये गांधी जी से संबंधित संस्थाएँ हैं। इन संस्थाओं की स्थापना जिस उद्देश्य से की गई...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you please wait? I have to make an announcement in the House. An amendment is to be moved by Shri Eduardo Faleiro.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): I beg to move:

That in the resolution,—

- (i) omit "by signs, words or publications"
- (ii) for "image" substitute "name"
- (iii) for "be made a cognizable offence"

substitute—

"be taken serious note of and a Commission of Enquiry be appointed under the Commissions of Enquiry Act, 1952 to enquire into the acts and activities including publications and sources and misuse of funds, of the Gandhi Peace Foundation, the Gandhi Samarak Nidhi and the All India Sarva Seva Sangh and other of sely connected organisations

and report to the Government within a period of six month." (10)

MR. CHAIRMAN: This amendment is allowed by a special request. Hon. Speaker has admitted it.

SHRI MOOL CANHD DAGA (Pali): It must be circulated.

आचार्य भगवान् बवे : सभापति जी, गांधी जी के नाम से, उसके साहित्य को, विचारधारा को विकृत करने का जो प्रयास चल रहा है और उसमें भी गांधी जी से संबंधित-गांधी पीस फाउन्डेशन, गांधी संग्रहालय, गांधी स्मारक निधि और सर्व-सेवा संघ तथा इन से संबंधित इनके अधीन जो अनेक संस्थाएँ चलती हैं, उनमें ही बहुत बड़ा काबू में कुप्र हो रहा है। इन संस्थाओं के एक बहुत बड़े जवाबदेह अधिकारी हैं ** यह व्यक्ति वास्तव में गांधी जी की आत्मा की हत्या कर रहा है, इन संस्थाओं में रह कर। इन तमाम संस्थाओं के अन्दर और इन के अधीन संस्थाओं में, मैं समझता हूँ जैसी कि मैं आज कर पाया हूँ, सौ से ऊपर ऐसी संस्थाएँ हैं, जिन संस्थाओं में यह कहो पर तो चयरमैन बना हुआ है, कहो पर सेक्रेटरी है, कहो पर ट्रेंजरर है। इन गांधी जी के नाम से चलती हुई संस्थाओं के अन्दर आज तब गांधी जी से संबंधित विचारधाराओं पर कार्य न करके वह एक अन्तरराष्ट्रीय राजनीतिक षडयन्त्र का अड़्डा बना हुआ है। जो इन संस्थाओं के सिद्धान्त हैं ये उन के बिल्कुल विपरीत कार्य कर रहे हैं। हमें यह मालूम है और आप को भी पता है कि आसाम में जो आन्दोलन चल रहा है उस आन्दोलन के पीछे जितने भी फामूले सवार किये गये—चाहे श्री मोरारजी फामूला हों, चाहे अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी फामूला हों, चाहे छात्रों का फामूला हो, चाहे गांधी पीस फाउन्डेशन का फामूला हो—ये सारे फामूले इन्हीं संस्थाओं में रह कर अनाये गये। इस से यह साबित होता है कि ये संस्थाएँ अपने नियम, उद्देश्य के विपरीत एक अन्तराष्ट्रीय राजनीतिक का अड़ा बनी हुई हैं।

दूसरी बात-जयप्रकाश जी का जो आन्दोलन चला, उस की तमाम गतिविधियाँ यहीं, इन्हीं संस्थाओं से चलती रहीं और उन का सारा खर्चा . .

सभापति महोदय : आप ने कुछ लोगों के नाम लिये हैं-क्या आप ने पहले से सैक्रेटरीयट को लिख कर भेजा है कि आप उन के नाम लेंगे ? अगर नहीं भेजा है तो नाम न लीजिये ।

आचार्य भगवान बबे : हमारे मेंबरों में से किसी ने लिख कर दिया है, शायद फौलीरा साहब ने दिया है । मैं भी लिख कर दे दूंगा ।

सभापति महोदय : अगर पहले नहीं दिया है, तो उन के नाम नहीं लेंगे ।

आचार्य भगवान बबे : सभापति जी, जो सम्बन्धित व्यक्ति है, जो चेंबरमैन है, जो सैक्रेटरी है, जो काबे-मे-कूफ़ कर रहे हैं उन का उल्लेख नहीं करूंगा तो कैसे चलेगा ?

सभापति महोदय : उल्लेख कीजिये, लेकिन नाम न लीजिये । सैक्रेटरी और चेंबरमैन कह दीजिये ।

आचार्य भगवान बबे : सत्र तो सारा लिस्ट भी पढ़ कर सुनानी पड़ेगी, जो अलग-अलग संस्थाओं उन्होंने बनाई हुई हैं और क्या-क्या षडयन्त्र उनमें कर रहे हैं ।

सभापति महोदय : बस नाम न लीजिये, और सब कुछ कहिये ।

आचार्य भगवान बबे : इन संस्थाओं के अन्दर जो गतिविधियाँ चलती रही हैं, उन से भी यह साबित होता है, जैसे जयप्रकाश नारायण का मैं उल्लेख कर रहा था, उन्होंने जो आन्दोलन चलाया, उस का ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : सभापति जी, यहां जयप्रकाश जी का नाम लिया जा रहा है । जो लोग स्वर्ण के अन्दर हैं, चाहे नेहरू जी हों, जयप्रकाश जी हों या किसी अन्य विचारधारा के बड़े आदमी हों,

उन के बारे में सदन में इस तरह से कहना ठीक नहीं है ।

आचार्य भगवान बबे : मैं संस्थाओं के नाम ले रहा हूँ ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : जयप्रकाश जी के आन्दोलन का नाम लिया है ।

आचार्य भगवान बबे : उन का उल्लेख क्यों नहीं करूंगा ? जो राजनीतिक षडयन्त्र चलता है . . .

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : तुम सब ** हो . .

आचार्य भगवान बबे : सभापति जी, इन की ख़ुबान पर लगाम लगाइयें, ये बे-लगाम हाते जा रहे हैं . .

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : जयप्रकाश जी के बारे में क्यों कहा जा रहा है ?

आचार्य भगवान बबे : ये मर्यादा तोड़ रहे हैं . . .

सभापति महोदय : बागड़ी जी, आप बुजुर्ग आदमी हैं । हम आप से आशा और उम्मीद करते हैं कि कम से कम ** लफ्ज सदन में इस्तमाल न करें ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : ठीक है, नहीं कहना चाहिये था । यह सही बात नहीं है, नहीं कहना चाहिये था । लेकिन इन को भी जयप्रकाश जी का नाम नहीं लेना चाहिये था ।

आचार्य भगवान बबे : इन संस्थाओं में रह कर इन संस्थाओं के माध्यम से जो आन्दोलन चलाये जा रहे हैं और जिस नाम से आन्दोलन चलाये गये हैं, उन के नाम का उल्लेख कर दिया, तो इस में मैंने कोई गलत काम नहीं किया । इन संस्थाओं के अन्दर अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय षडयन्त्र चल रहे हैं । जिस व्यक्ति का मैंने अभी उल्लेख किया, उस के द्वारा जो गतिविधियाँ चलाई जा रही हैं, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय दृष्टि से, चाहे धर्मन हो, अमरीका हो, उन से इन को जो पैसा मिलता है, उन पैसों के आधार पर . . .

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : मैं आप की विचारधारा के खिलाफ नहीं हूँ, मैं सिर्फ यह कह रहा हूँ कि ऐसे लोगों के जलन मत जोड़ें, आप आन्दोलन कहें-बो, लेकिन उनके नाम मत लें। मैं जानता हूँ, कई ऐसी जगह हैं...

आचार्य भगवान बवे : आप जानते हैं अपना जेहरा देख लें। मैंने तो सिर्फ जय-प्रकाश जी का नाम ही लिया और आप संसदीय मर्यादा से बाहर निकल गये। आप अपना जेहरा व्यक्त करने में देख लें।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : मैंने भी धनर कहा था, तो मैंने यह विषय कि मैंने अच्छा नहीं कहा, मुझे नहीं कहना चाहिए था।

सभापति महोदय : इन्हें बोलने दीजिए।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : ठीक बात है।

आचार्य भगवान बवे : सभापति जी, कल ही मैं इस संस्था में गया। इन संस्थाओं की जांच करने के लिए मैं वहाँ गया था क्योंकि आज से चार महीने पहले जब मैं बोल रहा था... (व्यवधान)... अरे, बैठो, मिर्ची टाइप।

... (व्यवधान) ... फिर बीच में बोल रहे हो।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): Is it not un-parliamentary?

MR. CHAIRMAN: 'Mirchi' type is parliamentary.

आचार्य भगवान बवे : सभापति जी, लोक सभा में जब मैंने मेरे कार्यवाही चल रही थी, तो इस विषय पर बोलने से पहले मैं चाहता था कि मैं स्वयं इन संस्थाओं की तहकीकात कर लूँ। मैं वहाँ गया और मैंने कुछ जानकारी ली। उस समय जो पता लगा था, उस का उल्लेख कुछ मंत्रियों ने किया था और मैंने भी किया था लेकिन उस वक्त चर्चा अधूरी रह गई थी। आज सदन

में जाने से पहले, मैंने बहुत सी बातें कि इस के पहले कि मैं अपने विचार वहाँ पर रखूँ, मैं पहले उस संस्था की तहकीकात कर लूँ कि उस में पहले से कुछ सुधार हुआ है या नहीं।

15. 14 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

जब मैं उस संस्था में तहकीकात करने के लिए गया, तो मैंने वहाँ पर पहले से भी बहुत और बिगड़ी हुई स्थिति पाई। मैंने वहाँ पर देखा कि गांधीजी का वहाँ पर इतना साहित्य नहीं था, वहाँ पर वह मुझे इतना नज़र नहीं आया, जितना अन्य व्यक्तियों का साहित्य मैंने वहाँ देखा। अब अगर उस में मैं नाम दूँ और नाम देने की जरूरत मुझे पड़े, तो फिर आप यह कहेंगे कि नाम न लें लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि काबा मैं कफ़ हो रहा हूँ। ढाई लाख रुपये का साहित्य है लेकिन गांधी जी के विरुद्ध षडयंत्रकारी साहित्य मैंने वहाँ देखा। उस लाइब्रेरी में तो गांधी जी से सम्बन्धित साहित्य होना चाहिए। वहाँ पर एक किताब ऐसी भी थी जो नाथूराम गोडसे का महत्व बढ़ाने वाली थी और उस में गांधी जी का भारमा उचित साबित किया गया था। वह किताब नाथूराम गोडसे के छोटे भाई गोपाल गोडसे द्वारा लिखी गई है और शायद यह राज्य मंत्री, श्री मकवाना, उसे लाइब्रेरी से ले आए हैं और वे इस के बारे में स्पष्टीकरण करेंगे कि क्या लाइब्रेरी से वे इस किताब को लाए हैं, क्या उसे उन्होंने मंगा कर देखा है।

यह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शोणेन्द्र मकवाना) : मेरे नाम पर वह झूठ है।

आचार्य भगवान बवे : आप के नाम पर वह झूठ है। मैंने सारी वहाँ जांच की और यह पाया कि गांधी जी के विरुद्ध, गांधी जी की हत्या करने वाले व्यक्ति का महत्व बढ़ाने वाली पुस्तक वहाँ है। वहाँ पर जो पुस्तकें रखी हुई हैं, उन में अमीरका का साहित्य ज्ञाता है, वहाँ पर चीन का साहित्य है और गांधी जी के विरुद्ध

साहित्य, वहाँ पर अज्ञात है और वहाँ पर जो सारे के सारे अधिकारी बैठे हुए हैं, वे गांधी जी के सिद्धान्त के विरुद्ध काम करने वाले हैं। आर. एस. एस. के व्यक्ति वहाँ बैठे हुए हैं, आनन्दमार्गी बैठे हैं, जो कि देश के विघटन के लिए और देश में अशान्ति फैलाने और गांधी जी की आत्मा की हत्या करने के लिए योजना बद्ध तरीके से काम कर रहे हैं।

15.14 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

वहाँ पर जो जवाबदेह व्यक्ति बैठे हैं, उनको जो काम करना चाहिए, वे काम नहीं कर रहे हैं। मैंने चार महीने पहले देखा था और कल भी देखा है कि गाँवर गैस प्लांट जो वहाँ लगाया गया है, वह इसलिए लगाया गया है कि बाहर से लोग आ कर उसे देखें और उस से प्रेरणा ले कर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में जा कर काम करें परन्तु उसकी हालत कई वर्षों से, जनता पार्टी के शासन से ले कर आज तक मैं वहाँ चार-पाँच बार ही आया हूँ बहुत बुरी हो गई है और उसकी हालत सार्वजनिक शांति-लय से भी गई बीती है और वहाँ पर कचरा भरा हुआ है। आज जो कार्य वहाँ पर उनको करना चाहिए, सफाई का जो कार्य वहाँ होना चाहिए, वहाँ के निदेशक, वहाँ के सिक्रेटरी, वहाँ के खेयरमैन, वह काम नहीं करा रहे हैं बल्कि गांधी जी को विरुद्ध, देश के विरुद्ध एक राजनीतिक षड्यंत्र में संलग्न हैं और देश के अन्दर अराजकता लाने में लगे हुए हैं और जो सही कार्य वहाँ पर होने चाहिए, उनके प्रति उनकी प्रवृत्ति बहुत कम है, और उसमें सुचारु रूप और तन मन धन से लगे हुए हैं। जिस उद्देश्य के लिए, जिस पवित्र कार्य के लिए उन्हें पैसा दिया जाता है उसको वह न करते हुए वहाँ से राजनीतिक गतिविधियाँ चलायी जा रही हैं। यह एक गंभीर मामला है।

मैंने वहाँ की लाइब्रेरी में 35 हजार पुस्तकें देखीं। उन पुस्तकों की क्या हालत है? पुस्तकालय में उन पुस्तकों की व्यवस्था करने के लिए पुस्तकाध्यक्ष की व्यवस्था नहीं है। देश के ग्रामीण और नगरीय क्षेत्र

विशेषियों को दिखाने के लिए ये संस्थाएँ इतना खर्च बर्बाद कर रही हैं। इसकी सरकार को जांच करनी चाहिए। इस पुस्तकालय की हालत देख कर तो मुझे लगा कि वहाँ जिन व्यक्तियों की नियुक्ति होनी चाहिए, उनको नियुक्ति नहीं हो रही है। वहाँ पर विद्वानों के रूप में षड्यंत्र चलाये जा रहे हैं। असम में जो कुछ हो रहा है उसको भी वहाँ ने प्रश्रय दिया जा रहा है। महाराष्ट्र के तारकण्डे के लोगों की वहाँ पर बैठकें होती हैं। उनकी बैठकों पर, उनके चायपानी पर, आदर सत्कार पर हजारों-लाखों रुपये बर्बाद किये जा रहे हैं। यह एक बहुत गंभीर मामला है।

मैं सरकार से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि इन तमाम गतिविधियों की जांच करें। जो संस्था अपने उद्देश्य से हट कर, सामाजिक कार्य न करते हुए, राजनीतिक कार्य में लगी हो, उसकी एक कमीशन के द्वारा जांच करवायी जानी चाहिए। मैं सरकार से यह भी माग करता हूँ कि उस संस्था में एक रिस्पीक्टर की नियुक्ति की जाए और वह रिस्पीक्टर एक ऐसा पवित्र व्यक्ति हो जो कि गांधी जी के सिद्धान्तों में विश्वास करता हो।

तीसरी बात में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि देश के अन्दर गांधी जी को छवि को बिगाड़ने के लिए और उनके स्टेच्यू तोड़ने के लिए जो कार्य किये जा रहे हैं उनको भी सरकार रोके। जनता पार्टी के शासन में मध्यप्रदेश के अन्दर, राजस्थान के अन्दर, दिल्ली और यूपी. आदि के अन्दर गांधी जी, नेहरू जी और इन्दिरा जी के सम्बन्ध में जो जीवन चरित्र लिखे हुए थे उनको योजना बद्ध तरीके से पुस्तकालयों में से निकाला गया और ऐसे व्यक्तियों के जीवन चरित्र उनमें रखे गये जिनका देश के लिए कोई गौरव नहीं था, कोई महिमा नहीं थी। सरकार एक ऐसा बिल पेश करे जिसमें गांधी जी के साहित्य को विकृत किसे, जल्दी से सुरक्षा प्राप्त हो और उनका साहित्य और दर्शन विकृत न किया जा सके।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं समाप्त करता हूँ।

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, there is no other name in Indian history, at least not in recent Indian history, which is so much above controversy, which is so much revered and loved as that of Mahatma Gandhi to the people of this country. Mahatma Gandhi was above all, the embodiment of the freedom struggle and of our fight for self-reliance. It is, therefore, sad, nay tragic that this very name is being used as a cloak, at a mask, for activities which in substance go against the freedom and independence of this country, lead to a sell out of this country and open up the country for infiltration of foreign forces. The colonial powers lost their colonies and they had to go away. But if they are to sustain as they existed, if they are to maintain the levels of economic affluence and power which they had before, they have to continue, in some way or the other, if not overtly at least covertly, to dominate their erstwhile colonies and exercise political patronage and power over the developing countries. This is really the whole thrust of the Intelligence Agencies and the flow of foreign funds, from Western countries particularly, to all the developing countries, including India.

The classical description of the Intelligence Agencies from the West, & particularly CIA, continues to be based on *The CIA and the cult of Intelligence* by Victor Marchetti and John D Maras. They were very senior officers, on the top really, of the CIA net work, and they have disclosed in a book how the CIA works, how the Western Intelligence Agencies work. This book was taken to court, there was an attempt on the part of the CIA to obtain an injunction against the publication of this book, and some parts of the book were deleted. Still it is a classic which gives an insight into the ways in which the CIA operates in all the developing countries and in the world at large. It is relevant, in the context of this discussion, to quote from this edition

of Jonathan Cape on the CIA and the Cult of Intelligence at page 4:

"There exists in our nation today a powerful and dangerous secret cult—the cult of intelligence.

And it continues:

"The purpose of the cult is to further the foreign policies of the U.S. government by covert and usually illegal means, while at the same time containing the spread of its avowed enemy, communism. . . It seeks largely to advance America's self-appointed role as the dominant arbiter of social economic and political change in the awakening regions of Asia, Africa and Latin America. And its worldwide war against communism has to some extent been reduced to a covert struggle to maintain a self-serving stability in the Third World, using whatever clandestine methods are available."

And then it continues further on page 47 as follows:

"Generally speaking, the CIA's ties with foreign political leaders who receive advice and money from the agency are extremely delicate. The CIA is interested in moving the leader and, through him, his party and country into policies to the advantage of the United States. In most countries of the Third World, the United States policy is usually to maintain the *status quo*."

I have mentioned this since it is relevant to understand the way in which the Gandhi Peace Foundation which has been referred to in this discussion has been utilised over the last few years. The Gandhi Peace Foundation started with noble objects and noble people founded this institution. I have with me the Constitution of the Gandhi Peace Foundation. As per the Constitution, such stalwarts and persons above reproach as Dr. Radhakrishnan—not the Mr. Radhakrishna mentioned here before—Dr. Zakir Hussain, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru and others were the

founders of this Gandhi Peace Foundation. However, during the last few years the Foundation has turned into a breeding ground for flow of foreign money for infiltration all over the country and has acted as a bed-rock of ultra-reactionary politics in the country.

As for the deed of gift of land, the land belongs to the Government and the deed does not permit that any other organisation or other institutions should utilise the premises of the Gandhi Peace Foundation. Yet, in direct contravention of the deed of lease entered into by the Government of India, the Ministry of Works and Housing, with the Gandhi Peace Foundation, the following organisations are working there:—

Voluntary Action Call, Sucheta Samarak Nidhi, Indian Council for Peace Research, JP Amrit Kosh, Bharatiya Khadi Gramodyog Sangh, Consortium on Rural Technology, Self-employed Women's Association, Media Foundation, Clearing House-cum-Information Centre on Rural Development (funded by Ford Foundation through AVARD), Citizens for Democracy, People's Union for Civil Liberties, Convention on Present National Situation, and so on and so forth.

Sir, a few other facts are worth mentioning. The premises of the Foundation are being misused in violation of land lease deed. This was stated and admitted by the Minister for Works and Housing in the Lok Sabha on 17th August 1981 in reply to Question No. 94 as follows:

"A number of registered and un-registered bodies are also run from the premises of the Foundation in Violation of the land gift deed".

And I have mentioned them.

Even though the Gandhi Peace Foundation is more than two decades old; it has not made any working bye-laws and financial bye-laws which could govern the office bearers in their day-to-day functioning. The Foundation also has no staff policy

with regard to recruitment, promotions, etc. No action or work plans are presented along with the Budget. Only the general sanction of the budget—Sir, this is important because you will see the amount of money that is canalised through the Foundation and sister organisations—is approved and the actual appropriations and Re-appropriations are made arbitrarily by the Secretary without referring them to the Governing Body.

The Foundation does not publish its annual report and audited statement of accounts. Since it does not have a general body, as such, there is hardly any accountability though it is a public body run on public money. Even the workers on the Gandhi Peace Foundation central office and branch offices do not know the details in this regard

The Foundation has been exempt from income-tax for a period. But it was found that this facility was misused by the Secretary and later on the Income-Tax Department withdrew the exemption facility. One particular case was that of Shri N. A. Palkiwala who gave a sum of Rs. 20,000 in 1973-74 to C.F.D. and asked for Income-tax exemption certificate since the Citizens For Democracy do not have exemption facility. The money was put in the Gandhi Peace Foundation, certificate was given to the donee and money was transferred to the Citizen for Democracy. This is the way it has been working.

When Shri Radhakrishnan took over as Secretary of Gandhi Peace Foundation on 17th March, 1969 the liquid assets of Gandhi Peace Foundation—Rs. 1 crore plus accumulated interest stood at Rs. 1.25 crores. But in less than three years the assets came to about Rs. 1.3 lakhs. Obviously there was over-spending with practically little outcome. In those days substantial amounts of money were given to various institutions and projects run by his friends as grants.

I have mentioned different organisations, a series of organisations

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which are working there. They are different organisations registered under different names. What is the link between them? What is the thread that runs through all of them? It is one person Shri Radhakrishnan, Secretary of the Gandhi Peace Foundation and his association including his venerable father Shri Acharlu. How is this link established? I will give an example how it works and goes about. I have just referred to you—the Consortium on Rural Technology as one of the organisations—an independent organisation—which runs in the premises of the Gandhi Peace Foundation. We shall see how this Consortium on Rural Technology came to exist. On 17th April, 1980 Shri Radhakrishnan in his capacity as Secretary of the Gandhi Peace Foundation writes to Shri C. P. Jain, Director, I.I.T., Delhi with a copy to Dr. R. Prasad. He writes on these lines:

"I am sure you will be happy to know that we the following organisations propose to establish a Consortium on Rural Technology. We would very much like the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi, also to be one of the Consortium Members."

Now, which are the organisations which are going to form a new organisation. It is like a hydra, with many tentacles and only one head:

1. Gandhi Peace Foundation, New Delhi.
2. Association for Voluntary Agencies for Rural Development, the notorious AVARD which has been mentioned here.
3. Action for Food Production.
4. Allahabad Polytechnic, Allahabad.
5. Ancient Institute for Rural Development, Bangalore.

He writes to Mr. Jain, Director of I.I.T. Having done this, what does he

do? He is the Secretary of the Gandhi Peace Foundation. He installs himself as Chairman of this Institute or Rural Technology. He permits as Secretary of the Gandhi Peace Foundation to himself as Chairman of this Indian Institute of Rural Technology to occupy the premises of the Gandhi Peace Foundation. This he does by an affidavit dated the 6th September, 1980. The affidavit is on these lines—

"TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

This is to certify that the Consortium on Rural Technology has been provided accommodation in the premises of Gandhi Peace Foundation, Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Marg, New Delhi."

Who has permitted him to do this? Without the consent of the governing body, against the provisions in the lease deed, now the Secretary of the Gandhi Peace Foundation, Mr. Radhakrishnan, permits the Chairman of the Indian Institute of Technology. Shri Radhakrishnan, that is himself, to occupy these premises. This exercise goes on. Different organisations are floated by the same person and his associates. It would be merely an academic exercise if it ended at that.

The purpose and the main work consists in obtaining donations from foreign countries. The donations are obtained like this. For instance, on 2nd December, 1980, Mr. Radhakrishnan, as the Chairman of the Rural Institute of Technology writes to different people in foreign countries on these lines:

"Dear friend,

In the recent years, the concept of Appropriate Technology has gained currency in the country. This concept has emerged because of the realisations for that the economic development in the past has not been able to solve the problem of unemployment and help in ameliorating the poverty. One reason for this has been an over emphasis on capital-intensive heavy industrialisation."

That is a direct challenge to the policy that the Government has been continuously following. I quote further:

"With this realisation, the programme of development in Appropriate Technology, specifically for the development of rural area was taken up by the National Laboratories, Indian Institutes of Technologies, Universities, and other Research Bodies in the country.....A Consortium on Rural Technology has been constituted with the above aim in mind."

Now, comes the clinching line:

"Ours being a non-profit Voluntary Organisation working in the programme of reaching the various appropriate technologies to rural people, we are for that purpose seeking financial assistance both from the National and International Philanthropic organisations, interested in such a programme."

Who are the persons to whom it is addressed? They are: Meserion Megartstrasse, West Germany; Mr. Rainer Kruse, West Germany; Mr. Berned Renner, West Germany, and other organisations in London and Netherlands.

I would like to say here that I am not one of those fellow travellers who is basically anti-American or anti-Western. But I do know, having known these people closely, that if any money is to come from USA, the organisations concerned with that will not be based in USA. They will be based in other countries so that the whole operation is clouded. You will not see any of these organisations based in USA. But you will see them spread all over Western Europe.

How much is the money obtained? A few thousands of rupees or a few lakhs of rupees? No, Crores of rupees are obtained by different organisations under different heads. This was disclosed in this House in reply to Unstarred Question No. 1497 answered on 26th August, 1981. For instance, the

Society for Development of Rural Semi-culture Industry received Rs. 63 lakhs in 1978; Rs. 1 crore and odd in 1979 and Rs. 24 lakhs in 1980. One of them has received Rs. 6 crores to Rs. 7 crores per year. Other sister organisations have received money at the rate of Rs. 2 crores per year. These are all organisations which run through the hands of Mr. Radhakrishnan and his associates.

With all this money, what is done? We do know what is done. I would like to mention a few things.

Firstly, sitting on these Benches, I regret to say that for all the money that flows into these organisations to the tune of crores of rupees every year, the Government has no check and no information and keeps no control at all over it. It is a sorry state of affairs. This is what is happening all over the third world countries. India being such a large and powerful country, we should have some control, some security, some intelligence to find out how money is coming from foreign countries and how it is being spent here. A sad state of affairs has been disclosed in this House.

On 18th March, 1976, to an Unstarred Question No. 35, the reply given by the then Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs was:

"Government are aware that Gandhi Peace Foundation has received foreign funds, but under the existing law, there is no legal obligation on the part of a recipient of foreign money to intimate details to any specified authority. It is, therefore, not possible to furnish precise details in this regard."

It is a sorry state of affair and I say if Government permits crores of rupees of money being brought into this country and you know and I know that nobody gives something for nothing—Money coming to this country is money coming with strings and

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with political strings—Will the Government allow all this money to come without keeping any check? It is a very sorry state of affairs and the Government must at least now change its policies. With all the money that comes to crores of rupees, what do these organisations do? These organisations, for instance, recently, have brought two very harmless pamphlets; not particularly useful to anybody. They must show the way they operate. One is, the Banwati report on the Banwati Seva Ashram and its report on 'Development'. There is nothing there which could not be done by sitting in Delhi. It has the history and objective and philosophy of the project. No particular research is done. How does it operate? It operates in this manner. This is a project published under the auspices of "Peoples' Action for Development with Justice". Now, we know that the 'Peoples Action' is a journal published by Sarva Seva Sangh of which Mr. Radhakrishnan is the editor. The project is also published in the Gandhi Peace Foundation under the auspices of the Gandhi Peace Foundation. It is published with the money which specifically comes from Banwati Seva Ashram. This is the way different organisations operate. There is no account of it. Sometimes something more serious happens. This has happened, for instance, in the case of a report by Dr. Sarla Marwa on "Bonded Labour in India". Again it is sponsored by Gandhi Peace Foundation of which Mr. Radhakrishnan is the whole and sole of the Academy of Gandhian Studies of Hyderabad of which the whole and sole is Mr. Acharlu, father of Mr. Radhakrishnan. Now what was done? It is only here on page 214 Appendix 10:

"Details were taken of data collected and examinations carried out on 'bonded labour'. On their blood tests were made. Vitamin 'C' deficiency. Deficiency anaemia 14 calorie"

and all these details were taken and all these details were sent to West Germany. One would like to ask the Government to find out why the details were sent to West Germany. They were not kept in India. They were straightaway taken by Dr. Sarla who is based in West Germany. Nobody ever heard about all this material collected ever since.

Now, these are the covert manners in which destabilisation is brought out. Now, how has the right reaction been fomented through these organisations, through different activities which have been nothing to do with Mahatma Gandhi and which he would have straightaway; and most fervently condemned this. For instance, on February 20th of this year, there was a secret meeting at the Gandhi Peace Foundation by the following:—

Shri Rajni Kothari.

Shri Arun Shourie.

Shri L. C. Singh.

Shri B G. Verghese.

Shri Radhakrishnan, and

Shri Roop Narain.

All of them are connected with the newly-formed "Peoples' Union of Civil Liberties" The PUCL was organising a two-day meeting on the 24th at Sapru House and on 22nd at the Gandhi Peace Foundation. This meeting was actually organised and this was to spread as much anti-Government activities and disaffection among the people as possible. They have supported and projected all manner of agitation movements like the Assam, Jharkhand, Moradabad, Bodh Gaya, Chipko, Movement, tribal unrest, atrocities" on Harijans and weaker sections. These are all part of the plan of these activities which go on again in the Gandhi Peace Foundation.

These movements are functioning from the Gandhi Peace Foundation

and were also directly involved in Assam agitation. This has been mentioned in this House more than once.

A Seminar on the 'Economic Crisis' was also held there. It has nothing to do with the objectives of the Gandhi Peace Foundation, a typically and purely political, anti-Government movement. A meeting of all India institutions allegedly devoted to Gandhian ideals like Sarva Seva Sangh, Gandhi Smarak Nidhi and Gandhi Peace Foundation, was held at Nadiad in Gujarat and decided to organise a series of Seminars to discuss the political aspects of the national situation which "has become a matter of grave concern to all the interests of the people of the country". Subsequently, a "National convention to discuss the deepening crisis" was held. Preparations were a foot for calling a three-day non-Party National Convention at Pati Kalyana near Delhi in Haryana starting from March to discuss the day to day deepening crisis. These are the most sophisticated ways in which political activity is done in these organizations or under the cover of these organizations.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude. I want to follow the Gandhian method in asking hon. Members to conclude.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: I will point out one more 'un-Gandhian' thing that has been done and then sit down. The 'un-Gandhian' thing which I want to point out, with your permission, is a letter written by Mr. Radhakrishna where he calls for a mass agitation, mass meeting and mass protest against the National Security Act. He says that it is a black law and that 'all of us together will not give up the agitation until this law is repealed'. He calls for a mass agitation, a mass protest, all over the country. He has written this letter under the auspices of the Committee for Civil Liberties; Mr. Radha-

krishna is the Convener of this, he writes on October 8, 1980:

Subject: Protest public meeting against National Security Ordinance.

"Representatives of different organizations and eminent individuals met on October 4, 1980, to chalk out a programme of action against National Security Ordinance. It was decided to launch peaceful campaign by holding a public meeting on October 11, 1980, which is also JP's birthday, by observing it as Civil Liberties Day. This public meeting will be followed by various sectional and corner meetings and other programmes till the said black Act is withdrawn by the Government. We hope you will kindly make it a point to attend this meeting along with friends and strengthen the campaign."

While concluding I would like to say that it is the right of every citizen in this country to protest against the Government, to oppose the Government, to say whatever he feels like saying. But definitely, a thing which does not befit any self-respecting person is to do it under the cover of something which has nothing to do with all these things, under the cover of something like the name of Gandhi, and it is still more self-degrading to do this with the help of foreign funds to the tune of crores of rupees, by passing on information to foreign agencies and foreign countries. Therefore, I request this Government to do something which any other established Government will do or has been doing for decades—to keep track of what money comes in this country, how it is spent and why it is spent.

Therefore, in view of all these breaches of law committed by the people in charge of Gandhi Peace Foundation at present like Mr. Radhakrishna and other associated organizations, in view of these serious breaches, serious political violations, serious anti-national and subversive

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activities which they are doing or which they are helping other powers to do, I demand that a Commission of Inquiry be appointed to go into all these organizations and to submit their report to this House within six months. This is the thrust of my amendment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Bagri. I hope, your speech will be non-violent.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR (Gwalior): Can a speech ever be violent?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I did not say that. I only hope that it will be non-violent.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, महात्मा गांधी जैसे युग-पुरुष हजारों साल में कभी कोई आया करते हैं, और हजार साल के बाद ही भारत का भाग्य इस लिए उदय हुआ था कि महात्मा गांधी जैसे युग-पुरुष देश में आए। गांधी जी की छवि को बनाना भारतीय नर-नारी का तो धर्म है ही, मगर जब गांधी जी ने समूचे संसार को मानवता का सदेश दिया है, तो सारे संसार का कर्तव्य भी गांधी जी की छवि को बिगाड़ना नहीं, बल्कि उसको बनाना है। महात्मा गांधी के भौतिक शरीर की हत्या किसी फिक्कपरस्त, एक संकीर्ण साम्प्रदायिक विचार-धारा के जोड़ने की। देश में साम्प्रदायिकता का जो वातावरण बना, उसके पागलपन में गांधीजी के शरीर की हत्या हुई। इन बातों से कोई अच्छा असर नहीं पड़ता है, मैं चाहता हूँ कि ये सब मिटनी चाहिए।

एक बात मैं स्पष्ट और साफ कहूँगा कि गांधी जी की छवि हम भी बिगाड़ते हैं। गद्दी पर बैठने वाला भी बिगाड़ता है और साधू भी बिगाड़ता है, पक्ष का आदमी भी बिगाड़ता है और विपक्ष का आदमी भी बिगाड़ता है। गांधी जी कहते थे जुलूम वहाँ होते हैं, जहाँ जुलूम को बढ़ावा मिलता है। अगर गांधी जी का जहाँ संगठन है, वहाँ पर अगर यह शिक्षा मिलती है कि जुलूम को बर्बाद मत करो, शान्तिमय तरीके से जुलूम के खिलाफ आन्दोलन करो, तो वे छवि को बिगाड़ते नहीं हैं, बिगाड़ते

वे हैं जो उस आन्दोलन का विद्रोह करते हैं। उस आन्दोलन के खिलाफ चलते हैं, चाहे वह शासन की शक्ति से, चाहे और किसी भावना से अगर वहाँ यह भावना हावी है कि गुजरात के अन्दर हरिजननों का कत्ले-आम हो और ऐसा फैसला किया जाए कि अछूतों का उद्धार किस तरह से हो, अछूतों को कैसे बचाया जाए, तो मैं फिर कहूँगा कि उस वक्त की हुकूमत जो गुजरात में हरिजननों को नहीं बचा सकी, वह हरिजननों की रक्षा नहीं कर सकती, वह गांधी जी की छवि बिगाड़ रहे थी। ये आन्दोलन चला रहे थे कि हरिजननों को कैसे बचाया जाए, वह गांधी जी की छवि बना रहे थे।

मैं इससे सहमत हूँ कि गांधी जी के नाम पर जैसे काम चल रहे हैं, वह एक-आध प्रतिशत ऐसे हैं, जैसे पंजारी भगवान का प्रसाद बढ़ाता है। तो वह एक बताशा दिखाता है और बाकी का भोग सब खा जाता है। तो वह भोग सब ये पंजारी लोग खा जाते हैं। वह भोग तो जो गरीब लोग हैं, जो गांधी जी लेकिन आत्मा को बिगाड़ने में तो सभी छोटे-बड़े भारत के लोगों का हाथ हो सकता है। यह देश का सौभाग्य है कि गांधी जी की छवि बिगड़ी नहीं, क्योंकि उसमें गांधी जी का खुद का कर्म था। छोटी-छोटी लड़ाइयाँ गांधी जी के वास्ते, गांधी जी के सिद्धान्तों के वास्ते अपनी-अपनी जगह पर सब को करनी चाहिए। अछूत-उद्धार का काम, अपद्रुता को मिटाने का काम, असमानता को मिटाने का काम और अशुद्ध शरीर को शुद्ध कैसे रखा जाए, सादगी कैसे हो—इस प्रकार की विचारधाराएँ गांधी जी की थी। जो इसके विपरीत चलता है, वह गांधी जी की छवि बिगाड़ता है। जहाँ पर गांधी जी शहीद हुए, उस घर को लेने के लिए हमका वहाँ पर दर्शन भी करना पड़ा, शशि भूषण जी ने भी आन्दोलन किया, जो कि इस बात को समझते थे कि यह बात होनी चाहिए। नेहरू जी के वक्त की बात है और मेरा उनसे पत्र व्यवहार भी हुआ है। उन्होंने यह कहा कि यह ठीक है कि गांधी जी की जहाँ शहीदी हुई है वह जगह तो लेनी चाहिए, लेकिन क्योंकि गांधी जी जबरन कोई चीज नहीं लेना चाहते थे, इसलिए

मंजूरी है। उनकी भी वही विचारधारा थी छवि को बनाने की। हमारे लिए यही रास्ता था कि आन्दोलन किया गिरफ्तारी की या चलो लाठी चार्ज हुआ, लेकिन उसमें कोई दो मत नहीं है कि गांधी जी की छवि को बिगाड़ने नहीं दिया जाए, बनाया जाए। जो लोग शिकायत करते हैं कि जहाँ पर गांधी-स्मृति बनाई है, वहाँ पर कहीं-पर गांधी जी को कहीं मंससहब के साथ, वैश्या के घर पर दिखाया गया है, कहीं पर गांधी जी को सिंग्रेट पीते दिखाया गया है और वही जहाँ पर गांधी जी की शहीदी हुई है, वही पर ऐसे चित्र हैं। वह किसके अधीन है, उसके अन्दर मंजूरी किसकी होती है, उसमें सब शासन का अधिकार होता है वे भक्त हैं, जिनको कि गांधी जी का प्रसाद मिलना चाहिए, वे हैं अछूत नारी, दीन-दुखी, दरिद्र और गरीबी की सतह से नीचे रहने वाले लोग। लेकिन मिल जाता है हम जैसे मूस्टडों को या हमसे कुछ बड़े मूस्टडों, जो बड़े पूजारी आगे बैठते हैं या इधर के हो सकते हैं, वे सभी लोग गांधी जी की आत्मा को दहन कर रहे हैं। मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि गांधी जी के शरीर की हत्या को है फिरका-परस्त गांडस ने, हिन्दू-मुस्लिम की नफरत ने और उस फौजी तानाशाही फिरकापरस्त संगठन ने जो आवाज देता था कि एक धर्म, एक राष्ट्र, और एक भाषा। लेकिन उन के सिद्धान्तों की हत्या वह नहीं कर सका, महात्मा गांधी का हत्यारा महात्मा गांधी जी के सिद्धान्तों की हत्या नहीं कर सका, महात्मा गांधी के सिद्धान्तों की छवि को नहीं बिगाड़ सका। बिगाड़ सके—तो हम और सब से ज्यादा दोषी यह शासन है, चाहे किसी का भी शासन रहा हो, चाहे जनता पार्टी का शासन हो या कांग्रेस का शासन हो, जो जितना ज्यादा शासन में रहा, उसने गांधी जी की छवि को ज्यादा बिगाड़ा।

दूसरी बात—मुझे यह बात कहते हुए खेद होता है—जितने बड़े-बड़े ऋषि, मुनि, महात्मा, पीर, पैगम्बर, अल्लाह, ईश्वर, देवता हुए हैं उन के नामों के साथ बहुत कम फावदा उठाने की कोशिश की गई

है। आप मुझे गलत मत समझना, मेरा बस चले तो मैं भारत के प्रधान मंत्री को राय दूंगा, उनकी पार्टी के लोगों को भी राय दूंगा गांधी जी के नाम के साथ, इन्दिरा गांधी कहने से लोग आधा गांधी समझते हैं। वह यह नहीं समझते कि वह कौन सी गांधी है। इस लिए गांधी जी का नाम जोड़ कर इन्दिरा गांधी कहलाना शोभा नहीं होता है, क्योंकि गांधी जी खुद राज्य से बहुत दूर थे, जब कि इन्दिरा गांधी किसी परिवार के नाम इन्दिरा गांधी कहलाती है, क्योंकि फीरोज गांधी की पत्नी थी, लेकिन इस नाम से समझ में यह आता है जैसे गांधी जी अपने वंश को, कुटुम्ब को राज्य दे गये। दुनिया में कोई बड़े से बड़ा क्रान्तिकारी और सन्त नहीं हुआ है जिस ने अपनी सन्तान को थोड़ा-बहुत न दिया हो, लेकिन महात्मा गांधी एक ऐसे महात्मा थे जिन्होंने अपने वंश को कुछ नहीं दिया, आज भी गांधीजी के वंश के लोग कनाडा-प्लेस में फिरते हैं, लेकिन कोई उन को नहीं पहचानता। इस लिये उनके नाम को राज्य को जलाने वाला अपने नाम के साथ जोड़े या इस से कुछ गलतफहमी हो, यह अच्छा काम नहीं है।

श्री काँवर भूषण (रायपुर) : आदरणीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, गांधी जी के नाम से जितनी संस्थायें चल रही हैं उन के सम्बन्ध में मेरे पूर्वकृता महोदय ने बहुत कुछ आप के सामने रखा है। अब मैं कुछ वैचारिक-पहलू आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। क्या गांधी जी की भावना के अनुकूल ये संस्थायें चल रहीं हैं या उन्हें विकृत करने का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है? मेरी अपनी मान्यता यह है कि इन्हें जानबूझ कर विकृत करने का प्रयत्न उन संस्थाओं की ओर से हो रहा है। किसी नासमझी में ऐसा हो रहा है—मुझे ऐसा महसूस नहीं होता है, जो कुछ हो रहा है वह समझ-बूझ कर किया जा रहा है। अभी जिन संस्थाओं के नाम लिए गए... (व्यवधान)... हैं इन की स्थापना कुछ तो गांधी जी के जीवन काल में और कुछ गांधी जी के बाद हुई। गांधी जी के विचारों को किस तरीके से लागू किया जाय वही इन का उद्देश्य रहा है। गांधी "विचार" एक

[श्री कौमर भूषण]

विशेष विचार है वह केवल परिवर्तन में ही नहीं, बल्कि समाज में एक नई धारा प्रवाहित करने में विश्वास करता है, जो समाज में शान्तिमय परिवर्तन और शासन-विहीन समाज बनाने की पद्धति है। इसी आधार पर गांधी जी के कार्यक्रमों को सामने लाना इन संस्थाओं का उद्देश्य रहा है परन्तु आज जो कुछ हो रहा है वह बिल्कुल इसके विपरीत है। दुनिया में ऐसी बहुत सी शक्तियाँ हैं इन्हें चलाने नहीं देना चाहती हैं, उन शक्तियों ने इन संस्थाओं को पूर्ण रूप से उपयोग करता प्रारम्भ कर दिया है। अभी तक ज्यादा यही काम इस में हो रहा है। शान्तिमय क्रान्ति, शान्तिमय तरीके से समाज व्यवस्था का निर्माण इस युग की नई बने रही है लेकिन ये संस्थाएँ अन्तर-दबाव, संघर्ष और घेराव, इन सब को अपने व्यवहारिक रूप में लाई हैं। क्या गांधी जी के विचारों के अनुकूल इन संस्थाओं के कार्य हैं? मेरा यह निश्चित मत है कि जहाँ भी हम गांधीवादी कार्यकर्ता काम करने के लिए जाते हैं, चाहे वह असंतोष देश के अन्दर हो, कहीं हरिजन और गैर-हरिजन में, कहीं आदिवासी और गैर-आदिवासी में, कहीं क्षेत्र और भाषा के भगडें हों इत्यादि, जहाँ पर गांधी जी का एक सामान्य रूप रहा है कि हम सहयोग से काम करेंगे, वहाँ संघर्ष कराने की जानबूझ कर प्रयत्न होता है। इस के पीछे कौन सी शक्ति है, यह मैं आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। गांधी जी का जो विचार साधन सुद्धि का था, वहाँ स उम को हटा दिया गया है, और गांधी जी का जो स्वावलम्बन का सिद्धान्त था कि राष्ट्रीय संस्थाओं को अपने पैरों पर खड़ा होना है, वे देश को शान्ति की ओर ले जाना चाहते थे, उस विचार को वे बदलना चाहते हैं और बाहर का सारा पैसा इन संस्थाओं के अन्दर घुसा पड़ा हुआ है। संत विनायक सर्वोदय के लिए एक एक मट्ठी अवज इकट्ठा किये थे लेकिन अब उस की जगह पर बड़े बड़े लोग, धनी लोग, वहाँ पहुँच गये हैं और विदेशों से वहाँ पैसा पहुँच गया है और विशेष स्थिति यह है कि वे

यह चाहते हैं कि यह सारी जो गांधी विचारधारा है, उस को बदल दिया जाए। गांधी जी का विचार एक क्रान्तिकारी विचार था और आज के युग में भी वही एकमात्र विचार है, जिस से देश को उन्नति के मार्ग पर ले जाया जा सकता है लेकिन ये उस विचार को बदल देना चाहती हैं। हमारे साथियों ने किताबों से कुछ उदाहरण दिये हैं और उन के आधार पर यह सिद्ध होता है कि गांधी जी के विचार को तोड़ा-भरोड़ा जा रहा है जैसे आज तक जो महापुरुष हुए हैं, जो क्रान्तिकारी रहे हैं, उन्हीं के अनुयायी-यहाँ तो बने हुए हैं अनुयायी—वह प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं कि उन का जहाँ जितना भी सैद्धान्तिक विचार है, चाहे समन्वय का है, चाहे एकता का है, चाहे राष्ट्रीय भावना का है और चाहे विश्व बंधुत्व के साथ ले जाने का है, बिल्कुल उस के विपरीत विचार लाया जाए और उन के विचार को बदलने का प्रयत्न हो रहा है। वे सारी चीजें हैं, जिन पर समाज को और शासन को पूरी तरह से ध्यान देना चाहिए और यह जो विकृति का, उन के विचार को मिटाने का काम इन संस्थाओं द्वारा हो रहा है, इस की खुली छूट इन को नहीं दी जानी चाहिए। ये संस्थायें किसी भी नाम से हों चाहे गांधीजी के नाम से हो या किसी धार्मिक नाम से हो या सामाजिक सेवा के नाम से। जहाँ पर भी विदेशी जाता है, ऐसी सब संस्थाओं को शासन को अपने हाथ में ले लेना चाहिए और जो भी पैसा वहाँ पर पहुँच रहा है, उस पर रोक लगानी चाहिए।

अन्तिम निवेदन मेरा यह है कि ये जो संस्थाएँ हैं, इन को अगर आप ने खुली छूट दे दी, तो जो आज अपने देश को एक शान्ति की ओर ले जाना चाहते हैं और शान्तिमय तरीके से देश का विकास करना चाहते हैं, ये हमारे देश को खंडित कर देंगी। वे हमारे देश को विकृति में फसा देना चाहती हैं। इसलिए शासन को इस ओर पूरा ध्यान देना चाहिए और ऐसी संस्थाओं को अपने हाथ में ले लेना चाहिए। इसना कह कर मैं समाप्त करता हूँ ॥

15.58 hrs.

[SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI in the Chair]

SHRI B. R. NAHATA (Mandsaur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Resolution has been moved that there are certain attempts which are being made to denigrate Mahatma Gandhi and to tarnish his image. Gandhi has been accepted by all as Father of the Nation. The ideology, the principles and the teachings of Gandhi have been followed in this country and that has brought everything to the country which we wanted but certain institutions have been started in the name of Gandhian philosophy in order to preach Gandhian philosophy: what are they doing? That has become a matter of grave concern for all of us today. Sir, I would say: What are the basic principles of Gandhiji? What He said, we do not believe only in the purity of the objectives; but we believe in the source also, in the means of doing it. There should be purity of the means of doing it. That is also important. Gandhiji believed in non-violence. He preached it also. But there are certain institutions. I am referring to the Gandhi Peace Foundation and several other allied institutions. What they have been doing? What they have been saying? Gandhiji never believed in Communalism. Gandhiji taught us secularism. And Gandhiji said that the nationality of this country has to be preserved, by practising and preaching secularism. But, unfortunately, there is one Journal here. Just see what kind of articles they are publishing. I am quoting from page 153, page 155 and page 157. In page 155 it says:

'Indeed, Gandhi's legacy has, to a large extent, brought unintended suffering to the Hindu, Gandhi's concern for the minorities in India overshot its mark with the result that an in-built prejudice against Hindus was brought to the surface. The whole era of secularism marked by anti-Hindu movements.'

Sir, if Gandhi Peace Foundation and such-like institutions are bring out such journals and publishing such articles, what does it mean? It means, they do not want secularism. They want that there should be communalism, communal feelings should be spread throughout. Will it be national? I request you to consider that. In the name of Gandhiji they are getting funds for such institutions. They are making such propoganda through such articles. In that case they are not serving the nation. They are only doing anti-national activities. In those circumstances, it is no more necessary to keep them. How to curb them? That is an important point that has been brought about by this Resolution.

16 hrs.

Gandhi Peace Foundation and other institutions have been there. As my friend has pointed out, many branches have been spread out and they have been indulging in various types of activities. Gandhiji believed in non-violence. Now look at what they say here. I am referring to page 157 They say:

'The psychological impact of fear and cowardice is to be weeded out of the Gandhian dogma of non-violence. To seek non-violence as an end is one of the blunders perpetuated on the Hindus in particular and Indians in general. Non-violence as a creed must be cut to size.

That means, they want to say that non-violence should be cut to size. Do they want that there should be violence in this country? This is what they are actually preaching and practising every year. There are many activities which are all full of violence, based on communalism. That means, the basic concept of Gandhian philosophy that has been taught to us, is being violated. The name of Gandhiji is being tarnished by such institutions. There are some

[Shi B. R. Nahata]

provisions under which such institutions have been registered. I would say that immediately they should be de-registered. Such anti-national institutions should not be permitted to work even for a moment in this country. So, what I wish to submit is this. Government should order supersession of these institutions. They should take charge of these institutions. They should institute an inquiry into the whole matter. They should not be permitted to carry on their anti-national activities by tarnishing the image and the name of Gandhiji. With these words I conclude.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा (पाली) : सभापति जी यह एक छोटा-सा प्रस्ताव है, संकल्प है जो श्रीमान् तैयब हुसैन जी ने रखा था। यह बहुत बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण संकल्प है—

This House recommends to the Government that any action by signs, words or publications to tarnish the image of Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of our Nation, be made a cognisable offence.

उसकी जगह पर एक नया सबस्टीट्यूट मोशन आया है—

"That in the resolution,—

(i) omit "by signs, words or publications"

(ii) for "image" substitute "name"

(iii) for "be made a cognizable offence"

substitute—

"be taken serious note of and a Commission of Enquiry be appointed under the Commissions of Enquiry Act, 1952 to enquire into the acts and activities including publications and sources and misuse of funds, of the Gandhi Samarak Nidhi and the All India Seva Sangh and other closely connected organisations and

report to the Government within a period of six months."

सभापति जी, मैं समझता हूँ कि यह चर्चा इस सदन में इस रूप में न होती तो अच्छा था। इस प्रकार की बातों इस सदन में चर्चा का विषय न बनाई जाती। आज मेरी आत्मा को ठसे लग रही है, जब आप कहते हैं और इस तरह की बातें करते हैं।

सभापति महोदय, आज कई सालों से यह संस्था चल रही है और इसकी सारी संस्थाएं ग्रान्ट कर रही हैं और यह संस्था सोसायटीज-एक्ट के तहत रजिस्टर्ड है। सोसायटीज-एक्ट के तहत नियम बने हुए हैं, जब कोई संस्था रजिस्टर्ड होती है तो देखना चाहिए कि वह संस्था सही काम कर रही है या नहीं कर रही है।

आपने अभी तक इनको मदद दी। इनको मदद कौन देता है—मिनिस्टर कमीशन देता है, मिनिस्ट्री आफ एजुकेशन देती है, मिनिस्ट्री आफ लेबर देती है और कई विभाग मदद देते हैं। ये सब सरकारी विभाग हैं—सरकार खुद इसको मदद दे रही है और कई सालों से दे रही है। तो मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि आप किस पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं। आज आप चर्चा कर रहे हैं कि वहाँ पर ठीक काम हो रहा है, लेकिन ग्रान्ट देने के समय किसी ने नहीं सोचा था कि हम किसको सहायता देने जा रहे हैं।

1969 के अंदर यह संस्था चली और उसके 14 साल के बाद तक आप बराबर ग्रान्ट देते चले जा रहे हैं—तब किसी ने नहीं सोचा था। हमारे हॉम-मिनिस्टर साहब जरा ठंडे दिल से सोचें। इस तरह के विषय जब सदन में उठाए जाते हैं तो दुःख होता है।

गांधी जी का नाम तो अमर हो गया और इन नापाक जुबानों से उनका नाम लेने की हिम्मत नहीं होती। क्या हम गांधी जी के बताए हुए मार्ग पर चल रहे हैं? गांधी जी का मार्ग, उनके रहने का

तरीका, उनके आदर्श और सिद्धान्त, वे सब किताबों में ही बंद हैं ।

श्रीमती बिछावती बलुबेबी (बजुराह) : अब तो उनको किताबों से भी समाप्त किया जा रहा है ।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : अब तो उनको किताबों से भी समाप्त किया जा रहा है और आज उस पर टीका-टिप्पणी हो रही है ।

क्या सुसायटीस एक्ट के तहत रजिस्टर्ड संस्थाएँ जिनको ग्रांट दी जाती है, उनको सरकार नहीं देखती । ऐसी संस्थाओं की जांच होनी चाहिए और जो सरकारी विभाग उनको मदद देते हैं वे भी जांच करें ।

आप कहते हैं नान कागनीजेबल, लेकिन यह कागनीजेबल अफेस होना चाहिए और नान-बेलेबल होना चाहिए । सारी चीजों की जांच होनी चाहिए और इनके लोन देना बन्द कर देना चाहिए । मैं इतना हो कहना चाहता हूँ ।

श्री चन्द्र शेषर सिंह. (बांका) : इस विषय पर चर्चा करते हुए जिन भावनाओं को हमारे आदरणीय मित्र डागा जी ने व्यक्त किया है उनको भी हम अनसूनी नहीं कर सकते हैं । दरअसल यह बहुत ही दुःख की बात है कि गांधी जी से सम्बन्धित संस्थाओं के प्रति आज आलोचनात्मक बातें कही जा रही हैं । लेकिन जो वस्तुस्थिति है उसको भी हमें स्वीकार करना पड़ेगा इन संस्थाओं से जो लोग सम्बन्धित हैं सभी गलत रास्ते पर जा रहे हैं, ऐसी बात नहीं है और किसी भी माननीय सदस्य का ऐसा विचार नहीं हो सकता है । बहुत से लोग हैं जिन का जीवन गांधी दर्शन और गांधी विचारधारा के प्रति समर्पित रहा है और आज भी उन मूल्यों और आस्थाओं में उनका विश्वास पक्का है । लेकिन मुझे बाध्य हो कर यह कहना पड़ता है कि कुछ लोग ऐसे जरूर हैं, और उनकी संस्था नगण्य होती तो हम इस बात को भूल भी सकते थे, लेकिन नगण्य नहीं है और उनका इन संस्थाओं की गतिविधियों पर

प्रभाव भी पड़ता रहा है, जो गांधी दर्शन और गांधी विचारधारा के प्रचार प्रसार में जितना अपना समय और साधन व्यतीत करते हैं उतना ही समय राजनीति और राजनीतिक पंचड़ों को सुलभाने में भी व्यतीत करते हैं । राजनीति का व्यापक इंटरप्रेटेशन हो सकता है । हर किसी संस्था को राजनीति से पूर्ण-तया अलग कर दिया जाए, ऐसा मैं नहीं कहूँगा । लेकिन जाहिर है कि ये संस्थायें बाँधक स्तर पर गांधी दर्शन और गांधी विचारधारा के प्रचार के लिए स्थापित की गई थीं और इनसे यह अपेक्षा अभी वहीं की गई थी कि ये किसी एक्शन ऑरियेंटेड कार्ड-वाइ पर उतर आएंगी । अनुभव के आधार पर मुझे दुःख के साथ यह कहना पड़ता है कि ये संस्थायें राजनीति में उतनी ही दूर तक चली गई हैं जितनी दूर तक कोई भी राजनीतिक इल आ सकता है । आम तौर से आज राष्ट्र की जो मुख्य धारा है उसके विपरीत जा कर ये तमाम लोग काम करते रहे हैं । यह आज की बात नहीं है । पिछले तीस चालीस साल के अनुभव के आधार पर मैं यह बात आपके अनुभव के आधार पर मैं यह बात आपके सामने रख रहा हूँ । नीति और कार्यक्रम के आधार पर ही नहीं बल्कि चुनावों तक में ये दिलचस्पी ले रही है और गहरी दिलचस्पी ले रही है और राष्ट्र को सब से बड़ी पाटी जो है और उसके साथ जो राष्ट्र की चेतना जागृत हुई है, उस दिशा में विपरीत दिशा में ये काम करती रही है । कितनी दूर तक ये चली गई हैं इसको आप देखें । गांधी विचारधारा के मूलतः विपरीत बातों को इन संस्थाओं ने स्थान दिया है और उनको आज प्रश्रय और पोषण मिल रहा है । इसलिए उनको राजनीति से अलग करने के लिए जो भी कार्रवाई करना जरूरी हो जानी चाहिये । मैं नहीं कहता हूँ कि विचार स्वतंत्र्य नहीं होना चाहिये । किसी पाटी के विरुद्ध जो उनके विचार हैं उनको व्यक्त करने का उनको पूरा अधिकार होना चाहिए, छूट होनी चाहिए । लेकिन बाँधक स्तर से आगे वे बढ़ती हैं तो कोई सीमा उनके लिए जरूर निर्धारित की जानी चाहिये ताकि वे ऐसा न कर सकें, वे बातें न कर सकें जो आम तौर से राजनीतिक पार्टियाँ करती हैं । इसी नुकते निगाह की वजह से विश्वेशों से

[श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह]

जो उनको सहायता मिल रही है उसका भी सही उपयोग नहीं हो रहा है। मेरा क्या है कि किसी भी संस्था को किसी दूसरे देश से जो सहायता मिलती है उस सहायता की देखरेख सरकार को तरफ से जरूर होनी चाहिये। क्योंकि देश के अनेक हिस्सों में और जीवन के अनेक हिस्सों में आज एक बास दिशा की ओर प्रभावित करने की ओर उनका प्रयास किया जा रहा है, यह हमारे लिये संकट का विषय है। इसलिये मैं इस बात को साब हूँ कि इन संस्थाओं को प्रति सहानुभूति रखते हुए, जैसा डागा जी ने कहा इनको लेकर मिनिस्ट्री से, एक्जिक्यूटिव मिनिस्ट्री से ग्रान्ट मिलती रही है वही इस बात का प्रमाण है कि सरकार की मंशा उनके प्रति बिल्कुल साफ रही है, कोई भ्रष्टाचार नहीं रहा है, लेकिन उनकी विचारधारा को, उनके कार्यक्रमों को बौद्धिक स्तर तक सीमित रखने के लिये और गांधी दर्शन के अनुकूल रखने के लिये यह आवश्यक है कि कुछ कार्यवाही होनी चाहिये जिससे उनके साधन और उन संस्थाओं का दुरुपयोग आज राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर न हो सके।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The time allotted for this Resolution was extended by one hour. Now the hon. Minister will speak, then the mover will reply and then, another hon. Member will speak. Can we extend the time by half-an-hour?

AN HON. MEMBER: There is a motion on Harijans.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): The hon. Member from the other side will speak. Then I will speak. Till such time, the time for this may be extended.

श्री राम स्वर्ण राम (गया) : सभापति महोदय, मेरा बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण रिजोल्यूशन हरिजन और अगतिवासी शिक्षित बेरोजगारों के बारे में है।

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: He must be allowed to move.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ram, you will be given one minute to move.

*SHRI ERA AMBARASU (Chengalpattu): Mr. Chairman, Sir, In support of the Resolution of my hon. friend, Shri Tayyab Hussain, I rise to say a few words.

The hon. Members, who preceded me, gave a graphic account of how some institutions and a coteria of persons misuse the name of Mahatma Gandhi for personal aggrandisement. They also referred to certain anti-national movements maligning the name of the Father of the Nation. I am in full agreement with the demand for stern action against such institutions and persons by the Government of India. Mahatma Gandhi is the father of the Nation and he sacrificed his life at the altar of Freedom for the nation. His political philosophy is not an aberration. It will stand the test of time for centuries to come. It is not merely an insult to his memory but it is a shame to the entire nation that his name should be sullied in this manner. Even the small lanes in towns and cities are named after Mahatma Gandhi. It is an agony to see how the signboards bearing his name are being covered with filth and spit. I understand that there are Gandhi Beedis and Gandhi Tambakkoo and so many other things are being named after him. I don't think that time will permit me to narrate everything that goes in the name of Mahatma Gandhi.

I demand with all the force at my command that the Government of India should formulate guidelines for the use of names of national leaders. Here I am reminded how the name of Shri Annadorai is being used by the ruling party. All India Anna D.M.K. to hoodwink the gullible masses of Tamilnadu. Shri Annadorai rose to the ranks of national leaders by his brilliant speech on national integration in the Rajya Sabha some time in 1967 if I recollect correctly. That speech has been

quoted by many hon. Ministers of our Party on the floor of this House. But, today Shri Annadurai's name is being used by Thiru M. G. R. for political stunts. Then we have in Tamilnadu a party named Gandhi-Kamaraj Party comprising of political opportunists. There is also Kamaraj Congress in Tamilnadu whose M.L.As openly align themselves with blackmarketeers and hoarders. Should we be silent spectators of such scornful insolence on the part of a few unscrupulous people who do not hesitate to stoop to this level of exploitation of the names of national leaders?

I was shocked to hear the speech of my experienced and learned friend Shri Maniram Bagri. He had the audacity to question the right of hon. Prime Minister for bearing the name of Gandhi. I wonder whether he was in his senses when he said this. I suggest that he should be sent for a thorough medical check-up so that we are convinced of his sanity. Our hon. Prime Minister, who has endeared herself to the entire nation, is using the name of her husband. I am sorry that the freedom of speech should descend to this level of cheap insinuations against the most distinguished leader of the nation. I want that the Government of India should take steps to have a thorough inquiry into the antecedents of these people.

Before I conclude, I reiterate that the Government of India should formulate guidelines for the use of names of national leaders. Those who misuse should be also penalised according to the laws of the land.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR (Gwalior): I will read out just one passage. Thank you very much for accommodating me in this simple resolution—"This House recommends to the Government, etc. that nothing should be done to tarnish the image of Mahatma Gandhi." I will just read what Gandhiji had said about himself. I think that will be enough.

To illustrate what is tarnishing the image of Gandhi and what is not, if the issue had been brought regarding one institution, I have nothing to say. But had Gandhiji been there, I don't think he would have approved of such a thing. It is from the quotation of Gandhiji regarding Gandhism. On page 106, it says as follows:

"Let Gandhism be destroyed if it stands for error. Truth and ahimsa will never be destroyed, but if Gandhism is another name for sectarianism it deserves to be destroyed. If I were to know after my death, that what I stood for had degenerated into sectarianism, I should be deeply pained. We have to work away silently. Let no one say that he is a follower of Gandhi. It is enough that I should be my own follower. I know what an inadequate follower I am of myself for I cannot live upto the convictions I stand for.

As a matter of fact my writings should be cremated with my body. What I have done will endure, not what I have said and written. I have often said recently that even if all our scriptures were to perish one *mantra* of Ishopan shed was enough to declare the essence of Hinduism, but even that one verse will be of no avail if there is no one to live it. Even so what I have said and written is useful only to the extent that it has helped you to assimilate the great principles of truth and *ahimsa*. If you have not assimilated them, my writings will be of no use to you. I say this to you as a Satyagrahi meaning every word of it."

If we do not live with such *ahimsa* and get involved in politics or such type of cheaper things, I don't think we ourselves are following him. I am very much doubtful as to how this can be defined, who is tarnishing the image, and what will be the standard. I am afraid, this sort of resolution cannot be approved of.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): Mr. Chairman, Sir, when the Father of the Nation's name is mentioned, every one of us will become sentimental. We have still got in this House the great stalwarts of freedom movement startini with Shri Kamalapati Tripathi, Acharya Ranga, Shri Zail Singh and my friend opposite Shri Ravindra Varma who are associated with the freedom movement.

MR. CHAIRMAN: And we are also there.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Including ourselves. We sat at the feet of the Father of the Nation who has inspired the people in a unique manner who has brought freedom to this country in a non-violent manner.

I am reminded of Einstein's words—when Gandhiji passed away—

"Generations to come, people will scarcely believe that such a man in flesh and blood ever walked on the surface of the earth".

And Bernard Shaw said. "How dangerous it is to be too good".

I am reminded also of the famous words of Sir Winston Churchill when he said:

"The half naked fakir shaking hands with His Majesty King Emperor on the steps of the Buckingham Palace.

He also said—

"I have not become His Majesty's Prime Minister to preside over the liquidation of the Empire. And here is a person, he is an institution, who has led his country to freedom and created men out of dust."

So, any discussion anything mentioned about Gandhiji will make people sentimental and emotional. I would congratulate the hon'ble mover of this resolution Shri Tayyab Hussain who has brought this resolution before this House to highlight some of the things that are going on in this country in the name of Gandhi. Some un-Gandhian methods are being preached in this country. I entirely agree with Shri Shejwalkar that Gandhiji is a person who is revered by one and all and if the Indian people are not capable of taking care of un-Gandhian methods or doings, whatever it is, by bringing a resolution we will not be paying a true tribute to Gandhiji. That is why, Shri Eduardo Galeiro had brought in an amendment to the resolution and the amendment reads like this:

That in the resolution—

(i) omit "by signs, words or publications".

(ii) for "image" substitute "name"

(iii) for "be made a cognizable offence"

substitute—

"be taken serious note of and a Commission of Enquiry be appointed under the Commissions of Enquiry Act, 1952 to enquire into the acts and activities including publications and sources and misuse of funds, of the Gandhi Peace Foundation, the Gandhi Samarak Nidhi and the All India Seva Sangh and other closely connected organisations and report to the Government within a period of six months."

A publication was brought to my notice, which has been published by the Gandhi Peace Foundation, *Gandhi Image*.

AN HON. MEMBER: What?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: *Gandhi arg*, I am sorry. It is interesting and I quote a few sentences that have been written in this journal.

"Indeed", I quote, "Gandhian legacy has to a large extent brought unintended sufferings to the Hindus. Gandhiji's concern for the minorities in India overshot its mark, with the result that an in-built prejudice against Hindus was brought to the surface for political ends".

They have, said,

AN HON. MEMBER: The Mission as a whole has not said it.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): Some contributor has said it.

AN HON. MEMBER: From where is it published?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: It is published by the Gandhi Peace Foundation.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: Who is the author?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Whoever may be the author, it is published by the Gandhi Peace Foundation.

AN HON. MEMBER: *Gandhi Marg* is a magazine or what?

PROF. N. G. RANGA: Different views can be expressed.

AN HON. MEMBER: So many Hindus have been complaining against Gandhiji.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: My point is, this journal is supposed to preach the Gandhian ideals and the consent of Gandhism and this Gandhi Peace Foundation is running this magazine.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR (Trivandrum): Who has written that article?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Whoever might have written it, it is published in a journal run by the Gandhi Peace Foundation. That is the whole matter about it.

The activities of some of these Foundations have been highlighted by some members. There were some startling facts which really go against the concept of Gandhism. An allegation has been made in this House by some hon. Members that foreign money also is being pumped into them. In the present international situation, where India enjoys a high reputation under the leadership of Madam Gandhi and there has been a stable democracy which is working for socialism and secularism, it has become an eye-sore for many of these countries outside and attempts are being made to destabilise and to create certain incidents like communal disturbances and other anti-social activities and also to see that India is brought under the influence of some of those powers which do not like India to be an independent country raising its head high as one of the prominent members in the comity of nations. In this background, we have to view the activities of these so-called Foundations who are masquerading as Gandhi Foundations and in the name of preaching Gandhism are doing things that go against the teachings of Gandhi and against the concepts of socialism, secularism and democracy. I will only give a few instances about the money received by these institutions and their activities.

The Gandhi Peace Foundation was set up in 1958 as a part of the Gandhi Samarak Nidhi which was originally set up in February, 1949 by the Congress Working Committee for perpetuating the money of Mahatma Gandhi and his teachings. The Gandhi Peace Foundation was registered as a separate unit in 1963 and supervision over several units and organisations was transferred to by the Gandhi Samarak Nidhi. The sources

[Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah]

of funds of the Gandhi Peace Foundation consist of an endowment of Rs. 1 crore set apart by the Gandhi Samarak Nidhi and the interest accruing thereto. In addition, during the period 1-4-48 to 31-3-70, an amount of Rs. 40,91,209.18 was spent by the Nidhi on the activities of the Foundation. The estimated budget figures of the income and expenditure of the Gandhi Peace Foundation were Rs. 10,71,700 for the year 1978-79, Rs. 11,32,500 for 1979-80 and Rs. 11,83,000 for 1980-81. Besides, the Foundation had received grants from Central Government organisation amounting to Rs. 15,08,071 during 1974-1976 and 1977-1979. The grants from the State Governments were placed at Rs. 2,25,295 during the years 1977-79. During the period 1973 to April, 1980 the Foundation had also received funds totalling Rs. 26,73,320 from foreign sources.

A parallel organisation to the Gandhi Peace Foundation is the Association of Voluntary Agencies for Rural Development (AVARD). This organisation had received about Rs. 2,17,77,352 from foreign sources during the period 1960 to 1979. The amount of Central and State Governments grants to it were reported to be Rs. 1,76,49,398.20 (for the years 1973-79) and Rs. 2,45,500.20 (for the years 1978-79) respectively.

Another Sarvodaya organisation which has also come to notice for having received substantial funds by way of Central/State grants and funds from foreign sources is the All India Serva Sewa Sangh, formed at the instance of Acharya Vinobha Bhave in 1948. It had received Rs. 2,08,500 as Central grants during the year 1977-79. It had also received funds from foreign sources amounting to Rs. 54,59,407.83 during the years 1966-79.

Information available indicates that the Gandhi Samarak Nidhi, the All India Serva Sewa Sangh, the Gandhi Peace Foundation and the AVARD

function in close collaboration and several Sarvodaya units as well as organisations set up by individuals have got affiliated to one or more of the four bodies. Often a particular unit had drawn funds from more than one parent body. The employees of the units were often working in more than one office possibly drawing financial assistance from more than one source. The total number of units/organisations functioning under the patronage of the four bodies is reported to be 946 and they jointly control about 101 projects. All the four parent bodies are controlled by a coterie of persons like Shri K. S. Radhakrishna, President AVARD and Secretary GPF; Shri R. R. Divakar, President, GPF; Shri A. C. Sen, General Secretary, AVARD and Shri B. G. Verghese is a full time fellow of the GPF and the AVARD.

The control of the Central Government over the Sarvodaya organisations has been minimal and to the extent of obtaining utilisation certificates in respect of grants released by them to the various organisation *vis-a-vis* the projects undertaken by them. The Ministries of Rural Reconstruction and Planning etc. have informed our Ministry in the past that they do not have any machinery beyond checking up the utilisation certificates furnished by the organisations. There is also no provision to check up the utilisation of the funds as against the actual performance of the projects. The accounts of the Gandhi Samarak Nidhi and the Gandhi Peace Foundation are audited by a local firm of Chartered Accountants and no Government agency is reported to have any specific responsibility of looking into these.

These matters were brought to the notice of the Government in 1976. So in 1976 instructions were issued for discontinuing assistance/financial help by Central/State Government departments to the AVARD, the Gandhi Peace Foundation etc. pending detailed examination into their affairs. These instructions were withdrawn in 1977, after Janata Party assumed power. Since then the question about the fin-

ances of the institutions and utilisation of funds by them have been the subject of a number of questions in Parliament handled by this Ministry and the Ministry of Rural Reconstruction.

I have given details about the functioning of these institutions. I have also read out to the hon. Members some of the publications brought out by these foundations.

Many hon. Members have made certain allegations that in the present context of things, certain agencies are trying to create problems and conditions of de-stabilisation. The Government feels its duty to see that proper inquiries are made and if any such activities are found to be true, stern action is taken against those people who are responsible. Our Prime Minister, our Government and the people of this country are all wedded to democracy, secularism and socialism. The integrity and sovereignty of this country have to be preserved, come what may. The most supreme task before the Government is to curb all fissiparous tendencies on our borders and internal disturbances created by people belonging to any community, caste or religion. These are things to be watched very carefully. After all, we should not shut our eyes to the things that are happening in the international field and their impact on this country. We are not isolated from the rest of the world; so, we see their impact reflected in our country also.

When in the neighbouring countries, many of the developing countries are used by big powers as a playground for international intrigues and to destabilise and subvert democracy, secularism and the welfare of the people it is the duty of the people of this country, under the leadership of our great Prime Minister, to see that these subversive activities, anti-social elements and anti-national elements are put down heavily so that we can strengthen the hands of the forces of democracy, secularism and socialism.

In this context, Government is prepared to accept the Resolution moved

by Shri Tayyal Hussain with the amendment moved by Shri Feleiro.

श्री तैयब हुसैन (फरीदाबाद) : मुहतरम चैयरमेन साहब, मैं बेहद मशकूर हूँ मुआजिज मेम्बरान का कि उन्होंने इस रेजोल्यूशन में बहुत ज्यादा दिलचस्पी दिखाई और 28 मुआजिज मेम्बरान ने इसमें हिस्सा लिया। इसी बात से जाहिर होता है कि इस रेजोल्यूशन में सारे मेम्बरान ने बड़ी दिलचस्पी ली और बेसतर मेम्बरान इसके सपोर्ट में बोले। एक दो मेम्बर अगर इसके खिलाफ बोलते हैं, तो वे अपनी पर्टीकूलर आइडियोलॉजी की बेसिस पर बोलते हैं, जिस पर उन के अपने नजरियात हैं, वैसे ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है। उन्होंने इस सभे पर इस बात को कहा, यह उनकी मजबूरी है, उनकी पाटी की मजबूरी है, और उसी हिसाब से उन्हें कुछ कहना है और उन्होंने अपनी बात कही भी है।

मैं मशकूर हूँ होम मिनिस्ट्री का और ज्ञानी जी का, जो यहां तशरीफ रखते हैं, कि होम मिनिस्टर श्री वैंकटसब्बया ने इस रेजोल्यूशन को मंजूर फरमाया है और यह उम्मीद उसी गवर्नमेन्ट से हो सकती है, जिसकी प्राइम मिनिस्टर श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी हैं। ऐसी गवर्नमेन्ट से ही उम्मीद हो सकती है कि इस तरह की सही बात हो सके। उन्होंने बहुत अच्छी बातें यहां पर कही हैं। बहुत सी चीजें मरे फाजिल दास्तों ने बड़े अच्छे ढंग से बताई हैं और होम मिनिस्टर श्री वैंकटसब्बया ने भी बड़ी तफसील से सारी बातें बता दी हैं। इसलिए मैं यह समझता हूँ कि जिन लोगों ने इस पर थोड़ा सा एतराज किया है, वह उसे वापस ले लेंगे। यहां पर बहुत से फिक्ट्स आए हैं और उन से पता चलता है कि बाहर के देशों से जो रकमों यहां पर आती हैं, उनसे किस तरह की चीजें होती हैं। आसाम एजिटेशन में आप ने देखा कि किस तरह से बाहर के मुल्कों से रकमों आईं और कैसे और कामों में वे लगीं और फिर उस के साथ फाबर आफ बि नैशन, राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी जी का नाम जुड़ा, यह एक ज़खीब सी बात लगती है। यहां पर बहुत से फिक्ट्स एण्ड फीगर्स आई हैं और जो मैं पहले कह चुका हूँ, उनको मैं फिर से

[श्री तैयब हुसैन]

दोहराना नहीं चाहता। मेरी दरखास्त यह है कि इन्क्वायरी कमीशन की जो बात आपने मानी है, उसकी रिपोर्ट जल्दी आनी चाहिए। आप ने कहा कि इसको जल्दी करके लौकन इसके साथ ही साथ छः महीने से पहले जो रकमात उनके पास है, अगर आप उनकी एजेंसी पर हाथ डालते हैं, तो फिर वे रकमात दूसरे फंड में ट्रान्सफर हो जाएगी और फिर आप उस पर हाथ डालते हैं तो वे तीसरे के पास चली जाएगी। पेंडिंग इन्क्वायरी जो रकमात है, उनकी क्या जमानत होगी कि वे खुदबखुद नहीं होंगी और वे जाया न हों, इसके लिए आप कौन सी मशीनरी, कौन सा तरीका अपनाएंगे। इस तरह की जो सारी चीजें हैं, उनको सरकार को देखना चाहिए। और इस में न सिर्फ मेरे कहने की बात है, मेरे पास यह खत है जो जर्मनी से राधाकृष्ण जी के नाम से आया है। इस से यह बात साफ जाहिर होती कि किस तरह से इनको रकम सीधे भेजी जाती है सरकार की मारफत नहीं आती है। इस खत में भी रकम भेजने का जिक्र है। बल्कि यही नहीं तीन-चार आरगे-नाइजेशन अवार्ड, गांधी पीस फाउंडेशन, और पेगी का जिक्र आपके सामने आया है।

इसी तरह से गांधी पीस फाउंडेशन जैसी बहुत-सी संस्थाएं हैं ये सारी की सारी संस्थाएं फैमिली कंसर्न बनी हुई हैं। किसी का बाप प्रेजिडेंट है तो बेटा वाइस प्रेजिडेंट है। पूरी की पूरी संस्था फैमिली कंसर्न है। इस तरह से इन संस्थाओं में ये चीजें हो रही हैं और इन लोगों ने की है। इन लोगों ने गांधी जी के नाम को बिगाड़ने की पूरी कोशिश की है।

मैं ज्यादा वक्त न लेते हुए यह अर्ज करूंगा कि ये जो पेंटिंस है और किताबें वगैरह: है इनका सबको पता है। मैं इनका जिक्र दूसरा नहीं करना चाहता क्योंकि हमारे बुजुर्गवार पंडित जी बैठे हैं उन्हें मेरे दोहराने पर एतराज था, इसलिए मैं उन्हें फिर नहीं दोहराना चाहता। इन किताबों और पेंटिंस वगैरह: पर जो सुभाव आये हैं उन पर जल्दी से जल्दी अमल किया जाए।

मैं बहुत मशकूर हूँ कि काफी लोगों ने इस पर अपनी तरमीम रखी है। मैं समझता हूँ कि फैलोरो साहब की तरमीम में सारी चीजें कवर हो जाती हैं इसलिए मैं दूसरे फाजिल दोस्तों से दरखास्त करूंगा कि वे अपनी-अपनी तरमीम वापस ले लें। मैं फैलोरो साहब की तरमीम को मानता हूँ।

मैं इस हाउस का बड़ा मशकूर हूँ और ज्ञानी जी का भी कि उन्होंने इस पर इतनी दिलचस्पी ली कि वे इस माँके पर यहां पर तशरीफ लाए। मैं सबका मशकूर हूँ और दरखास्त करता हूँ कि इसे पास किया जाए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, there are 9 amendments to this Resolution. I will deal with them one by one.

Now, I shall take up amendment No. 1 by Shri Bhikhu Ram Jain.

SHRI BHIKHU RAM JAIN: Sir, I seek leave of the House to withdraw my amendment No. 1.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it the pleasure of the House that the amendment moved by Shri Bhikhu Ram Jain be withdrawn?

Amendment No. 1 was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put amendment No. 2 moved by Shri Sudhir Kumar Giri to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 2 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put amendment No. 3 moved by Shri V. N. Gadgil to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 3 was put and negatived.

SHRI G. L. DOGRA: Sir, I seek leave of the House to withdraw my amendment No. 4.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it the pleasure of the House that the amendment moved by Shri G. L. Dogra be withdrawn?

Amendment No. 4 was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put amendment No. 5 moved by Shri B.R. Nahata to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 5 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put amendment No. 6 moved by Shri Kamal Nath Jha to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 6 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put amendment No. 8 moved by Shri Mool Chand Daga to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 8 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put amendment No. 9 moved by Shri Ram Singh Yadav to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 9 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I take up amendment moved by Shri Eduardo Faleiro.

The question is:

That in the resolution,—

(i) omit "by signs, words or publications"

(ii) for "image" substitute "name"

(iii) for "be made a cognizable offence" substitute—

"be taken serious note of and a Commission of Enquiry be appointed under the Commission of enquiry Act, 1952 to enquire into the acts and activities including publications and sources and misuse of funds, of the Gandhi Peace Foundation, the Gandhi Samarak Nidhi and the All India Serva Seva Sangh and other closely connected organisations and report to the Government within a period of six months."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I put Resolution, as amended, to the vote of the House. The question is:

"This House recommends to the Government that any action to tarnish the name of Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of our Nation, be taken serious note of and a Commission of Enquiry be appointed under the Commissions of Enquiry Act, 1952 to enquire into the acts and activities including publications and sources and misuse of funds, of the Gandhi Peace Foundation, the Gandhi Samarak Nidhi and the All India Serva Seva Sangh and other closely connected organisations and report to the Government within a period of six months."

The motion was adopted.

16.50 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE. JOB GUARANTEE TO THE EDUCATED YOUTHS OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we take up the next Resolution to be moved by Shri Ram Swaroop Ram.

The resolution reads as follows:

"Considering that even 34 years after Independence the lot of a majority of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes persons has not improved economically and socially, this House recommends to the Government to draw up plans to provide job guarantee to the educated youths of those communities within next five years."

श्री रामस्वरूप राम (गया) : सभापति महोदय, मैं इस बात पर विचार करते हुए प्रस्ताव करता हूँ स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के 34 वर्ष पश्चात् भी अनुसूचित-जातियों और अनुसूचित-जन-जातियों के अधिकांश व्यक्तियों की दशा में आर्थिक, सामाजिक दृष्टि से कोई सुधार नहीं हुआ है, यह

[श्री रामस्वरूप राम]

सभा सरकार से सिफारिश करती है कि वह इन समुदायों के शिक्षित युवकों को आगामी 5 वर्षों में रोजगार की गारंटी दिलाने के लिए योजनाएं बनाए।

सभापति महोदय : आप कुछ बोलना चाहते हैं तो बोलिए।

श्री रामस्वरूप राम : सभापति महोदय, यह जो संकल्प है, इस अगस्त हाउस के रुझान है वह अपने आपमें एक महत्वपूर्ण संकल्प है। आप जानते हैं कि देश की आबादी का 50 प्रतिशत लोग बिलो पावर्टी लाइन में है। जब हम गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे रहने वालों की परिकल्पना करते हैं तो हम पाते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान में जो हरिजन और आदिवासी हैं, वही एक ऐसा वर्ग है जो गरीब माना जाता है और आज ऐसी स्थिति हो गई है कि हरिजन और आदिवासी गरीब शब्द का पर्यावाची शब्द बन गया है।

अनेकों योजनाएं बनाई जा रही हैं सरकार की ओर से, उनके आर्थिक विकास के लिए, उनकी शैक्षणिक हालत में सुधार के लिए, लेकिन जब हम इन बातों को तह पर जाकर देखते हैं तो पता लगता है कि इनकी हालत में कोई विक्षेप सुधार नहीं हुआ है। आखिर कौन सी परिस्थितियां उनको ऊपर उठाने में रुकावट बन रही हैं, जिससे अभी तक उनकी हालत में नगण्य सुधार हुआ है—सुधार की कोई...।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आशा भी नहीं है।

श्री रामस्वरूप राम : नहीं आशा तो हम करते हैं—हम आशावादी हैं, हम चाहते हैं कि लोग गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे से उठकर ऊपर जाएं, लेकिन जब हम तह में देखते हैं तो कई बाधाएं नजर आती हैं।

हमारी सरकार की मंशा है, हमारे प्रधान मंत्री की मंशा है और वे मानते हैं कि जब तक हरिजन और आदिवासी की हालत में सुधार नहीं होगा तब तक हम समाजवादी समाज की परिकल्पना नहीं कर सकते। हरिजन-आदिवासी की आर्थिक, शैक्षणिक और सामाजिक दशा को सुधारना

ही हिन्दुस्तान में असली समाजवाद होगा और सोशलिस्ट पैटर्न आफ सोसायटी की स्थापना होगी।

ऐसे तो कई बार हमारी कांग्रेस-पाटी ने अपने आर्थिक और राजनीतिक प्रस्तावों के माध्यम से कहा कि इन्हें जमीन दी जायेगी...। जब भी हुआ हमने बहुत बड़े बड़े आर्थिक प्रस्ताव पास किए और हमने कहा कि हम हरिजनों को काश्त की जमीन देंगे, जोतने लायक जमीन देंगे ताकि आर्थिक दृष्टि से वे आत्म-निर्भर हो सकें। मैं बहुत जिम्मेदारी के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि हरिजनों को जमीन नहीं मिली, काश्त करने लायक जमीन नहीं मिली और जो मिली भी उसको प्रतिक्रियावादी फिरकापरस्त ताकतों ने दो वर्षों में खराब कर दिया है, उस राज में छीन लिया और हमारा जो प्रोग्राम था उस मार्ग प्रोणम को चकनाचूर कर दिया। इसको जवानदेही बागडी जी, चाँ. चरण सिंह जी, अटल जी पर और दूसरी प्रतिक्रियावादी और फिरकापरस्त ताकतों पर है।

आदिवासी और हरिजनों के वास्ते जो आयोग गठित किया गया था और उसकी जो सिफारिशें आईं और जो सरकार के यहां कार्यान्वयन के लिए लम्बित पड़ी हुई हैं उस में उसने कहा है—

1971 में अनुसूचित जातियों के कुल 2 करोड़ 90 लाख कामगारों में से 1 करोड़ 50 लाख (51.8 प्रतिशत) बंतिहर मजदूर और 80 लाख (27.9) काश्तकार थे। अनुमान है अनुसूचित जाति के अधिकांश काश्तकार... (51 प्रतिशत सीमांत काश्तकार थे, जो 2.5 एकड़ से भी कम जोतों के स्वामी थे। लगभग 20 लाख एकड़ अतिरिक्त भूमि घोषित की गई थी। मशिकल से ऐसी 25 प्रतिशत भूमि ही वितरित की गई। इस तरह वितरित भूमि का मशिकल से एक तिहाई भाग ही अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के सदस्यों के हिस्से में आया। इस दिशा में धीमी प्रगति का कारण भूमि अधिकतम सीमा अधिनियमों का असन्तोषजनक ढंग से लागू करना बताया जाता है।

हमारी एवं सरकार की मंशा यह थी कि गंगोत्री का पानी हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की भोंपड़ी तक भी जाए लेकिन वह वहां तक पहुंच नहीं सका। क्यों नहीं पहुंच सका, यह अनन्त कथा है, एबर नास्टिंग स्टोरी है। हमेशा से यह कहा जाता रहा है कि हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को जमीन देंगे। लेकिन प्रतिक्रियावादी और फिरकापरस्त ताकतों जिनकी बकालत करने वाले हमारे विपक्ष के लोग भी हैं, उनकी जमीन को उनसे छीन भी लेंगे हैं और यही कारण है कि जमीन के मामले को लेकर हजारों हरिजनों की जानें गई हैं, बेलछी का काण्ड हुआ है, धर्मपुरा का हुआ, एथर-हट्टा की घटना घटी है। ऐसी बहुत सी घटनाएँ बिहार में घटी हैं जिनमें जहाँ हमारी सरकार ने जमीन दी थी। प्रतिक्रियावादी ताकतों ने जब वे 1977 में सत्ता में आई थी और उनकी सरकार बनी थी और जिन के आने से देहातों में एक भावना फैलाई गई थी और हरिजन और आदिवासी भाई डर गए थे और कहने लग गए थे कि "इन्दिरा जी अब नहीं हैं और हम लोगों को देखने वाला कोई नहीं है और उनसे इन जमीनों को छीन लिया गया।" जात-पात करने वालों का हाँसला तब बढ़ा था और उन्होंने उनसे जमीनें छीनने की कोशिश की। एक समय ऐसा भी आन्दोलन चला था कि बड़े-बड़े भूपतियों की जमीनों को उनसे छीना जाय। लेकिन हमारी जमीनें छीन ली गईं। सोशलिस्ट पार्टी जिसमें डा. राम मनोहर लोहिया जी के लोग थे उन्होंने भूमि हड़प आन्दोलन चलाया था और कहा था कि बड़े बड़े भूपतियों की जमीनें छीनेंगे। लेकिन 1977-78 में हमारी जमीनें छीन ली गईं थी, कांग्रेस की सरकार ने जिन हरिजनों को जमीन दी थी उसे हड़प लिया था और अपने आप को ये समाजवादी कहते हैं।

बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम देश में चल रहा है और उस पर एक्शन हो रहा है . . .

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी (हिसार) : डा. लोहिया का नाम इन्होंने लिया है। उनको मत कहिये। उनके चेलों का कोई कसूर नहीं है। श्री मोरारजी देसाई उनके चेलें नहीं थे।

श्री राम स्वर्ण राम : मैं एक और बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो जमीनें अर्जित की गई हैं सीलिंग नियम के अधीन या अधिकतम सीमा कानून के अन्दर उन पर उन गरबों का दखल दिलाने का अभियान चलाये, उनकी बासजीत को पक्के दें। ऐसा आप कर रहे हैं यह खुशी की बात है। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ हरिजन और आदिवासी के बच्चे आगे बढ़ नहीं पा रहे हैं उसका एक मुख्य कारण यही है कि वे अशिक्षित हैं, हम भोंपड़ी में रहते हैं, और हमारे बच्चों को शिक्षा के अभाव में मालूम नहीं होता कि उनके लिये सरकार ने कौन कौन से कार्यक्रम चलाये हैं। इसलिए शिक्षा होनी चाहिये। जब तक आप हरिजन बच्चों को शिक्षित नहीं करेंगे तब तक उनकी स्थिति में सुधार नहीं हो सकेगा।

17.00 hrs.

मैं एक खेतियर मजदूर का लडका हूँ, हम आप लोगों की कृपा से पढ़ लिख गये इसलिए श्रीमती इन्दिरा जी की नीतियों को समझने के काबिल हुए। तो शिक्षा का बहुत बड़ा महत्व है। इसलिए जब तक शिक्षा का प्रसार नहीं होगा तब तक आप उनके लिये चाहे जमीन दें या और कुछ करें उनकी हालत अच्छी नहीं होगी।

1975 में 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम चला नवादा में उस दौरान मैंने 5 आदिमियों को चना, उनको किसी तरह से नौकरी दिला दी और कुछ को 2 बीघे जमीन दी गई। दो वर्ष के बाद जब जा कर देखा यत्र पता लगाने गया तो देखा जमीन को क्या हानत है तो पाया कि उनकी जमीन छीन ली गई और अगर नहीं छिनी तो आर्थिक विपन्नाता के कारण उस जमीन को वह कल्टीवेट नहीं कर पाये। लेकिन जिनको नौकरी दी गई थी उनका थोड़ा सा इकोनॉमिक एलीवेशन हुआ। लेकिन जमीन वालों की हालत में कोई सुधार नहीं हुआ।

सभापति महोदय : आपके प्रस्ताव में जोब गारन्टी देने की बात है उस पर कहिये।

श्री राम स्वर्ण राम : उसी पर आ रहा हूँ। जो भूमिका बांध रहा हूँ। आप देखते

[श्री राम स्वरूप राम]

होंगे हरिजनों के पढ़ने के लिए बहुत सी सुविधाएँ सरकार दे रही है। . . .

सभापति महोदय : भूमिका को 5 मिनट हो गये, अब आप रिजर्वेशन पर बोलिये।

श्री राम स्वरूप राम : हरिजन बच्चों को पढ़ने के लिए छात्रवृत्ति दी गई, लेकिन फिर भी बच्चे नहीं पढ़ पाते। कारण यह है कि जिस समय हरिजन, आदिवासी का बच्चा स्कूल में दाखिला लेता है तो 7 साल की उम्र तक पहुँचते पहुँचते उसके माता पिता की आर्थिक स्थिति इतनी खराब हो जाती है कि उसको मजबूरन पढ़ना छोड़ना पड़ता है और अपने माता पिता के कार्य में हाथ बटाना पड़ता है जिसके लिए उसको किसी के यहां बॉन्डेड लेबर के रूप में काम करना पड़ता है। मा, बाप भी सोचते हैं कि हमारा बच्चा आर्थिक उपार्जन करने लगा है, पढ़ कर क्या करेगा। इसलिए आर्थिक विपन्नता के कारण शिक्षा मन्दिर से उस बच्चे को नाता तोड़ना पड़ता है और अपने मां बाप के साथ खेत में काम करना पड़ता है।

मैंने एक चिट्ठी लिखी थी चाँधरी चरण सिंह को कि आप फूड फॉर वर्क क्यों चलाते हो? "फूड फॉर एजुकेशन फॉर हरिजन और आदिवासी" के लिए चलाइये तो ज्यादा श्रेयकर होगा। जब एक बच्चा हरिजन का स्कूल में जाता है तो पाठशाला के गुरुजी जब उसको एक किलो गेहूँ दे देते हैं तो उसके चारों बच्चे-पढ़ने के लिए जायेंगे, उसको एक तरह से इंसेंटिव मिलेगा। लेकिन इन लोगों ने सारा पैसा वर्क फॉर फूड में लगा दिया और देश का सारा पैसा बर्बाद कर दिया। इसलिए इस कार्यक्रम को बन्द कर के हमारी सरकार ने राष्ट्रीय नियोजन को चलाया है।

सभापति महोदय, 1979 में एक स्टैंड क्वेश्चन के जवाब में बताया गया था कि देश में कितने हरिजन और आदिवासी बच्चे बिलो मीट्रिकुलेट, मीट्रिकुलेट इंटरमीडिएट्स और एम्. ए. पास हैं।

आपने जो आदिवासियों को 14 परसेंट रिजर्वेशन दे दिया, लेकिन उनका स्थिति क्या है यह बूझ लीजिए। बिलोमीट्रिक की संख्या है 8 लाख 55 हजार 100 सिइयूल्ड कास्ट्स की और आदिवासियों की है 2 लाख 11 हजार। इसी तरह से मीट्रिकुलेट हरिजनों की 3 लाख 11 हजार 300 और आदिवासियों की 56 हजार। हायर सेकेंडरी इन्क्लूडिंग इंटरमीडिएट हरिजनों की है 38 हजार 300 और आदिवासियों की है 24 हजार 200। ग्रेजुएट्स की 63 हजार 800 है और पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट्स की संख्या 4 हजार 900 है और आदिवासियों की 800 है। एक तरफ रिजर्वेशन को प्वाइन्ट पर आप कह रहे हैं कि 14 परसेंट रिजर्वेशन कर दिया है।

जब हम पब्लिक सेक्टर में देखते हैं तो वहां तो यह कुछ माना भी जाता है कि रिजर्वेशन की नीति है लेकिन अगर प्राइवेट सेक्टर में देखें चाहे टाटा, बिरला की फर्म हो या किन्हीं बड़े-बड़े उद्योगपतियों की फर्म हो वहां तो रिजर्वेशन का नाम भी नहीं है। आप यहां कुछ भी कहें, उससे कुछ नहीं बनता। और कहाँ बोझा उठाने वाला हो, या पाखाना साफ करने वाला हो तो वह तो मेहतर हो जायेगा, उसको लिये क्या रिजर्वेशन की बात है। लेकिन वहां मैनेजीरियल और एस्टैब्लिशमेंट के वर्क में उसको टोटल इग्नोरेंस है। कहीं रिजर्वेशन नहीं है।

मैं यह कहना चाहता था कि जब इस देश का 4 हजार 900 एम. ए. पास हरिजन बच्चा बेकार है और 63,800 ग्रेजुएट हरिजन बच्चे बेकार हैं तो होता क्या है कि जितने बी.ए. और एम.ए. और मीट्रिक हरिजन बच्चों को नौकरी नहीं मिल रही है, उनको खेती भी आपने दिया नहीं, नतीजा यह हुआ कि यह बच्चा लेबरर की जिन्दगी बिता रहा है।

मैं अपनी कांस्टीट्यून्सी की बात करता हूँ, किसी भी गांव में चले जाइये, बी.ए., एम. ए., मीट्रिक पास लड़के अपने अनपढ़ बाप के साथ हुल जोतेन में लगे हुए हैं। अगर रिजर्वेशन की सारी व्यवस्था

पूरी होती तो वह हालत नहीं होती। नतीजा यह होता कि इस जन-एम्प्लायमेंट का बहुत दूसरे हरिजन बच्चों पर भी पड़ रहा है। उसके बगल का गार्जियन कहता है कि जब बी. ए. पास लड़का हमारे साथ हल जोतता है तो तुम स्कूल क्यों आ रहे हो पढ़ने के लिए ?

नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि हरिजनों और आदिवासियों में शिक्षा का प्रसार जिस गति से होना चाहिये था, उस गति से नहीं हो रहा है।

सभापति जी, आप भी अपने गांव और कस्बों में जाते होंगे तो देखते होंगे कि बी. ए. पास हरिजन के बच्चे गांव में खेतों में काम कर रहे हैं। बड़े-बड़े भूपतियों के यहां काम कर रहे हैं। उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति खराब है और वह कज्जल लेबरर की तरह काम कर रहे हैं। हम यह कहना चाहते हैं कि जन-एम्प्लायमेंट की वजह से उनकी शिक्षा में भी ह्रास हुआ है।

शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स कमिशनर की रिपोर्ट में लिखा है कि यद्यपि प्राथमिक स्तर पर अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जन-जाति के छात्रों के दाखिले के सम्बन्ध में कुछ प्रगति हुई है। प्राथमिक स्तर पर के. जी. से लेकर पहली, दूसरे दर्जे में तो कुछ प्रगति हुई है लेकिन देखने में यह आया है कि मिडिल और सैकेंडरी आंकड़ों में भारी गिरावट आई है। लेकिन इन जातियों में विशेषतः अनुसूचित जन जाति के लोगों में काफी शिक्षा बेकार हो जाती है। बेकारी का जो कारण बताया वह यह है कि आयुक्त की 1970-71 की रिपोर्ट में यह सिफारिश की गई थी कि इस विषय पर विभिन्न अध्ययनों के निष्कर्षों के आधार पर राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के प्रशासनों को सुधारात्मक उपाय बरतने के लिये शीघ्र कार्यवाही करनी चाहिये ताकि अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जन-जातियों में शिक्षा की इस छीजन को रोका जा सके। इस संबंध में आदिवासी

अनुसंधान संस्थान, महमदाबाद द्वारा गुजरात के आठ आदिवासी जिलों में हाल ही में किये गये एक अध्ययन से पता चला था कि आदिवासी बच्चे जब तक चौथी कक्षा में पहुंचते हैं, उनमें शिक्षा की छीजन और रुद्धता की दर 79.7 प्रतिशत तक पहुंच जाती है।

सभापति महोदय : आपके 12 मिनट हो गये हैं, 3 मिनट और बोल लीजिये।

श्री राम स्वरूप राम : मुझे अभी बहुत कुछ कहना है हुजूर। 5 मिनट में फार्म काम नहीं चलेगा। अगर आज समय नहीं दिया जा सके तो कल बोलने दीजिये।

PROF. M. G. RANGA (Guntur).
He is the power of the resolution, Sir.
Please allow him 20 or 25 minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let him continue.

श्री राम स्वरूप राम : उसकी एजुकेशन में जो इरोजन हो रहा है, उसको रोकने के लिये, हर जगह पर यह कैसे एक गारंटी है उसे देना चाहिये तहसील लेवल पर या प्रखंड लेवल पर 15 सी कैंपेमिटो का एक-एक रैजीडेंशल स्कूल विध होस्टल बना दीजिये जहां उसको फ्री एजुकेशन हो, फ्री लाजिंग हो और सारी चीजें मिले। उसकी शिक्षा को आप अपने हाथ में रखिये, राज्य सरकार को वह मत दीजिये। मेरा कहना है कि आदिवासी बच्चों की शिक्षा केन्द्रीय सरकार अपने हाथ में ले और उसकी देखरेख में शिक्षा हो तो मैं समझता हूं कि इससे कुछ मुसंस्कृत मानव पैदा कर सकेंगे। क्योंकि जब तक इनको ऊपर नहीं उठा सकेंगे, तब तक आप दुनिया की दौड़ में आगे नहीं आ सकते हैं।

[श्री रामस्वरूप राम]

हम भी आपके अंग हैं। अगर आपका एक कंग कामजोर रहेगा तो उसका असर सारे शरीर पर पड़ेगा, यह मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार को कहना चाहता हूँ।

एक चीज मैं और कहना चाहता हूँ। हरिजनों के लिये मैंने अपनी मेहनत से एक डाटा कलेक्ट किया है बिहार के बारे में। आप उससे अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं कि रिजर्वेशन का क्या हाल वहाँ है। इसमें दो राय नहीं कि सुधार हुआ है, लेकिन नगण्य है।

टोटल नम्बर आफ एम्प्लॉईज बिहार में 4 लाख है जिसमें किरानी, बाबू, अफसर सब हैं। टोटल नंबर आफ रिजर्व्स सीट फार शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स 24 परसेंट होती है तो 4 लाख में हमको 96 हजार रिजर्व्स सीट्स मिलनी चाहिये थी लेकिन टोटल नम्बर आफ रिजर्व्स सीट्स फिल्ड सिर्फ 5 परसेंट है यानी 20,000 हुई। अभी भी टोटल नंबर आफ बैकेन्ट रिजर्व्स सीट्स फार शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स एंड ट्राइब्स 76 हजार है जो कि अनफिल्ड हैं। मैं यह नहीं कह रहा हूँ कि चपरासी, बाबू और अफसर की इनमें कितनी हैं लेकिन यह कह रहा हूँ कि यह 76,000 अनफिल्ड है। यह बिहार का डाटा मैं दे रहा हूँ।

अगर हमारे 76,000 आदिमियों को एम्प्लॉयमेंट मिला होता तो 76 यूनिट डेवलपमेंट में आ जाता, आर्थिक एलिवेशन हो जाता। लेकिन नतीजा यह हुआ कि उसके न होने से 1971 से 1980 के 10 बरस में हमको कहां

कितना घाटा हुआ है वह 7 अरब 5 करोड़ 50 लाख का है✓

अगर यह रिजर्वेशन भर जाता; हमारी सरकार टोटो रिजर्वेशन से गाइड होती, पालिसी जो बनती, उसमें सारी चीजें होती तो आज हरिजन आदिवासियों के उत्थान में 7 अरब 5 करोड़ 50 लाख खपता लगता। नतीजा यह हुआ कि रिजर्वेशन न देने से हमने इस स्टेट को अकेले हरिजन और आदिवासियों को शिक्षित होने और नौकरी न देने के कारण जो रैवेन्यू फोरगो किया वह 7 अरब 5 करोड़ 50 लाख है। यह एक स्टेट का डाटा है। अगर हम सारी स्टेट्स के डाटा को देखें, तो पता चलेगा कि स्थिति कितनी खराब है। अगर पूरे देश में रिजर्वेशन को लागू कर दिया गया होता, तो हरिजन-आदिवासियों का उत्थान हो जाता। हम देखते हैं कि हमारी आरक्षण की नीति में हर जगह बिखराव आया है। प्राइवेट सेक्टर हो या पब्लिक सेक्टर, हर जगह कहा जाता है कि एलिजिबल कैंडिडेट्स नहीं हैं, यहां तक कि चपरासी के पद पर भी उनकी बहाली नहीं पाती है। अभी हाल में फर्टिलाइजर कार्पोरेशन के अंतर्गत दुर्गपुर में चपरासियों के आठ स्थान हरिजन-आदिवासियों के लिए सुरक्षित रखे गए थे। सुनते हैं कि कोई कुकरेजा माहब वहां गए और उन्होंने कहा कि इन पोस्ट्स को जेनरलाइज कर दो, इनको रिजर्व न रखो। यह बहुत अफसोस की बात है। क्या हममें अभी तक चपरासी के पद पर काम करने की योग्यता भी नहीं आई है? वहां पर बहुत से हरिजन पहले से काम कर रहे हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस बारे में अधिकारियों के स्तर पर बहुत डिस-आनेस्टी हो रही है सरकार की संशा है कि हम रिजर्वेशन को बहुत तेजी के

साथ लागू करें, लेकिन कहीं न कहीं जिस-आनेस्टी तो है। अगर इस तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया जायेगा, तो हम इन वर्गों को कैसे ऊपर उठा सकेंगे ?

सरकार जो जमीन बांटना चाहती है, वह बाटे, लेकिन वह एक काम करे, जिस पर हमारा अधिकार है, कि वह हरिजन-आदिवासियों के लिए जाब गारंटी की व्यवस्था करे। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस पर किसी को आपत्ति नहीं होगी और कोई वर्ग नाखुश नहीं होगा। सभी को इसे स्पॉट करना चाहिए। हाउस आज यह संकल्प करे कि मिडल पास से ले कर एम० ए० पास तक हरिजन-आदिवासियों के जो बच्चे बेकार हैं, एक कलम से एक कालबद्ध योजना बना कर उनके लिए जाब गारंटी कर दी जाए। आखिर सरकार कितनी जमीन बांट सकेगी ? सरकार हरिजन-आदिवासियों को जमीन देगी और श्री मनीराम बागड़ी के आदमी या श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी के आदमी जा कर उसको छीन लेंगे सरकार हम लोगों की हत्या क्यों कराना चाहती है ? (व्यवधान) आज जमीन का संकट हर जगह है। हरिजनों और आदिवासियों पर एट्रिबिटेड के बढ़ने का मेन कारण जमीन का झगड़ा है। सरकार उन्हें प्रोटेक्शन नहीं दे सकती। थानेदार और एस डी ओ दूसरे लोगों के साथ मिल जाते हैं। सरकार की मंशा साफ है, वह उन लोगों को जमीन देना चाहती है और उन्हें ऊपर उठाना चाहती है, लेकिन आज स्थिति यह है कि जमीन के साथ उनकी जान भी चली जाती है।

हरिजन-आदिवासियों के लिए शिक्षा की व्यवस्था करना सरकार के अधिकार-क्षेत्र में है। उसके लिए कोई सीलिंग एक्ट बनाने की जरूरत नहीं है। इससे

पब्लिक कार्य और कोई नहीं हो सकता है। सरकार को इस बारे में मुस्तैदी दिखानी चाहिए। जो सिंचाई की योजनाएं बन रही हैं, उनका लाभ बड़े-बड़े किसानों को हो रहा है। बिजली की योजनाओं का लाभ बड़े-बड़े किसानों और इंडस्ट्रिज को पहुंचता है। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि वह बेरोजगार हरिजन-आदिवासियों के लिए नौकरी की गारंटी की व्यवस्था करे।

इन वर्गों की शिक्षा में बहुत इरोजन हो रहा है, बहुत कमी हो रही है। उनमें शिक्षा के प्रसार के लिए तहसील लैबल पर और प्रखंड लैबल पर हाई स्कूल की स्थापना की जाए, ताकि वे लोग पढ़ सकें और समझ सकें कि उनके हितों की रक्षा हो रही है।

पिछली सरकार ने फूड फ़ार वर्क की योजना चलाई थी, जिसकी मैंने इसी आगस्ट हाउस में लूट फ़ार वर्क कहा था। उसी तरह सरकार को शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइव्स के बच्चों के लिए फूड फ़ार एजुकेशन की योजना चलानी चाहिए। आज उनकी जो मानसिकता है, उसको देखते हुए जब तक फूड फ़ार एजुकेशन की योजना नहीं चलाई जाएगी, तब तक उनके बच्चे शिक्षा प्राप्त कर सकेंगे। उन्हें दस रुपये की छात्रवृत्ति दी जाती है, जो बिल्कुल अपर्याप्त है। वे डिबरी की रोशनी में पढ़ते हैं। इतना पढ़ने के बावजूद भी वह बेकार बैठता है, चाहे उसने एम० ए० पास किया हो या मध्यम शिक्षा पाई हो, लेकिन उनको कहा जाता है कि तुम मेरे साथ आकर खेत में काम करो। इस तरह से 79.7 प्रतिशत शिक्षा में छोड़जान हो रही है। मैं इस माननीय सदस्य से और सरकार से अनुरोध करूंगा ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री अजित कुमार साहा (विष्णुपुर):
मैं माननीय सदस्य से पूछना चाहता हूँ
कि यह फूड-फार एजुकेशन क्या होता
है ?

श्री राम स्वरूप राम : फूड फार-
एजुकेशन से मेरा मतलब यह है कि जैसे
आपने काम के बदले अनाज की योजना
चलाई थी, पिछली सरकार ने ...
(अवधान)...

सभापति महोदय : राम स्वरूप जी
इस बारे में आप लॉबी में बात कर
लीजिएगा ।

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव (मधेपुरा):
सभापति जी, बात तो सदन में उठी
है ।

श्री राम स्वरूप राम पढ़ने के बदले
अनाज, आदिवासी और हरिजनों के
बच्चों के लिए सुविधा । जैसे कि एक
परिवार में हरिजन के चार बच्चे हैं
और वह बेचारा दो-चार रु० छात्रवृत्ति
लेता है ।

श्री अजित कुमार साहा : चार बच्चे
तो हो नहीं सकते हैं, आज कल तो दो
बच्चे होते हैं ।... (अवधान)...

श्री राम स्वरूप राम : आप समझ
गए होंगे, आप खुद समझदार हैं । मैंने
जो तीन सुझाव दिए हैं—पहला जाँब
गारन्टी, सातवीं से एम० ए० तक गालबद्ध
योजना बना कर पाँच वर्ष में नौकरी की
व्यवस्था निश्चिन्त रूप से करे । दूसरा
है, शिक्षा को प्रखंड लेवल से ले कर
सारे देश में एक हाई-स्कूल बनाया जाए ।
वहाँ पर फ्री-फूड और सब तरह की
सुविधा दी जाए और तीसरे उनके बच्चों
को इंस्टिट्यूट देने के लिए फूड-फार-एजुकेशन
चलावे, ताकि हरिजन के बच्चों को शिक्षा
दी जा सके ।

इन शब्दों के साथ अपनी लोकप्रिय
सरकार से आपके माध्यम से कहना
चाहता हूँ कि वे इस पर गम्भीरता से
विचार करें ।

MR. CHAIRMAN There are some
amendments. Mr. Daga is not pre-
sent. So, his amendment is not moved.
Shri Ram Singh Yadav is not present.
So, his amendment is not moved.
Shri Kunwar Ram is not present. So,
his amendment is not moved.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर):
माननीय सभापति जी, मैं इस माननीय
सदन में श्री राम स्वरूप राम जी
के इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करने के लिए
खड़ा हुआ हूँ । लेकिन अभी बहस के बाद
सरकार की तरफ से दबाव पड़ेगा, श्री
राम स्वरूप जी जरा इधर ध्यान दीजिए,
तो वे प्रस्ताव वापिस ले लेगे और प्रस्ताव
के पास करने के लिए दबाव नहीं डालेंगे
कि प्रस्ताव पास किया जाए । ऐसी स्थिति
में इनकी मंशा सचमुच इस
प्रस्ताव के पक्ष में है या नहीं है, इस
पर मुझे संदेह है । यह केवल एक प्रकार
का राजनीतिक बातावरण पदा करन के
लिए प्रस्ताव लाया गया है । अगर
वास्तव में इनकी मंशा है तो किसी भी
प्रकार का दबाव इनके ऊपर क्यों न पड़े,
इन्हें इस प्रस्ताव को वापिस नहीं लेना
चाहिए । यदि वे ऐसा करते हैं, तो हम
सब लोग इनका पूरा समर्थन करेंगे क्योंकि
इन्होंने बड़े व्यापक पैमाने पर इसकी चर्चा
की है । इसीलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि
हरिजनों की स्थिति, आज की सरकार
में, केवल हरिजनों की ही नहीं, सभी
प्रकार के कमजोर वर्गों की, चाहे वे हरिजन
हों, आदिवासी हों, अल्प-संख्यक हों,
या दूसरे वर्ग के लोग हों—सभी की स्थिति
प्रति दिन बिगड़ती चली जा रही है ।
और किसी के जीवन में कोई सुरक्षा

नहीं रह गई है, तब फिर उन को रोज-गार क्या मिलेगा ? माननीय कानून मंत्री जी हंस रहे हैं, लेकिन मैं सच्ची बात कह रहा हूँ, इस लिये आप को इस पर ध्यान देना चाहिये। उन को रोजगार की क्या सुरक्षा मिलेगी, क्या गारंटी मिलेगी, जब कि उन का जीवन ही सुरक्षित नहीं है। जब से यह सरकार सत्ता में आई, कितने हरिजनों की हत्याएँ हुई। आप को मालूम होगा।

सवाल यह है कि आज हमारे देश के सामने बेरोजगारी की भाषण समस्या है जिस से हमारे देश के सभी लोग ग्रस्त हैं। जहाँ तक कमजोर वर्गों का संबंध है उन के ऊपर इस बेरोजगारी का बहुत ज्यादा प्रभाव पड़ रहा है, यही कारण है कि हरिजन, आदिवासी तथा अन्य जो कमजोर वर्गों के लोग हैं उनकी हालत और भी ज्यादा खराब होती जा रही है। सरकार को उन की इस समस्या के समाधान के लिये विशेष रूप से ध्यान देना चाहिये, लेकिन दुख यह है कि यह सरकार उस पर ध्यान नहीं दे रही है।

प्रस्तावक महोदय ने एक सवाल जमीन के वितरण और उन की सुरक्षा का उठाया था। मैं कहूँगा—हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में जब आप की सरकार बनी, उस के कुछ दिन बाद कुफल्दा में 16 हरिजन जिन्दा जला दिये गये, क्या उन की सुरक्षा हुई—आप जरा अपनी सरकार से पूछिये। पिपरा और बड़इया काण्ड हुए, दर्जनों हरिजनों को मारा गया—मैं समझता हूँ आप को इस की भी जानकारी होगी। मान्यवर, इन के बिहार में सासाराम एक जगह है वहाँ पर कितने हरिजनों को मारा गया है—यह तो सिर्फ एक-डेढ़ महीने पहले की घटना है, आप को सब अच्छी तरह से मालूम है।...

सभापति महोदय : यहाँ पर जाब-गारंटी की बात है।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : पहले जीवन की गारंटी तो दें, उस के बाद उन को रोजगार दें।

सभापति महोदय : उस के लिए आप रेजोल्यूशन मूक कीजिये।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : मैं एक संशोधित प्रस्ताव के रूप में यह बात कह रहा हूँ, क्योंकि इन्होंने अपने भाषण में कई बातों का जिक्र किया है। मध्य प्रदेश में हरिजनों के साथ क्या हुआ—कितने मारे गये ? जगह-जगह उन की कोई सुरक्षा नहीं है। जो सरकार उन को जीवन की सुरक्षा प्रदान नहीं कर सकती वह सरकार उन को जाब की गारंटी देगी, इस पर तो सभी को संदेह होना स्वाभाविक है और हमें भी पूरा संदेह है। हरिजनों को सीलिंग के बाद बची हुई जमीन का वितरण यदि ठीक ढंग से हुआ होता तो उस से हरिजनों की बेकारी दूर हो गई होती, लेकिन उस का वितरण सही ढंग से नहीं हुआ। आज भी तमाम गावा में ऐसा जमान निकलता हुआ है, लेकिन उस का वितरण नहीं हो रहा है। इस लिये मैं सरकार से मांग करूँगा कि वह अपने सभी जिला अधिकारियों को राज्य सरकारों के माध्यम से निर्देश दे कि जहाँ कहीं भी सीलिंग के बाद बची हुई जमीन है उस का तुरन्त वितरण करायें। आज बहुत से भूमिपति इस सरकार में बैठे हुए हैं उन के पास हजारों एकड़ जमीन है, लेकिन उन्होंने अपने तमाम कुत्ते, बिल्लियों के नाम से बटवारा कर दिया है और वह आज भी उन्हीं के कब्जे में चली आ रही है। क्या यह सरकार अपने अन्दर बैठे हुए ऐसे लोगों की जमीनों की जांच करायेगी और उस जमीन का वितरण करायेगी ताकि उन

[श्री हरिकेश बहादुर]

तमाम हरिजनों को जो बेकार है, तमाम आदिवासियों को जो बेरोजगार हैं—उन्हें वह जमीन दी जा सके ताकि उन की बेरोजगारी दूर हो। मैं मांग करूंगा कि वह पहले अपने अन्दर आंतरिक विश्लेषण करे और देखे कि इस प्रकार की स्थिति में कितने लोग हैं। आपको पता चल जाएगा कि आप के नीति-निदेशक लोगों की परिधि में भी ऐसे लोग आते हैं। इस लिये यदि सचमुच में सरकार को बेरोजगारी दूर करना है तो सब से पहले उन भूमिचोरों को, चाहे वे किसी भी पार्टी के हों, किसी भी राजनीतिक दल के हों, देखना पड़ेगा। यदि सही तरीके से भूमि का वितरण हुआ तो मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि बहुत से हरिजनों तथा आदिवासियों की परेशानियां दूर होंगी।

आज आदिवासियों की क्या स्थिति है? आज में जहां कांग्रेस की सरकार है वहां पर उन लोगों पर गोलियां चलाई गईं, जिस में 30-35 आदिवासी मारे गये। इंडियन एक्सप्रेस की रिपोर्ट में है—60 मारे गये लेकिन इस सरकार की रिपोर्ट में 20 आदिवासियों के मरने की बात कही गई है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member may continue next time. Now, we take up Half-an-Hour Discussion.

श्री मनोराज बागड़ी (हिसार) : सभापति महोदय, आज 5-6 किसान यहां पर नारे लगा रहे थे और उन को पकड़ लिया गया है। वे बेकार दखी हो रहे हैं। मेरा कहना यह है कि उनको छोड़ दिया जाए क्योंकि उनके वोट पर ही हम यहां चुन कर आए हैं और यहां बैठे हुए हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will be making an announcement on that.

17.30 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

REVIEW OF HISTORY AND LANGUAGE TEXT-BOOKS.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): Mr. Chairman, Sir, as I was saying it is neither good, nor pleasant to make any reference to the previous government, the regime of the Janata Party Government. One does not really enjoy it. But whilst we are discussing on this question, on the reply given to the Starred question in regard to the communal bias in the text-books, we cannot escape the reference to what had happened a few years ago. These were the years, the time during which all communal organisations—the R.S.S., the Jamait Islami, the Christian communal organisations—had a great time. It is very important to note that whatever might have been their private views, in public they never clashed with each other. They even supported each other. The Muslim communalists and other communalists, in public, were all together and that was really very peculiar and a very unfortunate thing.

Now, Sir, I would right away say on this point that I will not be proposing here that there should be a bias of any sort in education. Therefore, I would say that I am not propounding bias of any other sort. As far as College and University education is concerned, practically there are no text-books as such but only recommended books and I would urge upon the Government to make all such books available to the students so that they can have a broad approach and broad understanding on different aspects because they are mature enough to understand various aspects. Now, coming to school text-books, that is,

upto 12th Standard, my grievance is that the students are not mature enough and therefore they cannot go and refer to many books. There should be one standard book for each subject and one has get to be selective in so far as the matter for such books is concerned. One has to keep in mind the broad policies of this country and there is a broad consensus in the matter of education, its basic approach, the idea of secularism, the idea of composite culture and scientific temper. All these things have actually been enshrined in the Constitution in Part IV-1 of the Constitution as the Fundamental Duties of the citizens. I will read out Article 51A(e), (f) and (h) of the Constitution.

"51A. It shall be the duty of every citizen of India—

* * *

(e) to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic and regional or sectional diversities; to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women;

(f) to value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture;

* * *

(h) to develop the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform;"

Further, the Preamble of the Constitution of India says—

"WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a (SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC) and to secure to all its citizens:"

Now, we have to make clear the principle under which education should be imparted. The children are not in a position to choose the right type of education and understand the basic theme of the imparted education. Education should be given under guidance and direction at the school level.

Sir, I was mentioning that in the previous regime unfortunate things

had happened. For instance, there were societies, well-known societies, and cultural societies which carried on seminars, sometimes published books, and brought the people on the platforms which created a certain kind of opinion which was definitely not in conformity with the Constitutional mandates. One of the ideals that was put across, which had found expression in the text-books very often, was the idea of a permanent conflict between Hindus and Muslims that under the Muslim rule there was all the time conflict with the Hindus. What I say is that it should not be published like that because it is not in accordance with the Constitution. Again I would not say that there was no conflict and that everything was well, everything was fine. It was not like that. There might have been conflicts and there were conflicts, but apart from the conflicts, there were a lot of achievements which the students must know like great things in art, in architecture, in music, etc. All these contributions they must know. Saying that the Muslim rule was a time of conflict alone is like saying that the History of Europe from 1910 to 1960 was only a history of wars and nothing else, forgetting the great growth in science, civilization and great achievements that took place at that time in that part of the world.

From these general principles, I would now come specifically how one promotes these ideals without at the same time giving a slant and without at the same time censoring the mind of the people or orienting them in a single direction. Earlier, the Government had this arrangement by which the State Governments and the Central Institution will evaluate the text-books I would like to know, what is the practice at present. Nobody seems to know whether this practice has been given a go-bye, as was done during the previous regime, or whether it has been restored. The NCERT brought eminent people, competent people to write text-books and this was really a great achievement. What was happening before that was that in the field of text-books, generally

[Shri Eduardo Faleiro]

eminent people would not come forward. Some private publishers would ask a hack writer to write a book and it would be shown to a well known writer for corrections etc. He would be told: "You make the corrections and we will put your name". The man whose name was written there as author, never wrote that book. Out of ignorance, more than anything else, he contributed to instilling this communal bias and gross and crude view of things in the text-books, and therefore, in the mind of the children. I would like to know, whether the practice which was discontinued during Janta regime, namely of encouraging the use of NCERT books, is being revived. What happened during the Janta regime was that the States were not required to use these text books, not even the schools in Delhi, even the Central schools were discouraged. These books were extremely good, they are not only used in schools, even the general reader can be interested in reading these books. If you go to the market, you will not find these books. You will be able to find these books only in the black market and you will have to pay four to five times its price.

I would like to know, what steps has the Government taken to encourage these books and to make them available in sufficient quantity so that not only the students, but even the general public are able to get hold of them. The people will be benefited a lot, because the quality of these books is extremely good.

Now, in reply to the question, the principles for evaluation of these books have not been mentioned, only the procedure has been indicated. I would like to know the principles followed while evaluating such books. Not merely that, it is more important to know, who is evaluating these books. Will you take care to see that the evaluators are people, who are without any communal bias, and they have a secular approach. What steps will you take to promote the principles

which are enshrined in the Constitution as fundamental duties, and which I have mentioned, and which will give a tone to education, which will highlight the nature of the composite culture. This is because we have all types of people in the country. What will you do to highlight this composite culture?

When I say this, I remember what George Elliot mentioned in his "History of India". That was basically written on the communal lines, that would highlight conflict between Muslims and Hindus. At some place, he will say that Muslims were oppressed and the Hindus were the oppressors, and at another place, he would say that Hindus were oppressed and Muslims were the oppressors. George Elliot said that by highlighting this conflict, Indians would realise the benefits of the British rule. That was the idea. I have no doubt about the sincerity of the people who swear for the Bhartiya Sanskrit. But we should not play in the hands of those people who want to divide us. What action is the Government going to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUTI): Sir, the hon. Member has given us some ideas as to what he really wants, and what we should do. But I would like to tell him that there are so many things that we have already taken up.

All the school text-books and language books prescribed and recommended in the States and Union Territories are proposed to be reviewed from the national integration angle, before the commencement of the academic year 1982-83. This review has been undertaken on a de-centralised basis, under the overall guidance of the Government of India, and according to the guidelines prepared by NCERT. We have to de-centralise this because our work is of an enormous nature. There are thousands and thousands of books that have to be looked into. So, the work has to be decentralized.

As regards books prescribed for the universities in different courses of study, University Grants Commission has written to the Vice Chancellors of all the universities to take appropriate action in this matter. We have got certain guidelines framed by the NCERT to review school text-books.

17.42 hrs.

MOTION RE. CONTEMPT OF THE HOUSE

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is some announcement.

As the House is aware, at about 15.50 hours to-day, six visitors calling themselves Vijay Pal Singh, Ram Mehar, Bhim Singh, Kurdiya, Rishan Singh and Jai Kavar shouted slogans from the visitors' gallery. The Watch & ward officer took them into custody immediately, and interrogated them. The visitors have made statements, but have not expressed any regret for their action.

I bring this to the notice of the House for such action as it may deem fit.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): Sir, with your permission, I would like to move this motion:

"This House resolves that the persons calling themselves Vijay Pal Singh, Ram Mehar, Bhim Singh, Kurdiya, Rishan Singh and Jai Kavar who shouted slogans at about 3.50 p.m. today from the visitors' gallery, and whom the Watch and Ward Officer took into custody immediately, have committed a grave offence and are guilty of the contempt of this House.

This House further resolves that they be let off with a stern warning on the rising of the House today."

I hope that in order to keep the dignity and decorum of the House, the Motion will be adopted.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: What are the statements which they have made?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Whatever the Chairman has to say, he has said it in the statement.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Details are being looked into. But now the Minister has moved this Motion.

The question is:

"This House resolves that the persons calling themselves Vijay Pal Singh, Ram Mehar, Bhim Singh, Kurdiya, Rishan Singh and Jai Kavar who shouted slogans at about 3.50 p.m. today from the visitors' gallery, and whom the Watch and Ward officer took into custody immediately, have committed a grave offence and are guilty of the contempt of this House.

This House further resolves that they be let off with a stern warning on the rising of the House today."

The Motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now the Minister, Mrs. Sheila Kaul.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION— Contd.

REVIEW OF HISTORY AND LANGUAGE TEXT-BOOKS—Contd.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: NCERT has given certain guidelines for reviewing school text-books; and all passages will be removed, which promote communalism, regionalism, linguism, casteism, obscurantism and superstition. And this will achieve the objective of a composite culture, as the hon. Member was saying. It will also bring in scientific temper, as referred to by the hon. Member. For

[Shrimati Sheila Kaul]

the composite culture, certain book-lets have been written for children, and the theme is national integration, and special attention is given to incorporate the ideas and concept of national integration in the textual and supplementary reading material. NCERT is doing it for school-going children.

I think it will be better for me to give the broad guidelines on which universities are to review other books—e.g. the history books.

(Interruptions)

They are that they conform broadly to the principles enshrined in the Constitution of India and in the laws of the land as was mentioned by the hon. member. That they are in conformity with the decision taken by the National Integration Council. That they conform to historical objectivity and do not present a distorted picture of the country's history. These are the guidelines which the history books of the university standard are supposed to follow.

श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर (मोतीहारी) : आज देश में राष्ट्रीय सामाजिक, धार्मिक एकता और सहिष्णुता की सख्त जरूरत है। इस सब का आज भयंकर अभाव होता जा रहा है। देश के इतिहास को सही और वैज्ञानिक ढंग से लिखने की जरूरत निर्विवाद है। माननीय सदस्य ने बहुत अच्छा सवाल उठाया है। देश की एकता और अखंडता को अक्षुण्ण रखने के लिए यह बहुत आवश्यक सवाल है।

देश में जो आजादी का आन्दोलन चला उस में हिंसा और प्रहिंसा की प्रवृत्तियाँ भी चलीं। लेकिन उस सब के बावजूद आज बच्चों को प्राइमरी और उस के बाद की कक्षाओं में इस सब का ज्ञान नहीं कराया जाता है। राष्ट्रीय आजादी का आन्दोलन किस तरह

से पूरा हुआ इस का ज्ञान उन को कराया जाना बहुत जरूरी है। इतिहास केवल व्यक्ति से नहीं बनता है। वह नियमों के आधार पर बनता है। उन के आधार पर उसका निर्माण हुआ है और वह चला रहा है। हमारी इच्छाओं से उस का बिल्कुल कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। इतिहास में व्यक्ति की भूमिका होती है लेकिन ऐसी नहीं होती कि इतिहास के चक्र को ही वह बदल दे। कुछ व्यक्ति होते हैं जो इतिहास के चक्र को ही बदल देते हैं या बदलने में सहायक होते हैं जैसे लेनिन, कार्ल मार्क्स, गांधी आदि। ऐसे लेखकों ने जिन्होंने मध्य युगीन इतिहास लिखा या बाद का इतिहास लिखा अपनी रचनाओं में, अपने ग्रन्थों में, अपनी पाठ्य-पुस्तकों में ऐसे महात्माओं को वह स्थान नहीं दिया जो उनको दिया जाना चाहिये, जो तथ्य थे उन को दबाया। क्या आप नहीं समझते हैं कि इतिहास की पुस्तकें वैज्ञानिक तरीके से लिखने को प्रोत्साहन मिलना चाहिये और ऐसे लोगों की किताबों को फिर से पाठ्य पुस्तकों में शामिल किया जाये जिन्होंने इनके साथ न्याय किया है ?

क्या आप यह भी नहीं समझते हैं कि राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन की सही और वैज्ञानिक तस्वीर बच्चों की पाठ्य पुस्तकों में लाने की जरूरत है ?

क्या ऐसी पाठ्य पुस्तकों के लेखन व जरूरत नहीं है ताकि राष्ट्रीय एकता तमाम धर्मों के प्रति सहिष्णुता की भावना बढ़े और कम्युनलिज्म की भावना, क्षेत्रवाद जातिवाद आदि की भावना को समाप्त करने में मदद मिले ? क्या इस के बारे में कोई योजना सरकार के पास है और अगर नहीं है तो क्या किसी कालावधि के अन्दर आप ऐसी योजना बनाने जा रहे हैं ? साथ ही बच्चों में से नैराश्य की जो भावना है उस को भी दूर करने की जरूरत है।

समग्र शिक्षण व्यवस्था को एक वैज्ञानिक आधार दिए जाने की क्या जरूरत नहीं है

ताकि अन्ध विश्वास और कठमुल्लापन दूर हो सके ? इस दिशा में आप कौन से कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं ?

क्या शिक्षण व्यवस्था की पुनर्रचना की जरूरत नहीं ताकि वैज्ञानिक आधार पर हम आगे बढ़ सकें और गंगा स्नान या माला पहन लेने जैसे अंध विश्वासाँ को दूर करने में मदद मिले और हम प्रगति के पथ पर अग्रसर हो सकें और दुनिया के प्रगतिशील देश जो हैं उन के समकक्ष आ कर खड़े हो सकें, आगे बढ़ सकें ? क्या इस दिशा में भी आप कोई कार्रवाई करने जा रहे हैं ?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Mukunda Mandal. After all these Members put the questions, Minister can answer.

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL (Mathurapur): Our country is a Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic. Are we prepared to say that the socialist ideas are upheld in our text-books? You know, in our history and in some other text-books some distortions are taking place and by that national integration has been affected to a large extent. I want to know from the hon. Minister what efforts the Government are taking to correct all those distortions and mistakes and errors which have taken place in the text-books in history to cause prejudices in the minds of our people. I want to know from the Minister, as casteism is a disease in the text-books which is slow-poisoning us, whether Government is taking the necessary measures to remove all those sentiments of casteism and also the sense of communalism from the history text-books. These are the questions.

MR CHAIRMAN: Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): Let the Minister reply to the questions.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You put the questions.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Mr. Chairman, the subject which we are discussing is very important. It is supremely important that we evolve certain policies regarding our education and also the text-books. And I agree with our friend, Mr. Faleiro that the need of the hour is to fight communalism, casteism and also obscurantist ideas. You will agree that during our freedom struggle we fought for our independence, but we also fought for certain values and the most important one is harmony among our people, brotherhood, fraternity and as you know ours is a country where there are many languages, many religions and we must have a composite culture, the culture which will propagate respect for everything which is good in our country. Unfortunately, it is not during Janata regime only, even earlier to that, books which were openly propagating communal ideas were allowed to be taught in the schools. I am always in favour of objectivity, scientific evaluation, but the question is that when this operates for communalism, casteism and all these things spread with certain and in view it endangers the unity of our nation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Put the question.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: My question is, Mr. Chairman, when the principles are enshrined in our Constitution, particularly in the Preamble, that India is a Secular, socialist democratic Republic, why is the Government not trying to encourage teachings of socialism, and why is the Government not taking constructive steps? I am in favour of keeping Education in the State List. I am in favour of certain guidelines being given by the Central Government. Why is it that the Government is not trying to provide these guidelines? It should be done immediately. My second question is, in Aligarh

[Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty]

a person who was known for his secularism has been suspended because of the movement of communal forces. The Government succumbs to the pressure of the communal forces in a university like the Aligarh Muslim University. How can that Government succumb to such pressures? Actually, you may propagate all these things. I agree with Shri Faleiro that this thing should be done. But for getting votes and for wooing the communal forces, you are doing it. My question is, when is the Government actually going to suppress the communal, casteist and obscurantist forces?

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : सभापति महोदय, मैंने आपके सामने किसानों का मामला उठाया था। आपने कहा कि आखिर मैं लेंगे। मैं बाहर चला गया था। उसके बाद उन लोगों को छः बजे तक डीटने कर दिया। अगर किसान यहां आ गए और हरियाणा में बिजली न मिलने के बारे में कहा,

MR. CHAIRMAN: This was the motion before the House.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : किसानों के साथ सारे हाउस का सम्बन्ध है। श्री रंगा की मौजूदगी में तो ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए था।

(Bombay North East)

MR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: On a point of order, Sir. Kindly see rule 355 along with rule 196. I am permitted to ask a question for the purpose of explanation. It says:

"When, for the purposes of explanation during discussion or for any other sufficient reason"—I have plenty of sufficient reasons—"any member has occasion to ask a question of another member on any matter then under the considera-

tion of the House he shall ask the question through the Speaker."

Can I ask a question? I am not asking a fresh question but only a clarification.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not allowed. The Direction is already there.

Now, the Minister.

SHRIMATI SHEILA Kaul: After the speech of the hon. member. Shri Faleiro, the other hon. members I have taken up the same points which I have already replied to. If they need to be repeated, I can repeat them. About the guidelines, I have already explained the guidelines under which the books are to be written. We are giving the guidelines according to the constitution, as Mr. Faleiro knows.

Shri Madhukar asked whether Government will review books prescribed during the previous regime. I did mention that these books are being reviewed. There is a committee and instructions have gone. The work is in progress. But since it is a stupendous task, it will take some time and some patience is needed. We hope that in the next academic year, these books, after being reviewed, will be available. Each State agency will appoint evaluators who will do these objective studies. 18 hrs.

During the review, the objectionable passages will be taken away. About communalism, regionalism, etc. I have already said that note will be taken and wherever there is mention about these things in a direct or indirect manner, those passages will be taken out.

I had spoken about the composite culture also. I think the hon. Member was not present at that time. Small booklets are available in the market for the young students. Some new books are also being printed. After reading these books the younger generation can get inspiration for national integration.

(Interruptions)

18.01 hrs.

**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—
contd.**

**NOTIFICATION EXTENDING AUXILIARY
DUTY EXEMPTION ON DEADBURNT
MAGNESITE**

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 497(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th August, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum extending the auxiliary duty exemption

on deadburnt magnesite so as to equalise the duty incidence on deadburnt magnesite with that of finished product, viz. refractory bricks, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2710/81]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned till 11 o'clock on Monday, the 31st August, 1981.

18.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, August 31, 1981/Bhadra 9, 1903 (Saka)

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