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Friday, September 4, 1981
Bhadra 13, 1903 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Sixth Session
(Seventh Lok Sabha)



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

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C O N T E N T S

COLUMNS

No. 15, Friday, September 4, 1981/Bhadra 13, 1903 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Friday, September 4, 1981/Bhadra
13, 1903 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

(Mr. Speaker in the Chair)

OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. SPEAKER: Honourable Members, I have to inform the House of the sad demise of one of our former colleagues, Shri Roshanlal Chaturvedi, who was a Member of the First, Second, Fourth and Fifth Lok Sabha during 1952—62 and 1967—77 from Etah constituency of Uttar Pradesh.

A freedom fighter, he suffered imprisonment during the freedom movement.

A devoted social worker, he was associated with several social and educational institutions and took keen interest in the uplift and welfare of Harijans.

He served as Deputy Minister for Parliamentary Affairs and was also Deputy Minister of Railways during 1967—71. He was Chairman, House Committee in 1971.

He passed away at New Delhi on 1 September, 1981, at the age of 62.
1861 LS—I

We deeply mourn the loss of this friend and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

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

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

श्री भनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष जी, मैंने 388 में आप से अनुमति मांगी थी.... (अध्यधान) ... मैंने अनुमति ली है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि कीटनाशक दवाइयों का जो खुटाला हरियाणा में पकड़ा गया था...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बागड़ी जी, मेरी बात सुनिए। यह 388 का प्रश्न नहीं है। आप दूसरे ढंग से इस को ला सकते हैं। यह चीज जो खुरजेवाला जी ने कही है और अखबारों में आई है, अगर वह सही है, तो उस के बारे में कुछ हेता चाहिए। मैं फैक्ट्स का पता लगा रहा हूँ। यह किसानों के हित की बात उन्होंने की है और अगर पुलिस ने कोई गलती की है, तो उस को आप किसी दूसरे ढंग से उठाइए, मैं आप को इजाजत दूँगा।

श्री नरेन घोष।

Ash Content in Coking Coal

*283. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of ash content in the coking coal supplied to the SAIL;

(b) steps taken to reduce the ash content in the coking coal;

(c) whether he is aware that every percentage increase in the ash content of coking coal decreases the productivity of the blast furnaces by as much as 3.5 per cent and it also increases the coke consumption rate by as much as 3 per cent; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The percentage of ash in prime and medium coking coal supplied to the SAIL steel plants by the washeries during 1980-81 has been in the range of 20—23.8 per cent and 18.5—21.9 per cent respectively.

(b) and (d). Among the steps taken to reduce the ash-content in coking coal, mention may be made of the following:—

(i) Improving the quality of raw coal fed into the washeries;

(ii) A fine coal washery section is being commissioned at Dugda I & II washeries in order to beneficiate—6 mm fraction coal;

(iii) A froth floatation section is also being added at Dugda II washery to beneficiate extremely fine coal;

(iv) Import of low ash coking coal to be used in suitable blend with indigenous coal (this has so far been possible only at Bhilai and Rourkela Steel Plant); and

(v) With the commissioning of Sundamdih and Monidih washeries, it is expected that there would be some improvement in the quality of coking coal.

(c) Yes, Sir.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Where is the statement?

MR. SPEAKER: Did you not get the statement?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: If I knew, I could have got one copy for him.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: A copy should be furnished to him.

MR. SPEAKER: I think he will match him in height. That is why he has more affinity with him.

AN HON. MEMBER: They are of the same height and there is fraternity!

MR. SPEAKER: It looks like that. Something it is a sort of fraternity.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: Whether on the same wave-length?

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Sir, Every percentage increase in the ash content of the cooking coal decreases the productivity of the blast furnace by as much as 3.5 per cent. It also increases the coke consumption rate by as much as 3 per cent. Now it is reported that the Steel Department requires an amount of 94,15,000 tonnes of 19 per cent ash content. But they have got commitment of 87,40,000 fine quality coal with 21 per cent ash content. How much has this effected the production already and will still affect production? How does the Ministry propose to make up

the loss? Is there anything? Or are our coal washeries incompetent to supply such sort of coal? In view of all this what do you propose to do?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: So far as the factual part of the question is concerned, the hon. Member has himself pointed out 1 per cent increase in ash content means additional requirement of 3 per cent of coking coal and it reduces the blast furnace capacity by 3.5 per cent.

In regard to the requirement of coal if the ash content remains constant and if we have coking coal with 19 per cent ash content, for the production figure originally decided—about 7.2 million tonnes ingot steel, 5.7 million tonnes saleable steel, 1.4 million tonnes pig iron—the requirement would be 13.5 million tonnes of coking coal for SAIL's steel plants. But, subsequently, in consultation with the Bureau of Public Enterprises, in a meeting taken by the Finance Minister, we have decided to increase the production of ingot, saleable steel and pig iron. Ingot would be roughly about 8 million, saleable steel would be 6.3 million and pig iron would be 1.5 million tonnes. Naturally the availability of the coking coal will have to be increased. We have already taken it up with the Department of Coal. Two aspects are to be taken into consideration—reducing ash content and having more and more washeries. Washerries have the capacity. But gradually when we are going down in the mine, the quality of the raw material, raw coal is also going down. So, we require more washing. When we require more washing, the net output and total quantity will be less. But with the commissioning of Sudamdh and Monidih washeries and with certain addition of capacity in the existing washeries, the situation will improve.

In regard to the import of coking coal, the hon. Member is aware that we import coking coal. But in addition to that he wanted to know whe-

ther we are importing steel. Yes, we are importing some quantity of steel. It is roughly 1.6 million tonnes.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: If we import coking coal of low ash content of fine quality, I cannot understand why the production has fallen at all. They can blend it or they can use it. It is less costly. But the import of 1.6 million tonnes of steel, if it is a sort of buffer stock, I do not know, has led to a prodigious amount of mal-practice. In view of those things, we assume that steel should not be imported, rather the coking coal amount should be increased so that the requisite amount of the targetted production can be reached. If not, why not?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: The whole problem is that we cannot have any blanket type of solution, as the hon. Member is suggesting. If we are to import coking coal also, we shall have to take into account the capacities of the ports to handle, to what extent they can handle, and the capacities of the railways to take it from the ports to different steel plants. Therefore, all these factors will have to be taken into account. The necessity of importing steel comes in because the total requirement, as projected, would be roughly about 10.5 million tonnes and the production from the integrated steel plants, from the mini steel plants, all taken together, would be roughly about 8.9 million tonnes. So, there is a gap. However, we have decided that with the higher rate of production target which we have fixed, if we can achieve that, correspondingly, our dependence on imports would be reduced. We are making that exercise.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: In reply to the Question, in point (iv) of the statement, it is stated:

"Import of low ash coking coal to be used in suitable blend with

indigenous coal (this has so far been possible only at Bhilai and Rourkela Steel Plants);"

I would like to know what kind of coal is being supplied to Durgapur Steel Plant and whether the blending of imported coal is to be extended for supply to the Durgapur Steel Plant as well.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: The supply of imported coking coal to the Durgapur Steel Plant is just not possible at this stage. As the hon. Member is aware, though we have taken a decision to import about 2.2 million tonnes, still upto now, we have placed contracts for 0.6 million tonnes. Unfortunately, the price of coking coal in the international market is also increasing substantially. Therefore, whatever coal we are getting, we are trying to make the optimum use of it. Naturally, as the hon. Member is fully aware, the performance of the Bhilai Steel Plant is the best of all the integrated steel plants and the next is Rourkela. So, let us try to see that those steel plants which are doing better do not deteriorate.

MR. SPEAKER: Next Question.

श्री राम किंकर: प्रश्न संख्या 284।

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोप्तवः प्रश्न संख्या 301 को भी इसके साथ ले लिया जाए। Both are of the same nature, in the interest of the poppy growers.

बाराबंकी जिले (उत्तर प्रदेश) में पोस्त की खेती के लिए लाइसेंस

* 284. **श्री राम किंकर:** क्या वित्त मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बाराबंकी जिले (उत्तर प्रदेश) के किंतने किसानों को 1970-71 से 1979-80 तक (वर्षवार) पोस्त पौधे की खेती के लिए लाइसेंस दिए गए और किंतने क्षेत्र में इसकी खेती की अनुमति दी गई थी;

(ख) प्रतिवर्ष किसानों की संख्या और खेती का क्षेत्र कम किए जाने के कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या बाराबंकी जिले में पोस्त के पौधे की खेती के अन्तर्गत आने वाला क्षेत्र कम कर दिया गया है जब कि दूसरे जिलों में इसका क्षेत्र बढ़ा दिया गया है;

(घ) क्या हजारों किसान पोस्त लाइसेंस के लिए आवेदन करते हैं और यदि हाँ, तो ये लाइसेंस प्रदान करने में क्या कठिनाई हैं;

(ङ) क्या गत 2-3 वर्षों के दौरान ओला वृक्ष और भारी वर्षा से पोस्त की फसल को भारी हानि हुई थी, और क्या सम्बद्ध अधिकारियों ने उसका मूल्यांकन विलम्ब से किया था; और

(च) क्या हानि से सम्बन्धित राजस्व विभाग की रिपोर्ट भी अस्वीकृत कर दी गई थी और यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

Statement

(a) The number of farmers given licensed for poppy cultivation from 1970-71 to 1979-80 year-wise in Barabanki district was as follow:

Crop Years	Number of Culti- vators	Area Licensed (Rounded in hectare)
1970-71	39,893	7,006
1971-72	32,490	5,651
1972-73	30,018	5,788
1973-74	42,244	7,949
1974-75	38,723	7,337
1975-76	34,827	7,133
1976-77	36,621	7,584
1977-78	38,436	8,774
1978-79	34,070	7,075
1979-80	20,928	5,885

(b) Reduction in the area and the number of cultivators licensed for poppy cultivation was made mainly from the year 1978-79 on account of fall in export and accumulation of large stocks of opium with the Government.

(c) No, Sir. The area under poppy cultivation has been reduced in all the poppy growing districts.

(d) Yes, Sir. Although a large number of cultivators apply for licences to cultivate poppy, it has not been possible to give licences to all of them on account of curtailment of the area under poppy cultivation during the past three years.

(e) Reports received by Government indicate that the poppy crop in certain areas of Barabanki district suffered damage due to rains and hail-storms in the crop years 1977-78, 1979-80 and 1980-81. There was, however, no undue delay in the assessment of damage to the crop.

(f) Yes, Sir. The field staff of the Narcotics Department had themselves made detailed assessment of the damage for the purpose of giving relief to the cultivators in the affected areas.

अफीम का उत्पादन, खपत और नियन्त्रित

* 301. श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : क्या वित्त मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शनी वाला विवरण सभान्टल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान (वर्षवार) देश में अफीम का कुल कितना उत्पादन हुआ है ;

(ख) देश में ही खपत और व्याप्रों आदि के लिए इसकी कितनी मात्रा का उपयोग किया गया है और कितनी मात्रा का नियन्त्रि किया गया ;

(ग) सरकार के पास अब इसकी कितनी मात्रा है; और

(च) किसानों को राहत देने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं?

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

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). The total quantity of opium produced, the quantity used for domestic consumption and the quantity exported during the last 5 years of given below:

Financial year	Quantity of opium produced in tonnes at 90°C	Quantity of opium used for domestic consumption, medicines etc. in tonnes at 90°C (rounded)	Quantity exported in tonnes at 90°C
1976-77	1174	99	1017
1977-78	1646	103	978
1978-79	1413	100	852
1979-80	966	85	796
1980-81	1126 (Provisional)	93	444

(c) The total stock of opium with the Government Opium Factories, Ghazipur and Neemuch as on 1st August 1981 was 2651 tonnes.

measures taken by the Government. This has substantially increased the income of the cultivators.

(d) In view of considerable fall in the demand for Indian opium in the international market during the past 3 years and accumulation of large stock of opium with the Government, area under poppy cultivation had to be reduced. In order to avoid hardship, to the cultivators, this was done in a phased manner and small holdings upto 25 acres were not subjected to any reduction.

The average yield of opium has also gone up from about 27 kgs at 90°C per hectare in 1978-79 to about 32 kgs at 90°C per hectare in 1980-81 on account of several

श्री राम किंकर: वया वित्त मंत्री जी को पता है कि रबी को फसल के अवसर पर पोस्ट की खेती पर जब ओले पड़ते हैं या अतिवृष्टि होती हैं तो बहुत क्षति पहुंचती है और नारकोटिक विभाग के कर्मचारी बहुत देर में उस क्षति का मूल्यांकन करने जाते हैं? कुछ किसान अनपढ़ होते हैं और वे सूचना या तो दे नहीं पाते और देते भी हैं तो उनके पत्र पोस्ट अफिस में गायब हो जाते हैं। क्या मंत्री महोदय ऐसी व्यवस्था करायेंगे कि क्षति के दस दिन के भीतर उसका

मूल्यांकन कर लिया जाए ताकि किसान को नुकसान न हो?

श्री सबाई सिंह सिसोदिया : यह सही है कि पोस्त की जो खेती है उसके पौधे काफी नाजुक होते हैं और उनको नाना प्रकार की बीमारियां लग जाती हैं। लेकिन विभाग की ओर से इस प्रकार की सुनिश्चित व्यवस्था है, सुन्दरवस्थित इंतजाम है कि जब भी इस प्रकार की रिपोर्ट आती है तो तुरन्त जा कर उसका निरीक्षण किया जाता है और उसके सम्बन्ध में जो भी आवश्यक कार्य-वाही करना जरूरी होता है की जाती है और कदम उठाये जाते हैं।

श्री राम किंकर : मान्यवर, बाराबंकी जनपद में 1970-71 में 39,893 काश्त-कारों को 7,006 हैक्टेर में पौधी कल्टी-वेशन का लाइसेंस दिया गया था, लेकिन अगले दशक में यानी 1978 से 1980 में काश्तकारों की संख्या घट कर 29,926 रह गई और रकवा हो गया 5,883 हैक्टेर। तो बजाय बढ़ने के 10,000 काश्तकार 10 वर्ष में कम हो गये। तो क्या मंत्री जी बाराबंकी में उन अतिरिक्त क्षेत्रों में अतिरिक्त किसानों को पौधी कल्टीवेशन करने के लाइसेंस देने के आदेश देगे?

श्री सबाई सिंह सिसोदिया : मान्यवर, मुझे क्षमा करेंगे इस प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के पहले इसकी पृष्ठभूमि बहुत संक्षेप में निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। हिन्दुस्तान एक ऐसा मुल्क है सारी दुनिया में जहां पोस्त की काश्त होती है और अफीम तैयार होती है, जब कि और किसी भी मुल्क में अफीम नहीं होती है। पोस्त की खेती होती है, लेकिन अफीम तैयार नहीं होती। हमारे देश में 1977-78 में अधियम का प्रोडक्शन 1,634 टन था और 1,000 टन बराबर इसका

नियति करते रहे हैं, और यह हमारे उत्पादन का करीब करीब आधार है। लेकिन अभी हमारे देश में 2,651 टन का स्टाक मौजूद है। 1978-79 और 1979-80 से इसके नियति में कमी हुई है, और चूंकि नियति में कमी हुई है और हमारे यहां का स्टाक 2,651 टन इस समय मौजूद है जिसका मूल्य करीब करीब 85 करोड़ है, तो इतना बड़ा स्टाक होते हुए और जो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर ऐसे देश हैं जहां कि उन्हें खुद की जहरत के लिए ही उत्पादन करना चाहिए अफीम का, लेकिन उन्होंने इल्लीगल तरीके से मौरफीन का उत्पादन किया और उस से हमारे माल के नियति में कमी हुई और हमारा स्टाक बड़ा और इसी बजह से खेती में कमी हुई है। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा प्रोडक्शन बड़ा है, नाना प्रकार की सहूलियतें किसानों को मिलती रही हैं, और करीब करीब 20 लाख ऐसे लोग हैं जो खेती पर नियंत्र करते हैं। इस बात को शासन ने ध्यान में रखा है। इनमें बहुत से गरीब काश्तकार और भजदूर हैं, और 2 लाख के करीब परिवार इस पर आश्रित हैं, उनको किसी किस्म की तकलीफ न हो इसको ध्यान में रख कर शासन ने कम कीमत पर भी नियति करने का निश्चय किया है जिसने किसानों को प्रोत्साहा मिलता रहे।

श्री कृष्ण कुभार गोप्त्व : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने स्वीकार किया है कि उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान में लगभग 20 लाख लोग ट्रेडीशनली केवल पौधी कल्टीवेशन करते चले अ. रहे हैं, या इस पर नियंत्र हैं और उनके पास जमीनें इतनी कम हैं कि इसके अनावा अगर कोई दूसरी फसल लेना चाहें तो वह इकोनामिकली उनके लिए वायेबिल नहीं होगा। अब सरकार

के ऊपर यह दबाव पड़ा है तो सरकार ने उस दबाव के कारण, स्टाक इकट्ठा होने के कारण केवल एक रास्ता पाया जो काश्त का रक्षा था उसको कम कर रहे हैं और लेंस देन 50 परसेट काश्त हर किसान की कर दी है। तो ऐसी हालत में जनना चाहता हूं कि जो हमारे इंटरनेशनल फोरम्स हैं यूनाइटेड नेशन्स की इकोनामिक और सोशल काउन्सिल तथा इंटरनेशनल नारकोटिक कंट्रोल बोर्ड, इन दोनों एजेन्सियों पर ग्रप्ते किसी प्रकार का दबाव, मुझाव या कोई प्रार्थना की है कि भारत की विशेष स्थिति को देखते हुए जो अन्य देशों ने इसका उत्पादन करना आरम्भ कर दिया, उनको मना किया जाए और हमारे यहां जो स्टाक इकट्ठे हैं, गये हैं, उनको हम निर्यात कर सकें और साथ ही स्मार्टिंग की जो इन्लिसिट कार्यवाही हो रही है, उसको भी चैक किया जा सके और इसे निर्यात किये जाने वाले मूल्य को काफी कम किया जाये ताकि हम एक्सपोर्ट भी कर सकें और दूसरी बुराइयों को भी रोक सकें?

श्री तबाई तिह सिसोदिया: 1978-79 और 79-80 में ही हमारा स्टाक बढ़ रहा है। उन वर्षों में तो कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई, लेकिन इस वर्ष जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य ने मुझाया है, उसके मुताबिक यूनाइटेड नेशन्स के नारकोटिक कमीशन के सामने इस प्रश्न को हिन्दुस्तान की ओर से उठाया गया है और उसका परिणाम यह हुआ है कि कमीशन ने इस बात की अन्वेषीय सलाह दी है दूसरे मुल्कों को कि उनको इस प्रकार का उत्पादन नहीं करना चाहिए। उनको केवल अपने उपयोग की पूर्ति के लिए उत्पादन करना चाहिए। ड्रेग्जनली जो देश अफीम की कल्टिवेशन कर रहे हैं, उनको बराबर प्रोत्सहित किया जाये

और उनके कल्टिवेशन एरिया में कमी न हो, इस बात के प्रयत्न करने के लिए सुझाव दिए गए हैं, सलाह दी गई है।

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोपल: प्राइस कितनी कम की है?

SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA: The price of opium in 1975-76—180 cultivators who have tendered 16 kgs or more per hectare of opium...

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोपल: मैं कास्ट आफ कल्टिवेशन की पूछ रहा हूं कि एक्सपोर्ट प्राइस में कितनी कमी हुई है?

SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA: The price has been reduced now to encourage exports in international market and that is US \$ 4.25 per unit.

श्री दिलीप विह भूरिया: हमारे यहां 3, 4 माल के अन्दर अफीम का स्टाक बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ गया है और विदेशों में जाने वाली अफीम मार्केट में विक नहीं रहा है। हमारे नारकोटिक डिपार्टमेंट में किसानों का काफी माल इकट्ठा हो जाना है, इमलिए फारेन मार्केट में हमारा माल नहीं विकता है। इसके लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है?

दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश में काफी अफीम किसान बोते हैं और उसकी अच्छी खेती पैदा होती है। 1978-79 और 1979-80 में जनता रिजीम ये जिन किसानों की काश्त बन्द कर दी थी, क्या मंत्री महोदय फिर से उन किसानों को पट्टा देंगे, लाइसेंस देंगे? मैं जानना चाहता

हूं कि जो गरीब हरिजन और आदिवासी हैं, क्या उनको नये लाइसेंस देने पर मंत्री महोदय विचार करेंगे?

श्री सवाई तिह सिसीदिया: केन्द्रीय शासन ने इस बात का विशेष रूप से ध्यान रखा है कि जो छोटे किसान हैं, जिनकी खेती अफीम कल्पीवेशन का रकवा एक-चौथाई हैक्टेर से कम है, उनको पट्टों की किसी किस्म की जरूरत नहीं है और 1978-79 व 1979-80 में जो एरिया कम हुआ है, वह किस शासन में हुआ, इन बातों में मैं नहीं जाना चाहता, सारा सदन इस बात को जानता है। जहां तक वर्तमान शासन का ताल्लुक है, उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए, माल का नियर्यात करने के लिए और छोटे किसानों को राहत देने के लिए आवश्यक कदम समय पर उठाये जाते हैं।

श्रोता: कृष्णा लाहो: मैं मंत्री महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि बड़े किसानों और छोटे किसानों को अफीम की खेती के लिए जो लाइसेंस दिया जाता है, उस की क्या प्रत्रिया है। अगर कोई किसान गलत और इलागिल ढंग से खेती करता है, तो सरकार उसके विरुद्ध क्या कार्य बही करती है? क्या ऐसी शिकायतें मंत्री महोदय के पास आई हैं?

श्री सवाई तिह सिसीदिया: अफीम की खेती के बारे में एक तो कम से कम उत्पादन का लक्ष्य रखा गया है। यदि कोई किसान अपने उत्पादन के कार्य में छिलाई करता है और आवश्यक साधन नहीं प्रपनता है और उत्पादन में कमी होती है, तो इस बारे में विचार किया जाता है कि उसके पट्टे का रीन्यूअल किया जाये या नहीं। जिन वर्गित ने गलत तरीके से कार्य किया है या सम्बन्धित विधान का उल्लंघन किया है, उस व्यक्ति को फिर से पट्टा नहीं दिया जाता है।

Private Sector Textile Mills freed from Obligation of Producing Controlled Cloth

*286. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the private sector textile mills have been freed from the obligation of producing controlled cloth; and

(b) if so, the details and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Private sector textile mills were freed from the obligation of producing controlled cloth with effect from October, 1978 due to the failure of the cotton textile mills to fulfil their controlled cloth production obligation and because of the widespread sickness in the Cotton Textile Industry. The production obligation has been replaced by a fiscal levy equivalent to 10 per cent of the excise duty which has been raised to 15 per cent with effect from 1-4-1981.

श्री कलन्तु मिश्र मधुकर: क्या सरकार ने इस बात का लेखा-जोखा किया है कि देश में मोटे कपड़े की कितनी आवश्यकता है और क्या सरकारी क्षेत्र की कपड़ा मिलें उस आवश्यकता की पूर्ति करती है या नहीं?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I have already mentioned on an earlier occasion that controlled cloth of 650 million metres will be produced. Of this 325 million metres will be produced by NTC mills which you may call public sector mills and 325 million metres will be produced in the handloom sector. Therefore, the public sector mills have taken the responsibility of producing half of the controlled cloth.

श्री कमला विथ मधुकर: मैंने पूछा है कि देश में मोटे कपड़े की जितनी आवश्यकता है, क्या पब्लिक सैक्टर की कपड़ा मिलें उसकी प्रति करने जा रही हैं या नहीं। प्राइवेट सैक्टर को मोटे कपड़े के उत्पादन से जो छूट दी गई है, क्या उसका कारण यह है कि मिल-मालिकों ने सरकार पर दबाव डाला है या सरकार को उनकी तरफ से पैसे मिले हैं?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: The hon. Member has perhaps not listened to my answer. I said that from October 1978 these mills have been freed from the obligation of producing controlled cloth and in lieu of their obligation to produce controlled cloth an additional excise duty of 15 per cent has been imposed on them. Earlier it was 10 per cent and from the last budget it has been increased to 15 per cent.

श्री अग्रकांक हुसैन: जैसा कि अमीं मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है, प्राइवेट सैक्टर से मोटे कपड़े के उत्पादन की जिम्मेदारी उठा ली गई है। इसका कारण यह था कि प्राइवेट सैक्टर की मिलों को धाटा हो रहा था। लेकिन फिर यह जिम्मेदारी डाली गई नेशनल टैक्सटाइल कार्पोरेशन यानी सरकारी सैक्टर की मिलों और हैंडलूम पर। हैंडलूम पर यह जो जिम्मेदारी डाली गई है, उस में रेट कुछ इस तरह के लगाए जाते हैं जिस से उनको नफा नहीं होता है। इनपुट्स, सूत और कैमिकल्ज के दाम बढ़ाते रहते हैं, लेकिन इसका ख्याल नहीं किया जाता है और हैंडलूम से जबर्दस्ती यह कपड़ा लेने की कोशिश की जाती है इस नाम पर कि हैंडलूम को प्रोत्साहन दिया जाता है। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि प्राइवेट सैक्टर के धाटे को बचाने के लिए उसका बोझ हैंडलूम पर और पब्लिक सैक्टर पर डालना उचित नहीं

है। क्या मंत्री महोदय यह आवश्यक नहीं समझते हैं कि हैंडलूम पर जो बोझ डाला जाय उस में उनके नके का और इनपुट्स का ख्याल रखा जाय?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, if the hon. Member just goes through the debates he will find out that the major thrust has always been that we should involve the handloom sector more and more for producing a janta sarees, janta cloth and controlled cloth. Therefore, it is not correct to say that we have forced it on them. We discussed the textile policy and the emphasis was that we should involve the handloom sector in a bigger way.

In regard to his question, it is true that their cost of inputs have increased. He wants to know whether the handloom sector is going to incur losses. We have taken that into account and that is why we have increased the subsidy which was 1.25 paise per metre earlier. That had been increased from 1.25 paise per mitre to 1.50 paise per metre. That will take care of it. We have also permitted that there will be an increase in price by 15 per cent.

Taking these two elements together, it had been found that they would not incur losses. In regard to public sector mills also, there is an element of subsidy. That subsidy amount is coming from the 15 per cent additional excise levy but then, the private mills are obliged to give to the Government.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा: अक्टूबर, 1978 में जनता पार्टी के राज में जो यह आंडर निकाला गया उसका कारण क्या था और वह 'आंडर क्या मंत्री महोदय यहां पढ़ देंगे? उस से आप की जो नेशनल टैक्सटाइल मिल्स हैं उनको यह

मोठा कपड़ा बनाने के कारण कितना घाटा हुआ है यह बताएंगे ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:
Since the hon. Member has mentioned about this order, I can only give him the background.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : जनता पार्टी ने जो 8 अक्टूबर 1978 को आईडर निकाला था जिस के बारे में उन्होंने उत्तर दिया है उसे पढ़ देंगे ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:
I am sure he is not expecting me to produce the order from the file.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: It is your answer. On the 8th October, the order was issued.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:
I understand it. I can tell him that when the new textile policy was announced on the 17th September, 1978, the role of the various sectors was defined in that textile policy and the policy-makers at that time thought that the controlled cloth could not be produced in the private sector because of the problem which we were facing. But we have some sort of commitment to provide the controlled cloth to the consumers. If, at the last moment, the private sector can come forward and say that they have not been able to fulfil the obligation. We can hang them but cannot give the controlled cloth to the consumers.

Therefore, it was decided that we must have a steady and regulated policy to produce controlled cloth from the public sector and from the handloom sector. But, in order to relieve them from the obligation, we thought that there should be a fiscal levy because we have to subsidise both the handloom and the N.T.C. We must have an element of that subsidy which must come from the private sector. That is why the additional excise duty was levied.

New Agreement with European Economic Community

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*287. PROF. MADHU DAN-DAVATE:

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new agreement has been entered into with the European Economic Community about trade preferences for Indian goods; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). A new Commercial and Economic Co-operation Agreement was entered into by India with the European Economic Community on 23 June, 1981. This new Agreement is not a preferential agreement and hence does not provide for any new trade preferences for Indian goods. It essentially provides a framework for the promotion of closer commercial and economic relations between India and the European Economic Community and inter alia encourages bilateral industrial, technological and scientific cooperation.

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE:
I would like to know whether it is true that the new agreement has not been able to generate adequate enthusiasm for the very simple reason that the last agreement in 1973 was not able to improve the situation in relation to the trade between India and EEC. Excepting the year 1976-77 the trade deficit went on increasing. In 1979-80 the trade deficit was to the tune of Rs. 430 crores and in 1980-81 it became Rs. 783 crores. Therefore, I would like to know whether the same thing is going to happen after the new agreement that has been arrived at.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Firstly the presumption of the hon. Member is not correct that after the last agreement the volume of trade between these two countries has not increased. Even he himself has admitted that the trade deficit has increased. Sir, if the volume does not increase how can either the surplus or the deficit increase? In 1973-74 India's exports to EEC in terms of rupees were Rs. 609 crores and imports from EEC were Rs. 704 crores. In 1979-80 India exports to EEC increased from Rs. 609 crores to Rs. 1,682 crores. Similarly the imports also increased from Rs. 704 crores to Rs. 2124 crores. Therefore, the volume of trade between these two countries has increased but the trade deficit gap also increased. Only in the year 1976-77 we had a surplus.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, I agree that the economic benefits are to be reflected both in the volume and value of the exports. Precisely on the basis of this premise I would like to know whether it is not a fact that last year the decline of our exports was to the tune of 25 per cent and the richer partner that is EEC actually improved their position as far as their exports are concerned mainly because of our import liberalisation policy? I would like to know after the new agreement whether the situation is likely to change or not.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: The new agreement will rather further enlarge the areas co-operation because particularly one article in the new agreement has emphasised the necessity of transfer of assistance from EEC and various other institutions. Therefore, it may be possible it can widen the area of co-operation. In regard to the growth although I do not have the figure for 1980-81 yet sometimes it happens that with one country there may be decline in trade. Take, for instance, U.K. Our trade with U.K. has gone down but with FRG

it has been increasing. There has been a steady growth instead of decline in growth.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, he has not replied to my specific question. I asked in view of our past policies is it not a fact that as far as our country is concerned our exports suffered decline by 25 per cent and comparatively EEC, as a collective entity, has improved their exports. I would like to know whether this state of affairs will change after the new agreement.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: It will depend on availability of our exportable surplus and to what extent we can gear up our production machinery. Take the case of sugar. EEC is an important consumer of sugar but if I cannot export sugar, my export will go down. In three major areas we are having major crisis. One is leather. Italy is an important consumer of leather. Sir, over and above this, as Prof. Madhu Dandavate is well aware, most of these countries have taken by and large a protectionist attitude which we are fighting I would not like to make any comment in this regard at this stage and in that context we shall have to review the whole situation.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: The Minister is a clever person. He has misled the House by quoting absolute figures of trade between EEC and India. He should have told us what is the share of India's trade with the EEC. India's share has gone down. Of course, that is not my question just at present, but what I want to know is this: Is the hon. Minister aware that in traditional items of exports of India to EEC countries, there is a shift of these EEC countries going away from India to the countries of Africa, South-east Asia and so on? Will he take this up through either the Foreign Minister or the Prime Minister, in the discussions on the

New International Economic Order, in which trade preferences form an important part?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Something has happened and I would not like to mention the particular commodity which the hon. Member has in mind. It is one of the traditional commodities in which we have advantages. But some of the African countries have come into the market. Naturally our effort should be to be competitive quantitywise, qualitywise and pricewise. Otherwise we cannot expect that any market will remain as a sheltered market for us for all time to come. But, at the same time, it is our conscious effort to diversify our export markets. We are not merely depending upon the traditional items. Take the case of our share of engineering exports. It is increasing. Similarly the share of manufactured items is increasing. Certain other countries which are coming there are also producing the same commodities. If they can provide them at a cheaper rate definitely they would like to have from them. But so far as liberalisation of trade policy is concerned, it is a part of the North South dialogue. And our view is well-known, on which there is no difference of opinion in this House. We are trying to emphasise in almost all International Forums that the developing countries must have the advantage of access to the markets of the developed countries where they have the competitive advantages, particularly in the area of medium-level technology which the developing countries have appropriated.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Is it a fact or not that some of these countries keep and close watch on the political stability in the country with which they have trade relationships? In view of the fact that we have achieved a certain degree of

political stability, would it not enthuse the European Economic Community nations to do trade with India in greater measure and with greater confidence? If so, has the Government got any firm plan to find a major break-through in this region?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: As a Group, this EEC is the single largest trade partner of India. Therefore, when we have a target of having 10 per cent growth in export in real terms—I am not talking of inflated value terms, but in real terms, we are expecting to have a lion's share in regard to EEC's requirements.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Mhalgi—absent. He has written to me. We go to the next question. Shri Jadeja.

Hotels Built by ITDC

*289. **SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of hotels built by the India Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC) in the country to develop tourism in the country (State-wise) and their location;

(b) whether there is any proposal to construct more hotels during the next Five Year Plan to develop tourism; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

Statement

I. Hotel Built by I.T.D.C.

Sl. No.	Name of the Hotel	State	Location
1	Hotel Ashok, Bangalore	Karnataka	Bangalore
2	Hotel Ashok Beach Resort, Kovalam	Kerala	Kovalam
3	Hotel Airport Ashok, Calcutta	West Bengal	Calcutta
4	Hotel Varanasi Ashok, Varanasi	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi
5	Hotel Pataliputra, Ashok	Bihar	Patna
6	Hotel Jammu Ashok	J & K	Jammu
7	Hotel Jaipur Ashok	Rajasthan	Jaipur

II. Hotel which were taken over/purchased/taken on leave and have been expended by I.T.D.C.

1	Ashok Hotel, New Delhi	Union Territory, N. Delhi	New Delhi
2	Akbar Hotel, New Delhi	Do.	Do.
3	Qutab Hotel, New Delhi	Do.	Do.
4	Hotel Aurangabad Ashok, Aurangabad	Maharashtra	Aurangabad
5	LVP Hotel Udaipur	Rajasthan	Udaipur
6	LMP Hotel Mysore	Karnataka	Mysore
7	Hotel Khajuraho Ashok	Madhya Pradesh	Khajuraho
8	Hotel Hassan Ashok, Hassan	Karnataka	Hassan
9	Temple Bay Ashok Beach Resort, Mahabalipuram.	Tamil Nadu	Mahabalipuram
10	Hotel Kalinga Ashok, Bhubaneswar	Orissa	Bhubaneswar
11	Hotel Madurai Ashok, Madurai	Tamil Nadu	Madurai

III. *Hotel Proposed to be completed/taken up for construction by ITDC during Sixth Five Year Plan 1980—85.*

A. *Continuing Schemes*

1. Hotel Kanishk, New Delhi.
2. Ashok Yatri Niwas, New Delhi.
3. Expansion of Akbar Hotel, New Delhi.
4. Expansion of Ashok Hotel, New Delhi.
5. Hotel Jaipur Ashok, Jaipur.
6. Conversion of Bhubaneshwar T.L. into a Hotel
7. Conversion of Madurai TL into a hotel.
8. Expansion of LMP Hotel Mysore.
9. Expansion of Hotel Hassan Ashok, Hassan
10. Expansion of Hotel Varanasi Ashok.
11. Furnishing of 50 rooms at Airport Ashok, Calcutta.

B. *New Schemes*

Hotels

1. Kautilya Ashok, New Delhi.
2. Bombay Airport.
3. Chandigarh
4. Gulmarg
5. Bhopal (Joint Venture)
6. Gauhati (Joint Venture)
7. Puri (Joint Venture)
8. Konarka (Joint Venture)
9. Goa (Joint Venture)
10. Madras (Joint Venture)
11. Pondicherry

12. Calcutta

13. Other Centres— Ranchi (Joint Venture)/Srinagar/Hyderabad (Joint Venture)/Raipur (Joint Venture) Ooty (Joint Venture)/Nainital (Joint Venture) and 4 other centres to be selected.

C. *Expansion Schemes :*

(a) Hotels at Khajuraho, Mahabalipuram, Kalinga, Bhubaneshwar, LVP Udaipur.

(b). Travellers Lodges at Bodhgaya, Kulu/Manali, Bijapur, Sanchi/Mandu, Thanjavur, Krishnagiri.

SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA: From the reply to my question it is surprising to note that in ITDC's new constructions and its new proposals, the State of Gujarat is completely left out; along with it, the Island of Diu and Lakshadwip are also left out. May I know from the Minister whether there is any proposal to start any new projects in Gujarat, in Diu and Lakshadwip, taking into consideration the proposals which have been received by the Government for starting a Casino, a Floating Hotel or some Joint Ventures?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): From the Statement, my hon. friend will see that there is already an ITDC Hotel in Gujarat, Ahmedabad. For the present, there is no new proposal before us to start another ITDC Hotel in Gujarat. As regards Lakshadwip, there is a proposal. This is under consideration.

SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA: My question has not been fully answered. But, Sir, taking the statement . . .

MR. SPEAKER: You don't take no for an answer.

SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA: Sir, may I know from the Hon. Minister whether the Government have regularly been assessing the requirements of hotels in different centres, which are the Centres in the State capitals which still have a greater scope for additional rooms? I would like to know the top six, Sir.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: Sir, it is a fact that the Government has been assessing the requirements of a hotel accommodation throughout the country at various places. The present position is that we have got 22,300 hotel rooms and new schemes for constructing hotels have been approved and that will give us another 12,186 rooms. Sir, our total

requirement during the Sixth Five Year Plan is 40,000 rooms. Now, the total of 22,300 and 12,186 comes to 34,486. Balance 5,514 rooms are still to be constructed and the schemes are under the consideration of the Government.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Hon. Minister kindly tell us the main thing for airlines and hotels business? To my mind it is a very low-priority area, but here you have taken a plunge in order to satisfy the advanced countries and high income group people to come and to have a gay time in India. Would you enlighten me how many hotels are breaking even or having break even guest factor? How many of them have an occupancy rate of 70 per cent and below and which are those hotels?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: Sir, it will be a long Statement. If you like I can place this Statement on the table of the House. But the total position is that the occupancy on an average is very good and so far as his year is concerned, we are going to earn a profit.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want to make a submission. I had asked a specific question. How many?

MR. SPEAKER: He will give you details.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, he can name six which are having occupancy rate of less than 70 per cent.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: Sir, it is a long Statement. My friend, Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu is not satisfied. The ITDC today is managing twentythree hotels. Out of that the position of twentyone is before me. If you take namewise, say for example Ashoka . . .

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No, no. You give below 70 per cent occupancy rate.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: Sir, I will lay the statement on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2803/81].

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Sir, one of the new hotels of ITDC is to be located in Goa. May I get this information on behalf of my constituency? This is a hotel in joint venture by which I think it will be a joint venture between the Central Government, ITDC and the State Government. May I know the proportion in which they will contribute to this venture, the exact location of the hotel, the stage of the scheme and when the hotel will be completed?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: Sir, the position of Goa is as under. Planned provision for the number of rooms is 100 and ITDC and Economic Development Corporation, Goa, propose to construct a hundred room cottage-type hotel in Miramar beach in South Goa. The terms of the collaboration have been finalised and the collaboration agreement is likely to be signed shortly.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: When do you expect it to be completed?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: We have not started as yet.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: You don't have any target?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: This is during the Sixth Five Year Plan.

DR. SANTOSH MOHAN DEV: In view of the fact that Shillong is a hill resort and a very attractive place for the tourists, why is there no proposal for a hotel by the ITDC in Shillong? May I know from the Hon. Minister whether they will construct it or whether they are going to have one?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: At Shillong, there is already a beautiful hotel, named Woodlands. My friend must be knowing it.

Opening of a Regional Rural Bank in Barmer and Jaisalmer in Rajasthan

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

(a) whether there is any proposal for opening a Regional Rural Bank in the border backward districts of Barmer and Jaisalmer in Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, the exact date by which rural banks will be opened in these backward districts to meet the essential requirements of rural people?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The feasibility of the proposal is being examined by the Reserve Bank of India in consultation with the concerned lead banks.

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया उक्त प्रोपोजल को कब से प्रजापत्रित कर रहा है? लीड बैंक को मांगे हुए कितना अरमा हुआ है और इस के बारे में कब तक फैसला हो जाएगा?

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: These proposals were considered by the Steering Committee in its meeting held on 28-7-1981. The Committee decided to refer these proposals to the concerned lead banks of the districts for studying the potentialities. The concerned lead bank for Jaisalmer and Barmer is the State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur; and for Jodhpur, the lead bank is the United Commercial Bank. The Committee will take a decision after the report of the concerned lead banks becomes available.

श्री बृद्धि चन्द जैन: क्या यह सही है कि बाड़मेर जिला और जैसलमेर जिला, जो क्षेत्रफल की दृष्टि से बहुत बड़े जिले हैं और जनसंख्या की दृष्टि से सन् 1971 से लेकर 1981 तक वहां पर जनसंख्या की ग्रोथ 45 पर सेट है, उसको देखते हुए वहां पर लीड बैंक की बहुत कम ब्रांचेज है? क्या सरकार यह समझती है कि इन चीजों को देखते हुए यह एक मुटेएबिल केस है और इसलिए इस सम्बन्ध में वहां से जल्दी से जल्दी डाइरेक्शनस जानी चाहिए ताकि बाड़मेर और जैसलमेर जिलों में ग्रामीण बैंक खोले जाएं, जिस से ग्रामीणों को मुक्तियाएं दी जा सके?

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: So far as the Reserve Bank is concerned, it always takes into consideration the establishment of banks of this nature or of other branches, so that our criterion of one bank for 20,000 people is complied with. All the more, in the areas where no banking facilities are available, we are keen to do so; and that is the very purpose with which the Reserve Bank has directed them, and the matter has been seen by the Committee also. It is now for the lead bank and the State Government to help us in the matter. As soon as they comply with the necessary information, it will be considered.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास: मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान में सब से कम रीजनल रूरल बैंक आपने राजस्थान के अन्दर खोले हैं। 20 हजार की पापूलेशन के प्रोपार्शन में आप ने एक रीजनल रूरल बैंक खोला है। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि कितने रीजनल रूरल बैंक खोले हैं और कितने आप ने राजस्थान में डिस्ट्रिक्टबाइंग खोले हैं?

अध्यक्ष महोदय: यह इस क्षेत्रमें नहीं आता है।

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: I can assure the hon. Member that Rajasthan does not have the least number of these kinds of banks. The number of regional rural banks established is five; and the number of districts covered is ten. There are many other States which may appear to be progressive in rural banking. There, the number is far less than it is in Rajasthan.

श्री राम सिंह यादव: मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जैसलमेर में राजस्थान नहर के जाने के बाद, वहां के किसानों को और बैंक सुविधाएं देने के लिए आप कौन से नये कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं?

अध्यक्ष महोदय: यह बता तो दिया है।

श्री मनमाई बरोट: राजस्थान में बैंकों की काफी ब्रांचेज इस्टाविलिश की गई है और आप ने एक खास जिले के बारे में जो पूछा है, तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे पास इस बारे में जो प्रस्ताव आएंगे, उन के बारे में हम विचार करेंगे।

Directives to States to check Price Rise

*291. **SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHERA:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued any directives to State Governments to check price rise;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) to what extent these measures have checked the price rise?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The Government of India remains in constant touch with the State Governments to ensure successful implementation of national programmes and policies including those having a bearing on prices.

(b) and (c). The thrust of Government price stabilisation policy has been to tackle the problem by substantially improving availability and supplies, strengthening the public distribution system, enforcing regulatory measures and reducing excess liquidity in the system. The State have been advised from time to time to implement the anti-inflationary measures, in particular ensuring the efficient functioning of the public distribution system in respect of essential commodities, such as cereals, sugar, edible oil, kerosene etc. and taking action against hoarders and black marketeers. As a result of the continued effort both at the Centre and in the States, it has been possible to reduce the annual rate of inflation significantly.

MR. SPEAKER: I think we have had a lot of discussion on this yesterday.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: I want to put a supplementary on this.

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot have supplementaries when we had a discussion yesterday on it for four hours.

Export of Vegetable

*292. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) what is the policy of Government in exporting agricultural produce;

(b) what is the total quantity of vegetables exported in the years 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82; and

(c) which are the agencies, exporting vegetables from India?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Export of agricultural produce is allowed keeping in view the production, domestic demand and internal prices.

(b) Export figures in respect of vegetables other than onions and potatoes are given below:

1979-80	4678 tonnes	* Provisional
1980-81	7210 tonnes	
1-4-81 to 30-6-81	2290 tonnes	

(c) Export of vegetables is now allowed under OGL—3.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: The export policy of agricultural produce is governed by three factors: production, domestic demand and internal prices. If you refer to part (b) of the statement you will find that between 1.4.81 to 30.6.81 2290 tonnes of vegetables were exported. Now in the market vegetables are dear and scarce. Probably you are fully aware of the problem. In view of scarcity of vegetables and their high prices, will the Government review the export policy of vegetables?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: The hon. member is aware that sometimes we take a decision of exporting vegetables and such products just to see that the prices are checked. The hon. member is aware that the total production is roughly about 10 million tonnes and the export in any particular year where we had the maximum was 7210 in 1980-81 out

of the total production of 10 million tonnes. The hon. member is also aware what happened about two years back, because when we did not permit the export of onions, the prices crashed and the growers did not get anything; and a lot of agitation took place; and sometimes it happens that the transportation cost from one part of India to the other part of India is more than exporting to the neighbouring countries. So, we have to take a realistic view in regard to this matter.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: I am not saying that we should not have a realistic view. Part (c) of my question says, "Which are the agencies, exporting vegetables from India? The answer is: "Export of vegetables is now allowed under OGL-3." You may refer to that question. I stop there. But my question relates to another point. A few merchants in each city are controlling the entire business of vegetables; they are also exporting to other countries as well. Therefore, a group of merchants is controlling the entire market. In view of this fact of monopolistic marketing of vegetables in our country and in exporting them abroad, will the Government take an initiative to have more cooperative societies or vegetables marketing boards instead of those private agencies?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: As and when cooperatives come, we give them preference. Cooperatives can also take an advantage of exporting under OGL-3; they are not barred.

SHRI B. V. DESAI: This is a fact that vegetables are very much in need in our country. Secondly, if we want to export them, dehydration is essential because it is a commodity which is susceptible to perishing. Therefore, may I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is thinking of having dehydration plants at proper places so that the vegetables which are being sent out

are properly sent out and fetch proper prices?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: In respect of certain commodities, this suggestion is welcome and actually we are doing it. Take the case of ginger. In many of the north eastern districts and other hilly areas, the growers do not get any price because there is no market outside. So, there are certain commodities from which we are exploring that possibility and to see that we export them.

श्री मलिक एम् एम् ए० खां :
मैं यह जानता चाहूँगा कि हालेण्ड सीलोन को 14 सां रूपये किल्टन पर पोटेटू एक्सपोर्ट कर रहा है, वह कंट्रिक्ट हमें 7 सां रूपये किल्टन पर मिल सकता है, जबकि हमारे यहां आलू सरप्लन है, क्या हम सीलोन को पोटेटू एक्सपोर्ट कर के फारन एक्सचेंज नहीं कमा सकते हैं?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: We are exporting potatoes and onions also. If the hon. member is interested in getting figures I can give him. In 1979-80, we exported potatoes worth Rs. 2 crores; in 1980-81, the provisional figure was 18 lakhs. And destination wise, I cannot say. Sometimes we send it to neighbouring countries.

श्री मलिक एम् एम् ए० खां :
इतना करोब का मुल्क होते हुए वह यूरौपियन कंट्रीज से आलू ले रहा है। आप उसकी जहरतों को क्यों पूरा नहीं कर सकते हैं?

MR. SPEAKER: Question hour is over.

श्री मलिक एम् एम् ए० खां :
मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं आया है।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Replacement of One-Rupee Notes by One-Rupee Coins ..

*285. SHRI K. PRADHANI:

SHRI ARJUN SETH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently Government have taken decision to replace the one-rupee note by one-rupee coin; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Proposals in this regard have been under Government's consideration but a final decision has not yet been taken.

(b) Does not arise.

Pigmi collection scheme of Nationalised Banks

*288. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the nationalised banks have a Pigmi Collection Scheme;

(b) if so, since when;

(c) how many nationalised banks have discontinued the said schemes, the names of such nationalised banks;

(d) the reasons for the discontinuation of the Pigmi Collection Scheme;

(e) what is the number of Pigmi Collection agents who are affected by the discontinuation of the Pigmi Scheme;

(f) what is the number of Pigmi depositors who have lost their participation in the Scheme; and

(g) whether the nationalised banks in question propose to restart the said scheme and since when?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Yes Sir. Most of the nationalised banks have been operating such schemes.

(b) The period of operation of such schemes varies from bank to bank. Most of the nationalised banks introduced these schemes only after nationalisation i.e. after 1969.

(c) to (g). The full facts regarding discontinuance of the scheme partially or otherwise by banks and the resultant reduction in the number of collection agents and depositors, if any, are being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House. The question whether the scheme is to be revived can be decided by the bank concerned having regard to all the relevant factors.

Rainfall in Maharashtra

*293. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the average rainfall in Maharashtra during the last 25 years showed a decline by 16 per cent;

(b) have any studies been made to find out the causes for the phenomenon; and

(c) if so, the results thereof and the action taken to increase the rainfall in the region?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) In Maharashtra the deficiency of average rainfall computed on a long term basis amounted to 12 per cent during the last 25 years.

(b) Variations in rainfall are closely linked with changes in atmospheric circulation. Such changes take place on a global basis. In some years the atmospheric circulation is more intense, while in other years it is less intense. These changes are reflected in rainfall. Research is being carried to find out why changes take place in atmospheric circulation from year to year.

(c) To investigate the possibility of increasing the rainfall over Maharashtra, the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology, Pune have conducted cloud seeding experiments in the Sirur-Baramati region of Maharashtra. The experiments have not so far revealed any conclusive results. They are being continued.

Seizure of silver by customs

*294. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether Government are aware of the large scale smuggling of silver

out of the country and if so, what is the Government's assessment about and quantum of silver being smuggled out per annum; and

(b) what are the details of contraband silver seized by Customs and other authorities when being smuggled out during 1980 and 1981 so far?

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

(a) There is no authoritative estimate of the quantum of silver smuggled out of the country annually. However, according to reports received by Government, the international price of silver which was considerably higher than the domestic price for the metal during 1980, has progressively decreased over the past several months, thus reducing the incentive to smuggle silver out of the country.

(b) The quantity and value of silver seized by the Customs authorities while being attempted to be smuggled out of India during 1980 and 1981 (up to July) is given below:—

Year	Approximate Quantity (in Kgs.)	Approximate Value (Rs. in lakhs)
1980	30,665	949
1981 (upto July)	3,770	109

Requirement of steel vis-a-vis production

*295. SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM:

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:

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

(a) the total requirement of steel during the current financial year;

(b) how much of it is expected to be produced in the country;

(c) how the balance is proposed to be met; and

(d) steps being taken to step up production further in the country?

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

(a) About 10.5 million tonnes.

(b) About 8.9 million tonnes.

(c) Through increase in production to the extent possible, and through imports to the extent necessary.

(d) Steps to increase production in the integrated Steel Plants include import of Coking Coal, maximisation of power generation, expeditious completion of on-going schemes etc. Measures to enable ministeel plants to step up their production include duty-free imports of melting scrap, permission for expansion and diversification in certain cases and for installation of balancing facilities where necessary.

Air fare subsidy to People of North-East Region

*296. SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to give air fare subsidy to the people of North East Region due to lack of communication facilities; and

(b) if so, details, thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): a) and (b). Air fare subsidy to the people of North-Eastern Region is given in the shape of lower air fares. Indian Airlines' fares in the sectors in the North-Eastern Region are 17 per cent less than the fares charged for comparable distances elsewhere in the country. In regard to air services provided by Vayudoot in this region the fares charged by them are still lower, i.e., 30 per cent less than the fares charged by Indian Airlines in other regions. Due to cost escalation there is a proposal under consideration by Government to bring the fares charged by Vayudoot services in the North-Eastern Region on par with those charged by Indian Airlines in this region.

Recommendations of Patel Committee on gold policy

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the previous Government had set up a Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. I. G. Patel, Governor, Reserve Bank of India in November 1978 to review the Government's gold policy in all its aspects and to make suitable recommendations; and

(b) if so, the details regarding its recommendations which have been accepted and which have not been accepted?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) One of the recommendations of the Gold Policy Review Committee (contained in paras 6.3 and 6.4 of the Report) regarding re-introduction of 18 or 14 ct. gold jewellery by stages has been examined by the Government. After careful consideration and keeping in view the various economic, social and administrative implications of such a measure, as also the representations received from a large number of Trade Associations, the Government has decided not to accept this recommendation. The Committee in para 6.8 of the Report have observed that they are not in favour of resuming the gold auctions. The House has already been informed that Government have no intention of resuming the sale of gold (Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1454 dated 21-3-80 refers). The other recommendations of the Committee are under examination of the Government.

Export of Animals

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

(a) what are the details regarding the animals being exported by Indian Government to foreign countries, alongwith the names of the countries; and

(b) the details regarding the foreign exchange being earned through the export of these animals annually?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Statement showing country-wise export of live animals, chiefly for food and animals live n.e.s. (including Zoo animals, dogs, cats, insects etc.) during 1970-80.

Sr. No.	Description of item/country	Unit of Qty.	Value: Rs. Lakh	
			Qty.:	Asser unit
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Animal of the bovine species (including buffalos), live pure bred, for breeding.</i>				
1.	<i>Bulls other than buffalos, adult</i>	Nos.		
	Kuwait		1000	33.57
	Saudi Arab		1400	25.70
	U. A. E.		14	0.27
	Others		250	5.50
	Total		2664	65.04
2.	<i>Others</i>	Nos.		
	Kuwait		3400	76.12
	Saudi Arab		500	10.44
	Others		4	0.10
	Total		3904	86.66

1	2	3	4	5
3.	<i>Cows, other than buffalos, adult.</i>	.	.	Nil
4.	<i>Others</i>	.	Nos.	Nil
Kuwait	.	.	1200	25.40
U. A. E.	.	.	1134	1.50
			1334	26.90
5.	<i>Sheep and Lambs for breeding purposes</i>	.	Thousand Nos.	
Kuwait	.	.	1	2.98
Saudi Arab	.	.	5	11.40
U. A. E.	.	.	1	2.44
Total			7	16.82
6.	<i>Sheep and Lambs for other than breeding purpose</i>		Thousand Nos.	
Kuwait	.	.	11	30.25
Oman	.	.	1	3.30
U. A. E.	.	.	4	8.15
Others	.	.	neg.	0.88
Total			16	42.58
7.	<i>Goats and Kids</i>	.	Thousand Nos.	
Oman	.	.	6	4.35
Saudi Arab	.	.	5	11.38
U. A. E.	.	.	21	36.32
Others	.	.	neg.	0.98
Total			32	53.03

	1	2	3	4	5
8.	Live animal old fly for food, N.E.S. (e.g. rabbit, game birds, chickens, deers, frogs, hares, pigeon etc).		Thousand Nos.		
	Kuwait	.	.	6	0.29
	Saudi Arab	.	.	4	0.51
	Singapore	.	.	6	0.45
	Total	.	.	16	1.25
9.	<i>Elephants</i>				
	Neatherlands	.	Nos.	7	2.10

Shortfall in resources of term-lending Institutions

*300. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the term-lending institutions are facing a short-fall in the resources support provided by Government;

(b) the estimated resources support needed by these institutions during the current Financial Year; and

(c) the amount expected by them during the same period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT):

(a) to (c). At the time of preparation of the Annual Plan 1981-82, the term lending institutions viz. Industrial Development Bank of India, Industrial Finance Corporation of India, Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India and Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India had projected a total requirement of funds of Rs. 2134.23 crores for the year 1981-82. This estimate was based on the experience of the insti-

tutions regarding the growth in disbursements and their perception about the future increase of assistance required in the light of plan targets. A sum of Rs. 1750.23 crores is already available to the institutions from the Central budget, market borrowing allocations, borrowings from the Reserve Bank of India's National Interest Credit (LTO) Fund and their internal resources. The need for providing further funds to the institutions to meet their projected requirements in the course of the year has been recognised. They have been assured of adequate funds in order to maintain the tempo of industrial growth particularly in areas to which Government attaches greater priority.

Export of Alcohol

*302. SHRI A. T. PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any quantity of alcohol (including alcohol products as raw material, if any) was exported during 1980-81 and 1981-82;

(b) if so (i) how much, (ii) by whom, and (iii) to which countries/ parties; and

(c) in view of the short supply of that material to Indian industries, what factors prompted Government to permit such export?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE):
(a) No export of Industrial Alcohol was allowed during 1980-81 and the current year so far.

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

उत्तर प्रदेश में विभिन्न स्थानों पर हवाई पट्टियों का निर्माण

*303 श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत : क्या पर्यटन और नगर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार को उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की ओर से उत्तर प्रदेश में देहरादून, पंतनगर, गोचर, चौकोड़ी, चम्पावत और मझाखली में हवाई पट्टियों का निर्माण करने का तथा इन स्थानों के लिए पूर्वीन्द्र विमान सेवा की तरह एक विमान भेवा शुरू करने का कोई अनुरोध प्राप्त हुआ है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में मंत्रालय ने क्या कार्यवाही की है?

पर्यटन और नगर विमानन मंत्री (श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा) : (क) आंदोलन के बारे में एक आवेदन प्राप्त हुआ है। गोचर के स्थल का नाम विमान विमान के अधिकारियों द्वारा हाल ही में निरीक्षण किया गया था और उसका अवधार्यता-अव्यवधान किया जा रहा है।

देहरादून तथा पंतनगर में हवाई पट्टियां पहले से ही विद्यमान हैं।

Increase in wages and allowances in Public Sector Undertakings

*304. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA:

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether very recently his Ministry has asked administrative Ministries to discourage any further increase in wages and allowances in public sector undertakings;

(b) whether in a note to the Ministries of Energy, Steel, Industry & Petroleum & Fertilizers, the Finance Ministry has suggested that before any fresh agreements for increase in wages or salaries are made, they should be cleared by the Bureau of Public Enterprises of the Finance Ministry; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof and reasons therefor?

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

(a) No instructions have been issued to administrative Ministries not to negotiate fresh wage settlement where the existing one has expired.

(b) and (c). As per the instructions in force since 1971, wage agreements in public sector enterprises require prior approval of Government: Within the Government, the Bureau of Public Enterprises in the Ministry of Finance acts as the central coordinating point for the scrutiny of such proposals. The instructions were issued to arrest distortions and, as far as possible, to rationalise the pay structures of different public sector undertakings.

मैत्री गणेश सिधी बीड़ी कम्पनी, दिल्ली पर बकाया कर

2801. श्रो धर्म दास शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की छपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली और विभिन्न बाजारों में बच्चों जा रही गणेश मिधी बीड़ी के पंकेजों बंडलों और विज्ञापनों पर आज भी निर्माता का नाम गणेश मिधी बीड़ी कम्पनी, दिल्ली-6 होता है;

(ख) उपरोक्त कम्पनी और इसके निदेशकों पर उत्पादन शुल्क, आयकर तथा अन्य करों की किसी धनराशि बकाया है;

(ग) उपर्युक्त करों की राशि को प्राप्त करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं; और

(घ) इस कम्पनी के विहृद अन्य क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (धी सदौई सिंह सिसोदिया) : (क) "मैसर्स गणेश मिधी बीड़ी क० बहादुरगढ़ रोड, दिल्ली" का नाम, बंडलों पर चिपकाये जाने वाले लेबलों पर छपा दिखाई देता है। बाहरी आवरण (रेपर) पर भी, जिसमें कई बण्डल होते हैं, "गणेश मिधी बीड़ी क० दिल्ली-6" छपा होता है। लेकिन इसके अलावा बाहरी आवरण पर एक सफेद पर्ची चिपकाई जाती है, इस पर्ची पर "लक्ष्मी ट्रेडिंग्स क०, अमरोहा एल-4 संख्या १/७६ बहादुर उत्पादित तथा पंक किया गया" शब्द छपे होते हैं। स्टिकरों के स्थान में विज्ञापनों में भी देव नागरी लिपि में "गणेश मिधी बीड़ी क०, बहादुरगढ़ रोड, दिल्ली-११०००६" दिखाया गया है।

(ख) से (घ) दिसम्बर, 1977 में उपर्युक्त कर्म को केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क के रूप में 5850.90 रु. की रकम अदा करने का आदेश जारी किया गया था। उपर्युक्त आदेश के विहृद एक अपील दायर कर दी गई है। शुल्क की रकम शीघ्र बसूल करने के लिए प्रेरक कार्यवाही की जा रही है और जब तक अपील पर निर्णय नहीं हो जाता है इस मामले में कोई काढ़ा उपाय करने का प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

उपर्युक्त के अलावा इस कर्म के विहृद केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क और नमक अधिनियम 1944 के अन्तर्गत अपराध के एक मामले का पता लगा है जिसमें 148.20 रु. का केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क प्रस्त है। अभी इस मामले में फैसला किया जाना है।

मैसर्स गणेश मिधी बीड़ी क० के नाम आयकर अथवा मीमा शुल्क की कोई रकम बकाया नहीं है।

Projects based on Bombay High Gas

2802. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:

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

(a) what are the projects based on Bombay High Gas such as sponge iron which have been submitted to his Ministry;

(b) their broad outlines and the capital outlay involved;

(c) the stage at which these projects stand at present; and

(d) how long will it take to clear them and undertake their execution?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Messrs Gujarat Industrial Investment Corporation and State Industrial Investment Corporation of Maharashtra have applied to set up new projects for the manufacture of 4 lakh tonnes and 5 lakh tonnes of sponge iron per annum respectively. The proposals are based on gaseous reduction of iron ore/pellets from off-shore gas of Bombay High. The capital costs of the projects are stated to be 53.90 crores and 69.50 crores respectively.

(c) and (d) Planning Commission has recently expressed the opinion that both the sponge iron projects are economically not viable. Their economic viability has, therefore, to be first established to the satisfaction of the Government.

Request from Kerala for Ban on Import of Coconut Oil

2803. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Kerala has been making persistent requests to the Centre not to permit import of coconut oil;

(b) whether it is a fact that in spite of it, Government have given licence to a private firm in Delhi to import that oil for the year 1980-81;

(c) whether any tender system was adopted; and

(d) the names of tenderers and the name of the Delhi firm?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Government of Kerala have represented that no import of Coconut oil should be allowed.

(b) No such import licence was issued. However, M/s. Jain Shudh

Vanaspati Ltd. having office in Delhi imported industrial grade coconut oil in 1980-81 on the basis that this item was permitted under Open General Licence.

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

Setting up Spinning Mills in Orissa

2804. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up some spinning mills in Orissa during the year 1981-82;

(b) whether a spinning mill is proposed to be set up at Dhankanal District of Orissa; and

(c) the progress made so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) to (c). Government of India do not set up spinning mills.

टसर तिलक उद्योग

2805. श्री मनो राम बंगड़ी : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या यह सच है कि टसर तिलक उद्योग को गम्भीर संकट का सामना करना पड़ रहा है और इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं?

वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात और खन मंत्री (श्री प्रणब मुख्यमंत्री) : हाल के वर्षों में, इस तथ्य के कारण कि टसर का उत्पादन करने वाले राज्यों में विकास प्रयासों को बढ़ाया गया है, टसर कोर्यों के विपणन की समस्याएं हैं। इस स्थिति को पूरी तरह से गम्भीर संकट की स्थिति

नहीं कहा जा सकता। टसर कच्चे रेशम के उत्पादन में बृद्धि करने के योजना प्रयासों के अनुरूप भारत सरकार ने टसर जनजातीय पोषकों के हितों की रक्षा करने के लिए निम्नलिखित कादम उठाये हैं:

(1) छठी योजना अवधि के दौरान 10.50 करोड़ रु० के परिव्यवह की एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय टसर परियोजना, जिसके अन्तर्गत 7 टसर राज्य हैं, कार्यान्वयन की जा रही है। इस परियोजना में टसर क्षेत्र में उत्पादन तथा विपणन समस्याओं पर ध्यान देने के लिए अनेक अवस्थायान सम्बन्धी सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था है।

(2) टसर कच्चे रेशम के आधात में भारी कटौती करने और वह भी केवल प्रतिपूर्ति योजना के अन्तर्गत विशिष्ट निर्यात निष्पादन के आधार पर ही करने के लिए 1981-82 को आयात नीति में उचित समय पर सुधारात्मक उपाय अपनाये गए।

(3) राज्य सरकार की ओर केन्द्रीय रेशम बोर्ड की अधिप्राप्ति कर्ता अधिकरणों के पास पहुँच हुए संचित टसर कोयों को समाप्त करने के लिए फरवरी और मई 1981 के बीच भारत सरकार ने केन्द्रीय रेशम बोर्ड को 20 प्रतिशत छूट योजना चलाने की अनुमति दी।

(4) राज्य प्रनिधियों के साथ विचार-विमर्शों और बैठकों में समय समय पर उन से इस बात का आग्रह किया गया है कि टसर कोयों के उचित विपणन के लिए राज्य सरकारों को रीलिंग की व्यवस्थाओं के लिए उपाय आरम्भ किये जाने चाहिये और इस काम के लिए राष्ट्रीय सहकारी विकास नियम से संस्थान सहायता प्राप्त की जा सकती है। टसर उत्पादक राज्यों के अन्दर और उनके बाहर के क्षेत्रों

में रील किए हुए टसर कच्चे रेशम के प्रयोग में सम्भव बृद्धि के लिए हथकरघा विकास कमिश्नर, टसर उत्पादक राज्यों और देश के अन्य रेशम हथकरघा बुनकर केन्द्रों के बीच सम्पर्क स्थापित करने की पद्धतियों को भी तैयार कर रहे हैं।

Advance Plan Assistance to States

2806. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:
SHRI S. B. SIDNAL:
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided not to recover the amounts given to the States during the years 1977-78, 1978-79, 1979-80 1980-81 and 1981-82 as advance plan assistance for coping with natural calamities;

(b) if so, what is the amount given and due from each State during the above years;

(c) what is the extent of amount spent by each State out of the above Central assistance on the purposes; and

(d) how Government propose to adjust the above amount due from each State?

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

(a) and (d). The Government has decided not to adjust the advance Plan assistance given to the States in 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80, for relief of distress caused by natural calamities, against their normal entitlement of Central assistance for their plans during the Sixth Plan period. The question of adjusting these advances would, accordingly, be considered towards the end of the Sixth Plan.

It has been decided that for adjustment of the advance Plan assistance given to the States in 1980-81 for relief of natural calamities, the matter should be taken up with such States as may be judged to be in a position to adjust a part of the advance Plan assistance against the ceilings of Central assistance approved for them for the Sixth Plan. The Question of adjustment of advance Plan assistance given in the current year for relief of natural calamities will be examined in due course.

(b) A statement showing the advance Plan assistance given to the States every year during the period from 1977-78 to 31st August, 1981 for meeting expenditure in connection with natural calamities is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The amounts of advance Plan assistance were given to the States to cover the expenditure reported to have been incurred by them.

Statement

Advance Plan assistance given to States for relief of natural calamities during 1977-78 to 1981-82

(RS. CRORES)

S T A T E S	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82 upto (31-8-81)				
					2	3	4	5	6
1. Andhra Pradesh	56.52	19.12	20.285	24.575	..	..	..	..	..
2. Assam	1.22	..	3.50	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Bihar	..	44.92	5.46	15.03	..	..	..	..	..
4. Gujarat	9.77	..	..	2.684	..	..	..	..	..
5. Haryana	11.00	16.00	4.00*	3.72	..	..	..	..	..
6. Himachal Pradesh	2.70	6.89	3.00	4.50	1.00	..	..	..	..
7. Jammu & Kashmir	..	0.26	1.50	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Karnataka	9.62	..	..	4.00	..	..	..	..	..
9. Kerala	3.64	11.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Madhya Pradesh	..	9.53	22.75@	27.05	..	..	..	..	..
11. Maharashtra	..	5.00	6.85	11.675	..	..	..	..	..
12. Manipur	..	0.75	1.55	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Meghalaya	..	..	0.578	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Nagaland	..	..	0.53	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Orissa	8.40	7.56	9.55	10.56	..	..	..	..	..
16. Punjab	..	6.75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17. Rajasthan	7.97	8.51	13.75	15.109	15.00	..	..	..	..
18. Tamil Nadu	29.31	24.40	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.00
19. Tripura	..	..	..	1.00	..	..	..	..	..
20. Uttar Pradesh	7.04	74.13	31.21	31.917	..	..	..	..	..
21. West Bengal	1.88	88.93	12.659	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL:	149.07	323.75	138.172	150.820	26.00				

* Includes Rs. 2.00 crores released in 1980-81 for 1979-80 drought.

@ Includes Rs. 1.78 crores released in 1981-82 for 1979-80 drought.

Shortage of Accommodation in building of C.D.A. Patna

2807. SHRI RAMAVATAR
SHASTRI: Will the Minister of
FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of accommodation in the present building of C.D.A. at Patna.

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to construct a building of its own at Patna;

(c) if so, the progress made in this regard;

(d) whether it is a fact that construction of the building has abnormally been delayed;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor;
and

(f) the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA):
(a) There is shortage of office ac-
commodation of the order of about
12 per cent, which cannot be termed
as acute.

(b) and (c). A new building is proposed to be constructed for which demolition work of certain existing structures on site has been taken up

(d) to (f). Alternate accommodation for some Defence Offices located in the old structures at the proposed site had to be found. Hence there has been some delay in starting construction work. Part of these have since been vacated and efforts

are being made to get the remaining also vacated.

Starting of Silicon Projects in Rourkela Steel Plants

2808. SHRI CHRISTOPHER
EKKA: Will the Minister of
STEEL AND MINES be pleased to
state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some silicon projects have been started in Rourkela Steel Plant,

(b) their number and estimated cost;

(c) the expected time of their completion, and

(d) the details about the names of the foreign countries and Companies which have collaborated in these two projects?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). One Silicon Steel Project is under construction in the Rourkela Steel Plant at an estimated cost of Rs. 109.73 crores.

(c) The project is now expected to be completed by December, 1982.

(d) Armco Steel Corporation (Armco), Middletown, Ohio, USA was involved in the preparation of the master plan for setting up of the Cold Rolled Silicon Steel Plant.

In the actual construction, the following foreign companies are giving assistance in the areas indicated against them:—

Foreign Companies 1	Areas of assistance 2
(a) Aetna, USA	(i) Annealing and pickling lines
	(ii) Carlite line

1

2

(b) Stamco, USA	(i) Build up and straightening line
	(ii) Repair & straightening line
	(iii) Cut to length line
	(iv) Slitter-I
	(v) Slitter-II
(c) Salem Furnaces, USA	Box Annealing Furnace
(d) Krebs, France	Water Electrolysis Plant
(e) Vac Metal, W. Germany	VAR
(f) Wean United, USA	*(i) Decarb Line
	*(ii) Tandem Annealing Line
(g) Stein Surface, France	*Reheating Furnaces

*Main order placed on the Engineering Projects of India Limited, who have collaboration agreements with the foreign suppliers.

Karnataka's Demand for more steel

2809. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Karnataka Government has sent a representation for allotment of more steel for completion of projects in the State; and

(b) If so the details thereof and reaction of Government to it?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). A letter has been received from the Karnataka Government regarding shortages of iron and steel materials affecting the industries in the State. These are at present being distributed according to the Guidelines evolved by the Joint Plant Committee (JPC). There is no State-wise allocations according to these Guidelines. There is some shortage in respect of pig iron as well as a few categories of Steel. However, the import policy in respect of such categories is quite

liberal and it should be possible to cover the gap between indigenous production and demand by imports.

Expenditure on Deputations and Delegations going Abroad

2810. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has decided to prune drastically the expenditure on deputations and delegations going abroad;

(b) if so, the curbs on overseas jaunts thus imposed;

(c) whether any check is at present being exercised over the foreign jaunts of private industrialists and executives of large industrial houses; if so, what;

(d) whether they are having as much exchange released by the Reserve Bank as they need and there is no limit to their travels abroad; and

(e) whether he proposes to instruct the Reserve Bank to scrutinise

vigorously all such foreign jaunts and prune them to the minimum and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Instructions have been issued to restrict expenditure on foreign travel. These include:—

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

(ii) only Secretaries to Government of India and officers or 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.

(iii) 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 in-

cluding Secretaries to Government and Heads of other office 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.

(iv) 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.

(c) to (e). The need to apply strict scrutiny on proposals for release of foreign exchange for trips abroad by private persons and businessmen has been brought to the notice of the Reserve Bank. The Reserve Bank has modified its rules recently to curtail release of foreign exchange as below for:

(i) travel abroad on business grounds; and

(ii) study tours.

(a) Business Visits:

Maximum number of days for which regional offices of RBI can release foreign exchange

	Old Provision	Revised Provision
(i) Export Promotion:		
Senior businessmen	60 days	45 days
Junior businessmen	90 days	75 days
(ii) Visits in connection with joint ventures	60 days	45 days
(iii) Others business visits	45 days	30 days
Repeat visits for purposes other than export promotion are to be critically examined and foreign exchange released for the minimum period necessary.		
(b) Study tours (once in three years):		
(i) Medical Practitioners	60 days	45 days
(ii) Other professional persons	90 days	45 days

(c) Maximum number of representatives to whom foreign exchange may be released at a time:

	Old Provision	Revised Provision
(i) On export promotion grounds	Three representatives.	Two representatives.
(ii) Other business visits	Three representatives.	Two representatives

Reserve Bank offices have further been advised to release exchange on senior scales on a selective basis.

The existing conditions attached to blanket permits are to continue with the exception that number of representatives for whom blanket permit holders can draw foreign exchange at a time for a visit is to be restricted to a maximum of two. The blanket permit holders are to draw exchange on senior scales only in respect of very senior officials and are being advised to show considerable restrain in this regard.

Gold and Silver Smuggling across Indo-Pak Border

2811. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the increasing smuggling of gold and silver in the Indo-Pak border areas;

(b) the steps taken so far or proposed to be taken to check smuggling of gold and silver in those border areas; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) Reports received by Government indicate that 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. The incentive to smuggle silver out of India has considerably declined following reduction in the differential between the international and domestic price of the metal.

These reports, however, do not indicate any large scale smuggling of gold and silver across the Indo-Pak border.

(b) and (c). The preventive and intelligence machinery of the Customs Department in the region has been strengthened. The concerned Enforcement agencies, namely the Customs authorities, the Border Security Force and the State Police have been alerted to prevent any attempts at smuggling gold and silver across the Indo-Pak border.

Violation of FERA by Companies

2812. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8596 on 24th April, 1981 regarding violation of FERA by companies and state:

(a) whether the required information has been collected; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). Every effort is

being made to collect and collate the information and to lay it on the Table of the House as expeditiously as possible.

पर्यटक महत्व की दृष्टि से राजगृह का विकास

2813 श्री विजय कुमार वादव : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विभाग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने बिहार में पर्यटक महत्व के एक स्थान राजगृह के विकास के 'लिए' राजगृह विकास समिति नामक एक समिति का गठन किया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उस स्थान के चुने हुए प्रतिनिधियों और उसके विकास में रुचि रखने वाले स्थानीय लोगों को इस समिति में नहीं लिया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार उक्त समिति का पुनर्गठन करके उसमें चुने हुए प्रतिनिधियों और उस स्थान के विकासात्मक कार्यों में रुचि रखने वाले स्थानीय लोगों को शामिल करने का है और यदि हाँ, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विभाग मंत्री (श्री प्रसाद शर्मा) : (क) केन्द्रीय पर्यटन विभाग ने राजगृह के विकास के लिए एसो कोई समिति गठित नहीं की है।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

चाय के उत्पादन शुल्क में कमी

2814. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या बाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय चाय एसोसिएशन और टी एसोसिएशन आफ इंडिया ने केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकारों से चाय पर लगे उत्पादन शुल्क में कमी करने की मांग की है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनकी मांग पर सरकार ने क्या नियंत्रण लिया है ?

बाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री लुशोर्द आलम खाँ) : (क) प्लान्टर्स एसोसिएशन को परामर्शदात्री समिति, जो सभी उत्पादक एसोसिएशनों का शीर्ष निकाय है, चाय पर उत्पादन शुल्क में कमी के लिए अधिकावेदन कर रही है।

(ख) इस मामले पर सरकार विचार बर रही है।

Aerodrome for District Kangra in Himachal Pradesh

2815. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any place in District Kangra of Himachal Pradesh has been selected for the construction of an aerodrome during the current financial year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. HARMA): (a) and (b). Several sites in the Kangra Valley of Himachal Pradesh have recently been surveyed. It is proposed to carry out a detailed survey of Bharot Bhalla site in the current financial

year to consider the feasibility of construction of Short Take off Landing (STOL) aerodrome. No funds have been provided in the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980—85 for construction of an aerodrome in Kangra District.

यूनाइटेड बैंक आफ इण्डिया की ग्रेटर कैलाश मार्किट, नई दिल्ली स्थित शाखा का लूटा जाना

2816. श्री निहाल सिंह: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि यूनाइटेड बैंक आफ इण्डिया की ग्रेटर कैलाश मार्किट नई दिल्ली की (एन ब्लाक) शाखा 2 जून, 1981 को दिन-दहाड़े लूट ली गई थी और बक के मैनेजर तथा अन्य कर्मचारियों को उक्तोंने घायल कर दिया था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पटना के बारे में की गई जांच के क्या निष्कर्ष रहे?

वित्त यंत्रालय ने उपर्यादी (श्री मणिभाई बरोट) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) पुलिस इस मामले की जांच पड़ताल कर रही है।

Tourist Centre at Chandikhol of Cuttack in Orissa

2817. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to open a tourist centre at Chandikhol of Cuttack in Orissa;

(b) if so, whether that tourist centre will be opened at Chandikhol during the Sixth Plan; and

(c) the progress made so far in the implementation of the above proposal?

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

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

Planes with IA and AI

2818. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number and make of planes functioning in Air India and Indian Airlines separately;

(b) whether there is proposal to increase the strength of planes in both the services in near future; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION SHRI A. P. SHARMA):

(a)	Air India	Indian Airlines
Boeing 707	7	..
Boeing 747	10	..
Airbus A 300 B2 . . . . .	..	8
Boeing 737 . . . . .	..	19 (One on lease to Ministry of Defence)
HS-748 . . . . .	..	12
F-27 . . . . .	..	8

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Air India proposes to acquire three L10011-500 aircraft in 1983/84, to replace the capacity shortage due to retirement of 707 aircrafts and to cater to the future traffic gro-

wth projections. Indian Airlines will be adding 6 Boeing 737 aircraft and two Airbus A300B4 to cope with the projected growth in traffic. The delivery schedule is as under:—

Two Boeing 737	.	.	.	.	.
Four Boeing 737	.	.	.	.	.
Two Airbus A300B4	.	.	.	.	.

September, 1981.

September/October, 1982.

May, 1982

Flight between Calcutta and Bhutan

2819. SHRI CHINGWANG KONYAK: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Airlines propose to operate a flight between Calcutta and Bhutan; and

(b) if so, when the flight will commence and other details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). Druk Air of Bhutan has requested Indian Airlines to operate air service between Calcutta and Bhutan on their behalf. Indian Airlines will undertake a providing flight later this year to assess whether such operations are feasible with IAs HS-748 aircraft.

Construction of L.D. Plant for IISCO

2820. Shri R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any schemes for construction of L.D. Plant for IISCO;

(b) if so, how much money has been allocated for the plant; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The modernisation of the Burnpur works of IISCO is under study of the Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL). Government will be in a position to take a view in the matter only when these studies are completed and SAIL sends a proposal to the Government.

Development of Hill Station in Karnataka State

2821. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Karnataka has decided to prepare a six crore plan to develop a hill station in the State;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government has been asked to help and finance the State Government in implementing the plan; and

(c) if so, the details of the same, and by what time the State Government is likely to start its implementation of the Plan?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) It is understood from the Government of Karnataka that the State Government

has plans to develop selected hills in Karnataka and an outlay of Rs. 100.00 lakhs has been tentatively made in the Sixth Five Year Plan for this purpose. The development of Devarayana Durga and Nandi Hills has already been taken up. They have proposals to develop hill stations such as Bilingri Rangana Hills, Gopalswamy Betta, Kodachdri, Agumbe etc., in a phased manner.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise. It is understood the State Government have already started implementation of some of the projects.

Change in SAIL Set up

2822. SHRI A. A. RAHIM: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) is there any proposal to change the set up of Steel Authority of India Limited; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). No such proposal is under Government's consideration at present.

Staffing of Five-Star Hotels Coming up for ASIAD

2823. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken to staff all the Five-Star Hotels coming up for the Asiad both in the public and the private sector;

(b) whether any special arrangements have been formulated for taking around the foreign participants in Asiad who wish to see places of tourist importance in the country; and

(c) whether special planes and helicopters are being arranged for quick movement of the Asiad participants?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) In case of most of the Asiad hotel projects the Management have made their own arrangements for the recruitment and training of their staff. For the remaining requirements, they are expected to be adequately met by the existing Hotel Management and Catering Institutes and Foodcraft Institutes in the country.

(b) and (c). No Sir.

अजमेर का पर्यटन केन्द्र के रूप में विकास

2824. आचार्य भगवान देव : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि चालू वर्ष की योजना में पर्यटन केन्द्र, अजमेर का विकास के करने के लिए कितनी धनराशि की व्यवस्था की गई है और इसके विकास के लिए कार्यान्वित की जा रही योजनाओं का व्यौरा क्या है तथा इन योजनाओं का काम कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा) : चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में अजमेर के विकास के लिए किसी धनराशि की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है। छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान एकीकृत बंग से और अवस्थानुसार विकास के लिए अभिनिर्धारित यात्रा परियों में से एक यात्रा परिय में अजमेर को शामिल किया गया है। राज्य सरकार से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे अभिनिर्धारित यात्रा परियों के साथ-साथ पड़ने वाले केन्द्र पर विकसित की जाने वाली आधारित संरचना संबंधी मुविधाओं का उल्लेख करें। इस सूचना के प्राप्त होने पर अजमेर में

केन्द्रीय राज्य और प्राइवेट सेक्टरों में साधनों को एकत्र करते हुए सुविधाओं को विकसित करने के बारे में आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जाएगी वहाँ धनराशि उपलब्ध हो और पारस्परिक प्राथमिकताएं अनकूल हों।

News-Item under Caption "Copper foil Project with GDR Know-how"

2825. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn towards a news-item appearing in the "Economic Times" dated 28th May, 1981 under the caption "Copper foil project with GDR Know-how";

(b) if so, the details of discussion held by them with Indian counterparts;

(c) the expected expenditure to be incurred on the project; the ratio of the same between India and GDR, the annual expected production and the time by which it is expected to start and the extent to which foreign exchange is expected to be saved; and

(d) whether such an offer was also made by other developed nations, if so, the details thereof and reasons for not accepting their offers?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE):
(a) to (d). Government have issued an Industrial Licence to M/s Rajasthan State Industrial Development and Investment Corporation for setting up a plant for manufacture of copper foils and copper clad laminates in the Joint Sector with a licensed capacity of 6.00 lakhs square metres of copper foils and 4.90 lakhs of copper clad laminates per annum.

Foreign collaboration agreement with M/s. Kombinet Veb Lew, GDR, for providing technical know-how, erection and commissioning and supply of equipment has been executed on 29th September, 1979. The total cost of the project is estimated at Rs. 10.25 crores. A lump sum payment of Rs. 25 lakhs will be made to the foreign collaborators for providing technical knowhow, etc. The equipment worth of Rs. 614.30 lakhs is proposed to be imported from the GDR. The project is expected to be commissioned by the end of 1982. The annual production at full capacity is estimated at 12 lakh square metres of copper foil out of which 6 lakh square metres will be utilised for manufacture of copper clad laminates and the balance 6 lakh square metres will be for sale to other units. Foreign exchange earnings by export obligations and import substitution is expected to be about Rs. 3655 lakhs.

Out of the four known manufacturers of the above items, only M/s Kombinet Veb Lew, GDR, were prepared to offer the technology which is most advanced and appropriate for manufacture of both copper foil and copper clad laminates and the fee quoted by the firm was also very reasonable.

Export of Goat and Sheep Skins

2826. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether large quantities of goat and sheep skins are exported from India to foreign countries;

(b) the States from which these are exported;

(c) and (e). A statement is attached;

(d) the quantity exported from each State during the calendar years 1977, 1978, 1979 and 1980; and

(e) the quantity exported to each foreign country during these years?

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

(b) Exports originate mainly from
Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Maharashtra

tra, Bihar and Andhra Pradesh.

(c) and (e). A statement is attached.

(d) Information on exports made
from each State is not maintained.

Statement

Destination-wise exports of goat & sheep skins during 1978, 1979 & 1980.

Items/Countries	1978	1979	1980
(A) <i>EL. TANNED SHEEP & GOAT SKINS:</i> (Quantity in Kgs.)			
1. Belgium	56820	1,310	2,190
2. France	9,33,490	2,26,290	68,210
3. West Germany	1,41,330	34,770	19,910
4. Italy	6,34,230	1,40,850	2,40,660
5. Netherlands	3,12,220	N.A.	93,550
6. U.K.	1,63,690	86,620	1,31,020
7. Denmark	2,960	..	..
8. Spain	70,630	1,44,910	28,450
9. Yugoslavia	17,020	510	..
10. Greece . . . . .	..	..	..
11. Bulgaria . . . . .	..	..	..
12. Czechoslovakia . . . . .	..	..	..
13. G.D.R.	97,760	1,14,920	57,930
14. Hungary . . . . .	..	..	..
15. Rumania	1,380	..	..
16. U.S.S.R.	2,38,830	..	..
17. Australia	16,460	1,270	1,270
18. Hongkong	290	1,520	1,520
19. Iran . . . . .	..	..	..
20. Japan	11,74,610	14,26,330	5,52,580
21. Korea DPR	1,810	250	..
22. New Zealand	21,420	43,930	32,980
23. Singapore	3,050	6,770	..
24. U.S.A.	5,500	1,270	1,270
25. Venezuela	6,600
26. Argentina	2,030
TOTAL	39,00,100	22,31,520	12,33,570

1	2	3	4	5
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(B) WET BLUE SHEEP & GOAT SKINS : (Qty : In Pieces)

1. Belgium
2. France
3. West Germany	37,320	20,000	..
4. Italy	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	95,900	108,600	53,110
5. Netherlands	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	76,000	..	..
6. U.K.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17,000	N.A.	2,000
7. Czechoslovakia	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	271,690	180,000	202,200
8. G.D.R.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	515,930	310,450	316,800
9. Poland	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	285,000	16,500	..
10. Rumania	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	N.A.	32,000	..
11. U.S.S.R.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5366,480	2778,810	29,39,220
12. Iran	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6,000	..	..
13. Japan ¹	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4,900	13,000	N.A.
14. Yemen Arab Rep.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	N.A.	..	..
15. Spain	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	30	..	..
16. Yugoslavia	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11,000	10,000	N.A.
17. Saudi Arab	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	..	N.A.	..
18. Switzerland	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	..	N.A.	..
19. Singapore	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	..	N.A.	..
TOTAL								66,87,250	34,69,360	35,13,330

(C) FINISHED SHEEP & GOATSKINS: (Quantity in Kgs.)

1. Belgium	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,11,080	46,470	99,890
2. France	.	.	.	.	.	.	23,69,800	17,25,030	11,47,518
3. West Germany	.	.	.	.	.	.	19,77,630	17,84,650	13,79,720
4. Italy.	.	.	.	.	.	.	43,58,690	57,17,230	35,19,570

Items/Countries		1978	1979	1980
5. Netherlands.	.	4,47,730	1,65,520	1,36,690
6. U.K.	.	8,84,920	11,15,710	6,08,080
7. Denmark	.	6,290	2,950	12,170
8. Norway	.	23,190	15,990	4,100
9. Sweden	.	2,590	10,390	506
10. Switzerland	.	1,18,650	1,21,060	51,750
11. Austria	.	44,160	51,890	13,970
12. Portugal	.	2,35,060	3,91,430	3,91,590
13. Finland	.	10,670	18,500	19,960
14. Spain	.	1,78,470	5,24,840	3,20,450
15. Yugoslavia	.	18,25,700	9,88,380	8,68,360
16. Greece	.	44,940	73,100	24,900
17. Bulgaria	.	74,240	84,060	48,690
18. Czechoslovakia	.	47,510	63,120	60,810
19. G.D.R.	.	3,59,090	2,62,890	4,56,980
20. Hungary	.	39,490	46,850	28,840
21. Poland	.	51,590	62,910	26,280
22. Rumania	.	1,22,820	50,990	20,140
23. U.S.S.R.	.	32,630	1,89,430	10,76,490
24. Australia	.	8,16,130	1,90,220	11,55,950
25. Bangladesh	.	N.A.	--	--
26. China Rep.	.	26,360	54,980	28,070
27. Hongkong	.	97,640	1,26,030	1,46,690
28. Iran	.	3,639	18,941	6,940
29. Japan	.	3,29,960	4,59,660	1,72,550
30. Korea DPR	.	3,490	--	--
31. Korea Rep.	.	1,49,130	1,75,680	90,040
32. Malaysia	.	5,560	350	1,820
33. New Zealand	.	5,180	49,360	20,030
34. Philippines	.	8,130	9,500	16,800

	Items/Countries.	1978	1979	1980
35.	Singapore	22,670	78,780	88,230
36.	Dubai	460	..	..
37.	Israel	550	230	..
38.	Qatar	N.A.	..	..
39.	Yemen Arab Rep.	N.A.	..	4,650
40.	Canada	3,16,980	3,84,530	2,09,550
41.	U.S.A.	33,38,970	N.A.	10,59,760
42.	Windward Is.	1,610	..	..
43.	Kenya	..	1,850	..
44.	Iceland	..	90	..
45.	Thailand	..	5,160	..
46.	U. A. E.	..	1,400	..
47.	Malta	..	1,780	1,060
48.	Mauritius	..	850	..
49.	Argentina	..	3,420	3,006
50.	Venezuela	..	6,500	..
51.	Indonesia	..	2,150	..
52.	Nepal	..	..	10
53.	Bahrain Is	..	..	101
54.	Malawi	..	..	10
55.	Thailand	..	..	379
56.	Cyprus	..	..	2,240
57.	Brazil	..	..	1,620
58.	Cameroon	..	..	30
59.	Zambia	..	..	590
TOTAL		174,92,997	1,50,84,851	1,33,27,574

20 सूत्री कायंक्रम के अधीन कमज़ोर बोनों
को विद्योप सहायता

2827. श्री हीरा लाल आर० परमार : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 20 सूत्री कायंक्रम के अन्तर्गत सरकार क्रृष्ण के रूप में, समाज के कमज़ोर वर्ग के उन सभी लोगों को, बैंकों से विद्योप सहायता उपलब्ध कराती है, जो अपना व्यापार आरम्भ करना चाहते हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या उन लोगों को भी क्रृष्ण आदि देने की व्यवस्था है जिन्हें कि दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा लाइसेंस जारी किए गए हैं—विशेष रूप से अनु-मूचित जाति के वे लाइसेंस धारी जो उचित दर की दुकानें/मिट्टी के तेल के डिपो/कोथले के डिपो आदि खोलना चाहते हैं;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इन क्रृष्णों को प्राप्त करने के लिए क्या प्रक्रिया निर्धारित की गई है तथा उन बैंकों के नाम बताएं जो उपरोक्त भाग (ख) में उल्लिखित व्यक्तियों को क्रृष्ण देते हैं अथवा दे सकते हैं;

(घ) यदि नहीं तो उसके कारण क्या है; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो किसी विशेष व्यवसाय के लिए एक बैंक अधिकतम कितना क्रृष्ण दे सकता है?

वित्त अंतर्राज्य ने उप मंत्री (श्री मगनभाई बरोट) : (क) बैंक, प्राथमिकता प्राप्त श्रेष्ठों के अन्तर्गत जिन में खुदरा व्यापारी छोटे कारबार आदि शामिल हैं, 20-सूत्री कायंक्रम से लाभान्वित होने वालों को क्रृष्ण देते हैं।

(ख) से (ङ). खुदरा व्यापार के लिए क्रृष्ण प्रदान करने के बास्ते सभी बैंकों विशेष कर सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों के पास विशेष योजनाएँ हैं। इस प्रकार के क्रृष्णकर्ताओं को दिए जाने वाले क्रृष्ण, क्रृष्ण गारंटी योजना के अन्तर्गत आते हैं। बैंक, वास्तविक आवश्यकता प्रस्तावित निवेश विक्री में प्राप्त होने वाली राशि आदि को ध्यान में रखते हुए, क्रृष्ण राशि का निर्धारण करते हैं।

राजस्थान के पर्यटन स्थलों पर व्यय

2828. श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे :

श्री अशोक गहलोत :

क्या पर्यटन और नगर विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के विभिन्न भागों में ऐसे कितने पर्यटन स्थल हैं जिनका सरकार द्वारा चालू विनीय वर्षे के दीर्घान विकास किये जाने का विचार है; और

(ख) राजस्थान के किन-किम पर्यटन स्थल का विकास किए जाने का विचार है और उम पर कितना खर्च आएगा?

पर्यटन और नगर विकास मंत्री (श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा) : (क) कन्द्रीय, राज्य और प्राइवेट सेक्टरों में उपलब्ध संसाधनों को एकत्र करके एकीकृत ढंग में यात्रा परियथ संकलना के आधार पर पर्यटन को विकसित करने का प्रस्ताव है। इस उद्देश्य के लिए राज्य सरकारें/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों के प्रतिनिधियों के साथ बैठकों की एक शृंखला आयोजित की गई थी और 61 यात्रा परियथों को अभिनिर्धारित किया गया है जिन में 441 पर्यटक केन्द्र हैं। राज्य सरकारें/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे उन यात्रा परियथों के आधार पर

पर्यटन विकास के ब्लू प्रिंट्स तैयार करें जो छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में केन्द्रीय, राज्य, और प्राइवेट सैक्टरों के अन्तर्गत संसाधनों को एकत्रित करते हुए सघन रूप से विकसित किए जाएंगे।

(ब) राजस्थान में एकीकृत विकास के लिए अभिनिर्धारित निम्नलिखित यात्रा परियाप्त हैं:—

(1) जयपुर-जोधपुर-गोसकान-गोकरन जैसलमेर-बीकानेर-जयपुर

(2) (आगरा)-भरतपुर-जयपुर-टोक, सवाई मारोपुर - जयपुर - सरिस्का - अलवर- (दिल्ली)

(3) जयपुर - अजमेर - पुष्कर-चित्तोड़-उदयपुर-रियावदेव-एकलिंगजी-नाथद्वारा-रत्नकपुर-माउंट आबू-जयपुर- (अहमदाबाद)

अभिनिर्धारित यात्रा परियाप्तों के साथ पड़ने वाले केन्द्रों का विकास राज्य सरकार द्वारा तैयार किए गए ब्लू प्रिंट्स और धनराशि की उपलब्धता तथा राजस्थान में पर्यटन के समग्र विकास को ध्यान रखते हुए परस्पर प्राथमिकताओं पर निर्भर करेगा।

Linking of Dhanbad by Air

2829. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Dhanbad district of Bihar would be linked with other parts of the province by an air service using the Bokaro Airport; if so, details thereof and the time when it would commence;

(b) whether the Indian Airlines Service would be extended to Dhanbad through the same airport keeping in view positions of so many public sector enterprises requiring close and quick connection with Delhi;

(c) if so, steps taken thereon; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Such short-haul inter regional operations are to form part of Vayudoot services as and when a decision is taken to extend it to more places.

राउरकेला स्टील प्लांट द्वारा फेब्रीकेटेड ट्रेनियन रिंग के लिए मैसर्स उत्कल मशीनरी लिमिटेड को क्र्यादेश दिया जाना

2830. श्री रुद्रप्रताद षांडगी: क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री राउरकेला स्टील प्लांट द्वारा फेब्रीकेटेड ट्रेनियन, रिंग के लिए मैसर्स उत्कल मशीनरी लिमिटेड को दिए क्र्यादेश के बारे में 8 मई, 1981 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 10346 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:—

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सतकंता आयोग ने मंत्रालय की जानकारी में लाये गये आरोपों की जांच पूरी कर ली है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो केन्द्रीय सतकंता आयोग द्वारा की गई जांच का क्या नतीजा निकला?

वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी): (क) केन्द्रीय सतकंता आयोग स्वयं किसी आरोप की जांच नहीं करता है परन्तु की जाने वाली कार्यवाही के बारे में सलाह देता है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Rural Bank Branches in Bihar

2831. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the comparative progress of the various district rural bank branches in Bihar in terms of the total number of bank branches, total amount of credit advanced and deposit secured during the period since their respective inception particularly of the Mithila Rural Bank, Darbhanga, and District Rural Bank, Madhubani; and

(b) a full list of the branches already opened and proposed to be opened by the end of the current year

in the districts of Madhubani and Darbhanga and their number in other districts of Bihar.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT):

(a) A statement showing the comparative progress (as at the end of March, 81) of different regional rural banks functioning in Bihar is attached as Annexure I.

(b) A statement indicating position (as on 31-3-1981) of branches already opened, and the licences pending, in respect of Madhubani Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Madhubani and Mithila Kshetriya Gramin Bank Darbhanga is attached as Annexure II.

Annexure—I

(As on 31-3-1981)

S. No.	Name of RRBs	Branches opened	Deposits	Advances (Out- standing)	(Amount in Rs. lakhs)
1	Bhojpur Rohtas Gramin Bank	63	730.35	337.13	
2	Champaran Kshetriya Gramin Bank	103	458.60	588.43	
3	Kosi Kshetriya Gramin Bank	94	136.63	243.21	
4	Magadh Gramin Bank	55	494.15	209.57	
5	Monghyr Kshetriya Gramin Bank	54	225.24	204.99	
6	Santhal Parganas Gramin Bank	58	282.19	170.75	
7	Vaishali Kshetriya Gramin Bank	122	422.77	598.59	
8	Madhubani Kshetriya Gramin Bank	57	109.53	135.48	
9	Singhbhum Kshetriya Gramin Bank	10	31.74	17.66	
10	Nalanda Gramin Bank	22	36.89	50.06	
11	Mithila Kshetriya Gramin Bank	42	27.03	58.23	
12	Samastipur Kshetriya Gramin Bank	6	16.43	2.86	
13	Palamu Kshetriya Gramin Bank	6	237.30	1.70	
14	Ranchi Kshetriya Gramin Bank	7	21.56	1.39	
15	Gopalganj Kshetriya Gramin Bank*				
16	Saron Kshetriya Gramin Bank*				
17	Siwan Kshetriya Gramin Bank*				
Total		699	3240.41	2620.05	

*These banks were established only in the last week of March, 1981.

ANNEXURE-II

List of Branches already opened and proposed to be opened by the Madhubani Kshetriya Gramin Bank and Mithila Kshetriya Gramin Bank in the districts of Madhubani & Darbhanga respectively

(Position as on 31-3-81)

1. MADHUBANI KSHETRIYA GRAMIN BANK, MADHUBANI

(a) *Names of Branches opened*

1. Madhubani
2. Bhawanipur
3. Lohat
4. Araria Sangram
5. Narar
6. Balia
7. Basaitha
8. Bharbab Asthan
9. Harlakhi
10. Khrirhar
11. Mohinathpur
12. Bhpatti
13. Barhara
14. Mahadeomath
15. Bheja
16. Kamlabari
17. Phulparas
18. Aunsi
19. Manmohan
20. Rudrapur
21. Raghauli
22. Chikna
23. Padma
24. Simri
25. Pai-Tghat
26. Tamoria
27. Karhi
28. Durgipatti
29. Thahar
30. Saharghat
31. Rampatti
32. Koilakh

33. Uchaith
34. Tardiha
35. Bhitbhagwanpur
36. Piprahi
37. Biraul
38. Kapasia
39. Pali
40. Rajarampatti
41. Belha
42. Bhasimar
43. Mahrail
44. Madna
45. Parsauni
46. Parsahi
47. Basuari
48. Bhagwanpur
49. Maheshwara
50. Bhatchura
51. Lakhnaur
52. Belhwar
53. Borhar
54. Bisanpur
55. Singhaso
56. Siswar
57. Narhiya
58. Andhramath
59. Chatra

(b) NAMES OF CENTRES FOR WHICH LICENCES ARE PENDING

NIL

2. MITHILA KSHETRIYA GRAMIN BANK DHRBHANGA

(a) *Names of Branches opened*

1. Lahariasarai
2. Muriya
3. Simri
4. Patory
5. Chhotaipatti
6. Surhachatti
7. Pator

(a) *Names of Branches opened*

8. Parari
9. Rasiari
10. Bahara
11. Mohammadpur
12. Raiyam
13. Ughra
14. Bajitpur
15. Sonaki
16. Jamalpur
17. Ratanpur
18. Taralahi
19. Alinagar
20. Hathauri
21. Doghra
22. Sarhwara
23. Madhopur
24. Bauram
25. Sughrain
26. Siso
27. Rahri
28. Barhsamaila
29. Baghrasi
30. Ujjaina
31. Putai
32. Nawada
33. Ber
34. Harauli
35. Karajapatti
36. Baghant
37. Macchaita
38. Ujan
39. Bishanpur
40. Moro
41. Muraitha
42. Khirma Pathra

4. Jorja

5. Bithauli

6. Nimaithi

7. Haripur

8. Jayantipur Dath

9. Tarauni

10. Parari Jaidevpatti

11. Korthu

12. Gonaun

13. Talkeshwarasthan

14. Kaligaon

15. Jagannathpur

16. Pokhram

17. Kahua

18. Biraul

Import Duty on Laparoscopes

2832. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the percentage of import duty on Laparoscopes;
- (b) do these instruments play a very vital roll in the family planning programme;
- (c) are they made at all in India; and
- (d) the reason why Government have not agreed to lift import duty on Laparoscopes?

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

(a) Laparoscopes are even now leviable to concessional rate of customs duty at 40 per cent *ad valorem*. The rate of auxiliary duty is 10 per cent *ad valorem*. In addition, additional duty of 8 per cent *ad valorem* is leviable thereon. Further, as surgical and diagnostic equipment Laparoscopes imported by certain categories of hospitals such as those run by Central or State Government and specified charitable organisations, are exempted from whole of import duties leviable thereon.

(b) *Names of Centres for which Licences are pending*

1. Thalwara
2. Andama
3. Sahpur

(b) Laparoscopes play a similar role in the family welfare programme as other surgical equipment.

(c) Laparoscopes are not made in India but certain components of Laparoscopes are being manufactured in India.

(d) As mentioned in (a) above, full exemption is available when Laparoscopes are imported by certain categories of hospitals. The need for extending the scope of the above concession generally has not been felt by Government.

Study to Evaluate Performance of Indian Joint Ventures in Operation

2833. SHRI KESHORAO PARDHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) has any study been made to evaluate the performance of joint ventures and the return from them both short-term and long-term in various shapes to India; and

(b) what has been the effect of the joint ventures on balance of payment, export expansion, technology transfer etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). The required information is given in the publication entitled "Joint Ventures Abroad—An Appraisal". A copy of this publication is available in the Parliament Library. The publication by the Indian Investment Centre is based on a review made by the Ministry of Commerce.

Incentives to Entrepreneurs for Establishing Joint Ventures Abroad

2834. SHRI RAM LAL RAHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the various incentives provided to entrepreneurs for establishing joint ventures abroad?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): To facilitate increasing participation by Indian entrepreneurs to share their technical know-how and skills with other developing countries and to help setting up of Joint Ventures abroad, the Government of India has provided a number of facilities inclusive of certain fiscal incentives. Briefly these are:

(1) The Government provides for single point clearance for all proposals for setting up Joint Ventures abroad.

(2) Normal import replenishment, as available to exporters under the Import policy in force from time to time for Registered exporters is allowed on exports of equipment, machinery etc. towards equity participation.

(3) Cash assistance is allowed on exports of machinery and equipment against Indian equity subject to a ceiling of 10 per cent of f.o.b. value. However, for exports of machinery, and equipment, other than towards equity participation, the normal rates of cash assistance are available.

(4) Government have delegated necessary powers to the Reserve Bank of India to consider requests for release of foreign exchange for conducting feasibility studies and also for meeting preliminary expenses in connection with the setting of the Joint Venture company, visits of technical and managerial personnel etc.

(5) The provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961, provide certain tax concessions for setting up Joint Ventures abroad with a view to augmenting foreign exchange resources. Section 80-O of the Act exempts whole of the income of an Indian company re-

ceived by way of royalty commission, fee etc. from a foreign enterprise in consideration for the use, outside India, of any patent, model, design etc. Under Section 80-N, any income received by an Indian company as dividend on shares allotted by a foreign company in consideration of any payment, model, design, secret formula or process etc. is also wholly exempt from Income Tax.

(6) Industrial Development Bank of India through its overseas investment finance scheme extends term export credits for financing equity contribution in Joint Ventures abroad by Indian promoters.

(7) Deferred Payment facilities for non-equity exports are also considered by IDBI in the same way as normal exports.

(8) Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation through its Overseas Investment Insurance Scheme provides political risk cover for overseas investment.

New Licences given to Large Industrial Houses

2835. SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any policy not to award expansion licences/ new licences for the manufacture of cotton yarn|polyester|viscose yarn to the large industrial houses;

(b) whether small scale units have availed of only negligible capacity;

(c) in case new licences are being given to large houses the names of the houses which have got these licences during the last one year;

(d) the number of houses which applied for expansion/new licence during the last two years;

(e) the number of houses which have been given the licences; and

(f) the number of houses which have not been given the licences and the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) In respect of cotton yarn, MRTP units are eligible for expansion licences upto 50,000 spindles for optimum working of the unit and beyond 50,000 spindles for balancing purposes.

In respect of viscose/polyester spun yarn, MRTP units are not permitted expansion.

For filament yarns, there is no bar to MRTP units for establishing, expanding capacity.

(b) Investment requirements in such cases being higher than the investment limit for Small Scale units, these units cannot be set up in the Small Scale sector.

(c) to (f). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Nationalisation of Private Mines in Bihar

2836. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to nationalise private mines in Bihar and other States also;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Decisions of that nature are taken only if adequate justification

exists and after examining all the implications.

Income-tax|Enforcement raids on Hoogly Mills Ltd.

2837. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of FIN-
ANCE be pleased to state:

(a) on how many occasions income-tax/enforcement authorities conducted raids on the premises of Hoogly Mills Ltd., its owner's office, residence and other connected places;

(b) details of such raids;

(c) result of such raids; and

(d) action taken in the matter?

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

(a) to (d). No raid under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act has been conducted by the Enforcement Directorate on the premises of M/s. Hoogly Mills Ltd., its owner's office, residence and other connected places during the last five years. However, an open enquiry was made by the Directorate by way of issue of a directive under Section 33(2) of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 on 3-6-1975 in connection with alleged inferior quality and short weight of the raw jute and Mesta imported by them from abroad. It was revealed that M/s. Hoogly Mills Co. Ltd., 10, Clive Row, Calcutta-1, had imported a consignment of raw jute and Mesta in the year 1966 from abroad. On arrival, the goods were found to be short in weight to the extent of £1022.02 equivalent to Indian currency of Rs. 21,548.32. Since, it appeared that M/s. Hoogly Mills Co. Ltd., Calcutta who had thus acquired a right to receive the said sum of £1022.02 from the overseas sellers made no attempt to realise/repatriate into India the said

foreign exchange, a show-cause notice was issued to the company for contravention of Section 10(1) (b) of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947 on 22-12-75. Four directors of the company were also charged, invoking the provisions of Section 23(c) of the Act. The case is pending adjudication.

Searches on strength of authorisation were carried out on 25-2-76 by Income-tax authorities at several places relating to Hoogly Mills Co. Ltd. The residential premises of the Directors were also covered.

As a result of the above searches, the following seizures were effected:

Cash Rs. 1.5 lakhs; ornaments and jewellery Rs. 68.4 lakhs; other assets—share scripts valued at Rs. 16.8 lakhs. Unaccounted stock of 3000 bales of jute products valued at Rs. 41 lakhs was detected. Suppression of stock of raw jute estimated to be of the order of Rs. 16.5 lakhs was also found.

The assessee filed a petition for settlement before the Settlement Commission shortly after the search. It was submitted for spread-over of unaccounted profit of Rs. 2.68 crores for the Assessment Years' '68-'69 to '76-'77. The Settlement Commission in their order dated 4-1-77 in addition to the assessable income of Rs. 14,17,328 for the assessment year '76-'77 determined the unaccounted concealed income of Rs. 2,61,11,229 and allowed spread-over of this amount equally in eight assessment years from '68-'69 to '75-'76. Accordingly assessments and re-assessments for the years '68-'69 to '76-'77 were made under section 245(d). An additional tax of Rs. 1,53,85,524 was computed as payable. The assessee has paid the entire tax on the concealed income and only interest under 620(2) amounting to Rs. 4,94,535 is outstanding.

Audit objections regarding payment of Central Excise Duty by M/s. Pure Drinks (New Delhi)

2838. SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1693 on the 28th November, 1980 regarding audit objection with regard to payment of Central Excise Duty by M/s. Pure Drinks (New Delhi) and state:

(a) the details of the two objections; and

(b) whether these objections have since been withdrawn and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) the details of the two audit objections are as under:—

(i) The first objection pertained to the exemption availed of by M/s. Pure Drinks (New Delhi) Limited in terms of notification No. 211/77-CE dated 4-7-1977. According to the said notification, first fifty lakh bottles of aerated waters not containing extracts of Cola (Kola) nuts cleared during any financial year, were exempt from so much of the duty of excise leviable thereon as was in excess of twentyfive per cent ad valorem. Notification No. 211/77-CE dated 4-7-1977 was superseded on 1-3-1979. The Audit was of the view that the concessional rate of duty prescribed under the said notification was available for 11 months only during the financial year 1978-79, therefore the concessional rate of duty was proportionately admissible for 45,83,333 bottles and not for fifty lakh bottles. It was contended by the Audit that excess clearance of 4,16,667 bottles at the concessional rate of duty was erroneous thereby resulting in short payment of duty by Rs. 75,796.93 (Rupees seventyfive thousand seven hundred ninetysix and paise ninety-three).

(ii) As regards the second audit objection, during the course of local audit of M/s. Pure Drinks (New Delhi) Limited in June, 1976, it was observed that the assessee had been adding a uniform amount of Rs. 1.77 per crate to the price irrespective of the distance involved within the area of operation. The transportation charges so charged were considered to have the attributes of equalised freight. This practice prevailed from 1-10-75 to 16-3-76. Thereafter, the specific rates of duty was applicable. The Audit held that equalised freight so charged formed part of the assessable value and non-inclusion of this equalised freight in the assessable value resulted in short assessment of duty of Rs. 5,83,168.00 (Rupees five lakh eightythree thousand one hundred sixtyeight only).

(b) in the case of audit objection at (i) above, since there was no provision for computation of month-wise pro rata clearances under notification No. 211/77-CE dated 4-7-1977, the objection was not admitted by the Department. The Audit agreed with this view and accordingly dropped this objection.

The second audit objection related to the question of inclusion in the assessable value of freight charges for site delivery in Delhi/New Delhi etc. This objection was not admitted by the Department as different freight charges were being charged for different stations and, therefore, the question of equalised freight was not involved and transportation charges are not liable to be included in the assessable value.

Unsystematic exploration by mine owners

2839. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in many of the lease hold areas the mine owners had not carried out any

systematic exploration and long term planning of the mines; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take in this regard?

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

(a) Instances have been reported where mine owners have not carried out systematic exploration and long term planning of mines.

(b) Indian Bureau of Mines, Director General of Mines Safety and State Directorates of Mining and Geology inspect the Mines from time to time and take appropriate action under the relevant rules and regulations.

Payment of conveyance allowance to officers of Chandni Chowk Branch of Bank of India

2840. **SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that a sizeable amount of money in June-July, 1981 was paid to certain officers of Chandni Chowk Branch of Bank of India in the form of conveyance allowance instead of overtime; and

(b) if so, what are the details of the same and reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGAIBHAI BAROT):

(a) and (b). The officers of the bank are not entitled to payment of overtime allowance. They are also not normally entitled to any conveyance allowance unless, travelling at Bank's instance or permitted under bank's regulations. However, it has been the practice to reimburse actual travelling expenses incurred by an officer if he is required to sit quite late in the office in the exigencies of work and is, therefore, required to travel by Scooter/taxi due to non-availability

of usual modes of public transport.

Bank of India has reported that an amount of Rs. 2204.30 was paid as actual conveyance charges to about 25 officers between 12-6-1981 to 1-7-1981. During this period on account of some special circumstances, these officers were required to sit late in the office to complete urgent work relating to clearing of cheques.

Overdraft Regulation Scheme

2841. **SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any discussion on the Overdraft Regulation Scheme (as introduced in October 1978) was made in advance with State Governments since the matter concerns the States vitally;

(b) if not, the reasons; and

(c) if so, the salient points of the discussion?

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

(a) to (c). Overdrafts are in contravention of Article 293(3) of the Constitution and the agreements entered into under Section 21(A) of the Reserve Bank of India Act by the States. The overdraft regulation scheme was first introduced with effect from the 1st May 1972 by the Reserve Bank of India in consultation with the Ministry of Finance and the Planning Commission. The reserve Bank and each State Government entered into an agreement accordingly. Later the scheme was slightly modified with effect from 1st October 1978. Under this revised scheme, the normal ways and means limits of all the State Governments were doubled. In pursuance thereof, the Reserve Bank addressed all the State Governments for executing Supplementary Agreements. All

the State Governments have executed the Supplementary Agreement with the Reserve Bank of India in this regard.

Income-tax exemption to Gandhi Peace Foundation

2842. SHRI V. KISHORE

CHANDRA S. DEO:

PROF. K. K. TEWARI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gandhi Peace Foundation was ever granted income tax exemption;

(b) if so, when and for how long;

(c) is it a fact that the I.T. exemption facility was misused by the Foundation and it was raided by the Government of India; and

(d) if so, how and what action has Government taken against this misuse?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Gandhi Peace Foundation has been exempted from income-tax under section 11 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 upto the Assessment Year 1978-79.

(c) and (d). Exemption under section 11 is granted to income derived from property held under trust for charitable purposes to the extent it is so applied. The income-tax records do not indicate any misuse of this exemption.

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Some adverse reports have, however, been received. These are under examination in the pending assessments and appropriate action under the law will be taken. The Income-tax Department has not conducted a

search under section 132 on the Gandhi Peace Foundation.

Grants to Gandhi Peace Foundation by All India Handicrafts Board

2843. PROF. K. K. TEWARI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All-India Handicrafts Board has given any grants to the Gandhi Peace Foundation during the last three years;

(b) if so, how much money has been given during the last three years;

(c) for what purpose these grants were given and on what conditions; and

(d) what is the policy of Government to give grants to such institutions which have neither any technical competence and expertise nor institutional set-ups in such subject?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The All-India Handicrafts Board had given following grants to the Gandhi Peace Foundation:—

	Rs.
1977-78	6,70,100
1979-80	4,47,776
1980-81	Nil

(c) Grant was given for running training schemes in zardozi, Ivory, wood and jewellery crafts and setting up two Rural Marketing Centres in two blocks in Bihar. The terms for grant are given in the statement attached.

(d) Government gives grants to such voluntary organisations who have the capacity to implement specific Plan Schemes.

Statement

Terms and conditions under which grant-in-aid is sanctioned by the All India Handicrafts Board, New Delhi.

1. Any amount will be surrendered by the end of the financial year unless allowed to be adjusted against next year's grant.

2. The accounts shall be audited by the registered accountant or recognised body of auditors.

3. The beneficiary institution shall send to the Government a statement of accounts, daily audited, together with the auditor's certificate that the conditions attached to the grant are being fulfilled (or giving details of the breaches of these conditions). The statement of accounts may be countersigned by a responsible officer of the beneficiary institution. The audited statement shall be sent by the end of June following the financial year to which it pertains.

4. The grant shall not be diverted to or utilised for purpose other than that for which it is sanctioned. The execution of the schemes for which the grant is made shall not be entrusted to another institution or organisation without prior permission of the All India Handicrafts Board. Expenditure in this behalf will be incurred by the beneficiary institution.

5. The beneficiary institution shall submit to the Govt. such reports, statements etc., in respect of expenditure from the grant as and when required to show that the conditions of the grant have been observed, and that there has not been any variation or diversion of funds.

6. The beneficiary institution shall keep its accounts open for a test check by the Comptroller and Auditor General at his discretion.

7. The beneficiary institution will submit its accounts for audit promptly, whenever required to do so whether they are complete or not.

8. The beneficiary institution undertakes to be governed by all the conditions of the grants and assets.

9. The beneficiary institution shall maintain a register in the form GFR 19 of the permanent and semi-permanent assets acquired wholly or mainly out of this Government grant and a copy thereof shall be furnished to the Government annually by the end of June following the financial year to which it relates. The register of assets shall be available for open to scrutiny by audit.

10. The assets acquired wholly or substantially out of Government Grant-in-aid should not, without the prior sanction of Central Government be disposed of, encumbered or utilised for purposes other than those for which the grant was sanctioned.

11. A performance-cum-achievement report will be submitted by the guarantee.

12. The grant shall be spent on the specific purpose for which it is sanctioned.

Firing of a Shot from a Semi-automatic Pistol at Palam

2844. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Air India Passenger who arrived at Palam on 6th June, 1981 fired a shot from a semi-automatic pistol and escaped;

(b) if so, the details;

(c) nature and value of goods brought by him; and

(d) steps taken to arrest him?

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

(b) On 6-6-1981 Shri Sunil Sandeep arrived at Palam Airport at about 0130 hrs., by Air India flight No. 108 from New York. After going through the Immigration and Health Checks, he proceeded to the Customs Counter. The Custom Officer opened the baggage of the passenger and picked up a two-in-one (GEC-made in Taiwan) from within the suitcase which he found unusually heavy. He got it opened and found two pistols inside. At this stage, he turned slightly to one side to call his senior officer. Taking advantage of this momentary diversion, the passenger grabbed one of the pistols (.9 mm) and beat a retreat towards Immigration Counter by pointing the pistol towards customs officer who raised a hue and cry. This put the Immigration Staff on alert. Sunil Sandeep then escaped through the opening of the baggage conveyor belt. Before that, he fired a shot but none was hurt. He was chased by constable on duty and an IAAI employee. Sunil Sandeep brandishing his pistol threateningly disappeared in the darkness.

(c) As reported by Delhi Police, the motive of the accused was to transport arms and ammunition (two pistols and 292 cartridges and two magazines) which were hidden in a two-in-one for committing some crime in India. The list of goods recovered from the accused, Sunil Sandeep is attached. It is not possible to value the items which are new and old mixed.

(d) The Delhi Police who had registered a case vide FIR No. 63 dated 6-6-81 under section 25/27, 54/59, 186/307IPC despatched a Police Party to Bangalore in search of the accused where he was involved in a robbery on 15-6-81 and was arrested by Bangalore Police.

List of articles recovered from the possession of Shri Sunil Sandeep in case FIR No. 63 dated 6-6-81 U/S 25/27, 254/59 Arms Act and 307/

186 IPC Police Station Delhi Airport.

1. One two-in-one Stereo Radio Cassette recorder Model No. 3-525 IA.

2. One piston sterling. 22 LR Auto-Make No. AS7324 make sterling arms.

3. 9 MM cartridges total 193+2 magazines.

4. Yellow jacket Remington .22 cartridges total 49.

5. CCI Sterling 22 L.R. Cartridges total 50.

6. One Black Colour suitcase.

7. Two nicker red colour and one khaki.

8. One sari red.

9. Two light green shirts, two Badami shirts and one blue shirt.

10. One sari blue.

11. One blue shirt.

12. Two (Checkdar) shirts.

13. One woollen shawl.

14. One sweater black colour.

15. 35 clothes of babies and three pairs babies shoes.

16. One baby car, one Brut stick deodorant.

17. One Brut lotion, one Gent Ariane.

18. One suit case yellow colour.

19. 7 Pieces of ties different colour.

20. One white chadar.

21. Two blue shirts and one white shirt.

22. One jacket.

23. One camera Kodak No. 600 Electronic-I-Lash.

24. 4 Bllok, Arms.

25. Two Cars (baby) one Umbrella.

26. Three Jeen pants and two pants.
27. One after shave, two nail polish.
28. Seven (Golay) wool.
29. Two Blue shirts, two yellow and three checkdar shirts and one gown.
30. One Blouse, one white shirt, four nicker one chashma (Goggle).
31. Two Braziers Brack free gas, 4 plastic razers.
32. Three Tobacco Cigarette packets.

Export of Fish

2845. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the target fixed for export of fish during the Sixth Five Year Plan;
- (b) the steps taken to ensure the fulfilment of the target; and
- (c) the expected export of fish in the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) Targets for export of Marine Products including fish during the Sixth Five Year Plan are as under:—

1981-82	Rs. 300 crores
1982-83	Rs. 412 crores
1983-84	Rs. 493 crores
1984-85	Rs. 591 crores

Targets from 1982-83 onwards are subject to revision depending on achievements in 1981-82.

(b) A number of steps have been taken to ensure increase in exports of marine products. These include, chartering of deep sea fishing vessels, prawn culture, setting up of peeling sheds, distribution of insulated boxes on subsidy, assistance for developing new markets and new products. Government have also set up a Task

Force to suggest measures to step up exports of marine products.

(c) The estimated export of marine products including fish during 1981-82 is 122120 tonnes, valued at Rs. 300 crores.

Purchase of Suvin Cotton in Andhra Pradesh by C.C.I.

2846. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Cotton Corporation of India is purchasing Suvin Cotton in Andhra Pradesh State;
- (b) if so, the quantity purchased; and
- (c) the production of this type of cotton in the State during this year?

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

(b) The Cotton Corporation of India has purchased about 33,592 quintals of Suvin cotton from Andhra Pradesh during 1980-81 cotton season.

(c) The production of Suvin cotton in Andhra Pradesh is estimated at 3.25 lakh quintals during 1980-81 season.

Smuggling into Manipur

2847. SHRI RASHEED MA-SOOD: Will the Minister of FIN-ANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Manipur State bordering Burma is becoming a gateway for smuggling foreign made goods into India;

(b) if so, the number of smuggling cases detected during 1980 and 1981 stating the value of the goods seized during this period; and

(c) the measures taken by Government to check smuggling?

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

(a) According to reports received by Government, the area along the Indo-Burma border in the State of Manipur is vulnerable to smuggling.

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The concerned enforcement agencies, namely, the Customs authorities, the Border Security Force, and the State Police have been alerted to prevent any attempts at smuggling across the Indo-Burma border in Manipur.

Vacant Posts of Chairmen in Public Sector Undertakings

2848. SHRI SURAJ BHAN:
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) names of the public sector enterprises which do not at present have a Chairman or have a temporary one;

(b) since when the vacancy continues in each case and the reasons thereof;

(c) the approximate period by which the said vacancies are likely to be filled in;

(d) is there any sitting Chairman of any public undertaking who happens to be a member of Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe; and

(e) whether the claim of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people are also proposed to be taken

into consideration while making the new appointments?

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

(a) to (c). A list of 13 public sector enterprises which do not at present, have a regular Chairman as a full-time Chief Executive along with the date of vacancy is enclosed. Out of these, the Public Enterprises Selection Board has made its recommendations to the Government for appointment of Chairman/Chairman-cum-Managing Director in respect of the first 8 public enterprises. The remaining posts of Chief Executives have fallen vacant between June, 1981 and August, 1981, except for the post of CMD, Electronics Trade & Technology Development Corporation, recruitment to which had been kept in abeyance at the instance of the Government until last month. Selection for these posts is under consideration of the Public Enterprises Selection Board, which is likely to make its recommendations during the next two months. In the case of vacancies at Chief Executive level, temporary arrangements are made to ensure that the work of the enterprise does not suffer.

In addition there are 18 public sector enterprises in which the posts of part-time Chairmen are vacant. In all except two of these enterprises, full-time Managing Directors are duly functioning as Chief Executives.

(d) and (e). There is no full-time Chairman | Chairmen-cum-Managing Director who happens to be a member of the Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe. There is no reservation of persons from Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes for appointment of Chief Executives in public enterprises. The PESB considers persons from all sectors and all communities (including scheduled castes and scheduled tribes) for appointment of full-time Chairman and Chairman-cum-Managing Director in public sector enterprises.

List of Enterprises showing vacant posts of full-time Chairman/Chairman-cum-Managing Director as on 1-9-1981.

S. No.	Name of the Enterprises	Date of vacancy
1	National Hydro Electric Power Corp.	June, 1980
2	Central Mine Planning & Design Instt.	April 1981
3	Pradeep Fertilizers Project.	Jan. 1981
4	National Textile Corporation (UP) Ltd.	December 1979
5	National Jute Mfg. Corporation	January 1981
6	State Trading Corporation	February 1981
7	Central Inland Water Transport Corp.	July 1981
8	Food Corporation of India	June 1980
9	National Small Industries Corp.	June 1981
10	Electronics Trade & Technology Development Corporation (ETTDC)	Cor- March 1981
11	Bharat Heavy Plate & Vessels Limited	July 1981
12	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.	July 1981
13	Mineral Exploration Corporation	August 1981

Appointment of retired officers in State|Government owned Corporations

2849. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many retired officers have been appointed during the last 1½ years in Honorary posts of Chairmen and Members of the Board of Management, including Managing Directors and Financial Advisers in the State/Government owned Corporations/Companies or Enterprises or Public Sector Undertakings and the circumstances necessitating their appointment, with detail;

(b) number of officers who were given extension of service/re-employment beyond the age of superannuation during the last 1½ years together with the periods and the reasons for the same; and

(c) what safeguards have been ensured to check the misuse of the powers in the grant of extension of service/re-employment/Hony. appointment, with full details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) to (c). Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to part-time appointments of Chairmen and Directors of Boards of Public Enterprises of the Central Government. The policy is to appoint to these posts persons of eminence from industry and commerce, trade unions, academicians, administrators etc. who could provide guidance to the public enterprises. These appointments being part-time do not carry a salary or any other perquisites except sitting fees for attending to the affairs of the company. There is no age limit for appointments to such posts of part-time Chairmen and part-time Direc-

tors of Central Government Enterprises. There are presently eight retired Government officers who have been appointed as part-time Chairmen. Similar information in respect of part-time Directors is not maintained centrally as these appointments are made from various sources by the concerned administrative Ministries drawing from retired officers of Government and Government Institutions like the Financial Institutions, research bodies etc.

In the case of full-time appointments of Chief Executives and full-time Directors of the Boards of Public Enterprises, the policy of Government is not to appoint persons who have attained the age of super-annuation viz. 58 years (or the normal age of superannuation as per the rules of the company). Appointment of those who have superannuated to such posts either by extension of service or re-employment is considered only in exceptional circumstances if there are no suitable successors immediately available to fill up the posts and their continuance by such extension/re-employment will be in the interests of the enterprises and Government. This policy is followed even for appointments of persons who have attained the age of 58 years to posts below the Board level in public enterprises which carry a salary of Rs. 2500 and above. All such appointments are decided by Government at the highest level.

Budget deficit for 1981-82

2850. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the apprehension of the Planning Commission about the deficit of budget for 1981-82 seeing the trend of the current price situation in the country; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken for suitable measures to restrain budget deficit?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) and (b). Every effort is being made to contain the budgetary deficit. The Government is keeping a close watch on the price situation and a series of steps have been taken.

Head Offices of Public Undertakings in Delhi

2851. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many public undertakings have head offices in Delhi; and

(b) how many public undertakings have head offices far away from their sites and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) As per the information collected in 1979, 48 public sector undertakings had their head offices in Delhi.

(b) Out of these 48, only 8 public undertakings falling in the category of manufacturing enterprises had their head offices far away from their sites.

Among the main reasons for locating the head offices in Delhi are the following:

(i) the need for inter-action with the concerned administrative Ministries;

(ii) Company's activities are spread inland as well as abroad;

(iii) availability of Company's own office accommodation at Delhi as well as low rent being paid by the Company at Delhi for office accommodation; and

(iv) difficulties in getting funds for construction of adequate residential quarters at the site.

Representation of SC/ST in Public Sector Undertakings

2852. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a huge shortfall and poor representation of Scheduled Castes/Tribes in Public Sector Undertakings;

(b) whether the Central Government have set up any monitoring machinery to oversee the reservation orders and roster systems in all types of public sector undertakings;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government are aware that public sector undertakings have adopted reservation orders after twenty one years since coming into effect of the Constitution of India?

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

(a) The position of overall shortfalls in the representation of Scheduled Castes/Tribes in Public Sector Undertakings as on 1-1-1980 is as follows:

Group	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
Shortfall against prescribed percentage (15%)	Shortfall against prescribed percentage (7½%)	
'A'	12.10	6.84
'B'	9.89	6.15
'C' } 'D' }		No shortfall

(b) A senior officer in each administrative Ministry/Department with responsibilities for Public Enterprises has been designated to keep a watch over the implementation of the decisions regarding representation for Scheduled Castes/Tribes in Public Enterprises under the control of that Ministry/Department.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The Ministry of Home Affairs advised all the Ministries/Departments to issue instructions to Public Sector Undertakings under their administrative control to comply with the orders regarding representation of Scheduled Castes/Tribes in Government in 1956 and repeated these in 1957 and 1964. In 1969, a Presidential Directive on the subject was sent to all Ministries for communication to Public Enterprises under their control.

रेल डिव्ह्वों इंजनों और वैगनों का निर्यात

2853. श्री राम अवध :

श्री ए. ए. रहीम :

क्या बाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें विभात तीन वर्षों के दौरान रेल डिव्ह्वों इंजनों और वैगनों का निर्यात किया गया और क्रमशः इनकी संख्या कितनी है; और

(ख) इस निर्यात से कितनी विदेशी मदा अर्जित की गई है और तत्संबंधी व्योरा क्या है?

बाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुरशीद आलम खा) : (क) और (ख) एक विवरण संलग्न है।

विवरण

1978-79

1979-80

1980-81

जिस देश को नियर्त की गई संख्या (लाख ८०) नियर्त किए गई संख्या (लाख ८०) जिस देश को नियर्त की गई संख्या (लाख ८०) नियर्त किए गई संख्या (लाख ८०) नियर्त की गई संख्या (लाख ८०) नियर्त की गई संख्या (लाख ८०)

1. सचारी डिक्ट्यूमेंट्स फिलिपीन्स 30 362.66 वियतनाम 50 500.00 श्रीलंका 26 161.50
युगादा 20 252.24 श्रीलंका नेपाल 8 48.33
नेपाल 4 पुराने 5.33

2. वैगत युगांडा 32 73.29 युगांडा 75 183.06 युगांडा 143 314.77
श्रीलंका 14 36.48 श्रीलंका 16 41.69 वियतनाम 392 818.20
वांगालदेश 66 97.47 वियतनाम 515 1091.15 वंगालदेश 135 249.86

3. इंडिया शूट्य शूट्य शूट्य शूट्य शूट्य शूट्य शूट्य शूट्य

शूट्य

सीमाशुलक अधिकारियों द्वारा जब्त की गई¹
पुरातात्त्विक वस्तुएं

2854. श्रीमता संयोगिता राणे : ज्या
क्या वित्त मंत्री यह वर्तने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सीमा शुल्क अधिकारियों द्वारा जब्त की गई वस्तुओं में पुरातात्त्विक वस्तुयें भी पाई जाती हैं;

(ख) पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान जब्त की गई पुरातात्त्विक वस्तुओं का व्यूरा क्या है?

(ग) पुरातात्त्विक वस्तुओं की महत्ता को परखने के लिए की गई व्यवस्था का व्यौरा क्या है :

(घ) इन पुरातात्त्विक वस्तुओं को किन स्थानों पर रखा जाता है और इनकी देखभाल करने के लिए क्या व्यवस्था की गई है; और

(इ) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में व्यौरा सदन के पद्धति पर रखा जाएगा ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सर्वाई तिह सिसोदिया) : (क) से (ड). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Vacancies earmarked for Scheduled Castes/Tribes in National Textile Corporation

2855. SHRI R. N. RAKESH:
Will the Minister of COMMERCE
be pleased to lay a statement show-
ing:

(a) total number of vacancies earmarked for Scheduled Castes/Tribes in National Textile Corporation during the last one year (1-7-1980 to 1-7-1981), class-wise break-up; and

(b) total number of vacancies filled up to now (1-7-1981) class and post-wise?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The required information is respect of National Textile Corporation (Holding Company) is given in the Statement attached.

Statement

Groups	Total number of vacancies earmarked for SC/ST during 1-7-1980 to 1-7-1981	Total number of vacancies filled upto 1-7-1981
(1)	(2)	(3)
GROUP 'A'		
Chief Adviser
Adviser
Manager
Dy. Manager

(1)

(2)

(3)

GROUP 'B'

Assistant Manager	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
Spl. Assistant	.	.	.	.	.	.	..	1
Sr. Assistant	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	..

GROUP 'C'

Assistant	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	..
Sr. Stenographer	.	.	.	.	.	.	..	..
							4	
Jr. Stenographer	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	
Jr. Assistant	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	
Driver	.	.	.	.	.	.	..
Gestetner Operator	.	.	.	.	.	.	..
Godown Incharge	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	
Shop Manager Grade I	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	
Shop Manager Grade II	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	
Shop Manager Grade III	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	
Cashier-cum-A/cs. Clerk	.	.	.	.	.	.	..
Senior Salesman	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	2
Salesman	.	.	.	.	.	.	29	5
Assistant Salesman	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	9

GROUP 'D'

Attendant/Chowkidar	.	.	.	.	.	2	3
Delivery Boy	.	.	.	.	.	19	6

Air Travel facilities for Amreli in Gujarat

2856. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received a representation dated 4th August, 1981 from Amreli Chamber of Commerce and Industry, (Saurashtra-Gujarat) for providing Air Travel Facilities to Amreli of Gujarat State under the new scheme for expansion of Air Services in Saurashtra;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon;

(c) the details of the air services proposed to be provided; and

(d) when the suggested expansion schemes are likely to come in operation?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) to (d). No, Sir. However, the Amreli Chamber of Commerce in their letter dated the 23rd June, 1979 wrote about Indian Airlines operating to Amreli.

Indian Airlines is unable to consider operation of air service to Amreli as the fair whether strip there is unsuitable for operations by any type of aircraft in Indian Airlines' fleet.

बिहार में खनिज विकास के लिए मंजूर की गई योजनाएं

2857. श्री कुवर राम : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार में खनिज विकास के लिए हाल में कितनी योजनाएं मंजूर की गई हैं ;

(ख) इसके कलस्वरूप खनिज के उत्पादन में अनुमानित कितनी वृद्धि होगी ; और

(ग) इससे कितने लोगों को रोजगार मिलने की संभावना है ?

बाणिज्य तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी) : (क) से (ग) बिहार में खनिज विकास के लिए छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में स्टेट सेंटर में 6,50 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है, जिसके लिए राज्य सरकार द्वारा स्कीमें शरू की जानी है। इसके अलावा केंद्र सरकार ने खनिज गवेषण निगम के माध्यम से सिहमूम पट्टी में तांबे के लिए व्यापक खोज कार्य शुरू कर दिया है। इससे कितने अतिरिक्त तांबे का उत्पादन किया जा सकता है, इसका अभी निर्धारण किया जाना है। बिहार में दस कोयला खनन परियोजनाओं को भी कोल इंडिया लिंग द्वारा अपनी सहायक कंपनियों के जरिए कार्यान्वित किए जाने हेतु मंजूरी दी जा चुकी है। पूर्ण उत्पादन होने पर उनसे प्रतिवर्ष 13.5 मि.टन कोयला प्राप्त होने की आशा है। सभी केन्द्रीय और राज्य स्कीमें कितना अतिरिक्त

रोजगार जुटा पाएंगी के बारे में अभी अनुमान लगाना असामिक होगा।

राज्यों द्वारा ओवरड्राफ्ट लिया जाने

2858. श्री दिलीप सिंह भूरिया : श्री निहाल सिंह :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किन-किन राज्यों ने भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक से ओवरड्राफ्ट लिए हैं और प्रत्येक मामले में इसकी राशि क्या है ;

(ख) इन राज्यों के ओवरड्राफ्ट की राशि एक साथ कैसे खर्च हो पाती है ;

(ग) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा इन राज्यों को समय पर राजस्व में अंश का प्रावधान न किया जाना इन राज्यों द्वारा ओवरड्राफ्ट लिये जाने का कारण है ; और

(घ) यदि राज्य अपने घाटे के कारण ओवरड्राफ्ट लेते हैं, तो स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कादम उठाए गए हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसीदिवा) : (क) एक विवरण-ग्रन्थ सभा-पटल पर रखा जाता है।

(ख) भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने माध्यरेण अर्थोपाय अग्रिमों और विषेष अर्थोपाय अग्रिमों, जिनकी राज्य सरकारें निकासी कर सकती हैं की सीमाएं निर्धारित कर रखी हैं। इन सीमाओं से किसी राज्य सरकार को उस समय सहायता मिलती है जब उसका व्यय प्राप्तियों से अधिक बढ़ जाता है। चूंकि किसी राज्य सरकार से यह आशा नहीं की जाती कि वह भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक से स्वीकृत सीमाओं से ऊपर अर्थोपाय निकासी करे इसलिए ओवरड्राफ्टों के समाप्त हो जाने का प्राप्त नहीं उठता।

(ग) केन्द्रीय करों में राज्यों के हिस्से की अदायगी, वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान राज्यों को समय-समय पर संगत नियमों और आदेशों में निर्धारित समय और विधि के अनुसार कर दी जाती है। अतः राज्यों के राजस्व के हिस्से की समय से व्यवस्था न किए जाने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता। इस विषय में अदायगियां वास्तव में कभी-कभी नियत समय से पहले ही कर दी जाती हैं। ताकि राज्य सरकारों को अपनी कठिन वित्तीय स्थिति का सामना करने में सहायता मिल सके।

(घ) ओवरड्रॉफ्ट या तो राज्यों के बजटों में संरचनात्मक असंतुलन के कारण होते हैं अथवा ये राज्यों के नकद प्रबाह में अस्थायी असमानताओं के कारण होते हैं। संरचनात्मक असंतुलन के कारणों का पता लगाने, और स्थिति में सुधार लाने की दृष्टि से, भारत सरकार ओवरड्रॉफ्ट लेने वाले इन राज्यों के साथ विचार-विमर्श करती रही है।

विवरण

राज्य	29-7-81 की स्थिति के अनुसार ओवरड्रॉफ्ट
(1)	(2)

(करोड रुपए)

1. असम	13. 13
2. गुजरात	3. 70
3. हरियाणा	8. 80
4. हिमाचल प्रदेश	0. 13
5. कर्नाटक	17. 01
6. केरल	9. 63
7. मध्य प्रदेश	47. 62
8. महाराष्ट्र	58. 16

(1) (2)

9. मणिपुर	2. 03
10. पंजाब	25. 47
11. राजस्थान	71. 51
12. त्रिपुरा	1. 51
13. पश्चिम बंगाल	68. 11*

326. 81

*इसमें मार्च से जून, 1981 के बीच पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार के खातों में जमा किये गए कुछ चेकों का क्रेडिट शामिल नहीं है, क्योंकि कलकत्ता स्थित भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के कार्यालय के काम में अव्यवस्था होने के कारण बस्तुतः इन्हें जुलाई/अगस्त, 1981 में ही भुनाया जा सका।

Collection of Income Tax Arrears

2859. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI:

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA:

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA:

SHRI B. D. SINGH:

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been heavy shortfalls in the actual collection of Income Tax arrears in 1980-81;

(b) whether the arrears have increased from Rs. 800 crores to Rs. 1000 crores; and

(c) if so, what Government propose to do about such mounting arrears?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA):
(a) Targets of reduction in arrears are laid down in the Central Action

Plan by the Board. These Action Plans exclude Central charges. The information relating to the final targets for collection on arrear demand fixed, the actual collection/reduction out of arrear demand and the percentage of collection to the targets is as under:—

(in crores of Rs.)

Financial year	Final targets for collection/reduction out of arrear demand	Actual collection/reduction	Percentage collection to the targets
1980-81	449.97	359.75	79.9%

(b) The detailed figures of arrears are compiled at the end of each quarter. Information is now available upto the quarter ending 31.3.81. The requisite information in respect of "tax-in-arrears" and "demand created but not fallen due" on that date is as under:—

(In crores of Rs.)		
Tax in arrears	641.82	} Provisional
Demand created but not fallen due	470.67	

(c) The Income-tax Act, 1961 provides for several steps for enforcing collection and recovery of tax in arrears such as levy of penalty, attachment of monies due to the defaulters, distress and sale of movable property, attachment and sale of immovable property, committing the defaulter to civil imprisonment etc. Depending upon the facts and circumstances of each case, suitable steps are taken from time to time by the Income-tax authorities concerned for recovery of tax arrears. Several administrative steps have been taken to accelerate the pace of recovery. For the current year a very high priority has been given to the collection and recovery of tax arrears. Targets have been laid down in the

annual Action Plan of the Department for the year 1981-82 and communicated to the Commissioners of Income-tax. The Board too, is keeping a close watch on the reduction of arrears through reports received from Commissioners of Income-tax every month.

विदेशों में भारतीय अफीम की मांग

2860. श्री दौलत र म सारण : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि :

(क) देश में किन-किन स्थानों पर अफीम का उत्पादन किया जाता है और इनमें से प्रत्येक स्थान में कितने-कितने क्षेत्र में अफीम की खेती होती है ;

(ख) अफीम का प्रति एकड़ न्यूनतम तथा अधिकतम उत्पादन कितना है और विश्व के अन्य अफीम उत्पादक देशों के नाम क्या हैं और वहां अफीम का न्यूनतम तथा अधिकतम उत्पादन कितना होता है ;

(ग) क्या विदेशों में भारतीय अफीम की मांग कम ही रही है और विदेशों में इसकी मांग कम होने के परिणामस्वरूप देश में अफीम का कितना स्टॉक जमा हो गया है ; और

(घ) क्या विदेशों में अफीम की मांग कम हो जाने के कारण सरकार ने अफीम की खेती के अन्तर्गत आने वाले धेत्र में कमी कर दी है और यदि हाँ, तो कितने धेत्र की कमी की गई है तथा राजस्थान में कितने ऐसे धेत्र में कमी की गई है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सर्वाई सिंह तिसोदिया) : (क) अफीम की पौदावार मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान और उत्तर प्रदेश राज्यों में की जाती है। फसल वर्ष 1980-81 के दौरान इन राज्यों में पोस्त की खेती का रकवा नीचे दिए अनुसार था :—

(रकवा हेक्टेयर में
जिस पर बस्तुतः खेती
होती है)

मध्य प्रदेश	15,956
राजस्थान	10,114
उत्तर प्रदेश	9,308
सम्पूर्ण भारत	35,378

(ब) अलग-अलग काष्ठकारों द्वारा सरकार को दी जाने वाली अफीम की उपज की मात्रा में काफी विभिन्नता होती है। तथापि, फसल वर्ष 1980-81 के दौरान भारत में अफीम की आंसूत उपज प्रति हेक्टेयर 31.835 किलोग्राम हुई है।

आजकल भारत निर्यात के लिए अफीम का एकमात्र उत्पादक है। फिर भी सूचना मिली है कि कुछ दूसरे डेश मुख्यतः ईरान और पाकिस्तान अपनी स्वदेशी जड़तातों को पूरा तरने के लिए अफीम की खेती करते हैं। उपलब्ध रिपोर्टों से पता चलता है कि वर्ष 1978 में इन देशों में अफीम का उत्पादन और प्रति हेक्टेयर उपज नीचे दिए अनुसार थी :—

वर्ष	ईरान		पाकिस्तान	
	उत्पादन (किलोग्राम)	उपज प्रति हेक्टेयर	उत्पादन (किलोग्राम)	उपज प्रति हेक्टेयर
1978	158921	10.507	5084	3.631

(ग) जी, हाँ। दिनांक 1-8-1981 की स्थिति के अनुसार 20°ग्राड़िया की अफीम का स्टाक 2651 मीटरी टन था।

(घ) जी हाँ। पोस्त की खेती का रकवा नीचे दिए अनुसार उत्तरोत्तर कम कर दिया गया है :—

फसल वर्ष	राजस्थान (हेक्टेयर में)	सम्पूर्ण भारत (जिसमें राजस्थान भी शामिल है) (हेक्टेयर में)
1977-78	.	17,330
1978-79	.	14,393
1979-80	.	11,143
1980-81	.	10,114
		35,378

Wholesale Price Rice Rates

2861. SHRI PALAS BARMAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) annual rates of wholesale price rise during the period 1956-61, 1961-65, 1965-68, 1968-73, 1973-78, 1978-81; and

(b) factors responsible for rise or fall in price during these periods?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE

(SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN):

(a) and (b). The Wholesale Price Index (1970-81=100) shows per annum rate of increase as follows:—

Period (Financial year Basis)	Average increase per annum (per cent)
1956-61	+ 6.3
1961-65	+ 5.3
1965-68	+ 11.1
1968-73	+ 4.7
1973-78	+ 10.3
1978-81	+ 11.7

The prices are subject to a large number of factors operating both on supply and demand. The various factors influencing the price situation have been discussed in official publications such as Five-Year Plans, Annual Economic Surveys and Annual Reports on Currency and Finance issued by R.B.I. The factors underlying the recent inflationary pressure, in brief, are: international inflation and the increase in prices of crude and petroleum products, unavoidable upward adjustment in certain administered prices, continuing supply constraints on some commodities, artificial scarcities created by certain hoarders and speculators and existing liquidity in the system.

Import of Cotton Bales from Pakistan

2862. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:

SHRI MOTIBHAI R. CHAUDHARI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the Cotton Corporation of India has negotiated a deal with Cotton Export Corporation of Pakistan for import of cotton bales; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Keeping in view the requirement of the textile industry so far, 49,500 bales of medium staple cotton have been contracted for import from Pakistan. These pertain to Qamar SG 1.1/16", Eagle SG 1", 1424 SG and 1423 SG varieties and the prices of these varieties range between 71.80 US Cents per lb. to 66.90 Cents per bale.

Alleged Smuggling by Afghan Smugglers

2863. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRI K. A. RAJAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received any letter regarding the alleged smuggling by some Afghan smugglers who are now operating from Delhi from one J. R. Belag, 3-C/3, New Rohtak Road;

(b) if so, the nature of the allegations; and

(c) what action, if any, Government have taken on the same and with what results?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The letter refers to the alleged smuggling and illegal foreign exchange transactions indulged in by several groups of Afghan nationals in Delhi.

(c) Government are enquiring into the allegations.

Representation in the Coffee Board

2864. SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that while recognising the Coffee Board, adequate and fair representation was not given to various interests connected with coffee industry;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether there is any norm fixed for appointment to the Board; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The appointments to the Coffee Board are made in accordance with the provisions contained in Section 4(2) of the Coffee Act, 1942 and Rule (3) of the Coffee Rules, 1955 which are reproduced below:—

Coffee Act, 1942

4(2) The Board shall consist of :—

(a) a Chairman to be appointed by the Central Government by notification in the Official Gazette;

(b) three Members of Parliament of whom two shall be elected by the House of the People and one by the Council of States; and

(c) such number of other members not exceeding twenty nine as the Central Government may think expedient; to be appointed by that Government by notification in the official Gazette from among persons who are in its opinion capable of representing:—

(i) Governments of the principal coffee-growing States;

(ii) coffee-growing industry;

(iii) coffee trade interests;

(iv) during establishments;

(v) interests of labour;

(vi) interests of consumers; and

(vii) such other interests as, in the opinion of the Central Government, ought to be represented on the Board.

Coffee Rules, 1955.

3. (1) The Board shall consist of a Chairman, three Members of Parliament and twenty-nine other members representing the Governments of States and other interests specified in Sub Rule (2).

(2) Of the twenty-nine other members:—

(a) four members shall represent the Governments of the principal coffee growing States, one representing each of the States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamilnadu to be appointed in consultation with the respective State Government;

(b) ten members shall represent the coffee growing industry of whom five shall represent large growers and five shall represent the small growers; Provided that no less than three of such members shall represent the Robusta growers;

(c) two members shall represent the coffee trade interests, one member shall represent the current establishment, four members shall represent

the interests of labour, five members shall represent the interests of consumers and the other three members shall represent such other interest as in the opinion of the Central Government ought to be represented on the Board.

Black Money

2865. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that Government has failed to find out any solution for the problem of black money in the country; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to eradicate black money from the industrialists and big business houses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA):
 (a) and (b) The fight against black money is a continuous one and no single strategy can be a substitute for sustained and vigorous efforts to prevent the growth of black money. The Government have been taking a number of legislative measures from time to time to check the generation of black money. The legislative measures have been reinforced by steps to strengthen the administrative and investigating machinery. As and when need arises the Government will also take further steps in these directions to meet specific challenges.

Consignments of ready-made garments held up in Greece

2866. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item in

'Financial Express' dated 4th July, 1981 that Greece has held up consignments of ready-made garments worth over Rs. 1.74 lakhs from India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Following the accession of Greece to the European Economic Community with effect from 1-1-1981, a protocol of extension of Indo-EEC Textile Agreement was signed with EEC by India. India took over the licensing of textile exports to Greece, with effect from 1-5-1981, which were hitherto subject to import control by that country.

Despite its accession to EEC and India's taking over of the export licensing from 1-5-1981, Greece is taking time to orient itself to the new arrangement and has instead been following the pre-accession procedure. Some consignments of readymade garments were reported to be held up at Greek port mainly due to non-familiarity of the Greek Customs with the new procedures as outlined in the Indo-EEC Textile Agreement. Government has taken up this matter with EEC and Greek authorities to clear the held up consignments in terms of the protocol extending the Indo-EEC agreement to Greece.

Uniformity in Pay Scales of Public Sector Employees

2867. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are keen to bring about uniformity in pay scales of employees of all the public sector production and service units; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the steps taken by Government to do away with the disparities in the pay scales of various organisations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA):
 (a) and (b). The management of public sector enterprises while negotiating with their respective Trade Union keep in view the broad parameters of wage policy as indicated by Government from time to time. Any change in the pay structure requires approval of Government. As conditions of work vary considerably depending upon the location and nature of the enterprise, while approving wage revision proposals, care is taken to eliminate unjustified distortions and rationalise the pay structure. The effort is to reduce distortions rather than to introduce uniformity.

Missing of Mercury Lamps from IISCO, Burnpur

2868. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the mercury lamps are missing daily from IISCO's slag bank area of Burnpur;

(b) whether Government are aware that these lamps are necessary for avoiding the accident;

(c) if so, whether Government have conducted any enquiry into this affair; and

(d) if so, with what results?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE):
 (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

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

Import of Copra and Coconut Oil

2869. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) in the quantity of coconut oil and copra imported to India during the year 1980-81;

(b) the quantity thereof imported during the last six months thereof;

(c) what was the price of coconut at the time of the import; and what is the price at present;

(d) are coconut growers of Kerala getting remunerative price for this crop at present; and

(e) if not, the remedy proposed?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE):
 (a) and (b). Import statistics for this period has not yet been compiled. The information will be collected and laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The price of Coconut (with husk) in Cochin market was quoted at Rs. 1325/- per 1000 Nos. in August 1981, as against Rs. 1350/- six months earlier in February 1981 and Rs. 1150/- in January 1980.

(d) No recent study has been carried out by the Central Government in this regard. However, the prices quoted above do not establish a situation unfavourable to the growers of coconuts.

(e) Does not arise.

News item Captioned "Black market in Air Tickets"

2870. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "Black market in Air Tickets" in the Statesman (Calcutta Edition) dated 26th May, 1981;

(b) if so, facts thereof; and

(c) what is the reaction of Government thereto?

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

(b) The news item was about over-crowding and congestion at Dum Dum Airport and alleged black marketing in Air Tickets.

(c) The matter has been taken up through the Regional authorities of Indian Airlines at Calcutta, as well as the Government agencies concerned with passenger clearance, to relieve the congestion at Dum Dum airport.

As for the black marketing of tickets, the complainant when contacted was not in a position to render any material evidence. It is, however, understood that no Indian Airlines personnel was directly involved in this particular case. It appears that the passengers in their anxiety and hurry had fallen prey to unscrupulous outside elements, who may have taken advantage of the situation. However, the Indian Air Lines Regional authorities in collaboration with the local CBI are taking appropriate measures to detect and bring to book those responsible for such clandestine activities.

**विहार और उत्तर प्रदेश में डेरी उद्योग
को बैंकों द्वारा ऋण दिया जाने**

2871. श्री विलोक चन्द्र :

श्री शिव शरण वर्मा :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बातें की छपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विहार और
उत्तर प्रदेश में डेरी उद्योग को बैंकों द्वारा
ऋण नहीं दिए जा रहे हैं; जबकि डेरी उद्योग
कृषि की वरीयता सूची में है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि पटना की
एक मशहूर डेरी कार्म को ऋण देने का मामला
भारतीय स्टेट बैंक और पंजाब नेशनल बैंक
के मुख्यालयों में पिछले तीन वर्षों से लंबित
पड़ा है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप हजारों किसानों
को भारी हार्दिक उठानी पड़ रही है और फैक्ट्री
भी बन्द होने की अवस्था में है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार का इस संबंध
में शीघ्र ही क्या कार्यवाही करने का प्रस्ताव
है?

**वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मणि
भाई बरोट)** : (क) जृष्ठि, जिसमें डेरी विकास
शामिल है तथा नगू उद्योग जिसमें डेरी
उद्योग शामिल है, लघु उद्योग की परिभाषा की
परिधि में आते हैं, इसलिये बैंक वित्त के प्रयोगजन
के बास्ते प्राथमिकता प्राप्त क्षेत्र में शामिल
जिये जाते हैं। तदनुसार बैंक इन क्षेत्रों को
वरावर सहायता दे रहे हैं। यह कहना सही
नहीं है कि विहार और उत्तर प्रदेश में डेरी
विकास के लिए बैंकों द्वारा ऋण नहीं दिए जा
रहे हैं।

(ख) और (ग) : पटना की डेरी कर्म
से आशय सम्बंधित मेसर्स पटना पालसन
प्राइवेट लिमिटेड से है। वित्तपोषण के प्रस्ताव
में, जिस पर भारतीय स्टेट बैंक द्वारा पहले विचार
किया गया था, मौजूदा रुण बन्द पड़े एक के
एक पक्ष से दूसरे पक्ष द्वारा अधिग्रहण के लिए
मूल रूप से वित्तीय सहायता शामिल थी
तथा प्रस्तावित सहायता के एक बड़े भाग
का प्रयोग खरीद के भुगतान के बास्ते होना
था। क्योंकि बैंकों की सावधि ऋण योजना

में ऐसे प्रश्नोंनों का वित्तपोषण शामिल नहीं होता और प्रबर्तकों (प्रोमोटर्स) से आगा का जाती है कि वे अपने संसाधनों में से खरीदारों को पूरा करेंगे। अतः वह प्रस्ताव भारतीय स्टेट बैंक द्वारा स्वीकार नहीं किया गया था। इस प्रस्ताव पर पंजाब नेशनल बैंक द्वारा भी विचार किया गया था जिन्हे एक को अपने पिछले बैंकर्स से "बेबाकी प्रमाणपत्र" लाने को कहा था। ऐसे प्रमाणपत्र की अनुपस्थिति में, पंजाब नेशनल बैंक इस मामले को अन्तिम रूप नहीं दे सका है।

Absence of computer reservations system in Indian Airlines

2872. SHRI BAGUN SUMBRUI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of passengers handled by the Indian Air lines everyday;

(b) the estimated number of passengers to be carried by the Indian Airlines next year during and before the Asian Games;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Indian Airlines do not have an efficient computerised reservation system thereby causing duplication of names of passengers and loss of profitability;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the proposal for installation of a computer reservation system has been pending with Government for nearly ten years; and

(e) the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHAMRA): (a) Average number of passengers carried by Indian

Airlines during the period from April to July, 1981 was over 16,500, a day.

(b) About 20,000 a day.

(c) to (e). Indian Airlines do not have an efficient computerised reservation system. Initially, there was a proposal to augment the capacity of the computer available with Air India to cater to the needs of Indian Airlines but this proposal was abandoned due to technical reasons. A proposal for a separate computer system for Indian Airlines only is under consideration by the Government.

Arrests/Convictions for Contravention of Cofeposa or Customs Act

2873. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons arrested/convicted (separately) for contravention of Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act or Customs Act at each of the identified places of entry, unidentified places of entry in the country, or other places within the country during the calendar years, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980 and 1981 (till 25th August, 1981) the amount (currency) contraband articles and other goods seized at these places during the aforesaid calendar years; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to put a stop to such contraventions from time to time and to root out this evil?

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

(a) The total value of smuggled goods (including currency) seized by the Customs authorities, the number of persons arrested and convicted under the Customs Act, 1962, and the number of persons detained under the COFEPOSA Act, 1974, during the period 1977 to 1981 (upto June for

which the figures are available are given below:—

Year	Value of goods seized (Rs. in crores)	No. of persons arrested	No. of persons convicted	No. of persons detained under COFEPOSA Act.
1977	29.94	1841	1034	305
1978	30.94	1810	1005	234
1979	40.42	1788	1086	224
1980	52.84	1878	783	298
1981 (Upto June)	17.87	1064	390	129

(b) In pursuance of the 20-Point Programme, Government formulated an Action Plan to combat smuggling. The measures adopted included strengthening of preventive and intelligence net-work particularly in the vulnerable areas and with reference to items sensitive to smuggling.

The results achieved on implementing the Action Plan are periodically reviewed and evaluated by Government to take necessary remedial measures.

Head Office of National Mineral Development Corporation

2874. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Madhya Pradesh is the largest mineral producing State; and

(b) if so, the reasons for keeping the Head Office of National Mineral Development Corporation in Hyderabad?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The National Mineral Development Corporation is principally an iron ore producer; it is, therefore,

presumed that the question refers essentially to the production of iron ore. Madhya Pradesh is not the largest iron ore producing State.

(b) The headquarters of NMDC continues to be at Hyderabad which is centrally located from the point of accessibility, communications and operational control to cover its activities in Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, etc.

Nigeria's Interest in Procuring Ores from India

2875. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Nigerian Government has evinced interest in procuring ores from India for its steel company;

(b) whether the Indian Government have entered into any bilateral agreement in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) to (c) In the First Session of the Indo-Nigerian Joint Commission held at New Delhi during July 28—30,

1981, it was stated on behalf of India that the country was a producer and exporter of iron ore and was in a position to supply the ore to Nigeria for her steel plants. Nigeria took note of Indian interest. The Government of India has not entered into any bilateral agreement with Nigeria so far.

उत्तर प्रदेश में पोस्ट की खेती के लिए लाइसेंस दिया जाना

2876. श्री शिव शरण बर्मा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में जिलावार ऐसे किसानों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्हें वर्ष 1970-71 से 1979-80 के दौरान पोस्ट की खेती के लिए लाइसेंस दिया गया था और कितनी क्षेत्रफल भूमि के लिए लाइसेंस जारी किए गए थे ;

(ख) पोस्ट के उत्पादकों की संख्या में कभी होने के क्या कारण हैं और इन वर्षों में वर्षावार, पोस्ट की खेती कितनी क्षेत्रफल भूमि में की गई ;

(ग) क्या सभी जिलों में समान क्षेत्रों के लिए पोस्ट की खेती करने के लिए लाइसेंस नहीं दिए गए थे और यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(घ) आवेदन करने वाले सभी व्यक्तियों को लाइसेंस जारी करने में क्या कठिनाई है ;

(ङ) क्या पिछले अनेक वर्षों के दौरान संबंधित की खेती को बहुत नुकसान पहुंचा है और पोषित अधिकारियों ने इस नुकसान का ग्राकलन बहुत विलम्ब से किया है ; और

(च) क्या नुकसान के बारे में राजस्व विभाग को रिपोर्ट अस्वीकृत कर दी गई थी और यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राजद मंत्री (श्री सवाई तिलिंगदिवा) : (क) मांगी गई सूचना संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है।

(ख) वर्ष 1978-79 और 1979-80 के दौरान पोस्ट की काश्त के रकबे तथा लाइसेंसदात काश्तकारों की संख्या को कम करने का मुख्य कारण अफीम के नियत में आई निरावट और सरकार के पास अफीम का बहुत बड़ा मंडार जना हो जाना था।

(ग) पोस्ट की काश्त हेतु लाइसेंस, संगत वर्ष के लिए बनाए गए लाइसेंस जारी करने सम्बन्धी मिछानों के अनुसार जारी किये जाते हैं। ये लाइसेंस नभी जिलों में एक ही जैसे रकबे के लिए नहीं दिये जाते हैं।

(घ) पिछले तीन सालों के दौरान पोस्ट की काश्त के अन्तर्को कम कर दिये जाने के कारण, पोस्ट की काश्त हेतु लाइसेंस उन सभी काश्तकारों को नहीं दिये जाते हैं जो उसके लिए आवेदन करते हैं।

(ङ) सरकार को मिली रिपोर्टों से यह पता चला है कि फसल वर्ष 1977-78, 1979-80 और 1980-81 के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश के कुछ जिलों में पोस्ट की फसल को वर्षा और ओला-वृद्धि से क्षति पहुंची थी। परन्तु फसल को हुई क्षति का अन्वाजा लगाने में कोई अनावश्यक विलम्ब नहीं हुआ था।

(च) जी, हाँ। नारकोटिक्स विभाग के क्षेत्रीय कर्मचारियों ने स्वयं प्रभावित क्षेत्रों के काश्तकारों को राहत पहुंचाने के प्रयोग से, उक्त क्षति का अनुमान लगाने के लिए विस्तार से अध्ययन किया था।

वर्ष

कंजावाद

मार्जिगुर

वारावंडी

साइमन्स गुरु

वस्ती

पौडा

वारावंडी

काशनकारी लाइसेंस गुरु को स० रक्वा को स० रक्वा को स० रक्वा को स० रक्वा को स० रक्वा

काशनकारी लाइसेंस गुरु को स० रक्वा को स० रक्वा को स० रक्वा को स० रक्वा

1 2 3 4* 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13

SEPTEMBER 4, 1981

1970-71 6673 852.15 3806 601.75 1728 209.50 2039 223.95 1€32 152.40 3989 70005.66

1971-72 3384 456.42 3531 575.93 2195 284.23 453 42.83 547 45.01 32490 5650.50

1972-73 2438 358.28 2434 385.85 2430 162.07 -- -- -- -- 30018 5787.75

1973-74 4434 581.37 2763 432.50 539 71.96 -- -- -- -- 42244 7949.39

1974-75 4041 543.64 2857 457.75 494 68.94 -- -- -- -- 38723 7337.16

1975-76 4921 609.85 1310 234.69 1048 119.80 -- -- -- -- 34827 7132.83

1976-77 3226 482.95 936 226.25 1969 142.25 668 82.95 1495 154.48 36621 7584.20

1977-78 4128 549.80 1644 270.80 1305 118.20 812 87.30 1488 152.25 38436 8773.95

1978-79 2802 365.80 1323 205.55 443 55.25 -- -- -- -- 34070 7074.75

1979-80 2101 280.10 993 150.60 192 25.25 -- -- -- -- 29928 5882.55

Written Answers

उत्तर प्रदेश में वर्ष 1970-71 से 1979-80 तक के दौरान काशकारों की वर्गवार संख्या और हेक्टेयर में निर्धारित रकम दर्शान वाला विवरण पन्ने

वर्ष	सदनक	रायबरेनी		शाहजहांपुर		बरेली		बद्री	
		काशकारों की सं०	लाइसेंसदा रकम	काशकारों की सं०	लाइसेंसदा रकम	काशकारों की सं०	रकम	लाइसेंसदा रकम की सं०	रकम
1970-71	•	166	277.25	1224	195.45	—	—	—	—
1971-72	•	2818	521.45	2426	390.00	2648	378.65	17281	3260.58
1972-73	•	1620	314.95	793	147.40	4125	552.80	15358	2477.75
1973-74	•	3552	521.30	1578	271.00	9271	1142.60	23449	3534.26
1974-75	•	3041	548.50	973	175.75	8238	1034.94	17149	2930.93
1975-76	•	3811	729.75	1151	200.25	8014	1218.70	15543	3305.12
1976-77	•	3719	781.80	1073	192.75	6570	1287.84	12445	3541.63
1977-78	•	4201	1055.60	1118	194.60	7891	1615.11	13252	3999.98
1978-79	•	3727	329.35	941	150.50	4975	911.10	12794	3197.20
1979-80	•	2750	566.20	778	122.80	4106	753.20	10393	2393.60
								7833	1697.60

Conversion of Group 'B' Income Tax Officers to Group 'A'

2877. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 400 Group 'B' posts of Income-tax Officers have since been converted into Group 'A' or not;

(b) if not, the reasons for delay and what steps are being taken to expedite the conversion, and to fill up the posts exclusively from Group 'B' Income Tax Officers;

(c) by what time the aforesaid posts are expected to be converted and filled up;

(d) whether delay in filling up of these posts is causing great resentment to the members of All India Federation of Income tax Gazetted Services Associations; and

(e) how many Group 'B' Income-tax Officers who have already become eligible for promotion to Group 'A' will still not be covered for promotion within 400 posts and with what length of Group 'B' service; and what steps are being taken by Government for promotion of the remaining eligible Officers and by what will it be possible to do the needful?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) to (c). A proposal to convert 400 Group 'B' posts of Income-tax Officers into Group 'A' is still under consideration. The proposal involves not only upgradation of posts from Group 'B' to Group 'A' but also methods of filling and fixation of seniority of officers on promotion. These questions, which have to be settled in consultation with other Departments and the Union Public Service Commission are likely to be decided shortly.

(d) The Federation of Income Tax Gazetted Services Associations have

written to the Government to expedite the proposal.

(e) Income-tax Officers (Group 'B') who have rendered 5 years service in that grade become eligible for promotion to posts of Income-tax Officers (Group 'A'). This eligibility however, does not entitle them for automatic promotion, as such promotions are made to the extent vacancies are available in Group 'A'. In the grade of Income-tax Officers (Group 'B') there are about 1300 officers who have put in the requisite length of service to become eligible for promotion. It is with a view to improving their chances of promotion that the above proposal to convert 400 posts of Group 'B' has been taken up. It is not possible to indicate how soon every one who becomes eligible would get promoted.

Opening of Branches by Nationalised Banks in Maldah District

2878. SHRI SUBODH SEN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) number of bank branches opened by the nationalised banks in the Maldah district of West Bengal during the period 1980-81;

(b) whether Reserve Bank of India's policy is followed for opening the bank branches there; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT):

(a) During the period January 1980 to April 1981, 25 bank offices were opened in Maldah District, West Bengal. All these offices were opened by the public sector banks including the Regional Rural Bank.

(b) and (c). The branch licensing policy of the Reserve Bank of India for 1979-81 (Calendar Years) seeks

to ensure expansion of banking facilities at unbanked rural/semi-urban centres in deficit districts so as to provide average banking coverage of one bank office for every 20,000 people in rural/semi-urban areas. As per this norm 81 rural/semi-urban branches have to be provided in Malda District. As at the end of April 1981, there were 62 rural and semi-urban branches functioning in Malda district. As on that date the banks held 25 licences/allotments for opening offices in the district.

Revision of Existing Guidelines for Quota Surrender

2879. SHRI MOHAMMED ISMAIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that in regard to garment export the hike in "past performance quota" sale prices is a disturbing feature which the AEPC has so far not been able to control, and the result is the cornering of quota by a powerful section of exporters; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken for the revision of the existing guidelines for quota surrender so as to ensure that contract reservation and Past Performance Quota surrenders by exporters after 6th June, 1981 would debar them from getting contract reservation and Past Performance Quota allocations for the following year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). In terms of the Garment Quota Distribution Policy for 1981, Past Performance Quotas are transferable to registered exports subject to certain restrictions and conditions. The terms of the transfers are mutually settled between the exporters concerned. Government is not, therefore, aware of any hike in 'sale prices' of Past Performance Quotas or cornering of quotas by powerful exporters. The

policy for 1982, which has already been announced, does not provide for debarment of exporters from allotment of past performance Quota or Contract Reservation Quota during 1982 if they have failed to utilise their PPQ or Contract Reservation Quota till 6-6-1981. The Policy provides for stringent penalties in case of non-utilisation of PPQ/Contract Reservation Quotas.

आयात करने वाले देशों द्वारा लौटाया जाया नियर्याति चावल

2880. श्री दया राम शाक्य : क्या आणिझत मंत्री यह बताने की हुया करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इस वर्ष बड़ी मात्रा में अच्छे किस्म का चावल नियर्यात किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी नच है सूख माह पूर्व आयात करने वाले देशों ने भारत द्वारा नियर्यात किये गये चावल को इस कारण लौटा दिया या कि वह खराक किस्म का था ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो डन देशों द्वारा कितनी मात्रा में चावल भारत की लौटाया गया और उससे कितनी हानि हुई ?

आणिझत तथा इस्पत और खान मंत्री (श्री गणेश तुमार मुख्यजी) : (क) बाहमती चावल का नियर्यात खुले सामान्य लाइसेंस पर है गैर वासनती चावल के नियर्यात भारतीय खाद निगम राज्य व्यापार निभम के माध्यम से करने की अनुमति है।

(ख) और, (ग) पेशा कोई मामला जारी करने में नहीं आया है। बासमती चावल के नियर्यात अनिवार्य क्षालिटी नियंत्रण निरीक्षण के अधीन है।

Taking over of Private Financial Companies

2881. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have plans to take over private financial companies;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, whether Government are aware of the panic that had gripped the stock markets over the reported move of Government to take over these companies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT):

(a) There is no such proposal at present.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The reports appearing in some newspapers to the effect that Government are considering the nationalisation of leading private financial companies were mis-conceived and without any basis.

Arrests under FERA

2882. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:

SHRI R. L. P. VERMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is customary for the FERA authorities to arrest persons for violations of under-invoicing or over-invoicing;

(b) whether a person can be arrested without seeking his explanations about the exports;

(c) if so, the circumstances and reasons; and

(d) the number of persons arrested so far by the FERA authorities for under-invoicing or over-invoicing and the details in this regard?

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

(a) to (c). In terms of section 35 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 "If any officer of Enforcement authorised in this behalf by the Central Government, by general or special order, has reason to believe that any person in India or within the Indian customs waters has been guilty of an offence punishable under this Act, he may arrest such person and shall, as soon as may be, inform him of the grounds for such arrest." By a notification issued by the Central Government, every officer of Enforcement, not below the rank of an Enforcement Officer, is authorised to exercise all the powers and discharge all the duties specified in the said section.

Accordingly, the provisions of the aforesaid section are followed in making arrests under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act.

In the case of importers and exporters who have contravened the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act as a result of under-invoicing or over-invoicing, the same procedure as indicated above is followed.

(d) The information sought for is not readily available. The time and labour that will be involved in collecting and compiling the information will be disproportionately high. However, if the Honourable Member specifies any particular case/cases, the information will be collected and furnished.

Mineral Resources in Wynad Distt. Kerala

2883. SHRI A. NEELALOHI-THADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India has investigated the mineral resources of Kerala and particularly the newly formed Wynad district;

(b) is it a fact that gold was being recovered from several places by British mining companies in 1885 to 1905; and

(c) whether it is a fact that eminent geologists of the past like Dr. M. S. Krishnan, a former Director General of the Geological Survey of India had reported the occurrence of large deposits of sulphur bearing pyrites in Wynad?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir. The Geological Survey of India has carried out mineral exploration in Kerala including Wynad district.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) It is a fact that Dr. M. S. Krishnan, a former Director General of Geological Survey of India has mentioned about the occurrence of pyrites in Wynad Gold field falling in Tamilnadu and Kerala. However, no significant pyrite deposits have been found in the area.

छपरा के लिए विमान सेवा

2884. प्रो० तत्य देव सिंह क्य पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंडी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार निकट भविष्य में छपरा के लिए विमान सेवा शुरू करने पर विचार कर रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब तक; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो तस्वीरें कारण क्या हैं?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंडी (श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) छपरा में विमान सेवाओं के परिचालन के लिए कोई उपयुक्त हवाई पट्टी नहीं है।

Air Fares Subsidised by Central/State Governments

2885. SHRI P. NAMGYAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) names of the air routes in the country fares of which are subsidised by the Central/State Governments;

(b) average air fare per aerial miles or per hour flight other than the SRINAGAR-LEH and CHANDIGARH-LEH routes of the Indian Airlines operating in the country,

(c) average airfare per aerial mile/ or per hour flight of Srinagar-Leh and Chandigarh-Leh route of the I.A.,

(d) the detailed data relating to calculation regarding cost of fuel, operational costs, extra charges on account of high altitude and other details separately on which the fares of Srinagar-Leh and Chandigarh-Leh service have been based; and

(e) whether Government propose considering reduction of air fare on the Leh flights in view of persistent demand by the people of that area despite 30 per cent rural trip concession and, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) to (e). Material is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Mop-up of Black Money through Special Bearer Bonds

2886. SHRI CHITTA BASU:

SHRI DAYA RAM
SHAKYA:

SHRI RAMANNA RAI:
SHRI KUNWAR RAM:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the expected mop-up of black money through the introduction of Special Bearer Bonds for the current year;

(b) what has been the actual mop-up till date; and

(c) action proposed to be taken to stimulate the mop-up?

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

(a) Estimates of receipts from the sale of Special Bearer Bonds in the current financial year was fixed at Rs. 800 crores.

(b) Bonds worth Rs. 385,59,70,000 were sold till the close of business on 30th April, 1981 when the sale of Bonds was suspended.

(c) Other measures for combatting tax evasion will be pursued vigorously in accordance with the law.

Second Stage Expansion of Alloy Steel Plant, Durgapur

2887. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Steel Ministry has undertaken 2nd stage expansion in Alloy Steel Plant, Durgapur and for modernisation of Steel making process by using vacuum refining technology and concast process to raise the capacity to 2,70,000 tonnes and whether Government have taken proper

steps to utilise the idle in-built capacity of blooming and billet mill;

(b) whether steps have been taken to modernise Sheet Mill with Hot Strip Mill alongwith Cold Mill to produce 60,000 tonnes of steel sheets and plates per year and to modernise forge shop and installation of a jobbing mill to supplement the production of bars and rods;

(c) whether Government are going to install a seamless tube mill; and

(d) whether Government have any programme for expansion and modernisation of Durgapur Steel Plant; if so, the details and when construction of captive power plant will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Government has sanctioned Stage II Expansion of ASP, Durgapur which will raise its production to 260,000 tonnes of liquid steel per year at an estimated cost of Rs. 65.98 crores. The expansion involves the use of vacuum refining and continuous casting technology, and will also enable better utilisation of the in-built capacity of the blooming and billet mill.

(b) There is no proposal for installation of a Hot strip mill alongwith a cold strip mill to produce 60,000 tonnes of steel sheets and plates per year.

Revamping of 2,000 tonnes Press from water hydraulic to oil hydraulic system has recently been completed successfully. This will improve availability of the Press and reduce the cost of production. There is no other proposal for modernisation of the forge shop.

There is no proposal for installation of a jobbing mill.

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

(d) Government have recently received a proposal from the Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) for the modernisation and development of the Durgapur Steel Plant (DSP). The proposal envisages modernisation of DSP upto the iron making area and installation of an additional blast furnace complex with all attendant facilities. The cost of the project has been estimated at Rs. 900 crores, excluding the cost of capital repairs, replacements etc. of the existing units estimated at Rs. 236 crores.

SAIL have advised that the construction of the captive power plant is now expected to be completed by September, 1983.

Rate of Inflation

2888. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state.

(a) is it a fact that the inflation rate for the year 1980-81 according to Reserve Bank has been 24 per cent which is more than 1973-74 and 1974-75;

(b) is it also not a fact that the rate of inflation during 1977-78 and 1978-79 was only 2 per cent; and

(c) if so, the reasons, thereof and the steps Government contemplate to take to contain inflation without tears?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN):
(a) It is not clear to which RBI statistics the question refers. For monitoring short term movement in prices, the rate of inflation on a point to point basis is more relevant. On this basis, the Wholesale Price Index (1970-71=100) showed an increase of 16.4 per cent in 1980-81 which was significantly lower than 21.4 per cent in 1979-80. The annual rates of inflation in 1973-74 and 1974-75 were 30.0 per cent and 10.1 per cent respectively.

(b) The rates of inflation for 1977-78 and 1978-79 were 0.3 per cent and 4.6 per cent respectively.

(c) A combination of factors is responsible for the continued inflationary pressures including international factors, domestic supply constraints, excess liquidity, seasonal factors etc. Government attaches top priority to containing price rise. A series of measures have been taken in this regard on both the supply and demand sides. Further steps will be taken in the light of emerging trends.

Overdrafts from RBI in Excess of their Authorised Amounts

2889. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN:

SHRI N. E. HORO:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some States have drawn overdrafts from Reserve Bank of India in excess of their authorised amounts;

(b) the names of each such State with their respective amounts of unauthorised excesses; and

(c) the steps taken to regularise or secure payments of these unauthorised excesses of overdrafts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA):
(a) and (b). A statement showing the overdrafts drawn on the Reserve Bank of India as on 29th July 1981 is being laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Overdrafts of the States reflect their daily cash position and vary in magnitude. Overdrafts result either on account of the structural imbalances in the budgets of the

States or on account of temporary aberrations in the cash flow of the States. With a view to finding out the reasons for the structural imbalances and rectifying the situation, the Government of India has been having discussions with States running over-drafts.

Income-tax raids on Film Stars and others

2890. SHRI MANGAL RAM PREMI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of various raids had been made at Bombay, Maharashtra, Gujarat, U.P. on various film stars and prominent persons of film industry, businessmen, industrialists, doctors, engineers, smugglers etc. during 1st January, 1981 to 31st July, 1981 by various agencies of Income-tax and Finance Department;

(b) if so, the details of such raids;

(c) the names of persons where such raids were conducted;

(d) the unaccounted money, jewellery, cash, benami documents, accounts, smuggled articles and such other illegal goods and materials found therefrom;

(e) the action taken against each one; and

(f) what action Government propose to check such illegal acts by such prominent persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA):
(a) to (d). Sir, having regard to the very large number of cases involving several departments of the Finance Ministry it may not be practicable to furnish details information in the manner in which it has been sought. However, the Hon'ble Member may like to have the following information:—

The Income-tax Department has conducted in this year, 801 searches and has seized, *prima facie*, unac-

* Excludes credit for certain cheques deposited in the accounts of West Bengal Government between March and June, 1981 which could actually be cashed only in July/August, 1981 because of the dislocation of work which took place in the Reserve Bank of India Office, Calcutta.

Statement		
States		Overdraft as on 29-7-1981 (Rs. in crores)
1. Assam	.	13.13
2. Gujarat	.	3.70
3. Haryana	.	8.80
4. Himachal Pradesh	.	0.13
5. Karnataka	.	17.01
6. Kerala	.	9.63
7. Madhya Pradesh	.	47.62
8. Maharashtra	.	58.16
9. Manipur	.	2.03
10. Punjab	.	25.47
11. Rajasthan	.	71.51
12. Tripura	.	1.41
3. West Bengal	.	68.11*
Total	.	326.81

counted assets of the approximate value of Rs. 7.50 crores as under:—

1st January, 1981 to 31st July, 1981

Name of place	No. of searches	Approx. value of the assets seized (in lakhs)
Bombay City	370	377.72
Maharashtra (excluding Bombay City) . . .	113	29.49
Gujarat	122	66.63
U.P.	196	276.00
	801	749.84

(e) The cases are under investigation and appropriate action under the various Acts is being taken in these cases.

(f) The Government have been taking administrative and legislative measures from time to time to check all such illegal acts.

Smuggling out of antiques through Diplomatic bags

2891. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:

SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some senior Diplomats from affluent Western countries have been using their diplomatic bags for smuggling out antiques and that antiques worth crores of rupees are smuggled out through these bags from Delhi alone.

(b) if so, details thereof stating the estimated value of the antiques smuggled out of India by the foreign diplomats through their diplomatic bags annually; and

(c) the reaction of Government with regard thereto?

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

(a) Government have not received any specific reports of smuggling of antiques out of India through diplomatic channels.

(b) No such cases have been detected by the Customs authorities in the recent past. Government have no information regarding the estimated value of antiques smuggled out of India through diplomatic channels annually.

(c) In cases where the involvement of diplomats in smuggling activities has come to notice, Government have taken appropriate action with the co-operation of the Governments of the countries concerned, and remain in confidential touch with these Governments with a view to preventing any recurrence of such abuses.

Setback to export of Indian Carpets to West Germany

2892. SHRI ZAINUL BASHEER: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that export of Indian carpets to West Germany

has suffered a serious set back due to the devaluation of Mark;

(b) if so, the extent of setback and the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to bail out the carpet Industry from this crisis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). It has been brought to the notice of Government that fall in the value of Deutsch Mark has created some problems regarding export of carpets from India to West Germany. Some importers in West Germany are reported to be reluctant to honour commitments at prices negotiated prior to decline in the value of Deutsch Mark.

(c) It is planned to intensify promotional measures to increase exports of carpets from India to other regions. HHEC and J.K. Handicrafts Corporation were asked to intervene in order to provide some relief to the weavers of hand-knotted carpets in J & K recently. Incentives like REP benefits, Duty-free import of raw wool and Cash compensatory support are already available to hand-knotted carpet industry.

Proposal to set up Export Commission

2893. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal under their consideration to set up Export Commission; and

(b) if so, when the Commission is likely to be set up and start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Resources of IDBI

2894. SHRI D. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the resources of IDBI are very lean so that further lending to many projects is in jeopardy; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to augment the resources if new investment is desired to produce more for domestic consumption or exports and to increase employment?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). The resources position of the IDBI as well as that of other term lending institutions has to be viewed in the context of the overall resources position in the country. Government, however, endeavour to ensure that the resources requirement of the IDBI are met and there is no curtailment or delay in disbursement of sanctioned assistance or denial of fresh assistance to eligible projects as a result of resources constraint. Government have decided to allow IDBI to go for additional market borrowings through public issues and to obtain further borrowings from abroad to meet its financial requirements during the current year. The augmented resources through these measures will be utilised for the normal activities of the IDBI viz. financial assistance to Industrial units under its various schemes. Industrial development through such financial assistance would, as a natural corollary, generate more production for domestic consumption or export and increase the potential for employment.

Deposits of gold and iron in Palghat, Kerala

2895. SHRI V. S. VIJAYA-RAGHVAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a geological study has revealed deposit of gold and iron in Palghat, Kerala; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). As a result of geological studies carried out by the Geological Survey of India in Palghat district of Kerala so far, no sizeable deposits of gold and iron ore have been revealed. However numerous thin bands of magnetite—quartzite were located in Attapady Valley and other localities of the Palghat district. The reserves are yet to be estimated.

राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम और हथकरघा
क्षेत्र द्वारा निर्मित कपड़े को
दरों का निर्धारण

2896. श्री अशफाक़ हुसैन : क्या
वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) क्या इस समय राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र
निगम और हथकरघों से निर्मित नियंत्रित
कपड़े और जनता साड़ी धोतियों की कोई
दरें निर्धारित हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र
निगम और हथकरघों से निर्मित समान
नम्बर के कपड़े अथवा साड़ी या धोती
की दरें समान हैं ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो दरों में अन्तर
के क्या कारण हैं और राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम
और हथकरघों को दी गई छठ में अन्तर
के क्या कारण हैं जब कि हैंडलूम के
कपड़ों का उत्पादन मूल्य मिल के कपड़ों
के उत्पादन मूल्य से अधिक होता है ?

वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री
(श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी) : (क) कंट्रोल के
कपड़े व जनता कपड़े की उपभोक्ता
कीमतें निर्धारित की गई हैं।

(ख) और (ग). मिन्न खेत्र तथा
हथकरघा खेत्र में उत्पादित कपड़े की ठीक-
ठोक तुला नहीं की जा सकती। तथापि,
यह उल्लेखनीय है कि पुरानी तथा
अप्रचलित सर्वीनरी, असता के क्रम
उत्पादों पर उच्च शुल्कों के कारण
एन टी सी मिलों में उत्पादन लागत
हथकरघा खेत्र की उत्पादन लागत में
अधिक है।

Crash-landing of I.A. Avro near Tirupati

2897. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the reasons for the
crash landing of I.A. Avro near
Tirupati on June 16, 1981; and

(b) the steps being taken by Government to improve safety in air travel?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) The accident is under investigation by an Inspector of Accident appointed by the Director General of Civil Aviation under Rule 71 of the Aircraft Rules, 1937, whose report is awaited.

(b) The Government takes necessary steps to improve air safety as a continuous process. On receipt of the accident investigation report in this case further steps as recommended will be taken.

Purchase of six Boeing Planes by I.A.

2898. SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is correct to state that Indian Air-lines has decided to

purchase six Boeing 737 planes to raise its fleet strength;

(b) whether the purchase of Boeing planes is necessary to augment growth rate in passengers carried and also in its revenue passenger kilometres flown during the present year and successive years; and

(c) why the purchase of six Boeing 737 planes has been delayed and what steps have been taken to expedite it?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) No, Sir. Indian Airlines has placed an order for acquisition of only four B-737 aircraft with the previous approval of the Government.

(b) Yes, Sir. It has been found absolutely necessary to augment capacity in 1982-83 in order to meet the traffic forecast for that year.

(c) There has been no delay.

Imports of items from U.S.A.

2899. **SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the system of vigilance to guarantee that products in different spheres such as baby food, medicine, etc. imported from U.S.A. in bulk do not include those which are banned in U.S.A. itself but not banned for export;

(b) whether Government are aware that in the past, several such items were exported to India by U.S.A.;

(c) if so, what are such products exported to India in the last three years; and

(d) what steps were taken by Government to stop such imports?

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

(a) to (d). Under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act and the Rules thereunder, no new drug can be imported into or manufactured in the country without the permission of the Drugs Controller (India). Permission for the import of new drugs is granted only after it is ensured on the basis of the data furnished that they have been approved in the country of origin and are being marketed in the number of countries.

If subsequent to the introduction of a drug, report of toxic effects come to notice, action for banning its import, manufacture or sale is taken in consultation with medical experts in the country.

During recent years, six cases of toxic side effects/lack of therapeutic efficacy/carcinogenicity in animals have come to notice. The drugs involved are (1) Practolol, (2) Nialamide, (3) Methapyrilene Fumerate, (4) Amidopyrine, (5) Halogenated Oxyquinolines and (6) Phenformin. Action to ban the import and manufacture has been taken in the case of the first four drugs.

In case of Phenformin and the halogenated oxyquinoline the medical experts including the Indian Council of Medical Research, who were consulted, were not in favour of banning the use of these drugs as the toxic effects reported with these drugs had not been observed in this country although these drugs have been in use for many years. Manufacturers marketing preparations containing these drugs have been instructed to incorporate suitable cautionary statements on the side effects of these drugs in their package and promotional literature.

Import of baby food should also conform to the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules. However, import of this item is banned at present as consumer goods.

Sanctioning of Hindi posts on recommendations of department of official language

2900. SHRI T. S. NEGI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that the Department of Expenditure is of the view that Hindi posts should not be sanctioned on the recommendations of the Department of Official Language as a matter of routine but on the basis of need for such posts which has to be firmly established in the context of the work required to be done under the Official Language Act, 1963 and the rules made thereunder;

(b) if so, has Ministry of Finance issued directions to the Work Study Cells to keep the above principle in view while recommending creation of posts; and

(c) if not, whether such a directive is proposed to be issued to effect economy and if so, when?

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

(a) to (c). Posts needed for implementation of the provisions of the Official Languages Act, 1963 and the Rules made thereunder are exempt from the ban orders applicable to creation of additional posts on the non-Plan side. The Financial Advisers of the various Ministries have been advised to keep in mind the general scheme prepared by the Department of Official Language while determining the requirements of Ministries/Departments/Offices for such posts and to sanction Hindi staff on the basis of actual and reasonable requirements.

Import of Raw Silk

2901. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to steep rise in raw silk prices several

exporters in India are facing difficulties in fulfilling contracts with overseas importers;

(b) whether it is a fact that they are likely to lose several crores of rupees on this account; and

(c) whether Government propose to permit the exporters to import raw silk upto twenty per cent of the import licence, if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b). India's silk exports are showing an increasing trend since April, 1981 as compared to corresponding period last year. This would suggest that the increase in price of indigenous raw silk has not affected exports seriously.

(c) Under the import policy for 1981-82, import of raw-silk is permitted against specific export performance. The value of raw-silk permitted to be imported is 50 per cent of the value of 20 per cent replenishment entitlement for the exporters.

M/s. Kumar Textiles, Bombay

2902. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s. Kumar Textiles, Bombay are working as a liaison agency for NTC to get the material to be supplied by NTC to Defence and other Governmental establishments approved by DGS&D;

(b) if so, the fee being charged by them for this purpose;

(c) whether it is also a fact that NTC is having their own liaison offices at different centres; and

(d) if so, the reasons for engaging a private agency by NTC and thus depriving the public exchequer of

lakhs of rupees being paid as free to M/s. Kumar Textiles, Bombay?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Some of the Subsidiary Companies of the NTC have engaged this firm as their agents for sale of their products through DGS&D and other Governmental agencies. The firm is charging fees ranging from 1-1/2 per cent to 3 per cent of the net value of the goods contracted and supplied.

(c) NTC (Holding Company) and only two out of nine Subsidiary Companies of NTC are having their liaison offices at Bombay and Delhi.

(d) The services rendered by the Agent have been useful to the NTC.

राजस्थान के उद्योगों और नागरिक पूर्ति विभाग को इस्पात का आवंटन

2903. श्री अशोक गहलोत : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान के लघु, मध्यम दर्जे के और बड़े उद्योगों तथा वहाँ के नागरिक पूर्ति विभाग को कितने इस्पात का आवंटन किया गया और उसकी मांग की तुलना में उन्हें कितना इस्पात दिया गया;

(ख) राजस्थान ने कितने इस्पात की मांग की थी और उसे वास्तव में कितना दिया गया;

(ग) चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में राजस्थान ने कितने इस्पात की मांग की है; और

(घ) उसकी मांग की तुलना में अब तक कितना इस्पात आवंटित किया गया है?

धारणिक्य तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी) : (क) से (घ). इस्पात के वितरण पर कोई कानूनी नियंत्रण नहीं है। इस्पात सामग्री का वितरण संयुक्त संघर्ष समिति द्वारा लोहे और इस्पात सामग्री के वितरण के लिए बनाये गए और प्रकाशित किए गए मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांतों के अनुसार किया जाता है। इन मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांतों में राज्यबांद आवंटन करने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है; अतः "आवंटन" के मुकाबले में वास्तविक समाई की तुलना करना सम्भव नहीं है।

Export market in Latin American countries

2904. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:

SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during his recent tour of Latin American countries, he found prospects to establish our markets for exports there; and

(b) if so, what steps are being proposed to be taken to establish the export markets there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). Commerce Minister had visited Argentina and Brazil from 27th to 31st July, 1981. Besides holding a Conference of Heads of Missions and Commercial Representatives matters relating to bilateral trade were discussed with the respective Governments. Discussions were also held with the members of trade and industry in these countries. In order to establish export markets in Latin America, Government are encouraging contacts between the Indian Industries and

their counterparts in Latin America. Study-cum-Sales delegations are also being organised. The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry have entered into arrangements for setting up joint institutional mechanism for the exchange of information relating to trade. Efforts are also being made to explore the possibilities of establishing appropriate shipping linkages between India and Latin America.

Import of Cocoa

2905. SHRI E. K. IMBICHI-BAVA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the internal requirement of Cocoa and which are the companies producing cocoa products;

(b) whether production in Kerala is sufficient for the internal consumption;

(c) if so, the reasons why Government of India issued licence for import of cocoa at the cost of poor Kerala farmers; and

(d) whether Government are aware that the Cocoa produced in Kerala and Karnataka States does not contain acidity and vested interests are making false propaganda to the detriment of the farmers and the national interests?

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

(a) The estimated internal requirements of dry cocoa beans during 1981-82 will be around 2,000 metric tonnes. The major consumers producing cocoa products are:

M/s. Kaira Dist. Cooperative Milk Producers Union Ltd., Anand.

M/s. Cadbury India Ltd., Bombay.

M/s. Sathe Biscuit & Chocolate Co. Ltd., Pune.

Dr. Writer's Chocolates & Canning Co., Bombay.

M/s. Jagatjit Industries Ltd., Hamira.

M/s. HMM Ltd., Nabha.

M/s. Cocoa Products & Beverages Ltd., Madras.

M/s. Alvitone Laboratories, Madras.

M/s. Food, Fats & Fertilisers Ltd., Tadepalligudam.

(b) to (d). While indigenous production of cocoa beans is sufficient, it was considered advisable to allow a small import of cocoa beans for blending purposes to help current operations of the industry with a view to maximising demand for Indian Cocoa pending scientific investigations leading to sophisticated technology, technical know-how and processing skills in regard to acidity content of Indian cocoa, and thereby eliminate even small import of cocoa beans.

Requirement, production and import of natural rubber

2906. SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the annual requirement of natural rubber to feed the industries in India;

(b) the total production of natural rubber in India;

(c) what is the share of Kerala State; and

(d) what is the quantity of natural rubber imported annually?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a), (b) and (d). The figures of production, consumption and im-

port of natural rubber during the last three years are given below:

(in tonnes)

Year	Production	Consumption	Import
1978-79	135,297	164,524	25,850
1979-80	148,470	165,245	21,100
1980-81	153,100	173,630	9,250

(c) Kerala accounts for over 90 per cent of the production of natural rubber in the country.

Expansion of Rural Credit facilities

2907. SHRI JAI NARAIN ROAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have taken certain concrete measures in 1980 for expanding rural credit facilities;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the results achieved so far; and

(c) what further steps Government are taking to extend rural credit facilities?

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

(b) 25 more Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) were established during the year 1980 taking the total to 85 operating in 144 districts of 17 States. The number of branch offices opened by the RRBs increased from 2420 in December 1979 to 3279 in December, 1980. The loans and advances outstanding in respect of RRBs as at the end of 1980 were to the tune of Rs. 243.39 crores in 21,16,740 accounts.

Commercial banks were advised to strengthen their infra-structure for achieving certain specified standards

in respect of loaning to agriculturists, artisans, weaker sections etc. and to provide resources for implementing Integrated Rural Development Programme. As at the end of 1980, advances outstanding in respect of priority sector from public sector banks amounted to Rs. 7409 crores in 121,87,000 accounts.

(c) The steps proposed to be taken include, inter alia, setting up more Regional Rural Banks, strengthening infra-structure of commercial banks for greater deployment of credit in rural areas, and setting up of an apex institution at the national level i.e. National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) for ensuring closer monitoring and co-ordination of agricultural and rural lending activities.

देश में स्टाक एक्सचेंजों का खोला जाना:

2908. श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा :

श्री अशोक गहलोत :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार देश के विभिन्न भागों में स्टाक एक्सचेंज खोलने का है;

(ख) यदि हाँ तो क्या सरकार को जयपुर (राजस्थान) में एक स्टाक

एक्सचेंज खोलने के लिए राजस्थान सरकार से कोई प्रस्ताव मिला है;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री आर० बैंकटरामण) :
(क) प्रतिमूलि संविदा (विनियम) अधिनियम, 1956 के विनियमनकारी उपबन्धों के अन्तर्गत देश के विभिन्न भागों में नए स्टाक एक्सचेंज की स्थापना करने के प्रश्न पर सरकार मुक्त दृष्टिकोण से विचार करती है। विभिन्न केन्द्रों में प्राप्त होने वाले प्रस्तावों पर उनके गुणाव-गुणों के आधार विचार किया जाता है।

(घ) से (घ). जयपुर में स्टाक एक्सचेंज की स्थापना करने के लिए राजस्थान सरकार से कोई भी प्रस्ताव अभी तक केन्द्रीय सरकार को नहीं मिला है। तथापि राजस्थान वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मण्डल, जयपुर की वरक से इस आग्रह का एक प्रस्ताव अवश्य प्राप्त हुआ है। राजस्थान में स्थित पश्चिम लिमिटेड कम्पनियों की संख्या राजस्थान में शेयरधारी लोगों की अनुमानित संख्या, ऐसे व्यक्तियों के नाम तथा उनकी योग्यताएं जो प्रस्तावित स्टाक एक्सचेंज के सदस्य बन सकते हैं तथा इस समय जयपुर में होने वाले सिक्यूरिटियों के लेनदेन के अनुमानित परिमाण आदि के सम्बन्ध में, राजस्थान वाणिज्यिक एवं उद्योग मंडल जयपुर से विस्तृत जनकारी मांगी गई है ताकि सरकार इस मामले में आगे कार्यवाही कर सके। अभी तक उक्त मण्डल से इस सम्बन्ध में कोई उत्तर प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

Permission to Tamil Nadu to Import Raw Silk

2909. SHRI N. SOUNDARAJAN:

SHRI C. CHINNA-SWAMY:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Tamil Nadu has asked the permission of the Centre to import raw silk to meet the shortage faced by the looms in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when the permission will be granted?

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

(a) to (c). No formal request has been received from the Government of Tamil Nadu for permission of the Centre to import raw silk to meet the shortage faced by the looms in Tamil Nadu. However, Director of Handlooms, Tamil Nadu, has requested Development Commissioner for Handlooms to move Government of India to grant necessary permission to the Tamil Nadu State Handloom Weavers Apex Cooperative Society (COOPTEX) to import at least 10,000 Kgs. of raw silk under Open General Licence scheme. Under the existing policy, there is no provision for import of raw silk for actual users except through the Central Silk Board which also is not at present authorised to utilise this provision in view of the review of the raw silk price stabilisation scheme. Raw Silk could be imported by the exporters only against their export performance according to a formula prescribed under the replenishment scheme. Hence the question of giving permission to COOPTEX to import raw silk does not arise.

Development of Tourist Centres in Gujarat, Maharashtra and Aurangabad

2910. SHRI QAZI SALEEM: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some proposals and schemes have been received by the Centre from the States of Maharashtra and Gujarat, as well as from Tourism Board of Gujarat, Maharashtra and Aurangabad (Maharashtra) during 1st January, 1981 to 31st July, 1981 so as to develop various tourist Centres of the respective areas and States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken by Centre on each one; and

(d) the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) to (d). Proposals for development of tourist facilities at Ukkai and provision of boats for boating facilities at reservoirs in Gujarat at a cost of Rs. 1.25 crores and Rs. 7.00 lakhs respectively have been received from the Government of Gujarat. While no proposals have been received from the Government of Maharashtra or Tourism Board of Maharashtra or Aurangabad, certain proposals received from the Verul Development Committee, Aurangabad were discussed with the Committee representatives who have been requested to send revised proposals through the State Department of Tourism. These are awaited.

Opening of Additional Services between Trivandrum and Gulf Countries

2911. SHRI B. K. NAIR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that Karalites and other South Indians employed in Gulf countries are experiencing a lot of inconvenience, avoidable loss of money and time in their journeys to and from home having to take their flights via Bombay;

(b) whether he is also aware that because of this a good many of them are constrained to travel via Colombo;

(c) if so, whether he is considering any proposal to open additional services between Trivandrum and some suitable cities in the Gulf Area; and

(d) if so, the details thereof; if not, the reasons?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A.P. SHARMA): (a) At present Air India operates seven services a week between Trivandrum and Gulf points viz. Dubai, Abu Dhabi, Kuwait, Ras-Al-Khayamah and Sharjah. The national carrier is yet to commence operations between Trivandrum on the one hand and Doha, Muscat and Bahrain on the other. These points are however, connected to Bombay with suitable connecting flights to/ from Trivandrum.

(b) It is possible that some of the traffic between Trivandrum and Gulf points moves over Colombo.

(c) and (d). Air-India desire to commence operations between Trivandrum and Oman|Muscat|Bahrain. However, the national carrier of the Gulf states viz. Gulfair is opposed to such operations by Air-India and the Civil Aviation authorities of the Gulf States have consequently not accorded clearance to Air-India for such operations so far.

Steel Awaiting Customers**2912. SHRI R. L. BHATIA:****SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:**

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

(a) whether some lakhs of tonnes of steel of all varieties produced in the country is awaiting customers;

(b) if so, what is the snag in allocation and distribution;

(c) the steps being taken to dispose it of;

(d) whether Government have put certain items of steel on the Open General Licence; if so, what are these and why this has been done and whether the Chairman, Steel Authority of India Limited has urged Government to remove these from the O.G.L.; and

(e) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE):
(a) Stocks of Saleable steel of the main producers on 1-7-80 as compared with 1-7-81 are given below:

(in tonnes)

	As on 1-7-80	As on 1-7-81
1. SAIL	7,32,000	7,64,000
2. TISCO	1,06,000	1,33,000
TOTAL	8,38,000	8,97,000

(b) and (c). There is no snag in the distribution system. The stock level is only marginally higher than what it was a year ago when the production was significantly lower. However, the distribution procedures are reviewed from time to time and

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changes are made as and when necessary. Recently, billets and re-rollable, bars and rods (including wire rods), HR Coils (above 5 mm thickness) and CR sheets/coils have been taken out of the regulated distribution of the Joint Plant Committee (JPC).

(d) In the current year's import policy, the main items under OGL are billets for re-rolling, re-rollable scrap, bars and rods including wire rods), HR Coils 2.5 mm and below, D.D. and EDD quality sheets, chequered plates, plates to boiler/pressure vessel quality and IS-2062, structural to IS-2062 quality, rolled blooms above 400 mm and some special profile sections. This was done with a view to ensure that engineering industries' production does not suffer due to constraints on raw material availability. In this connection, the indigenous capability and anticipated production were kept in view. Various suggestions regarding the import policy have been received from some organisations, including Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL):

(e) Changes in policy will be announced as and when considered necessary.

में स पर आधारित संज लोहा परियोजना की स्थापना के बारे में गुजरात की मांग

2913. श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी : क्या इस्पात और खान मंडी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात सरकार ने हजारी के निकट गेम पर आधारित संज लोहा परियोजना की स्थापना किये जाने की मांग की है और यह मांग कब तक स्वीकार कर ली जायेगी ;

(ब) क्या उन्हें गुजरात के दौरे के लिए इन परियोजनाओं को स्वीकृति देने का मार्ग ? दिला था और यदि हाँ, तो यह प्राइवेट रुक तक पूरा हो जाएगा ; और

(ग) डॉ. विनायक पटे किसी लागत आयोगी और डॉ. मेरे स्पंज लोहे का किसी उत्पादन होता, तथा इस सम्बन्ध में पूरा व्योता का है ?

वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री
(श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी) : (क) मेरे (ग). गुजरात इन्डस्ट्रियल इन्वेस्टमेंट कारपोरेशन से हजारी के पास गैरियाधारिय 4 लाख टन स्पंज लोहे के उत्पादन के लिए एक कारखाना लगाने हेतु आग्रहित प्राप्त करने के लिए एक प्रावेदी प्राप्त हुआ था। योजना आयोग ने अभी तक तो में यह विचार बबा किया है कि गुजरात इन्डस्ट्रियल इन्वेस्टमेंट कारपोरेशन और महाराष्ट्र के स्टेट इन्डस्ट्रियल इन्वेस्टमेंट कारपोरेशन दोनों को स्पंज लोहे की प्रस्तावित परियोजनाएं आयिक दृष्टि में सक्षम नहीं हैं। इस्पात विभाग काफी इच्छुक है कि देश में गैरि पर आधारित स्पंज लोहे की एक आयवा दो परियोजनाएं लगाई जानी चाहिए ताकि हम रेंजीनियर गैरि पर आधारित स्पंज लोहा बनाने की प्रायोगिक के विकास में परिचित और प्रणिक्षित हो सकें, लेकिन यह आवश्यक है कि सरकार इन प्रस्तावों की आयिक गक्षमता के बारे में पूर्णतया संतुष्ट हो जाए। चूंकि योजना आयोग गुजरात इन्डस्ट्रियल इन्वेस्टमेंट कारपोरेशन द्वारा सम्भाली किए गए आंकड़ों से पूर्णतया संतुष्ट नहीं है अतः परियोजना की सम्भावित लागत तथा उस में उत्पादित होने वाले स्पंज लोहे की सम्भावित मात्रा के बारे में विश्वसनीय जानकारी देना सम्भव नहीं है।

Investment by OPEC Countries

2914. SHRI HARINATH MISRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of interest shown by OPEC countries in making investments in our country; and

(b) the concrete proposals that have materialised and the size of investment by OPEC countries in our country during the current plan period?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) and (b). The reaction to the new policy has been favourable. Preliminary discussions are under way for some projects. However, no concrete proposal has so far been received. In matters involving investment decisions by foreign countries, it is difficult to make an estimate of the size of the investment in India by OPEC countries during the current plan period.

अकीम का उत्पादन करने वाले जिलों का पुनर्वर्णन

2915. श्री फूल लन्द वर्मा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने को आएंगे कि :

(क) अकीम की खेती के लिए जिले में क्षेत्र निर्धारित करने का आधार क्या है;

(ख) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के रत्नाम, मन्दसीर, उज्जैन, शाजापुर जिलों की अकीम की विभिन्न किस्मों की खेती के लिए विभिन्न ढंग से अकीम के जिलों का वर्गीकरण किया गया है;

(ग) क्या इस से अकीम उत्पादकों को कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है; और

(ब) क्या अफीम का उत्पादन करने वाले जिलों का पुर्यंठन या पुनर्वर्गीकरण करने का विचार है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई) निहि विसोदिया: (क) अफीम की जास्त के लिए अब वे का इस प्रकार निर्वारण किया जाता है जिसे --

(1) परस्तागा पोस्ट उत्पादक रक्वे और नवा अब्रों तक ही काशन को सीमित रखा जा सके;

(2) बेहार और असाम अधिक अत्यधिक विवरण के लिए हातात पैदाकिए जा सके।

(3) और उत्पादक रक्वे को नियाता जा सके।

(ब) और (ग). जा, नहीं।

(ब) अक्सर उत्पादक जिलों के पुराने वर्गीकरण का कोई प्रभाव नहीं है। नवागी प्रकोप उत्पादक प्रमाणों का पुराने वर्गीकरण पोस्ट को काश के लिए राइटोगुदा अव म हाते वाले नियर्वर्तनों के प्रनुपार अम्ब-प्रमा पर किया जाता है।

Heading: Summary Assessment Scheme

2916. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any assessment with regard to the success or otherwise of the Income-tax Summary Assessment Scheme introduced in 1971; and

(b) if so, details thereof and the steps taken by Government to remove the lacuna, if any, identified by Government in the working of the Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Government have been from time to time analysing the working of the Summary Assessment Scheme and making changes to improve the position. The disposal of cases under this Scheme during the financial year 1980-81 was 30.99 lakhs showing an increase of over 5 lakhs in comparison to 1979-80.

2. 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 I.T.O. to make adjustments to the returned income.

(ii) Authorising Inspectors of Income-tax to make summary assessments in cases upto Rs. 25,000/-.

(iii) Increasing the monetary limit upto Rs. 1 lakh for Summary Assessment Scheme in non-company cases.

(iv) This Scheme now also covers company cases showing income below Rs. 10,000/- and having paid up capital below Rs. 5 lakhs.

Revitalisation of Tea Industry

2917. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that national meet was convened to consider steps to revitalise the tea industry;

(b) if so, the main recommendations made by the meeting;

(c) what measures were suggested for improvement in production of better quality tea and research and

development to achieve export targets; and

(d) the details thereof?

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

(b) to (d). A statement containing the recommendations made by the meet is attached. The statement includes the measures suggested for production of better quality tea and research and development to achieve export targets.

Statement

INDUSTRY

(1) That the Industry will:—

(a) give priority for exports so that the targets fixed for exports are achieved;

(b) produce tea of better quality so as to realise more remunerative prices;

(c) plough back more of retained earnings for improved production and research and development;

(d) increase production of tea in value-added form.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AND STATE GOVERNMENTS TOGETHER

(2) That for the next three years (1981-82 to 1983-84) to enable the Tea Industry to overcome the present difficult times and stabilise—

(a) Excise duty on tea be substantially reduced;

(b) Indirect taxes paid on exports be refunded and the procedure for draw backs be simplified;

(c) As production of packet tea is to be encouraged, Excise duty on packet tea be substantially reduced or removed;

(This recommendation is to be valid even beyond the next three years until a further review)

(d) Sales tax on Auction teas should be suspended;

(e) Agricultural income-tax and other local taxes be substantially reduced by respective State Governments and if there be no flexibility in reducing tax liability under any particular law, endeavours be made to grant appropriate reliefs by suitable adjustments under other laws;

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

(3) That the Industry be enabled to pay advances income-tax on the basis of income estimated to be generated during each quarter;

(4) In view of the agricultural nature of operations, the credit requirements of the Industry be fully met by the financing institutions at concessional rates of interest for the next three years;

(5) That discussion be held with the Railway authorities for

(a) providing full movement facilities for transport of coal to meet the requirements of tea gardens;

and that in order to facilitate this, the Industry be enabled to move coal from pitheads to rail-heads;

(b) That facilities be provided to the Industry by the Railways for movement of tea in less than a train load—that is, in smaller number of wagons as well as in containers;

(6) That a study be instituted in respect of internal tea marketing system and an appropriate reporting and monitoring system be designed.

(7) That the committee on small growers, already constituted by the Government, be urged to give its recommendations at the earliest possible taking into account their special difficulties and problems.

(8) That the Chairman, Tea Board, have a separate meeting with the Industry in Tripura so as to consider and recommend suitable measures concerning problems specific to Tripura.

STATE GOVERNMENTS

(9) That the Governments of tea producing State consider constituting consultative committees with a view to having periodic and regular dialogue with the tea industry on its problems arising from time to time. These committees will consist of representatives of the respective Governments and the Industry. If the State Governments so desire, the representatives of the Governments of India will be happy to be present at such meetings. The Kerala Government has already introduced such an arrangement.

(10) That the State Governments should consider granting exemption from rural employment cess of (a) all export sales of tea;

(b) producers using their own tea for packeting purposes.

(11) That tea being used for production in value-added forms may not compulsorily be required to go through auctions;

(12) That West Bengal Government be requested to take an early decision on the representation given to them by the CCPA both in regard to—

(a) Industry's freedom in choosing its own channel of marketing; and (b) exemption from rural employment cess;

(13) State Governments should discuss with the Tea Industry their proposal for availability of wood fuel which is a renewable energy source.

GENERAL

(14) That National Level Meets on Tea Industry be organised from

time to time to maintain continuous dialogue with the Industry.

Places to be linked by feeder Air Service in Orissa

2918. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal to connect places of tourist interest in Orissa by feeder service; and

(b) if so, the names of the places to be connected during 1982?

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, on the basis of a phased programme. The details are being worked out.

Staggering of Flights Connecting Leh and Delhi/ Chandigarh

2919. SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that there are flights on Saturdays, Sundays and Mondays that connect Leh with Delhi and Chandigarh; and

(b) if so, the reasons why flights cannot be staggered in such a way so that each alternate day one IAC flight connects Leh with Delhi or Chandigarh?

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

(b) Indian Airlines has plans to stagger the dates of operations to Leh in its winter schedule effective October, 1981.

Setting up of Sponge Iron Plant in Madhya Pradesh

2920. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) what are the prospect of a sponge iron plant in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether Government are thinking to set-up one sponge iron plant in Madhya Pradesh; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). Government do not have any proposal under their consideration to set up a sponge iron plant in Madhya Pradesh.

Import of Cocoa

2921. SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given licences to import Cocoa in the years 1978, 1980 and 1981;

(b) if so, the quantity imported in each year; and

(c) the indigenous production of the Cocoa State-wise?

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

(a) During 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81 (upto 15-7-1980), import of cocoa bean/powder was allowed to Actual Users (Industrial) under Open General Licence. Export Houses could also import this item against REP and Additional licences as per policy. With effect from 16th July, 1980, the import of this item was canalised through the State Trading Corporation of India Ltd. Since

then, import of only 75 M.T. has been cleared through the canalising agency during 1981-82.

(b) The quantities imported during 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81 (upto May, 1980) were as under:

Year	Quantity (M.T.)
1978-79	693
1979-80	585
1980-81 (upto May '80)	121

(c) No official estimate of production is available. The indigenous production during 1980-81 according to rough estimate was between 3000 and 3500 M.T., mainly in the States of Kerala and Karnataka.

कुटीर उद्योगों को ऋण सुविधाये

2922 श्री रम प्यारे पणिका : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने कुटीर उद्योगों को ब्याज की रियायती दर पर ऋण सुविधाये देने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितना ऋण दिया जायेगा और ब्याज की दर क्या होगी ;

(ग) यह योजना कब तक कार्यान्वित की जायेगी और इसके परिणामस्वरूप कितने लोगों को लाभ पहुंचेगा ; और

(घ) सरकार ने कुटीर उद्योग को अन्य क्या नई सुविधायें देने का निर्णय किया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री : (श्री मण्डल भाई बरोट) : (क) और (ख). ग्राम और कुटीर उद्योगों सहित लघु उद्योगों को रियायती ब्याज दरों पर वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है। इन श्रोदोगिक एकांकों को दिए जाने

बाले अधिमों के सम्बन्ध में 2 मार्च, 1981 से लागू व्याज दरों द्वारा द्वारा प्रकार हैं :—

(1) 25 हजार रुपये तक के मिश्रित ऋण (कारीगरों, ग्राम और कुटीर उद्योगों के लिए)

(क) पिछड़े क्षेत्र	.	.	10.25 प्रतिशत
(ख) अन्य क्षेत्र	.	.	12.50 प्रतिशत

(2) सावधिक ऋण

(क) पिछड़े क्षेत्र	.	.	12.50 प्रतिशत
(ख) अन्य क्षेत्र	.	.	13.50 प्रतिशत

(3) अनावधिक ऋण

(क) दो लाख रुपये तक	.	.	15 प्रतिशत से अनधिक
(ख) 2 लाख रुपये से ऊपर और 25 लाख रुपये तक	.	.	17.50 प्रतिशत से अनधिक
(ग) 25 लाख रुपये से ऊपर	.	.	19.50 प्रतिशत से अनधिक

(4) विमेंद्र व्याज दर योजना के अन्तर्गत पांच अधिमों पर 4 प्रतिशत वाधिक को दर में व्याज लिया जाता है।

(ग) दिसम्बर, 1979 और जून 1980 के अन्तिम शुक्रवार की स्थिति के अनुसार वकों द्वारा दिसम्बर, ग्राम और कुटीर उद्योगों का दिए गए अधिमों की राशि इस प्रवार थी

अनुमूलिक वाणिजिक बैंकों द्वारा कारीगरों ग्राम और कुटीर उद्योगों को दिए गए अधिम—

(एककों के सम्भाल हजार में)
(रुपयों के रुपयों में)

अन्तिम शुक्रवार की स्थिति के अनुसार

एककों के सम्भाल

बकाया रकम

दिसम्बर, 1979	.	.	295	88
जून, 1980 (अन्तिम)	.	.	321	94

(इसमें पहले की अवधि के आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं)

यह देखा जाएगा कि बैंकों द्वारा इस विकेन्द्रीयकृत क्षेत्र को दिए जाने वाले क्षण में लगातार वृद्धि हुई है।

(घ) नव नथा कुटीर उद्योगों के कारीगरों अदि को दिए जाने वाले बैंक क्षण का प्रभाव करने के उद्देश्य से विशिष्ट उपाय करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा अक्टूबर, 1978 में स्थापित किए गए एक कार्यकारी दल की सिफारिशों के आधार पर भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक

ने दिसम्बर 1978 न बैंकों के नाम मार्गदर्शी मिडान जारी किए थे जिनकी मुख्य मुख्य बातें ये हैं :—

(1) किसी एक कारीगर ग्राम और कुटीर एकक को उपलब्ध वित्त अवधि कार्यवालीन पूँजी अधिक दरों के लिए 2.5 हजार रुपये तक का क्षण मिश्रित सावधिक क्षण के रूप में मंजूर किया जाएगा जिसकी वापसी अदायगी की अवधि 7 से लेकर 10 वर्ष।

(1) की होगी और शुरू में उसके लिए 12 से 18 महीनों तक की आस्थगत अवधि साथ होगी। बैंकों को मार्जिन, संपादिका जमानत अथवा गारंटी पर जोर नहीं देना चाहिए।

(2) शाखा प्रबन्धकों को विसी अन्य उच्चतर प्राधिकारी की अनुमति लिए बिना 25 हजार रुपये तक के प्रस्तावों का मंजूर करने के लिए विवेकाधिकार शक्तियां प्राप्त होनी चाहिए। लघु थेव अथवा कारीगरों अथवा ग्राम/कुटीर उद्योगमें प्राप्त होने वाले एक लाख रुपये तक के सभी प्रस्तावों को प्रार्थनापत्र प्राप्त होने की तारीख से 30 दिनों की अवधि के अन्दर निपटाया जाना चाहिए।

(3) क्रहन सीमा अथवा क्रहन मंजूर करते समय एक परिचालन चक्र की आवश्यकताओं पर उदारता से जायजा लिया जाना चाहिए और आकस्मिक व्यय के लिए मूल स्वीकृति न ही इस राशि में 10 से 20 प्रतिशत तक और रकम जोड़ दी जानी चाहिए और उसका भुगतान उस समय किया जाना चाहिए जब वह परिचालन संचालन कठिनाइयों अथवा विशुद्ध उत्पादन की ग्रावरशक्तियाँ के कारण पैदा हुई अप्रत्यागिन आकस्मिकता के लिए आवश्यक हो।

(4) बैंकों को लघु थेव में ग्राम और कुटीर उद्योगों तथा लघु उद्योगों को दिए जाने वाले क्रहों और अग्रिमों के संबंध में वाहे व सावधिक आवश्यकताओं के लिये दिये गये हों अथवा कार्यवालन पूँजी के लिए, दण्डनाम व्याज नहीं लेना चाहिए।

(5) बैंक लघु उद्योगों को दिए जाने वाले मिश्रित और आवधिक क्रहों के संबंध में भारतीय आर्योगिता विलास बैंक ने पुनर्वित प्राप्त करने के पाव हैं।

बैंकों को सलाह दी गई है कि वे प्राथमिकता प्राप्त थेव की दिए जाने वाले अपने क्रह की राशि को बढ़ाकर दर्ता 1985 तक अपने कुल क्रह के 40 प्रतिशत तक पहुंचा दें।

इससे लघु उद्योगों जिनमें कारीगर ग्राम और लघु उद्योग शामिल हैं, के हिस्से में वृद्धि होगी। बैंक-सूची आर्थिक कार्यक्रम विषयक कार्यकारी दल की सिफारिशों के अनुसरण में लघु आर्योगिक थेव में 25 हजार रुपये तक की क्रहन सीमाओं वाले सभी एकांकों को कमज़ोर वर्ग के रूप में वर्गीकृत किया गया है। बैंकों को यह परामर्श दिया गया है कि वे इस बात की सुनिश्चित व्यवस्था करें कि उनके द्वारा 1985 तक लघु उद्योगों को दिए जाने वाले अग्रिमों का कम से कम 12½ प्रतिशत इस कमज़ोर वर्ग को प्राप्त होने लगे।

Performance of "Vayudoot"

2923. DR. KRUPA SINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any review has been made on the performance of the feeder Airlines service "Vayudoot" introduced recently;

(b) if so, the findings thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to introduce "Vayudoot" service in some new centres in future; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). The operations of Vayudoot services are constantly under review and the results of such reviews made from time to time revealed that the load factor which was 27 per cent in February, 1981 increased to 37.36 per cent in July 81. The increase in load factor in Chabua-Tezu Chabua sector necessitated increase in the services. Accordingly Vayudoot is operating an additional shuttle in this sector on Saturdays. As a result of a recent review it was established that the fares on these sectors required an upward revision.

(c) and (d). A decision has been taken in principle to extend the Vayudoot services to places other

than the North Eastern Region, on the basis of a phased programme. The details are being worked out.

Imports and Exports

2924. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the value of imports and exports of the country for the last three years;

(b) the balance of trade for the above period; and

(c) what was the target fixed for imports and exports for the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b).

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Imports	Exports	Balance of Trade
1978-79	6814.30	5726.26	-1088.04
1979-80	9021.75	6458.76	-2562.97
1980-81 (Provisional)*	12329.90	6704.12	-5625.78

*The export/import figures for 1980-81 are provisional (updated till June 1981 compilation) and subject to upward revision on receipt of late/supplementary returns from customs. Exports and imports during 1980-81 might reach around Rs. 7100 crores and Rs. 12600 crores.

(c) The provisional export targets for 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81 were Rs. 5800 crores, Rs. 6268 crores and Rs. 7100 crores respectively. No such targets for imports were formulated by the Ministry.

Recommendations of an evaluation Committee headed by Shri J. R. D. Tata

2925. SHRI AMAR ROY PRA-DHAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Air India Board has accepted the recommendations of an Evaluation Committee headed by Mr. J. R. D. Tata; and

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

for the acquisition of three L-1011-500 Tristar aircraft, during 1983, as the capacity replacement for the old B-707 aircraft which are due to be phased out.

Recommendations of Report by Banking Economic Affairs Department

2926. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the salient recommendations of the report by the 'Banking Economic Affairs' Department;

(b) do Government propose to merge the existing nationalised banks into one or more units according to the recommendations of the said report; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). Air India Board has accepted the recommendation of the Evaluation Committee headed by Shri J. R. D. Tata,

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Presumably, the Hon'ble Member has in mind the report of the

Banking Commission submitted in 1972. The Commission had recommended in general that public sector banks may be grouped into two or three all-India banks and six regional banks.

(b) and (c). While the RBI is continually taking steps to improve the functioning of the banking system, its restructuring will need close study taking into account all relevant factors.

Expansion of Trivandrum Airport

2927. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of proposed expansion of Trivandrum airport and the estimated cost;

(b) the amount so far spent and the work so far completed; and

(c) when the proposed expansion is expected to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) to (c). The details of works completed, in progress and proposed to be taken up in Trivandrum airport in the Sixth Plan (1980-85) are indicated in the statement attached. All projects planned at present are likely to be completed in the current plan period.

Statement

Works recently completed	Estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Extension of runway to 8500 feet and strengthening to LCN-40	99.57
2. Construction of link taxiway	16.27
3. Construction of operational wall (Phase II)	10.75
4. Extension of International Wing	1.98
5. Extension and modification of domestic terminal building	43.47
6. Provision of Abridged Visual Approach Slope Indicator (AVASI)	6.00
7. Provision of 4 Nos. crash fire tenders	38.00
8. Construction of fire station	5.11
9. Provision of Dry Chemical Tender 1 No.	1.00
TOTAL	222.15

Works in progress

Expenditure
up to May,
1981

(Rs. in lakhs)

1. Construction of Control Tower and Technical Block	60.94	12.89
2. Extension and strengthening of runway (10,000 feet) and associated pavements to LCN-60	168.52	134.21
3. Acquisition of land for new international block	*	20.03
4. Construction of residential quarters	15.90	2.79
5. Door Frame Metal Detectors 3 Nos.	0.48	0.32
6. Provision of Instrument Landing System (ILS)	50.00	42.78
TOTAL	295.84	213.22

*This has been included in the proposal for construction of new international block at an estimated cost of Rs. 213 lakhs, indicated below under "Works Planned."

Works Planned

Estimated
cost
(Rs. in lakhs)

1. Construction of new international block	213.61 (Estimate is being revised)
2. Provision of water bowzers 2 Nos.	6.00
3. High Intensity runway approach lights	6.30
4. Three Bar Visual Approach Slope Indicator (VASI) 2 sets	6.30
5. Simple approach lights	5.22
6. Hand held metal detector 4 Nos.	0.08
7. X-Ray hand bag checking 2 Nos.	28.00
8. Provision of Extended Range Very High Frequency (VHF) Communication	40.00
9. Provision of High Frequency Air Ground Communication in Single Band Mode	30.00
10. Provision of conveyor belt	2.00
11. Construction of community Centre	2.00
12. Provision of visitors' gallery	2.00
13. Acquisition of Land for approach lights	20.00
14. Construction of office and quarters for security staff	3.00
15. Mechanical Sweepers	7.00
TOTAL	371.56

Abolition of Sales Tax

2928. SHRI RAJNATH SON-KAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether sales-tax amounting to crores of rupees remains unrealised;

(b) if so, what steps Government are contemplating to take to realise the Government dues; and

(c) whether Government are taking any steps to either abolish the sales-tax and instead levy Excise duty or charge the sales-tax at source wherever feasible and in other cases charge the tax at the first-point?

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

(a) and (b). Levy of tax on sales or purchases of goods taking place within a State is a State subject of taxation under Entry 54 in List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution. Revenues from tax levied on inter-State sales of goods under the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956, have been assigned to the State under Article 269 (1) (g) of the Constitution. The Administration of the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 has been entrusted by law to the sales tax authorities of the State Governments who assess, collect and retain the proceeds of such tax. The information about unrealised sales tax may be available only with the concerned State Governments and it is for them to take appropriate steps to realise the dues.

(c) As mentioned above, sales tax is a State subject of taxation. Any reform in the sales tax system in the country can only be undertaken in consultation with and with the co-operation of the State Governments. A Conference of Chief Ministers and Ministers in charge of sales tax was held on 16th and 17th September, 1980 to discuss the matter in all its aspects. The Conference had recommended *inter alia*, setting up of a

panel of Chief Ministers to formulate proposals for additions to the list of goods, to which the scheme of additional excise duty in lieu of sales tax could be extended and additions to the list of declared goods. Another Conference of Chief Ministers including the members of the aforesaid panel was convened on 15-2-1981 to consider the matter further. This Conference, after considering the proposal of the Union Finance Minister for inclusion of vanaspati, drugs and medicines, cement, paper and paper board and petroleum products in the list of declared goods and for levy of additional excise duty in lieu of sales tax recommended the appointment of an Expert Committee headed by an eminent person qualified to be the Chairman of Finance Commission and with an economist and an administrator as members to study the financial implications of the proposal and the manner in which the financial interests of the States can be safeguarded. The States of West Bengal, Kerala and Jammu & Kashmir, however, did not, on principle agree with the recommendation. The constitution of the Expert Committee is under consideration.

As regards the manner in which sales tax should be charged i.e. at source wherever feasible and in other cases at the first point, it is for the respective State Governments to decide.

अफीम की खेती के लिए लाइसेंस जारी किया जाना

2929. श्री सत्य नारायण जटिय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1981 के दौरान जितनी भूमि पर अफीम की खेती की जा रही थी उसका राज्यवार ब्यांस क्या है ;

(ख) अफीम की खेती के लिए अफीम उत्पादकों को वर्ष 1981 के दौरान राज्यवार कितने लाइसेंस जारी किए गए ;

(ग) 1981 के दौरान अफीम उत्पादकों को अफीम के प्रति किलोग्राम रेट क्या दिए गए;

(घ) 1981 के दौरान अफीम का कुल उत्पादन कितना हुआ;

(ङ) क्या मराठार को इसके तोल में अनियमितता की कोई शिकायत मिली है; और

(च) यदि हाँ, तो किस स्थान से और इस बारे में की गई जांच का क्या निष्कर्ष निकला?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया) : (क) और (ख) फसल वर्ष 1980-81 के दौरान पोस्त की काश्त के निमित्त लाइसेंसजादा रकबे के और अफीम-उत्पादकों को जारी किए गए लाइसेंसों की संख्या के राज्य-वार व्यौरे नीचे दिए गए हैं :—

राज्य	अध्यधीन रकबा जारी किए गए जिस पर वास्तव लाइसेंसों की संख्या में पोस्त की काश्त की गई
मध्य प्रदेश	15,956
राजस्थान	10,114
उत्तर प्रदेश	9,308
कुल	35,378
	1,82,262

(ग) फसल वर्ष 1980-81 के लिए काश्तकारों को अदा किया गया अफीम-मूल्य प्रति किलोग्राम अफीम 120 रु. से लेकर 220 रु. तक के बीच में था, जोकि उनके

दागा प्रति हेक्टेयर दो गई अफीम की पैदावार के आधार पर था। अफीम के मूल्य की अदायगी से संबंधित खण्डों के व्यौरे नीचे दिए गए हैं :—

प्रति हेक्टेयर अर्फीम की दो गई पैदावार की मात्रा

70 गाढ़ता की प्रति किलोग्राम अफीम का मूल्य (रुपयों में)

(1) प्रति हेक्टेयर अर्फीम 60 किलोग्राम अथवा अधिक	220.00
(2) प्रति हेक्टेयर 45 किलोग्राम अथवा अधिक किन्तु 60 किलोग्राम से कम	200.00
(3) प्रति हेक्टेयर 35 किलोग्राम अथवा अधिक किन्तु 45 किलोग्राम से कम	180.00
(4) प्रति हेक्टेयर 30 किलोग्राम अथवा अधिक किन्तु 35 किलोग्राम से कम	150.00
(5) प्रति हेक्टेयर 24 किलोग्राम अथवा अधिक किन्तु 30 किलोग्राम से कम	130.00
(6) प्रति हेक्टेयर 25 किलोग्राम से कम	120.00

(ब) फसल वर्ष 1980-81 के दौरान राज्य-वारं उत्पादित अफीम की कुल मात्रा नीचे दी गई है :—

राज्य	उत्पादित मात्रा (मी.० टन में)
मध्य प्रदेश	550
राजस्थान	356
उत्तर प्रदेश	220
सम्पूर्ण भारत	1126

(ड) तथा (च) जी, हां। मध्य प्रदेश में "मोरबन" तौलन केन्द्र में कदाचार के एक मामले की रिपोर्ट मिली है, जिसमें आरोप लगाया गया है कि नारकोटिक्स विभाग के कर्मचारियों ने पोस्ट के कातकारों द्वारा दी गई अफीम की तौल में हेराफेरी करके लगभग 240 ग्राम के एक चुम्बकीय भार का इस्तेमाल किया है। आग जांच के लिए मामले को केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो को सौप दिया गया है।

Cardamom Exports to Arab Countries

2930. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a market study for cardamom exports to Arab Countries was made recently;

(b) whether it is a fact that Indian cardamom faces stiff competition from Guatemala because of levy of plantation tax, import duty, sales tax etc. in India; and

(c) whether Government propose to provide tax relief for cardamom to enhance production.

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Indian cardamom is facing stiff competition especially in the Middle East Countries on account of low price of Guatemala Cardamom.

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

Financial Requirements of Small and Medium Industries

2931. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that Union Ministry have initiated a number of steps to increase financial requirements of small and medium industries both short term and long term;

(b) if so, the details of the steps initiated;

(c) the results achieved;

(d) to what extent these steps have cured the sickening of the industry;

(e) whether the Ministry have also pointed out that there is a need to improve managerial and also marketing; and

(f) how many industries have been provided short and long term loans?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). The banks have been advised by Reserve Bank of India from

time to time regarding steps they have to take to simplify their procedures for lending and enlarging assistance to small scale industries. The guidelines issued to banks have been summarised below:

1. Banks have to ensure that their advances to the priority sector, of which small scale industry is a part, constitute 40 per cent of their total advances by 1985. Further, banks have to ensure that by 1985, their advances to small scale units with credit limits upto Rs. 25,000/- constitute atleast 12.5 per cent of their total advances to small scale industry.

2. They have to use uniform sets of simplified application and interview-cum-appraisal forms for small scale industrial borrowers whose requirements of credit facilities do not exceed Rs. 2 lakhs.

3. They have to adopt a flexible approach towards margin requirements and ensure that no viable proposal is turned down merely for want of margin.

4. They should be largely guided by the viability of the projects and should not insist on collateral security by way of immovable property of third party guarantee as a matter of routine. It is to be ensured that no worthwhile proposal is turned down merely for want of collateral security/guarantee.

5. They should fix the repayment programmes in respect of term loans not in an ad-hoc manner, but with reference to the units break-even point and its surplus generating capacity.

6. Credit facilities upto Rs. 25,000/- for equipment finance or working capital or both to an individual artisan or village/cottage unit should be sanctioned as a composite term loan with repayment period of 7 to 10 years or even more, without insistence on collateral security/guarantee/margin.

7. Banks should not charge penal interest on their advances to artisans, village/cottage units and units in the tiny sector.

8. Branch Managers have to be vested with adequate discretionary powers for ensuring that 60 to 80 per cent of credit decisions are taken at the branch level itself. They have to further ensure that credit limits upto Rs. 25,000/- and those exceeding this amount but upto Rs. 2 lakhs are disposed of within a period of 4 weeks and 8 to 9 weeks respectively from the date of receipt of the applications.

9. The interest rate structure for small scale industries is concessional and the rates recently revised effective from March 2, 1981 are as follows:

Composit Loans upto Rs. 25,000/-

(For Artisans, Village/Cottage units)

Backward areas	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10.25%
Other areas	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12.50%
<i>Term loans</i>													
Backward areas	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12.50%
Other areas	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13.50%
<i>Short term advances</i>													
Upto Rs. 2 lakhs	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Not exceeding 15.00%
Over Rs. 2 lakhs and upto Rs. 25 lakhs	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Not exceeding 17.50%
Above Rs. 25 lakhs	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Not exceeding 19.50%

In addition, I.D.B.I. provides refinance in respect of term loans sanctioned by eligible institutions to the small scale industries at concessional rates of interest and has taken the following steps to increase the flow of refinance assistance to this sector:

(1) From July 1978, sanction as well as disbursal of refinance in respect of loans upto Rs. 5 lakhs to small scale industries and to small road transport operators have been on an automatic basis under the Automatic Refinance Scheme.

(2) From February, 1979, I.D.B.I. has been providing refinance to the full extent in respect of composit loans upto Rs. 25,000/- for equipment finance and/or working capital granted to artisans and cottage and village industries and industries in the tiny sector.

(3) The following concessions for the benefit of the small scale sector were introduced under the Bills Re-discounting Scheme:

- (i) Lower discount/re-discount rates from April, 1978;
- (ii) Larger spread to banks in respect of such bills as an in-

centive to cater to the small scale sector;

(iii) Separate limits to banks for exclusive use by the manufacturer sellers and purchaser users in the small scale sector from July, 1978.

In order to quicken the flow of assistance to small/medium industries, I.D.B.I. has been increasing the limits of loans eligible for refinance subject to certain stipulations. It has also introduced two seed capital Schemes—one granted to SFCs and another to SIDCs. IDBI and other all India term financing institutions have set up a net work of 13 technical consultancy organisations spread over various parts of the country to offer a wide range of technical services to small/medium entrepreneurs.

(c) and (f). Statements showing (i) the bank's advances to small scale industries and (ii) IDBI's refinance assistance (Gross) to small scale industries in the following tables indicate that steady progress has been made in the banks and I.D.B.I.'s lending to these sectors:

Banks' Advances to Small Scale Sector

(No. of units in '000)
(Amount in Rs. crores)

As on last Friday of	No. of Units	Balance out-standing	%age of total priority sector advances	%age of total advances
January, 1969	57	286	59.2	7.9
December, 1970	103	469	46.0	10.2
December, 1972	173	659	N.A.	11.7
December, 1975	269	1147	44.0	11.4
December, 1977	477	1703	41.2	11.1
December, 1979	681	2633	38.9	12.4
June, 1980	751	2766	39.3	12.4

IDBI's Refinance Assistance to Small Scale Sector

(Rs. in crores)

Year July-June		Total refinance assistance sanctioned	Refinance assistance to small scale sectors and small road transport operators		
			No.	Amount	No.	Amount
1977-78	.	14578	256.5	13588	162.5
1978-79	.	22618	420.1	22628	305.1
1979-80	.	54447	633.7	53339	447.7
1980-81	.	61210	704.3	60017	481.1

(d) and (e). The measures detailed above are aimed at encouraging promotion of small scale industries. At the same time a number of steps have been taken to tackle the problem of sickness in industry, including small scale industry. In this regard, the instructions to the banks cover, inter-alia, aspects such as strengthening the organisational set up in banks and placing of qualified staff at appropriate centres for monitoring and rendering counselling assistance to the sick units in various aspects of their operations including Marketing and Management. The banks have also been advised to make efforts in deserving cases for revival of potentially viable units and consider grant of need-based credit facilities, if necessary, at concessional rates of interest, lower margins and rescheduling of past liabilities. The banks are also required to undertake periodical review of the SSI accounts (including those which are sick) and put up their position to their Boards. Keeping in view the susceptibility of SSI units to the environmental pressures, the Reserve Bank of India has impressed upon banks the need for timely and adequate assistance to viable sick SSI units. It has also been emphasised that the problems faced by sick SSI units and small entrepreneurs need to be tackled with a sense of greater awareness and un-

derstanding and the banks should, therefore, strive to bring about an attitudinal change in the personnel.

The Reserve Bank has also set up State Level Inter-institutional Committees at all the regional Offices of the Reserve Bank of India for considering the problems faced by the small scale and medium scale industrial units and small entrepreneurs.

The Banks alongwith term lending institutions have set up Technical Consultancy Organisations in a number of States for providing consultancy services to industries, including small scale industries, in various fields including management and marketing, weakness in which has been identified as being among the reasons for sickness in industry.

A number of sick units has been revived with the efforts of banks and institutions.

Foreign aid in establishment of Aluminium Plants

2932. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the foreign countries which have expressed their views in regard to giving of financial aid

in the establishment of Alumina plants in the country;

(b) the name of the countries which have already started financing the setting up of such Alumina plants;

(c) which Alumina plants have been extended such financial grant;

(d) the estimated cost of those Alumina plants;

(e) whether any proposed Alumina plant is going to be set up by the joint collaboration of India and other foreign countries; and

(f) if so, the details about the Alumina plants where work is on schedule and the Alumina plants which are going to be set up?

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

(a) to (f). The Government of France has extended credit for financing a part of the Orissa Alumina/Aluminium Complex. This Complex is being set up at an estimated cost of Rs. 1242.4 crores, and is scheduled to be commissioned in 1985-86. Till date, the project implementation is on schedule.

In addition, the Government of USSR has evinced interest in extending credit to partly finance a proposed Alumina Plant in India. This proposed plant of 8,00,000 tonnes/annum capacity, has an estimated cost of Rs. 498.4 crores. The question of USSR providing substantial part of the cost of financing the plant, as also agreeing to buy back the whole, or a substantial part, of the product is under discussion between the two Governments.

Apart from the above, the possibilities of setting up a joint project in India in collaboration with companies from the Middle-East, are being studied by the State Governments of Gujarat and Maharashtra.

No grants have been received from foreign Governments for financing Alumina/Aluminium plants in the country.

महालेखाकार कार्यालय, ग्रालियर के कर्मचारियों को भत्तों की श्रदायगी

2933. श्री एन० के० शेजवलकर : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) महालेखाकार कार्यालय, ग्रालियर मध्य प्रदेश के कर्मचारियों को दीरों के दौरान कितना दैनिक तथा मील भत्ता दिया जाता है ;

(ख) क्या उक्त राशि 1971 में निर्धारित की गई थी और क्या इस समय सभी चीजों के मूल्यों में वृद्धि को देखते हुए यह राशि पर्याप्त है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही करना चाहती है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मवाई मिह सिसोदिया) : (क) से (ग). दैनिक भत्ते आंर मील भत्ते की दरें सभी केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों पर समान रूप से लागू होती हैं (जिन में महालेखाकार, मध्य प्रदेश, ग्रालियर के कर्मचारी भी शामिल हैं) दैनिक भत्ते की संशोधित दरें 1-6-1974 से लागू हुई और वे तीसरे बेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों पर आधारित थीं। सरलीकरण/युक्तिकरण के निए गठित किए गए एक कायंदल की सिफारिशों के आधार पर 1-2-1978 से इनकी दरों में सुधार किया गया था, जिस के द्वारा बम्बई/कलकत्ता में लागू दैनिक भत्ते को उच्चतर दरें सभी 'क' श्रेणी के शहरों में और दिल्ली/गिरिला की दरें सभी 'ब'-1' श्रेणी के शहरों में

स्वीकार्य कर दी गई थी। दैनिक भूते की दरों में संशोधन करने का प्रश्न कर्मचारी पक्ष द्वारा भी जै. सी. एम. की राष्ट्रीय परिषद में उठाया गया है। उस फोरम में कर्मचारी पक्ष के साथ हुए विचार विमर्श के निष्कर्षों और अन्य सभी संगत बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार द्वारा इस मामले पर निर्णय लिया जाएगा।

सभी बातों पर विचार करने के बाद मील भूते की दरों में समय-समय पर संशोधन किया जाता है। पिछली बार ऐसा संशोधन 29-6-79 को किया गया था।

West Bengal Government Proposal for Development of Ayodhya Hills in Puralia District

2934. SHRI BASUDEV ACHARIA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of West Bengal have a proposal for the development of Ayodhya Hill of Puralia district; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). Government of West Bengal has proposed development Ayodhya Hills in Puralia District. Ayodhya Hills have been included in one of the travel circuits identified in West Bengal for development in an integrated and phased manner by pooling the available resources in the Central, State and private setcors. The State Government has been requested to prepare a blue-print of tourism development of the centres along the identified travel circuits indicating the facilities in existence, facilities which are being provided in the State sector

and the additional facilities required to be provided at these centres so that a shelf of schemes can be prepared for implementation consistent with the availability of resources and inter-se priorities.

Permits/Licences to Importers of Edible oils

2935. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of principal importers of edible oil who were given permits/licences to import oil during the years 1978-79, 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82 (until 31-7-1981), the quantity of oil imported and the country of purchase;

(b) whether some of these made high profits on these imports and indulged in irregularities including diversion of the consignments to other destinations; if so, their particulars and the action taken against them;

(c) whether Government exercised any control over the prices charged by them from the mills or other wholesale buyers before canalising the import and distribution through S.T.C. if so, what; and

(d) the control that Government exercise now on the sale of such consignment?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Import of certain edible oils was allowed under Open General Licence during 1978-79 upto 1st December 1978. No individual import licences were, therefore, issued during that period.

From 2-12-1978, import of edible oils was canalised through State Trading Corp. of India Ltd., and this policy continues.

After canalisation, import licences have been issued on the basis of firm commitments made under OGL before 2-12-1978. Particulars of such import licences are published in the Weekly Bulletins of Import Licences, Export Licences and Industrial Licences issued by the Chief Controller of Imports & Exports, New Delhi, copies of which are available in Parliament Library.

A statement of imports of edible oils as available is attached.

(b) Some importers might have made high profits. On their imports due to the difference between the landed cost of imported oil and its prevailing market price. In order to mop up such profits the customs

duty on certain edible oils has been recently increased.

Government have no information whether any consignments purchased against the aforesaid import licences were diverted to other destinations.

(c) Under OGL imports, in 1978-79 there were no conditions pertaining to price or distribution control. However, OGL import was not allowed for use in vanaspati industry and other industrial purposes.

(d) Imports against licences issued on the basis of firm commitments made under OGL before 2-12-1978 also are not subject to any conditions regarding price or distribution control.

Statement

Statement showing imports of edible oils during 1978-79 to 1980-81 (Upto Mai, 1980)

Quantity in thousands Kgs.

Sl. No.	Description of item	quantity	1978-79		1979-80		1980-81 (upto May, 1980)	
			Countries from which imported	Quantity	Countries from which imported	Quantity	Countries from which imported	Quantity
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1.	Soyabean Oil	350617	Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, France, GDR, Italy, Malaysia, Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland, U.K., U.S.A.	267071	Brazil, France, Japan, Malaysia, Netherlands, USA, Singapore.	102702	Manaysia, Netherlands, USA.	Nether-
2.	Groundnut (Peanut) Oil	1696	France, USA, Italy, USA.	3	Korea REP.	..	..	..
	(a) Crude	..						
	(b) Purified or Refined	1478	Italy, USA.	3003	Malaysia	..	..	..
	(c) Deodorised	3330	France, USA	..		..	..
3.	Olive Oil	44	France, Italy, Spain, U.K.	172	France, Italy, Netherlands, Singapore, Spain, USA.	3	Italy, Spain.	
4.	Sunflower Seed Oil	30722	Argentina, Brazil, France, GFR, Italy, Netherlands, Switzerland.	..				
5.	Mustard Oils Including Rape and Colza Oil	251995	Argentina, Belgium, UK, Bulgaria, Canada, Netherlands, Czechoslovakia, Singapore, Denmark, Faroe Island, Malaysia, France, GDR, GFR, Japan, Sweden	119555	Canada, GFR, Japan, Korea Rep. Netherlands, U.K.	6200	Canada.	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6	Palm Oil	.	.	397331	China Rep, GFR, Indonesia Japan, Malaysia, Singapore, Sweden, U.S.A.	328935	Canada, GFR, Indonesia, Ja- pan, Malaysia, Netherlands Sri Lanka.
7	Coconut Oil	.	.	3793	Malaysia, Singapore Sri Lanka.		
8	Palm Kernel Oil	.	.			150	Malaysia

Abbreviation used:— GFR = German Federal Republic

GDR = German Democratic Republic.

Note:— Figures are provisional and subject to revision.

Source : (i) For 1978-79 & 1979-80 : Monthly statistics of the Foreign Trade of India, Vol. II, Published by Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta.

(ii) 1980-81 (upto May '80) Advance data received in the office of the Economic Adviser, Dep't. of Commerce, from DGCI & S. Calcutta

Loan for Thal Project

2936. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:

SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has sought loan for Thal Project from Japan;

(b) if so, whether any official team has visited that country in this regard; and

(c) if so, the amount of loan sought and outcome of the visit of the team?

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

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) Notes have since been exchanged between the two Governments for a loan of Yen 20 billion for this project.

Linking of Wages with Productivity

2937. SHRI V. S. VIJAYA RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering linking wages with productivity in the public sector undertaking; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). As the proposal to link wages with productivity in public sector enterprises is as yet under consideration of the Government, details regarding the same have not yet been finalised.

Export of Railway Components to USA

2938. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for an Indian Railway component manufacturers' delegation to visit the United States of America to explore export opportunity;

(b) if so, whether any study has been made about the items which have a good demand in U.S.A.; and

(c) what is the composition of the team and the names of the sponsors?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Engineering Export Promotion Council, Calcutta has made a preliminary study of the US market which reveals that there is a good demand for a number of railway items including Freight cars and their components, components of Passenger Cars, Railway track fasteners and Railway track tools etc.

(c) The delegation will consist of 5 members from leading Railway Rolling Stock and Component Industry and one senior officer from the Engineering Export Promotion Council as Member-Secretary.

The Engineering Export Promotion Council is the sponsor of this de-
10x10x14

भारत सरकार मुद्रणालय, नासिक में से
अदालती टिकटों का गाँव हो
जाना

2939. श्री सारिक अमवर : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की हुआ करेंगे कि :—

(क) क्या भारत सरकार मुद्रणालय, नासिक में से लगभग 1.50 करोड़

रूपये के मूल्य के अदालती टिकट, जो कि हाल ही में विभिन्न स्थानों के लिए भेजे गए थे, गन्तव्य स्थानों पर पहुंचने से पूर्व ही नायब हो गए;

(ब) यदि हां, तो हर एक स्थान के लिए भेजे गए टिकटों का मूल्य क्या है;

(ग) क्या इस में शामिल अपराधियों को पकड़ा जा चुका है;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने यह पता लगाने के लिए कोई जांच को है कि इस मामले में भारत सरकार मुद्रणालय नामिक के कुछ कर्मचारी सम्मिलित थे;

(इ) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले; और

(च) किस एजेंसी के माध्यम से जांच कराई गई थी, और यदि नहीं कराई गई है तो उसके कारण क्या हैं?

वित्त निवालय में उप संचारी (श्री मण्डल ई बोट) : (क) ये (च), भारत प्रतिभूति मुद्रणालय, नामिक द्वारा सारे देश में भिन्न-भिन्न स्थानों को बहुत थोड़े थोड़े कमर के बाद स्टाम्पों आदि की पूर्ति की जाती है और इसलिए स्थानों और अवधियों के बीचे के अभाव में अपेक्षित सुचना प्रदान करना संभव नहीं है;

२. सरकार को उत्तरी बिहार क्षेत्र में हाल में हई चोरी की घटना की जानकारी है जिस में रेलवे मंत्रालय से प्राप्त सुचना के अनुसार गैर-अदालती स्टाम्प के पैकेट बाले दो बैगों के बारे में यह पता चला था कि उन में गढ़रा और मौकमा जंगल पर डेशफोरी की गई थी। इन बैगों के उत्तर-पूर्वी रेलवे के बरोनी जंगल महरसा, सीनामढ़ी, बैगू-सराय, कटिहार और सिवान स्टेशन

पहुंचने पर सम्बद्ध पैकेटों से 28.74 लाख रुपए के मूल्य की कमियां होने की रिपोर्ट दी गई थी। रेल संपत्ति (विधि-विशद कब्जा) अधिनियम की धारा 3 के अन्तर्गत 5 व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है और अब तक 20,000 रुपये के मूल्य के गैर-अदालती स्टाम्प बरामद किए जा चुके हैं। रेलवे प्राधिकारियों द्वारा जांच की जा रही है। अभी तक भारत प्रतिभूति मुद्रणालय के किसी कर्मचारी के इस मामले में सम्मिलित होने की कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली है और इस लिए भारत प्रतिभूति मुद्रणालय के कर्मचारियों के विशद्ध कोई जांच करने का सवाल पैदा नहीं हुआ है। भारत प्रतिभूति मुद्रणालय की पूर्ति की शर्त नासिक में रेल पर्यंत निश्चल्क है और पैकेटों का प्रेषण भारत प्रतिभूति मुद्रणालय द्वारा एक से अधिक पर्यवेक्षी अधिकारियों द्वारा विस्तृत जांच पड़ताल के बाद किया जाता है। मार्ग में हानि हो जाने की दशा में पर्यवर्ती (कन्साइनी) द्वारा रेलवे विभाग के प्राधिकारियों से दादा विए जाने की अपेक्षा की जाती है।

Demands made by Defence Civilian Pensioners

2940. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a copy of the memorandum dated 1st January, 1980 submitted to the Hon'ble President of India from the Defence Civilian Pensioner Forum of free enterprise Pane (Maharashtra);

- (b) if so, what are the principal demands made therein;
- (c) whether Government have taken a decision in respect of the same; and
- (d) if so, the details of the decision and reasons thereof?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The Principal demands made were: replacement of the Pension Act, 1871, grant of family pension to the widows of Central Government servants who retired prior to 1-1-1964, removal of disparity between the old and new pensioners and representation of pensioners in the National Council of the J.C.M. etc. The demands have been considered carefully but it has not been found possible to accept them. Substantial improvements in the pensionary entitlements of retiring Government servants have been made by Government in the recent past. Within the available resources, Government endeavours to accept such demands to the maximum extent possible. As regards the extension of the improved pensionary benefits to old pensioners, it may be stated that an employees retirement benefits are determined with reference to the rules in force on the date of retirement. As a matter of general policy, any liberalisation/revision in retirement benefits is made effective prospectively, on administrative as well as financial considerations. However, the Government is granting dearness relief to old pensioners also in accordance with the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission. So far, 13 instalments of relief, amounting to a minimum of Rs. 60/- and a maximum of Rs. 300/- per month have been allowed. In addition, the Central Government pensioners who retired prior to 1-1-1973 have been allowed ad hoc relief ranging from Rs. 15/- to Rs. 35/- per month. Further, as announced by the Finance Minister

in his Budget speech on 28-2-1981, dearness relief to pensioners is now being paid at the rate of 2.5 per cent of pension for each 8-point rise in the average consumer price index instead of at the rate of 5 per cent for each 16-point rise as hitherto. The procedure for payment of dearness relief to pensioners has also been streamlined.

Notices under Section 269-D of Income Tax Act

2941. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHEPATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of notices issued under section 269-D of the Income Tax Act, 1961 by the Income Tax Authorities to the parties concerned during the last three years in each State (city-wise);

(b) the number of properties actually acquired by the Income Tax authorities during the above period;

(c) the amount of compensation paid to the parties concerned; and

(d) how these acquired properties were disposed of and the amount collected from their disposal?

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

(a) The number of notices issued State-wise (including Centrally-administered areas) under section 269-D of the Income-tax Act, 1961 during the last Three Financial Years is as per statement attached.

(b) Number of properties actually acquired during the last 3 years viz., 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81 was 2, 2 and 3 respectively.

(c) The amount of compensation paid/payable for the properties acquired is Rs. 7,59,000 Rs. 1,89,750 and Rs. 5,26,326.

(d) The acquired properties have not been disposed of so far.

Statement

Sl. No.	Number of State	No. of notices issued during Financial Year		
		1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
1	Andhra Pradesh	616	763	605
2	*Assam & All Hill States	38	33	3
3	Bihar	44	76	87
4	Delhi	240	278	702
5	*Gujarat, Daman, Diu & Dadra Nagar Haveli	252	452	535
6	**Haryana	..	..	332
7	*Karnataka & Goa	114	138	203
8	*Kerala, Laccadive Minocoy & Amindive	112	112	94
9	Madhya Pradesh	278	258	426
10	Maharashtra	163	107	102
11	Orissa	11	9	4
12	*Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, J. & K. & Chandigarh	989	1520	2224
13	Rajasthan	150	133	249
14	*Tamil Nadu & Pondicherry	391	617	529
15	Uttar Pradesh	406	539	631
16	West Bengal & Andaman & Nicobar	256	347	431
TOTAL		4,060	5,382	7,164

*Separate Statewise figures are not available because jurisdiction of Commissioner of Income-tax is over more than one State.

**Figures for years 1978-79 and 1979-80 included in Punjab, Himachal Pradesh etc. at Sl. No. 12.

Expenditure on New Bombay Airport Terminal

2942. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure incurred on the construction of the new Bombay Airport terminal;

(b) when was it completed and handed over for operation to the International Airport Authority and Director-General, Civil Aviation;

(c) which is the agency responsible for the construction of this building and who were the building contractors and which was the authority competent to award the contract, inspect the building before take-over and making final payment to the contractor;

(d) whether he is aware that the roof of this newly constructed airport terminal was profusely leaking during the recent rainy season;

(e) whether any investigation has been made as to the reasons for this leak so soon after it was built; and

(f) if so, the outcome thereof and action taken against the contractors and the supervising authority which certified the completion of the building and if not, the reasons therefor and action taken to fix responsibility for such poor workmanship?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) The total expenditure incurred for the construction of the New International Passenger and Cargo Terminal Complex (Phase-I) at Bombay airport is Rs. 1844.88 lakhs upto 31-3-81.

(b) The terminal was opened for trial runs on 5-12-1980 and was formally commissioned on 21-2-1981.

(c) The International Airports Authority of India had been responsible for award of contracts, inspection of construction and for making payments. The main building work of Passenger Terminal Complex was awarded to M/s Mohan Lal Harbans Lal Bhayana & Co.

(d) to (f). No profuse leaking from the roof of the terminal complex has been noticed. However, leakage was noticed through the expansion joint in the flyover, which is provided to meet the structural requirements. This leakage was due to non-sealing of the expansion joint. After investigation, it was found that bad workmanship was involved. The joint has since been sealed to prevent leaking.

Customers for Lifting Alumina from NALCO

2943. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Aluminium Company Limited had gone in search of customers to lift alumina from its giant complex coming up in Orissa;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) what will be its effect on the viability of projects planned by the Bharat Aluminium Company Limited (BALCO)?

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

(a) and (b). The National Aluminium Company Limited intends to produce 400,000 tonnes of alumina per year for export, when it attains full production (1986-87). Since users of alumina begin discussing supply possibilities well ahead of the period in which it is needed, representatives of NALCO are holding explanatory discussions with potential users. It is too premature to assess the outcome.

(c) Bharat Aluminium Company Limited did preliminary work on both the projects, viz. the Orissa Alumina/Aluminium Complex and the Andhra Pradesh Alumina Complex. The progress made by the former does not by itself affect the viability of the latter, for which financing and export possibilities are being explored with the Soviet Union.

पटना हवाई अड्डे पर हवाई जहाजों का
उत्तराना

2944. श्री रमावताराम शास्त्री : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने पटना हवाई अड्डे में रात में भी हवाई जहाजों के उतारने का निर्णय लिया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस निर्णय को लागू करने में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं और सरकार इसे कब तक लागू करेगी?

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

(ख) क्योंकि पटना विभान थेव पर हाल ही में राजिकालीन अवतरण सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हो गयी हैं, इंडियन एयरलाइंस का अक्तूबर, 1981 से लागू होने वाली आगामी शीतकालीन समयावली में पटना से होते हुए देर गत साल काल में परिचालित होने वाली सेवाएं भी चलू करने का प्रस्ताव है।

पर्यटन के विकास के लिए प्रस्ताव

2945. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या पर्यटन और नगर विभान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विहार सरकार ने विहार में पर्यटन के विकास के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार को एक योजना भेजी है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो नत्संबंधी व्यवस्था क्या है; और

(ग) इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

पर्यटन और नगर विभान मंत्री (श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा) : (क) से (ग) राज्य सरकार ने विहार में पर्यटन के विकास के लिए एक 10-वर्षीय परिक्षय योजना (1981—91) तैयार की थी जो विहार में यात्रा परिपथ अभिनिर्धारित करने के लिए राज्य सरकार के पर्यटक अधिकारियों के साथ 17 मार्च, 1981 को हाई बैठक के दौरान बातचीत का आधार बनी थी। राज्य सरकार से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे अभिनिर्धारित यात्रा परियों के साथ-साथ पड़ने वाले केन्द्रों पर पहले से ही उपलब्ध सुविधाओं और इन केन्द्रों पर जिन अतिरिक्त सुविधाओं की जहरत होगी, उनका उल्लेख करने हुए इन यात्रा परियों पर आधारित पर्यटन विकास का एक संशोधित ब्लू प्रिट तैयार करें ताकि केन्द्रीय, राज्य और प्राइवेट सेक्टरों के अन्तर्गत एकोशुल्क और अवस्थानुसार ढंग से तथा संसाधनों को एकत्र करने हुए कार्यान्वयन करने के लिए स्कीमों का एक शेल्फ तैयार किया जा सके। विहार में पर्यटन के समग्र विकास का यह ब्लू प्रिट राज्य सरकार से अमी प्राप्त होना है। तथापि, केन्द्रीय मेक्टर के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित स्कीमों कार्यान्वयन करने के लिए शुरू की जा रही हैं/प्रस्तावित हैं:—

पर्यटन विभाग

केन्द्र

स्वीम

टिप्पणी

1. बौद्धगया

पर्यटक सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था

इस उद्देश्य के लिए 19.54 लाख रुपये की लागत पर बौद्ध गया में महाबोधी मन्दिर के आस-पास 21.56 एकड़ भूमि को अधिग्रहण किया गया है।

2. राजगीर

पर्यटक सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था

केन्द्र

स्कॉम

टिप्पणी

3. नालन्दा

कैफेटेरिया

झीरे तैयार किए जा रहे हैं।

4. पालमाऊ नेशनल पार्क, बन्य जीव दश्यावलोकन 5 हायियों की खरीद के लिए 1.00 लाख बेतला। के लिए प्रशिक्षित रुपए की वित्तीय मजूरी जारी कर दी हाथी। गई है।

5. पटना और तिलेया बांध पैडल बोट्स। रोड़ग बोट्स

पटना और तिलेया में प्लाइंग के लिए 5 पैडल बोट्स और 5 रोड़ग बोट्स की खरीद के लिए 2.25 लाख रुपए की वित्तीय मजूरी जारी की गई।

6. पालमाऊ नेशनल पार्क बन गूह बेतला।

राज्य सरकार ने अनुरोध किया गया है कि समुचित भूमि की व्यवस्था करें।

7. हजारीबाग

मिनो वसों की व्यवस्था

प्रस्ताव को जीव की जा रही है।

8. बक्सर

पर्यटक गांव

झीरे अर्भा तैयार किए जाने हैं।

भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम

1. बौधगया

विद्यमान यात्री गृह का विस्तार

भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम की योजना में बौद्ध गया स्थित एक यात्री गृह सहित भारत में यात्री गृहों के विस्तार के लिए 50 लाख रुपए का एक-मुश्त प्रावधान किया गया है।

2. रांची

एक होटल का निर्माण

बिहार पर्यटन विकास निगम के महोग से एक संयुक्त सैक्टर परियाजना के रूप में निर्मित किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है। स्थल का चयन पहले कर निया गया है।

Wholesale Price Index

2946. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:

SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what was the wholesale price index when the new Government was formed;

(b) what was the wholesale price index after 19 months of the new regime and what is the percentage rise in the wholesale price index; and

(c) whether the percentage rise was unprecedented?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN):

(a) to (c). The Wholesale Price Index (1970-71—100) was 227.2 for the week ended 12.1.1980 when the present Government was formed. After 19 months the index stood at 287.7 for the week ended 15-8-1981, showing an increase of 26.6 per cent. During the preceding corresponding 19 months of 1978-80 the percentage increase in the wholesale price index was 40.1 per cent.

Foreign Countries Wanting to start 3-4 Star Hotels in India

2947. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the policy of Government regarding foreign countries

wanting to start 3-4 star hotels in India;

(b) whether there is any scope and what would be general condition;

(c) whether any foreign firm has approached the Indian Government in this matter; and

(d) if so, the names of these countries and the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). Setting up of hotels in India by foreign countries is not permissible.

(c) The Central Department of Tourism is not aware of any such proposal.

(d) Does not arise.

Decline in Export of Handloom and Silk Cloth

2948. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any decline in the export of handloom and silk cloth during 1980-81; and

(b) if so, to what extent and what are the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) No, Sir. The figures of export for the year 1978-79 onwards are as under:

Rs. in crores

	78-79	79-80	80-81
Cotton handloom fabrics	54.66	68.89	89.51
Silk Drem material Dose not arise	7.05	9.81	12.18

Cotton handloom fabrics

Silk Drem material Dose not arise

Loan from I.D.A.

2949. SHRI CHRISTOPHER EKKA: Will the Minister of FIN-ANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of IDA loan likely to be given to India during 1981-82;

(b) the names of the States where such IDA loans will be spent;

(c) what are the main developmental works proposed to be covered by investing that amount; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN):

(a) At the Aid India Consortium meeting in June, 1981, IDA indicated \$ 1600 million as their commitment for their fiscal year 1982 (July 1981—June, 1982).

(b) to (d). Three projects have been negotiated in IDA's current Fiscal Year (July—June) which are as follows:

1. West Bengal Social Forestry Project	.	.	.	.	\$ 29 million
2. Second Korba Thermal Power Project	.	.	.	.	\$ 400 million
3. Madhya Pradesh Major Irrigation Project	.	.	.	.	\$ 220 million

Discussions with the IDA are in progress with regard to the other projects indicated in our pipeline for the FY 1982 and it is not possible to give details of the works, their components, etc. until the assistance has been finally tied up.

Setting up of Steel Plant at Mangalore

2950. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up a steel plant at Mangalore;

(b) whether any survey in this regard has been conducted;

(c) what will be its total estimated cost; and

(d) if so, what are the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Government have no proposal under consideration at present for

setting up a steel plant at Mangalore.

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

Tourist growth rate of India as compared to Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka

2951. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:

SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the average arrival growth rate of tourists in India is much lower as compared to neighbour countries like Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka etc.;

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor; and

(c) steps being taken to encourage and develop tourism in the country?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Comparative figures of total tourist arrivals in respect of Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and India during 1979

and 1980 alongwith percentage change are as follows:—

Country	No. of Tourist Arrivals (in lakhs)	Percentage change (%)	
	1979	1980	1980/79
Pakistan	3.19	2.99	-6.1
Nepal	1.62	1.63	0.4
Bangladesh	0.57	0.49 (Jan.-Oct.)	N.A.
Sri Lanka	2.50	3.22	28.6
India	7.65	8.00	4.6

From the above figures, it will be observed that only in the case of Sri Lanka, the percentage growth in tourist arrivals during 1980 was higher than that of India. While the tourist arrivals in Nepal recorded an increase of 0.4 per cent in 1980, there was a decline of 6.1 per cent in the case of arrivals from Pakistan. In terms of absolute numbers, India continues to receive more tourists compared to the other four countries.

(b) The comparatively lower growth rate of tourist arrivals to India during 1980 was as follows:—

- (i) substantial increase in international air fares;
- (ii) disturbed conditions in some of the neighbouring countries;
- (iii) inflationary trends in the traditional tourist generating markets;
- (iv) congestion at international airports, particularly Bombay and Delhi; and
- (v) lack of adequate hotel accommodation at the main entry points of Delhi and Bombay resulting in cancellation of tours.

(c) The steps being taken by the Government to encourage and develop tourism in the country are intensive development of tourist centres

falling along identified travel circuits; rapid development of tourist infrastructure such as hotels and surface transportation; augmentation of the fleet of national air carriers; intensification of promotion abroad through various publicity media such as films, audio-visual presentations, publication of tourist literature, advertisements etc; augmentation of media relations by inviting travel agents, travel writers, publicist etc. on a familiarisation tour as guests of the Department so that in turn they can promote India.

**Weight and Amount of Diamonds
Produced in Diamond Mines of
Panna**

2952. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state the weight and amount diamonds produced in the dimond mines in Panna district operated by the Mineral Development Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): The National Mineral Development Corporation Produced till the 31st March, 1981, 2.34 lakh carates of diamonds valued at Rs. 16.70 crores from its diamond mines in Panna district.

सीमाओं पर तस्करी रोकने के उपाय

2953. श्री मनोराम बागड़ी: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सीमाशुल्क कर्मचारियों ने अभी हाल में अमृतसर सीमा पर तस्करी में लाई जाने वाली छिक्की की 200 बोतलें पकड़ी थीं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सीमाओं पर तस्करी रोकने के लिए सरकार ने क्या उपाय किये हैं?

वित्त राबूलय रे राज्य मंत्री (श्री सदाशि तिह सिसोदिया): (क) जी, हाँ। 5-8-81 को अमृतसर के सीमाशुल्क प्राधिकारियों ने 200 बोतलें छिक्की की तद पकड़ीं जब उन्हें भारत-पाक सीमा पर चोरां-छिपे भारत से बाहर ले जाने की कोशिश की जा रही थी।

(ख) भारत-पाक सीमा पर तस्करी के हर प्रयास को रोकने के लिए संबंधित प्रवर्तन अभिकरणों अर्थात् सीमाशुल्क प्राधिकारियों, सीमा सुरक्षा बल तथा राज्य पुलिस को सतर्क कर दिया गया है।

Cash compensatory support for Jute Items

2954. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal for reviewing the cash compensatory support in the case of certain jute items so as to make them competitive in the world market;

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

(c) the stage at which this stands at present and how long it will take to finalise it?

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

(a) to (c), Government have decided to allow cash compensatory support on jute items as indicated below:

Description of the product	Rate of CCS (% age of FOB value)	Remarks
Carpet backing	7.5%	
Sacking (B. Twill)	5%	CCS will be admissible only if the item is exported through STC against orders secured on global tender basis.
Australian wool-pack	7.5%	
Decorative fabrics	10%	
Yarn and Twine	7.5%	
Cotton bagging	12.5%	

The above decision will be applicable to exports made on or after 1st September, 1981 and will be valid upto 31st March, 1982.

Formulation of Fresh Steel Distribution Policy

2955. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are having a look at the formulation of the fresh steel distribution policy;

(b) whether it is a fact that a lot of malpractices have crept in this trade particularly by the so-called quota holders and whether he proposes considering the desirability of overhauling the entire system to eliminate all the ills in the steel distribution policy; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(a) Steel is at present being distributed in accordance with the Guidelines for distribution evolved by the Joint Plant Committee. Changes in the Guidelines are made as and when considered necessary.

(b) and (c). There is no statutory control on the distribution of steel and the question of any "quota-holders" does not arise. As pointed out in the answer to part (a) above, changes in guidelines are made as and when necessary. Recently, billets and re-rollables, bars and rods (including wire-rods), H.R. Coils above 5 mm and C. R. Coils/sheets have been taken outside the scheme of regulated distribution.

Spinning Mills

2956. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the large industrial houses which during the current year have been issued licences for the setting up spinning mills or expansion of the existing units;

(b) the number of spindles sanctioned in each case;

(c) whether all this is meant for export or home consumption also; and

(d) the location of these units?

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

(a) to (d). A statement containing the details of MRTP units which have been granted licences during the year 1981 for substantial expansion or for Carry-on-business of manufacture of yarn is attached. There is no export obligation in these cases.

Agricultural Credit to Farmers in Keonjhar district in Orissa

2957. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the name of nationalised commercial banks which are giving agricultural credit to the farmers and loans to the industrial entrepreneurs in Keonjhar district of Orissa;

(b) the total number of farmers and industrial entrepreneurs of Keonjhar district benefited from those nationalised commercial banks in 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81;

(c) whether some more branches of those nationalised commercial banks are proposed to be opened in Keonjhar district in the current financial year;

(d) if so, the places of Keonjhar district where such new branches of those commercial banks will be opened; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT):

(a) The following public sector banks operating in Keonjhar District of Orissa provide *inter alia* agricultural

credit to farmers and loans to industrial entrepreneurs:

1. State Bank of India
2. Bank of India
3. Bank of Baroda
4. United Commercial Bank
5. United Bank of India.

(b) The information is being collected and to the extent available will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

(c) to (e). The Reserve Bank of India has issued licences to State Bank of India to open branches at Toda and Molangtoli in Keonjhar district.

Purchasing of Plot at Nagpur by Reserve Bank of India

2958. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank of India has purchased the plot at Nagpur (Maharashtra) some time before for additional building;

(b) when this plot was actually purchased and at what price;

(c) whether a building was intended to be constructed on the same plot for Sub Office of the Issue Department;

(d) what is the progress of the said construction; and

(e) if no progress has been made so far, the reasons of delay thereof?

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

(b) The possession of the plot was obtained from the Government of Maharashtra in September, 1972 at a cost of Rs. 16.12 lakhs.

(c) Yes, Sir. However, the RBI has since reviewed its office space

requirements at Nagpur in the context of present needs. Now it intends to construct the office building at Nagpur which will provide space for housing some of the Departments of the bank which are proposed to be shifted from Bombay to Nagpur.

(d) and (e). The plans for the construction of the building have been finalised and are under submission to the Municipal Authorities. Action has also been initiated for inviting tenders for the construction.

Investigations in respect of M/s. Sociedide-de-Fomento Industrial Private Limited

2959. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7319 on 10th April, 1981 regarding investigations in respect of M/s. Sociedide-de-Fomento Industrial Pvt. Ltd. and state:

(a) whether the investigations have been completed; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b). Investigations by the Income-Tax Department in respect of assessment years 1972-73 to 1976-77 have been completed and further appropriate action is being taken. Investigations relating to subsequent years are still in progress.

The investigations under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act have not yet been completed.

Setting up Hotels in State Capitals by ITDC

2960. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Govern-

ment for setting up hotels in every State through the India Tourism Development Corporation;

(b) whether Government also propose to seek the collaboration of State Governments in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) While formulating its Sixth Plan 1980-85, ITDC had in view to extend the net work of its services to all State Capitals. However, due to constraint on resources, it was not possible for ITDC to cover all the States during the Sixth Plan period within its approved Plan outlay of Rs. 42 crores for which priorities have already been fixed.

(b) and (c). I.T.D.C. have formulated a scheme of joint venture for development of tourism in the country in collaboration with the State Governments/State Tourism Development Corporations. The scheme envisages to set up a separate company in each state with nearly equal equity participation by ITDC and the State Tourism Development Corporations for taking tourism projects in the States. The hotels to be set up under this arrangement will be planned, designed, managed and marketed by ITDC on suitable commercial terms mutually agreed upon.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT):

(In crores of Rupees)

Year (a)	Maturity claims paid	Death claims paid
1978-79	181.16	51.77
1979-80	210.48	60.40
1980-81	Not available*	Not available*

*Accounts not completed.

Under this scheme the Corporation has signed the memo of understanding with the State Government of Assam, Orissa Tourism Development Corporation and Andhra Pradesh Travel and Tourism Development Corporation for construction of hotel projects one each at Gauhati, Puri and Hyderabad respectively. Such an agreement is also in an advanced stage of finalisation with MP State Tourism Development Corporation for a project at Bhopal, and Economic Development Corporation, Goa, Daman and Diu for a hotel project at Goa. Similar negotiations are underway with the Bihar State Tourism Development Corporation for a project at Ranchi. A number of other States have evinced interest in such collaboration and the proposals are at various stages of progress.

Amount Paid to Policy Holders by L.I.C.

2961. SHRI NIHAL SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount paid to policy holders by Life Insurance Corporation of India in 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81 separately on account of maturity of the policies and death of the policy holders; and

(b) the number of cases pertaining to the aforesaid period in which payment has not been made and the reasons therefor?

(b)	Year	Claims pending at end of year	
		By Maturity	By Death
1978-79	.	61,413	21,287
1979-80	.	71,454	23,888
1980-81	.	Not available*	Not available*

*Accounts not completed.

The main reason for pendency of the claims is non-compliance by the claimants of requirements such as furnishing of policy documents, discharge vouchers, age proof (where under the old rule the policy was issued without age proof and such proof is not forthcoming), proof of title or in its absence indemnity bond. Some of the death claims remain undisposed of pending investigation to determine whether the policyholder had failed to disclose material particulars and thereby the contract is vitiated.

Detection of Unauthorised Removal of Goods in Area under the Control of Collector of Madras and Madurai

2962. SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any unauthorised removal of goods subjected to excise under self-removal procedure under Central Excise Rules was detected in any area under the control of Collector Madras and Madurai in the last three years;

(b) if so, the total value of such goods and the amount of duty evasion and the names of parties; and

(c) the final action taken against the parties?

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

(a) to (c). The requisite information

is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Sanction of H.R.A. at Additional Stations in Himachal Pradesh

2963. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8679 on 24th April, 1981 regarding sanction of H.R.A at additional stations in the State of Himachal Pradesh and state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken on the representation regarding the sanction of House Rent Allowance at additional stations in Himachal Pradesh especially when the population figures with regard to the latest census have also been made available; and

(b) if no decision has still been taken (keeping in view the date of original communication of 25th May, 1979), the likely date by which the decision would be taken and the reasons for delay?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) The matter will be considered on receipt of the final population figures of 1981 Census and a decision will be taken thereafter, as early as possible.

Ban on Import of Chinese 'B' Grade Silk

2964. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to ban the import of Chinese 'B' grade silk which is essentially required for manufacture of Chanderi sarees;

(b) if so, what steps are contemplated to ensure regular supply of the requisite silk for the Chanderi saree-industry; and

(c) what is the estimated annual requirement of silk of the Chanderi industry and what quantity of graded silk per annum is proposed to be earmarked for this industry from indigenous sources?

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

(a) Under the existing policy, there is no provision for import of raw silk for Actual Users. Import of silk is, however, permitted under the replenishment policy against specific export performance. The current years policy also provides for import of raw silk of International grade 'A' & 'B' under the advance licensing scheme with a view to boosting export of natural silk goods.

(b) In view of ban on import of raw silk for Actual Users, the question does not arise.

(c) It has been estimated that the annual requirement of raw silk for Chanderi Saree-Industry works out to 11,000 Kgs comprising 6000 Kgs for warp and 5,000 Kgs for weft and border. There is no control on procurement and supply of raw silk in the country and hence the question of earmarking any quantity to this industry does not arise.

Amount provided by State Bank of India for constructing Houses for Landless Labourers in Gujarat

2965. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount provided by the State Bank of India for constructing houses for the landless labourers in Gujarat; and

(b) how much money is proposed to be made available for the purpose in the current year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT):

(a) and (b). The State Bank of India has informed that it has so far sanctioned individual loans of Rs. 1,000 each to allottee landless labourers amounting to Rs. 41.16 lakhs. Indirectly also it has sanctioned housing loans to landless labourers through Gujarat Rural Housing Board to the extent of Rs. 50 lakhs. In addition, it has made a further commitment of Rs. 100 lakhs towards such loans.

Budget Allocations for Tourism Sector

2966. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the Budget allocations for the tourism sector last year and the extent to which it has expanded; and

(b) whether Government proposed to give high priority to this fastest growing business of the world and increase the allotment? -

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Originally a budget allocation of Rs. 922.00 lakhs was made during 1980-81 for implementation of various Plan schemes in the Central Sector. Of

this Rs. 322.00 lakhs was earmarked for the Plan schemes of the Department of Tourism and Rs. 600.00 lakhs for that of the India Tourism Development Corporation. Over and above, the ITDC made a provision of Rs. 60.00 lakhs from their internal resources for implementation of their Plan schemes.

However, keeping in view the increased requirements on various Plan schemes, additional funds to the extent of Rs. 55.92 lakhs were provided by way of Supplementary Grant thereby raising the budget outlay for 1980-81 from Rs. 922.00 lakhs to Rs. 977.92 lakhs (Plan).

As against Rs. 977.92 lakhs budget allocation during 1980-81, an outlay of Rs. 1440.00 lakhs has been made in B.E. 1981-82. Rs. 400 lakhs for the schemes of the Department of Tourism and Rs. 1040.00 lakhs for that of India Tourism Development Corporation. Additional funds to the extent of Rs. 60.00 lakhs have also been earmarked by ITDC from their internal resources to implement their Plan schemes.

(b) The priority accorded to various sectors is considered taking into account the relative position of the percentage share of different sectors in the economy within the total national outlay depending upon several factors including the relative size of the sectoral requirements, the relative priorities in the context of economic development, etc, while in terms of financial outlays made for various sectors, tourism may not appear to have been accorded high priority, it may be mentioned that a substantial part of investment made in some other sectors, e.g. civil aviation, transportation, Railways, roads, forests and wild life etc, contributes towards the promotion of tourism. Apart from the public sector outlays for developing tourism, there is a large segment of investment in the private sector also for developing tourist infrastructure in the country.

Representations in the Reconstituted Coffee Board

2967. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Coffee Organisations have protested to Government for not giving any representations to the internal coffee trade in the reconstituted Coffee Board;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a person has been nominated to represent trade interests in the Board who is neither a dealer nor a roaster; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and what steps are proposed to remedy the situation?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The representatives of trade interests in the Coffee Board have been nominated in strict compliance with the provisions contained in the Coffee Act, 1942 and Coffee Rules, 1955. There is no stipulation in the Coffee Act and Rules that the representatives of trade interests should be dealers roasters.

(c) Does not arise.

Permission to Nationalised Banks to Accept Deposits from Abroad

2968. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Union Government have decided that nationalised banks having a good base in international banking field may be permitted to accept deposits from abroad at rates prevailing in the international markets; with a provision to repay these deposits in foreign currency in which they are received;

(b) if so, what are the banks that have been permitted to do so and to what extent this will help the Indian nationals living abroad;

(c) whether it is also a fact that chances of Indian banks have been jeopardised in Hongkong; and

(d) if so, what were the main reasons of the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) No such decision has been taken by Government.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There are, at present, four Indian banks having fourteen full-fledged branches in Hong Kong. One of these banks (State Bank of India) has a wholly owned deposit taking company functioning in that country. Also, three Indian banks (Bank of Baroda, Indian Bank and Union Bank of India) have jointly set up a deposit taking company in Hong Kong. None of the Indian banks or their subsidiaries operating in Hong Kong have given any indication that their chances have been jeopardised in Hong Kong.

(d) Does not arise.

Private Sector to Associate with Tourism Development Plans

2969. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to associate the private sector with the tourism development plans in the country;

(b) if so, whether the private sector would also be required to contribute towards the funds that will be spent during the Sixth Plan for developing tourism in the country; and

(c) if so, what are the plans that will be undertaken for developing the tourism during the first two years of the Sixth Plan?

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

(b) and (c). The private sector is already involved in the development of tourism in the country, particularly in the field of accommodation and transport facilities and services provided by travel agents, wild life outfitters and tour operators. In the Sixth Plan, 441 tourist centres have been identified falling along 61 travel circuits spread all over the country. It is proposed to develop these centres and infrastructural facilities at these centres along the travel circuits in an integrated manner by pooling all available resources in the Central and State sectors as also the private sector.

Stepping up of Saleable Steel Production

2970. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has asked the Steel Authority of India Limited to explore the possibility of stepping up saleable steel production by 10 per cent over the targeted level;

(b) if so, what is the target level fixed for the year 1980-81;

(c) whether some measures have been suggested to the SAIL by which they will raise their output by 10 per cent;

(d) if so, whether the Steel Authority of India has agreed to this; and

(e) if so, what steps have been taken by them in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a), (b) and (d). In consultation with

the steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL), Government have suggested a production target of 6.30 MT of saleable steel by the public sector steel plants in 1981-82 as against the target of 5.77 MT in 1980-81.

(c) and (e). Measures relating to provision of adequate infra-structural support for attaining the targeted levels of production are under continuous review between SAIL and Government at various levels. In this connection, specific mention may be made of the following steps: close and constant liaison with the main input-supplying agencies; optimisation of power generation from the DVC, State Electricity Boards and the captive power units of the steel plants; augmentation of the captive power generation capacity in the steel plants such as Bokaro, Durgapur and Rourkela; regular monitoring of the position at various levels including the Cabinet Committee on Industrial Infrastructure; and implementation of effective steps for expeditious removal of the bottlenecks.

Financial Assistance for Cotton Monopoly procurement scheme of Maharashtra

2971. SHRI A. T. PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to provide financial assistance for cotton monopoly procurement scheme of Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, the conditions to be imposed by Government during the current year and in future?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Firms Manufacturing Ashoka Pillar stamp and Unwater Marked stamp paper

2972. SHRI NIHAL SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether at present Ashoka Pillar Stamp and unwater marked stamp paper is not being imported from the foreign countries; and

(b) if so, the particulars of the firms manufacturing the said paper along with the firm-wise quantity produced during the last three years and the extent of saving in foreign exchange thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT):

(a) The import of base paper for stamps bearing the Asoka Pillar watermark was discontinued last year after the indigenous variety developed by Messrs. Tribeni Tissues of Calcutta was found to be satisfactory by the India Security Press, Nasik. The unwater-marked base paper for 4-colour commemorative stamps is, however, still being imported but all efforts are being made to explore suitable sources to obtain that type of paper also indigenously.

(b) The Asoka Pillar watermark stamp paper is being supplied by M/s. Tribeni Tissues only and the details are as under:—

Year	Quantity	Approximate saving in foreign exchange
1979-80	30 MT (Trial order)	Rs. 4.50 lakhs
1980-81	577.08 M.T.	Rs. 91.15 lakhs
1981-82 (Supply to be completed by 31-5-82)	1173.70 M.T.	Rs. 212.55 lakhs

Indian Joint Ventures Abroad

2973. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state how many joint ventures for abroad are likely to be approved during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): It would not be possible to indicate the exact number of proposals for joint ventures abroad that are likely to be approved during the year 1981. This would depend on the number of proposals that would be received from Indian companies, as also their acceptability. However, it may be stated that 24 approvals have been issued during the first eight months of 1981.

Progress in Sea Bed Mining

2974. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN:

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV:

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

(a) the progress made by oceanographic Scientists with regard to sea bed mining;

(b) whether Central Government have sought any foreign aid in this respect; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Geological Survey of India and National Institute of Oceanography are presently engaged in offshore exploration only and not sea bed mining.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Increase in Area of Opium Cultivation in Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan

2975. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the Legislators and Parliamentarians are vigorously advocating for an increase of area in opium cultivation specially in Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan;

(b) if so, details thereof with names; and

(c) what is the actual position with regard to opium production, its demand and its smuggling activities?

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

(a) and b). No, Sir. Government have not received any reports to this effect.

(c) The quantity of opium produced in the country during the crop year 1980-81 was 1126 tonnes at 90°C. On account of fall in the demand for opium in international market, exports have declined from about 796 tonnes in 1979-80 to 444 tonnes in 1980-81. Smuggling of Indian Opium out of the country continues to be well under control. Total quantities of contraband opium seized while being smuggled into and out of the country during the year 1980 was about 546 kgs.

Quantity and Quality of Cotton to be imported

2976. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL:

SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state what is the quality and quantity of cotton likely to be imported and from which country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): Keeping in view the requirement of the textile industry so far 49,500 bales of medium staple cotton have been contracted for import from Pakistan.

Tasar silk Producing States

2977. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the main tasar silk producing States of the country;

(b) whether Government are aware of the fact that Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar, Dhenkanal, Deogarh and other tasar growing areas of Orissa are facing grave crisis due to the unexpected import of huge quantities of tasar from China;

(c) if so, the efforts made so far by Government to give the support price for Tasar to those Tasar growers who are mainly Tribals;

(d) whether instructions have been issued or are proposed to be given to the State Tasar Marketing Cooperative Societies of Orissa to safeguard the interest of the Tasar Producers; and

(e) the details about the guidelines sent to the State of Orissa and other Tasar producing States in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Manipur are the main tasar silk production States of the country.

(b) and (c). There is a problem of accumulation of tasar silk cocoons in these areas in Orissa State, but it is not a fact that this is due to the unexpected import of huge quantity of tasar silk from China. In the last few

years, Government of Orissa have taken advantage of tribal development programmes in the sericulture sector and, as a result of this, a good co-operative network has been established among the tasar tribal rearers. Accumulation of cocoons in on account of the following factors:

(i) Increase in production of the tasar cocoons as a direct result of developmental efforts.

(ii) Want of adequate infrastructural facilities for reeling of tasar cocoons and utilisation of tasar raw silk in different weaving centres of the country.

(iii) Replenishment import policy in respect of tasar raw silk.

As far as factor (c) is concerned, corrective measures have already been taken in the current year's Import policy. In terms of this policy, very negligible quantity of tasar raw silk only may be imported by the exporters of natural silk goods under the replenishment formula against their specific export performance. In order to assure minimum remunerative prices to the tasar tribal rearers, State-level agencies and the Central Silk Board's raw material band are operating a price support scheme. In view of the accumulation of stocks of tasar cocoons at the level of various procuring agencies, as pointed out by a Study Team of the Central Silk Board, Government of India announced a 20 per cent rebate scheme for disposal of the cocoons. The expenditure on the rebate scheme will be shared on a matching basis by the Central Silk Board and the State Government concerned. The rebate scheme operated for a period of 3 months between the 23rd February and the 23rd May '81.

(d) and (e). As far as the Orissa state Tasar Marketing Cooperative Society and other State-level procuring Organisations are concerned, they

have the direct responsibility of procuring cocoons from the tasar tribal rearers or their Cooperatives by offering them remunerative price fixed in close consultation with the Central Silk Board from time to time.

Pushing up of wholesale price index on account of Anti-Inflationary Package

2978. DR. A. U. AZMI:

SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the much-talked about anti-inflationary package has pushed up the wholesale price index by 5.1 points in the very first week of the announcement of the package which is the highest weekly jump in the year so far and the hike does not report full impact in the prices of the petroleum products;

(b) the reasons why the prices have risen so high in spite of a record production of sugar and other agricultural products with good monsoons—vegetables and fruits have become dearer by 15 per cent; and

(c) if so, ways and means to be adopted by Government by which inflation can be curbed and relief given to the common man?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) and (b). Presumably Hon'ble Members are referring to the increase in the Wholesale Price Index by 5.1 points during week ended July 11, 1981. During this week the direct impact of the increase in petroleum products was reflected and accounted for about half of the total increase in the overall index. This is not the highest weekly increase and the indirect impact of the increase in petroleum product prices will be gradually felt. Several factors: international inflation, supply constraints, inevitable upward adjustment in administered prices, excess liquidity, seasonal factors etc.

are responsible for the continued rise in prices. The spurt in the prices of fruits and vegetables has been mainly caused by seasonal pressure.

(c) The Government attaches top priority to contain inflationary pressures. A series of steps have already been taken in this direction. These are: (i) increasing domestic production and improving the functioning of the infrastructure; (ii) augmenting domestic supplies through import of commodities in short supply; (iii) strengthening of Public Distribution System as an integral part of price stabilization policy; (iv) curbing of anti-social activities such as hoarding and black-marketing; (v) curbing the black money and (vi) mopping up the excess liquidity in the system.

The impact of price increases has been sought to be minimized by providing essential commodities at fixed prices; by the provision of certain services either free or at subsidized rates and by providing for increase in wages through the mechanism of dearness allowance. The weaker and poorer sections are being helped through specially-designed programmes included in the Sixth-Five-Year Plan.

Setting up of Alumina Plant in Andhra Pradesh

2979. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are bauxite deposits in Visakhapatnam; and

(b) if so, whether Government are intending to set up an Alumina Plant in Andhra Pradesh in view of the availability of these bauxite deposits, if so, the progress so far made?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir. There are bauxite deposits in the coastal region of Andhra Pradesh.

(b) A feasibility report has already been prepared by Soviet Consultants for the setting up of an alumina plant in Andhra Pradesh, based on the bauxite deposits in the State. Arrangements for financing the major part of the cost of the project, and for export of the alumina are under discussion with the Soviet Union. When these aspects are satisfactorily settled, an investment decision will be taken.

Shortage of Electrical Grade Aluminium

2980. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether conductor manufacturers have complained of shortage of electrical grade aluminium; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to remedy this shortage?

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

(a) No, Sir.

The availability of electrical grade aluminium is easy on account of improvement in production and import of the metal.

(b) Does not arise.

Amount earmarked for handicrafts in Sixth Plan

2981. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news appeared in the "Indian Express" dated 21st July, 1981 under the heading 'Rs. 20 crore earmarked for handicrafts in Sixth Plan';

(b) if so, whether Government propose revealing as to how much expenditure has been made in various Plans so far; and

(c) State-wise expenditure on handicrafts?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement showing total expenditure on the development of handicrafts in the Central sector in various plans is enclosed.

(c) Accounts of this Central Plan Expenditure have not been maintained, State-wise.

Statement

Plan Expenditure of Handicrafts in the Central Sector

Expenditure
(Rs. in lakhs)

I Plan (1951-52 to 1955-56)	25.87
II Plan (1956-57 to 1960-61)	200.29
III Plan (1961-62 to 1965-66)	294.58
IV Plan (1966-70 to 1973-74)	90.95*
V Plan (1974-75 to 1977-78)	719.34
1978-79	1263.75
1979-80	769.97
VI Plan (1980-81 to 1984-85)	641.34
1980-81	

Note : *Expenditure for I, II and III Plans includes Establishment charges also. From IV Plan onwards, expenditure on establishment was shown as Non-Plan and hence not included here.

Norms for foreign tours by Ministers

2982. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of FIN-
ANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several Ministers and Ministers of State in the Central Cabinet have undertaken foreign tours during the last 18 months;

(b) the number of foreign tours by each of the Cabinet Minister and Ministers of State, the approximate cost of it including his and her family, staff etc., the countries visited, purpose and duration of the journey;

(c) whether it is a fact that following the above pattern many Chief Ministers have undertaken such foreign tours on similar grounds; and

(d) whether Government have set any norms of austerity in ostentatious expenditure on foreign tours by Union Ministers and Chief Ministers and Ministers in States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA):
(a) and (b). Detailed information in regard to the foreign tours of Ministers and Ministers of States in the Central Cabinet during the last 18 months is not readily available. The information will be collected and laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

(c) and (d). Foreign tours are undertaken by the Union Ministers only when considered absolute necessary in the proper performance of their duties. Proposals for tours abroad of Ministers of Cabinet rank and Ministers of State holding independent charge require approval of Prime Minister. The cases of deputation abroad of other Ministers are approved by the Finance Minister. The expenditure on account of boarding, lodging, tips, incidentals and entertainment (where necessary), in the countries visited, is incurred in accordance

with the rules and orders issued by the Government from time to time, and is consistent with the need for economy and avoidance of ostentatious expenditure.

Some Chief Ministers have also visited foreign countries during the last 18 months in connection with the affairs of their respective States.

Crisis in foundry industry

2983. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the foundry industry is facing a crisis due to inadequate supply of basic raw materials like pig iron, CI scrap and hard coke;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the foundry industry is not in a position to avail of the export order due to the scarcity of raw materials; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). So far as supply of pig iron CI Scrap is concerned, it is true that the indigenous availability of these materials at present is less than the demand therefore in the country. However, pig iron is allowed for import under Open General Licence for actual users and it is open to the foundries to supplement the indigenous availability by imports. It would, therefore, not be correct to say that the foundry industry is facing a crisis due to inadequate supply of these materials. Further, it may be added that, in regard to export orders, this item is also allowed for import under the duty exemption scheme and the concerned foundries could avail themselves of this facility also. As regards supply of hard coke, foundries require beehive coke. This is freely available and there are adequate stocks at

the foundry industry is not in a position to problems of Railway transport of coke. The foundries may, if they so desire, avail themselves of transport by trucks also.

Catering arrangements in Calcutta Airport Hotel

2984. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Calcutta Airport Hotel used to undertake the entire catering of Indian Airlines passengers of the Calcutta Airport;

(b) whether 50 per cent of the catering was at first given to a private contractor and also 6½ per cent later on;

(c) if so, reasons why a sister public sector undertaking has been made to suffer;

(d) whether as a result of this, quality of food supplied to passengers has deteriorated;

(e) whether this will be reconsidered; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) At present the Calcutta Airport restaurant's (ITDC) share of catering supplies is slightly more than 50 per cent.

(c) Due to labour unrest in the Calcutta Airport restaurant, the supplies were considered unsatisfactory. Hence, Indian Airlines made arrangements for partial supply with a private caterer whose rates were also 25 per cent lower.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) and (f). This will be reconsidered when the current contract with the private party expires.

Lack of Accommodation for Tourists in Darjeeling

2985. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Darjeeling suffers from acute lack of accommodation for tourists;

(b) if so, have any steps been taken to mitigate this;

(c) whether ITDC propose setting up a hotel at Darjeeling to meet the demand for tourists; and

(d) If not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) According to the pilot survey conducted by the Department of Tourism, Darjeeling will need 250 hotel rooms of the approved category in 1990 as against the existing 148 rooms available in four hotels.

(b) In the Central Sector Department of Tourism constructed a 44 beds capacity Youth Hostel at Darjeeling which was completed on 2-11-1975. Expansion of the existing Tourist Lodge at Darjeeling was completed on 6.6.1975 by adding 14 rooms to it.

(c) and (d). The Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) of the I.T.D.C. does not envisage any scheme for setting up a hotel at Darjeeling due to constraint on resources.

India's share of Lendings of World Bank and IMF

2986. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's share of lendings of the World Bank and IMF has steadily come down in recent years;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and
 (c) what steps have been taken to obtain adequate resources from these institutions?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) India's share of lendings from the World Bank group (IDA and IBRD) during the Bank's Fiscal Years (July-June) 1976-1980 has been between 41 and 45 per cent. Occasional minor variations are due to the actual number of projects for which it has been possible to sign loans/credits within the fiscal year, the total volume of lending by the World Bank group etc. There is thus no decline in India's share.

The IMF makes its resources available under various facilities to those members who have a temporary balance of payments need to help them make necessary adjustments. Such loans are granted from time to time at the request of members. The IMF has no regular lending programme and, therefore, question of any country's share does not arise. India has also drawn upon the IMF facilities to its members when required.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In order to press our claim to maintain and increase our share in the World Bank group assistance, a number of projects has been prepared and presented to the Bank. We have also demonstrated our absorptive capacity by increased utilisation of World Bank group assistance for ongoing projects. There is a continuous dialogue between India and the Bank to maintain our share of assistance.

Allocation of Export Quota

2987. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether garment exporters have made any complaints about allocation of export quotas as between them; and

(b) whether TEXPROCIL has made adequate provision for promoting diversity of sources and generate employment on a wider scale in allotting garment quotas?

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

(a) The policy regulating the allocation of garment quotas between exporters is framed by Govt. after taking into account the views and interests of various sectors of the garment industry and trade. The actual implementation of the quota policy is done by the Apparels Export Promotion Council (AEPC) and in case of any complaint, an exporter can file an appeal with the Textile Commissioner and thereafter a second appeal with the Government.

(b) AEPC and not TEXPROCIL is the quota administering agency for garments. AEPC initiates and carries out market surveys/studies and organises buyer-seller meets towards diversification of exports in new regions/new markets.

Airlink to Kandla

2988. SHRI D. P. JADEJA:
SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to link Kandla by air; and
 (b) if so, what is the progress of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). While Indian Airlines has no plans to operate air service to Kandla stations to be connected by Vayudoot service outside the North Eastern Region, is receiving attention of the Government.

दिल्ली और जोधपुर के बीच दैनिक विमान सेवायें

2989. श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमान संस्था यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि दिल्ली और जोधपुर के बीच दैनिक विमान सेवा शुरू करने के लिए निश्चित तौर पर किस दिन तक निर्णय लिया जाएगा ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमान संस्था (श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा) : इंडियन एयर लाइंस की दिल्ली तथा जोधपुर के बीच एक दैनिक विमान सेवा की व्यवस्था करने की कोई योजनाएँ नहीं हैं। तथापि, अक्टूबर, 1981 से लागू होने वाली अपनी शीतकालीन समयावली में, जोधपुर के लिए तथा में एच० एम०-748 सेवा के स्थान पर स्थानां में तीन बी-737 सेवाएँ परिचालित करके क्षमता में वृद्धि करने का प्रस्ताव है।

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The position in regard to the Ministry of Steel and Mines is indicated below:—

Name of Undertaking	Name of Post	Date since when vacant
1. Steel Authority of India Ltd.	Managing Director, Durgapur Steel Plant	6-8-1981
2. Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd.	Chairman-cum-Managing Director	31-7-1981

(c) and (d). The above posts fell vacant only recently; the Public Enterprises Selection Board has been requested to make the selection and the posts are expected to be filled shortly.

Inordinate Delays in Filling up vacancies in Public Sector Corporations

2990. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN:

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER:

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

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a report in the "National Herald" dated 6th August, 1981 in which the Prime Minister is stated to have pulled up the various Ministries for inordinate delays in filling up vacancies in Public Sector Corporations;

(b) whether there are any vacancies of top posts (Chairmen, Managing Directors, etc.) in the Public Sector Corporations under his Ministry and since when such posts have been vacant;

(c) the reasons for not filing these posts so far; and

(d) steps being taken to fill up these posts?

Development of Tourism in Orissa

2991. SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have received proposals from Orissa Government for the development of tourism in the State; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard and what action is proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). At the meeting held on 16th April 1981 the following travel circuits in Orissa were finalised for tourism development:

(i) Bhubaneshwar-Puri-Konark-Dhauli-Ratnagiri-Lalitagiri-Udayagiri-Bhadrek-Chandipur-Khiching-

Joshi (Simlipal) and back to Bhubaneshwar

(ii) Bhubaneshwar-Chilka Lake-Gopalpur-on-Sea-Taptapani-Koraput-Balangir-Baragarh-Sambalpur-Angul (Tikarpura)-Bhubaneshwar

The tourist officials of the State Government were requested to prepare a blue-print of tourism development indicating facilities already available at the centres falling along the identified travel circuits and additional facilities required at these centres so that a shelf of schemes could be prepared for implementation in an integrated and phased manner, and by pooling resources in the Central, State and private sectors. This blue print of over-all development of tourism in Orissa is still awaited from the State Government.

However, in the Central Sector following schemes have been taken up/proposed for implementation:

Centre	Scheme	Position
1. Simlipal National Park	Construction of a Forest Lodge	Site is yet to be selected.
2. Lalitagiri-Udaigiri and Ratnagiri	Preparation of master plans (land-use plans)	Under examination
<i>I.T.D.C.</i> Puri	Hotel	A joint sector project with Orissa Tourism Development Corporation.
Konark	Beach cottages	A joint sector project with Orissa Tourism Development Corporation.

Sale of special Bearer Bonds

2992. SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA:

SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) what is the total number of Special Bearer Bonds sold (State-wise); and

(b) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) and (b). 3,85,597 bonds valued at Rs. 385.60 crores were sold upto 30th April, 1981.

State-wise sale figures are not available. However, Public Debt Office-wise figures are given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

Public Debt Office-wise Number of Special Bearer Bonds Sold.

Public Debt Offices	Jurisdiction State/U.T.	Number of Bonds		
		1	2	3
Ahmedabad	Gujarat, Dadra and Nagar Haveli	24,283		
Bangalore	Karnataka	14,617		
Bombay	Some areas of Maharashtra including Bombay, Goa, Daman and Diu	1,31,610		
Nagpur	Areas of Maharashtra not covered by Bombay PDO; Madhya Pradesh	10,064		
Calcutta	West Bengal, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Orissa, Sikkim, Tripura, Andaman & Nicobar, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram	33,921		
Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	8,009		
Jaipur	Rajasthan	2,654		
Kanpur	U.P.	20,748		
Madras	Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Pondicherry, Lakshadweep	20,915		
Patna	Bihar	6,740		
New Delhi	Punjab, Haryana, J & K, Himachal Pradesh, Delhi, Chandigarh	1,12,936		
			3,85,597	

Total Value : Rs. 385,5970 lakhs.

Chrome Plant at Keonjhar, Orissa**2993. SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA:****SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:**

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

(a) when will the chrome plant at Keonjhar, Orissa be commissioned; and

(b) the employment potential it will generate?

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

(a) and (b). According to information supplied by the Orissa Mining Corporation Limited in April 1980, the plant is expected to be commissioned around middle of 1983. They have not yet advised any revised schedule of commissioning. The project is expected to provide employment to about 1,500 persons.

Exploration for Location of Chromite Reserves in Orissa.

2994. SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have undertaken exploration for the location of chromite reserves in Orissa; and

(b) if so, the results of the exploration and the place where it has been carried out?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. An intensive exploration programme, based on known occurrences of Chromite in Orissa, was taken up by the Geological Surveys of India in March, 1977 in Sukinda-Naushahi chromite belt in Cuttack, Keonjhar and Dhenkanal districts in collaboration with Government of Orissa, Orissa Mining Corporation and Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited with Geological Survey of India as the lead agency.

(b) As a result of the exploration carried out so far, a reserve of about 112 million tonnes of chromite ore has been estimated upto depths of 100 metres in Kaliapani and Naushahi-Baula blocks, 200 metres in Saruabil and Sukerangi blocks and upto 250 metres in the Bhimtanagar and Bhimtanagar retrenched blocks. Width of the ore zone varies from 1.50 to 22 metres having grades of 37.78 to 52.92 percent Cr₂O₃.

Trade Agreements between India and Zimbabwe

2995. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any trade and commerce agreements had been signed with Zimbabwe during recent Zimbabwe Premier's visit to New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details and terms of the agreements; and

(c) what was the extent of trade transacted between the two countries during 1980-81 and how far it is likely to increase during 1981-82, as a result of these agreements?

THE MINISTER OF TATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A Trade Agreement was signed with Zimbabwe in New Delhi on 22nd May, 1981, during the visit of Zimbabwe's Prime Minister to India. The Agreement envisages (i) endeavour by both the countries to achieve higher levels of trade; (ii) extension of Most Favoured Nation treatment to each other; (iii) Payments in convertible currencies; and (iv) Constitution of a Joint Committee composed of representatives of the two countries for its effective implementation. The Agreement is valid initially for two years and is to be automatically renewed thereafter for further period of two years unless one of the contracting parties gives a written notice for its termination six months prior to the expiry of the Agreement.

(c) Trade between the two countries commenced only after Zimbabwe's independence in April 1980. There has been no trade during the first three months (April—June) of the year, 1980-81. Figures of trade for remaining period of the year are yet not available. Since trade relations between the two countries have started only recently and trade figures for the whole of 1980-81 are yet to be available, it is difficult to forecast at this stage the likely increase in trade during the year 1981-82.

Export of Sugar

2996. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India earned a profit of Rs. 9.2 crores on the export of sugar during 1980-81;

(b) if so, the amount of sugar exported to each country and the sale price thereof; and

(c) the extent of sugar exports, if any, committed to be made to different countries for 1981-82?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) STC exported sugar valued at Rs. 35.96 crores to the following countries as indicated against each during 1980-81:—

Egypt	11,550 tonnes
U.K. . . .	13,981 "
Shri Lanka	14,020 "
Indonesia	30,525 "
Nepal	1,500 "

(c) India is committed to export 25,000 tonnes of sugar during 1st July, 81 to 30th June, 82 to EEC countries. The export of sugar is banned with effect from 21-2-1981.

Rules governing conditions of service of persons serving in India Audit and Accounts Department

2997. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that under Article 148(5) of the Constitution of India, the rules governing the conditions of service of persons serving in the India Audit and Accounts Department shall be made by the President after consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General;

(b) whether he is also aware that in his memorandum to the III Central Pay Commission, the Comptroller and Auditor General in para 7.8 under headings 'Special Pay for certain categories' in sub para (b), informed the said Pay Commission that

had decided to introduce a new cadre to be designated as 'Auditors' in the scale of pay corresponding to the grade of Assistants in the Central Secretariat;

(c) if so, the year-wise details of implementation of the said decision by the Comptroller and Auditor General; and

(d) if not implemented, the details of the reasons for that?

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

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Article 148(5) of the Constitution envisages only consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General of India but he is not the final authority to decide such cases since the rules are framed by the President. What is referred to as a decision of Comptroller and Auditor General was in fact in the nature of a recommendation to the Pay Commission who were considering the question of revision of pay and allowances etc. of all Central Government Servants. The decision of Comptroller & Auditor General referred to above would mean only his clearance to the proposal made to the Pay Commission who had to consider the question in all its aspects and in relation to the claims of similarly placed employees in other Departments.

(c) and (d). The 3rd Pay Commission considered all aspects of the question of allowing Assistants' Grade in the Central Secretariat to U.D.Cs. including U.D.Cs. (now designated as Auditors) in the Indian Audit and Accounts Department and in para 25 of Chapter 10 of their Report did not recommend introduction of Assistants Grade for U.D.Cs. They recommended the scale of Rs. 330—560 and the same was accepted by Government. The scales in respect of persons serving in Indian Audit and Accounts Department were revised as

per recommendations of 3rd Pay Commission after consultation with Comptroller and Auditor General of India. Since the conditions of service of persons serving in Indian Audit and Accounts Department are framed by the President (and not by the Comptroller & Auditor General) but in consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General of India and there was no decision of the President (Government in this case), the question of implementation of the alleged decision of the Comptroller & Auditor General for allowing Assistants' Grade to the Auditors in Indian Audit and Accounts Department does not arise.

Performance of Rural Bank, East Champaran

2998. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact the performance of Rural Bank, East Champaran was not found satisfactory and change in the management was felt;

(b) whether the performance of Rural Bank, East Champaran, Motihari has improved after the transfer of the ex-Chairman of the said Bank; and

(c) if so, what is the statistical report?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT):

(a) to (c). The former Chairman had been shifted for certain administrative reasons. Champaran Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Motihari operating in East and West Champaran districts has otherwise maintained a steady and satisfactory performance over the years as will be seen from the enclosed statement.

Statement

PROGRESS OF CHAMPARAN KSHETRIYA GRAMIN BANK, MOTIHARI

	As at the end of December			As at the end of March 1981	
	1977	1978	1979	1980	
Branches Opened	28	33	63	95	103
Deposit (Rs. Lakhs)	56.31	123.57	271.98	369.85	458.60
Advances (Out standing) (Rs. Lakhs)	52.71	133.73	294.19	397.73	588.43
No. of beneficiaries	7,727	16,315	29,502	40,920	44,369

अखिल भारतीय हस्तशिल्प बोर्ड

2999. श्री कुम्भा राम आर्थ : क्या व्याणिज्य मंदी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अखिल भारतीय हस्तशिल्प बोर्ड की स्थापना कब हुई थी;

(ख) इसके वेयरमैन तथा निदेशक मंडल के अन्य सदस्य कौन कौन हैं;

(ग) बोर्ड का आर्थिक, संस्कृति और कला क्षेत्रों में क्या योगदान रहेगा; और

(घ) बोर्ड का क्षेत्राधिकार क्या है?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुरशीद आम्बम खां) : (क) नवम्बर, 1952.

(ख) तथा (ग) : 4 जून, 1980 से अखिल भारतीय हस्तशिल्प बोर्ड बन्द हो गया है और अब एक संयुक्त अखिल भारतीय हथकरघा तथा हस्तशिल्प बोर्ड गठित किया गया है। अधिसूचना मं० 1/1/81-ए आई० एच० एच० बी० दिनांक 1 जुलाई, 1981 की एक प्रति संलग्न है जिसमें बोर्ड के गठन और साथ ही उस की भूमिका का उल्लेख किया गया है। (ग्रंथालय में रखा गया देखिये संख्या एल० टी० 2775/81)

(घ) हथकरघा व हस्तशिल्प क्षेत्रों का विकास।

Nationalisation of Banking Industry

3000. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of FIN-ANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Govern-ment to nationalise the banking in-dustry in the country; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) The Government had nation-alised six Indian Private banks on 15th April, 1980 with demand and time liabilities of over Rs. 200 crores. It has not been considered advisable to nationalise smaller banks which have limited and localised operational role.

12.00 hrs.

RE. QUESTIONS OF PRIVILEGE ETC.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Sir, I have given notice of a Privilege Motion (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have got it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Is it under consideration?

MR. SPEAKER: I have asked for facts.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: There is a *prima facie* case for privi-lege motion. In the House, when it is established that there is a *prima facie* case for a privilege motion, straightaway it should go to the Pri-ileges Committee.

MR. SPEAKER: I have to see. I have to get the facts. I cannot take it for granted. I have to see the facts and then decide.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I am doing what is needed.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: In addition to the evidence we had given we have one more fresh evi-dence. The *Maharashtra Times* has published a photograph.

(*Interruptions*)

There is an additional evidence.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: It is under my active consideration. I have asked for facts. Then I will decide. No, no.

(*Interruptions*)

श्री ग्रटल बिहारी बाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) : आज आप अनाउन्स कर दीजिये कि न माननीय सदस्यों ने प्रिवलेज मोशन के नोटिस दिये हैं, मोशन क्या है और आप क्या कार्रवाही उस पर कर रहे हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: Notices of question of privilege by Sarvashri George Fernandes, Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Jyotirmoy Bosu, Mani Ram Bagri, and Prof. Madhu Dandavate, Members of Parliament, against the Minister of Finance, Shri R. Venkataraman, for allegedly misleading the House on September 2, 1981, while replying to clarificatory questions on the Calling Attention regarding the reported irregularities in the matter of granting income-tax exemptions to certain trusts in Maharashtra.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I want to give fresh evidence. It is not there in the Motion. There is additional information which is not there in the Motion. I have quoted that *Lok Rajya*, the official magazine of the Government of Maharashtra has published . . . (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I will get the facts and let you know:

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have stated that the *Lok Rajya* has published the photograph.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I say that I have got the Privilege Motion and I will send them all to the Finance Minister concerned.

(*Interruptions*)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): He is ready to say something.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): Are you ready then? Please sit down. I will give you the information.

MR. SPEAKER: First let me see. Then I will allow it.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: You allow the Finance Minister.

When I pointed out something he was showing something else.

MR. SPEAKER: It has come to me. I must see what it is, satisfy myself and then I will allow him also to say.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I only want to bring to your notice that in addition to the photograph . . .

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. You cannot. You give it to me.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I want the photograph published in the *Maharashtra Times* also to be taken note of.

MR. SPEAKER: You send it to me. Not here. Send it to me.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): This House will be failing in its duty if it does not express its gratitude to Arun Shourie

. . .

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing doing.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Under Direction 2, Rule 197, I had given you a notice about the U.S. Diplomat. . .

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: We shall discuss it. Not like this. You give me some motion.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I have given you a motion.

MR. SEAKER: It is under consideration. I have not rejected it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a point of order, we have given an adjournment motion.

MR. SPEAKER: No question. I have not allowed it. Adjournment motion I have not allowed.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want to make a submission.

MR. SPEAKER: No submission.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want to... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Regarding adjournment motion, no submission.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I want your guidance. Prohibitory Orders, under Section 144, prohibitory orders.... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a case for adjournment motion. Not allowed.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It is not allowed. Unnecessarily you are trying to take the time of the House.

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप क्या कर रहे हैं। यह मेरा काम है या आपका काम है? आप आ जाइये।

You come over and take over this. What are you doing? Are you the Speaker?

श्री आर० एन० राकेश (चैल) : अध्यक्ष जी, कॉर्प्रेस (आई०) को मीटिंग स हो रही है, लेकिन बहुगुण जी को मीटिंग नहीं हो रही है।

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed. Irrelevant. Not allowed.

श्री मनो राम बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष जी, मेरा निवेदन है कि आप जैसे ऐडब्ल्यूमेंट मोशन लेते हैं और सुनने को तैयार नहीं होते, जैसे आपने किया 222 का.....

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. I cannot do that. No, no, no.

श्री मनो राम बागड़ी : आपने खड़ा किर क्यों किया?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कहां खड़ा किया आप खुद खड़े हो रहे हैं।

श्री मनो राम बागड़ी : आप बात ही नहीं सुनते।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एकार्डिंग टु ला सुनता हूँ। यह उमूल आपका ही बनाया हुआ है, मेरा नहीं है। आप वाहें बैठे बैठे बोलें।

(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I caution you. You have to go through Haryana.

MR. SPEAKER: You are feeling the pinch already of his presence.

श्री आर० एन० राकेश : अध्यक्ष जी, आज फिर ट्रेन डिरेलमेंट हो गया है आंर कितने ही लोग एक्सीडेंट में घायल हुए हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ट्रेनवे की सप्लीमेंटरी डिमान्ड स आ रही है उस पर बात कीजियेगा।

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: No, not allowed. Nothing doing, nothing is going on record.

(Interruptions)*

श्री मनो राम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष जी, मैंने आपको गढ़वाल के बारे में ऐडब्ल्यूमेंट मोशन दिया था। वहां पर दफ्तर 144 लंबी हुई है।.....

MR. SPEAKER: No, not allowed. Papers to be laid.

12.07 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION UNDER MINED AND MINERALS (REGULATION AND DEVELOPMENT) ACT, 1957

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): Sir on behalf of Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 449 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd July, 1981 making certain amendment to the Second Schedule to the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957, under sub-section (1) of section 28 of the said Act. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2953/81.]

NATIONAL COMPANY LTD. (ACQUISITION AND TRANSFER OF UNDERTAKINGS) ADMINISTRATION OF FUNDS RULES, 1981 AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER JUTE COMPANIES NATIONALISATION ACT, 1980

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH: On behalf of Shri Khurshed Alam Khan, I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the National Company Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Administration of Funds Rules, 1981 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 438(E) in Gazette of India dated the 16th July, 1981 under sub-section (3) of section 33 of the National Company Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1980. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2754/81.]

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 32 of the Jute Com-

panies (Nationalisation) Act, 1980:—

(i) The Jute Companies Nationalisation (Intimation regarding Mortgage Charge, Lien or other Interest in any property) Rules, 1981 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 366(E) in Gazette of India dated the 26th May, 1981.

(ii) The Jute Companies (Nationalisation) Administration of Funds Rules, 1981, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 439(E) in Gazette of India dated the 16th July, 1981. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2755/81.]

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have full faith... (Interruptions).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I beseech you...

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Barot.

SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF GENERAL INSURANCE BUSINESS (NATIONALISATION) RULES, 1973, AUDIT REPORT OF DELHI FINANCIAL CORPORATION FOR 1979-80 AND ANNUAL REPORTS OF STATE-BANKS OF INDIA AND SEVEN SUBSIDIARY BANKS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31-12-1980.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): On behalf of Shri Maganbhai Barot, I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Seventh Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) under Rule 6 of the General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Rules, 1973 on the working and affairs of the General Insurance Corporation of India and its subsidiaries for the year ended 31st December, 1979. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2756/81.]

(2) A copy of the Audit Report (Hindi and English versions) on the accounts of the Delhi Financial Corporation for the year 1979-80 under sub-section (7) of section 37 of the State Financial Corporations Act, 1951. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2757/81.]

(3) A copy each of the Annual Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the State Bank of India and its seven subsidiary banks viz., State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur, State Bank of Hyderabad, State Bank of Indore, State Bank of Mysore, State Bank of Patiala, State Bank of Saurashtra and State Bank of Travancore for the year ended the 31st December, 1980 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT- 2758/81.]

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मझे पूरी आस्था है इस देश की जनता पर कोई किसी को रोक नहीं सकता । ऐसा करने से कायदा क्या है ।

यह जनता वड़ी समर्थ है हिन्दुस्तान की । इसको कोई नहीं दवा सकता ।

12.09 hrs.

ASSENT TO BILLS

SECRETARY: Sir, I lay on the Table following three Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 18th August, 1981:

1. The Essential Commodities (Special Provisions) Bill, 1981.

2. The Prevention of Black Marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities (Amendment) Bill, 1981.

3. The Assam Appropriation Bill, 1981.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record, what these gentlemen are saying. Calling Attention. Shri Banatwalla.

12.10 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

RECOVERY OF PRICELESS STOLEN IDEOLES AND ANTIQUES

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Education and Social Welfare to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that she may make a statement thereon:—

"The reported recovery of priceless stolen idols and antiques by the police in Delhi and action being taken by the Government with regard thereto".

12.10 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): I beg to inform the House that the Crime Branch of Delhi Police on receipt of secret information from a source regarding the sale/smuggling of stolen idols and antiques in the capital organized a raid and arrested two persons, namely Shri Hari S/o

[Shrimati Sheila Kaul]

Shri Panna Lal and Shri Baldev S/o Shri Radha Krishan, both residents of Subhash Nagar, Delhi, while they were carrying two idols. A case F.I.R. No. 351 dated 28-8-81 under Section 411 I.P.C. was registered at the Rajinder Nagar Police Station, New Delhi. On interrogation the suspects revealed that two more persons, namely Shri Sat Narain S/o Shri Sugan Singh, resident of Tank Road, Bapa Nagar, Karol Bagh, Delhi and Shri Knsi Nath S/o Shri Ram Kishan, resident of F2 Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi were also involved in these nefarious activities. The Police found in their possession a number of objects suspected to be antiques and they were also arrested on 29-8-81. One James K. Lama of Lajpat Nagar, who is alleged to be involved in the case is still absconding.

The total number of objects seized by the police is 21. The police is investigating the case with the assistance of the officers of C.B.I. (Antique Cell). Three accused persons are in the police custody under remand.

Two officials of the Archaeological Survey made a preliminary inspection of the objects seized.

The objects seized by the police have not as yet been examined by competent experts to determine whether they are antiquities or not in the terms of Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972. It is only after the objects have been examined by the experts and declared as antiquities the Archaeological Survey of India can enquire whether the owners of these objects have got them registered as per Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972. There is no ban on the possession of antiquities provided that specified categories of antiquities, namely sculptures of all media, painting and illustrated and illuminated manuscripts which have been notified under the Act are registered with the Registering Officers.

It is only after experts have declared these articles as antiquities under the said Act and the alleged suspects are not able to prove their ownership as well as registration that the Police can take further action to prosecute the alleged suspects.

A team of experts proposes to examine these objects on 7-9-81.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Government, at the outset, must be complimented for being alert and vigilant and this alertness and vigilance have resulted in this haul of priceless antiques articles. The Crime Branch of Delhi police has also done a good piece of work. I must, therefore, congratulate also the Crime Branch of the Delhi Police at least on this particular account though they rather lack in various other spheres.

Theft of idols and priceless antiques and all that, to say the least, is most reprehensible. Very stringent action should be taken in such cases. It has been told in the statement that two officials of the Archaeological Survey of India have made a preliminary inspection of the objects seized. Here I must seek more clarification from the hon. Minister. 21 objects have been seized. Let this House know as to the outcome or the findings of this preliminary survey that has been made by the Archaeological Survey of India—what is the preliminary finding of this survey, what are the nature of the objects that have been recovered, what is the approximate value of all these articles. I hope that this House would be given a proper idea of the seriousness, the nature, as also the importance, of the priceless haul, by giving the results of this preliminary survey.

I must further say that all these were seized and arrests made on the 28th and 29th of August. Government want these objects to be examined by a team of experts. But we are told that the team of experts

would examine these objects on the 7th September 1981. I fail to understand why there is this inordinate delay in the mere examination of the objects and in coming to conclusions as to their exact nature and value.

It is a matter of general observation that in all these cases the main culprits get away and it is some petty paid employee who takes the rap. I hope that the Government and the investigating agency would be very vigilant and every effort would be made. Let the Government assure this House that repeated attempts are being made in this direction and that when rackets are unearthed the main culprits will be brought to book.

A systematic smuggling of rare antiques is taking place and there are reports that it is taking place mainly because of various factors like the fact that the prices of antiques in the international market of London, Zurich and New York are high the Indian collectors and museums are not willing to pay such high prices and the Antiquities Act bans the export of these articles. What is the Government really doing in order to preserve these antiques and to see that this drain does not take place?

The situation is serious, because there are reports that even diplomatic pouches are being used for a systematic smuggling of these rare antiques outside India. The Foreign Mission have their diplomatic pouches, the sealed diplomatic bags used for transport of their mail and confidential documents, and we are told that these pouches are being used for the smuggling of antiques. According to one estimate, which has appeared in the papers, the loss on account of such smuggling of these articles is about Rs. 1 crore in Delhi alone. When such is the dimension of the problem, is the Government aware of it? If so, what steps are being taken in this particular direction to see that such systematic smuggling of rare idols, antiques, priceless antiques, is

checked? Sir, I must also draw the attention of the hon. Minister..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think this is your last question. You have put many questions.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:... to the situation that is in Kerala. It is rather unfortunate that during these recent times there is a systematic attempt to drain the temples and other places of worship in Kerala of their rare idols, of their rare articles. There is a systematic thing going on to see that the rare antiques go out.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, more than 50 ancient temples have been burgled in Kerala in the last two years of the Marxist rule with allied parties. The police could prove only three or four cases so far.

SHRI A. K. BALAN (Ottapalam): Sir, it is utterly wrong. Can you give the details in 1979-80?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He does not say that your Government is organising. He only said that your Government is there. He never charged your Government.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Sir, the theft at century old Mahadevar temple near Kottayam on or about May 24, 1981, was one of the biggest in recent years. The main idol in solid gold was found stolen along with other articles and the loss is estimated at over Rs. 10 crores. Sir, I say that the Kerala Government is not taking effective steps to check all this. Is the Government vigilant? What is the Central Government doing in order to see that its own responsibility with respect to the preservation of rare antiques is being duly fulfilled? We would like to know this particular point from the Government.

Finally, I come to this Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1973.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have come to Kerala. You have got to conclude now.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: This Act needs to be made stringent in several respects. Sir, we have such a case that officers of this particular ASI often say that a particular antique is not a rare antique. I would like to know whether in the past at least one year in how many cases action was sought to be taken and experts of ASI gave certificates to the effect that this particular object is not a rare object, certificates for certain considerations which we can understand.

These are also other trends. What action is the Government taking to see that a proper vigilance is kept and the provisions of this Act are also made more and more stringent?

SHRI A. K. BALAN: May I ask a question?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, you are not permitted.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: The hon. Member has asked about the findings of the preliminary inspection. That has revealed that out of 21 images or figures that they have stolen, 4 are terracotta figure and 17 are stone sculptures. If we try to give results in haste, it would not be helpful because to begin with, it would not be in the interest of prosecution to divulge the details of the seized objects at this stage and the process of examination by experts involves close scrutiny and in fact it would take more time. Smuggling of art objects is an international racket. India is a signatory to the International Convention. We are collaborating with investigations and preventive agencies of other countries to see that if we can stop the smuggling that takes place, it should be stopped. We want to help that smuggling should not take place.

The hon. Member has mentioned about Kerala. There are certain items

that come directly under the Archeological Department of the Central Government and the others are with the State Government. I think the hon. Member would try to find out if they belong to the State Government, which I think they do.

The hon. Member wanted to know the steps the Archeological Survey Department is taking. Survey Department has posted officers at important international sea ports, air ports to help the customs authorities in preventing illegal exports. There is also an expert Advisory Committee which has been set up at or near the international exit points to examine the objects and issue certificates in respect of non-antiquities. He wanted to know about the Antiquities and Art Treasures Act. There is a long list of it. If you allow, I can read it.

The Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972, came into force on 5th April, 1976, its principal aim being to regulate the export trade in antiquities and art treasures, to provide for the prevention of smuggling of, and fraudulent dealings in antiquities, to provide for the compulsory acquisition of antiquities and art treasures for preservation in public places and to provide for creation other matters connected therewith or incidental or ancillary thereto.

So, under these antiquities what we call antiquities is:

(i) any coin, sculpture, painting, epigraph or other work of art or craftsmanship;

(ii) any article, object or thing detached from a building or cave;

(iii) any article, object or thing illustrative of science, art, crafts, literature, religion, customs, morals or politics in bygone ages;

(iv) any article, object or thing of historical interest;

These are the things that are to be seen to when they try to examine the things according to this Act.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : (फिरोजाबाद) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो वक्तव्य दिया है उसके सन्दर्भ में मैं कुछ कहना चाहूँगा। यह सिलसिला लम्बे असर से चल रहा है। हमारे संग्रहालयों से, हमारे मन्दिरों से तथा अन्य ऐतिहासिक स्थानों से, हमारी जो अमूल्य प्राचीन मूर्तियां एवं कलाकृतियां हैं जो सुलभ नहीं हैं, अलम्भ हैं, वह आए दिन चोरी होकर देश के बाहर जा रही हैं। ऐसी मूर्तियां एवं कलाकृतियां जो विदेशों में जाती हैं उनकी संख्या प्रतिवर्ष लगभग एक हजार होती है और उनकी कीमत विदेशी बाजारों में करीब सौ करोड़ होती है। लेकिन कीमत से भी बड़ी चीज़ है हमारी प्राचीन धरोहर, हमारा गौरव और हमारे बुजु़गों की देन जिसको इस प्रकार से बेचा जा रहा है। सरकार ने कानून की बात कही है लेकिन मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि न्यूयार्क और लंदन के बाजारों में जो इन कलाकृतियों के आक्षण होते हैं। उसमें मुगल पीरियड अथवा गुप्त काल की मूर्तियां, कलाकृतियां ले सकते हैं। आज नेपाल, हांगकांग, सिंगापुर के बाजारों में इस देश की धरोहर खुलेआम बिक रही है।

इसके साथ साथ एक दूसरा बहुत बड़ा प्रश्न भी है जो चोरी पकड़ी गई उस सन्दर्भ में माननीय सदस्य ने अधिकारियों की प्रशंसा भी की और मैं भी उनकी बुराई नहीं करना चाहता। यदि कोई अच्छा काम करता है, उसकी प्रशंसा तो करनी चाहिए। लेकिन प्रश्न यह है कि जब चोरी होती है और केस आता है तो पालियमेंट में उसकी चर्चा होजाती है। मैं आपको पिछले 9 जनवरी, 1980 के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ कि भुगल सम्बाद्य के अंतिम बादशाह बहादर शाह जकर का बहुमूल्य प्रंगरखा तथा

उनकी बेगम की अंगिया, मायबर अंगिया का मतलब है—चोली, वे दोनों ही चोरी चले गए। रुबी बाल बर्तन जिसमें बाल रखा जाता था, और उस पर लाल-लाल रुबी लगी हुई थी, वह भी चोरी हो गया और उसका पता नहीं चला। आपके लाल किले संग्रहालय की बात है, यह कोई केरल की बात नहीं है।

मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि 1970 में चंडीगढ़ म्यूजियम से कांगड़ा राजपूत और मुगल शैली की अलग-अलग 102 लघु चित्रों की चोरी हुई है। उसमें आप नीं बरस के बाद 46 चित्रों का पता लगा पाये और बाकी विदेशों की शोभा बन गई। इसी प्रकार 1967 में रायपुर मध्य प्रदेश के म्यूजियम से पांच कांस की मूर्तियां चोरी हो गई और उसकी कीमत आकेलाजिकल विभाग ने उस जमाने में 1500 रु. लगाई और पीछे बताया गया कि उसकी कीमत एक लाख 9 हजार रु. है। 1970 में सालारजंग म्यूजियम से 48 चित्र चोरी हो गए, 1968 में नेशनल म्यूजियम से सोने और चांदी की चीजों के अलावा 60 सिक्के चोरी हो गए, जो कि बहुत दुर्लभ थे। फरवरी, 1970 में बम्बई प्रिन्स आफ बैल्स संग्रहालय से 13 भगवान बुद्ध की मूर्तियां चोरी चली गईं। उन प्राचीन मूर्तियों का आज तक पता नहीं चला। सिंधु घाटी से प्राचीन मोहरें व अन्य चीजें भी इसी प्रकार चोरी चली गईं। मैं समझता हूँ कि ये सब मूर्तियां विदेशों की शोभा बन गईं। हमारे सामने यह प्रश्न नहीं है कि उनकी कीमत कितनी है, बल्कि प्रश्न यह है कि वे प्राचीन बस्तुयें देश की धरोहर थीं, जो कि दुर्लभ हैं, मिल नहीं सकती हैं। जब हमारे देश की आने वाली पीढ़ी के लोग जानना चाहेंगे कि वे मूर्तियां भारत के

[श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह]

किसी मन्दिर या म्यूजियम में नहीं है, तो हमें कहना पड़ेगा कि अमरीका के साहूकारों के घरों को शोभा दे रही है। इसलिए मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं कि संग्रहालयों के जो कानून बने हुए हैं, एटीक्यूटीज एंड आर्ट ट्रैज़रार एक्ट, 1972 जिसके अनसार यदि कोई वस्तु सौ वरस से अधिक है, तो उसको रजिस्टर कराना पड़ेगा, इस एक्ट में बहुत सी खामियां हैं और उनकी तरफ माननीय सदस्य ने भी ध्यान आकर्षित किया है, उन खामियों को आपको दूर करना चाहिए। आपके अधिकारों द्वारा यदि कोई मूर्ति सौ वरस से अधिक पुरानी है, उसको कह दिया गया कि यह सौ वरस से कम है, तो उसको सौ वरस से कम मान लिया जाता है। अभी अखबार में आपने फरमाया है कि उनके बारे में जानकारी हासिल नहीं हो पाई कि कितनी प्राचीन मूर्तियां हैं और कानून की परिधि में आती हैं या नहीं आती है। नवभारत टाइम्स में आपने कहा है कि 11वीं शताब्दी से 18 वीं शताब्दी तक की ये मूर्तियां हो सकती हैं और उनको सर्वे अधिकारियों ने देख लिया है लेकिन अभी उनकी फाइंडिंग्स के बारे में कोई जवाब नहीं आया है। सरकार कानून तो बनाती है, लेकिन उन कानूनों में बहुत बड़ी खामियां रह जाती हैं।

श्रीमती श्रीला कौल : मैंने उसके बारे में जवाब दे दिया है।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि उसके बारे में जो कानूनी कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए थी, वह क्यों नहीं की गई? इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इसके कानूनों में खामियां हैं, उन को दूर करके सज्जी से अमल में लाना चाहिए।

मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदया से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या प्राचीन मूर्तियों, कला-कृतियों की गणना कराई जाएगी? हो सकता है कि यह काम बहुत मश्किल हो, लेकिन पूरे देश के पैमाने पर गणना कराए बगैर, यह चोरी पकड़ी नहीं जा सकती है। जो राजे-रजवाड़ों की पुरानी चीजें हैं, उनके बारे में कानून बहुत गड़बड़ है, इन खामियों को आपको दूर करना चाहिए। इस कानून को अमल में लाने के लिए सारी मूर्तियों की ओर कला-कृतियों की लिस्ट आपके पास होनी चाहिए, तभी ये चोरियों पकड़ी जा सकती है।

मैं आपसे अर्ज करना चाहता हूं, जैसा कि इन्होंने अपने वयान में कहा है:-

“सर्वेक्षण विभाग पूछताछ तब करेगा जब यह बात सावित हो जायेगी”। इस का क्या मतलब है, क्या पुलिसवाले इस बात को जानकारी देंगे कि ये मूर्तियां प्राचीन हैं, इस की जांच कौन करेगा पुलिस विभाग करेगा या परातत्व विभाग करेगा पुलिस वालों के बारों में लोगों की राय अच्छी नहीं है।

दूसरी बात-आप ने फरमाया कि जैसे ही सामान पकड़ा गया, आप ने किसी की सूचना पर या सन्देह में कुछ लोगों को पकड़ा-यह अच्छा बाम किया, लेकिन कितने दिनों के अन्दर यह बात साफ होगी, इस के बारे में आप के कानून में कोई धारा है या नहीं? जिन को आप ने सन्देह में पकड़ा है, उन के बारे में सन्देह कितने समय में दूर होगा, जायद इस के बारे में आप के कानून में कोई साफ प्रावधान नहीं है। मैं चाहता हूं कि आप अपने कानून में अवश्य परिवर्तन लायें। संग्रहालयों तथा मन्दिरों में जो मूर्तियां हैं उन की सुरक्षा की न्यूनता करें।

यह प्रश्न सारे देश के लिये महत्वपूर्ण है, देश की इस घरोहर के प्रति एक जन-जागृति पैदा करनी चाहिये। यह विषय आप के सोशल-वेलफेयर से सम्बन्ध रखता है, आप बहुत सी योजनायें चलाते हैं, इस के लिये भी कोई कार्यक्रम बनाइये जिस के द्वारा जनता को शिथिन किया जा सके कि ये हमारी प्राचीन घरोहर हैं, बहुत कीमती हैं, इन के प्रति हमारी अटूट श्रद्धा होनी चाहिये।

श्रीमती शत्ला कौल: माननीय सदस्य को यह जानकर इत्मिनान होगा कि हम भी इन सब वातों के बारे में सोच रहे हैं लेकिन हम अभी नहीं चाहते हैं कि एक दम में कोई बात कहें, क्योंकि कई दफा ऐसा होता है कि मूर्तियां नक्कासी होती हैं। ऐसे बहुत से उदाहरण हैं, हमारे ब्राह्मण समैं इनमें काविल हैं कि बहुत अच्छी कार्याएं उतार लेते हैं—पुरानी चीजों की....

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह: मैं यह जानना चाहता था कि उन का रजिस्ट्रेशन कराया गया था या नहीं?

श्रीमती शत्ला कौल: आप मुझे माँका दें तो मैं सब बतला दूँगी, लेकिन इस तरह मैं तो गड़बड़ हो जायगी। बतलाने के लिए थोड़ा बक्सा दीजिए।

यह जानने के लिए कि मूर्तियां असली हैं या फेक हैं, इस लिए एक एक्सपर्ट कमेटी होती है, जिस में 32 सदस्य हैं जो सारे हिन्दुस्तान में हैं। जो इस बात को देखते हैं कि कहीं धोखा न हो जाय। हमारी एक्सपर्ट कमेटी बहुत अच्छी है, फिर भी धोखा हो जाता है।

आप ने रजिस्ट्रेशन के बारे में पूछा—
2,75,000 आइटम्स रजिस्टर्ड हैं।

म्यूजियम्ज की इसलिए रजिस्टर्ड नहीं हैं, क्योंकि वे पहले से ही कंटेलाम्ड हैं। कंटेलाम्ड होने की वजह से उन को इस में इन्क्लूड नहीं किया गया है।

आप ने जिक्र किया कि म्यूजियम्ज में चोरिया हुई हैं। यह ठीक है लेकिन यह सब उस बक्सा की बात है जब यह एकट नहीं था। आप ने मुगल सभाट के अंगरखे का जिक्र किया कि वह चोरी चला गया था, लेकिन आप को यह जानकर खुशी होगी कि वह सब चांजे मिल गई हैं।

मेरे रुपाल से मैंने आप की सब वातों का जवाब दे दिया है।

SHRI BALKRISHNA RAM-CHANDRA WASNIK (Buldhana) : The question relates to the theft of the priceless idols and antiques and their recovery by the Police. It would have been better if the Minister of Home Affairs would have been here to enlighten the Members in this regard.

This is not the first time that articles of priceless value are stolen. It is a common affair and hundreds of such idols and antiques are smuggled out of the country every now and then.

Our country is rich in its heritage and several such idols and antiques are scattered everywhere.

Under the Antiques and Art Treasures Act, 1972, these objects are to be registered. In view of the enormity of the job as they are scattered all over the country in a very large number, does not Government think that their machinery falls short of the requirements and, if so, what the Government proposes to do to cope up with the requirements?

श्रीमती शत्ला कौल: माननीय सदस्य ने अगर सुना होता, तो उन को मालूम होता

[श्रीमती शोला कोल]

कि हम ने काफी कार्यवाही की है और किस तरह से इस को कष्टोल करने की कोशिश की है। एपर पॉर्ट्स और सी-प्रोटेस के कपर हमारा एक सेल है, सेप्टेल गवर्नेंमेंट का एक सेल इस चीज़ को देखते के लिए है और अगर कहीं ऐसी चीज़ हुई है, तो उस को रोका है। ये सब चीज़े हैं। इनका रजिस्ट्रेशन होता है, इन सब वातों का मैं जिक्र कर चुकी हूँ।

श्री एच० के० एस० भगतपूर्व दिल्ली): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, काफी अच्छे सवाल इस विषय पर पूछे गये हैं और काफी अच्छे उत्तर मंत्री जी ने दिये हैं। मैं दो-तीन बातें क्लेरी-फिकेशन के लिए जानना आता हूँ।

एक चीज़ तो यह है कि इन चीज़ों की चोरियां कुछ प्राइवेट जगहों पर होती हैं, और कुछ हमारे म्यूजियम्स से होती हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि हमारे जो म्यूजियम हैं, जिन को मारी गवर्नेंमेंट, चाहे वह सेटर की हो या स्टेट की हो या दूसरी ऐसी आधेशिटीज़ हैं, की सपोर्ट है और वह उन को मेण्टन करती है, उस का वहाँ पर इन्जाम है, तो क्या वर्तमान इन्तजाम को मुदारने के बारे में कोई विचार किया गया है? मुझे कुछ बाहर जाने का मौका मिला है और हमारे साथ सोवियत यूनियन ला मिनिस्टर साहब भी गये थे और इस के अलावा कुछ और कण्ट्रीज़ में भी हम ने देखा है कि जो म्यूजियम हैं या दूसरी ऐसी चीज़े हैं, उन का जो मेण्टनेन्स है, वह बहुत अच्छा है, उन का इन्तजाम बहुत अच्छा है। उस की मुरक्का, उसके गाड़ बर्गरह बहुत अच्छे हैं। जैसे हमारा हैरीटेज बहुत पुराना है, हमारी हिस्ट्री बहुत पुरानी है, उसी तरह से उन का जो हैरीटेज है, उन की जो पुरानी हिस्ट्री है, वह बहुत अच्छी है और बाहर के लोग जो वहाँ जाते हैं, उन के पास वह जाती है

और फिर बाहर देखों में वह पहुँचती है। कम से कम मैं और हमारे कुछ साथी तो वहाँ पर इस चीज़ को देख कर बहुत इम्प्रेस हुए। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार इस बात पर विचार करेगी कि हमारा जो हैरीटेज है, उस को मेण्टन करने के लिए, म्यूजियम्स में बैटर सुरक्षा हो और लोगों के सामने अच्छे ढंग से उस को पेश करने के लिए, कोई रुटीन ढंग से नहीं बल्कि एक अच्छे ढंग से पेश करने के लिए सोच-विचार कर कदम उठाएगी?

दूसरी बात मंत्री जी ने यह कहीं कि हमारे पास 32 एक्सपर्ट्स हैं और वे इन चीज़ों को देखते हैं। मैं थोड़ा सा क्लेरिफिकेशन चाहता हूँ कि जो चीज़े बाहर जाती हैं, एण्टीक्स तो बाहर जा नहीं सकतीं, उन के लिए नान-एण्टीक का सर्टीफिकेट लेना पड़ता है। क्या वे एक्सपर्ट्स इस चीज़ को भी देखते हैं? हमारी इतिलायह है कि मैं किसी पर एस्परेशन नहीं कर रहा हूँ कि छोटे अफसर बैईमान होते हैं लेकिन मामला बहुत इम्पार्ट्ट है—नान-एण्टीक का सर्टीफिकेट ले कर ये चीज़ कहर एक्सपोर्ट होती हैं और एक बहुत भारी मार्केट एक्सपोर्ट का बना हुआ है और दूनिया भर में इन चीज़ों को भेज कर पैसा बनता है बर्गरह, बर्गरह। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब कोई किसी चीज़ को पेश करता है यह कह कर कि यह नान-एण्टीक है, तो उस को सर्टीफाई क्या एक्सपट लोग करते हैं, कोई एक पेनेल बना हुआ है या सिर्फ़ एक आदमी इस काम को करता है? इस में अगर कोई कमी है, तो क्या सरकार इस पर विचार करेंगी?

तीसरी बात यह है कि जो कूरियों के डीलर्स होते हैं, जो इसका धंधा करते हैं, कूरियों डीलर्स के थूँयह काम होता है। इनके अपने एजेंट्स होते हैं जो छोटी-छोटी जगहों से उठा कर ये चीज़े लाते हैं और बेचते हैं। हमारे यहाँ प्राप्ति यह है कि

हमारे मंदिर जो हैं वे दूर-दूर जगहों पर स्केटड हैं और वहां से अक्सर इन चीजों की चोरी हो जाती है। बांजबोकात बेलनोन जगहों पर भी चोरी होती है। तो यह जो काम है यह एक बड़ा मुश्किल काम है लेकिन यह सामान कूरियो डीलर्स के थू बाहर जाता है और उनका नम्बर बड़ा लिमिटेड है। तो क्या गवर्नर्मेंट इस पर विचार करेगी कि ये जो कूरियो डीलर्स हैं इन पर कोई काप्डोल हो, उन का रजिस्ट्रेशन हो और उनकी चैकिंग हो। इस को करने के लिए क्या सरकार कोई शोध-कार्य करेगी और इस पर कोई विचार करेगी? मिनिस्टर साहिबा ने बताया है कि एयरपोर्ट बगरह पर हमारी चैकिंग होती है, तो क्या उस को टाइटन करने के लिए कुछ किया जाएगा। मैं समझता हूं कि यह मामला बहुत इपोर्ट है और इस समय जो स्थिति है, जो एरेंजमेंट है, उस के बारे में मंत्री जी ने बहुत अच्छे जवाब दिये हैं लेकिन क्लेरिफिकेशन के लिए मैं जो दोनों प्लाइट्स उताए हैं, मैं प्राशा करता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय, उस का उत्तर देंगी।

श्रीमती शीला कौल : मेरा ध्य. न इस तरफ दिल्य. गया है कि चोरियो प्राइवेट जगहों पर भी देशमें हो जाती हैं और म्यूजियम बगरह में भी हो जाती हैं। जो प्राइवेट जगहों पर चोरियों से माल निकल जाता है उसके लिए तो मैं समझती हूं कि उसकी जिम्मेवारी पुलिस वलों की हो जाती है। अब किसी के यहां चोरी हो गई, कोई चीज चली गई, पुर.न.या नय जेवर चला गया तो उसको देखने का क.म पुलिस वलों का है। लेकिन म्यूजियम से जो चीज चली जाएगी उसमें हमारे देखभाल की ज़रूर बात होती है। वह बड़ा भारी स्क.ल भी है।

म पिछले महीने कैक्कर्ट गई थी वहां के म्यूजियम में भी मैं गई थी।

मैंने वहां देखा कि वहां के जो एजीविट्स थे उनमें अलाम लग द्या था। अगर कोई उसको छू लेता है तो सारे म्यूजियम में आवाज आ जाती है कि किसी ने किसी चीज को छुआ है या कोई चोर आ गया है। इस तरह से मैंने यह सब वहां देखा। आपको याद होगा मोर्निंगस की फैलैंस में चंद्री हुई थी। इस तरीके से ये मुल्क तो रईस मुल्क हैं जो कि एसी बातों का इतजाम कर सकते हैं। लेकिन हम चाहें भी तो भी हमारे लिए एसा इतजाम करदा बड़ा मुश्किल हो जाता है। लेकिन हमें पता है कि क्या करना चाहिए। हमारी मजबूरी है कि हम नहीं कर सकते हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि हमारे पास इतना हो जाए कि हम नायाब से नयाब चीजों का इतजाम कर सकें और हमें करना भी चाहिए।

SHRI MANI RAM BAGRI rose.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, no. She will reply to Mr. Bhagat. I cannot allow you..... Bagri Saheb, she is replying to Mr. Bhagat. Your name is not here.... No, no. Please sit down. This is not correct, Mr. Bagri. You can meet the Minister in her Chamber and elicit any information you want.... Please respect the rules. You are a very senior Member. I should not teach you the Rules.....

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is very delicate.... very senior Members and experienced Members and I am telling them something about the Rules....

(Interruptions)

श्रीमती शीला कौल : यह बहुत जल्दी है कि हमारा इतिहास और हमारी हेरीटेज, हमारा कल्चर जो है उसको हम एक तरह से संभाल कर रखें जिसे कि हमारी आने वाली पीढ़ी को मालूम हो कि हम क्या कर के गए हैं। इसके लिए जो कुछ भी हम कर सकते हैं वह हम कर रहे हैं।

[श्रीमति शीला कोल]

यह भी जिक किया गया कि जो हमारा एकट है उसमें कुछ बुटियां हैं और उसमें हमें कुछ संशोधन बगरह करने चाहिए। इस के ऊपर भी हम ध्यान देंगे। यह एकट 1976 में लागू हुआ था। हम देखेंगे कि इसमें क्या-क्या कमियां रह गई हैं और जो परिवर्तन करने जहरी होंगे वह हम आप लोगों की राय से करेंगे।

12.48 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. SETTING UP OF O COMMISSION FOR A HIGH COURT BENCH IN WESTERN UTTAR PRADESH.

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): Mr. Speaker, Sir, On 15th April, 1981, I stated in this House that the Government had decided to set up a three-member Commission to consider all aspects arising out of the demand for the constitution of a Bench for the Western Districts of Uttar Pradesh and various aspects of the recommendation made by the State Government.

2. I take this opportunity to inform the House that the Commission has been constituted and will be headed by Shri Jaswant Singh, retired Judge, Supreme Court of India. Shri Produktoor Sriramulu, a retired Judge of Andhra Pradesh High Court and Shri Karam Singh, a retired officer of the Indian Administrative Service will be its Members. The Commission will have its headquarters at New Delhi and will be required to submit its report within six months.

I make an appeal to all concerned to extend full cooperation to the Commission.

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (आंवला): अपने पश्चिमी जिलों के लिए हाई कोर्ट स्थापित करने का निर्णय सिद्धान्त रूप में लिया है या अभी इसे कमीशन पर ही छोड़ दिया है?

श्री पी० शिवशंकर : यह सारा इश्यू कमीशन के सामने है (व्यवधान)।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He wants your co-operation.

12.49 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that, Government Business in this House during the week commencing 7th September, 1981 will consist of:

1. Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.
2. Discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1981-82.
3. 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.
4. Consideration and passing of the following Bills:—
 - (a) The Working Journalists and Other Newspaper Employees (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions (Amendment) Bill, 1981, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

(b) The Economic Offences (Inapplicability of Limitation) Amendment Bill, 1981.

5. Discussion on the Resolution seeking disapproval of the following Ordinances together with consideration and passing of the Bills in replacement of them:—

(a) The Income-tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1981.

(b) The Essential Services Maintenance Ordinance, 1981.

6. Consideration and passing of the following Bills, as passed by Rajya Sabha:—

(a) The Special Courts (Repeal) Bill, 1981.

(b) The Cinematograph (Amendment) Bill, 1981.

(c) The Sales Promotion Employees (Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 1980.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Madhukar. I hope you will not take more than two to three minutes. Be short. There are ten members. It will take one hour. Then, you will have no time to speak. That is what I am telling you.

श्री कलाला मित्र मधुकर (मोती हारी): बिहार के पूर्व चमारन जिले के कल्याणपुर अंचल के शिंगवापटना ग्राम के एक हरिजन बालक वित्त की उम्मीद 15 साल की रही होगी की स्वानीय युलिज आफिन के एक जनादार ने 25 अगस्त, 1981 को पकड़ कर गंडक योजना की कालोनी के एक कमरे में बन्द बार इतनी घिटाई की कि उसकी मृत्यु हो गई। उस पर कोई मुकदमा या अपराध करने का चार्ज नहीं था। इस घटना से मरे जिले में रोष एवं झोम व्याप्त है। काफी तनाव उत्पन्न हो गया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि हरिजनों पर बढ़ो एवं अत्याचारों के मामलों को ध्यान सप्ताह को कार्य भूमि में शामिल किया जाए और उस पर चर्चा करवाई जाए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Thank you, very much, Mr. Madhukar. Shri Banatwalla.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir the Government business should include a statement by the Government on an important matter. Recently, an all-party delegation from Kerala, led by the State Chief Minister, met the Prime Minister in New Delhi. The delegation has presented a memorandum on certain important matters like import policy regarding coconut oil, natural rubber and cocoa. Crisis in tea industry in Kerala, and others. These are matters which are having a great adverse effect on the economy of Kerala. Earlier, the Kerala Legislative Assembly had also passed a resolution to move the Union Government in the matter. I urge upon the Government for an early statement giving its reaction to these vital issues.

श्री मरी राम बागड़ी (हिन्दू) : मैं डेमोक्रेटिक सोशलिस्ट पार्टी का मेम्बर हूँ। चूंकि ये अबतार बाले कभी कुछ लिख देते हैं और कभी कुछ इन्हिए में यह बता रहा हूँ। मार्ट जा की कड़वी नजर हमारी तरक है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Why do you talk about everyday. You are announcing it every day.

श्री मरी राम बागड़ी : फिर भी दूसरी पार्टी का बता देते हैं, क्या करें।

श्री रामबतार शास्त्री (पटना) : मेरा नाम रेडियो पर त्यारी आ जाता है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: May be, he may be in any party but the socialism or socialist must be there.

श्री मरी राम बागड़ी : मैं डेमोक्रेटिक सोशलिस्ट पार्टी का हूँ। हरियाणा में कौटनाशक

[श्री मनी राम बागड़ी]

दबाओं के घोटाले की खबर ने काफी तहलका मचा दिया है। एक रिपोर्ट में यह कहा गया है कि टोहाना (हिसार) में 688 बोरी मिलाकटी कीटनाशक और 2 हजार खाली कनस्तर पकड़े गए हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में कृषि विभाग के कई अधिकारियों की पकड़ा गया है।

इन जाली कीटनाशक दबाओं से किसानों को काफी नुकसान होगा और वे बहुत परेशान हैं। कृषि मंत्री हरियाणा ने यह शिकायत की है कि पुलिस ने रिपोर्ट के बावजूद अपराधियों को गिरफ्तार नहीं किया है।

(2) पुलिस आयोग की रिपोर्ट जो कमीशन ने तैयार की, सदन पटल पर रखी नहीं गई और न ही इस पर चर्चा हुई जिससे पुलिस विभाग में असंतोष फैल रहा है। यहां तक कि पुलिस कर्मचारी संगठन ने सदन के सामने सत्याग्रह करके गिरफ्तारी दी।

मेरा सरकार से आग्रह है कि इस मामले की पूरी जांच पड़ताल करें। यह ममला सदन की अगले सप्ताह की कार्यवाही में शामिल किया जाय।

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): Sir, heinous crime is being committed against women in various parts of the country. It is a very serious matter. We have already witnessed it in Shivpuri district of Madhya Pradesh. Therefore, Government should take it seriously and provide time for discussion in this House. The second matter is that the University Grants Commission's Report has not been discussed for several years. Therefore, Government should provide time for the discussion of that Report because education is a vital subject.

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (आंवला) : मान्यवर, 4 सितम्बर, 1981 की कार्यसंची की आगामी सप्ताह की कार्यसूची में निम्न दो

मामले शामिल कराने हेतु बयान देना चाहता है :

(1) धींवर, मल्लाह, केवट, कहार, निषाद समाज के उद्धान हेतु एवं सामाजिक और आर्थिक विकास हेतु केन्द्रीय सरकार शीघ्र आवश्यक कदम उठाये और इनके उद्योग-धन्धों में विशेष सुविधा देने के प्रश्न पर आगामी सप्ताह विचार करे।

(2) बेरोजगारी दूर करने के उद्देश्य से सरकारी व अन्य कर्मचारियों की अवकाश की आयु सीमा 54 वर्ष की जाये और ओवरटाइम समाप्त कर बेरोजगार लोगों को रोजगार के अवसर बनाये जाये।

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL (Hooghly): Sir, I want a discussion in the House next week on the following two subjects.

A large number of industries in our country have become sick as a result of wrong policies and unscrupulous practices of the owner and management of the several industries. There have been repeated appeals to the Government of India on behalf of the workers and employees to immediately nationalise these industries which have been deliberately made sick in parochial private interest. The jute industry, tea industry, textile industry have been allowed to pursue such policies as could make many of the units in these industries sick. But the Central Government have not so long paid heed to the demand of nationalisation or at least take over of these sick units. In the interest of our economy as also in the interest of lakhs of workers and employees of these sick units such units should immediately be taken over. Scarcity of raw materials and marketing facilities are also some of the causes of sickness of some units. There have been repeated appeals for nationalisation or taking over of units like Inchek Tyres Ltd., National Rubber Ltd., Mohni Mills Ltd. etc. where

thousands of workers are facing severe hardships.

My second point is that the jute growers in North Bengal and other parts of Eastern region are not getting fair price of raw jute. Although the peasants' organisations have been persistently demanding Rs. 300/- per quintal as purchase price of raw jute, the Central Government has fixed Rs. 175/- per quintal as purchase price. But Jute Corporation of India is not entering the market and price of raw jute has come down to as low as Rs. 30/- per quintal at some places.

Sir, I would like to have discussion on both these issues in the next week's business.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): Sir, a large number of Bills passed by the West Bengal Assembly cannot become law as the required assent to be given by the President of India has either not been given or has been withheld. The Bills relate to very important subjects like Land reforms, Industrial Adjudication, Education etc. It is a matter of grave concern that Bills duly passed by a competent Legislature, giving effect to the policies of the State Government, which have been approved by the people, cannot be given effect to, which has resulted in the non-implementation of the Laws and the perpetuation of the evils sought to be removed, and bringing about the necessary changes. The Central Government cannot be allowed to frustrate the policies and programmes of the State Government in an arbitrary manner. Therefore, I request that a proper discussion should be held so that the Federal structure in the country may not totally crumble down.

My second point is this Calcutta Port serves the economy of the whole Eastern region. It should be the concern of the country as a whole to improve the functioning of the Port.

Not only no adequate steps are being taken by the Central Government to that effect, but, a move is afoot to delink Haldia Port from the Calcutta Port, to the serious detriment of the economy. The West Bengal Assembly has already passed unanimously a Resolution against the proposal to delink Haldia from Calcutta and a Delegation of M.L.As' has also called on the Prime Minister. It is absolutely essential that this important matter should be discussed in the House at the earliest opportunity.

SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN (Maharajganj): An Amendment Bill is before the Parliament to safeguard the Minority Status of the Aligarh Muslim University. There is widespread feeling in the country and there is a movement also for the restoration of the Minority character of this University. It is also there in the election promises of almost all the national political parties. So, I feel that it should come in this Session and in the next week.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बानून और व्यवस्था में
मुधार के दावे के बादजूद दिल्ली तथा देश
के दूसरे राज्यों में स्थित बद से बदतर होती
जा रही है। किसी के जानमाल की सुरक्षा की
कोई गारंटी नहीं है। असामाजिक तत्वों ने
सर्वत्र लूटमार एवं हत्याओं का राज्य बायम
कर रखा है। अधिकांश भागों में पुलिस भी
वैरों ही लोगों की सहायक बन गई है।

पिछले कुछ वर्षों में कानून और व्यवस्था
के क्षेत्र में एक नई घटना घट रही है।
राजनीतिक हत्याओं का खतरनाक दौर शुरू
है। विहार, उत्तर प्रदेश, हरियाणा तथा कुछ
अन्य राज्यों में राजनीतिक विरोधियों की बड़े
पैमाने पर हत्याएं करवाई जा रही हैं जिनमें
विधायक भी शामिल हैं। स्वयं विहार में
पिछले लगभग दो वर्षों के दौरान विरोधी
दलों के लगभग हूँड़ सौ वायंतस्त्रियों की
गोली मारकर हत्याएं करता दो गई हैं। उनमें

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

अधिकांश भारतीय कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी तथा दूसरे वामपन्थी दलों के कार्यकर्ता थे।

इस महत्वपूर्ण सवाल पर इस सदन में विचार करना अत्यावश्यक है। अतः इसे अगले सप्ताह की कार्यसूची में शामिल किया जाये।

दूसरे हरिजनों, आदिवासियों तथा दूसरे कमजोर वर्ग के लोगों पर सम्पूर्ण देश में जुलम दिनों दिन बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। उनकी हत्याओं, झोपड़ियों एवं सम्पूर्ण ग्राम की जनकार राख कर देने के समाचार आये दिन मिल रहे हैं। अभी 22 अगस्त को बिहार के पूर्णिमा जिले के भवानीपुर यानानन्दन माराटोन ग्राम की हरिजन बस्ती के जमीदारों के गुण्डों ने जला दिया और उनके माल असाधार को लूटकर ले गये। हरिजनों को दुरी तरह संपीटा भी। अतः इस प्रकार के जुलमों को रोकने सम्बन्धी वातों पर इस सदन को अवश्य विचार करना चाहिये।

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया (उज्जैन) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सारे देश में विद्युत की कमी के कारण खर्रीफ की फसलों का लगने वाली सिचाई नहीं हो पा रही है। स्थान-स्थान पर वर्षा समय पर न होने के कारण भी यह समस्या अधिक विषम बन गई है। धान, मोटे अनाज और तिलहन तथा दालों के उत्पादन को खतरा बना हुआ है। विजली के अभाव में अनेक उद्योगों और कारखानों का उत्पादन प्रभावित हुआ है, जिसके कारण कई उद्योगों में कर्मचारियों को काम नहीं मिल पा रहा है।

जहाँ राजस्थान का एटामिक पावर स्टेशन पूरी क्षमता से उत्पादन नहीं कर रहा है, वहाँ मध्य प्रदेश के गांधी सागर हाइडल पावर स्टेशन का विद्युत उत्पादन गांधी सागर बोध में पर्याप्त पानी न होने के कारण प्रभावित हुआ है इनना ही नहीं, मध्य प्रदेश के

ताप विजली-घरों में खराबी आ जाने के कारण भी 1530.5 मैगावाट क्षमता का आधा उत्पादन ही रहा है। अमरकंटक के दो जैनीरेटिंग सेट्स बन्द होने से तथा कोरब में बायलर की खराबी से स्थिति और बदतर हो गई है।

ऐसी स्थिति में ऊर्जा के महत्वपूर्ण विषय को अगले सप्ताह की चर्चा में सम्मिलित किया जाए।

खाद्य तेलों की अनुपलब्धता के कारण खाद्य तेलों के भावों में काफी तेजी है। आर्यातित रेपसीड खाद्य तेल और पाम आयल उचित दर की दुकानों से उचित दर पर वितरित होने के बजाए खुले बाजार में काफी महंगा बेचा जा रहा है।

मध्य प्रदेश को केन्द्र सरकार ने प्रति-माह 3000 टन कूड खाद्य तेल का आवेदन किया है। वह तेल मध्य प्रदेश की रिफाइनरीज द्वारा शुद्ध कर 94 प्रतिशत मात्रा में चार सप्ताह में सरकार द्वारा उपभोक्ताओं तक पहुंचाया जाना चाहिए था। शर्त के अनुसार यदि चार सप्ताह में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार इसको वितरण के लिए नहीं उठाती है, तो उसे यह अधिकार दिया गया कि वह शुद्ध किया गया खाद्य तेल बाजार में स्वतः बेच दे। इसमें रुचि ट्रेडर्ज, इन्डौर को कुल तेल का 80 प्रतिशत रिफाइनिंग आवंटित किया जाता था। खाद्य तेलों के अभाव की स्थिति में यह शर्त क्यों रखी गई?

किन्तु यब मध्य प्रदेश को पिछला तीन माह का खाद्य तेल का कोटा नहीं मिला है और इसका कारण यह है कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा दिए जा रहे शुद्ध "रिफाइन्ड" खाद्य तेल को लेने से इन्कार कर रहा है, जबकि केन्द्र सरकार हैदराबाद से मध्य प्रदेश को शुद्ध तेल लेने का आग्रह कर रही है। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार की रुचि कूड़ तेल लेने में है, जबकि "केन्द्र शुद्ध" देना चाहता है।

ऐसी स्थिति में मध्य प्रदेश के हिस्से का 9000 टन खाद्य तेल अब तक मध्य प्रदेश को नहीं मिला है, जिसके कारण मध्य प्रदेश के आम उपभोक्ता को अकारण महंगा तेल खरीदने के लिए बाध्य होना पड़ रहा है। अतएव केन्द्र सरकार मध्य प्रदेश को शाम्भ खाद्य तेल का प्रदाय करे।

यह विषय भी अगले सप्ताह की चर्चा में आना चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You should be brief, so that you do not waste the time of the House. It is only in the interest of the Opposition. Yesterday I did not call many of the Members from the Opposition. Shri Chitta Basu is an example. Therefore, I want that you should be very careful in spending the time of the House.

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SNGH: Sir, I am extremely grateful to the Hon. Members for the valuable suggestions they have made. I will go through the proceedings and as usual, Sir, if I think proper, then I will bring to the notice of the Business Advisory Committee.

—
13th09 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

CENTRAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR THE NATIONAL CADET CORPS

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): Sir, I beg to move:

“That in pursuance of Section 12(1) of the National Cadet Corps Act, 1948, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members of the Central Advisory Committee for the National

Cadet Corps for a term of one year from the date of election, subject to the other provisions of the said Act and the Rules made thereunder.”

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

“That in pursuance of Section 12(1) of the National Cadet Corps Act, 1948, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members of the Central Advisory Committee for the National Cadet Corps for a term of one year from the date of election, subject to the other provisions of the said Act and the Rules made thereunder.”

The motion was adopted.

—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is a request from the Government that we could take up the Bill of Mr. Sathe.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: (Patna): No, it will take at least half-an-hour.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): I am just requesting. We can break for lunch after finishing this.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: It is not the rule. How can you extend.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes, the House adjourns to meet at 2.10 p.m.

13.10 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till ten minutes past fourteen of the Clock.

—

The Lok Sabha reassembled after lunch at Fifteen minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE in the Chair]

CINE WORKERS WELFARE FUND BILL—Contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now I shall put to the vote of the House the consideration motion in respect of Cine-workers Welfare Fund Bill. The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the financing of activities to promote the welfare of certain cine-workers, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we shall take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2— (Definitions)

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pail): I beg to move.

Page 1, line 14,

for "five feature films"

Substitute "two feature films"

(6)

Page 1, lines 19 and 20,—

for "each of any five feature films,"

substitute "any of the two feature films," (7)

Page 1, line 23,—

for "five thousand rupees"

substitute—

"twenty thousand rupees"

(8).

It says on page 1 of the Bill as follows:

"Cine-worker" means an individual—

"(i) who has been employed, directly or through any contractor or in any other manner, in

or in connection with the production of not less than five feature films to work as an artiste (including actor, musician or dancer) or to do any work, skilled, unskilled, manual, supervisory, technical, artistic or otherwise; and

(ii) whose remuneration with respect to such employment in or in connection with the production of each of any five feature films,"

I say I have not understood the words "of each of any five feature films". This does not carry any sense. My amendment is as follows:

for "each of any five feature films", substitute "any of the two feature films."

Then I said, for "five thousand rupees" substitute "twenty thousand rupees". Since the hon. Minister has not accepted it, I do not want to press it.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): I cannot really help the learned member if the English Language is not understood—it is not his language nor mine—howsoever simple it may be. Now it clearly means that in respect of employment, when an employee is to be covered by the benefit of this Act, then he should be connected with the production of each of any five feature films, if he has acted or worked in five feature films. Each means out of five, each of any five feature films if he has worked. Each relates to remuneration which follows.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: He should produce two feature films...

SHRI VASANT SATHE: First you understand 'five'.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the Minister finish his reply. If you want any clarification, you can ask for it.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The first thing is, he must work in five feature films. If he has worked in two feature films, he will not be entitled. He must work in five feature films. The idea is, what is the remuneration? "Where such remuneration has been by way of monthly wages, a sum of Rs. 1,000 per month and where such remuneration is by way of lump sum a sum of Rs. 5,000. Now, the relation is—let us see—the remuneration with respect to such employment paid to him in connection with the production of different feature films has not exceeded Rs. 3,000 together, for four films, he works in four films, and he gets Rs. 3,000 together, for four films, he will not be covered. You see, the idea is that, by way of abundant caution, it is in 'each of the film' his remuneration should not exceed Rs. 1,000. That is the simple meaning. It may not be, or you may perhaps say it is not happily worded, etc., etc. The meaning is clear. I do not think that there is any confusion at all.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Daga, do you press your amendment?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: I want to withdraw my amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Has the Member, the leave of the House to withdraw Amendments Nos. 6, 7 and 8 to Clause 2?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes. Amendment Nos. 6, 7 and 8 were, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is: "That Clause 2, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3—(Cine Workers Welfare Fund).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Daga, are you moving your amendment?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: I beg to move:

Page 2, lines 16 to 18,—

Omit "such amounts as the Central Government may, after due appropriation made by Parliament by law in this behalf, provide from out of" (9)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Minister.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Law means, even the law which you have passed yesterday, that will apply here.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you withdrawing, Mr. Daga?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: I want to withdraw my amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Has the Member, the leave of the House to withdraw Amendment No. 9 to Clause 3?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

Amendment No. 9 was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The Motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Clause 4. Shri Ramavtar Shastri.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): I beg to move:

Clause 4—Application of Fund

Page 2, line 32,—

omit "or loans" (12)

Page 2, line 32,—

after "indigent" insert—

"sick and physically disabled" (13)

[Shri Rāmavatār Shastri]

सभापति जी, धारा 4 में मेरे दो संशोधन हैं।

धारा 4 के (ख) में कहा गया है—
मेरा तत्त्वर्थ मूल विवेदक से है—कि निर्वन सिनेमा कर्मकारों को अनुदान या उधार के रूप में सहायता की व्यवस्था करेंगे। मेरा संशोधन यह है कि “निर्वन” के बाद “बीमार एवं शारीरिक रूप से असमर्थ” इन शब्दों को भी जोड़ा जाय। अगर इनको नहीं जोड़ेंगे तो हो सकता है कि ऐसे कलाकार मिलें जो शारीरिक रूप से बिलकुल इनवेलिड हो या सच्च बीमार हों, ऐसे लोगों को आप केवल “गरीब” कह कर इसके तहत उनकी मदद नहीं कर सकेंगे। इसलिये यह बात स्पष्ट होनी चाहिये। गरीब की मदद तो करेंगे ही, माथ ही यदि कोई कलाकार बहुत ही गम्भीर बीमार हो या शारीरिक रूप से बिलकुल असमर्थ हो, कोई काम करने की स्थिति में न हो ऐसे लोगों की भी मदद की जा सके।

इस धारा में दूसरी बात आपने “उधार” के बारे में कही है कि उसको लोन दिया जायगा। प्रश्न यह है कि जब वह गरीब है असमर्थ है या बीमार है तो वह लोन का रूपया कहां से अदा करेगा। लोन की अदायगी में क्या-क्या कठिनाइयां आती हैं, आप जानते हैं। इसलिये लोन शब्द रखने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। अगर किसी को रूपये की जरूरत हो तो आप उसे अनुदान दीजिये, अनुदान देना ज्यादा अच्छा है तथा उसके दिमाग पर उसकी बासी का बोझ भी नहीं पड़ेगा, कर्ज के चुकाने की चिन्ता से मुक़रहेगा। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप उस शब्द को हटा दीजिये तथा “बीमार एवं शारीरिक रूप से असमर्थ” शब्दों को जोड़ दिया जाय। इस तरह से आप उसकी ज्यादा मदद कर सकेंगे।

श्री वसंत साठे : सभापति जी, रामावतार शास्त्री जी जो कह रहे हैं यदि उसे मान लिया जाय तो इस सारे बिल का जो मूल उद्देश्य है,

उसको ठेस लग सकती है। उदाहरणार्थ, एक आदमी बीमार है लेकिन लखपति है, एक आदमी अपंग है लेकिन लखपति है, तो क्या आप यह चाहेंगे कि इस बिल के तेहत उन्हें भी सहायता दी जाय।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : गरीब शब्द साथ है।

श्री वसंत साठे : हमने “इण्डिजेन्ट सर्कमस्टान्सेज” कहा है, उसमें कोई भी हो, बीमार हो, अपंग हो, सब कवर हो जाते हैं, लेकिन यदि इसके साथ “एण्ड” जोड़ेंगे तो और यह कहेंगे कि दोनों होने चाहिये इण्डिजेन्ट भी होना चाहिये, बीमार भी होना चाहिये, अपंग भी होना, चाहिये, तो इसमें यह दिक्कत आयेगी कि इण्डिजेन्ट भले ही न हो, बीमार हो, लेकिन लखपति हो तो उसको भी देना पड़ेगा।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : इसमें सधारण लोग भी आ सकते हैं।

श्री वसंत साठे : इसमें सारा कवर हो जाता है। प्रश्न यह है कि हमें किसकी मदद करनी है? जो किसी कारण से विपन्न विवस्था में हो, इन्डिजेन्ट का मतलब विपन्नावस्था है, उसकी मदद करेंगे।

जहां तक लोन की बात है वह एनेक्सिंग क्लाज हैं, लोन की मारक दिया जाय। लोन की तुक़ क्या है? आज कल बहुत से लोग सेल्फ-एम्लाइंड बनना चाहते हैं, छोटी दुकान करना चाहते हैं या कोई छोटा उद्योग शूल करना चाहते हैं, वे भीख नहीं मांगना चाहते, ग्रान्ट नहीं चाहते, वह कहते हैं आप थोड़ा पैसा दे दीजिये तकि उससे मैं अपना व्यापार कर सकूँ और उसकी आमदनी से आपका पैसा वापस कर दूँगा। उसका स्वाभिमान कायथ रखने के लिये यह प्रावीजन यहां रखा गया है। इसमें मेरे द्वारा से आपको कोई आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिये।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Shastri, are you withdrawing your amendments?

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: No. I am pressing them.

श्री बसंत साठे : रमावतार शास्त्री जी तो बहुत समझदार हैं, इन्हीं साफ बात कहने के बाद भी नामझी की बात क्यों कह रहे हैं।

श्री रमावतार शास्त्री : नामझी की बात नहीं कह रहा है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put amendments Nos. 12 and 13 to the vote of the House.

Amendments No. 12 and 13 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That clause 4 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clause-5—(Advisory Committees)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: I beg to move:

Page 3,—

for lines 7 and 8, substitute—

“(3) the Chairman of each Advisory Committee shall be elected by its members.” (14).

सभापति महोदय, धारा 5 की उपधारा (3) को देखा जाए तो इसमें यह कहा गया है कि प्रत्येक सलाहकार समिति के अध्यक्ष की नियुक्ति केन्द्रीय संरक्षार द्वारा की जाएगी मेरा कहना यह है कि हर बात केन्द्रीय संरक्षार ही क्योंकरे, यह बात समझ में नहीं आती। आप मेम्बरों पर कुछ भरोसा तो कीजिए और मेरा संशोधन यह है कि अध्यक्ष का चुनाव होते दीजिए। जितने मेम्बर हों, वे मिल कर अपने में से जिस को बेहतर समझे

हर तरीके से, उसको वे अध्यक्ष बना दें। आप मेम्बरों को तो नामीनेट करेंगे ही और अध्यक्ष को भी नामीनेट किया, तो फिर जनतांचित्र प्रणाली का क्या होगा। धीरे-धीरे आप सभी को खत्म कर दीजिएगा, यह बात समझ में नहीं आती। आप अध्यक्ष को चुनिये, आप भी तो चुन कर ही यहां पर आते हैं और किसी ने आपको नामीट कर के यहां नहीं भेजा है। कोई कमेटी है और उसका अध्यक्ष भी आप नामीनेट कर दीजिएगा, आप अपने समर्थक को ही नामीनेट करेंगे और इस तरह से आप कुछ भी कर सकते हैं। इनलिए यह डंडा हम आपको नहीं देना चाहते हैं।

श्री बसंत साठे : डंडा?

श्री रमावतार शास्त्री : यह डंडा ही है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस समिति का जो अध्यक्ष है, वह चुन कर आना चाहिए ताकि समिति निश्चित होकर बाम करे। मेम्बर अपने में से ही अध्यक्ष को चुनें और मेम्बरों को तो आप ही नामीनेट करेंगे। जब ऐसा आप कर रहे हैं, तो उन मेम्बरों को अध्यक्ष चुनने का अधिकार जहर दीजिए वे अध्यक्ष को स्वयं चुन सकें। ऐसा मेरा संशोधन है। आप ऊपर से अध्यक्ष को लादिये मत, यही मेरा संशोधन है।

श्री बसंत साठे : इसका जवाब भी मुझे देना चाहेगा। मेरा कहना यह है कि सलाहकार समिति कोई स्टेटूटरी बोडी तो है नहीं, जिसे बहुत बड़े अधिकार प्राप्त हों। मिनिस्ट्री कंड चलाने वाली है और इसके लिए उसको सलाह देने की बात है। कल को आप यह भी कहेंगे कि चीफ जस्टिस का चुनाव जेज करें, तो यह बड़ी मुश्किल हो जाएगी। जिस तरह की प्रणाली आप के मन में है, वहां इस तरह से होता होगा, तो मुझे नहीं मालम लेकिन जैसा मैंने पहले कहा कि फंड तो हमें चलाना है, इस मिनिस्ट्री को चलाना है और इसके लिए हम केवल सलाहकार चाहते हैं। हर जगह चुनावाजी करा कर आपस में तू-तू, मै-मै और

[श्री वसंत साठे]

झांगड़ा करने के काम में वे लग जाएंगे, तो हमको सलाह कहां से मिलेगी और शास्त्री जी वहां चले गये तो हो गया सलाहकार समिति का काम। इसलिए मैं शास्त्री जी के इस संशोधन को स्वीकार नहीं कर सकता।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now I shall put Amendment No. 14 to Clause No. 5 moved by Shri Ramavtar Shastri to vote.

Amendment No. 14 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That clause 5 stands part of the Bill”.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill

Clause 6—(Central Advisory Committee)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: I beg to move:

Page 3,—

for lines 21 and 22, substitute—

“(3) The Chairman of the Central Advisory Committee shall be elected by the members of the Advisory Committee.” (15)

इस पर मुझे ज्यादा नहीं बोलना है क्योंकि मैं पहले इस तरह के संशोधन पर बोल चुका हूं। मेरा कहना यह है कि केन्द्रीय सलाहकार समिति का अध्यक्ष भी निर्वाचित होना चाहिए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now I shall put Amendment No. 15 to Clause No. 6 moved by Shri Ramavtar Shastri to vote.

Amendment No. 15 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That Clause 6 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 6 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 7 to 10 were added to the Bill.

Clause 11—(Power to make Rules)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: I beg to move:

Page 4,—

omit lines 17 and 18. (16)

Page 4, line 39,—

for “two thousand” substitute “five thousand” (17)

यह जो संशोधन नं 0 16 है इस पर तो मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है क्योंकि मैं पहले कह चुका हूं।

यह जो संशोधन 17 है यह विल की धारा 11 की उपधारा (3) से सम्बन्धित है। उपधारा (3) में यह बात कही गयी है—

“(3) उपधारा (2) के खण्ड (च) या खण्ड (छ) के अधीन कोई नियम बनाने में केन्द्रीय सरकार यह नियंत्रण दे सकती है कि उसका भंग जुर्माने से, जो दो हजार रुपए तक का हो सकेगा, दण्डनीय होगा।”

उपधारा (2) के खण्ड (च); (छ) में यह कहा गया है—

“(च) किसी निर्माता द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार की ऐसे आंकड़े और अन्य जानकारी का दिया जाना जिसका धारा 10 के अधीन दिया जाना अपेक्षित हो।”

“(छ) वह प्रलृप जिसमें और वह अवधि जिसके भीतर आंकड़े और अन्य जानकारी खण्ड (च) के अधीन दी जानी हैं

यद्यपि इसके मुताबिक वह नहीं दे सकते हैं तो यह जुर्मानी की व्यवस्था रखी गयी है। मेरा कहना यह है कि यह दो हजार रुपये का जुर्माना कम है, इसे पांच हजार रुपये का जुर्माना कीजिए। क्योंकि जो लोग आपके आदेश का उल्लंघन करें तो उन्हें सख्त सजा मिलनी चाहिए तभी वे आपके आदेश को मानेंगे।

श्री वसन्त साठे : शास्त्री जी, अभी अभी यह बिल आया है, इसे चलने देजिए। फिल्म इंडस्ट्री के लोग किस तरह से वर्ताव करते हैं, आगे क्या होता है, उसे जरा देखने दें। यद्यपि आगे कोई दिक्कत पैदा होती है तो शास्त्री जी के सुझाव के बारे में विचार कर लेंगे।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will now put amendment Nos. 16 and 17, moved by Shri Ramavtar Shastri, to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 16 and 17 put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That clause 11 stand part of the Bill”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 11 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I beg to move:

“That the Bill be passed.”

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That the Bill be passed”

The motion was adopted

14.38 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: DISCOVERY OF A NEW OIL FIELD BY OIL AND NATURAL GAS COMMISSION

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): Sir, I am glad to announce that the ONGC has discovered oil in a new structure, B-57, located about 35 kms. to the east of the Bombay High field in a water depth of about 75. This field is completely new. The structure was delineated by seismic surveys carried out by the ONGC's seismic vessel *MV Anweshak*. The exploratory well on the field was spudded by the ONGC jack-up rig '*Sagar Samrat*' on 18th May 1981 and oil and gas bearing zones occurred in the depth range 1830—2190 metres. A production test was carried out in one of the intervals within this zone on 3rd September, 1981. Oil has flowed at the rate of about 1030 barrels per day before acidisation, through a half inch choke with a gas oil ration of about 150 and API gravity of about 40. Production testing in the other intervals is being taken up.

The B-57 field has an areal extent of 80 sq. kms. The prospective horizons lie in the Paleogene carbonate reservoir. It will be necessary to drill a few more wells to assess the production potential of this field.

14.40 hrs.

MARITIME ZONES OF INDIA (REGULATION OF FISHING BY FOREIGN VESSELS) BILL

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (REGULATON OF FISHING BY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): Sir, I beg to move:

“That the Bill to provide for the regulation of fishing by foreign

[Rao Birendra Singh]

vessels in certain maritime zones of India and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

Sir, the Maritime Zones of India (Regulation of Fishing by Foreign Vessels) Bill was introduced in this House on 8th May this year. I am thankful that you have found time to consider this Bill today. In fact, this measure has been long overdue. We are fortunate in having a vast coastline of about 6000 kilometers and a very large maritime zone about two thirds of our total land mass. The potential in marine fishing is immense. But so far, we regret we have not been able to fully exploit this potential.

Sir, there have been reports of poaching on a large-scale by foreign vessels in the past in our seas. Our Coast Guard has been trying to intercept these poaching vessels, but in the absence of any legislation to punish them effectively and in a deterrent manner we have found it difficult to deal with this menace. The matter fortunately came to the notice of the Prime Minister through the Defence Ministry and it was felt necessary that Parliament should immediately legislate for meeting this threat to our natural resources. We want to regulate fishing in our seas through licences and issue of permits for foreign vessels, we want to conserve our natural resources, We want to protect the rights of our own fishermen and with that view we are now providing that powers be given to coast guard officers and other officers to be appointed by the Government of India for seizure and confiscation of these vessels for search and effective deterrent action against poachers, not only to punish them but also to confiscate their catch and their vessels too.

I hope the House will unanimously agree that this is a very impor-

tant measure urgently needed to be passed and there will be no objection even from my friends in the Opposition to show that the whole nation is bent upon zealously and effectively guarding our rights our seas. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contai):

"That the Bill to provide for the regulation of fishing by foreign vessels in certain maritime zones of India and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contai):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the outset I support the Bill.

Sir, while supporting the Bill, I would like to draw your attention to the Statement of Objects and Reasons where it has been stated:

"There has been an increase in poaching activities of foreign fishing vessels in our exclusive economic zone. There have also been instances of foreign fishing vessels chartered by Indian parties indulging in such activities. To prevent such activities and to protect our fishermen from the hardship caused by poaching vessels, it is necessary to regulate fishing activities by foreign fishing vessels..."

Sir, here I stress the very language "to protect our fishermen from the hardship caused by poaching vessels". As far as I know, in 1975 in the newspapers a report appeared that foreign vessels from Japan, Thailand, and South Korea were found fishing in the Indian territorial waters, not in the exclusive economic zone only. Not in the continental shelf alone but in the territorial waters of India. Since then our fishermen have been demanding repeatedly that suitable law should be introduced in Parliament and suitable law should be made

so that foreign vessels might be prevented from catching fish in the territorial waters of India. In this perspective the hon. Minister has pointed out that the Bill is over-due. I appreciate this. But still, I say that as it has been brought, I congratulate him.

While stressing the need for protection of the interests of our fishermen, I point out that the hon. Minister said that only 6000 miles of our coast line extends there. But the Report was that about 51,000 kilometres is there so far as the exclusive economic zone of India is concerned. Not only that, there are 1280 islands and about 7 million people who live on the coast line and their main livelihood is fishing. Compared to the fish production of the world, we find that our fish production is too low. It is about 2.57 per cent of the annual world fish production. In India the per capita consumption per annum is 4.13 kg., while in U.S.A. it is 14.9 kg and in U.K. it is 20.9 kg.

Fishing is a major economic activity in India. Fish constitutes cheap source of protein. If fishing can be conducted in our country in a good and proper manner, then it will not only give nutritious food; it will earn foreign exchange. In 1980 it earned foreign exchange of about Rs. 250 crores. But in 1981 it has been substantially reduced. I want to know from the hon. Minister why has it been reduced so much. I think proper attention has not been given to the fishermen. Proper attention has not been given to the fishing problem. Therefore, I would make some suggestions to the hon. Minister which he may kindly take note of.

Mere passing the Bill will not do. Implementation of the Act should be looked into. Proper machinery should be there. In the financial liability of the Bill it has been pointed out "It is estimated that this may involve an annual recurring expendi-

ture of Rs. 2.50 lakhs and non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 50,000".

In comparison with the vastness of the problem, this amount is insufficient. The coast guard force is insufficient. Strict vigilance must be maintained. Otherwise, the foreign vessels will fish in our territorial waters. Not only the foreigners come but even our Indian citizens charter the foreign vessels to fish in Indian territorial waters. So, I urge upon the Government to take firm steps so that vigilance is maintained at any cost and the foreign vessels, the foreigners, must not be allowed at any time to fish in our territorial waters.

Under Clause 4, it has been stipulated that licences would be given to foreigners to use the foreign vessels and permits would be issued to Indian citizens to use the foreign vessels. Then, in Clause 4(5) (d), it has been stipulated that the conditions would be subsequently evolved. I say that the very case of issuing licences and permits would create a vicious den of corruption. Who will issue these licences and permits? Only the Government officers have been empowered. I think, the hon. Minister should have placed before the House the conditions under which such licences and permits would be issued to foreigners and to Indian citizens for using foreign vessels.

Indiscriminate fishing in our territorial waters is being done by trawlers and mechanised boats. If the Government is keen to protect the interests of traditional fishermen, I would suggest that trawlers and mechanised boats should not be permitted to fish in the territorial waters, at least in the 21 km. zone of the Indian waters.

The Planning Commission has directed the Government, on the basis of the recommendations of the National Commission on Agriculture, that the interests of traditional fishermen must be safeguarded. I suggest

[Shr Sudhir Giri]

that a comprehensive and an integrated programme for the development of major fisheries like shrimp, lobsters, sardine, mackerel, Bombay duck, Tuna, etc. should be evolved.

Projects should be envisaged keeping an eye on all the activities ranging from fishing to marketing the product on the basis of the existing intra-structure. Centres in various States should be opened so that fishing can be conducted in a proper way. A fisheries bank should be constituted to provide all the needed technical marketing design of trawlers, development of intra-structure and credit to compete in the international market.

A National Fisheries Board should be constituted. This has been recommended by the All-India Marine Fish Marketing Study. A proposal was mooted to institute a fishing harbour near Digha in the district of Midnapore of West Bengal. As far as I know, a preliminary survey has been conducted and the report is favourable. I want to know from the hon. Minister what steps he has taken towards the making of this fishing harbour at Digha.

Revamping of the Central Fisheries Corporation is urged upon.

An efficient and honest administrator should be appointed there. 120 casual workers were deprived of their services since 1977. They should be reinstated. Punishment to corrupt officers should also be given.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: This is, for maritime zone.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: I know it very well. But I am trying to draw your kind attention.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You will not get any time.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: I shall have no time but I would like to avail this time to draw the attention of the Minister to these points. Seven Rampon nets worth Rs. 12 lakhs were burnt down by the trawlers and purseiner owners soon after Mr. Rane came to power in Goa. Till this date, the poor fishermen affected have not been compensated. Increasing number of trawlers and purseiner owners appeared to be the cause of tremendous hardship of the traditional fishermen. So, they should be prohibited. Subsidies are being given to trawlers and purseiner owners. I urge upon the Government to give subsidies not only to the trawlers or purseiner owners but to the traditional fishermen. Insurance scheme should be introduced to save the interest of the poor fishermen. Nifty-looking Mini-Cold Storage Plant should also be set up in the coastal belt. New jetties should be built up as the Government is keen to protect the interests of the traditional fishermen. They should be provided with facilities of drinking water, roads to their fishing hamlets, lands for their homesteads, vocational institutes etc. Some glaring irregularities have been detected in the functioning of the Goa Cooperative Fisheries Federation. I urge the Government to look into the matter and to investigate it and to place it before the House the findings thereof.

With these words, I thank you.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO (Berhampur): Sir, I rise to support the Bill. I am in full agreement with the provisions of the Bill. The Bill seeks to prevent foreign vessels from fishing without obtaining a licence and prevents the Indian citizen using foreign vessels without obtaining a permit. That is all right. The Bill flows from Act 80 of 1976 which defined the territorial waters and other matters of zones of India which was based on the decisions arrived at the Law of the Sea

Conference in 1974 at Caracas. While I support the Bill, I have got to say that the coastal guards should be fully equipped to keep a vigil on the maritime zones of India. This is one thing I would like to be satisfied.

Secondly, what is the royalty payable by the fishing vessels either by Indian citizens or foreign vessels for the catch? What is the royalty? Perhaps, the rules will take care of that.

What about the country fishermen? I come from a coastal area. My constituency is Berhampur. The country fishermen go by counting catamaran in the morning and come with the catch in the evening. If he gets catch, he sells in the market and buys rice for his meal. But what is happening is that the trawlers from the neighbouring States are also coming and poaching in this area. Therefore, you must make a provision to prevent the trawlers from entering into the territorial waters and to protect the interests of the local country fishermen who are very poor. They go on country catamarans and they catch fish. This Bill should have made a provision. If not, I would request the Hon. Minister to make note of it and see that provision is made to preserve and protect the interests of the country fishermen.

the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 2nd September 1981."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-seventh Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 2nd September, 1981."

The motion was adopted.

15.01 hrs.

UNORGANISED LABOUR WELFARE FUND BILL*

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL (Kopargaon): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for setting up a fund for the welfare of unorganised labour.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for setting up a fund for the welfare of unorganised labour."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

1501 hrs.

PROHIBITION OF CAPITATION FEE BILL*

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL (Kopargaon): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for banning capitation fee charged by educational and technical colleges or institutions and for matters connected therewith.

15.00 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

TWENTY-SEVENTH REPORT

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI (Begusarai): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the the Twenty-seventh Report of

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is...

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): Sir, this raises a very important fundamental principle...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have not given in writing that you want to oppose the introduction of this Bill,...

PROF. N. G. RANGA: I want to say a few words against the very principle of the Bill...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You should have given in writing. Or, you discuss with him. Both of you belong to the same Party.

The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for banning capitation fee charged by educational and technical colleges or institutions and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

15.02 hrs.

**CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)
BILL***

(INSERTION OF NEW ARTICLE 45A)

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL (Kopargaon): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

15.02 hrs.

RESERVATION OF POSTS IN SERVICES AND SEATS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS (FOR PEOPLE BELONGING TO ECONOMICALLY BACKWARD AREAS) BILL*

SHRI HARISH CHANDRA SINGH RAWAT (Almora): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for reservation of posts in the services of Central Government and public undertakings and seats in all types of educational institutions for people belonging to economically backward areas.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for reservation of posts in the services of Central Government and public undertakings and seats in all types of educational institutions for people belonging to economically backward areas."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI HARISH CHANDRA SINGH RAWAT: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

15.03 hrs.

**CAPITAL PUNISHMENT ABO-
LITION BILL***

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the abolition of capital punishment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the abolition of capital punishment."

The motion was adopted.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

15.03 hrs.

BOUNDARY COMMISSION BILL

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the constitution of a permanent Boundary Commission to resolve inter-State boundary disputes between States and States and between Union Territories and States.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the constitution of a permanent Boundary Commission to resolve inter-State boundary disputes between States and States and between Union Territories and States."

The motion was adopted.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

15.03 hrs.

PERSONAL LIBERTIES (RESTORATION) BILL*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Tele-

graph Act, 1885, and the Indian Post Office Act, 1898.

I seek leave to introduce this Bill so that no interception of mail is there.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, and the Indian Post Office Act, 1898."

The motion was adopted.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

15.04 hrs.

PRICE CONTROL BILL*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to control the prices of all essential consumer articles.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to control the prices of all essential consumer articles."

The motion was adopted.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mrs. Pramila Dandavate.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Sir, I beg to move for leave....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: She is not here. I have no powers, Prof. Madhu Dandavate, otherwise, I would have allowed you.

PROF. MADHU DANDATE: Even on the basis of what has appeared in the agenda paper, 50 per cent of the name is mine only.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO
(Mormugao): He is the head of the family, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Patil.

15.04 hrs.

**CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)
BILL***

**(AMENDMENT OF SEVENTH
SCHEDULE**

**SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE
PATIL** (Kopargaon): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

**SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE
PATIL:** Sir, I introduce the Bill.

15.05 hrs.

**PROHIBITION OF ALL FOREIGN
MISSIONARIES FUNCTIONING
IN INDIA ON RELIGIOUS BASIS
BILL***

SHRI B. V. DESAI (Raichur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to prohibit all foreign missionaries from functioning in India on religious basis.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved.

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to prohibit all Foreign Missionaries from functioning in India on religious basis."

MR. BANATWALLA: You want to oppose it?

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA
(Ponnani): Sir, I rise to oppose the motion to introduce this obnoxious Bill.

I want to draw your kind attention, Sir...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Banatwalla, it is better you may say 'objectionable Bill' instead of 'obnoxious Bill'. I think in all your goodness you may agree to it.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: All right, Sir, this objectionable Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Only just I want to help you.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I want to draw your kind attention to clause 3 of this Bill and I quote:

'Preaching of all religious and helping in conversion of the poor from one religion to another shall be immediately banned.'

I have read out the whole clause. This is what it is. The Statement of Aims and Objects says that it really wants to have restrictions on foreign missions, so on and so forth. However, clause 2 of the Bill has travelled far beyond even the contemplated aims in the statement given. A total ban is sought on the preaching of all religions. I need not take much of your time because you know very well that this violates the fundamental rights given in Art. 25 itself. Art. 25 clearly lays down that all persons are

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 1-9-1981.

equally entitled to the freedom of conscience and the right freely to profess, practise and propagate religion. Here instead of using the word "propagate" the word used in the clause is 'preach'. But then that does not in any way remedy the situation.

I must point out to you. This is Basu's Commentary on the Constitution of India—5th edition, page 150, where it is very clearly stated:

"The State cannot....

That is, we cannot.

wholly deny the right to preach religious views by imposing taxes,

so on and so forth. Then the right cannot be wholly denied. Here there is a wholesale denial of the right to preach and to profess. I, therefore, submit to this House that the Bill is outside the legislative competence of this House. It violates the Constitution. There are various other things and I can speak about it, but at this introduction stage I will not go into all those details. That is one aspect.

Then, Sir, this clause also says that helping in conversion of poor from one religion to another shall also be immediately banned. What is the point—I fail to understand here. Whether conversions are banned or whether helping in conversions is banned—that is not clear.

Further, while helping in the conversion of rich is allowed, why the helping in the conversion of the poor is banned? Sir, I need not further comment about it. I may only add that preaching and propagation of religion is also for the purpose of soliciting others also to join the religion.

This is also amply borne out by Mr. Basu. In the same edition and, at the same page, he says:

"The freedom of religious propaganda, solicitation, may be regulated etc.,...."

But, then, he says the restriction cannot be arbitrarily excessive or be complete, wholesale, denial of the right. Further, placing restrictions with respect to the poor while leaving the rich will also attract the provisions of Articles 14 and 15 with respect to equality before the law and prohibition of discrimination. In every case there is a conversion of the poor, if he embraces some other religion, it does not however mean that there is exploitation of his poverty. If that is the case, then we have other laws to take care of that and those laws can be invoked in order to see that such a thing does not happen.

But the Bill, as it has been brought by the Members is outside the legislative competence of this House. It is a frontal assault, I should say, on secular democracy in so far as it wants to deny the basic freedom of religion, that is, the freedom of conscience and the right freely to profess and practise a religion. It is also highly objectionable, if not, obnoxious because you do not like this term, because it seeks to distinguish between the poor and the others who may wish to freely practise their freedom of conscience. You are trying to keep the poor always under certain restrictions and they are not being in a position to enjoy the freedom of conscience.

With these words, I strongly oppose the introduction of this Bill. I hope that the hon. Member will withdraw this Bill. Otherwise, I am sure, this House will throw out this Bill by giving no leave for its introduction.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this Bill which is brought before here attracts the provisions of Art. 25 and 26 of the Constitution, which guarantee the fundamental right to freedom of religion and the right freely to profess, practice and propagate the religion. This is also included. Apart from attempting

[Shri Eduardo Faléiro]

violation of the fundamental right as contained in Articles 25 and 26, this is also against the basic tenor of the Constitution which established the secular State here. So, this is against the trend of secularism.

I would like to say that apart from the constitutional limitation of which this Bill suffers—I am sure this has not been overlooked by the hon. Member—I am quite confident that he will not press his Bill once these things are brought to his notice. Sir, we had a familiar legislation during the previous Lok Sabha, namely, Freedom of Religion Bill. It came to be known as a notorious piece of legislation. We do not want to repeat that. In the Bill it is said:

"Preaching of all religions and helping in conversion of poor from one religion to other shall be immediately banned."

The impression seems to be that only the poor got themselves converted and they get converted because of material incentives. I would like to point out that by poor if you mean the weaker sections the position is that as long as they remain in majority, that is, Hinduism or Sikhism they get lot of benefits in the shape of reservation etc. but as soon as they convert to Christianity or Muslim religion all benefits are lost. So, no benefit accrues and only loss accrues.

Sir, I would not be the right person to say but if there is a movement of mass conversions then one should rather—instead of bringing the Bill—try to understand why conversions take place. It is not because of benefits but because of the desire to get away from social disadvantages. Whether they get away or not is a different matter. Another unfair thing happens. If a

person from the weaker section belonging to Hindu religion converts to Muslim religion then he not only loses all his benefits but on re-conversion he gains back all benefits. So, the incentives the other way round. That is how the benefits operate. Sir, there should be right to profess, propagate and practice every religion and also to profess or practice no religion. So, I request for the withdrawal of the Bill.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL
(Ernakulam): Sir, I am thankful to you for giving mean opportunity to air my views on this issue. This is a very sensitive matter. Apart from Constitutional aspect we have to understand the socio-economic and moral aspects as well. Earlier speakers have pointed out and I request the hon. Member to reconsider and withdraw for the sake of everybody because this is a subject which goes very deep into the culture, civilisation and everything that India stands for. As Mr. Faléiro said there is right to profess a religion and also not to profess, right to believe and not to believe. So, I honestly and sincerely request the hon. Member to withdraw it.

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES
(Udipi): Sir, I only appeal to the hon. Member to withdraw his Bill. I am sure that he will do it.

SHRI B. V. DESAI (Raichur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Members have just now spoken on the subject. I never meant anything to wound the feelings of the Members. Mr. Banatwalla said that it is obnoxious.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No. I changed it. He said 'objectionable'.

SHRI B. V. DESAI: Sir, he read from the Bill saying:

"Preaching of all religions and helping in...."

In fact, there is a mistake. In the original one I had said:

"Preaching of all religions and in the garb of helping in conversion of poor...."

Now the words 'in the garb of' are not there. I am a secular man. I never oppose propagation and anything but when money comes into play it is that which is being attacked. If the hon. Members feel that it is not a Bill which is to be taken care of here I will definitely withdraw it but my hon. friend Mr. Faleiro quoted Section 25. Section 25 also says:

"(2) Nothing in this article shall affect the operation of any existing law or prevent the State from making any law—

(a) regulating or restricting any economic financial, political or other secular activity which may be associated with religious practice;"

Anyway I do not want to go into the substance of this Bill.

I would like to withdraw my motion seeking leave for introduction of the Bill, in deference to the wishes and views expressed by hon. Members.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Does the hon. Member have leave of the House to withdraw his motion, seeking leave for introduction of a Bill to prohibit all foreign missionaries from functioning in India on religious basis?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Leave is granted.

The motion was by leave, withdrawn.

15.21 hrs.

PROHIBITION ON CHARGING CAPITATION FEE FOR ADMISSION TO MEDICAL AND ENGINEERING COLLEGES, AND OPENING OF NEW INSTITUTIONS BILL*

SHRI B. V. DESAI (Raichur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for a prohibition on charging of capitation fee from students for admission to medical and engineering colleges and for opening of new institutions to provide seats for all eligible candidates.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for a prohibition on charging of capitation fee from students for admission to medical and engineering colleges and for opening of new institutions to provide seats for all eligible candidates."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI B. V. DESAI: I introduce the Bill.

15.22 hrs.

PROVIDING OF EMPLOYMENT TO ONE ADULT MEMBER OF EVERY FAMILY BILL*

SHRI B. V. DESAI (Raichur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide employment to one member of every family.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide employment to

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

one adult member of every family."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI B. V. DESAI: I introduce the Bill.

SHRI B. V. DESAI (Raichur): I do not want to seek leave of the House to introduce my next Bill, that is, Constitution Amendment Bill (Insertion of new article 245A and omission of article 370). Item 14.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: All right. Item 14. Bill not coming up. He is not seeking leave of the House for introduction of the Bill. We go to item 15. Mr. Rajesh Pilot.

15.23 hrs.

DECLARATION OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES BY MEMBERS OF LOK SABHA AND RAJYA SABHA BILL*

SHRI RAJESH PILOT (Bharatpur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for declaration of assets and liabilities by Members of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha and for matters connected therewith.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for declaration of assets and liabilities by Members of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: I introduce the Bill.

15.23 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(AMENDMENT OF ARTICLES 101, 102, ETC.)

SHRI RAJESH PILOT (Bharatpur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India"

The motion was adopted.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: I introduce the Bill.

15.24 hrs.

PERSONAL LIBERTIES (PROTECTION) BILL*

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 and the Indian Post Office Act, 1898.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 and the Indian Post Office Act, 1898."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I introduce the Bill.

15.24 hrs.

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF (AGE BAR EXEMPTION AND OTHER AMENITIES) BILL—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up further consideration of the following Motion moved by Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee on 21st August, 1981, namely:—

“That the Bill to provide unemployment relief, age bar exemption, exemption from application fee to apply for jobs and various other amenities to the registered unemployed, be taken into consideration.”

Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): On the 21st, while moving for leave for consideration of the Bill, I referred to some of the smaller benefits to the registered unemployed, that my Bill seeks to provide. I will not repeat the arguments. But just to refresh the memory of hon. Members of the House, I will say this. One of these smaller benefits to registered unemployed is the benefit of applying for jobs without paying any application fee. I hope that the House as a whole and the hon. Member in charge of Labour and Employment will agree with me on this point.

Another small measure which this Bill seeks to attain is that once a person registers his name in the employment exchange, his name should remain on it till he gets a job, so that the necessity of renewal is not there. This is a very important thing because in our country employment exchanges are few and are located at far off places. To the villagers it creates a lot of difficulty of constant renewal. I have known many cases that if a person does not renew for one year or two years, his priority for the job goes thereby. That is why my Bills seeks to introduce this provision that let him be allowed to continue on the Register.

If he gets a job, then it will be his duty to notify it. And if he fails to notify then introduce a penal clause thereby making it clear that the purpose is to give him relief from periodical renewal, which is there at present.

Another small benefit that I have proposed here and which I did not take up last time, though I mentioned in this Bill, is that Government should maintain Dharamshalas and rest houses in all towns and centres with a population of one lakh or more, where registered unemployed can stay for three days without paying any charge. This I have considered necessary because of constant interview harassment that young people have to undergo. This can give them some relief and it should be agreed upon by the Government and by the House in my opinion.

Now, Sir, I would just remind the House that in my Bill I have said about the age-bar exemption. I do not want to give my reasons again. I believe it is high time that the Central age-bar is relaxed given the fact that various relaxations have already been made. I would only like to mention in this connection that after I introduced the Bill for consideration on 21st August, in between this time, I have received many letters from completely unknown young people saying that this is a very important thing and that I should pursue it. And that I would like to bring to the notice of the concerned Minister as well as to the notice of the Members.

Now, Sir, we come to the next question of unemployment relief. This was already adopted in one form by the previous Bill brought by the hon. Member, Shri Desai. Though my Bill is not identical to that as far as unemployment benefit is concerned, I want to take up the questions of principles which were raised during that debate. Before going in for that, I would just like to say one thing that while answering Mr. Desai's points,

[Smt. Geeta Mukherjee]

the Hon. Minister, Shrimati Ram Dulari Sinha on that day mentioned that if unemployment benefit is given to all at the rate of Rs. 200/-, then Rs. 621 and odd crores per annum would be required.

Now, I would like to point out that according to my Bill how much money will be needed. Firstly, I have asked for a lower quantum instead of Rs. 200/- and secondly, I have not proposed this for everybody. I have proposed for those whose family have an income of Rs. 5,000/- and below. According to my Bill, money required for this particular provision of unemployment benefit may be between Rs. 200/- crores and 300/- crores per annum. I am saying this on the basis of our own figures with an approximation. But, Sir, the point is that while answering on that day, Shrimati Ram Dulari Sinha mentioned that it is neither desirable nor advisable to have unemployment benefit in our country. Sir, I would like to point out that already in eight States in some form or another this question has come up and some benefit is being given. So, the desirability is already registering itself even on the State Governments. Some of those State Governments are run by the present ruling party. But there is a difference. In most of those other States it is some educated unemployed who are being brought under the purview of unemployment benefit. For example, I find that in Haryana educated unemployed will get Rs. 75/-; in Pondicherry, graduates Rs 100/-; in Madhya Pradesh, matriculates Rs. 30/- and graduates Rs. 50/-.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): What about uneducated people and the under-employed?

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Exactly. Kerala, West Bengal and Tripura have not made any distinction between the educated and uneducated, so far as introducing the unemployment benefit is concerned. Kerala and West Bengal are giving

Rs. 50/- each to the registered unemployed persons, for three years. I have not proposed to give this benefit to all. If it can be given to all, so much the better.

But mine is for giving the benefit at least to people from those families having an income of upto Rs. 5,000/- per annum. So, the desirability cannot be rejected by anybody. But since there is no general acceptance even among the unemployed as between uneducated and educated, the uneducated is being discriminated against. That is why I have recognised the fact that this distinction should not be there.

As far as generally desirability is concerned, I would say that it depends on the angle of vision of judging the criterion of desirability. I believe that it is desirable, because the unemployed youth must feel that this society is showing some concern for them in some practical way. In my opinion, desirability comes from this point of view, viz. that it is an investment for the future of the nation as a whole. That is why I think that that is the first criterion of desirability.

I have said that it is an investment for the future. I have said that in the figurative sense first. But it can be so in the actual sense also. For example, if the unemployment benefit at the rate of Rs. 100/- is provided for, surely it can be stipulated that it will be given in return for some particular work done during some part of the time fixed by the Government. If we give unemployment benefit to all these people, and then organise their time in creating social wealth, lot of social wealth can be created thereby.

I hear a lot of talk about tree planting. I do not know what is happening; but we have on the unemployed register 1,63,54,000 persons as on June 1981. I say at the moment it will increase. At least one crore of these people can get this benefit, and

also be put on this job. If one crore of boys and girls can be drafted for the work of tree planting in the field of social forestry, imagine how many crores and crores of trees can be planted, and how much return can it bring. This is just an example. I think we can work out many more things. If one crore of boys and girls can be made to work this way, it is an investment for obliterating unemployment. Hundreds of kms. of roads can be built, hundreds of school buildings can be constructed, all these things can be organised provided the unemployed youth can be made to feel that the society cares for them and this society expects something from them. If you say that it is not desirable, you give them jobs. I do not want to go into the question of how they turned into criminals, etc.; all these things were discussed the other day. But from this limited source, this investment, I find that our society should be in a position to organise this force. If you cannot give them employment, at least show that you care for them not only in words, not only at the time of votes, but also when the society goes for organising their action. I think it is desirable.

Now the feasibility is also one thing which can be judged by different criteria in this society, in this country. It is feasible that Tatas and Birlas make hundreds of crores of rupees of profit; it is also feasible that multi-nationals are allowed to take away their profit; it is also feasible that very high salary and perks are given to those executives even in the State sector; it is also feasible that there are Antulay's type of trusts with crores of rupees. Crores and crores of rupees are spent on salary and allowances of the Ministers and I also include the elected representatives like MPs and MLAs. It is also feasible that crores and crores of rupees are made in black money. That is what I say feasibility is a question which has to be judged from the point of view of one's own understanding. My social understanding says that it is absolutely feasible to

spend this money for giving unemployment allowance. If necessary, you introduce a levy on those multinationals; you also introduce a levy on monopoly houses you also introduce a levy on those big profit earning trades; you also introduce a levy on very highly paid executives. You can give them some relief out of your own advantages or the advantages of MPs or MLAs. I am prepared to do it if you would agree. So, this question of feasibility is not just a question of how many crores of rupees it needs; it is a question of feasibility, whether you feel that it has to be done. In my opinion, it is desirable and feasible; and unless you do it, the situation will go out of control.

I move the Bill for consideration and believe that all the members, whether they belong to this side or that side, will agree to my argumentation of social justice. I also believe that it will still remain in the heart of everybody. I hope the House will agree to pass this Bill.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA
(Pali): I beg to move:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by 1 December 1981." (1)

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV (Alwar): It is an appropriate occasion and there is a need for such a measure in the country, especially the provisions which have been made in this Bill. According to the present Act, there would be no age bar for employment of a youth. But I feel that there should be some sort of a provision for the youths to make them eligible who have crossed the present age limit for employment, because the provisions which has been made or suggested in the Bill provides no age limit. It means that even at the age of 50 one can be eligible for employment. I don't think that is was the intention of the mover of the Bill. After all, there must be some sort of check on the age. You may think that at present the retirement

[Shri Ram Singh Yadav]

age is 58. It may come to 55. I do not think that after 55 or 58 one can get employment. You have to make a survey of employment in the private and public sector and decide it. I think that there is a lacuna in the Bill and it has to be plugged.

Another suggestion Shrimati Geeta Mukerji has made is that application fee should not be there. But at the same time, I still suggest that there should be no charge of examination fee also. Candidates and youth of the country are appearing for various competitive examinations and unemployed persons cannot pay the examination fee. They should therefore be exempted from paying the examination fee. Provision should be made that all the expenses incurred by the candidates shall be a charge on the salary after he gets employment. Therefore, this should be provided in the Bill, that not only the application fee but also the examination fee should be exempted and the candidates should not be compelled to pay the examination fee.

Secondly, another amendment is also very necessary because generally a candidate who appears in the competitive examination, at that time he was in the age limit but because it takes time for the result to be announced—sometimes it takes months

or even years—by the time the recommendation is made the candidate becomes overaged and it becomes difficult for him. Therefore, there must be some provision in the Ministry that the results of the competitive examinations should be announced within a certain period or if a candidate has become overaged he should be allowed to avail of this facility or the provision should be there that he will be considered, even if he is age-barred.

Then, the employment exchanges are provided at important places. But there should be provision that employment exchanges are available

not only at the district headquarters but at the Tahsil headquarters or block or other levels. There may be some other officer, who must be given the power of registering people. Now, the Block Development Officer and other officers, they do not go to the district level for contacting people. Therefore, my suggestion is that there should be a provision in the Bill that an unemployed person till he gets employed, he should be considered by the employment exchange if he is registered by the Block Development Officer concerned, and he should also get the benefit of the provisions of the Act. It is therefore necessary that this provision is made so that the people of the countryside or the rural side can avail of this benefit.

Another suggestion which has been made by the mover of the Bill is that all these registered in the employment exchange should be provided an unemployment allowance of not less than Rs. 100 per month. She said, 'not less than Rs. 100 per month'. This is a lacuna. It should not be less than Rs. 100, no doubt but it should not be more than that what should be the maximum capacity should be decided, according to some categories. Therefore, there should be categories for different people so that you cannot say only that a particular person should get Rs. 100 per month. There may be postgraduates, engineers, persons with MBBs degree and other qualifications. So, it is necessary that categories should be made for unemployment relief.

The Bill says that the family income of the recipient of unemployment shall not exceed Rs. 5000 per year. You will have to look to the normal wage that a person is able to earn in this country and that should be the criterion for the payment of unemployment relief. I feel that Rs. 5,000 is too large. It should be Rs. 3000 per year. Otherwise, if it is Rs. 5000, so many persons will be deprived of this benefit. The general levels of wages in our country is very

low and therefore, you will have to provide that the family income of the recipient of unemployment relief should not exceed Rs. 3000 per year, so that more persons will be able to get this benefit.

There is a provision that when he comes for interview, or when he comes to the employment exchange or to the district headquarters or to appear in a competitive examination, he should be given facilities for his stay, etc. You have not mentioned what type of facilities he should get, whether he should get only lodging facilities or boarding facilities also and he should be provided with meals. If your intention is that he should be given facilities only to stay, it is all right. But if your intention is that he should also be given meals, I do not think that can be fulfilled by the Government.

With these suggestions, I welcome the Bill and I hope the mover will think over the suggestions I have made.

*SHRI MATILAL HASDA (Jhargram): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to extend my whole-hearted support to the Bill introduced by Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee to deal with the unemployment problem in the country. Sir, the problem of unemployment in our country today has assumed frightful proportions. The Government of India has totally failed to take such economic and fiscal measures as would have tackled the situation. And as a result we find that despite many Five Year Plans the number of unemployed people in our country far from diminishing has gone on increasing at the end of each five year plan. I would furnish this House with some figures to substantiate my point:—

At the end of Plan	No unemployed
First Five Year Plan	53 lakhs
2nd Five Year Plan	71 lakhs

3rd Five Year Plan	96 lakhs
4th Five Year Plan	1 crore 71 lakhs
5th Five Year Plan	2 crores 21 lakhs

While drawing up the draft outline of the 6th Five Year Plan the Government has estimated that every year nearly 50 lakh persons will be joining the army of the unemployed in our country. According to one source of statistics it has been estimated that at present nearly two crores 50 lakhs persons are unemployed in the country.

Why so many persons are becoming unemployed year after year? Why are we not able to solve this problem? There are many reasons for this and the time at my disposal being short I am not able to deal with this subject by citing detailed statistics. But it is very clear that the rich traders always have their eye on profits and they have hardly any consideration for human difficulties or miseries. Natural as it is, to achieve the above objective of reaping the highest profit they make full use of machine in preference to human hands. Not only this these producers and business men regulate the market in their own favour to gain their objectives. This has been corroborated fully by the Bhagawati Committee. A leading economist has said, "our country maintains two dissociated regimes of saving and taxation". We would never be able to solve this problem of unemployment unless we are able to divert the economic management of our country for the good of the people. Unfortunately, however, the Government are directing their policies to uphold the interests of a handful of rich people of our country. There are no doubt persons in the ruling party who shed tears for the people who lived under the poverty line but it is my feeling that either they put up a mock show of sympathy or they unknowingly support

[Shri Matilal Hasda]

policies which go to further the interests of the rich people. Whatever it be, it is my considered opinion that if we are really serious about solving this problem then we have to bring an end to the present concentration of wealth in the hands of the few and have to distribute the social wealth amongst all. The first step in this direction would be to introduce land reforms in our country. A thorough land reform will not only give more land to the landless, it will increase production and at the same time will augment the purchasing power of the people. This will also help growth of industries in the rural areas and will help solve the problem of unemployment in a big way.

Unfortunately I am sure that the Government will never take this right step in the right direction and they will continue to depend on the capitalists and zamindars in the rural areas. I would therefore demand that a central fund should be constituted where the State Government, Central Government, Nationalised Banks, Public Sector Undertakings etc. will contribute regularly. This fund will help to give employment to the unemployed. The Government will at the same time have to take the social responsibility of providing jobs to the unemployed. The Constitution of India should be amended to make "right to work" a fundamental right.

The unemployed in our country fall under different categories. There are some who are unemployed throughout the year, there are those who remain for six months and there are still others who remain partially unemployed all through. These unemployed people can further be subdivided as educated and uneducated unemployed but without going into further details it is very necessary that till such time as we are able to solve this problem, it should be the Government's social responsibility to give unemployment allowance to the unemployed. If people are not getting

jobs, it is none of their fault. It is social responsibility of the Government to arrange jobs for them.

Before I conclude, I would like to place on record my sense of appreciation for the good work being done by the Governments of West Bengal and Kerala to end unemployment problem within their own States with the meagre resources that is there at their disposal. These two States are giving unemployment doles and I would hope that other State Governments should emulate the examples of West Bengal and Kerala in this regard. I would also hope and expect the Central Government would make sufficient funds available to the State Governments so that they are able to implement such schemes all over the country.

Once again I extend my full support to the legislation introduced by Shrimati Mukherjee and conclude.

श्रीमती विद्या चेन्नपत्ति (विजयवाड़ा) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस विल का विरोध करने के लिये खड़ी हुई हूँ। विरोध इसलिये कर रही हूँ कि समाज में ऐसे बहुत से व्यक्ति हैं जब कमाना नहीं चाहते हैं तो अनएम्प्लाएड बन जाते हैं। हमारे देश में बहुत ज्यादा भूमि है, यदि वे चाहें तो इस भूमि पर एंग्रीकलचर का काम कर सकते हैं, इस के अलावा अन्य बहुत से काम हैं जिनको कर सकते हैं। मैं सबसे पहले तो यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि अनएम्प्लाएड कौन है? पढ़े-लिखे लोग भी अनएम्प्लाएड हैं, पढ़ने-लिखने के बाद वे क्या करते हैं? इन लोगों को हम क्लाइट-कालर्ड यूथ कहते हैं जो पढ़ने-लिखने के बाद काम नहीं करना चाहते, ऐसे लोगों को अनएम्प्लायमेन्ट रिलीफ देने से क्या लाभ होगा? यदि हम इन लोगों को इस तरह से रिलीफ देकर अनएम्प्लाएड बनाये रखेंगे तो इससे समाज को भी नुकसान है और देश को भी नुकसान है।

जहां तक अनएम्प्लाएड के रजिस्ट्रेशन का सम्बन्ध है मेरे आन्ध्र प्रदेश में तीन साल

में एक बार रजिस्ट्रेशन करवाते हैं। यहां इस तरह की सुविधा दी जानी चाहिये कि जिसके रजिस्ट्रेशन को तीन साल हो जाए, वह 15 पैसे का एक पोस्ट कार्ड लिख कर एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज को भेज दे और उसके आधार पर उस रजिस्ट्रेशन का रिनुअल हो जाय। अगर हम इन लोगों को पैसा देना चाहेंगे तो हमें सोचना चाहिये क्या हमारा समाज इकानामिकली इतना मजबूत है कि हम इन सब को पैसा दे सकें। यह सम्भव नहीं है। लेकिन हम एक काम कर सकते हैं—हमें उनसे काम करवाना चाहिये। यह काम आप भी दे सकते हैं और दूसरे लोग भी दे सकते हैं। मैंने यू० एम० ए० और दूसरी कल्टीज में पढ़ा है कि लोगों को पीस-बक्क मिलता है। जैसे कोई इण्डस्ट्री है वह आपने यहां 1 घंटे, 2 घंटे या 3 घंटे के लिये काम दे सकती है और उसके हिसाब से उनको पैसा दिया जाता है। इसी तरह की व्यावस्था हम आपने यहां भी कर सकते हैं, इसमें ज्यादा लोगों का काम मिलेगा तथा जो जितना काम कर सकता है उसके हिसाब से उनको पैसा मिलेगा।

इसके अलावा ऐसा भी हो सकता है— सरकार की बहुत सी स्कीमें है, जैसे फैमिली प्लानिंग की स्कीम है, हमारे जो अनेम्प्लायूमेंट यूथ हैं उनको इस काम पर लगाया जा सकता है। उनको कुछ पैसा देकर हम आपने फैमिली प्लानिंग के प्रोग्राम को इम्प्लीमेंट करा सकते हैं। वह आपरेशन केसेज लायें, उसके लिये उनको पैसा दिया जाय, इससे हमारा फैमिली प्लानिंग का काम बहुत तेजी से आगे बढ़ सकता है।

यदि हम आपने रूरल डेवेलपमेंट के प्रोग्राम को देखें तो हम यह देखते हैं कि आज कल जो पढ़-लिख कर बाहर आता है वह खेतों पर काम नहीं करना चाहता। बाप खेती में काम करता है, लेकिन बेटा अगर बी० ए० पास हो गया है तो वह बाप के साथ खेती में काम नहीं करता। इस तरह की भावना को बदलने के लिये हमें “डिग्निटी आफ लेबर”

की भावना को इन्ट्रोड्यूस करना चाहिये। ऐसे लोगों को अनेम्प्लायमेंट रिलीफ देना ठीक नहीं होगा। हम उनको अपने रूरल डेवेलपमेंट के प्रोग्राम में लगायें। इस सम्बन्ध में हमारी राज्य सरकारों तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार की आनेक स्कीमें चल रही हैं, इसमें काम बर्झन से उनको जो कुछ पैसा भी मिलेगा वह हमारी स्कीमों का इम्प्लीमेंटेशन भी होगा। बहुत से लोग सोलनाजी पढ़ते हैं, लेकिन काम करके उत्तरका लाभ नहीं उठाना चाहते। ऐसे लोग बालन्डी आर्गेनाईजेशन्ज में काम कर सकते हैं, उनको कुछ पैसा देकर काम कराया जाय, इससे उनको काम मिलेगा साथ ही अनेम्प्लायमेंट समाप्त होगा।

गीता मुखर्जी ने कहा है कि उनको 100 रुपया महीना दिया जाय। आज कल 100 रुपये से कम होता है। कुछ न कुछ काम करने के लिए एन्केज करना चाहिए और एम्प्लायमेंट रिलीफ के लिए एन्केज नहीं करना चाहिये क्योंकि मैं ऐसा समझता हूं कि अनेम्प्लायमेंट रिलीफ देने से समाज पर बोझ बढ़ जाएगा और इसका नतीजा ठीक नहीं होगा। यह आपके लिए एक प्रावृत्ति बन जाएगा, मार्ग पालिटीकल पार्टीज के लिए एक प्रावृत्ति बन जाएगा। इसलिए जो ब्हाइट-कालर लोग होते हैं, उनको इस के लिए एन्केज नहीं करना चाहिए बल्कि डिलेज करना चाहिए। उनको तो काम करने के लिए एन्केज करना चाहिए।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहती हूं कि एक तरफ तो आप पढ़-लिखे लोगों को अनेम्प्लायमेंट रिलीफ देना चाहते हैं, दूसरी तरफ जो अनपढ़ हैं, उन को पढ़ने के लिए अवकाश नहीं मिलता है। उन के बारे में आप ने क्या सोचा है। आप यह बहु देंगे कि उन को भी यह दे दीजिए लेकिन पढ़-लिखे जो लोग हैं, उन को समाज में सेवा करने के लिए एन्केज करना चाहिए।

[श्रीमती विद्या चंद्रपति]

मैं एक सुझाव मिनिस्टर साहब को यह देना चाहती हूं, जैसा कि मैंने पहले भी कहा है, कि रजिस्ट्रेशन की कुछ सुविधाएं दी जाएं। हमारे पहां आनंद प्रदेश में एक बार रजिस्टर करते हैं और तीन साल तक वह बेलिड रहता है। 3 साल के बाद फिर रजिस्ट्रेशन करने के लिए वहां जाना पड़ता है। जब उन को एम्प्लायमेंट मिल जाता है, तो उन का नाम निकाल दिया जाता है। जिन को एम्प्लायमेंट नहीं मिलता है, उन को एक कार्ड से अपना रजिस्ट्रेशन रिन्यू करने की सुविधा आप दे सकते हैं।

एक सुझाव मैं अपनी महिलाओं के बारे में देना चाहती हूं। वे 20 साल की उम्र में शादी करती हैं, तो इस से कुछ लोगों को काम करने की आवश्यकता पड़ती है। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव यह है कि महिलाओं के लिए सर्विस करने की उम्र 35 साल तक बढ़ा देनी चाहिए। जब महिलाओं पर बढ़न बढ़ जाता है, तो उस समय वे काम कर सकती हैं। इसलिए मैं ऐसा समझती हूं कि महिलाओं को एम्प्लायमेंट देने की उम्र 35 वर्ष तक कर देनी चाहिए। इस से उन की स्थिति ठीक हो सकती है। मैं अपने भाइयों से यह कहना चाहती हूं कि अगर वे काम करती हैं, तो इस में उन की मदद भी होती है। मर्दों को इतने साल का एग्रजम्पशन देने की जरूरत नहीं है और जहां तक मुझे याद पड़ता है, उन की उम्र नौकरी के लिए 25 साल है और शेड्यूल कास्ट और शेड्यूल ट्राइब्स के लिए वह 30 या 35 साल तक है। मेरा यह सुझाव है कि सब मर्दों के लिए सर्विस की उम्र आप 30 साल तक कर सकते हैं और महिलाओं के लिए 35 साल होनी चाहिए। कुछ लोगों को पहले में कुछ ज्यादा समय लगता है, इसलिए मर्दों के लिए सर्विस करने की उम्र 30 साल होनी चाहिए।

एक बात और कहना चाहती हूं कि जहां तक रजिस्ट्रेशन का सदाचाल है, एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंजे में वहुत से लोग अपना रजिस्ट्रेशन करा लेते हैं। स्वीपर्स भी रजिस्ट्रेशन करा लेते हैं। आप जो यह कहते हैं कि एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंजे में जब रजिस्ट्रेशन होता है, तो उस के दो साल बाद एम्प्लायमेंट रिलीफ देना चाहिए, मैं समझती हूं कि यह बात ठीक नहीं है। हम यह देखते हैं कि जो लोग प्राइवेट काम करते हैं, वे भी एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंजे में अपना नाम लिखा लेते हैं। स्वीपर्स भी जो प्राइवेटली काम करते रहते हैं, वे भी ग्रॅवर्नमेंट जोब पाने के लिए एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंजे में नाम रजिस्टर करा लेते हैं। आज हमारे समाज में एक ऐसी आदत बन गई है कि हर आदमी यह सोचता है कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसा कैसे कमाया जाए। इसलिए हर एक आदमी जो एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंजे में नाम रजिस्टर करता है, हालांकि वह काम प्राइवेटली करता रहता है, उस को एम्प्लायमेंट नहीं मिला है, उस के पास काम नहीं है, यह ठीक बात नहीं है और अनएम्प्लायमेंट रिलीफ देने के बारे में आपको इन बातों के बारे में सोचना पड़ेगा। जो एजूकेटेड हैं, जो समाज में काम नहीं करता चाहते, उन को पैसा दे कर काम न करने की आदत बढ़ाना ठीक नहीं है। उनमें तो काम करने की आदत डालनी चाहिए। अपने भाइयों से भी ऐसी यह प्रार्थना है (अवधान)।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let those two lady Members oppose one another. Why do you intervene? Mr. Shastri, please do not intervene. It is between Mrs. Geeta Mukherjee and Mrs. Vidy. Why should you intervene?

श्रीमती विद्या चंद्रपति : पहले मेरी बात सुन लीजिए। समाज में हम इसलिए काम करते हैं कि हम को लिना काम किये

खाने की आदत न पड़ जाए । हमें काम कर के खाने की आदत जारी रखनी है नहीं तो समाज में एक प्रावृत्ति बन जाएगी । इसलिए मैं आप से कहती हूँ कि हमें काम कर के खाने की आदत को बढ़ाना चाहिए । इसलिए मैं इस बिल को अपोज करती हूँ ।

श्री रशोद मसूद (सहारनपुर) : मोतरिम डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, आज हाउस तीन औरतों के दरमियान फंस गया है । एक साहिबा ने इस बिल को पेश किया है, एक साहिबा उसको अपोज कर रही है और एक साहिबा एक जज की हैसियत से बैठी है । हालांकि नाजुक है ।

मुझे बड़े अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि हमारे इस मुल्क में जहाँ पिछले साल गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे 45 परसेंट लोग थे वहाँ अब वे 56 परसेंट हो गये हैं । हमारी रुलिंग पार्टी के अन्दर आज ऐसे भी मैन्यर हैं जिन को या तो इस गुरुबत का अमहसूल नहीं है और अगर है तो उसका वे इकारार नहीं करते ।

मैं अपनी वहिन से अपील करूँगा, जो यह कह रही थीं कि एम्प्लायमेंट मिल सकता है अगर हम कोशिश करें । वे यह इस तरह कह रही थीं कि जैसे कि यहाँ बेकारी की प्रावृत्ति नहीं है, या अगर मब्द कोशिश करें तो सब को मुलाजमत या एम्प्लायमेंट मिल सकती है । मैं उनसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि वे कितने लोगों को एम्प्लायमेंट दिला सकती हैं—सौ को, पांच सौ को या हजार को ? अगर वे यह बायदा करें कि वे उन को एम्प्लायमेंट दिला सकती हैं तो मैं उन के सामने ऐसे लोग खड़े कर सकता हूँ ।

डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब बात यह है कि मुल्क में अनेम्प्लायमेंट बढ़ रहा है । जब से श्री बी० बी० देसाई साहब का बिल प्राप्त था तब से यह बात बदाबर मैं कह रहा हूँ कि यह आम राय है कि मुल्क में बेरोजगारी बढ़ रही है । लेकिन जो बिल हमारे सामने

� रहे हैं, हमें अफसोस है कि उन में उन्हीं लोगों को जहन में रख कर बात की जा रही है जो कि शहरों के रहने वाले लोग हैं, पढ़े लिखे हैं । जो लोग देहातों में रहते हैं, बेरोजगार हैं और पढ़े लिखे नहीं हैं उन को जहन में रख कर कोई प्राविज्ञ नहीं किया जा रहा है ।

जब श्री बी० बी० देसाई साहब के बिल पर बहस हो रही थीं तो उस रोज भी मैंने जिक्र किया था कि एम्प्लायमेंट एकमचेंज में रिजिवेशन कराने कौन लोग जाते हैं । वही लोग जाते हैं जो कि पढ़े लिखे हैं । पढ़े लिखे लोगों में भी, मैंने देखा है और महसूस किया है, वही लोग एम्प्लायमेंट एकमचेंजों की मारकत मुलाजमत पा सकते हैं जिन के अन्दर खर्चा करने की ताकत है । जिन लोगों के अन्दर खर्चा करने की ताकत नहीं है उन को मुलाजमत आठ आठ, दस दस साल तक नहीं मिल पाती है । खर्चा करने के बाद (ध्यवधान), जैसा कि आप ने कहा कि रिश्वत दे कर के मुलाजमत न होने के बावजूद उन्हें नौकरी मिल जाती है । इसलिए हमें इस पूरी फिजा को ठीक करना होगा ।

हमें एम्प्लायमेंट एकमचेंजों के बाजे ऐसा सिस्टम बनाना चाहिए कि जैसे कि गाव के अन्दर पटवारी होता है, वह देहात के अन्दर रहता है, उस के पास ऐसा रजिस्टर होना चाहिये जिस में कि गांवों के अन्दर जो बेरोजगार लोग हैं, पढ़े लिखे भी नहीं हैं, वे लोग जानते भी नहीं हैं कि वहाँ जा कर के रजिस्ट्रेशन कराना चाहिये, न उन को यह मालूम होता है कि कैसे और कहाँ जा कर के मलाजमत मिल सकती है, उन को कोई गाइड्स भी नहीं मिलती है, ऐसे लोग उस रजिस्टर में अपना नाम दर्ज करा सकें । अगर पटवारी के जरिये ऐसे गांवों के अन्दर लोगों का रजिस्ट्रेशन होगा तो आप को सही सही मालूम होगा कि मुल्क के अन्दर इतने लोग अनेम्प्लायमेंट हैं और फिर सही

[श्री रशोद मसूद]

मायनों में हमें उन के लिए कुछ इंतजाम कर सकेंगे, मदद कर सकेंगे। जो लोग जानते नहीं कि कैसे नौकरी मिल सकती है, सही मायनों में अपनी मदद करने में मजबूर हैं, उन को असल में नौकरी देने का सबाल बहुत अहम है। जनता, लोक दल के समय में फूड फार वर्क प्रोग्राम चलाया गया था। जिस में कि एक बेरोजगार को देहात में हफ्ते में कम्से कम 25 घंटे काम मिल जाता था। अगर आप इस प्रोग्राम को जारी रखते तो आज भी देहात में उन्हें काम मिल जाता। 100 रुपये पर काम करने वाले आप को मिल जायेंगे और आप का डेवलपमेंट वर्क प्रोग्राम भी चलता रहेगा।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा) : गेहूं सरपंच के घर चला जाएगा।

श्री रशोद मसूद : हम ने तो नहीं जाने दिया, वह भी आप को मेहरबानी है। अब तो सरपंच भी उन्हीं गरीबों में से है। अब तो गेहूं बड़े बड़े लोगों के घर जा रहा है। गेहूं आप खरीदना नहीं चाहते, क्योंकि आप खाय लोगों को फायदा पहुंचाना चाहते हैं। किसान को मार रहे हैं 130 रुपये पर गेहूं देने के लिये प्रीर बाहर से 196.40 पैसे किटल पर गेहूं खरीद रहे हैं। असल में आप की यिल नहीं है। अगर आप के अन्दर करने के लिये पुज्जा इरादा हो तो हर चीज के लिये रासना निकलेगा। आप कहते हैं कि फोजेविलिटी नहीं है। 95 करोड़ रुपये एक ट्रस्ट के लिये इकट्ठा कर सकते हैं, वह भी एक स्टेट में 110 करोड़ रुपया तो उसका मूद ही ग्राहयेगा। हर स्टेट में इस तरह के ट्रस्ट खुलवाये और दीजिये 100 रुपये हर बेरोजगार को। लेकिन आप देना नहीं चाहते। आप को नीत भाफ नहीं है। आप चाहते हैं कि आप कुछ करे भी नहीं और आप की तारीक भी की जाये, और आप की हर बात को सपोर्ट किया जाये।

मैंने साठे जी के बिल को सपोर्ट किया था, और आज जब आप की बात आती है तो इस बिल की मुख्यालिकत की जा रही है। तो मैं इसलिये उन को अपोज कर रहा हूं, बिल को नहीं, कि यह बात बिल्कुल बवुनियाद की जा रही है। एक आदमी ने 23 साल की उम्र में अपना नाम रजिस्टर कराया और 35 साल की उम्र तक उस को मुलाजमत नहीं मिल रही है तो इस में उस आदमी की क्या खता है? उस को ऐज में एक एम्प्लायमेंट मिलना चाहिये क्योंकि सरकार उसको बेरोजगार देने में नाकामयाव रही है। अगर रॉलिंग पार्टी कोई अच्छा काम करती है तो हम उस को सपोर्ट करेंगे। हमारे यहां दोहरी पालिसी नहीं है आप का रेडियो कहता है कि फलां ने यह कहा और मिनिस्टर यहां आ कर कह देता है कि हमने नहीं कहा। परसों बहस के दरमियान जब मैं ने कहा कि मैं इस्तीफा देने के लिये तैयार हूं आप आइये, जिम्मेदारी के माथ आइये (व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Massod, don't get trapped by them. You address the Chair. Don't look that side.

श्री रशोद मसूद : मैं कह रहा था कि यह जिम्मेदारी किस की है? अगर एक आदमी ने 23 साल के अन्दर रजिस्ट्रेशन करा दिया और उस को 35 साल तक कोई एम्प्लायमेंट आप नहीं दे सके तो बजाय इस के कि उस को कोई फायदा पहुंचाते, आप ने कह दिया कि तुम्हारी उम्र नौकरी के लिये निकल गई। यह बात आप ने सही कही है कि रजिस्ट्रेशन के लिये पैसा लिया जाता है। 2, 2 और 3, 3 साल तक रजिस्ट्रेशन नहीं हो पाता है और एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज के दफ्तर में से कहीं नाम भेजने के लिये पैसा लिया जाता है। लिहाजा पोजीशन यह है कि इस पर गौर करें और देखें।

दूसरी बात जो बहुत जरूरी है, जैसा मैंने पहले कहा कि अगर इंटरव्यू हो जाये तो

जो गरीब लोग हैं वह इंटरव्यू में जा नहीं पाते। 2, 4 बार जाने पर उन को लगता है कि सलैंकॉट तो होना नहीं है, सिफारिश उनके पास होती नहीं है, बगैर रिस्वत दिये काम होगा नहीं, रिस्वत के लिये उन के पास पैसा नहीं होता है, वह सोचते हैं कि जाने का कोई कायदा नहीं है। इसलिये यह जरूरी है कि इस बिल में यह प्रावीजन होना चाहिये कि जो लोग इंटरव्यू के लिये जायेंगे, उन को टी० ए० दिया जायेगा। सब से जरूरी यह चीज है। जब उन के पास पैसा ही नहीं है तो वह जायेंगे कैसे? उन को इंटरव्यू में जाने के लिये पैसा मिलना चाहिये और इसके लिए टी० ए० दिये जाने का इस बिल में प्रावीजन होना चाहिये।

मैं इस बिल को सपोर्ट करता हूँ और मुझे उम्मीद है कि गवर्नरमेंट इस पर हमदर्दी के साथ गौर करेगी, प्रिसिपल में इस बात को मानेगी कि यह सही है। जैसे पिछली बार श्री देसाई के बिल को नहीं माना गया, कहा गया कि यह नामुमकिन है, प्रैक्टिकली इस्पासिविल है, मैं इस बार उम्मीद करता हूँ कि सरकार इस बिल को देखने की कोशिश करेगी, हकायत को हकायत की नजर में देखने और समझने की कोशिश करेगी कि हम किस तरह के गलत हालात में इन नमयाएँ और हमें क्या करना है?

شروع شد مسعود (سہاونہوڑ) :

محترم قریئي اسپिकर صاحب - अजहूस तहن عوتوں के ५ मہین ३० लस कीया है। एक صاحب, ने अस ब्ल को पीछे कीया है। एक صاحب, ने अस को लोउ २० दी हीन और एक صاحب, ने लोक जीज की जीतियत से बहती हीन हीन - حالات نازक हीन -

مجنوे بے افسوس के سات्हे कहा जाता है कि उमारे एस लक में जहां पृथग्गल साल ग्राही की दिक्कत के निचे २० प्र० स० लोक तक वहां अब वे ५६ प्र० स० लोक हैं - हारी लड़क पार्दी के अंदर आज लोक बहुत सही होने जैसे जैसे ग्राही का असाम नहीं है और वे तो अस का वे अदान होने करते -

मैंने अप्ली बहन से अप्ल लूदू का जो ये कहे दी ही तहन के अम्हालमेंट मैं सकता है एक लम कूशन करून - वे ये अस त्रैये कहे दी ही तहन के जैसे के यहां खाकाई की प्र० लम नहीं है - या एक लम कूशन करून तो लम को लाजमत या अम्हालमेंट मैं सकती है - मैंने अन से बोचेला जाहता हूँ के वे जैत्ये लोकों को अम्हालमेंट दला सकती हीन - सू को पान्जे सू को बिहारी दो - एक वे वृद्ध लोकों के वे अन को अम्हालमेंट दला सकती हीन तो मैंने अन को अन दे सामले असे लोक कार्ये को सकता हूँ -

पैक्टी अम्हाकर चाहे बात ये है दे लक मैंने अन अम्हालमेंट बोधे देता है - जैसे श्री भी - वे - जैसाकर चाहे का बल आया तब से ये बात बोली मैंने कहे दी है - वे ये उम दले है दे लक मैंने ये दोजावी बोधे दी है - लक्ष्मी हो

[شہری دشید مسعود]

بل ہمارے سامنے آ رہے ہیں ہمیں افسوس ہے کہ ان میں انہوں لوگوں کو ذہن میں دکھ کر بات کی جا رہی ہے جو کہ شہروں کے رہنمے والے لوگ ہیں پوچھ لکھ رہے ہیں - جو لوگ دہائیوں میں رہتے ہیں یہ دوڑگار ہیں اور پوچھ لکھ نہیں ہیں ان کو ذہن میہر دکھ کو کوئی پردوہیون نہیں اہما جا رہا ہے -

جب شدی ہی - وہ - تیسائی صاحب کے بل پر بحث ہو رہی تھی تو اس اور بھو میں نے ذکر کیا تھا کہ ایمہلائمیٹ ایکسچیلچ میں جسٹیس ہیں کوئی کون لوگ جاتے ہیں - وہی لوگ جاتے ہیں جو کہ پوچھ لکھ رہے ہیں - پوچھ لکھ لوگوں میں بھی میں نے دیکھا ہے اور محسوس کیا ہے وہی لوگ ایمہلائمیٹ ایکسچیلچیوں کی مہرفت ملازمت پا سکتے ہیں جو کہ اندر خرچ کرنے کی طاقت ہے - جن لوگوں کے اندر خرچ کرنے کی طاقت نہیں ہے ان کو ملازمت اپنے آئیں دس سال تک نہیں مل پاتی ہے - خرچ کرنے کے بعد (انکوریشن) جسمسا کہ آپ نے کہا کہ وشوٹ دے کر یہ ملازمت ذہ ہونے کے باوجود انہیں نوکری مل جاتی ہے - اس لئے ہمیں اس پوچھ فضا کو تھیک کرنا ہوا -

ہمیں ایمہلائمیٹ ایکسچیلچیوں کے بہنائی ایسا ستم بدانہ چاہئے کہ جسمسا کے گاں کے اندر پتوادی ہوتا ہے وہ دیہات کے اندر رہتا ہے اس کے پاس ایسا جسٹیس ہونا چاہئے جس میں کہ گاں کے اندر جو یہ دوڑگار اور ہاں پوچھ لکھ بھو نہیں ہیں وہ لوگ جانتے بھو نہیں ہیں کہ کہاں جا کے جسٹیس کوئی کوئی چاہئے نہ ان کو یہ معلوم ہوتا ہے کہ کہیسے اور کہاں جا کوئی ملازمت مل سکتی ہے ان کو کوئی گالنڈیہس بھی نہیں ملتی ہے ایسے لوگ اس جسٹیس میں اپنا نام ڈال کردا سکھیں - اکر پتوادی کے فروغیہ سے گاں کے اندر لوگوں کا جسٹیس کیون ہوا تو آپ کو صدھم صدھم معلوم ہوا کہ ملک کے اندر اتنے لوگ ان ایمہلائمیٹ ہیں اور پوچھ صدھم معلوم میں ہم ان کے لئے کچھ انتظام کر سکیں کہ - مدد کو سکھیں - جو لوگ جانتے نہیں کہ کھس نوادری مل سکتی ہے - صدھم معدنوں میں اپنی مدد کرنے میں مدد کر دیں - ان کو مصل میں نوادری دیتے کا سوال بہت اہم ہے - جلتا - لوگ دل کے سے میں فوٹو دوک پروگرام چلایا کیا تھا جس میں کہ ایک یہ اوڑگار کو دیہات میں ہلکتے ہیں کم سے کم ۲۵ کمپنی کام مل جاتا تھا - اکر آپ اس پروگرام کو چاہو دکھتے تو آج بھی دیہات میں انہیں کام مل جاتا - ۱۰۰ دیہات

بڑا کام کوئی والہ آپ کو مل جائیں گے
اور آپ کا تدبیحیہ نہیں ووک پروگرام
بھی چلتا ہے گا -

شرط کوڈ ماری لال ویاس (بھولواڑا):

کھبڑوں سے پلچھ کے کھو چلا جائے گا -

شرط شید مسعود : ہم نے تو

نہیں چانے دیا - وہ بھی آپ کی
مہربانی ہے - اب تو سرپلچھ بھی
انہوں غریبوں میں سے ہے - اب تو
کھبڑوں بڑے بڑے لوگوں کے کھو جا
دھا ہے - کھبڑوں آپ خریدنا نہیں
چاہتے - آپونکے آپ خاص لوگوں کو
فائدة پہنچانا چاہتے ہیں - کسی ن
کو مار دھہ ہیں - ۱۳۰ روپیہ پر
کھبڑوں دبیل کے لئے اور یاہر ۱۹۶-۲۰۰
روپیہ کوئی دبیل پر کھبڑوں خوبید دھے
ہیں - اصل میں آج کو آپ کی
دل نہیں ہے اگر آپ کے اندر کونکے
لئے پختہ ارادہ ہو تو ہر چیز کے لئے
واسٹہ نکلے گا - آپ کہتے ہیں کہ
فہریہ بھیتی نہیں ہے ۹۵ کروڑ روپیہ
ایک ترک کے اگر اکٹھا کو سکتے ہیں -
وہ بھی ایک استیت میں دس کروڑ
روپیہ تو اس کا سود ہی آئے گا - ہر
استیت میں اس طرح کے قیمت
کھاؤانیں اور دیجھئے ۱۰۰ روپیہ - ۱۰۰
روپیہ ہر بے دوڑا کو لیکن اس دیدا
نہیں چاہتے - آپ کی نیت صاف
نہیں ہے - آپ چاہتے ہیں کہ آپ
کچھ کریں ہی نہیں اور آپ کی

تعریف بھی کی جائے - اور آپ کی
ہو بات کو سپورٹ کیا جائے - میں
لئے ساتھی چیز کے بل کو سپورٹ کیا
تھا - اور آج جب آپ کی بات اُنی
ہے تو اس بل کی مخالفت کی جا
دھی ہے - تو میں اس لئے ان کو
اپوز کو دعا ہوں - بل کو نہیں - کہ
یہ بس بالکل یہ بیاناد کی جا دھی
ہے - ایک آدمی نے ۱۳ سال کی عمر
میں اپنا نام (جسٹر، کوایا اور
۳۵ سال کی عمر تک اس کو ملازمت
نہیں مل دھی ہے - تو اس میں
اس آدمی کی کیا خطا ہے - اس کو
فوج میں ایکسوسیشن ملنے چاہتے -
کیونکہ سوکا اس کو دوڑا دیلے میں
ذکار میا ہے - اور دوڑا پارٹی کوئی
اچھا کام کوتی ہے تو ہم اس کو سپورٹ
کریں گے ہمارے یہاں دوسروں پالیسی
نہیں ہے - آپ کا دیدیو کہتا ہے کہ
فلان نے یہ کہا اور منسٹر یہاں آکر
کہہ دیتا ہے کہ ہم نے نہیں کہا -
یوسوس بحث کے دو میان جب میں
لئے کہا کہ میں استعفی دیلے نے لئے
تھا ہوں تو آپ آتے - ذمہ داری کے
ساتھ آتے - (الٹرورپشن) ...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Masood, don't get trapped by them. You address the Chair. Don't look that side.

شرط شید مسعود : میں کہہ دعا

تھا کہ یہ ذمہ داری کس کی ہے
اک ایک آدمی نے ۱۳ سال کے اندر
جسٹریشن کرا دیا اور اس کی ۲۵

[شوی دشید مسعود]

سال نک کوئی ایمیلائیمیلت اپ نہیں
دے سکے تو بھائے اس کے کہ اس
کو کوئی فائڈہ پہنچاتے - اپ نے کہہ
دیا کہ تمہاری عمر نوکری یہ لئے نکل
گئی - یہ بات اپ نے صحتیح کہی
ہے کہ دجسٹریشن کے لئے پیسے لہا
جانا ہے ۲ - ۳ اور ۳ - ۳ سال تک
دجسٹریشن نہیں ہو پانا ہے - اور
ایمیلائیمیلت ایکسچیلچ ملیح کے دفتر میں
سے کہیں یہ نام بھیجنے کے لئے پیسے
لیا جانا ہے - لہذا پوزیشن یہ ہے کہ
امن پر غور کوئی اور دیکھوں -

دوسری بات جو بہت ضروری ہے -
جیسا مہن نے پہلے کہا کہ اگر ان بروڈو
و جماں تو جو غریب لوگ ہیں وہ
انکروبو میں جا نہیں پاتے - دو چار
ہار جانے پر ان کو لکھتا ہے کہ ملکیت
تو ہونا نہیں ہے - سفارہ ان کے
پاس ہوتی نہیں ہے بخیر دشوت دیکھے
کام ہوا نہیں - دشوت کے لئے ان کے
پاس پیسے نہیں ہوتا ہے - وہ سوچتے
ہیں کہ جانے کا کوئی فائدہ نہیں
ہے - اس لئے یہ ضروری ہے کہ اس
بل میں یہ بروڈو ہونا چاہئے جو
لوگ انکروبو کے لئے جانیں گے - ان
کو تو اے - دیا جائے گا - سب سے
ضروری یہ چیز ہے کہ جب ان کے
پاس پیسے ہی نہیں ہے تو وہ جانیں
کے لئے اس کو نکروبو میں جانے کے
لئے پیسے ملنا چاہئے اور اس نے لئے

تو - اے - دیکھ جانے کا اس بل
میں پروڈو ہونا چاہئے -

میں اس بل کو پروڈ کوتا ہوں
اور مسح امہد ہے کہ گورنمنٹ اس
پر ہمدردی کے ساتھ غور کرے گی -
پرنسپل مہر اس بات کو مانے گی -
کہ یہ صحتیح ہے جس سے پہلی بار
تعدی قیسائی کے بل کو نہیں مانا
گیا دھا کیا کہ یہ نامسکن ہے -
پویکنیکلری ایم پوسپل ہے - میں اس
بار امید کرتا ہوں کہ سوکار اس بل
کو دیکھوں کی کوشش کرے گی -
حقیقت کو حقیقت کی نظر سے
دیکھوں اور سچے لئے کی کوشش کرے
گی - کہ ہم اس طرح کے غلط حالات
میں اس سے ہیں - اور ہمیں کیا
کرنا ہے -

شیخ ہریش چندر سیہ راول (اگلے) ہریش
उपاധیक مہارادی، بھین گیتا جی نے جو
بیل اس سادت کے سماں رکھا ہے، اس کے بیل
کی بحث کا میں سماں کرنے کے لیے
خدا ہو گیا ہے، کیونکی میں دل سے مہسوس
کرتا ہوں کہ واسطہ میں جو بے رجاء را
کی سماں ہے، اس تاریخی دہنے کی آجائ
جھوکت ہے ।

جیسا بھین جی نے کہا ہے کہ جب تک
ہمارا بُنیادی سُٹکچر ہے ہمارے سماں کا،
ہماری بُنیادی کا دُنچا ہے، اس دُنچے کے
رہنے اس سماں کے نیڈاں کی بہت جیادا
उسی د نہیں ہے । لے کین دُنچا بدلنا اگلہ
چیز ہے، اس کی بات کرنا اگلہ چیز
ہے ।

अगर हम उन की अपनी ही स्टेट को देखें, जहां कई बरसों से काम्पनिस्ट गवर्नमेंट रह चुकी है, वहां केरल हो, वैस्ट बंगाल हो, वहां बेरोजगारी की समस्या हल नहीं हुई और जो थोड़े बहुत एलाउन्सेज वह देते भी रहे हैं, उस का आधार भी शंका से परे नहीं है। लोगों का विचार है, मैं नहीं जानता, कि वहां जो रजिस्ट्रेशन देते हैं, जो वहां आधार है रजिस्ट्रेशन देने का वह राजनीतिक है। अपने कैडर को फीड करने के लिए अगर आप कुछ अलाउन्सेज देती हैं बेरोजगार मानकर तो इस को भी कोई नीति नहीं समझा जा सकता। लेकिन इतना मैं सरकार भी भी निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि मंत्री जी के माध्यम से कि इस समस्या की ओर हमने यदि तत्काल ध्यान न दिया और इस को रोकने की इस समय चेष्टा नहीं की तो यह फिर हाथ से निकल जायेगी। जिस तेजी से मंत्री जी ने खुद स्वीकार किया है कि 1980 में 80 लाख के करीब इस देश में शिक्षित बेरोजगार थे, मैं समझता हूं कि इन माल डेढ़ साल में वह संख्या घटा नहीं होगी, इसमें इजाफा ही हुआ होगा।

जो शिक्षित बेरोजगार हैं, गांव के लोग हैं जो अपना नाम भी रजिस्टर नहीं करवा सकते हैं जो शहरों में एस्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंजों में नहीं आ सकते हैं, मैं समझता हूं कि वह संख्या भी बहुत बिशाल है। हमारे प्लानिंग कमीशन ने भी इस बात को स्वीकार किया है और कहा है कि हम 3, लाखे 3 करोड़ लोगों को रोजगार देने को कोशिश करेंगे, उनका गरीबी की रेखा से ऊपर लायेंगे, लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि हर योजना के बाद जब दूसरी बार योजना का मूल्यांकन करते हैं तो हम पाते हैं कि उस योजना में हमने जो बाधें किये हैं, अगली योजना में भी उन को दोहराना पड़ता है और संख्या तो सिर्फ बढ़ते ही है।

प्रापर्ली इस बात पर मानिटरिंग होनी चाहिये कि वास्तव में बेरोजगारों की समस्या

को हल करने के लिये हम ने जो स्टैप उठाये हैं, जो जो योजनायें हम कार्यान्वित करना चाहते हैं, उन को कार्यान्वित कर सके हैं या नहीं। प्रधान मंत्री जी की कृपा से श्रम मंत्रालय, द्वारा यह निश्चय किया गया कि विकलांग वर्ष में विकलांगों को रोजगार दिया जाएगा। इन सम्बन्ध में एक समन्वय समिति, कोआर्डिनेशन कमेटी, बनाई गई है। मैं मंत्री महोदय भे जनना चाहता हूं कि उन के विभाग और समन्वय समिति के निर्देश के बाबजूद अब तक कितने लोगों को रोजगार दिया गया है। यदि और मंत्री जी भी सदून में होते, तो मैं उनसे भी पूछता कि उनके मंत्रालयों में कितने लोगों को रोजगार दिया गया है। मैं ऐसे उदाहरण जानता हूं कि मंत्री में लिखवाया कि यह विकलांग है, इस नौकरी दे दी जाए, लेकिन मंत्रालय के लोग उसे रोजगार देने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं। मंत्री महोदय स्वयं सोच सकता है कि प्रान्तों और जिला मुख्यालयों में उन की नीतियों का क्या हार होता है।

इस बिल का स्रोत बहुत लिमिटेड है। माननीय सदस्य ने कुछ ऐसे विनियोगों पर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहा है, जिसको हम भी महसूस करते हैं। उन्होंने कहा है कि उम्र को कोई पारदीन नहीं होनी चाहिए। मैं भी महसूस करता हूं कि गांवों के बच्चे, ग्रामीणों के बच्चे, बहुत देर से स्कूल जाते हैं और बहुत सी दिक्कतों के कारण उनकी प्राइमरी एजुकेशन ठीक से नहीं हो पाती है। अगर उम्र का प्रण न रखा जाए, तो कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ते जाता है।

बेरोजगारों का रजिस्ट्रेशन आवलिमेटरी होनो चाहिए। स्टेट अपनी तरफ से मर्दम-शुमारी, जन-गणना, करताएं कि कितने लोग बेरोजगार हैं, जिसने बेरोजगार अनियक्ति है, और उनके नाम स्कॉर रजिस्टर्ड होने चाहिए। एस्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंजों की

[श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत]

संस्था इतनी कम है कि वहाँ जो लोग जाते हैं, उनके नाम भी ठीक तरह से अंकित नहीं हो पाते हैं। दिल्ली के बारे में मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि यहाँ की एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज में जाने वाले आधे लोगों के नाम भी रजिस्टर नहीं हो पाते हैं।

श्रम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रेमती राम बुलारी निन्हा) : इस तरह जेनरल बात कहने से क्या लाभ है ? पर्टिकुलर बात बताइए।

श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत : जो लड़के उत्तर प्रदेश के एजूकेशन बोर्ड में हाई स्कूल या इण्टरमीडिएट की परीक्षा पास करते हैं, उनके सर्टिफिकेट तांन चार साल बाद बन कर आते हैं। जब कोई लड़का एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज में मार्क्स शीट ले कर पहुँचता है, तो उसे कहा जाता है कि हाई स्कूल या इण्टरमीडिएट का सर्टिफिकेट दिखाइए। वह लड़का इतनी दूर भूमि यहाँ आया है कि देश की राजधानी है, शायद कोई नौकरी मिल जाएगी, लेकिन एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज में महज एक टेक्निकलिटी के आधार पर उसका नाम रजिस्टर करने से इन्कार कर दिया जाता है : मैं मंत्री महोदया ने अनुरोध करवाया कि वह अपने मंत्रालय का निर्देश दें कि मार्क्स-शीट के आधार पर, जो कि एक गवर्नरेट डाकुमेंट है, नाम रजिस्टर कर लिया जाए।

श्रेमती राम बुलारी निन्हा : यह लिख कर भेज दीजिए।

श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत : इसके अतिरिक्त एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंजों की संख्या बहुती चाहिए। मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करवाया कि उन्हें इन बिन्दुओं पर विचार करना चाहिए।

बहन गीता जी से मैं निवेदन करवाया कि उनका बिल पूर्ण नहीं है। वह महिला

है, और महिला का दिल दयालु होता है। लेकिन वह कम्प्युनिस्ट भी है, इसलिए उनके बिल की ज्यादा मंशा ब्रोगेंडा है। उन्होंने अपनी बात कह ली है। अब वह इस बिल पर जोर न दें और मंत्री महोदया को मोका दें कि उनका मंत्रालय एक काम्प्रिहेंसिव बिल बेरोजगारी की समस्या के निदान के सम्बन्ध में लाए, जिस में उन बिन्दुओं का भी समावेश किया जाए, जिनकी ओर माननीय सदस्या ने ध्यान आकृष्ट किया है।

माननीय मदस्या की भावना को मैं समर्थन करता हूँ, मगर चूँकि उनका बिल पूर्ण नहीं है, इस लिए मैं आपके माध्यम से उनसे निवेदन करूँगा कि वह अपने बिल को वापस ले ले।

SHRI K. ARJUNAN (Dharmapuri) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I welcome the Unemployment Relief (Age Bar Exemption and other Amenities) Bill, which has been brought forward by hon. Member Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee. I welcome the intention of this Bill because if we do not find a solution to the unemployment problem, there will be a law and order problem in the country, law and order cannot be maintained. The unemployed graduates are starving and they are living below the poverty line. They call themselves Naxalites and are creating a law and order problem in Tamil Nadu. Sir, these Naxalite incidents have started in Tamil Nadu only in recent months and it is because of the unemployment problem which is very acute in Tamil Nadu. Mrs. Mukherjee has said that this unemployment problem is there only in Kerala, West Bengal and Maharashtra.

I would like to say here, Sir, that a scheme was stated in the year 1967 by our late Sri C. N. Annadurai who was the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. He started a voluntary force under the name, Seerani and gave employment opportunities to all educated

youth in Tamil Nadu. After Annadurai, Dr. Karunنانidhi who became the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu modified the scheme and called it Youth Service Scheme and provided jobs to all unemployed graduates and gave work to young graduates and there was peace in Tamil Nadu. Now all these schemes have been wound up and in the recent Assembly elections, the present Government have assured payment of Rs. 50 for every unemployed graduate. It was only announced but not implemented.

Sir, this unemployment problem has created a law and order situation in Tamil Nadu. The Naxalite activities have posed a very serious situation. Now you are well aware that there were frequent encounters between the Police and the Naxalites and several deaths have taken place. The law-abiding citizens are being harassed by the Naxalites, the so-called Naxalites. I am calling them so-called Naxalites because the true principle of Naxalites is not followed by the Tamil Nadu Naxalites. I think some anti-social elements mingle with these so-called Naxalites and they use their enmity in the villages and harass the law-abiding citizens. Hard-earned money of the people are robbed by these Naxalites and dacoities and murders are being committed by these so-called Naxalities. On account of these activities law-abiding citizens are suffering. You might have heard about these things frequently taking place in my constituency of Dharmapuri as also the adjoining constituency of North Arcot. This is only because of the unemployment problem. Unless this problem is tackled properly, there will not be peace in the country.

Upto June 1981 there are 1.86 crores of graduates registered with the Employment Exchanges. The un-registered Graduates will be about 2 crores. The number of under-Graduates will be double the number. Now the age limit has been fixed at 24. No Government is going to provide jobs within the age of 24 to the

Grduates. So the age limit should be raised.

Also the present practice is that candidate who has registered his name with the Employment Exchange has to renew his name once a year. This is an unwanted practice. Mrs. Mukherjee in her Bill wants that once a person has registered his name, he need not register again till he gets the job. This is an unnecessary burden on the candidate and waste of money and the person is already suffering.

I would like to point out that the failure of attendance of the candidate during the interview would be treated as closure of his registration, because he might have secured a job in a different place. But if he fails to attend the interview, it may be treated as a closure of his registration. I will suggest here that technical graduates, science graduates and Arts Graduates should be separately registered so that they can secure jobs through the employment exchanges. Then there is an Adult Education scheme in the country run by the Central Government but the scheme is not utilised properly in Tamil Nadu. The Adult Education scheme can utilise these Arts Graduates and provide job opportunities to them.

I would also suggest another point. The Government can collect a small amount of one rupee per year from both the State and Central Government servants. This will come to crores of rupees and this amount can be utilised for the benefit of unemployed graduates and under-graduates. This amount can be used only for willing and deserving candidates.

Now, Sir, the public sector and private sector people are giving apprenticeship training to persons who are seeking jobs. The apprentice training scheme is utilising the money of the Government but they are giving jobs to persons who are wanted by these people. I would suggest this apprenticeship training should be routed through the employment exchange and it should not be left to the sweet will of these sectors.

(Shri K. Arjunan)

I would suggest the formation of co-operative societies for Graduates. There may be technical personnel co-operative society and also engineering graduates society and government tenders should be given only to these societies because they are people with technical knowledge and they can do the job better. Government should give loans for 50 per cent of the capital of these societies while the other 50 per cent may be found by the members.

I welcome this Bill and this unemployment problem should be solved and the unemployment graduates should be treated properly. Otherwise the law and order problem will not be solved in the country.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भोलवाड़ा):

उपायकांश महोदय,

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Vyas, the unemployment problem is for the whole of the country and not for Rajasthan only.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : उपायकांश महोदय, श्रमितों गोता मुखर्जी ने जो बेरोज़-गारी पहाड़पानी (आयु सोमा से छूट तथा अन्य मुख सुविधायें) विधेयक इस सदन में प्रस्तुत किया है उसकी भावना तो बहुत अच्छी है लेकिन मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जिस रूप में उन्होंने इसको यहां पर रखा है, उसी रूप में ग्रागर इसकी मान लिया जाए तो जो सारा काम-काज है व ठिक हो जायेगा।

निश्चित तौर पर मैं यह चलूर कह सकता हूँ कि राइट-टू-वर्क फॉडमेंटल राइट होना चाहिए और हर एक आदमी को काम मिले डिप्रेशन की व्यवस्था नहीं कर द्वारा को जाना चाहिए। यह व्यवस्था किस तरीके से हो सकती है, उसके सम्बन्ध में मेरे कुछ सुझाव हैं।

पहला सुझाव यह है कि आप ठेकेदारी प्रथा को समाप्त कर दीजिए। ठेकेदारी प्रथा की वजह से लाखों आदमियों को एम्प्लायमेंट नहीं मिलता है और ठेकेदार गरीब लोगों का योषण करते हैं और विचौलियों के रूप में काम करते हैं, जिसकी वजह से लाखों आदमियों को काम नहीं मिलता है। सरकार के जो भी विभाग हो, चाहे रेलवे हो, पी० डब्ल्य० डॉ० हो, इरिंगेशन हो, इण्डस्ट्रीज हो, माइनिंग हो, इस प्रकार के जितने भी विभाग हैं, जिनमें ठेकेदारी प्रथा से काम लिया जाता है, उस प्रथा को खत्म करके डिपार्टमेंटल वर्क कराया जाए। जिले-वाइज जितने भी अन-एम्प्लायमेंट लोग हैं, उन सब को लिस्ट तैयार कर के, जो लोग जिस विभाग में काम करने के काबिल हैं उनको उस जगह पर नियुक्त किया जाएगा तो। निश्चित तौर से यह समस्या हल हो सकती है।

हम अब्दों के विकास को बात करते हैं, अभी मसूद नाहर ने अपने भाषण में फूड-फार-वर्क का जिक्र किया, मैंने उसी ममता कहा था कि फूड-फार वर्क जनता पार्टी के जमाने में चलाया गया थोड़ा है। उस वर्क में कितना अप्टाचार हुआ है, कितने गड़वड़ हुए हैं, उसने क्या अपना नहीं लगा सकते हैं। जितने सर्वच लोगों को इस थोड़ाम के तहत रखा गया उन्होंने सारी व्यवस्था को खराब कर दिया, पहले एक अच्छा व्यवस्था थी, अच्छे तरीके से राज चलाया था, हमारे प्राप्तीश लेते ज्यादा से ज्यादा तरकी कर रहे थे फूड-फार-वर्क कार्यक्रम के अती ही। उन्होंने हमारे अनाज के भण्डारों को खाली कर दिया। सर्वच जितको कि यू. पा० में प्रधान कहते हैं, उन्होंने डिप्रेशन नाइजेरिया की पांचिसी को समाप्त कर दिया और भारा गेहूं उन लोगों के बरों पर चढ़ा गया। जित कार्यक्रम के तहँ जो काम होना चाहिए था, वह काम नहीं हुआ और सारा गेहूं बर्बाद हो गया जिस गेहूं को हमने प्राकृतिक

विपदाओं से निपटने के लिए इकट्ठा किया था। मेरा एक सुझाव यह भी है कि जिस प्रकार से महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने अन-एम्पलायड लोगों को काम देने के लिए गारन्टी स्कीम चलाई है, उसी प्रकार से गारन्टी स्कीम तमाम सरकारों द्वारा चलाई जानी चाहिए। डिस्ट्रिक्टवाइज लिस्ट बना कर, चाहे किसी भी क्षेत्र में काम हो, जैसे पी० डब्ल्यू० डी०, इरियेशन, आदि क्षेत्रों में, उन अन-एम्पलायड लोगों को काम पर लगाया जा सकता है, तो निश्चित तरीके से हमें इस समस्या को हल करने में ज्यादा से ज्यादा लाभ मिलेगा।

16.39 hrs.

(Shri Harinath Misra in the Chair)

इसके साथ मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि खादी और ग्रामोद्योग में करीब 60 लाख लोग काम करते हैं। वहाँ पर काम कर रहे बुनकरों को सिर्फ 1.50 रु० या 2.50 रु० मिलता है। उन बड़ी संस्थाओं में जो बड़े-बड़े सफेद हाथी बैठे हुए हैं, वे सारा पैसा हजम कर लेते हैं। इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे ग्रामीण उद्योगों पर प्रति बन्ध नगाड़ा ताकि ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में काम बरसे वाले जो बुनकर हैं, उनको पूरा पैसा मिल सके। कम से कम मिनिमम वेज तो मिलना ही चाहिए। सरकार का जो खादी और ग्रामोद्योग कमीशन है उस में मिनिमम वेज लागू नहीं किया जा सकता, क्योंकि ये ऐसी संस्थाएँ हैं जो क्षेत्रीय विकास के लिए काम करती हैं, लोगों को छोटी-मोटी रोजगार देने के लिए काम करती हैं, इसलिए उन को मिनिमम वेज कानून से बंचित कर रखा है। इस कारण से लाखों लोग जो इस क्षेत्र में काम कर रहे हैं उन का शोषण हो रहा है, उन को पूरा पैसा नहीं मिल रहा है। इस सम्बन्ध में कोई न कोई व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए, जिस से उन को भी मिनिमम वेज मिल सके।

हमारे जो इन्जीनियर्स हैं, डाक्टर्स हैं, उनके दर्जे के पढ़े-लिखे लोग हैं वे आज बेकार हैं। वे क्यों बेकार हैं? आज जब हम इतनी बड़ी-बड़ी योजनायें चलाते हैं तो उन में उन को काम क्यों नहीं दिया जाता। गांवों के अन्दर आप फैमिली प्लानिंग और हैल्थ प्रोग्राम की योजनाएँ चला रहे हैं, डाक्टरों को इन योजनाओं से क्यों बंचित रखते हैं, उन को इस में क्यों खपाया नहीं जाता? इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए जिस से इन बेकार डाक्टरों को हमारी ग्रामीण योजनाओं में लगाया जा सके, जिस से हमारे ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों को चिकित्सा सुविधा मिलेगी साथ ही उन को काम मिलेगा।

जहाँ तक इन्जीनियर्स का सवाल है—हमारी सरकार विदेशों में बहुत बड़े-बड़े टेके ले रही है। कहीं हम हवाई अड्डा बना रहे हैं, कहीं कारखाना बना रहे हैं जिन से हम को करोड़ों रुपयों की आमदानी हो रही है। मेरा सुझाव है कि हमारे जितने इन्जीनियर्स बेकार हैं, उन की एक संस्था बना कर, उस संस्था के जरिये इन को इन विभिन्न योजनाओं में खपायें। इस तरह के कार्यक्रम बनायें जिन से हमारे इन्जीनियर्स और डाक्टर्स काम में लग सकें। विदेशों में चल रहा इन योजनाओं में इन को लगाने से इन के जरिये देश को पैसा मिलेगा, इन लोगों को काम मिलेगा, वे लोग अपनी रोजी-रोटी कमा सकेंगे तथा इसके साथ ही हमारा देश मजबूत और शक्तिशाली बनेगा।

मेरा एक निवेदन यह है कि जितने अलग-अलग कैटरेजिज के लोग हैं, जो गांवों में रहते हैं, उन के लिए आप ग्रामीण रोजगार योजना बनाइये और उस को इतने बड़े पैसाने पर बनाइये जिस से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में जितने काम होते हैं, जैसे तालाब बनाना, सड़कें बनाना, स्कूल के भवन बनाना, ग्रामधालय बनाना या जो भी अन्य काम हैं उस में इन लोगों को काम दिया जाय।

[त्री गिरधारी लाल द्वास]

आप इस बात को जानते हैं कि हमारे काश्तकार साल में 6 महीने काम करते हैं और 6 महीने बेकार बैठे रहते हैं। खेती-बाड़ी का काम 6 महीने होता है, उस के बाद वे घर में बैठे रहते हैं, एम्प्लायमेन्ट एक्सचेन्ज नहीं जो सकते, खेती का काम छोड़ कर बाहर नहीं जो सकते, ऐसे लोगों को जो हाफ-एम्प्लाइ नहीं हैं ग्रामीण रोजगार योजना बना कर काम दिया जाए। इस से गांव भी तरकी करेगा, उन को काम मिलेगा और उनका विकास होगा।

माननीय मदस्या ने इस बिल के मैक्सिन 4 में लिखा है—“एम्प्लायमेन्ट एक्सचेन्ज में नाम दर्ज कराने के बाद अगर काम मिल जाता है तो उस को एप्लीकेशन देनी चाहिए कि मुझे काम मिल गया है। अगर एप्लीकेशन नहीं देता है तो 6 महीने की सजा और एक हजार रुपये जुमनि की व्यवस्था है। मैं ऐसा महसूस करता हूँ—अगर कोई आदमी भूल से एप्लीकेशन न दे और उसे 6 महीने को सजा मिल जाय तो उसकी एम्प्लायमेन्ट तो जाएगी ही, साथ ही यह उस उस के लिए बहुत बड़ी ज्यादती होगी। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि कोई मामूली पैनलटी रखनी चाहिए। अगर उस आदमी ने टाइम पर इन्कार्म नहीं किया है तो उस हालत में उसे थोड़ा-बहुत दण्ड भुगतना पड़े इस तरह की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए।

एम्प्लायमेन्ट एक्सचेन्ज की आज क्या हालत है? अभी एक माननीय सदस्य शिकायत कर रहे हैं कि न ही जिला लेवल पर और न ही प्रदेश लेवल पर इन की व्यवस्था ठीक है। हमें इन के लिये इस प्रकार के लोगों को रेकूट करना चाहिये जो लोदों के साथ हमवर्दी करें, उन की मदद करें, न कि वहां पर काले-धन्दे के लिये बैठे रहें। आज-

क्या हो रहा है? ऐसे गरीब लाग जो शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के हैं, शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के हैं, माइन-रिटोर्ज के हैं, उन को कोई मदद नहीं मिलती है, मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन लोगों को काम-काज देने में, नौकरी देने में प्राथमिकता दी जानी चाहिए। आज जो पैमं बाले लोग हैं, जो अपना सोमं बहां बैठा सकते हैं उन को एम्प्लायमेंट मिल जाती है, लेकिन जो गरीब हैं, निःसहाय हैं, जिन का कोई सहारा नहीं है उन की एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेन्ज में कोई सुनवाई नहीं होती है। इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था निश्चित तरीके से की जानी चाहिए। माननीय सदस्य ने इस बिल के कलाज 5(ए) में यह कहा है :

If the Employment Exchange fails to find a job for a registered unemployed within 2 years after his registration the applicant shall become eligible for unemployment relief.

इस की जगह पर यह होना चाहिए कि जिस ने रजिस्ट्रेशन करा लिया हो, उस को दो साल के बाद अनएम्प्लाइड नहीं रहना चाहिए बल्कि उस को नौकरी मिलनी चाहिए। इस प्रकार का प्रावधान होना चाहिए न कि यह कि अनएम्प्लायमेंट रिलाफ दिया जाए। इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था से कोई फायदा नहीं होता है और एम्प्लायमेंट मिलने का जो मकसद है, वह पूरा नहीं होता। इसलिए ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए कि जिस आदमी का दो साल तक एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेन्ज में रजिस्ट्रेशन होता रहा हो, उस को निश्चित तरीके से जोब मिले, एम्प्लायमेंट मिले, तब जा कर व्यवस्था ठीक हो पाएंगी।

इस के साथ-साथ इस बिल में ऐज के सम्बन्ध में भी कहा गया है और कलाज 6 में यह बताया गया है कि जिस आदमी का 8-8 और 10-10 साल से एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेन्ज में नाम लिखा हो और उस को एम्प्लायमेंट न मिला हो, तो ऐज लिभिट की बात उस के मामले में नहीं आनी चाहिए।

यह एक अच्छी चीज इस बिल में है और इस को करना चाहिए।

एक मेरा यह भी निवेदन है कि रोजगार देने के सम्बन्ध में एक ऐसी व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए, जिस से जितना अनेम्प्लायमेंट आज है, वह कम हो, हालांकि अनेम्प्लायमेंट को टोटली हम तब समाप्त कर सकते हैं जब उस प्रकार की व्यवस्था आप करें जैसा मैं ने पहले निवेदन किया था कि ठेकेदारी प्रथा को समाप्त कर के सारा कामकाज सरकार के जरिये हो। अगर ऐसा आप ने किया तो काफी हद तक आप अनेम्प्लायमेंट की समस्या को हल कर सकते हैं मगर उस प्रकार का कदम सरकार उठाएगी या नहीं उठाएगी, इस के बारे में तो मंत्री महादेव ही बता सकती हैं।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि रोजगार गारन्टी की स्कीम प्रत्येक स्टेट को चलानी चाहिए और इस सम्बन्ध में मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूँगा कि आप इस के बारे में कुछ न कुछ ऐसे कदम उठाएं, जिस से जितनों बेरोजगारी आज फैल रही है और जिस की वजह से लोगों की नकलीफे रफा नहीं हो रही है, वे कम हों। आज तो ऐसी स्थिति है कि करोड़ों लोग बेकारी को हालत भ हैं, जिस से न सरकार को लाभ है, न देश को लाभ है और न उन के परिवार बालों को कोई लाभ है। इसलिए उन को कुछ न कुछ काम दिया जाए। जहां तक भत्ता देने की बात है, इस बात से मैं एधी नहीं करता हूं। मैं चाहता हूं कि उन लोगों को कामकाज मिले और ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था हो कि वे अपनी रोजी-रोटी कमा सकें।

ये मेरे कुछ सुझाव हैं और मैं आशा करता हूं कि मरी महादेव इस पर ध्यान देंगी और यह जो बिल पेश किया गया है, इस का मैं विरोध करता हूं।

भी जयपाल सिंह कल्याण (झांवला):
माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं बहुत थोड़े

शब्दों में इस बिल के बारे में अपने विचार रखूँगा। इस से पहले कि मैं अपनी बात कहूं, मैं श्रीमती गोतां मुखर्जी, जिन्होंने यह बिल पेश किया है, को धन्यवाद देता हूं।

श्रम नवालय से राज्य शंकी (श्रीमती राम दुलारोसिंहा): जोर से बोलिए लाकि मैं सुन और समझ सकूँ।

सभापति महोदय: आप जोर से न बोलें लैसिन सारगम्भित आप का भाषण हो और कम समय में हो।

श्री जयपाल सिंह कल्याण: मैं दो मिनट में ही अपनी बात खत्म कर दूँगा। बेरोजगारी को दूर करने की बात नहीं बल्कि बेरोजगारों को भत्ता देने की बात, उन को राहत देने की बात, इस बिल में कही गई है।

जो लोगों को एक खास उम्र के बाद रोजगार नहीं दिया जाता हालांकि हम उन को रोजगार नहीं दे पाते, तो यह उम्र की जो बंदिश है, उस को कुछ हटाने की जो बात बिल में कही गई है, वह एक अच्छी बात है। जो लोग आवरण-एज हो जाते हैं, उन को नौकरी में नहीं लिया जाता और इस से हजारों-हजारों नवयुवकों को काम नहीं मिल पाता है और वे जिन्दगी में निराश हो जाते हैं। आयु सीमा को समाप्त करने की जो बात इस बिल में है, उस का मैं विशेष रूप से समर्थन करता हूं।

मुझे 2-3 बातें खास तौर पर कहनी हैं। एक तो यह है कि इस देश में बेरोजगार लोगों को रोजगार देने के लिए बड़े-बड़े कम्पटीशन होते हैं और वहूत बड़ा खर्चा होता है बेरोजगारी एक राष्ट्रीय समस्या है।

आप ऐसी परीक्षाओं की व्यवस्था कीजिए जिस में सारी परीक्षाओं का जो कि कमीटीटिव होती हैं का समावेश हो जाए और वह राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर परीक्षा हो। आप ये भी ऐसे बनाइए जिन में कि सारे लोगों

[श्री जयपाल सिंह कहायः]

को ले लिया जाए। वरना परीक्षा में क्या होता है, यह देश में किसी से छिपा नहीं है। भाई-भतीजावाद, पैसावाद, पक्षपात चलता है। जो लोग मैरिट के आधार पर काम नहीं पाते हैं, वे लोग काम विना परेशान होते हैं, दफ्तरों के चक्कर लगते हैं। लिस्टें बनती हैं, पैनल बनते हैं, किस तरह से लोगों को लिया जाता है और फिर किस तरह से पैनलों को रद किया जाता है। इन सब में कितना पैसा व्यव होता है। यह मारा पैसा बेरोजगार लोगों के लिए खर्च हो तो कितना काम हो सकता है।

बेरोजगारी एक राष्ट्रीय स्तर की समस्या है। बेरोजगारी दूर करने की दिग्गज में जो यह कदम है, जो यह बिल है कि आयु सीमा से छूट दी जाए, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं। जिनको भी परीक्षाएं होती हैं, कम्पीटीटिव परीक्षाएं होती हैं, उन में जो खर्च आदिहोते हैं वे सब कम होते चाहिए। ऐसे बेरोजगार लोगों के पाप मेल और एकप्रत्येक द्वेषों के पाप होते चाहिए क्योंकि बेरोजगार लोगों के पाप पैसे नहीं होते हैं, फिर कहां से वे खर्च करेंगे।

एक चीज़ की ओर मैं विशेष रूप में ध्यान दिनाना चाहूँगा। ये जो कम्पीटीटिव एजामिनेशन होते हैं इन में दृव दृव, पन्द्रह-पन्द्रह हांसार लोग बैठते हैं और शहरों में परीक्षा देने के लिए जाते हैं। शहर में उनको होटल में, धर्मशाला में ठहरने को जगह नहीं मिलती है। कोई कोई तो मड़कों पर रहते हैं। इन तरह से बहुत बड़ा व्यय होता है। आप को कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए कि जो कम्पीटीटिव को परीक्षा देने जाते हैं उन लोगों को ठहरने की व्यवस्था अच्छी हो सके। मैं समझता हूं कि इसमें काफी राहत मिलेगी।

एक बात में और कहना चाहता हूं। पूरे देश में जो लोग सर्विस में लगे हुए हैं,

वे लोग गर पूरे देश के बेरोजगार लोगों के लिए एक जिम्मेदारी संभाल लेते हैं और भी बेरोजगार लोगों की बड़ी मदद हो सकती है। यह पूरे राष्ट्र का उत्तरदायित्व है और इस समस्या के प्रति हम यबको अपनी जिम्मेदारी समझनी चाहिए। राष्ट्र में बेरोजगारों को राहत देने के लिए शहर कोई टैक्स लगाया जाए। हर रोजगार पाये हुए व्यक्ति पर शहर बह लगाया जाए और उस बक्त तक लगाया जाए। जब तक कि तमाम लोगों को रोजगार न मिल जाए तो भी इस समस्या का बहुत कुछ समाधान हो सकता है। मैं समझता हूं कि इस तरह का टैक्स देश में चालू कर दिया जाना चाहिए। इस से भी बेरोजगार लोगों को राहत मिलेगी। वरना वह बक्त आ रहा है जब कि बेरोजगारी की फौज शहर इस तरह बढ़ती रही तो स्थिति और भी खराब हो जाएगी। आज कोई शपना खून मेडिकल कालिजों में बैठता है, कोई खुदाक्षी करता है, कोई रेल में डकैती और चोरी करता है। इस तरह से देश में एक अराजकता फैल रही है। नक्सलवाद पतप रहा है। यद्यपि हम ने बेरोजगारी की समस्या को दूर नहीं किया तो आने वाले दृष्टि में देश का क्या भवित्व होगा, विसी को पता नहीं।

इसलिए मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करते हुए पुनः इस बात की मांग करूँगा कि ये सारी सुविधाएं बेरोजगार लोगों को मिलनी चाहिए।

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are all in favour of the general principle that is underlying this Bill. That is why, Sir, it is not only the Communist Marxist of Communist dominated States, but also Congress dominated Government, who have taken some initiative in this direction. There is no doubt whatsoever that all over India there is a demand from the unemployed and under-employed people—educated and uneducated rural

people—educated and uneducated, rural as well as urban—for some kind of protection for themselves. It is because the government has recognised this need of these people.

The Government thought of the programme of food for work for assisting such people. Later on that programme has been handed-over to the Rural Re-construction Ministry in this Government itself. The Maharashtra Government has already taken the initiative in providing employment for at least one person in a family if, by any chance, through their own efforts they are not able to find employment for the family as a whole.

But, then, are we to legislate from the Centre, or are we to encourage the State Governments to take such initiatives? Personally I feel that in a country like ours—which is a huge sub-continent where there are so many States, some of the States having 7 to 8 crores of people—it is better to encourage State Governments to go ahead in this direction and make their own experiments, in the light of their resources in manpower, administrative capacity, finances etc. so that it would be possible for the Centre to study as to how this experiment is being made, and progress achieved in providing some satisfaction to the unemployed, and in providing maintenance to all these crores of people who are unemployed in our country.

It is easier in European countries which are smaller ones, to provide employment for everybody, and to give employment guarantee to everybody. They have done it not only now, but from the first decade of this century. It is was because of my experience of the working of their employment exchanges and unemployment insurance schemes that I began to plead for these two facilities in this country, during all these decades.

But unfortunately for us, our population explosion does not seem

to know any end at all. Our people do not seem to be as keen as they should be in having limited families. With the result, our population is growing so fast that it may not be possible for us for some years to come, if not for more than a decade, to think of providing employment for all the adult men and women in our country; and at the same time also provide unemployment insurance for all those who are unemployed.

Certainly we should make an effort in that direction. In making that effort, we must give room for experimentation. That is why personally, though I am in favour of the general principle underlying this Bill, I would like the hon. Member to consider the advisability of not pressing for the passing of her Bill at the Centre, but to try to persuade all our friends in the States to make experiments and provide employment on as large a scale as possible.

The are certain general principles which are very good, viz that should be *dharashalas* in all towns—established by panchayats also. Not only panchayat ghars for their offices, but also for the unemployed people. We called them in the olden days at *bhairagis*, because they had no employment, and they had no families. Even if they had families, they had not employment. That is why the *dharashalas* were there, and the practice of having them developed everywhere in our country.

Similar is the idea that these unemployed persons should get themselves registered. It is very good; but you know how the employment exchanges are doing their work in our country. They have also become cess-pools of corruption. They make discrimination between one person and another; and in the manner in which they provide some satisfaction to the officers who are employed there. So, we cannot be quite sure how these employment

[Prof. N. G. Ranga]

exchanges are going to work over the whole of this vast country, in all our villages and towns.

My hon. friend Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee was thinking of employment exchanges in towns. We must have them in villages also. We should have them, whether we pass this Bill or not. we should encourage State Governments to have these empolyement exchanges, without immediately insisting upon their duty to provide employment.

17.00 hrs.

First of all, let us know who are those people who offer themselves to be employed who are unemployed. We have not had any information till now. Anybody's guess is as good as anyone else's guess. It amounts to a crore of people in some of the big States like Bihar and U.P. So, let us, first of all, have these employment exchanges in all the States, in all the villages. Let us also charge the panchayats with the responsibility of developing this kind of an institution.

Secondly, Mahatma Gandhi thought of this particular principle of having to provide employment for all these able bodied people so long ago; and that was the reason why he did not wish to wait until we got freedom. He started the khadi programme. Some of our friends in country whose descendants happen to be in this House ridiculed at that time that programme as a medieval programme. Fortunately for us. Pandit. Nehru was persuaded by so many of us to establish this All India Khadi and Village Industries Commission. We have been devoting several crores of rupees every year in order to enable them to provide employment; and they are providing employment for several millions of people even today in several of our villages and khadi centres. Now, we have got to go and

give further encouragement to this organisation. We must also develop other organisations too, voluntary organisations which will be helped to provide employment for these people and we would ask the State Governments to give them every possible encouragement, subsidy and so on. We cannot very well go ahead with this Bill as it is now because it would not be possible for us to ask the State Governments to implement it, for this Government to try to implement it also.

We have got to start the work from the village upward. We have got now, network of village panchayats, panchayat samities and zila perishad. Let us charge them with this responsibility first of all establishing employment exchanges at every centre. Secondly, in starting these *dharamashalas* in as many places as possible so that these unemployed people can find some shelter for some days. not only 3 days here; maybe 3 days, maybe 6 days in a month and it goes on like that. Let us move in that direction.

Certainly we would like to know how it is working in Bengal, in Kerala; what are the financial implication of it and the burden; how the Government are able to provide the funds and in what manner the workers find any kind of satisfaction or dissatisfaction. Similarly let us study the Maharashtra's experiment and in the light of those things let us them try and advise the Government of India to have an enabling Bill, enabling legislation, not compulsory legislation like this, and introduce an enabling Legislation so that the State Governments through their legislatures can add or subtract or whatever it is, can adjust a legislation in tune with their own experience and then devise and execute the scheme which would be within their capacity to administer with their own resources. so far as their own political or social philosophhy is concerned. I wish to thank Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee for having brought forward this Bill before the House so that we are able to give our

thought to it. I once again reiterate the faith as well as the desire of our Constitution makers and as well as our own Congress leaders in their desire to provide employment as soon as possible in the most practicable manner in the light of growing resources of our country, certainly as much of protection as possible for the unemployed and under-employed people in this country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would like to have the sense of the House Two hours were allotted to this Bill. That time is about to be over, so the entire discussion should be over by 5.10 p.m. What is the sense of the House? Should I call the Minister to intervene?

AN HON. MEMBER: Some more time may be given.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is many names are there. One by one if we go, then of course nothing else can be done. Minister may intervene.

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA: I am glad that my distinguished friend Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee has moved "The Unemployment Relief (Age bar exemption and other Amenities) Bill to focus attention on the problem of unemployment in this country.

A sizable number of Members such as Shri Ram Singh Yadav, Shri Harish Rawat, Shri K. Arjunan, Shrimati Vidya, Shri Rasheed Masood, Shri Vyas, and Prof. N.G. Ranga have spoken and they have given so many suggestions. I have got limited time and so I cannot reply to all their suggestions. Their suggestions have been noted and those which will be found necessary for implementation will be given due consideration by the Government. Shrimati Vidya has suggested for promotion of Family Planning and she has also suggested self-employment plans. That will be given due consideration by my Government.

श्री रशीद मसूद ने सरकार की नीति पर छीटा कशी की है। इस बत्त वह सदन में नहीं हैं। मैं उन से इतना ही कहना चाहती हूँ :—

नमक छिड़को, नमक छिड़को, मजा इस में भी आता है, कसम ले लो, नहीं आदत कभी बाबों को यी मल्हम लगाने की।

Shri Harish Rawat and Shri Vyas have drawn attention of the Government to the shortcomings of employment exchanges. That will be looked into and the needful will be done. Shri Vyas has suggested that contract labour should be abolished. I would like to inform the hon. Members of the House that the Contract Labour Regulation and Evaluation Amendment Bill is getting due consideration in my Ministry. The other suggestions regarding minimum wages to workers of Khadi and Village Industries will be given top priority. I will see to it and I will see that the minimum wages, if not fixed, they are fixed and where they are fixed and not revised should be revised and they should be implemented immediately, if not implemented.

I am thankful to Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee and the other distinguished Members for their valuable suggestions which I have already stated. Shrimati Geeta has said, while moving the Bill for consideration that the limited objective of her Bill is to provide some benefits and amenities for the registered unemployed. Let us now consider the feasibility of the proposals contained in the Bill.

The Bill proposes that every unemployed person desirous of getting a job, shall have a right to register his name in the employment exchange; that he or she need not renew the registration, till he or she gets a job; that he or she should request the exchange to remove his/her name, from the employment exchange register, within a fortnight of his or

[Shrimati Dam Dulari Sinha]

her securing a job, and failure to do so, would entail a fine and/or imprisonment.

The Bill also proposes that the registered unemployed, who becomes overaged, because the employment exchange failed to provide him a job should be exempted from age bar. It is also proposed in the Bill that the upper age limit be raised to an age which is 5 years lower than the age of retirement fixed for the post in question. In the case of Central Government posts, for instance, the upper age limit for appointment would be 53 under the provisions of this Bill, as the normal retiring age now is 58 years.

The Bill also seeks to exempt the registered unemployed from the payment of application fees, while applying for any post. Finally, the Bill proposes payment of unemployment allowance of Rs. 100 per month to those registered with the employment exchanges for two years or more and whose family income is less than Rs. 5000 per annum.

The position as it stands today is that registration with employment exchanges is voluntary and any person wishing to secure employment can register with the employment exchanges located in the area in which he normally resides. Even persons already in employment desirous of securing better jobs can also register with the employment exchanges. Thus, although no specific law or statute which provides for a formal right to register in the employment exchange exists this right is actually being exercised in practice by Indian citizens as there is also no law or statute which debars any individuals from registering with the employment exchanges. In other words the right proposed in sub-clause 4,1) of the Bill is already available.

The existing procedure provides for the renewal of registration every

year. It also provides that the job-seekers inform the employment exchanges of the fact of their securing a job. The proposals contained in sub-clauses 4(3) and 4(4) of the Bill seek to make it legally binding for the job seekers to inform the employment exchanges of the fact of getting employment. Sir, the intricacies of this legal provision are tremendous. Since employment in the organised as well as in the un-organised sectors and agriculture would obviously come within the purview of the Bill under reference, it would be well-nigh impossible to enforce sub-clauses 4(3) and 4(4) even with an elaborate enforcement machinery and to ensure that the benefits provided for in clauses 5 to 8 of the Bill do in fact flow to the poor and needy among the unemployed.

Enforcement, even in respect of organised sector jobs, would be difficult, unless all such work opportunities are filled only through the employment exchanges. or it is made obligatory for all employers and authorities promoting self-employment to report details of such employment to the employment exchanges. The Bill does not include any such provisions for these obligations and therefore, the intended benefits could easily be misplaced. These provisions in the proposed Bill could violate the rights guaranteed under article 19(1)(g) of the Constitution.

May I, Sir, now turn to the proposals in the Bill relating to the relaxation of upper age limit for recruitment to posts. The normal upper age limit for entry into the lowest ranks of the Central Government posts ranges from 25 for Group C and D posts to 28 for the Civil Service Examination. A higher age limit is prescribed for specialised posts that require a long duration of education or training and experience. For the generality of posts, however, the upper age limit is 25. This is relaxable for several categories of

persons like scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, displaced persons, the physically handicapped, ex-service men, widows and departmental employees. Beyond these categories, it may not be feasible to relax the upper age limit. This proposal is, therefore, impracticable for several reasons:

It may not be advisable from the point of view of efficiency to take in persons above a particular age at the initial grade as direct recruits. The main consideration for prescribing an age limit for entry into government service is to enable a person to gain experience and understand the job, so that Government can utilise the experience and knowledge gained by him for a reasonable length of time.

The present upper age limits for various grades already take into account the time taken for study and the waiting period for employment.

All the eligible candidates are not registered with the employment exchanges because these are situated only in two towns and cities. It would be discriminatory to give age concession only to those registered with the employment exchanges, and deny it to others, who do not have easy registration facilities.

A person joining at a fairly advanced age will not be able to get full pension and may not be a contented employee or pensioner.

As for the proposal in the Bill for exemption from payment of application fees, may I say, Sir, that such fees, which are also kept at a very low level in Government, are generally meant to cover the expenses of examination, recruitment etc.? Such fees are also levied to discourage frivolous applicants. Quite apart from these considerations, the grant of exemption from payment of application fees only to the unemployed who are registered, would be discriminatory since all the unemployed may not be registered with the exchanges.

I would, however, like to mention, Sir, that Government are considering the general question of doing away with application fees for those classes of posts for which the really unemployed are usually the applicants. Thus the basis objective contained in clause 7 of the Bill is separately receiving consideration of the Government.

Finally, I may turn to the proposal in the Bill for payment of unemployment allowance. Government's approach on this question has been placed before this House as well as in the Rajya Sabha on several occasions. You will recall, Sir, that only the other day, when the Bill moved by Shri B.V. Desai was discussed here, I had explained in detail the basis of Government's approach to this question. I do not want to take more time of the House in repeating those details. I would only say that notwithstanding the fact that the present Bill proposes payment of unemployment allowance only to those registered with exchanges for over two years and who belong to families having incomes less than Rs. 5000/- per year, the resources required to do so would run to about Rs. 800 crores per annum. Government are of the view that such huge resources should better be spent on schemes which generate productive and enduring employment opportunities and not on payment of unemployment allowance.

I would also like to add that the Sixth Plan is devoting attention to the question of reducing unemployment and poverty. The Plan envisages an annual rate of growth of the economy of 5.2 per cent recognising the fact that meaningful solutions to the problem of poverty, unemployment and under-employment can be found only within the framework of a rapidly expanding economy. The plan also recognises that even this rate of growth will have to be supplemented by more direct

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means of reducing poverty especially in the rural areas and, therefore, envisages programmes of direct productive benefits to the poor involving the transfer of assets, the provision of inputs, credit, training and services, the generation of wage employment through the National Rural Employment Programme and the provision of social services through the Minimum Needs Programme and other programmes. Finally, the Plan proposes a new deal for the self-employed and the adoption of a decentralised strategy for manpower planning and employment generation through District Manpower Planning and Employment Generation Councils. These steps would bring about the generation of substantial opportunities in wage-paid, salaried and self-employment fields in the Sixth Plan period and, therefore, a reduction in the incidence of unemployment and under-employment.

I would, therefore, request the hon. Member to kindly withdraw the Bill under reference.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Sir, I thank all the hon. Members who have so kindly participated in the discussion on my Bill.

MR CHAIRMAN: Particularly the hon. Minister.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Naturally. I also thank those who supported the Bill, despite their limitations. I also thank those who have not been able to support the Bill as such, but have pointed out certain solutions; for instance, Prof. Ranga suggested that the Government should come out with an enabling Bill. I thank those who have not been able to agree with me also for participating in the discussion. But it goes without saying that certain postulates of their argument and the philosophy behind it, the class

philosophy behind their exposition, I am sorry I cannot agree.

The problem is not that people do not work; the problem is that people are not getting work and the Government is not in a position to give them work. The scope of my Bill is very limited. As I said at the very outset, I never believe that this Government can solve the problem of unemployment if it wants to retain the present capitalist society. The purpose and scope of my Bill is very much limited. If the people are offered work, they will do it. But, unfortunately they are not given work. I have specifically mentioned in my Bill that if any unemployed person, who is in the list, gets employment and does not inform the Government in time, a penalty will be imposed on him.

For want of time, I will not be able to deal with the individual points raised by my colleagues. But I have to deal with some of the points raised by the hon. Minister in charge of Labour and Employment. She has appealed to me to withdraw the Bill. I would have very happily withdrawn the Bill, had I been convinced that she had gone through the provisions of my Bill, either with sympathy or with seriousness.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: I had made a suggestion that they should come forward with an enabling Bill.

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA: All the suggestions will be given serious consideration at my end.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: I did not feel any seriousness in her speech, nor was there any assurance that this will be considered. Of course, she has advanced certain reasons for rejecting this Bill. If she had come out with an assurance, as suggested by Prof. Ranga, that

Government will come forward with an enabling Bill, then I might have considered withdrawing the Bill. But she has not come anywhere near it.

Not only that, it is really shocking that a very important point made by me has been circumvented by her by unnecessarily diverting the argument. I have mentioned the same point in clause 4. Those who register, unless they renew it, they will lose the opportunity. The question is whether there are enough employment exchanges. If there are not, there will be discrimination. The employment exchanges must be expanded. Who prevented the Government from having more employment exchanges?

Then, it is not correct to say that only people from the towns register their names in the employment exchanges. I come from a village constituency and I have worked in the villages for more than 25 years.

I can say from my personal experience that the people from the villages also register their names in the employment exchanges.

So, I know that more and more village people are also coming to register. That being the case, it is not so that everybody is registering, but then those who have registered, let them at least get some relief. Saying that this may be discrimination against others is absolutely no answer to this question.

She has avoided the point that the renewal be done away with. She might as well have said, 'I will see to it that the renewal will not be necessary, but then other things cannot be accepted.' But that was not her point. She has fundamentally objected to this renewal business also.

About Clause 5—unemployment benefit—I have not at all understood

her objection on the grounds of discrimination and what not. But then I think I have already given my reasons as to why it should be accepted and that is why it should have been accepted.

Finally, I would say that I am really very sorry to say that about the age bar she has not taken up seriously and her figures are running riot. I do not want to go into them, but I would only make this comment. The other day it was Rs. 612 crores under Mr. Desai's proposal of Rs. 200/- per person. But how is it that with half the amount proposed by me and with less people it can run into Rs. 800 crores? I do not know. That is why I had this feeling that however much friendly she may be to me personally she has not given proper thought to my Bill. That is why I do not withdraw the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the amendment moved by Shri Mool Chand Daga to the vote of the House.

Amendment no was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mrs. Mukherjee, do you want to withdraw the Bill?

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: No, Sir. I want it to be put to vote.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide unemployment relief, age bar exemption, exemption from application fee to apply for jobs and various other amenities to the registered unemployed, be taken into consideration.

The motion was negatived.

17.29 hrs.

RESERVATION OF POSTS IN
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT SERVICES (FOR BACKWARD CLASSES) BILL*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we will take up Item No. 20—Shri R. P. Yadav's Bill.

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव (मथुरा) : सभापति जी, मैं आप की आज्ञा से प्रसाद बनता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार की सेवाओं में पिछड़े वर्गों के लिये आरक्षण का उपबन्ध करने वाले विधेयक पर विचार किया जाय।

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सभापति जी, इस मुल्क में 52 प्रतिशत बैकवड़ कलासेज के लोग बसते हैं, और यदि उन के साथ हरिजनों, गिरिजनों तथा अल्प संख्यकों को मिला दिशा जाय तो उन की संख्या 95 प्रतिशत हो जाती है, जो सामाजिक, शैक्षणिक तथा सांस्कृतिक रूप से पिछड़ हुए, दबे हुए, कुचले हुए हैं। जब तक इन्होंना नहीं बढ़ाया जायगा

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Yadav, you may continue next time. We shall now take up Half-an-Hour discussion.

17.30 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION
STATES' VIEWS ON RECOMMENDATIONS OF RAJADHYAKSHA COMMITTEE ON POWER

SHRI B. V. DESAI (Raichur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I raise a Half-an-Hour discussion on the Unstarred Question dated 18-8-1981 on the recommendations of the Rajadhyaksha Committee on Power. The question was very simple I tried to elicit some answers from the hon. Member. Probably thinking that it is an un-starred question and rather he did not have the requisite information regarding that, he did not comply with that.

In fact the Rajadhyaksha Committee Report on Power is a voluminous report. They have taken so much of pain. One important thing I would like to mention here is, it is exactly one year that the Committee presented its report to the Government. The report was presented on 4th September 1980 to the Government. Fortunately, exactly to-day as I am standing here, it is one year past. During this long period of one year our active Government has been unable to elicit favourable opinion from different States. Power is in concurrent list. States have to be taken into consideration and their favourable opinion has to be sought. But nonetheless it is a subject, it is an item which is of vital concern for the entire nation.

The Committee was appointed long back. They have made serious efforts to give its very comprehensive recommendations by going into all the details of power so far as our country is concerned. So, as per his reply they have made some efforts to convene meetings of the different States, Power Ministers and Advisory or Consultative Committees and all that. But nonetheless still they have not come to any point although it is one year past.

Recommendations are so comprehensive that Government need not hesitate to take action from any point. They can start right now and they have given report wherein they have taken a long range point of view—say by the turn of century. They have divided energy into Commercial and non-commercial. They have given the details and all that—how the consumption pattern has developed. In this connection I would like to just read a few sentences regarding commercial and non-commercial energy and how the pattern of consumption has changed in our country:

"Looking back over the past 25 years some important trends in the

energy mix must be noted. The consumption of commercial energy it consists of power, coal and oil, has grown much faster than the non-Commercial energy as wood, animal dung etc., a large proportion of which has fallen from 68 in 1953-54 to 44 per cent in 1975-76. Again within the commercial energy sector, the consumption of power has grown much faster than coal and petroleum as direct energy source for the economy and its contribution to the total energy consumption has increased from 13 per cent in 1953-54 to 29 per cent in 1978-79."

This commercial energy or the direct energy electric power, again it can be taken from renewable and non-renewable sectors. But one thing is very clear—that unless we take perspective of a long range duration, I do not think we are going to solve our problem. In the same way what they have suggested is—they have a perspective planning. They have made some calculations for the turn of the century. We require a huge generation capacity to be put into action in our country. That also they have given very exhaustive Government ought to have taken some steps within this one year. Twenty years means—1981 is already getting over. I feel with this way of thinking Government is not that serious—to take a longer range—so far power generation is concerned. The requirement of power in our country by the turn of the century has also been given and that is fantastic. So, unless we make special efforts, we will not be able to solve our problem.

For that purpose, I would like to just read a few sentences regarding the country's needs by the turn of the century because energy, irrigation and these things have to be tackled on a long-range basis and the perspective should be at least 10—20 years. This Committee has done a

very exhaustive work on this matter. I quote:

"It has been estimated that by the turn of the century, the country would require a minimum of 400 TWH and possibly 470 TWH of energy in the form of power as compared to the consumption of 84 TWH in 1978-79, almost a five-fold increase. This would require an increase in installed capacity of nearly 110,000 MW in the next 20 years implying an addition to capacity averaging over 5000 MW a year."

Every year, to increase 5000 MW is not a joke, is not that easy, unless the Government takes it up very seriously. From the way the power problem is tackled by the Government, I feel a little bit pessimistic.

Of course, regarding the generation of energy, this country is not endowed with equal distribution of sources of energy. There also, they have given suggestions and the basic postulate which we have to take is the availability of resources, region-wise, so that we may adopt some methods of energy generation where raw material and resources are available.

For this reason, I would like to quote regarding regional distribution of physical resources for power generation. They have taken into account different regions and each region is endowed with certain types of energy resources which may be very usefully made use of. A particular type of energy generation may be taken care of in a particular region. I quote:

"To elaborate, the Eastern Region has nearly 73 per cent of the total coal reserves available in the country...."

Coal is a source of energy for thermal power stations. So, where 73 per cent of coal is available, there

[Shri B. V. Desai]

should be super thermal power stations. Further, I quote:

"....while the Western Region has 19.5 per cent, the Southern region only 7.5 per cent and the Northern Region nil. Similarly, nearly 37 per cent of the hydro-electric potential in terms of energy, according to the reassessment carried out in 1978 by an expert group of the CEA lies in the Northern Region and about 27 per cent in the North-Eastern Region with the Eastern, Western and Southern Regions having 9.5 per cent, 9.5 per cent and 17.2 per cent of the potential respectively."

Hydel generation and thermal generation are the main sources and where these two resources are not there, we can fall back upon nuclear generation, nuclear power plants. From that point of view, Southern Region requires a nuclear power plant.

The other day when we were discussing about some question put by my hon. friend, Shri Poojary, the hon. Minister was good enough to announce that there was a proposal of the Southern Region. Anyway, wherever these two sources of resources are not there, nuclear power generation can be started although it is a little bit costly.

In this connection, I would like to mention that in the long run what they have suggested is, unless the Centre comes forward with a little bit of more aggressive type of work and try to take initiative in power generating and controlling it, it is not going to solve the problem. When we take up resources region-wise, there is so much of disparity and, if we take up State-wise, it is still worse. Therefore, power generation, control and distribution cannot be taken up State-wise and we cannot solve the

problem. The basic thing is that we take up region-wise. Power generation, control and distribution system should be taken up region-wise. There should be a national grid and all other things.

From this point of view, they have suggested that at least by the turn of the century, 45 per cent of power generation in this country should be controlled by the Central Government so that they should have an effective say in the distribution and in some States, when there is a deficiency, they should come forward in that regard.

I do not want to take much time. But I would like the Hon. Minister to answer my question regarding what effective steps the Central Government is going to take.

I am reminded of one Call Attention on the Floods and Droughts. I just suggested that from a long-range point of view, to off-set both these calamities in our country, we should think of longer perspective, as suggested by some of the companies like the Dastur and Co. Our Hon. K. L. Rao, who was the Minister had suggested the Ganga-Kaveri link. Likewise, Dastur suggested Garland Canal. I just suggest that these are the things on which they have got a longer perspective and we should think of starting these things right from today. But, unfortunately, it was not taken seriously and the Hon. Agriculture Minister had put me another question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think your main thrust has to be "What the Union Government should do in the face of many of the State Governments keeping mum and not replying to this Government's letters and reminders". That should be the main idea.

SHRI B. V. DESAI: I am just coming to that. The Kaveri question has to be settled. Likewise, States

should be made to understand that it is in their own interest that this should be taken care of by the Centre because resources are not there. The financial constraints are there with the States. But, if they are made to understand that it is in their own interest, definitely they will come round and, with the majority of States with our own Government, I think that it will not be difficult for the Hon. Minister to get them round and see that a start is made from the larger perspective. Therefore, I would like to know what action the Hon. Minister is going to take. He has to see that the States are convinced regarding this aspect, that is, the longer perspective and short-term items. I tell the Hon. Minister that as per the report in the Press, the Prime Minister has also intervened in this, I do not know how far it is correct. I would like to elicit the information from the Hon. Minister in this regard also.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think that the Minister has come prepared.

SHRI B. V. DESAI: Yes, he has come prepared. I should say that. Thank you.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): The Hon. Member has made many valuable suggestions. As you are aware, the present Government has been making a massive effort to raise power generation in the country. The other day when I was answering a Call Attention here, I had given certain figures which I would like to repeat that the power generation in the last one year has tremendously gone up and there is a marked improvement in the power generation. Now, for example, from October, 1980 to March, 1981, the increase has been to the extent of 13 per cent over comparative figure of 1979-80. Similarly, in April-July, 1981, the increase has been as high as 17 per cent as compared to April-July, 1980,

and out of which 21 per cent has been thermal generation which is a great achievement and it has been possible because the present Government has been taking steps to raise the generation. We are taking short-term and long-term steps. The short-term steps are that we are trying to improve the existing power stations. We are sending our engineers to each power house in the country owned by the States; they check up their problems, find solutions and give us the reports. Since October, 1980, more than 30 power stations in the country have been inspected and reports have been given; we have also suggested the remedies. This is one of the reasons why power generation has gone up in the last one year.

In the long-term, we are adding about 20,000 megawatts—19,666 megawatts—of power within the Sixth Plan itself. This, we hope, will match the demand, what is required in the country. This is the long term perspective. Similarly, we are drawing up plans for the Seventh Plan and we are sanctioning schemes. Our assessment is that, as the hon. Member has said, by the turn of the Century, we will have a lakh and odd megawatts—three times the existing capacity. We are drawing up plans accordingly and we hope that we will be able to match the requirements of the country.

The hon. Member specifically referred to the Rajadhyaksha Committee's recommendations. I would like to mention that whatever information we had was given earlier in our reply to the question; no effort was made to avoid giving any answers which were available with us. Certain recommendations relate to the States and certain recommendations relate to the Central Government. So far as the recommendations relating to the Central Government are concerned, we have been taking action; in fact, action has started on the main points. I would like to mention this; for example, the policy of additional role

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of the Centre in power generation. Taking that recommendation of the Rajadhyaksha Committee into account, we have started construction of super thermal power stations at the pithead. At present we are constructing four of them in each region—in the Northern region, Singrauli; in the Eastern region, Parakka; in the Central and Western regions, Obra in the Southern region, Ramagundam; and in Neyveli in Tamil Nadu, we are doubling its capacity. These super thermal power stations will transmit power to their own regions. The original concept was that each State will be self-sufficient. But we have found that it is difficult to transport coal. That is why, we have initiated this policy of construction of super power thermal stations at the pit-heads. They will transmit power to their regions. That is the purpose. We are constructing hydro stations in the Central sector in different parts of the country. The power will be transmitted from these stations to the deficit States. So, the purpose is that the Centre will play a greater role in power generation, supplementing the efforts of the State Governments. This is how we intend meeting the requirements of the country. With passage of time, more and more Central role will be there in the generation of power. There is a massive effort. I hope that, after some time, this particular aspect, the Central role in power generation, will assume a major part; if not 45 per cent, near about that we will be able to achieve. This is our assessment. For example, in the Sixth Plan, as I have mentioned, we will be adding about 20,000 megawatts; in the Seventh Plan we hope to add about 28,000 megawatts; in the next Plan, another 30,000 megawatts; like that, we hope to achieve a lakh megawatts by the turn of the Century.

So far as the nuclear stations are concerned, I have given an answer earlier that we are constructing a nuclear station in the southern zone, in Kalpakkam, and we hope that

power will start flowing from that before this Plan ends. Similarly, we would like to mention that we are trying to have a national grid so that power from surplus States is transmitted to the deficit States. That is our objective, but here we need some support from the State Governments. As I said earlier, in the different conferences which we have had in the different regions, we have specifically mentioned about the Rajadhyaksha Committee report and in fact this was one of the main points in different regional committees which we have had and the States have not come forth with their views as to what they would like to do. As you are aware, electricity is on the Concurrent List and I have mentioned earlier, part of the recommendations deal with the Central Government and part with the State Governments.

So far as the recommendations which deal with the Central Government are concerned, I would like to just mention them in a summary manner. One major recommendation deals with the power generation for private utilisation. What is the policy? That policy is the same which we were following before. That is on a selective basis we will give captive units. Second is regarding organisation and management and role of the Central Government and regional stations and so forth. Now, we are considering it and we are developing this. It involves a lot of financial resources. At present we are pursuing this line. Then with regard to nuclear power, this is basically concerned with the Atomic Energy Commission. We have asked them to send their comments.

Then restructuring of State Electricity Boards—this concerns the States and we have asked for their comments. Then Rural Co-operatives and their functioning and so forth. I only said the Rural Electricity Corporation which is under the Ministry of Energy is encouraging it and already we have sanctioned 22

schemes. Out of the 22, 6 have already started functioning.

Then the question deals with staffing of Regional Electricity Boards and CEA, filling up of posts, selection methods and Chairman—what should be their role, how they should be selected and an all India service of Power Engineers, common entrance examination for the engineers and so on and so forth. In these things the States have also to co-operate and we have sent them the report and asked for their comments. Some have asked for more time and none so far has, to our knowledge, given us a complete picture of their views on these various aspects....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, why don't you try to hold a conference of Energy Ministers?

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: I am coming to that. As I said we have held in different regions—that is in the western region, northern region, eastern region and southern region—these meetings regarding the Rajadhyaksha Committee report and in these conferences the States wanted more time to study them and we have given them time and the Minister stated the other day that he is calling another conference of the State Ministers for Power to get their final views so that we can take a decision.

SHRI B. V. DESAI: Not a single State has given?

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: On the major recommendations. But on some minor things they are willing. Major recommendations deal with the restructuring of the State Electricity Boards, the question of common grid, the question of ownership of high voltage transmission lines, the Central Government for more optimum utilisation of the power structure, then the role of the Central Government in the region and the investment of the Central Govern-

ment and their financial assistance which they require and how far we can carry it out, captive generation and whether it should be incorporated in certain plants and on all these they have to send their views. Then also on how the inter-State water problems can be sorted out, the time limit, then the financial management and all that. For this purpose, we have called a meeting of the State Electricity Boards' Chairmen and the Finance Minister presided and the States have still to give us their views in writing. We have told them to give us their views on this particular subject also, that is, tariff and the financial management by the Electricity Boards. On the question of operation of the regional electricity Boards, some States do not have Electricity Boards as such; they are run departmentally. We have suggested to them not to run departmentally. They also should have independent boards.

Then we have asked for the views on the number of Members and how their selection should take place for the Electricity Boards. The question has also been put to them on the separation of generation from the distribution.

There are about 30 to 35 odd recommendations which are of substantive nature on which we have asked them to give their views. They want some more time. Some orally said that they might not agree. At present the position is as I have stated earlier. They will be consulted. The recent conference was held during the last Parliament session. And during this session also, we are likely to have a meeting very soon on this subject. We can have a comprehensive policy on the recommendations made in the Rajadhyaksha Committee's Report. So far as the Central sector is concerned we are going ahead. Some are in the process of being implemented; some are being examined. Very soon, we will take a final decision in so far

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as the recommendations dealing with the Central Government are concerned.

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन (वाडमेर) : समाप्ति महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने बड़ा खुलासा जवाब दे दिया है,

समाप्ति महोदय : क्या आपको पूर्ण संतोष है ?

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : उन्होंने काफी संतोषजनक जवाब दिया है। परन्तु प्रश्न यह है कि यदि स्टेट्स अपने कर्तव्यों को पूरा न करें, तो इंटरइंड वारे में क्या कार्यवाही करे। सेटर के पान ऐसो कौन सो जाकिए है, जिस से वह स्टेट्स से काम कराए ? एक वर्ष का अर्साहो गशा है, लेकिन राजाध्यक्ष कमेटी को रिपोर्ट के बारे में राज्य सरकारों को राय अभी न कर नहीं आई है। जब यह विषय कानकेन्ट लिस्ट में है, तो केन्द्र सरकार को इस बारे में कोई न कोई टाइम लिमिट निर्धारित करने पड़ेगा। हमने छठो फाइव योग्य स्नान को अच्छ तरह से इमर्जेंसीट कराया है। मेरा सुझाव है कि केन्द्र सरकार ये महोने का टाइम दे दे, जिस के अन्दर सब राज्य सरकारों को जवाब देने के लिए कहा जाए, भले ही इस के लिए रिजनल पावर मिनिस्टर्जे कोर्फेस की बैठक दुबारा को जाए। इसो प्रकार राज्यों से जवाब लेना चाहिए।

मैं जानता चाहता हूँ कि पावर मिनिस्टर्जे को कोर्फेस में किन किन स्टेट्स ते नेशनल ग्रिड के बिनाफ राय दी है। जो इन्टरस्टेट पावर डिस्पूट्स हैं, उन के कारण बहुत से स्टेट्स को, विशेषकर राजस्थान को, नुकसान उठाना पड़ रहा है। केन्द्र सरकार के पास इतने शक्ति नहीं है कि वह उन इन्टरस्टेट डिस्पूट्स को हल कर सके। क्या सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में कोई लेजिस्लेशन लावेगी और यदि आवश्यक हो, तो क्या वह कास्ट-

ट्रूशन में एमेंडमेंट करेगी, ताकि इन्टरस्टेट डिस्पूट्स हल हो सके ? इस प्रकार के डिस्पूट्स आरबिट्रेशन के लिए ट्रिब्यूनल को दे दिए जाते हैं, जिन में पन्द्रह बीस साल लग जाते हैं। मंत्री महोदय स्पष्ट करें कि इस सम्बन्ध में सेटर की पालिसी क्या है ? राजाध्यक्ष कमेटी की दो रोकमेंडेशन्ज इस प्रकार हैं :—

"In planning and implementing rural electrification programme, special care must be taken to see that the small farmers share fully in the benefits.

"Schemes such as giving a light point free to small farmers and landless labourers, as is done in Karnataka should be introduced by other States."

ये रोकमेंडेशन्ज स्माल फार्मर्स के लिए लाभदायक हैं। स्माल फार्मर्स को अभी तक कोई लाभ नहीं पहुँचा है। बिजली का जिनना भी लाभ लिया है, वह लैंडलेस, बड़े काश्तकारों और पूजापति काश्तकारों ने लिया है। स्माल फार्मर्ज के पक्ष में जो रोकमेंडेशन्ज हैं, उन्हें कार्यान्वित करने के सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकारों की भी ड्यूटी है। मैं जानता चाहता हूँ कि क्या केन्द्र सरकार उन्हें प्रोत्साहित कर के अथवा उन्हें बाध्य कर के इन रोकमेंडेशन्ज को लागू करेगी।

18.00 hrs.

इन समाचर में भी मैं जानता चाहता हूँ।

एक बात विशेष तौर से मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि कालिंग अटेंशन पर जब डिस्केशन हुआ था उस समय मंत्री महोदय ने जो बयान दिया था उस में यह स्पष्ट कहा गया था कि राजस्थान विद्युत की दृष्टि से सम्प्लास है। मंत्री महोदय का यह नोक्स बिल्कुल गलत है। मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि राजस्थान में विद्युत की स्थिति सब से अचंकर है। प्राच तीन साल से वहाँ अकाल पड़ रहा है

समाप्ति महोदयः आप एक हो प्रश्न करें।

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैनः एक यही महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न पूछ कर मैं समाप्ति कर दूँगा। इस के विवाय योर कोई प्रश्न नहीं पूछूँगा।

राजस्थान में विजलो को स्थिति खाराब है और विशेष तौर से हाइड्रो की, गांधी सामर, राणा प्रताप सामर आदि में पानी का भराव नहीं दुप्रा है और दूसरे, जो अणु-विजलो घर हैं वे बराबर बन्द होते रहते हैं, भावरा से हमें पुरा शेयर नहीं मिल रहा है तो इन सब इंजिनियरों से विजलो की जो खाराब स्थिति वहां है उस के कारण किसीने को एह बढ़े से जादा विजलो नहीं मिलती, औद्योगिक प्रोडक्शन विक्सुन नष्ट हो रहा है, इन दो वर्षों के अन्दर स्थिति इन प्रकार की हो गई है कि अधिकांश उद्योग नष्ट हो चुके हैं, करोड़ों लोगों को हानि हुई है, ऐसी स्थिति में आप यह कैसे बताते हैं कि राजस्थान विजलो के माले में सख्तपन है? मैं आप से यह जानता चाहता हूँ कि सिक्किय फाइव ईयर प्यान में कितने तरह से राजस्थान की विद्युत् स्थिति को आप सुदृढ़ करेंगे? इस सम्बन्ध में विशेष तौर से आप हमें बताने की छुपा करें।

श्री सत्य नारायण जिंदिया : समाप्ति जी,

समाप्ति महोदयः नहीं, आप का नाम नहीं है, आप नहीं बोल सकते हैं।

श्री सत्य नारायण जिंदिया : मैं बोलते के लिए नहीं खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मैं इस पर एक निवेदन कर रहा हूँ

समाप्ति महोदयः मुझे मालूम है आप ने नाम दिया था लेकिन आप का नाम नहीं आया है?

श्री सत्य नारायण जिंदिया : इस के बावजूद भी मैं नहीं बोलूँगा . . . (ध्वन्यान). मेरा नाम बैलटमें नहीं आया है . . . (ध्वन्यान) . . . सुनिए तो, मेरा तो यह कहना है, एक महत्वपूर्ण बात से कहवा चाहता हूँ, आप भले हो इस को परम्परा के रूप में न लें

समाप्ति महोदयः नहीं, यह सम्बन्ध नहीं है। यह रूस के विजाक है।

श्री सत्य नारायण जिंदिया : रूस इन्हिए नहीं राते हैं कि किसी का रोहा जाय।

समाप्ति महोदयः अना काजिएगा, यह रूस के विहृद है।

श्री सत्य नारायण जिंदिया : इस में आगे के निए कुछ इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था होती चाहिए ताकि हम बोत सकें।

समाप्ति महोदयः उस के लिए तो जो रूस कमेटी में हैं उन को कहिए।

श्री सत्य नारायण जिंदिया : आप भी एक सोनिशर मैंस्टर हैं, आप का ध्यान में इस तरक दिनाना चाहता हूँ।

समाप्ति महोदयः आप स्पोकर को लिखिए। . . . (ध्वन्यान) . . .

श्री सत्य नारायण जिंदिया : माननीय सदस्य ऐसा नहीं कह सकते हैं कि ने हाउस का टाइम बेस्ट कर रहा हूँ। ऐसा उन को अधिकार नहीं है। . . . (ध्वन्यान) . . . वह समाप्ति जी कह सकते हैं।

समाप्ति महोदयः मैंने कहा कि आप अद्यक्ष को लिखिए।

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY (Maugalore): Sir, on industrial revolution in Japan started with a very simple slogan—"Let there be electric light in every Japanese home". But I do not think, Sir, in India it will be ever possible to reach the goal of electrification of every village leave aside that of every home.

(Shri Janardhana Poojary)

Sir, you know very well that there is acute power shortage in the country and the erratic power situation in the country has gone to the extent of damaging our economy and it had hit hard the industrial development, industrial progress and also the agriculture progress. If I may be permitted to submit in the year 1980-81, 20 hydel projects are held up due to inter-State disputes.

May I know whether the Government is thinking of coming forward with a solution to solve these Inter-State disputes? Secondly, 33 per cent of the projects which were to have been commissioned by June of this year could not be completed. They are still lagging behind schedule. These facts show that we are lagging behind in power generation. Power situation as a whole is not satisfactory. May I know from the Minister whether the power situation in the country is satisfactory or not? When are we going to meet our requirements? Within what period? Sir, you know that the Working Group on National Energy Policy submitted a report in the year 1979. The Rajadyaksha Committee submitted its report on 4th of September 1980. Even then the Minister has not come before Parliament with any White Paper on National Energy Policy. May I know whether it is a fact or not that the Estimates Committee recommended, that your Ministry should come up with a White Paper on National Energy Policy? I may be permitted to submit another thing. He made passing remarks about the recommendations of Rajadyaksha Committee. May I know from the Minister whether the Government has accepted a proposal that power projects should be planned on the basis of a perspective plan of 15 to 20 years because these power projects take very long gestation period? The present situation of having 5 year planning is not suitable for the power sector. So, may I know whether the Minister is going to decide soon

about the pattern of planning to be followed for these power projects. May I know from the Minister another aspect regarding the Central Government's share in the power generation and also to tell us as to what steps are being taken by the Central Government for power generation? May I know whether the Government has examined the question of transfer of the subject of 'Power' from Concurrent to the Central List, because he made some passing remarks about this point? Is the Government going to come up with any Constitutional Amendment so far as aspect is concerned?

Now, coming to the captive power plants, is the Government agreeable to the proposal for the setting up of these captive power plants in the private sector? Will the Government allow these private sector people to start their own captive power plants, if they come up with such proposals, without demanding any financial assistance from public institutions? May I know whether the Government is going to allow the setting up of these power plants in the cooperative sector also subject to the condition that these cooperative sectors should not demand any financial assistance from any public institution?

MR. CHAIRMAN: According to the rule only one question is permitted. There are so many clauses. You just put your question. You have put forward weighty suggestions. Let him consider them.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: He went on passing remarks about certain recommendations. We want specific answers to our specific questions.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: If I have to reply to all these things it will take more than 2 hours. I have to reply within the time-limit.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, I agree.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: If he wants, I can read out the entire thing. But it will take a long time.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Now only one question about my State, Karnataka is facing a very severe power shortage and on the last occasion when I had an opportunity to place my views about the nuclear plant; there was a recommendation also that these nuclear plants must be far away from the populated area and they must be far away from the coal belt and hydel projects. Here, Sir, we have got a site in Mangalore. I know that is does not pertain to his Ministry, but as Rajadhyaksha Committee also recommended these things, I am just bringing these to his notice that we have got a site at Mangalore. There are two other sites selected by the Committee appointed in 1956 or 1959. Apart from those sites, whether the Minister will be considering the site at Mangalore? And here we have got strong infrastructure facilities also. Therefore, he may take this into consideration.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV (Alwar): Sir, I do not wish to make any speech. I wish to put questions which have been reflected by the answer of the Hon. Minister.

My first question is that is it a fact that Rajadhyaksha Committee suggested that out of 19 State Electricity Boards, only seven are in profit and the rest are in losses; and the losses are up to the year 1978 to the tune of Rs. 15,798 lakhs; and the State Electricity Boards which are in profit are in Rajasthan, Tamilnadu, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Punjab; and the rest of the Boards are running in debts? We have suggested that the Central Electricity Authority or the Government of India should convene a meeting of those States to find out measures to avoid losses. Moreover, the Venkataraman Committee had suggested 15 years back that the profit should be to the tune of 9.5 per cent on the investment. So, the State Electricity Boards which are running in profit are also not up to that standard. So, my question is what measures has the Government of India or

the Ministry of Energy taken to implement the suggestions which have been given in this respect.

My second submission is that is it a fact that with respect to some of the States, the Rajadhyaksha Committee had suggested that some of the States like Rajasthan and Haryana, who have got no hydel potential, i.e. the hydel projects which are generating the electricity, are not within the control of these States? Take the case of Rajasthan. The Ganga Sagar is not within the control of Rajasthan; Bhakra is not within the control of the State of Rajasthan. We are at the mercy of other States where those projects are generating the electricity. Madhya Pradesh may refuse to give quota; Bhakra may refuse to give quota. And they are doing so and the Committee has suggested in its Report in Chapter I, page 5:

"States like Haryana and Rajasthan, for instance, have virtually no hydel potential which means that while the steady base loads can be met through thermal plants, peak demands pose problems."

Therefore, I would like to ask, Sir, is it a fact that in the year of 1980, the Rajasthan State has suffered a lot in the agricultural sector as well as in the industrial sector, because of the failure of this hydro-electricity, because there was no Monsoon and there were no rains and no water in the Chambal? Secondly, the other source of generation of energy in Rajasthan is the atomic power plant at Kota. But in respect of this, the Committee has said, ". . . the energy generation at the latter has been below expectations." Here, 'latter' means Kota. In Chapter 4, at page 44, while dealing with power plants, the Committee has said:

"The operation and maintenance standards obtaining in the Tarapur and Rajasthan (Kota) atomic power plants have been fairly satisfactory, although the energy generation at

[Shri Ram Singh Yadav]

the latter has been below expectations."

Rawat Bhatta was interrupted 19 times. You might have read in the papers today that both the first and second units are out of generation for the last seven days.

My hon. friend Mr. Virdhi Chander Jain was right that even today when there is failure of monsoon and premature break in monsoon in Rajasthan and Haryana, agriculturists are not getting power. Even for two hours a day, the farmers are unable to get power for energizing their pump sets. So, there is no power available in Rajasthan. Keeping this fact in view, will the Minister take other remedial measures and see that power is made available to people in Rajasthan for industrial and other purposes?

MR. CHAIRMAN: There should be a limit. You have put so many questions. Let the Minister give the reply. The questions may be important, but there is the time-limit. We have already taken half an hour, plus 20 minutes.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV: The Rajadhyaksha Committee has suggested that there should be a change in the concept of Rural Electrification. The change suggested by that committee is this: that till now, electricity was given for diesel pumping sets, but as far as rural areas are concerned, electricity should be available for cottage industries and for other domestic purposes. Has the Ministry of Energy introduced any sort of change in this concept also, so far as rural electrification is concerned?

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Many points have been made. I would try to cover them. Some suggestions have also been made.

So far as the inter-state disputes are concerned, we have made this

offer at every regional conference of Power Ministers: "These disputes have been going on for a very long time. If you allow us to construct power stations, and if you carry on your disputes, when you settle them you can back your shares. In the mean time, we will be able to construct the stations, and the nation would gain." This is the offer we have made in all the conferences, to the States. So far, hardly any State has responded. The Ministry of Irrigation has also been making efforts. I hope that both of us at some stage may be able to make a headway.

The offer has been to allow us to construct in the central sector and when they settle up their disputes each one can buy up his own share and whatever power is generated will be given on an *ad hoc basis* and later on they can settle it up who has got more and who has got less. It is a very straight offer. But, unfortunately, hardly any State has come forth.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: You persuade them.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: I have personally talked to many Chief Ministers. I have also written them letters.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, it appears that they decided not to be persuaded.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: On the national grid, I have already mentioned that we are working because we have to have enough instruments so that we can transfer power from surplus States to the deficit States, from the central power stations to the States which actually need power. We are keeping a part of the power as a reserve, which we can give to States which at a particular point of time want power for an emergency. This aspect is being taken care of. From each super thermal power station which is in a particular region,

the power has been allocated to each of the States so that we can give them a supplementary help. Similarly, every effort is being made to see that the villages inhabited by weaker sections of society are given their due share in the form of electric lighting and so on. We give special grant to each State for lighting up Harijans Villages and so on. In fact, our Ministry is examining whether we can ourselves electrify certain backward areas, because the States are not coming up to that level. That is the point we are trying to examine.

Thirdly, so far as Rajasthan is concerned, I have mentioned earlier also that the problem of Rajasthan arises only when one of the atomic station goes out of generation. That is the time when the real problem arises. So long as atomic units are giving power, the problem is marginal. But we have been allowing Rajasthan to withdraw more than their share from Bhakra system. In fact we have called a meeting again on Monday to see whether we can give them more power and more water for their crops, if possible. This is being examined on Monday. We have called all the States—Rajasthan, Haryana and Punjab to work out whether emergency help can be given to Rajasthan, Punjab and Haryana.

So far as electrification in the villages is concerned, some States have achieved 100 per cent electrification, like Punjab, Haryana, Tamilnadu and Kerala; some are achieving higher percentage and some are far beyond. But we hope that within the next 10 to 15 years, every village in the country will be electrified. That is our plan.

So far as slippages are concerned, in certain regions, there have been more slippages in the last one year. The main slippage has been in the eastern region. Now I have a report that during 1980-81 in the nor-

thern region, there had been no slippage, that is in Punjab, U.P., Rajasthan and Haryana. So far as southern region is concerned, there is no slippage except the atomic station. So far as western region is concerned, there is only the slippage of one gas turbine. But the slippages have been basically in the eastern region which include the place where we have a weather control system. So, in the major parts of the country, there has been hardly any slippage; and in one or two cases, there have been minor slippages, for example in the western region and in the southern region.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV:
How to reduce the general losses?

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: I am coming one by one. I have noted down all the points.

So far as the Energy policy is concerned, we have a policy which we have drawn up, which aims at conservation of foreign exchange by laying less emphasis on oil. That is the basic policy. I will just read out.

Accelerated development of indigenous conventional sources of energy, which means hydro and thermal; development of new and renewable sources—for which there is a separate department now;—restricting the consumption of oil to the extent possible; promoting the conservation of energy by increasing the efficiency of its utilisation.

These are the basic fundamentals of the new energy policy. I have never claimed that we have achieved a state of perfection so far as power is concerned. I gave out earlier a programme of increasing power generation. Similarly we are having a two-pronged attack. One is meeting the increasing demands. The other

[Shri Vikram Mahajan]

is reducing the gap. We have to reduce the gap every year so that we eliminate shortage. For example in 1979-80 the shortage was 16.1 per cent. It has been brought down to 12.6 per cent in 1980-81. In 1981-82 we hope to bring it down to 9 to 10 per cent. Thus every year we hope to bring down the gap. And our assessment is that by the end of the Sixth Plan we should be able to match the demand and supply. That is the target. And I hope we will be able to achieve that target.

So far as captive generation is concerned, we encourage captive power plants, as a matter of policy, in industries which are heavy power consuming industries. We do not restrict them or say that they cannot take financial help from other sources. We encourage them having captive power plants in industries like steel, aluminium. Even in industries which are public utility services like cement we are encouraging and in fact every industry which comes to us for captive power plant is encouraged. We do not stop them. So far, to my knowledge, since the coming into power of the new Government, we have hardly refused anyone if they have asked for captive generation.

As hon. Member mentioned we should have a long term plan and I have already given details that we hope to generate about one lakh megawatt by the turn of the century. The C.E.A. is the organisation of the Central Government, and it is preparing a comprehensive 50 year development plan for taking advance action. Power cannot be generated in four to five years. We should have a long term plan. Thermal takes five to six years and hydel takes seven to ten years. We have to draw up a plan to concise the period

of commissioning and also at the same time to meet long term requirements of the country.

Now, so far as Karnataka is concerned, I would like to inform that our report today is,—I mean since last five to ten days—Karnataka is meeting its requirements. So far as atomic energy is concerned, I think the question should be addressed to the Ministry of Atomic Energy.

It is true that many State Electricity Boards are running in losses and as far as I know what the hon. Member is saying is correct and that is why I mentioned earlier that a meeting was called sometime back—I think last month or two months back when all these Chairmen were called and we gave them certain suggestions. The Finance Minister presided over the meeting. We have asked them to send their comments on tariffs, why the returns are very low and on all these aspects we have asked for their views, and after they have given their views, as I said, we are calling another meeting soon after Parliament is over. It is to help the States which are having no resources of their own, that we have drawn a special central sector, and for example new central projects in hydel, thermal whichever are coming, each State is being given the benefit and to Rajasthan we are giving special treatment so that the problems are sorted out and in fact as an emergency measure we have called on Monday a meeting of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan representatives to see how best we can give them more water and more power in this period, i.e. the next fifteen days to one month when the actual crop is there. So, that is how we intend helping the State. I hope that more and more central projects are coming and we are trying to prevent slippages this year. We hope that as far as possible we will succeed.

I thank hon. members for giving useful suggestions. I will examine all the suggestions.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned till 11 A M on Monday.

18.31 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the clock on Monday, September 7, 1981/Bhadra 16, 1903 (Saka)