

Seventh Series, Vol. XVI; No. 47

Friday, April 24, 1981
Vaisakha 4, 1903 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Fifth Session
(Seventh Lok Sabha)



(Vol. XVI contains Nos. 41 to 50)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price - Rs. 6.00

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Friday, April 24, 1981/Vaisakha 4,
1903 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock*

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Imports of Rudraksha Beads

*928. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR
SINGH:

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE
be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to allow the import of Rudraksha Beads from foreign countries;

(b) the quantity of Rudraksha imported by India during the last three years and foreign exchange spent thereon; and

(c) whether in view of the increasing demand in the country, Government propose to allow the import of Rudraksha freely and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (c) In the Import Policy for 1981-82, Rudraksha Beads has been placed on Open General Licence for import by all persons.

(b) Separate data is not compiled for import of this item.

729 LS-1

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श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने मेरे प्रश्न के उत्तर में यह कहा है :

"In the Import Policy for 1981-82, Rudraksha Beads has been placed on Open General Licence for import by all persons".

इस संदर्भ में मैं यह पूछना चाहूंगा कि क्या यह अभी रेस्ट्रिक्टेड लिस्ट में है। In the restricted List of items, in Appendix 5 Import Policy 1978-79, यह मेरा (ए) प्रश्न है।

दूसरी बात मैंने यह पूछी थी:

"The quantity of Rudraksha imported by India during the last three years and foreign exchange spent thereon."

इस का कोई जवाब नहीं दिया गया। एक जनरल प्रेक्टिस यह है, मायबर, कि जितने भी इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंस देते हैं, उन में यह होता है कि इतनी क्वांटिटी इम्पोर्ट होगी और उसके लिए इतना फारेन एक्सचेंज दिया है। आप के मंत्रालय को इसकी जानकारी होनी चाहिये। आप यह देखें कि रुद्राक्ष के एक दाने की कीमत आम बाजार में 5 हजार रुपये तक है। तो जब इतनी कीमती चीज इम्पोर्ट की जा रही है, तो मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि इसकी कितनी क्वांटिटी इम्पोर्ट की गई और उस के लिए कितना फारेन एक्सचेंज दिया गया? इस के बारे में कोई जानकारी आप के पास है और अगर जानकारी है, तो उसे आप बतान की कृपा करें?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I do not know whether one bead of

Rudraksha costs Rs. 5,000. But as I have mentioned, separate data in respect of this is not available, and so, I have given the factual information. I have and can give some other factual information. For instance, we permitted S.T.C. to import five lakh rupees worth of Rudraksha Beads, but at that point of time they found that the prices demanded by the exporting countries were so high that they could not sell these in India. Therefore, they did not import. On another occasion, we permitted the Bharat Sadhu Samaj to import Rudraksha Beads, and I think these were worth Rs. 10,000 and they imported a total of 95 bags. Therefore, that is just not possible. As we do not have the figures, we could not give, otherwise there would have been no difficulty. When actual import takes place and we get some information from the actual users, we do have it. But it is not possible to have this type of information and it is not a sensitive item that we should go on keeping a track of it.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो कहा, मैं उनसे सहमत नहीं हूँ। मैं उनसे दूसरा सप्लीमेंटरी करने जा रहा हूँ। मुझे इस बात का अन्दाजा नहीं लग पा रहा है कि माननीय मंत्री जी को यह मालूम है या नहीं कि यह बहुत कीमती चीज है। इसका धार्मिक और आध्यात्मिक महत्व है। यह सिंगापुर, इंडोनेशिया से स्मगल हो कर आती है। कुछ लोग इसको औषधि के रूप में वनड प्रेजर और हृदय की बीमारी में भी इस्तेमाल करते हैं। जब इसकी इतनी धार्मिक मान्यता है और लोग इसको नेपाल, इंडोनेशिया और सिंगापुर से लाते हैं और यहां यह बहुत कीमत में बिकती है और मेरे सुनने में आया है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी भी इसका, (व्यवधान) इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि चूंकि बहुत से लोग इसको व्यवहार में लाते हैं, उनको यह सही मायनों में और सही दामों में मिल सके, क्या मंत्री महोदय इसे

स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कारपोरेशन या सरकार की अन्य एजेंसियों के माध्यम से मंगवा कर लोगों को उपलब्ध करायेंगे? नहीं तो ऐसा ही होता रहेगा कि यह नकली, असली चीज ऊंचे दामों में बिकती रहेगी और स्मगलिंग भी होती रहेगी।

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, so far as its import is concerned, as I have already mentioned, in the Import Policy. I have placed it under OGL. Whoever wants to import it, can do so. Our experience of its import through STC is, as I have mentioned to the Hon. Member, that at one point of time it did not materialise. Therefore, there is no need of having another experience, just to be confronted with failure.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रधान मंत्री जी के कारण इसका महत्व बहुत बढ़ गया है। अभी मंत्री जी ने जवाब में कहा कि इसे सामान्य लायसेंस के अन्तर्गत रखा गया है और इस मद में अलग से आंकड़े संकलित नहीं किये जाते हैं। लेकिन मेरी समझ में यह नहीं आता। जब आप लायसेंस इशु करते हैं तो निश्चिन्त रूप से आपके पास यह तो रहता होगा कि कितनों को लायसेंस दिया, कितनी-कितनी मद का दिया, कितने सामान के लिए दिया और कितने रुपयों का दिया। इसलिए मंत्री महोदय का यह जवाब ठीक नहीं है। अगर उनके पास इन सम्बन्ध में जानकारी अभी नहीं है तो बाद में दे दें। यह जो जवाब दिया गया है यह सदन को संतुष्ट करने वाला नहीं है। यह जवाब दिया गया है—

It has been placed on Open General Licence for all persons.

इसका मतलब है कि अभी भी इस पर लायसेंस रहेगा। यह बात सही हो सकती है कि बाद में इस पर ढिलाई कर देंगे, रेस्ट्रिक्शंस में। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह लायसेंस सब के लिए रहेगा या किस मद के लिए रहेगा?

जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि यह पांच हजार रुपये में बिकता है, पांच हजार में बिकता हो या पांच सौ में बिकता हो, उसका इम्पार्टेंस सब को मालूम है। जो नहीं पहनते हैं, वे नहीं पहनते हैं लेकिन जो इसे नहीं पहनते हैं वे मंत्री नहीं बन सकते हैं। प्रधान मंत्री जी के साथ इसका इम्पार्टेंस बढ़ गया है। हृदय गति के रोग में भी इसका इस्तेमाल होता है?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Paswan, be serious and put a question.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अब जब इसे प्रधान मंत्री जी पहनती हैं तो इसमें बहुत सीरियस बात रही होगी, कोई स्पेसिफिक कारण रहे होंगे तभी तो वे पहनती हैं। आपने इसमें लायसेंस रखा है और आपको यह मालूम है कि इसमें स्मगलिंग होती है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि विभिन्न सालों में इंडियन पोर्ट्स पर कितने लोग स्मगलिंग करते हुए पकड़े गये। क्या यह बात भी सही है कि वहाँ से यह कम दाम में आता है और यहाँ अधिक कीमत पर बिकता है? पंडित कमला पति जी को तो यह मालूम है कि बनारस में इसका खुल कर व्यापार चलता है। इसकी स्मगलिंग भी होती है यह कम दाम में आता है और अधिक दाम में बिकता है आपके द्वारा सी०बी०आई० से भी जांच हो चुकी है। स्मगलिंग करते हुए लोग पकड़े भी गये हैं।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Paswan, you have left the Prime Minister and now you have come to Panditji.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह बात सही है कि स्मगलिंग करते हुए जो लोग पकड़े गये हैं उनके ऊपर अब तक क्या कार्यवाही हुई है जिससे कि भविष्य में ऐसा न हो।

जब यह हेल्थ के दृष्टिकोण और धार्मिक दृष्टिकोण से भी उपयोगी है तो फिर आप इस पर लायसेंस का चक्कर क्यों लगते हैं जो जायगा वहाँ से फ्री में ले जायगा और यहाँ पर उसका उपयोग करेगा।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: How can he reply to this? The Home Minister will reply to your question.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: As I have already said, earlier it was on the restricted list. Now I have put it under OGL. That means it is a free item now. If the hon. Member wants to give importance to it, he himself can import it, if he so likes. The hon. Member mentioned about a particular case and asked whether it was a case of smuggling. Yes; a case was brought to the notice of the Government some time in 1978. A news item appeared in one of the Hindi dailies "Gandeev" from Varanasi. Earlier in 1976, an import licence was given to Bharat Sadhu Samaj to import rudraksha beads and to dispose them of on a "no profit, no loss" basis. There were some allegations. CBI went into them. They found that there was no substance in the allegations. As I have already explained, they imported 95 bags. Of those 95 bags, 85 bags were seized by CBI, and subsequently they were returned. Six bags were given to one Mr. Shankar Bajpai for the purpose of making rosaries for use by persons who want to use these rudrakshas. 385 rosaries were made, and those were given to the Sadhu Samaj.

श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, रुद्राक्ष पहनना स्वास्थ्य के लिए अच्छा है। स्वामी लोगों ने इसका महत्व बढ़ा दिया है। मंत्री भी इसको पहनते हैं, जैसा कि अभी पासवान जी ने कहा—बहु ठीक है। इस संदर्भ में बनारस में रुद्राक्ष का बहुत घोटाला हुआ था, जिसके बारे में चर्चा हुई है। आपने कहा था कि सी०बी०आई०

की जांच हुई। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि वह जांच राजनीतिक दबाव के कारण खत्म हो गई और क्या सही मायने में उस घोटाले का दबा दिया गया ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: No.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Son-tosh Mohan Dev.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: He has answered.

SHRI BHERAVADAN K. GADHAVI: So far as these rudraksha beads are concerned, besides the sadhus and babas, many other people are having interest in them now. But I would like to know only about the medicinal properties of those rudrakshas. Is the Government aware that besides the religious aspect, they have got any medicinal properties in them—because it has been reported, and also said by people who are selling them, that so far as heart diseases and blood pressure are concerned, it is helpful if one wears the mala of rudraksha beads? So, has Government made any research on these beads?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: So far as research is concerned, I have no knowledge; but as the hon. Member is informed, I have also told that it has utility particularly to heart patients, and in controlling blood pressure. I am also using one.

सरकारी उपक्रमों द्वारा उपभोक्ता उद्योग में पूंजी निवेश

+

*929. श्री तारिक अमनवर :

श्री नरब किशोर शर्मा :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकारी उपक्रम विभिन्न राज्यों में अपने लिए आरक्षित औद्योगिक क्षेत्र की तुलना में उपभोक्ता उद्योग में अधिक पूंजी निवेश कर रहे हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उपभोक्ता उद्योग के उन एककों का ब्योरा क्या है जिनमें सरकारी क्षेत्र (केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य दोनों) ने धन लगाया है;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार सरकारी क्षेत्र के लिए उद्योगों का चयन करने के लिए राज्यों को निदेश जारी करने का है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है ?

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

(a) and (b). The thrust of public sector investment under Central Government has been towards basic and primary industries. The capital investment in the public enterprises engaged in production of consumer goods, including the investment in the textile units taken over by the Government, was less than 4 per cent of the total investment in all the public enterprises of the Central Government in manufacturing and service sector.

(c) and (d). There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

श्री तारिक अमनवर : मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि पब्लिक अंडर-टेकिंग्स में कितनी इंडस्ट्रीज हैं और उनमें कितना इन्वेस्टमेंट अब तक हुआ है और इनमें से कंज्यूमर सेक्टर में कितना इन्वेस्टमेंट किया गया है—यह मेरा पहला प्रश्न है।

SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA:

The question is regarding investment and the number of public sector undertakings. As on 31-3-1980, the total investment equity plus loan in 186 enterprises is Rs. 18,226 crores. Out of 186 enterprises, 10 are under construction. The investment under these companies which are under construction is Rs. 1470 crores. The running enterprises are 176 companies. The investment in them is Rs.

16756 crores. There are 9 consumer goods companies plus 10 textile companies and 515 others and subsidiaries thereon. The total investment is Rs. 628 crores. The investment in consumer goods including textiles is Rs. 628 crores and the percentage, as I said earlier, is nearly 4 per cent.

श्री तारिक अमनवर : पब्लिक सेक्टर की लाभ हानि की क्या स्थिति है—ग्रो इसको सुधारने के लिए सरकार की ओर से कोई कारगर कदम उठाए गए हैं या नहीं उठाए गए हैं ?

SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA: The question is a large and complicated one. Even then I will try to reply to it briefly. As I had stated just now, there are 166 companies. Out of them, 7 were insurance companies. All these showed surplus. Out of the remaining companies, 103 showed profit, 63 incurred losses. Of the consumer goods companies, 2 showed profit, that is, Modern Bakery and the Hindustan Photo Films. The following companies incurred losses:

(1) Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Company.

(2) Bharat Ophthalmic Glasses Company Ltd.

(3) Hindustan Latex.

(4) Mandia Paper Mill.

(5) Rehabilitation Industry Ltd.

(6) Tannery and Footwear Corporation Ltd.

Of the 10 textile mills, 4 showed profit, that is NTC holding company; NTC Andhra Pradesh, NTC Gujarat, NTC Tamil Nadu. The textile companies which showed losses are NTC Madhya Pradesh, NTC Maharashtra, NTC U.P., NTC West Bengal and NTC Delhi and so on.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: To reach the commanding heights of the economy, the public sector has to encourage the consumer industry, because, at present, the public sector is confined to the core industry which

is capital intensive of long gestation period and less profitability. To reach the commanding heights of the economy, the public sector has to go in a big way. Has the Government taken a serious view of the matter and tried to enter this sector of the industry which is open to the private sector?

SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA: At present, the investment in the public sector organisations is guided by the Industrial Policy Resolutions of the Government of 1948, 1956, 1977 and 1980. These are the guiding spirit behind the Government's investment in the public sector. As far as the question of manufacture of consumer articles is concerned, this is a suggestion which can be taken note of.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: In the main reply, the Minister has said that more than 66 companies are sustaining losses in the public sector. In the Sixth Five Year Plan, the Government envisaged to spend Rs. 97,000 crores in the public sector. In view of that, is the Government going to remove cancerous cell which is at the helm of affairs in these public sector undertakings which is creating a trouble? In that context, I want to say that between the public sector and science and technology there is a greater link. Will the Government consider forming a separate planning cell consisting of scientists and technologists so that they can monitor the organisations in the future for the public sector?

SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA: It is a suggestion for consideration.

SHRI D. P. YADAV: About the industries involved in textile manufacturing business, I should like to bring it to the notice of the House—Pranab Babu also is here—that these public undertakings which are employed in textile business are not only losing on the manufacturing side, but they are losing on the distribution side also and there is a group of gangsters at the top. I would like to know whether the Government is going to

streamline the administration of the industry as well as the Textile Corporation in the near future.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): Do you want to answer this?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): This is just a suggestion.

SHRI D. P. YADAV: There are definite losses. You must go into it.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: There are certain malpractices in the textile industry. But so far as the controlled cloth is concerned, which is the product of NTC mills, there is one mode of distribution. There is another mode of distribution for yarn. If you want to make any specific suggestion, we will examine it.

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां : मंत्री महोदय ने अपने वक्तव्य में बताया है कि सार्वजनिक उपकरणों में घाटा है, उस सम्बन्ध में मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि ऐसे पब्लिक ग्रैंडरटेकिंग्स जिनमें मुस्ताकिल घाटा होता रहा है, क्या उसके मैनेजमेंट की चरित्र पंजीकरण में ऐसी कोई एन्ट्री की जाती है कि उनकी देखरेख में यह पब्लिक ग्रैंडरटेकिंग मुस्ताकिल घाटे में चलती रही ? इसके अलावा यह भी जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या इस प्रकार की सूचना सरकार को है कि कुछ पब्लिक ग्रैंडरटेकिंग्स में उसी तरह का व्यापार करने वाले प्राइवेट सैक्टर के कारखानों से मैनेजमेंट में डीपुटेशन पर व्यक्ति लिये गये और उनके पब्लिक ग्रैंडरटेकिंग के मैनेजमेंट में रहते हुए खासतौर से उन उपकरणों को खास घाटा पहुंचा है । क्या ऐसे व्यक्तियों के सम्बन्ध में कोई जांच कराई गई है ? यदि हां, तो क्या कार्यवाही कराई गई है ?

श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया : माननीय सदस्य का प्रश्न बहुत व्यापक है, फिर भी जो इससे संबंधित उत्तर आवश्यक है, वह मैं सदन के सामने निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ ।

सर्वप्रथम तो माननीय सदस्य ने इस ओर ध्यान आकषित किया है कि जो पब्लिक सैक्टर या प्राइवेट सैक्टर ग्रैंडरटेकिंग्स हैं उनमें प्रबन्ध व्यवस्था की क्या भूमिका है ? मैं इस को स्वीकार करता हूँ कि प्रबन्ध व्यवस्था एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका रखती है, पब्लिक ग्रैंडरटेकिंग या प्राइवेट ग्रैंडरटेकिंग का लाभ-हानि या उसके लाभ पूरा करने में काफी सहायक होती है । शासन इस बारे में सजग है और प्रबन्ध व्यवस्था में यदि कहीं त्रुटि है तो उस पर ध्यान रखा जाता है और इस बात का पूरा प्रबन्ध है कि पब्लिक सैक्टर में और प्राइवेट सैक्टर में क्या तुलना हो सकती है और कैसे अच्छाई लाई जा सकती है । इस बारे में शासन का ध्यान है, खुला हुआ विभाग है, इसमें कोई संकोच की बात नहीं है ।

श्री मोतीबाई आर० चौधरी : मंत्री जी के जवाब से पता चलता है कि पब्लिक ग्रैंडरटेकिंग्स में रुग्ण मिलों को लिया जाता है और खास तौर से गुजरात में जो रुग्ण मिल ग्रैंडरटेकिंग में ली गई हैं, वह मुनाफे में चलती हैं । गुजरात के भावनगर में न्यू जहांगीर मिल पिछले एक साल से बन्द है, उसको पब्लिक ग्रैंडरटेकिंग में नहीं लिया जाता है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि रुग्ण मिलों को ग्रैंडरटेकिंग में लेने के लिये क्या माप-दंड रखे हुए हैं ?

श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया : माननीय सदस्य ने जो प्रश्न किया, उसके दो हिस्से हैं । पहला तो कहा कि गुजरात में जो मिल मुनाफे में चल रहे हैं उनको पब्लिक ग्रैंडरटेकिंग में लिया गया है तो यह एन० टी० सी० गुजरात इस मामले को देखकर काम करती है । दूसरा कहना है कि कोई विशेष मिल बन्द पड़ी है, उसकी कोई जानकारी इस समय मेरे पास नहीं है, वह मैं नहीं दे सकता हूँ ।

श्री मोतीबाई आर० चौधरी : आप उस मिल को भी ले सकते हैं, वह

एक साल से अधिक समय से बन्द पड़ी है।

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN: It is clear from the figures given by the hon. Minister that the public sector has suffered losses this year, i.e. 1979-80. The Sixth Five Year Plan expects a contribution of over Rs. 2,500 crores from the public sector. What steps does the hon. Minister propose to take to see that this contribution is made during the Sixth Five Year Plan by the public sector?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, there is a difference between profits according to Company Law and resources available for re-investment in Plan. The amount secured by way of depreciation are a plan resource and that is what has been taken into account in preparing the plan. When we review the figures with regard to losses, that is a different thing; that is, according to the Company Law after calculating the expenses, depreciation, interest charges and all that, whether there is profit or not. These are two different things. The resources available for the plan are ensured.

Rise in Prices after Presentation of Budget

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a steep rise in the price index after the presentation of Budget this year recently;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for such a rise; and

(c) what measures are being taken to check the price rise in the country?

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

Statement

(a) to (c). The Wholesale price index (1970-71=100) moved up by 1.5

per cent between February 28, 1981 and April 4, 1981 (for which the latest Index is available). The bulk of the increase during the period is accounted for by the unusual increase in sugar, khandasari and gur prices. A number of anti-inflationary measure have been taken such as augmenting production, importing essential needs, strengthening Public Distribution System and curbing hoarding and profiteering etc.

श्री आर० एन० राकेश : अध्यक्ष

महोदय, यद्यपि मंत्री महोदय ने अपनी बजट-स्पीच में कहा था कि कीमतें कंट्रोल्ड रहेंगी, लेकिन इसके बावजूद कीमतें बढ़ी हैं। क्या मंत्री महोदय बता सकते हैं कि सरकार की कितनी कमजोरियों के कारण कीमतें कंट्रोल नहीं हो पाई हैं ?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: After the presentation of the budget, for the five weeks, the increase in price is only 1.5 per cent. I suppose people go by the statistics which are published by the official Statistical Agencies. If you do not want to go by the statistics given by the Statistical Agencies your information also will be absolutely incorrect and I can simply say, "Your information is useless." Therefore, let us have some yardstick. The office of the Economic Adviser, Ministry of Industry, which has been publishing the figures during your regime as well as our regime is accepted as the Department which prepares the figures on a particular basis. It has not changed the basis. On this basis, again I repeat, the price rise in the Wholesale Price Index after the presentation of the budget on 28-2-81 upto 4th April, 1981, for which latest figures are available, is 1.5 per cent. For the benefit of hon. members, I can say that after the presentation of the budget by my predecessor, Mr. Charan Singh, it went up during the same period by 3.5 per cent for five weeks. If you want to know the figure after the presentation of last year's budget, in five weeks after I presented the budget on 18th

June, 1980 it went up by 5.1 per cent between 14-6-80 to 19-7-1980.

श्री आर० एन० राकेश : मैंने पूछा है कि सरकार की किन कमजोरियों के कारण कीमतें बढ़ी हैं ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is your second supplementary?

SHRI R. N. RAKESH: What are the weaknesses of the Government which have led to the rise in prices?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I do not accept your promise that prices have gone up to that extent as to require an explanation by me.

श्री आर० एन० राकेश : मंत्री महोदय ने जो जवाब दिया है, उसके अनुसार चीजों की कीमतें नहीं बढ़ रही हैं । लेकिन क्या मंत्री महोदय कोई ऐसी दम चीजें बता सकते हैं, जिनकी कीमतें ज्यों की त्यों हैं—नहीं बढ़ी हैं और क्या वह ऐसी दो चीजें बता सकते हैं, जिनकी कीमतें घटी हैं—सिवाये इन्सान की जिन्दगी और महिला की इज्जत के ?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: During this period, 28th February, 1981 to 4th April, 1981, the prices of food articles have decreased by 1.0 per cent. (Interruptions) If you do not accept the figures, what can I do? I have not prepared the figures. These are the figures on which you rely, I rely and the country relies. If you do not accept the figures, on what basis do we discuss? Then there is no basis at all for discussion. This is the wholesale price index which has been prepared for the Government for ages in a particular way. It has been prepared in the same way whichever party is in power. Therefore, if you do not accept it, I will not give the figures. You go on repeating that prices have increased, I go on repeating that prices have not increased and, therefore, there will always be shouting. If you want to go by any statistics, you hear the statistics which

are prepared by the Department according to the set pattern, whichever party is in power.

On the following items prices have gone down and in certain items, prices have increased. For example, in jowar, prices have gone up by 2.4 per cent whereas in the case of milk and milk products, it has gone down by 1.4 per cent. Regarding non-food articles, prices of cotton have gone up by 6.1 per cent and of raw jute by 0.2 per cent. Many hon. Members do not understand the difference between the consumer price index and the wholesale price index. And out of confusion, they go on shouting. The consumer price index consists of those items which go into the cost of living whereas the wholesale price index relates to all the commodities that are listed. And it has been accepted. So, these are the various items prices of which either have gone up or gone down, as I have said already.

श्रीमती प्रमिला बण्डवते : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप के जरिए यह पूछना चाहती हूँ कि क्या मंत्री महोदय कन्ज्यूमर प्राइस इंडेक्स के बारे में इस सभा में यह बता सकते हैं कि कितनी प्राइस ज्यादा बढ़ गई है, कितनी कम हो गई है? जो कन्ज्यूमर का अनुभव है वह देख कर मैं पूछना चाहती हूँ, बजट के पहले आप ने कई चीजों के दाम बढ़ाए, पेट्रोल के दाम बढ़ाए, सीमेंट के बढ़ाए, स्टील के बढ़ाए, रेलवे का फंड बढ़ाया और इस के बाद जो टैक्स बढ़ाए उस का जो असर कन्ज्यूमर्स की प्राइस पर हो गया है वह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ । आप का यार्डस्टिक कुछ भी हो जो यार्डस्टिक देश की जनता के पास है जिन को घर चलाना पड़ता है उन का जो यार्डस्टिक है क्या उस का अन्दाजा लगाने के लिए प्राइस राइज के ऊपर इस्तीफा दे कर सरकार लोगों के पास जायगी और उस यार्डस्टिक को मालूम करेगी ?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I know that the opposition is very keen that the Government should resign. But we are not going to oblige. *(Interruptions)* On every small increase or decrease in the wholesale price index or the consumer price index, if the Government is to resign, then the country will have no Government at all.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: In that case, everyday Government will resign and everyday elections will be held.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: We will have continuous elections and no Government. So far as this question is concerned, it does not relate to the main question. What the hon. Member was trying to prove was that as a result of the budget proposals, prices had increased. On the contrary, my stand is that as a result of the budget proposals prices have not increased. *(Interruptions)* You may agree, or you may not agree but you must hear me as I have heard you.

The point is this. If you want consumer price index, I will give separate figures. As a result of the budget proposals, I maintain that prices have not increased. Usually it is by a levy of excise duty on goods and commodities that the prices increase. I have not levied any excise duty at all in this budget. And yet you go on saying that the prices have increased as a result of the Budget.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: While agreeing with the Finance Minister that there has been no price rise as a result of the budget proposals, may I know whether it is not a fact that the consumer is hard-hit because the price of essential commodities have gone up? In view of the fact that the prices of foodgrains—I am not talking of the wholesale prices—sugar and industrial products have gone up, what steps do the Finance Minister propose to take so that the prices of consumer articles come down? That is the relevant part which is worrying the House.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: There are two different aspects. One is the question by the opposition to show that the prices have increased as a result of the budget, to which I said "No". The other aspect is what we are doing to control the prices *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is not proper.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I know I have disappointed all of you. I know that you all expected I will come with every big axe, cutting all your heads. I did not levy any tax. You are so much disappointed... *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This kind of sniping every time is not proper. Also, by the interruptions you are wasting the time of the House.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: So far as the general question of the price level is concerned, Government are as much concerned as the opposition, or anybody else in the country. In fact, we are worried that, owing to factors partly ours and partly outside, the tendency for inflation persists not only in our country but elsewhere also. We cannot avoid a certain measure of pressure on prices on account of both national and international factors. That is why we are trying to do something.

I will try to detail what we are trying to do. First of all, we have shifted the emphasis from a demand management philosophy to a supply management philosophy, in which we are trying to give all the incentives possible for the purpose of increasing production. This is not a thing which can be done overnight. But, over a period of a few months it is possible to increase the supply of money of the essential commodities. If we are not able to increase the supply of essential commodities within the country, we are going to have the import of those things, in order to make these available to the consumers. Thirdly, we are laying emphasis

on the public distribution system which, I acknowledge, is good in certain parts of the country and bad in certain other parts of the country.

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: It is bad.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: In fact, in Maharashtra it is good. Why do you say it is bad? You cannot denigrate yourself. You should have at least that much of local patriotism. These are the various factors and the steps which we are taking to control the prices.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN: The Finance Minister was saying that the budget as such did not cause any price rise. But he has admitted that the prices have risen due to other causes. Within the last 34 days, or even less than that, the wholesale prices have gone up by 1.5 per cent. If this is an index of the price rise, for one year it will go beyond 18 per cent. Of course, I know, it cannot be directly worked out like that. At the same time, the Finance Minister said that the other causes can be controlled and that the Government are taking some steps. Will the Government take steps to command or control the essential commodities, at least 8 or 10 items, and supply them to the people through a network of consumer co-operative societies or some Civil Supplies Corporation so that within the framework itself some kind of control can be introduced and some effective steps can be taken to control the price rise?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: It is a very constructive suggestion. In fact, that is exactly what we are trying to do. My colleague, the Minister in charge of Civil Supplies, has actually got a Bill approved in the Rajya Sabha yesterday, and it is coming to this House. We are taking powers to control the prices of essential articles and to notify them and take rigorous measures. We are also thinking of some special courts for this purpose.

So, on the side of enforcement, we are tightening the rope. On the side of supplies we are trying to increase the fair price shops, and we are trying to increase the cooperatives. In fact, the cooperatives in Kerala, for instance, are doing well. The cooperatives in Gujarat, and the cooperatives in Tamil Nadu are all doing well and the public distribution in those areas is fairly satisfactory and there has not been much complaint. We are trying to similarly improve the working of the cooperatives in other States and where the cooperatives could not be established in a short period, we are thinking of Civil Supplies Department themselves undertaking this responsibility.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Sir, hoarding and profiteering contributed to the price rise. May I know from the hon. Minister (a) whether the Government has taken a serious view of the fact that the strikes, lock-outs and agitations including agitation by the farmers have contributed to the price rise and if so, what is the action taken by the Government to curb the agitation and strikes, and (b) whether the Government is going to import sugar as the price of sugar is increasing day by day?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, so far as the agitation is concerned, this Government wants to meet the reasonable demand of the people who are asking for fair prices. It is only where they are asking for unreasonable price increase which the society cannot afford we will have to take some action to control it. Otherwise, the Government is committed to the policy of meeting the reasonable demands of the producers.

As regards import of sugar, I cannot give any answer now. The matter is not even under consideration at this stage.

Amount of Policies lying unclaimed with LIC

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

(a) number and amount of policies lying unclaimed with the Life Insurance Corporation of India after maturing for the whole of the country in general and Dhanbad District of Bihar in particular for the last three years (year-wise break-up in details);

(b) whether it is a fact that the number and amount involved in the unclaimed policies are on the increase

and no attempt is made on behalf of the L.I.C. to trace out the real policy holder and reason for non-claiming; and

(c) if so, steps taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement ..

(a) to (c) The maturity claims payable by the LIC, which were outstanding for various reasons as at the end of the years 1977-78 to 1979-80, as under:

Year	L.I.C.		Dhanbad District	
	No. (in thousands)	Amount (Rs. crores)	Number	Amount (Rs. thousands)
1977-78	57	13.17	7	11
1978-79	74	14.86	9	16
1979-80	88	21.76	19	38

These include cases in which the policyholders have not put in any claim papers but separate figures of such cases are not readily available.

The increase in the figures of claims pending with the LIC, as the increase in the figures of claims settled by the LIC, reflects the overall growth of its operations. The main reason for the pendency of the maturity claims is delay on the part of the claimants in furnishing the requirements including discharge forms and policy documents. In some cases, the LIC finds that the policyholders are not traceable at there last known addresses, and this happens particularly in respect of policies which became paid up long ago and the LIC lost touch with the policyholders. In such cases the LIC deputed its field officials to make on-the-spot enquiries regarding the present whereabouts of the policy-

holders to expedite settlement of the claims.

SHRI A. K. ROY: Sir, I try to explore the hidden income of the Government. If you read the statement laid on the Table, you will be surprised to find that the amount of maturity claims payable by the LIC is increasing by leaps and bounds. In 1977-78 it was more than Rs. 13 crores, in 1978-79 it was more than Rs. 14 crores and now, in 1979-80, it has become Rs. 21,76,00,000. I wonder whether people have lost interest in money, and I wish and I presume that the Government does not desire this to meet the budgetary gap by keeping all this money. In view of that, I would like to know (i) whether the Government has probed deeply into the causes of this increase in unpaid amount, and (ii) whether it is the

duty of the agent while bringing somebody under the cover of insurance to find out the policy-holder and go to him and whether after the maturity also the duty of the agent remains and the responsibility of the LIC also remains to find out the policy-holders and to contact them, and whether the Government is going to pay interest for their default of paying the money in time.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: The hon. Member's apprehension about the figures is not justified because the quantum assured is increasing, the work is increasing and the income is increasing, and so the amount of maturity claims payable is also increasing.

So far as the responsibility of the LIC to find out the policy-holders and make payment is concerned, we have been trying, and successfully trying, to do so and we are reducing the period during which the payment can be made and the unclaimed claims can be paid off.

So far as the question about interest is concerned, we have introduced a policy. Formerly we were paying 6 per cent interest, now we have increased it to 7½ per cent and only after 30 days of the maturity period the interest becomes due to be paid.

SHRI A. K. ROY: This is some sort of a forced fixed deposit made by the Government and they are saying in their answer that in some cases the LIC finds that the policy-holders are not traceable. It is not that the policy-holders are not traceable. But their agents are not traceable. Nowadays, who are the agents of L.I.C.? They are only the better halves of the better placed persons in the country. Usually, they become the agents. So, they are not traceable. They say that they are unable to find out the policy-holder. You will be surprised to know that I am also personally a victim of that. My policy also matured. I wrote to the L.I.C. I did not get a reply even. Nobody can say I am not traceable.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No communist insures his life.

SHRI A. K. ROY: They say that they are unable to find out the policy-holder. I am one of the policy-holders whose policy matured and they are unable to find me.

What is more important... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What is the worth of your policy?

SHRI A. K. ROY: That is another point. That is something kept secret. What is more important—you will find that most of the middle class salaried persons have come under the purview of the L.I.C. The poor people, the cultivators, the rural poor, could not be brought under its purview. All those persons who are not paid are not the vocal intelligent people, but they are the few poor people who are fed up with correspondence and have become losers. In view of that will the L.I.C. take a fresh view of the things and go deep into the matter to see that these policy-holders are paid their amount within a year?

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: I have full sympathy for the hon. Member if he is a victim. I would also like to know the party to which the hon. Member belongs. Was he for some time underground and the information, therefore, could not reach him? Then I am sorry for it. So far as the suggestion to make improvements is concerned, we are doing that. After the submission of the Seghiyan Committee Report, certain suggestions are being implemented. So far as searching of the policy-holders is concerned, we have a system. We have brought pendency down to a very limited figure and the pendency is not more than two months disposed. I have got the figures. If the hon. Member desires I can give. It is not so much the fault of the LIC in not asking for it, but the details are not being provided. Therefore, a large number of policies are not paid.

SHRI A. K. ROY: One more point. Have you enquired whether most of these persons who are now losing belong to Harijan, Adivasi and weaker Sections of society?

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: We will do the needful.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Is it a fact that the main reason for non-payment is that at the time of getting the policy, the policy-holder does not give the name of the nominee because it is an optional thing? Will you make it compulsory? In that case the position of payment will improve.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: There are so many suggestions to improve the working. This suggestion is also one of them. But I would like to inform the House that out of 73862 pending cases, 62719 are pending for want of information from the policy holders themselves. All attempts are being made. Therefore, the element of paying interest is also added so that the policy-holder is not a loser.

श्री इंदराराम शास्त्री : श्रीमान्, जैसा कि फिगर्स से जाहिर होता है, दिनों-दिन अनपेड-मैच्योर्ड पालिसीज की संख्या बढ़ती जा रही है। सरकार अथवा एल० आइ० सी० लाखों रुपया पब्लिकेशन और प्रचार पर खर्च करती है, क्या मंत्री महोदय इस प्रकार का निदेश देंगे कि जो पालिसीज कुछ समय तक अनपेड रहने के बाद ट्रेस-आउट नहीं होती हैं, उन के बारे में रेडियो और अखबारों में सूचना दें ताकि उन के बारिस्तान को सूचना मिल जाय और वे आप को कान्टैक्ट कर लें।

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: All attempts are made to find out the policy-holders. But in many cases there whereabouts are not known because the addresses are changed. The attempts are also made to contact them through the filed officers. The field staff is also involved. All efforts are made to see that the policy-holders are reached and, therefore, an

element of payment of interest is also added.

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to delays in the settlement of claims on the part of policy-holders and the number of claims pending due to delay on the part of LIC.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: As I said, the total number of pending cases in 1979-80 were 73,862 out of which 62,719 cases were because of the necessary information not being provided by the policy-holders. So far as non-payment on account of default of the LIC itself is concerned, the figure is only 512 out of 73,862 cases.

Income-tax raids on stockists of Food-grains, Cement and other Essential Commodities

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933. **SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:**
SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Income-tax Department has recently conducted raids on the stockists of foodgrains, cement and other essential commodities at Calcutta, Siliguri, Jalpaiguri, Bhadrak and Muzaffarnagar;

(b) if so, the details of the firms raided and the outcome thereof; and

(c) action proposed against the erring firms in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH S'SODIA): (a) Yes, Sir. The searches were conducted on 19-2-1981 and 20-2-1981.

(b) Details are given in the Annexure.

(c) The cases are still under investigation. Action as warranted under the law is being taken in these cases.

Annexure

Sl. No.	Name of the firm/persons from whom assets or documents/books were seized	Approximate value of assets seized (Rupees)
1	M/s. Parmeshwari Lal Purushotam Lal, Calcutta Searches conducted at Silliguri, Calcutta and Bhadrak.	7,05,000
2	M/s. P.P. Enterprises, Calcutta	48,000
3	M/s. Tarachand Shiv Kumar, Calcutta	Nil
4	Shri Parmeshwari Lal Agarwalla, Silliguri	6,21,713
5	M/s. T.S. Enterprises, Calcutta	10,000
6	Shri Tara Chand Singhal, Calcutta	15,000
7	M/s. Rahimia Land & Tea Co. Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta	Nil
8	Smt. Sushila Devi Berlia (alias Aggarwalla)	1,92,607
9	Smt. Saroj Singhal, Calcutta	32,022
10	Smt. Chandee Devi Singhal, Calcutta	1,44,464
11	Smt. Godawari Devi, Muzaffarnagar	Jewellery and 137 silver coins (Yet to be valued)
12	Shri L. Ram Bhagat Rai, Muzaffarnagar	10,000
13	M/s. Pyare Lal Pirag Lal, Silliguri	Nil
14	M/s. Lachman Dass Duli Chand, Muzaffarnagar	Nil
15	M/s. Berlia Trading Co., Muzaffarnagar	Nil
16	M/s. Nathu Mal Anand Kumar, Muzaffarnagar	Nil
17	M/s. Shree Lachnam Rice Mills, Muzaffarnagar	Nil.

In addition to the above, books of accounts and other incriminating documents have also been seized.

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Out of 17 firms given in the Annexure, I would like to know how many firms had lockers in how many banks, whether searches were conducted only in respect of a few lockers and others were not searched, and if searches were conducted what is the outcome of the searches conducted of the lockers owned by them in different banks.

SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA: The preliminary report from Calcutta,

Silliguri and Bhadrak shows seizure of valuables in the form of diamonds, gold jewellery, unaccounted bank drafts and stocks and shares. The total value of assets seized at these three places is Rs. 16 lakhs—unaccounted jewellery—Rs. 9 lakhs; bank drafts—Rs. 6 lakhs; cash—Rs. 90,000 and shares—Rs. 48,000 ornaments of daily wear of ladies which are also unaccounted to the extent of Rs. 2,90,000 have been inventorised, but not seized. Thus, the total unaccounted assets at Bhadrak, Jalpaiguri

and Silliguri alone amounted to nearly Rs. 20 lakhs.

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: He has not answered my question. I wanted to know whether searches were conducted of lockers owned by different firms and whether some lockers were exempted because of some pressures.

SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA: No, Sir, as far as the information which I possess. I do not have that information.

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: The hon. Minister has given an answer that some incriminating documents have also been seized. I want to know whether these documents revealed tax-evasion and, if so, the total amount. I would also like to know whether these documents reveal the names some of the members of different political parties and, if so, what are the names and to which political parties they belong and whether it is a fact that these people are bringing pressure to stall further proceedings in the case.

SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA: I am sorry, in reply to the first supplementary, I did not give the position of lockers. The actual position is this. In addition, 2 lockers have been sealed in Muzaffarnagar. At Muzaffarnagar, a lot of incriminating documents and accounts have been seized. One of the *munims* of the assessee groups was found trying to remove valuable evidence in this connection. Though he pleaded that the documents belonged to him, they have now been deciphered as belonging to the assessee groups. Jewellery studded and semi-precious stones have also been seized.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: May I know from the Hon. Minister whether it is a fact that these. (Interruptions) parties had floated benami concerns to cheat the Government and to cheat the Income-tax Department? If so, how many benami concerns are involved and to what extent money involved in these benami concerns?

SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA: The figures I have are placed before the House. The matter is still under investigation. It is true that the Department obtained reliable information. The searches are, therefore, authorised.

The information obtained is positive. Therefore, it was set up.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : उपाध्यक्ष जी, क्या इस तरह के छापे पटना या देश के कुछ अन्य बड़े बड़े शहरों की फर्मों पर भी मारे गये हैं? अगर मारे गये हैं तो उनका क्या नतीजा निकला? दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार इस तरह के छापों की नीति को आगे भी बढ़ाने पर सहमत है?

श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया : माननीय सदस्य के प्रश्न के दो हिस्से हैं। मैं दूसरे हिस्से का जवाब पहले देना चाहता हूँ। शासन की यह निश्चित और स्पष्ट नीति है कि जो लोग टैक्सों को बचाते हैं और कालाबाजारी करते हैं, उनके खिलाफ अगर शासन के पास समुचित सूचना है तो सख्ती के साथ एक्शन लिया जाए। दूसरे के बारे में मैं पिछले चार सालों की जानकारी देना चाहता हूँ—

Year	No. of searches made	Amount seized (Rs. Lakhs)
1977-78	617	353
1978-79	1,345	502
1979-80	2,109	1214.68
1980-81 up to 31-3-81	3,746	1,926

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Sir, our Government is taking certain action against hoarders, black-marketeers, stockists and all other anti-social elements. During the course of these raids, certain political parties, the opposition parties, are preventing such raids in the country and this has been revealed recently even in Srinagar where the officers who went for raids have been prevented and have also been tortured. (Interruptions)

Therefore, I would like to know whether the Government is taking serious steps to protect such courageous officers who are making bold efforts to unearth these black-marketeers and hoarders and what steps have been taken by Government to spot the black-marketeers and hoarders and also to know the role of the political parties who prevent such raids whether it is in Srinagar or anywhere else and what is the protection which is given to these officers?

SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA: The first information which the Ministry has, has been placed before the House yesterday by Hon. Finance Minister in Lok Sabha. I placed the information in the Rajya Sabha. As far as the other precautions which the Government should take are concerned, the Government is seized of what has happened in Srinagar. I can assure the House that Government will abide by the requirements of law and the law will take its own course. Everything will be done to protect the officers and to see that they are in a position to discharge their lawful duties.

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: To check black money and hidden wealth, sudden raids on the houses of hoarders and black-marketeers are always welcomed. But here in this case—I do not know about Calcutta and Mujaffarnagar—regarding Siliguri this information was publicly circulated a day before undertaking these special raids, and the blackmarketeers and hoarders were alerted. I would like to know very clearly from the hon. Minister what steps have been taken against those officers who circulated this information earlier to the public.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): The hon. Members should be aware that under section 132 of the Income-tax Act, Government or any officer of that rank in the Ministry has no power either to order a search or to stop a search being conducted. And I want

to assure the House that we have not authorised any searches by the Ministry of the Government. It is all done on the basis of information received by the investigating officer who is authorised to conduct these searches. In the case of these three places, sufficient information having been received, the searches were authorised by the officer concerned. Actually the searches showed that there were a lot of incriminating documents as well as valuables. They were seized. The other matters are under investigation. If, after investigation, further questions were put, we will give full details.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

News item captioned "Capital Goods Export—Rs. 100 crore deal with USSR"

***932. SHRI SURAJ BHAN:
DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:**

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn towards a news-item appearing in the "Financial Express" dated 4th December, 1980 under the caption "Capital goods export—Rs. 100 crore deal with USSR";

(b) if so, the names, status of the leader and other Members of Soviet delegation who visited India in this connection, duration of their stay, outcome of discussions held with the India counter-parts and names of places visited by them; and

(c) the break-up details of the agreement reached viz the value of exports and imports on bilateral system?

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

(b) and (c). This was a commercial level delegation and not a Government delegation. Under normal

practice the commercial delegations are free to come and negotiate contracts with their trading partners in India and are not required to report to Government the details of contracts concluded.

Rate of replenishment for rough diamonds

*934. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that the rate of replenishment for rough diamonds against export of polished diamonds is 87 per cent;

(b) how much is the import of rough diamonds per year;

(c) is it also a fact that the Chairman of the Gem and Jewellery Export Promotion Council has conveyed to Government that 65 per cent replenishment is adequate;

(d) if so, the reason why Government are allowing 87 per cent replenishment; and

(e) if not, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The rate of import replenishment for rough diamonds against export of cut and polished diamond varies from 65 per cent to 87 per cent depending on the size of diamonds exported and per carat value realisation. The rate of import replenishment of diamonds unset and uncut is 87 per cent only, where the size of each diamond exported is 3 of a carat and above, with a minimum per carat realisation of not less than Rs. 3,250/-.

(b) The value of import in 1978-79 was Rs. 458/- crores. In 1979-80 (upto January, 1980), the import was valued Rs. 318 crores.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) A separate classification has been created with higher import replenishment at 87 per cent, with a view

to encourage exports of high quality large size diamonds.

International cardamom community

*935. SHRI B. K. NAIR:

SHRI V. S. VIJAYRAGHAVAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up an International Cardamom Community; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). A proposal to establish an International Cardamom Community consisting of four major cardamom producing countries namely India, Guatemala, Tanzania and Sri Lanka, has been under consideration for some time. The objectives of the proposed Community would be to undertake joining market development programmes, evolve formal or informal understanding on pricing, exchange information relating to production, research, etc. for the common benefit of the member-countries, and to further joint action for the relaxation of tariff and non-tariff barriers and for the removal of other obstacles to trade. While India, Tanzania and Sri Lanka have agreed in principle to the formation of the said Community, the matter is still under consideration of Guatemalan Government.

Smuggling of Cottonseed, Coconut Oil etc.

*937. SHRI B. V. DESAI:

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether huge quantity of cottonseed, coconut oil and palm stearine are being imported by the private trade in contravention of the import trade regulation;

(b) if so, whether a major lacuna in the import policy has enabled the trade to officially smuggle into these oils and make lucrative profits;

(c) if so, whether this has been revealed in the "Economic Times" dated 20th March, 1981; and

(d) if so, what steps are being taken by Government to check this?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d). Some imports of cottonseed oil coconut oil and palm stearine have come to notice. According to the news item appearing in the "Economic Times" of 20th March 1981, these imports were enabled as a result of a major lacuna in the import policy. This view is not correct. The importers tried to take undue advantage of the general structure of the import policy under which industrial raw materials which do not appear in the banned, restricted or canalised lists in the import policy, can be imported under Open General Licence by Actual Users (Industrial). In so far as oils and seeds are concerned, the provision in the import policy for 1981-82 has been amplified so as to include all of them, whether edible or non-edible, as well as palm stearine and allied products, in the canalised list for import by State Trading Corporation only.

News-item Captioned "Sikand Empire built on fraud and Tax evasion"

938. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULE-KAR:
SHRI BHEEKHABHAI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that one of the top building contractors in the country, the Sikand Construction (Projects) Company has cheated the Government to the tune of lakhs of rupees by fraud and tax evasion;

(b) if so, the amount of tax evasion and the modus operandi of the company of fraud and tax evasion; and

(c) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the article in 'Blitz' dated 21st March, 1981 on page 1 under the heading "Sikand Empire built on fraud and tax evasion" and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) The Income-tax Department had searched M/s. Sikand Construction (Projects) Company, 7A, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi under section 132 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 on 24th January, 1981. During the course of the search *prima facie* unaccounted jewellery of the approximate value of Rs. 1,14,826/- and account books and documents were seized.

(b) A preliminary examination of seized documents indicate substantial tax evasion by the assessee. The extent of concealment and other particulars will be known only after the assessments are made.

(c) Yes, Sir. The matter is still under investigation.

Take-over of Mohini Mills, Belghoria (West Bengal)

***940. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL:**
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of West Bengal have approached the Union Government for taking over Mohini Mills, Belghoria;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) what is the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). Government of West Bengal have approached the Union Government for the take-over of Mohini Mills Belghoria. Government of India had, on 11th May 1978 appointed an investigation committee under Section 15(b) of the Industries (Development

& Regulation) Act. The company filed a writ petition in the Calcutta High Court and the matter is still pending before the High Court. It will not be appropriate to take further action in the matter pending a final decision of the Calcutta High Court.

... Merger of D.A. with pay

*941. SHRI MOTI LAL SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some States have merged dearness allowance with pay of their Government and Semi-Government servants;

(b) if so, what is the reaction of the Centre thereto;

(c) how much more financial help and assistance is to be provided by Centre to such States;

(d) whether these States have sought more assistance from the Centre due to this;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Centre thereon;

(f) whether the Central Government also propose to merge D.A. with pay of their employees so as to benefit the retiring employees; and

(g) if so, the details of the proposals; and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) Information is being collected from the State Governments and would be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c). Merging of D.A. with pay of their employees is a matter for the State Governments themselves to decide. The Centre expects the State Governments to keep their financial position in view, so that they do not have to depend on the Government of India for assistance for this purpose. It is not the policy of the Government of India to provide

such assistance. The next Finance Commission will take into account the burden, if any, of such additional commitments of the States.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) and (g). A demand was made by the Staff Side in the National Council (JCM) regarding the merger of dearness allowance sanctioned to the Central Government employees upto the index average level of 344 of the Consumer Price Index with their pay for all purposes. This demand has been remitted by the National Council to its Committee, whose report is awaited.

Sanction of D.A. Instalments to Central Government Employees vis-a-vis Pensioners

*942. SHRI T. NAGARATNAM: SHRI R. K. MHALGI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) dates when the last five instalments of dearness allowance were sanctioned to Central Government employees; and

(b) corresponding instalments of relief in pensions sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) The dates with effect from which the last five instalments of dearness allowance were sanctioned to the Central Government employees are 1-2-1980, 1-5-1980, 1-7-1980, 1-9-1980 and 1-12-1980 respectively.

(b) Instalments of Relief to Pensioners during the corresponding period have been sanctioned with effect from 1-5-1980, 1-9-1980 and 1-12-1980.

Capital Investment by Industrial Houses Abroad

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

(a) whether it is a fact that big industrial houses have their capital investments abroad;

(b) if so, the names and the details thereof;

(c) how much is fresh capital of their investment during the last three years and the details thereof;

(d) how much total profit has been sent back to India by them during the last three years (year-wise); and

(e) how much foreign exchange was earned by India out of it?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it becomes available.

Suggestions from ILNA for Exemption of Levy on Newspapers and Periodicals

*944. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a demand has been made by Indian Languages Newspapers Association very recently that newspapers and periodicals of all categories be exempted from levy upto 1000 tonnes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what other suggestions have been made by ILNA;

(d) what action Government have taken on the said demand and suggestions; and

(e) what will be the impact on the budget and economy of the country if the above demand and suggestions are accepted and conceded?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) to (c). The Indian Languages Newspapers Association has, in a representation urged withdrawal of the levy of import duty on newsprint or in the alternative, provide duty relief as follows:

Entitlement	Rate of duty
(1) Upto 1000 tonnes	Nil
(2) 1001 tonnes to 2000 tonnes	(a) First 1000 tonnes Nil over 1000 tonnes. 5%
(3) 2001 tonnes to 3000 tonnes	(a) First 1000 tonnes Nil (b) Second 1000 ,, 5% (c) Over 2000 to 3000 tonnes. 7½%
(4) 3001 tonnes to 4000 tonnes	(a) First 1000 tonnes Nil (b) Second 1000 tonnes 5% (c) Third 1000 tonnes 7½% (d) Over 3000 to 4000 tonnes 10%
(5) Over 4000 tonnes	(a) First 1000 tonnes Nil (b) Second 1000 tonnes 5% (c) Third 1000 tonnes 7½% (d) Fourth 1000 tonnes 10% (e) Over 4000 tonnes. 15%

(d) Government's decision in this regard has been announced at the time of moving for consideration of the Finance Bill, 1981. A scheme of differential pricing has been worked out, under which imported newsprint would be available to small newspapers at lower prices without any duty component and to medium newspapers also at lower prices, but with a duty component equal to 5 per cent ad valorem.

(e) On current estimates of imports of newsprint, the withdrawal of the levy may cost the exchequer about Rs. 25 crores in a year. The alternative suggested by the Association amounts to withdrawal of the levy as the sacrifice involved is Rs. 18.50 crores in a year.

Value of rupees and corresponding adjustment in Taxes

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

(a) the value of the rupee (i) in 1967, (ii) in 1971 and (iii) in the Current year (as at present) as adjusted to the 1947 base;

(b) have corresponding adjustments been made as regards various levels for Income-tax, Wealth-tax, Property valuation; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) The value of rupee as measured by the Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers' 1960-100 adjusted to the 1947 base works out to 41.63 paise in 1967, 37.83 paise in 1971 and 17.12 paise in February, 1981 (the latest available).

(b) and (c). It is not the policy of Government to adjust taxation to the purchasing power of the Rupee.

Conference organised in Vienna under the auspices of UNCTAD for Economic Aid Programme

*946. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH:
SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a conference was recently organised in Vienna under the auspices of the UNCTAD for economic aid programme for poor nations of Asia by the prospective donor nations;

(b) the names of the developing nations which attended the Conference; and

(c) the approach of the Government of India thereto?

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 „

Individual review meeting for the least developed countries of Asia and the Pacific (namely Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Democratic Yemen, Laos Peoples' Democratic Republic, Maldives, Nepal, Samoa and Yeman)—was held in Vienna from 30 March to 10 April 1981. This meeting was convened in pursuance of the recommendations and conclusions reached at the preparatory meetings held under the auspices of the UNCTAD that in preparation for the United Nations Conference on Least developed Countries scheduled for September 1981 in Paris the least developed countries be invited to hold individual country consultations with the aid partners. Similar review meetings for the least developed countries in other areas/region are scheduled.

2. It was envisaged that at the review meetings each least developed country would put forward specific

plans and programmes requiring assistance. Accordingly, at the Vienna meeting, each least developed country presented its development plans and programmes.

3. It was agreed in the preparatory meetings held in UNCTAD that each least developed country should decide on the countries and multilateral agencies which it wished to invite to its own review meetings and that it should be encouraged to invite all potential donors. The developing countries which attended the Vienna meeting included Argentina, India, Cuba, Egypt, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, Thailand, Yugoslavia, Algeria, Indonesia, Iraq, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Nigeria and Venezuela. India was invited to the Vienna meeting by Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Laos Peoples' Democratic Republic, Maldives, Nepal and Samoa. There were developed countries and multilateral agencies which also participated in the meeting.

4. India's approach at the meeting was to support fully the aspirations of the least developed countries and their endeavours to secure aid from developed countries to implement their plans and programmes. India's participation in the meeting was not as a donor of aid because India herself is a low income developing country. India, however indicated willingness to extend technical assistance as she has already been doing, on a bilateral basis, specially to the neighbouring least developed countries.

Changes in Policy of R.B.I. regarding Export Refinance

*947. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that whereas the Reserve Bank of India's policy on credit restraint will continue, there will be some changes in the policy regarding the export refinance; and

(b) if so, what are the salient features of these changes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). Export refinance is at present provided by the Reserve Bank of India to the scheduled commercial banks upto 50 per cent of the increase in export credit over the monthly average for the calendar year 1978. With effect from the last Friday of April, 1981, the banks would be entitled to refinance to the same extent of 50 per cent of the increase in export credit over the monthly average for the calendar year 1979.

Proposal to improve Tea Technology in North Bengal

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

(a) whether Government propose to improve tea technology in North Bengal;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). The work on development of tea technology in North-East India including North Bengal is already being conducted by the Tea Research Association at Tocklai Experimental Station, Jorhat and the Tea Board's Darjeeling Tea Research Centre at Kurseong. The Tea Research Association has its sub-station at Nagra-kata, Dooars, which renders advisory service to its member gardens. The development of tea technology for the tea industry in Darjeeling District has been included in the programme of work of Darjeeling Research Centre.

News item captioned 'Earth's orbital changes expand deserts and alter climate'

*661. SHRI K. A. SWAMI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news item appearing in Blitz dated 16th September, 1978 under the caption 'Earth's orbital changes expand deserts and alter climate';

(b) whether Government have arranged further detailed investigations and studies on this development; and

(c) if so, the findings of such studies in this regard?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

भारत सरकार के सिक्योरिटी प्रेसों में बिलों की अदायगी

8532. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय के अधीन सिक्योरिटी प्रेसों के प्रबंधकों को, भारत सरकार के प्रेसों में बिलों की अदायगी में विलम्ब को रोकने के लिये चैक जारी करने का प्राधिकार दिया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां , तो उन्हें कितनी राशि तक के चैक जारी करने के अधिकार दिए गए हैं और उन संस्कारी प्रेसों के क्या नाम हैं जिनमें उक्त योजना आरम्भ की गई है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मगनभाई बारोट) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) खातों के पहली अक्टूबर, 1976 से बिभागीकरण होने के बाद भारत प्रतिभूति मुद्रणालय, नासिक रोड, करेंसी नोट मुद्रणालय, नासिक रोड, और बैंक नोट मुद्रणालय, देवास, जहां योजना शुरू की गई थी, के महाप्रबंधकों को बिलों की अदायगी के लिए किसी भी राशि तक का चैक जारी करने के लिए प्राधिकार दिया गया है, वसूले कि वह खर्च मंजूर की गई बजट व्यवस्था से अधिक न हो ।

Move by Public Sector Officers to set up Confederation with Banks and Insurance Companies

8533. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the recent move by public sector Officers to set up a Confederation with banks and Insurance Companies was announced; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the demands of these Officers and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). It is informally understood that there is such a move. Details are, however, not known.

Indo-West German Projects

8534. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the nature and details of projects with their locations assisted by West Germany, project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): A statement is attached.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name/Location of Project	Amount of Loan (DM Million)	Nature and details
1	2	3	4
1	Rourkela Steel Plant (RSP) (Orissa)	652.17	For financing RSP Payments.
2	Do.	396.00	For expansion of RSP.
3	Do.	4.00	For financing erection, engineers' services and specialists in West Germany.
4	Do.	41.00	For maintenance requirements of RSP.
5	Do.	15.00	Do. (services)
6	Visvesvaraya Iron & Steel Ltd. (Karnataka).	60.00	For import of Capital Goods. (Alloy Steel Plant).
7	Selected Projects :- (i) New Government Electric Factory Bangalore (Karnataka) (ii) Kalinga Pig Iron Works (Orissa).	34.95	For import of Capital Goods.
8	Rourkela Steel Plant (Orissa)	52.16	Do.
9	Ships	28.10	For financing down payments.
10	Kerala Newsprint Factory of Hindustan Paper Corporation (Kerala).	30.00	For import of Capital Goods.
11	High Speed Drive Turbine Project of BHEL, Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh).	9.30	Do.
12	Railways	62.25	For import of railway equipments.
13	Sawang Coal Washery (Bihar)	6.40 (reduced to 5.05)	For import of Capital Goods.
14	Visvesvaraya Iron and Steel Ltd. (Karnataka).	13.00	For import of Capital Goods (Arc Furnance).
15	Rourkela Fertilizer & Switching Plant (Orissa).	28.16	For import of Capital Goods.
16	Neyveli Lignite Corporation (Tamil Nadu).	17.04	For import of Capital Goods.
17	Telco Tool Room Factory (Maharashtra)	7.25	For import of Capital Goods and services for setting up the Tool Room Factory at Pimpri.
18	Visvesvaraya Iron & Steel Ltd. (Karnataka)	14.90	For import of Capital Goods.
19	Ramon & Demm Ltd. (Maharashtra)	10.00	Do.
20	Neyveli Lignite Corporation (Tamil Nadu).	10.00	Do.

1	2	3	4
21	Ships	30.00	Part financing of 4 Cargo Vessels.
22	Neyveli Lignite Corporation (Tamil Nadu).	9.00	For Import of Capital Goods.
23	Gujarat Aromatics Project - (Gujarat)	39.00	Do.
24	Rourkela Personnel (Orissa) .	4.00	To meet foreign exchange cost towards specialists' services.
25	Bihar Alloys Steel Ltd. (Bihar) .	17.60 (reduced to 14.25)	For import of Capital Goods.
26	Motor Industry Co. (Karnataka)	21.36	Do.
27	Travancore Cochin Chemicals Ltd. (Kerala)	12.00	Do.
28	Modi Rubber Ltd. (Uttar Pradesh)	27.10	Do.
29	Gujarat Aromatics Ltd. (Gujarat)	4.00	Do.
30	Gujarat Alkalies & Chemicals Ltd. (Gujarat).	10.00	Do.
31	Tata Engineering & Locomotive Co. Ltd. (Truck Expansion) (Bihar & Maharashtra)	57.00	For import of Capital Goods.
32	Visvesvaraya Iron & Steel Ltd. (Karnataka)	13.50	For import of Capital Goods (Forge Plant).
33	Tawa Command Area Development Project (Madhya Pradesh)	45.00 23 (grant)	For financing the Project.
34	Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertiliz- ers Company Ltd. (Ammonia Plant (Gujarat)	230.00	For import of Capital Goods and services.
35	Neyveli Lignite Corporation (Min- ing Expansion) (Tamil Nadu)	156.00	For import of mining equipments and services.
36	Seamless Steel Tube Project of BHEL Tiruchirapalli (Tamil Nadu) .	58.00 (reduced to 54)	For import of Capital Goods.
37	Trombay Thermal Power Plant (Expansion) (Maharashtra)	85.00	For financing the foreign exchange cost for import of 500 MW TG Set and associated equipment.
38	Large Size Turbo Generator set Project of BHEL, Hardwar (Ranipur) (Expansion) (Uttar Pradesh)	61.00	For import of Capital Goods.
39	Agricultural Refinance & Develop- ment Corporation .	100.00	For part financing of the 3rd Credit Programme of ARDC in various states for rural development.

1	2	3	4
40	Oceanographic Research Vessel .	50.00	For financing the procurement of an Oceanographic Research Vessel from West Germany.
41	Neyveli Lignite Corporation (Expansion) (Second Mint Cut and Associated Power Station) (Tamil Nadu).	176.00	For Financing the foreign exchange cost of import of mining and power equipments and service.

Apart from the afore indicated capital aid projects, the Federal Republic of Germany have also been assisting India by extending technical assistance (grant) in the shape of equipments, commodities, experts services and training of Indians abroad. Some of the major beneficiary projects are:—

1. Oceanographic Research Vessel (equipments and Training)
2. Institute of Toolroom Training, Lucknow (U.P.)
3. Central Toolroom, Ludhiana (Punjab)
4. Drought Prone Area Programme in Bankura, West Bengal.
5. Demonstration Plant SASMIRA (Silk and Art Silk Mills Research Association) Bombay (Maharashtra)
6. Indian Institute of Technology, Madras (Tamil Nadu)
7. Cryogenic Engineering, I.I.T., Kharagpur (West Bengal)
8. Erosion Prevention on Dhauladhar Range (H.P.)
9. Hard Coal Technology, CMPDI, Ranchi (Bihar)
10. Nilgiris Agricultural Extension Project (Tamil Nadu)
11. Agricultural Extension Service Projects, Mandi and Kangra (H.P.)
12. Fertilizer Educational Project in West Bengal.

Non-practising allowance to Professionals

8535. SHRI N. SELVARAJU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) is there any inclination on the part of Government of India to sanction non-practising allowance or restricted consultancy allowance to the professionals such as doctors, engineers, technologists; and

(b) if so, how much amount is proposed for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH S'SODIA): (a) and (b). The Medical Officers in the Central Health Service and outside that Service have been allowed Non-practising allowance in the revised scales of pay at the prescribed rates on the basis of recommendations of Third Pay Commission contained in paras 37 and 60 of Chapter 16 of their report.

The Third Pay Commission had also considered the question of grant of non-practising allowance to Engineer in para 27(vi) of Chapter 14 of their report and they had recommended as under:

"Non-practising Allowance: This has been demanded on the ground that medicine and engineering are both professions and if a non-practising allowance is paid to the doctors there is no reason why it should be denied to the engineers. We feel that the grant of the non-practising allowance to the doctors has to be treated sui generis and it

would not be correct to extend this to any other category. Historically doctors have long enjoyed this privilege presumably because doctors were scarce and their services were required during emergencies and sudden illness when it would be anti-social to deny patient, medical attention. When this privilege was withdrawn a quid pro quo in the form of a non-practising allowance was given. These considerations do not apply to engineers or to most professional categories.

In view of the above recommendations of Third Pay Commission, the Government have not found any justification to grant non-practising allowance to engineers or other professionals.

Target for Export of Rice

8536. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any idea about the estimated quantity of international trade in rice and quantity exported by various rice-producing countries and India's share therein; if so, what;

(b) what is the target fixed for export of rice during the Sixth Plan period;

(c) whether there is any regional preference in the exportable variety of this commodity; if so, what;

(d) the measures taken to develop the quality in demand by using proper inputs and control; and

(e) the mechanism devised to ensure strict quality control over exportable commodities?

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

(a) The World Rice Trade in 1980 was estimated to be 11.5 million tonnes.

(b) The target for 1984-85 is 3 million tonnes.

(c) No information is available.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Agricultural commodities are subject to the pre-shipment quality control either by the Agricultural Marketing Advisor or the Export Inspection Agency.

Setting up of public sector projects in West Bengal

8537. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the last three years, the West Bengal Government had been pressing the Centre to set up some major public sector projects in that State;

(b) if so, the particulars of the projects suggested to be set up in West Bengal; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto and at what stage the matter stands?

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

(a) to (c). Information regarding proposals submitted by the Government of West Bengal to the Central Government Ministries concerned with setting-up of public Enterprises is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the house.

Export of salt to Nepal

8538. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an agreement has been signed by India and Nepal for the export of salt;

(b) if so, the total quantity of salt proposed to be exported to Nepal in 1981-82; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

(SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). As per agreement executed with the Salt Trading Corporation of Nepal, M/s. Hindustan Salts Ltd. and Sambhar Salts Ltd. Jaipur have undertaken to export iodised salt to Nepal as under during 1981-82:—

(1) Hindustan Salt Ltd.,
Kharagodha Unit:

Baragara Iodised Salt-50,000 M.T.

(2) Sambhar Salts Ltd., Sambhar
Lake Unit:

Iodised Pan Salt-40,00 M.T.

Iodised Table Salt-300 M.T.

सुनारों को सरकारी नौकरियां तथा अन्य सुविधाएं दिया जाना

8539. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या बिस्मिल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या स्वर्ण नियंत्रण अधिनियम लागू किए जाने के कारण लाखों सुनारों को आज भी विस्थापित व्यक्तियों की भांति जीवन बिताना पड़ रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या बिहार सरकार द्वारा गठित मुंगेरी लाल पिछड़ा वर्ग आयोग ने सुनारों की आर्थिक तथा सामाजिक स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए यह सिकांश की थी कि सुनारों को सरकारी नौकरियां तथा अन्य सुविधायें प्रदान की जाएं ;

(ग) क्या पिछड़े वर्गों को आर्थिक राहत देने की दृष्टि से पंजाब सरकार ने इन लोगों को मुर्गीपालन तथा डेयरी के लिए 5 हजार रु० से 20 हजार रुपये तक ब्याज मुक्त ऋण देने की घोषणा की है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का प्रस्ताव प्रभावित सुनारों की मदद करने की दृष्टि से उपर्युक्त पद्धति पर आधारित कोई केन्द्रीय योजना शुरू करने का है, और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री तबई सिंह सिलोबिया) : (क) 1963 में स्वर्ण नियंत्रण के एक उपाय के रूप में 14 कैरेट से अधिक शुद्धता के आभूषणों के निर्माण पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने का स्वर्णकारों पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा था। स्वर्णकारों आदि की ओर से प्राप्त बहुत से अग्र्यावेदनों को देखते हुए, आभूषणों की शुद्धता पर लगे प्रतिबन्ध को 1966 में हटा दिया गया था।

प्रमाणित स्वर्णकारों को दी गई अतिरिक्त राहतों की मुख्य-मुख्य विशेषताएं निम्नलिखित हैं:—

(i) उनको, ग्राहकों से आदेश प्राप्त होने पर उन गनक स्वर्ण छड़ों में से आभूषण बनाकर बेचने की अनुमति दी गई है जिनको रखने की उन्हें पहले से ही अनुमति प्राप्त है ;

(ii) उनको, किसी व्यक्ति से एक बार में 35 ग्राम तक के स्वर्ण आभूषण खरीदने और अन्य ग्राहकों से विशेष आदेश प्राप्त होने तक उनके स्रोत से आभूषण तैयार करने, निर्माण करने की अनुमति दी गई है।

इन रियायतों का लाभ उठाने वाले स्वर्णकारों को कारोबार का एक निश्चित स्थान और यथा निर्धारित कुछ लेख रखने होते हैं।

(iii) स्वर्णकारों के प्रमाण-पत्र केवल स्वर्णकारों के परिवार के सदस्यों

को ही देने सम्बन्धी प्रतिबन्ध हटा दिये गये हैं। कोई भी ऐसा व्यक्ति स्वर्णकार का प्रमाण-पत्र प्राप्त कर सकता है, जिसके पास एक स्वर्णकार बनने की आवश्यक दक्षता हो और जिसने मेट्रिक्स के रूप में किसी प्रमाणित स्वर्णकार के पास कम से कम तीन महीने कार्य किया हो और जो स्वर्ण नियंत्रण अथवा तस्करी के अपराध में दोषी सिद्ध होने अथवा दण्डित होने के कारण अयोग्य नहीं हुआ हो।

(ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

(ग) स्वर्णकारों को राजस्व सरकार द्वारा व्याज मुक्त ऋण देने को ऐसी कोई विशेष योजना नहीं है। तथापि, राज्य सरकार द्वारा जिन स्वर्णकारों को पिछड़े वर्ग के रूप में घोषित किया गया है, उनको, मुर्गी पालन और डेरी उद्योग के लिए 1981 तक 20,000 रु० के व्याज मुक्त ऋण दिए जाते हैं।

(घ) फिलहाल, ऐसे किसी प्रस्ताव पर सरकार विचार नहीं कर रही है। 1963 में स्वर्णकारों को पुनर्वास के उपाय के रूप में बहुत सी रियायतें दी गई थीं। फिर भी, रियायतों को अनिश्चित काल तक जारी नहीं रखा जा सका और शुद्धता पर लगे प्रतिबन्ध हटाए जाने के कारण रियायतें बन्द कर दी गयीं।

फिर भी, विस्थापित स्वर्णकारों को रोजगार देने से सम्बन्धी निम्नलिखित रियायतें दी जा रही हैं:—

(1) रोजगार कार्यालय में पंजीकरण होने पर वास्तविक विस्थापित स्वर्णकारों को वहीं प्राथमिकता दी जाती है, जो रोजगार सहायता

के प्रयोजनार्थ केन्द्र सरकार के छुट्टी किए कर्मचारियों को दी जाती है।

(2) वास्तविक विस्थापित स्वर्णकारों के मामले में:—

(क) औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठानों में कारीगर अथवा अर्द्ध-कुशल कारीगरों के रूप में रोजगारों के लिए 45 वर्ष की आयु तक उच्चतर आयु सामा में ढोल दी जाती है।

(ख) गैर औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठानों/कार्यालयों में III और IV श्रेणी के पदों पर रोजगार के लिए जहां भर्ती, संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा आयोजित प्रतियोगी परीक्षा से भिन्न माध्यम से की जाती है, आयु में 5 साल की रियायत दी जाती है।

Foreign Collaborations for setting up Steel Plants

8540. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding the latest position about the various foreign collaborations for setting up of steel plants in India;

(b) how many of these have been finalised and what are the details thereof; and

(c) which of these collaborations are not likely to fructify and what the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). A new steel plant having annual capacity of about 3.4 million tonnes to be built in two stages is already under construction at Visakhapatnam. This plant is being constructed with Russian collaboration. Technical and financial assistance of 250 mil-

lion Roubles from USSR is available for the first stage of this project and the Soviet side has also agreed to consider extension of additional credit for the second stage of the project. Government have already approved in principle the need for setting up of a shore-based steel plant at Paradip. Detailed offers are under negotiation by a high level Inter-Ministerial Group set up for this purpose.

Amount provided to farmers and small scale industries in West Bengal

8541. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount provided to farmers and small scale industries in West Bengal by the nationalised banks during the last three years; year-wise; and

(b) whether the Harijans and other poor classes have been given money for their personal requirements?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) The amount provided to farmers and small scale industries in West Bengal by nationalised banks during the last three years, years-wise is as under:-

No. of A/Cs. (in thousands)

(Amount in crores of Rs.)

	1977		1978		1979	
	No. of A/C Units	Amount O/S	No. of A/C Units	Amount O/S	No. of A/C Units	Amount O/S
(I) Agriculture (Direct and & Indirect)	374	55	476	87	557	131
(II) Small Scale Industries.	38	119	34	152	51	187

(b) presumably the reference is to consumption credit by Public Sector banks. The Banks provided consumption loans ranging between Rs. 75/- and Rs. 250 - for certain purposes such as medical expenses, educational needs, marriage ceremonies, certain religious ceremonies etc. Separate data about such loans sanctioned by banks in West Bengal is however, not available.

Identification of export oriented projects by STC for collaboration

8543. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation has identified 14 hundred percent export-oriented projects which are to be set up in collaboration with foreign and Indian parties;

(b) if so, the fields in which these projects will be set up and names of firms collaborating in their execution; and

(c) whether the STC is also considering setting up of overseas marketing companies in joint collaboration or otherwise, if so, the broad outlines of the proposed tie up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) Yes Sir, but collaboration with foreign parties would be only in those cases where it is necessary.

(b) The major projects envisaged by the STC are in the fields of processed fruits, leather and leather products; and meat and marine products. Four projects in leather are

envisaged with collaboration from Bulgarian State Organisations and two with a West German Party. Collaborating parties for other projects are yet to be identified.

(c) Marketing of production emanating from the joint ventures will be done through 100 per cent buy-back arrangement with the foreign parties.

There is also a proposal to acquire controlling interest in a company in USA in order to promote marketing of jute goods to USA.

Grant of dearness relief to class IV and III staff

8544. SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA:
SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL;

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the quantum of dearness relief granted to class IV and III staff is much less than the officers;

(b) the reasons for the difference while the increase in the prices of essential commodities for all is equal; and

(c) whether Government have any proposal to help employees by providing them ration etc. through fair price shops?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). Under the Dearness Allowance Scheme adopted on the basis of the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission, an instalment of dearness allowances is granted to the Central Government employees to compensate them for the rise in the cost of living at a rate expressed in terms of a percentage of their pay. The quantum of dearness allowance in the case of any particular category of employees is, therefore, determined with reference to their pay subject to certain ceilings.

The existing rates of dearness allowance provide for 100 per cent neutralisation of the rise in the cost of living in the case of employees getting pay upto Rs. 400/- P.M. In the case of employees getting pay above that level and upto Rs. 1000/- P.M., the neutralisation is 75 per cent. Beyond the pay level of Rs. 1000/- P.M., the neutralisation decreases on a graduated scale.

(c) Ration at controlled prices through Fair Price Shops are already available to Government employees along with others in areas covered under the public distribution system.

Beautification of palaces built for former princes for Tourist Interests in Rajasthan

8545. SHRI MAN PHOOL SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number and details of palaces built by the princes of the erstwhile native States at enormous cost in Rajasthan which are under the possession of the Central and the State Governments;

(b) how these are being utilised at present;

(c) whether Government propose to convert them into places of tourists attraction; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). So far as the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation is concerned Laxmi Vilas Palace, Udaipur in Rajasthan was taken over by the Central Department of Tourism in 1969 and handed over to the India Tourism Development Corporation for operating it as a Palace Hotel since 26th January, 1973. It has 34 rooms (68 beds).

(c) Presently there is no such proposal under the consideration of the Central Government.

(d) Does not arise.

Amount provided by nationalised banks to farmers, bargadars, share-croppers, Agricultural labour and small scale industries in West Bengal

8546. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state total amount provided by the nationalised banks to farmers, bargadars, share-croppers, peasants, agricultural labour and small scale industries in the district of West Bengal during the last three years; year-wise and district-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): Bank group-wise and district-wise data separately for bargadars, share-croppers, peasants, agricultural labour etc. are not available. However, data relating to advances to agriculture and small scale industries of public sector banks in the State of West Bengal as on last Friday of December 1977, 1978 and 1979 (latest available) are as under:—

(No. of A/Cs in thousands)

(Amount in Rs. crores)

Sectors	1977		1978		1979	
	No. of A/C	Amount O/S	No. of A/C	Amount O/S	No. of A/C	Amount O/S
	Units		Units		Units	
1. Agriculture (Direct & Indirect)	374	55	476	87	557	131
2. Small Scale Industries	38	119	44	152	51	187

Exploration of precious and semi-precious stones in Kalahandi

8547. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the exploration of precious and semi-precious stones has been taken up in the districts of Kalahandi, Balangir and Sambalpur of Orissa;

(b) if so, what is the outcome of the exploration work in those districts; and

(c) the details about the mining work proposed to be taken up there?

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

(b) Two pieces of semi transparent Beryl have been recovered

from Golumunda. Red and pink transparent in crystals of Garnet occur near Pithapara, Talpadar, Ghotgura, Karlapani, Mantritarai and Damjhar State Directorate of Mines & Geology has recovered a few pieces of transparent to translucent Beryl, Topaz and Tourmaline from Gochapoda and Antharla in Bolangir District and transparent Beryl from Rairakhol in Sambalpur district.

(c) The State Government of Orissa is processing applications received for mining lease from private parties for patnagarh area.

अन्न की खानों में कम उत्पादन

8548. श्री योगेश्वर झा : क्या इरफात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अन्न की खानों में उत्पादन पिछले 10 वर्षों से लगातार कम हो रहा

है, यद्यपि इसका निर्यात बढ़ता रहा है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी कारण क्या है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि गैर सरकारी क्षेत्र की लाभ कमाने की नीति के परिणामस्वरूप अन्नक की खानों की ज्यादा समय चलने की संभावना नहीं है और सबसे बड़ी अन्नक खान कम्पनी क्रिश्चियन माइका इंडस्ट्री और गोयनका मीका कंपनी की सभी खाने इन दोनों कंपनियों के बीच झगड़े के कारण बन्द कर दी गई हैं;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि यदि यही स्थिति जारी रही तो भविष्य में अन्नक के निर्यात से अर्जित की जाने वाली विदेशी मुद्रा में काफी कमी होने की संभावना है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो अन्नक खानों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा तत्काल कदम न उठाने के क्या कारण हैं?

वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी): (क) गत दस वर्षों में अन्नक के उत्पादन में कमी आई है। निर्यात की मात्रा में भी गिरावट आई है।

(ख) अनेक अन्नक खानें बन्द रहती हैं, कुछ तो खनन कार्य के अभावकारी हो जाने के कारण और कुछ अन्नक धारियों से अन्नक निकालना, जल रिसाव आदि के कारणों/प्रबन्धकों के आपसी कानूनी विवादों के कारण भी कुछ खानें बन्द हो गई हैं; जिसमें क्रिश्चियन माइका इंडस्ट्री भी शामिल है। सरकार को क्रिश्चियन माइका इंडस्ट्री और गोयनका माइका कम्पनी के बीच विवादों की कोई जानकारी नहीं है।

(ग) और (घ). गत दस वर्षों में अन्नक से निर्यात आय में लगभग 50 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है। अन्नक के बारे में सरकार की नीति इस उद्योग को मजबूत करने और विश्व बाजार में भारत की स्थिति सुदृढ़ करने की होगी।

House rent allowance to Central Government employees stationed at Simla and Shillong

8549. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Simla and Shillong are considered as 'C' class cities and hill stations by the Union Government for the sanction of House Rent Allowance to Central Government employees;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the Central Government employees stationed at Shillong are getting 15 per cent of the basic salary as the House Rent Allowance while those stationed at Simla are being paid House Rent Allowance at the rate of 7.5 per cent of their basic salary; and

(c) if so, the reasons for this discrimination and the likely date by which it would be abolished?

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

(a) On the basis of the 1971 Census, Simla and Shillong have population of 55,368 and 87,659 respectively and are classified as 'C' class cities. House rent allowance to Central Government employees is, however, being paid there on the basis that these are hill stations.

(b) House Rent allowance to Central Government employees posted at Shillong is paid at the rate of 15 per cent of pay upto the pay level of Rs. 560/- P.M., with marginal adjustment upto the pay of Rs. 559. For employees getting pay of Rs. 600 P.M. and above, the rate is 7½ per cent of pay subject to a maximum of Rs. 200/- P.M. In Simla, house rent allowance is paid at the rate of 7½ per cent subject to a maximum of Rs. 200/- P.M. to all Central Government employees irrespective of pay level.

(c) The Third Pay Commission had not made any specific recommendation regarding the payment of

house rent allowance at Hill Stations. The Commission had, however, suggested that, wherever in hill stations house rent allowance was being paid, it should continue to be paid at the appropriate rates to be determined by the Government. Government accordingly determined the rates of HRA at Hill Stations by increasing the rates existing at that time taking into account the revision of the pay scales on the basis of the Third pay Commission's recommendations. The rates of house rent allowance at Shillong and Simla were fixed on the above basis.

Sanction of foreign exchange to M/s. Jotindra Steel Tubes

8550. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. JOTINDRA STEEL TUBES LTD., have been sanctioned any foreign exchange in the year 1978;

(b) if so, total amount and on what grounds it has been sanctioned;

(c) whether amount was utilised for the purpose it was sanctioned for; and

(d) whether unutilised exchange has been accounted for or not and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) and (b). RBI have reported that M/s. Jotindra Steel & Tubes Ltd. had drawn foreign exchange in 1979 as follows:

(1) The firms Director Shri Sitaram Surekha had drawn foreign exchange for US \$ 3000 from the Blanket Permit issued to the company for travel to USA on export promotion ground.

(2) The firm's officer on Special Duty, Shri V. K. Surekha was released US \$ 2325 on 10th July, 1978 for 30 days on export promotion

tour to Saudi Arabia, UAE, Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain and Oman.

(3) Their Adviser, Shri A. M. Singhvi was released US \$ 1330 on 24th July, 1978 for 14 days for export promotion tour to Iran. The permit, however, was surrendered to RBI unutilised.

(c) and (d). No account was rendered by Shri Sitaram Surekha in respect of US \$ 3000 drawn against the Blanket Permit. While scrutinizing the Company's application for renewal of the Blanket Permit facility it came to light that the entire amount was alleged to have been stolen from him at Palam Airport, on 16th April, 1978. The matter has been referred by the RBI, to the Enforcement Directorate on 23rd November, 1978.

Shri V. K. Surekha submitted a tour report to RBI which was found to be in order. He had surrendered US \$ 1059 for which requisite bank certificates were submitted.

Excise Duty on playing glass marbles

8551. SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what percentage of total production of glass marbles is used in soda water bottles and for playing purposes and what are the other varied use of this item;

(b) what is the definition of "glassware" and whether anything made of glass including playing glass marbles is defined as glassware for levying excise duty;

(c) since glass marbles consumed in soda water bottles are paid excise duty by bottle manufacturers and glass beds, glass laboratory-ware/rods are exempted from excise duty, the reasons why playing glass marbles (Kanche) which is not a glassware according to Brussels Nomenclatures has not been exempted from the purview of Central Excise duty;

(d) whether Collector of Central Excise, Visakhapatnam has classified glass marbles under Tariff Item No. 68; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) The percentage use of glass marbles for playing purposes is about 90 per cent as against 5.5 per cent approximately for soda water bottles. The glass marbles are also used in litho machines, toys, tiles, electrical transformers, for decorative purposes and for diluting pigments in ball mills in paint industries etc.

(b) There is no definition of "glassware" in the Central Excise Tariff. However, Tariff Item 23A of the Central Excise Tariff reads as follows:—

23A. GLASS AND GLASSWARE—

1. Flat glass.

Explanation:—"Flat glass" includes sheet glass, wired glass and rolled glass whether in the form of plate glass, figured glass or in any other form.

2. Laboratory glassware.

3. Glass shells, glass gloves and chimneys for lamps and lanterns.

4 Other glass and glassware including tableware.

*Explanation:—*This item does not include electrical insulators or electrical insulating fittings or parts of such insulators or insulating fittings.

As there is no definition of "glassware" as such, the classification of anything made of glass beads, glass laboratoryware, rods can be decided on the basis of facts of each case in

accordance with the language of the Central Excise Tariff. Some of the tests applied are composition of the material, commercial nomenclature, nature of the goods, etc. Glass marbles are by composition "Glass and glass ware".

(c) Glass and glassware, including glass marbles, manufactured by units whose total clearances in a year do not exceed Rs. 15 lakhs enjoys the following concessions:—

(i) clearances upto a value of Rs. 5 lakhs per annum are fully exempt; and

(ii) further clearances between Rs. 5 and Rs. 15 lakhs (i.e. an additional quantum of Rs. 10 lakhs) per annum attract only 3/4ths of the normal duty.

With effect from 1st April, 1981 the slab entitled to full exemption has been increased to Rs. 7.5 lakhs. Considering the existing exemptions and the varied use of glass marbles, it has not been considered necessary to fully exempt them from payment of excise duty. Further, item 23A of the Central Excise Tariff for "Glass and glassware" does not entirely follow the pattern of classification in Brussels Nomenclature.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The practice in Visakhapatnam is based on the consideration that in Brussels Tariff Nomenclature and the Indian Customs Tariff glass marbles which are used as toys fall outside the classification of "Glass and glassware". These marbles are accordingly classified under Item 68 of the Central Excise Tariff. Since the practice in Visakhapatnam is different from that in other Central Excise Collectorates, the matter is being looked into and uniformity in practice of assessment will be ensured. The unit in Visakhapatnam is at present enjoying full exemption from duty under Central Excise Notification No. 105/80.

Investment in Public Sector in Gujarat

8552. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the Central investment in public sector in Gujarat;

(b) and (c). Presumably the Hon'ble made any assessment for investments in Gujarat; and

(c) the details thereof?

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

(a) The total quantum of investment in terms of Gross Fixed assets including Capital Works in progress in the public sector enterprises in Gujarat as on 31st March, 1980 amounted to Rs. 879.80 crores.

(b) and (c) Presumably the Hon'ble Member desires information on proposals for setting-up new industries in public sector in Gujarat during the next year. Government have under consideration setting-up of a petrochemical complex based on gas from Bombay High and South Basin Region in Gujarat. Details regarding the pattern of financing, shareholding and time phasing of the project are yet to be finalised.

Central Grant for Development Projects to Rajasthan

8553. SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what amount of Central grant for development projects was given to Rajasthan State during the year 1980-81;

(b) out of this, what amount has been utilised; and

(c) reasons for surrender of amount if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). Rs. 128.14 crores was allocated to the Government of Rajasthan as Central assistance for its normal Plan programmes during 1980-81. This assistance is not related to any specific development projects. The State Government became entitled to the full amount of the assistance, according to the provisional statement of Plan expenditure furnished by it.

(c) Does not arise.

Pelletisation plant at Mangalore

8554. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the proposed capacity of pelletisation plant at Mangalore will not be sufficient to use Kudremukh's annual concentrate production;

(b) if so, whether Government are considering to set up another pelletisation plant;

(c) if so, the place where this plant will be set up; and

(d) what will be the cost of plant and its capacity?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The capacity of the pelletisation plant proposed to be set up at Mangalore to utilise a portion of the Kudremukh iron ore concentrate is 3 million tonnes per year at present; provision has been made in the layout for further expansion, if necessary. The remaining concentrate is expected to be sold as such.

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

Retired officers of central customs and excise department working as agents for getting baggage cleared at airport.

8555. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that some retired officers of the Central Customs and Excise Department, particularly those who had been working in the Delhi Collectorate and at Palam Airport are at present engaged in lucrative business of working as agents or touts for getting baggage cleared at the Airport and at the Warehousing Corporation by enlisting the help of their erstwhile colleagues and juniors;

(b) whether they have got free access to the Arrival Lounge at the Palam Airport and at times they are seen outside the Departure and Arrival Lounge where they manipulate their transactions; and

(c) if so, what action he proposes to put a stop to such malpractices and keep a strict watch by putting staff from other collectorates who are not friendly to these persons?

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

(a) Under the rules officers of Customs and Central Excise who retire from Group 'A' posts cannot, without prior permission of Government, undertake any commercial employment until the expiry of two years after their retirement. Government is not aware of any specific instances where any retired Government servant has engaged himself in commercial unemployment in contravention of these rules. If any such instances are brought to notice, appropriate action will be taken.

(b) Entry inside the Customs enclosure is strictly regulated. No instances of such manipulation outside the departure and arrival lounges as are referred to in part (b) of the question have come to notice.

(c) Provision already exists for posting of 25 per cent of the Air Customs Officers and Group 'B' officers at the Air Port from Collectorates/Custom Houses other than Delhi. Such administrative and other measures as are considered necessary to combat the malpractices, if any, that come to notice, continue to be taken from time to time.

Production of sapphires in paper

8556. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred question No. 7468 on 8th August, 1980 regarding Mining of Sapphires in Pabbar in Jammu and Kashmir and state:

(a) whether production of Sapphires has been resumed in Pabbar;

(b) what are the causes for nationalisation and what will be the benefit; and

(c) has any production taken place subsequent to nationalisation?

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

(b) and (c). The question of nationalisation of the Sapphire Mines does not arise, as the lease for the mine is already held by M/s. J & K Minerals Ltd., a State Govt. Undertaking.

अपहरण और तोड़फोड़ की गतिविधियों की रोकथाम करने के लिए एयर इंडिया के बेयरमैन द्वारा सुझाए गए सुरक्षा उपाय

8557. श्री उत्तम भाई एच. पटेल : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या एयर इंडिया के बेयरमैन ने अपहरण और तोड़-फोड़ की गतिविधियों के खतरे को समाप्त करने अथवा घटाने हेतु हवाई अड्डों पर कुछ ऐसे सुरक्षा उपायों को करने का सुझाव दिया है जिसमें उपस्थित

तथा काम करने वाले सभी व्यक्तियों की पूरी जाँच पड़ताल करना आवश्यक होगा;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो दिये गये सुझावों का ज्योरा क्या है;

(ग) उन्हें कार्यान्वित करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है;

(घ) उन सुझावों को कब लागू किये जाने की संभावना है; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार का विचार उन सुझावों का अध्ययन करने तथा उन्हें कार्यान्वित करने के लिये ऐसी समिति नियुक्त करने का है जिसमें सांसद और विशेषज्ञ सम्मिलित हों और यदि हाँ, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

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

(ख) से (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

(ङ) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है।

Per head income from foreign Tour-ists

8558. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have carried out any research on the question of per head income from foreign tourists; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHR A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The per head expenditure of a foreign tourist visiting India is determined by the Department of Tourism through the Foreign Tourist Surveys conducted periodically. The last such survey was conducted during 1976-77. According to that survey the average per head expenditure of a tourist was Rs. 4419 (Rs.4278 for non-package tourists and Rs. 5917 for package tourists). The details of item-wise per capita expenditure of tourists are indicated in the statement enclosed.

Statement

Item-wise per Capita expenditure—Foreign Tourist Survey 1976-77

Item	Per Capita Expenditure of Non Package tourists		Per Capita Expenditure of package tourists	
	Amount	% of the total	Amount	% of the total
1. Boarding and Lodging	1411.98	33.01	3312.67	55.98
2. Restaurants	715.13	16.72		
3. Internal Transport	480.69	11.24		
4. Entertainment	329.01	7.69	385.80	6.52
5. Shopping	1249.67	29.21	2208.87	37.33
6. Miscellaneous	91.34	2.14	9.91	0.17
TOTAL	4277.82	100.00	5917.25	100.00

Looting of Banks during anti-reservation Movement

8559. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of banks have been made target and looted etc. During Anti-Reservations Movement during 1st January to 31st March 1981 in various parts of Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details of banks looted, banks and offices burnt, or tried to be burnt records, books money etc. taken away or burnt and banks staff murdered and beaten in various parts of Gujarat of each bank;

(c) how much amount of loss occurred to the public banks and Government;

(d) how much compensation given or proposed to be given to each employee of banks who has suffered or lost their lives and property; and

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to save banks and employees against such incidents?

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

Cases of smuggling of synthetic and blended fabrics

8560. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have noticed some cases of smuggling of synthetic and blended fabrics into the country during last two years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to prevent smuggling of these articles into India?

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

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The value of smuggled synthetic textiles seized by the Customs authorities during 1979 and 1980 is given below:—

Year	Value of synthetic textiles seized (Rs. in lakhs)
1979	1219
1980	1147

(c) The Customs authorities have been alerted to prevent any attempts at smuggling of synthetic textiles into the country.

Reduction of exercise duty on indigenous polyester

8561. SHR S. B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to reduce excise duty on indigenous polyester; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) There is no proposal under consideration of the Government at present for reduction in excise duties on indigenously produced polyester fibre or yarn.

(b) Does not arise.

Performance of Third level Airline

8562. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States where third level airline service has been introduced;

(b) whether any other State has requested the Centre to introduce this service in that State; and

(c) if so, the names of that State and the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Vayudoot has started its operations with effect from 26th January, 1981 connecting stations in Meghalaya, Tripura, Assam and Arunachal Pradesh.

(b) and (c). There are proposals from the following State Governments for operating third level air services:--

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Haryana
3. Himachal Pradesh.
4. Gujarat
5. Karnataka
6. Madhya Pradesh
7. Maharashtra
8. Tamil Nadu
9. Uttar Pradesh
10. West Bengal
11. Rajasthan

The question of introducing the third level air services to the above states is under consideration of the Government.

Amount of pension to Employees for annuity paid by L.I.C.

8563. SHRI SHIV KUMAR SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the amount of pension to employees for Annuity paid by the L.I.C. under policies of superannuation schemes taken by employees in private sector industries works out to only 7.5 per cent per annum of the lump-sum payments made by them after the policy is taken, as against 10

per cent paid by the nationalised banks, if the sums were invested with the latter;

(b) whether the pension amount stands discontinued on the death of an insured employee, and the legal heirs of the deceased are deprived of the pension as well as the entire amount paid in his name in lump-sum by the employer to L.I.C. on his behalf during his period of service; and

(c) if so, how do Government justify this anomaly and what remedy is contemplated to refund the invested moneys of employee to his legal heirs?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (c) The interest rate assumed in working out pension annuity contracts of the LIC is related to the yield which the LIC can obtain on investments of its Group and Superannuation Schemes Fund. The present framework for investments of the Fund provides for investments in Government securities and Special Deposits and, having regard to the yield obtainable on the Fund within this framework, the pension annuity contracts of the LIC are currently worked out on an interest assumption of 8.25 per cent.

Unless a life annuity contract provides otherwise, the annuity payments cease on the death of the annuitant. It is, however, possible to provide in a life annuity contract that the annuity shall be payable for a stipulated guaranteed minimum period, that is to say, the annuity will be payable for such period irrespective of whether the annuitant dies during the period or survives it, and thereafter only if the annuitant is alive. Several superannuation schemes written by the LIC, in fact, contain such a provision.

In view of the foregoing, it cannot be stated that there is any anomaly in the Group and Superannuation Schemes of the LIC.

Percentage of Black Wealth given to Informer

8564. SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount confiscated from film world during the last one year along with the names of the big offenders;

(b) the percentage of confiscated black wealth which is given to a informer; and

(c) the outstanding towards informers during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): There is no provision for "Confiscation" under the Income-tax Act, 1961 and Wealth-tax Act, 1957. In view of this (a), (b) and (c) do not arise.

अफीम से विदेशी मुद्रा की आय

8565. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में इस समय अफीम का कुल उत्पादन कितना होता है ;

(ख) वर्ष 1977 से 1981 के दौरान, उससे प्रतिवर्ष कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा की आय हुई ; और

(ग) उपरोक्त अवधि में कितने अनुपात में अफीम का निर्यात किया गया और इस बारे में पूरे ब्यौरे क्या हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया): (क) वर्ष 1980 के दौरान देश में अफीम का उत्पादन लगभग 933 मी० टन हुआ ।

(ख) अफीम के निर्यात से अर्जित की गयी कुल विदेशी मुद्रा निम्नलिखित है :—

1977-78	रु० 53,12,79,015
1978-79	रु० 38,62,75,769

1979-80 रु० 31,95,76,487

1980-81 रु० 23,08,28,553

(अनन्तिम)

(ग) वर्ष 1977-78 से, जिन दरों पर अफीम निर्यात की गयी थी, वे निम्नानुसार हैं :—

मारफोन की प्रति
यूनिट पर अफीम की
डालर

1977-78 6.00

1978-79 6.00

1979-80 6.00

आधारो मात्रा तक ,
अर्थात् पिछले दो
वर्षों, अर्थात् 1977-
78 और 1978-79
के दौरान किसी खरोद-
दर द्वारा खरोदी गयी
मात्रा से कम ।

4.50 आधारो मात्रा से
अधिक, अतिरिक्त
खरोददारी के लिए
25 प्रतिशत का
प्रोत्साहन रिबेट दिया
गया था (अर्थात्
4.5 डालर का निवल
मूल्य लिया गया) ।

1980-81 5.00 दिनांक 31-12-80
तक के पोतलदानों
पर दस प्रतिशत
रिबेट दिया गया था
वर्षो साखपत्र दिनांक
31-10-80 तक खोले
गये हों ।

4.50 दिनांक 31-3-81 तक

Proposed construction of new Railway Line from Koraput to Rayagada by NALCO

8566. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the BALCO now converted into NALCO has agreed to bear the position of the cost of construction of new railway line from Koraput to Rayagada via bauxite deposits;

(b) if so, the funds agreed therefor and the initiative taken by his Ministry for early execution of the proposed railway line;

(c) whether the Ministry of Railways has communicated to his Ministry in regard to the proposed rail-link; and

(d) if so, the indication and information given by the Railway for execution of the line in the year 1981-82?

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

(b) to (d). A provision of Rs. 100 crores has been made in the Sixth Five Year Plan for the construction of the new railway line from Koraput to Rayagada. A traffic-cum-engineering survey report has been prepared and is under examination. Construction work would start after an investment decision is taken on the project.

Allotment of Funds to T.F.A.I.

8567. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Trade Fair Authority of India is ignoring all the aims and objects for which it was constituted;

(b) whether Government are also aware that funds allotted to the

Authority are being diverted for other purposes; and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken in this regard?

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

(a) and (b). As far as Government are aware the Trade Fair Authority of India is neither ignoring the aims and objects for which it was constituted, nor the funds allotted to the Authority are being diverted for other purposes.

(c) Does not arise.

Introduction of new classification in Match Industry

8568. SHRI N. SOUNDARARAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently introduced a new classification in match industry viz. mechanised small scale sector;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware that hardly 2000 gross per day being manufactured by mechanical means out of a total handmade match production of 2.5 lakhs gross per day and even the microscopic quantity of 2000 gross consists of Wax Matches which is a sophisticated item;

(c) whether Government are also aware that WIMCO the large scale mechanised unit has failed in the manufacture of Wax Matches; and

(d) if so, what other purpose does the new classification serve except to discourage progress in the Small Scale Sector-III?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) As part of the 1981 Budget proposals, a new rate of excise duty of Rs. 5.50 per gross boxes has been introduced for matches in or in relation to the

manufacture of which power is used in any of the specified processes and where the investment on plant and machinery in the factory of production does not exceed Rs. 20 lakhs.

(b) Information regarding the production of wax matches manufactured by mechanical means in the handmade sector, is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Government has no such information about WIMCO.

(d) The new rate of excise duty which lies intermediate between the rate of Rs. 7.20 per gross boxes applicable to the fully mechanised sector, and Rs. 4.50 per gross boxes applicable to the 'non-mechanised' middle sector of the match industry is not a revenue measure but only seeks to protect, through the excise mechanism, the employment potential of the non-mechanised sector. Government feel that it is necessary to discourage any tendency on the part of the non-mechanised sector units to mechanise certain labour intensive processes.

Recruitment of Probationary Officers in Syndicate Bank and Canara Bank

8569. SHRI JAIPAL SINGH KASHYAP: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many candidates qualified for written test and final interview on the basis of test held in July, 1980 conducted by Banking Service Recruitment Board, Bangalore for the recruitment of Probationary Officers in Syndicate Bank and Canara Bank;

(b) what is the figure of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes among them;

(c) what is the figures of backlog maintained by Syndicate Bank in its all cadres of services;

(d) what efforts the bank is making for clearing this backlog; and

(e) what is the latest staff position (Cadre-wise) in Syndicate Bank, showing the figure of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). The Banking Service Recruitment Board (BSRB), Bangalore has reported that all the 43,920 candidates including 6,394 belonging to Scheduled Castes and 1,288 belonging to Scheduled Tribes who had applied with the requisite fee were called for the written test conducted on 20th July, 1980. Of these, 751 candidates including 151 belonging to Scheduled Castes and 96 belonging to Scheduled Tribes qualified for interview on the basis of their performance in the written test.

(c) According to the information furnished by Syndicate Bank, the back-log of reserved vacancies in the various cadres of the bank, as on 31-3-81, was as follows:—

	Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe
Officers	72	105
Clerks	340	347
Sub-Staff	3	37

(d) Recruitment in the officers' and clerical cadres of nationalised banks is made through Banking Service Recruitment Boards. Special efforts are being made by the Government and the Banking Service Recruitment Boards to ensure that the back-log is wiped out as early as possible. These efforts include, *inter alia* holding of special tests exclusively for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates and making pre-recruitment training arrangements with the help of the State Governments.

(e) The staff position of Syndicate Bank, as on 31st March, 1981, is as follows:

	Total	Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe
Officers	6507	418	78
Clerks	16108	1793	543
Sub-staff	3350	822	201

Increasing the rate of capacity utilisation in Steel Plants

8570. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the strategy that has been evolved by the Steel Authority of India Limited, and is being implemented for increasing the rate of capacity utilisation in the steel plants during the current financial year;

(b) whether captive power plants have been installed in the four major steel plants; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The capacity utilisation in steel plants depends primarily upon adequate availability, both in terms of quality and quantity, of essential inputs such as coking coal, power, raw materials and transportation. Among the important steps taken to optimise the steel production, therefore, mention may be made of the following:—

(i) Close and continuous monitoring of the supply of inputs at various levels, including frequent and regular review by the Cabinet Committee on Infrastructure;

(ii) Optimising production by the main input-suppliers, e.g., the Coal India Ltd. and the captive collieries

in respect of coking coal; and the DVC, the State Electricity Boards concerned and the captive power plants in respect of power;

(iii) Importing low ash high grade coking coal to augment the indigenous supplies and to improve the quality of blends; and

(iv) Augmenting the captive power generation capacity of the steel plants by installation of additional units.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Survey in East Coast

8571. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA RATH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Mineral Exploration Corporation has carried out any survey in the east coast;

(b) if so, whether the exploration has established the reserves of bauxite in the east coast; and

(c) the details about the exploration and the total quantities of bauxite reserves found there?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE, STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). The total reserves of bauxite estimated in the east coast based on work by various exploration agencies exceed 1800 million tonnes. Out of this, Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd. (MEC) has carried out detailed exploration in four blocks in Andhra Pradesh and five blocks in Orissa. It has estimated the reserves as 387 million tonnes in the four Andhra Pradesh blocks and 855 million tonnes in the five Orissa blocks.

Production of Saleable Steel

8572. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state what has been

the production of saleable steel during 1980 compared to the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): The production of saleable steel at the six integrated steel plants during 1980-81 and the past five years has been as under:

Year	Production ('000 tonnes)
1980-81	6283
1979-80	6039
1978-79	6593
1977-78	6894
1976-77	6922
1975-76	5779

Export Oriented Industries

8573. **SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Industries and their performance as well which are 100 per cent or less export oriented (export obligation);

(b) the proposals received by his Ministry for setting up of 100 per cent export oriented Industries; names and particulars of each proposal;

(c) whether these industries will be entitled to the facilities accorded to Kandla and Santacruz free trade zones; and

(d) the particulars of such big companies which are now trying to enter into these free trade zones?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) A break up of the export obligation cases as on 20th April, 1981 is given below:

1. Total No. of export obligation cases where legal agreements were executed with Export Obligation Cell of the Hqrs. of the CCI&E from 1-1-1970 upto 12-12-80.	370
2. Number of legal agreements redeemed and/or cancelled.	61
3. Number of cases out of (1) above where export obligation period has not commenced or submission of documents not yet become due.	91
4. Balance number of agreements under correspondence and where implementation of export performance is in progress.	218

This information is not maintained industry or product-wise.

(b) 42 applications have been received till 31st March, 1981. It will not be appropriate to disclose the details of applications till Government have taken a view thereon. Thereafter, these will be published in the supplement to the monthly news letter of the Indian Investment Centre, copies of which are made available regularly to Parliament Library.

(c) The details of the facilities available to these industries have been listed in the Government Resolution dated 31st December, 1980 a copy of which has been placed on the Table of the House in reply to Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 79 on 20th February, 1981. The Government have also accepted in principle to treat supplies from Domestic Tariff Area to 100 per cent export oriented units as "deemed exports" to be eligible for certain benefits by way of import replenishment and cash compensatory support.

(d) Letters of intent have been issued to the following three MRTP Houses for setting up units in Kandla Free Trade Zone, Santacruz, Electronics Export Processing Zone:

(1) Ciba Geigy of India Ltd., Bombay.

(2) M/s. Engineering Construction Corporation, Bombay.

(3) M/s. Tata Burroughs Ltd.,
Bombay.

**Report of Committee on Re-organisation
of Central Revenue Laboratories**

8574. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Expert Committee on the Re-organisation of Central Revenue Laboratories set up under the Chairmanship of Shri A. N. Sattanathan submitted its report to the Government;

(b) if so, what are its main recommendations;

(c) how many and what are the recommendations accepted by the Government; and

(d) what are the recommendations not accepted by the Government and reasons thereof?

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

(b) The substance of the main recommendations made by the Expert Committee is indicated in the annexed statement.

(c) and (d). Out of 167 recommendations, only 10 recommendations in full and 4 recommendations in part, have not been accepted on such grounds as administrative exigencies, overall public interest, need for economy in expenditure, cadre problems, restricting choice of selection, inadequacy of workload, all India transfer liability of chemical personnel etc. etc.

Statement

Main recommendations of Expert Committee on Reorganisation of Central Revenue Laboratories

(i) Guidelines with regard, the manner and the frequency of drawal of samples for testing, occasion when

the manufacturers' declaration should be accepted and the period for which a test once made should remain valid.

(ii) Test reports by private laboratories should not ordinarily be accepted but in extraordinary circumstances samples could be tested in the nearest national or Government laboratories when facilities are not available in the Revenue Laboratories.

(iii) The various facilities for testing should be made known to all the Trade associations with necessary precaution to ensure that such facilities are not taken undue advantage of.

(iv) Certain suggestions for restructuring and rationalisation of the tariffs in order to reduce or rationalise the occasion for drawal of samples for tests, have been made.

(v) Procedure of calculation of quantum of drawback should be simplified and constantly revised. Procedure for drawal of samples of mineral oil products and for their tests should be tightened and certain more departmental laboratories should be set up within some oil refineries.

(vi) The Headquarters Laboratory should undertake (a) Research and Development activities particularly relevant to analytical work, and (b) simplification and standardisation of analytical procedures and keeping the instruments and equipment modern.

(vii) New laboratories should be set up at Kanpur, Allahabad, Hyderabad, Paradeep Port, Gauhati, Indore, Amritsar, Poona and Bombay Airport.

(viii) The staffing pattern for the laboratory staff should be re-modelled and reorganised.

(ix) The emoluments of the staff and their working conditions should be improved.

(x) A Class-I Central Revenue Scientific/Technical Service should be created. The Committee has suggested certain time-scale for different grades of officers and has also made

certain suggestions for their appointments, promotion and in-job training.

Payment of overtime allowance and bonus to employees of Nationalised Banks and L.I.C.

8575. SHRI A. G. SUBBURAMAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that heavy amounts towards payment of overtime allowance and bonus are made to the employees of Nationalised Banks and Life Insurance Corporation;

(b) if so, what is the percentage in relation to the actual pay to the said employees;

(c) what steps Government propose to avoid such payments; and

(d) whether Overtime allowance payments are made to the employees on the administrative side of other Central Government departments?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (c). The public sector banks paid an amount of Rs. 30.84 crores to their employees as overtime allowance during the year 1980. The percentage of overtime to the pay of the employees varies from bank to bank. Generally, it is 6 to 8 per cent. The managements of the banks have been advised by the Government to take effective steps including regular monitoring at all levels, to reduce the overtime payments to the minimum based on their actual requirement of overtime.

Bonus is paid in the public sector banks strictly in accordance with the Payment of Bonus Act.

Information with regard to LIC is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Cold Rolled Mill of Bokaro Steel Plant

8576. SHRI DIGAMBAR SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) when the Cold-Rolled Mill of the Bokaro Steel Plant is expected to start functioning;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Bokaro Steel Plant is now producing Tin Mill products; and if not, when will it start production of Tin Mill Black Plate (TMBP); and

(c) the quantity of Tin mill product expected to be produced by the existing Tin Plate manufacturing Units in the private sector during the current year (1981-82) and the subsequent years during the Sixth Five Year Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The Cold Rolling Mill Complex of Bokaro Steel Plant under 1.7 million tonne stage is already functioning. However, expansion of this unit under the 4.0 million tonne stage is expected to start functioning by September, 1983.

(b) No Tin Mill products are at present being produced at Bokaro Steel Plant. Production of Tin Mill Black Plate will start only after the Cold Rolling Mill Complex expansion is completed.

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

Capacity Utilisation of Steel Plants

8577. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) what was the capacity utilisation of the steel plants in the country during 1980-81 and how it compared with that during 1979-80 and 1978-79;

(b) the reasons for low capacity utilisation; and

(c) steps taken to improve the situation?

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

capacity utilisation of the six integrated steel plants in terms of saleable steel during the years 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81 was as under:—

Plant	% Capacity utilisation		
	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Bhilai . . .	93.9	86.8	92.5
Durgapur . . .	62.8	48.7	48.3
Rourkela . . .	85.1	85.3	80.4
Bokaro . . .	68.7	42.5	42.8
IISCO . . .	60.1	53.8	65.4
TISCO . . .	101.1	96.5	102.5
TOTAL	81.6	69.2	72.2

(b) The lower capacity utilisation during 1980-81 in some of the steel plants was mainly due to shortage of coal and power.

(c) The various steps taken to improve the position in this regard includes close and constant liaison with the main inputs supplying agencies viz., Coal and Power and maximisation of power generation from the captive units in the steel plants. Problems of coal, power and transport are also regularly reviewed and monitored at the level of the Cabinet Committee on Industrial Infrastructure.

Merger of D.A. with Basic Pay

8578. SHRI BAGUN SUMBRUI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Pay Commission had stipulated that at a particular point of payment of D.A. to Government employees, a part of it will be merged with the basic pay;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Government had referred the matter to a Committee;

(c) if so, the recommendations of the Committee;

(d) whether the recommendations have been implemented; and

(e) if not, how soon the Committee is to submit its report?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e). The Staff side had made a demand in the National Council for merger of dearness allowance sanctioned to the Central Government employees upto the index average level of 344 with their pay for all purposes. This demand was remitted by the National Council to its Committee, whose report is awaited. As acceptance of this demand has sizeable financial implications, the Committee has to consider it in all its aspects. It is, therefore, not possible at this stage to indicate as to when the Committee will be able to submit its Report.

Opening of Branch of Nationalised Bank at Anna Nagar Extension, Madras

8579. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a branch of the nationalised bank is required to be opened at Anna Nagar Extension, Madras (Tamil Nadu) for the convenience of the residents and business enterprises situated on new Avadi Road;

(b) if so, by when, a Branch is expected to be opened; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (c). The Reserve Bank of India have reported that there are at present offices of 13 commercial banks functioning in Anna Nagar and Anna Nagar West, meeting the banking requirements of the residents of this and

surrounding localities. No licences/allotments for branch opening in this locality is at present pending with the banks. Reserve Bank of India have indicated that applications for branch opening at Metropolitan centres are being considered on merits, keeping in view the overall perspective of the current branch licencing policy.

Creation of Posts of Asstt. Accounts Officer and Loans Officer in Department of Tourism

8580. SHRI DHARAM DASS SHASTRI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the post of Asstt. Accounts Officer was created on 19th April, 1968 and the post of Loans Officer on 21st November, 1969 (i.e. about 12 years back) in the Department of Tourism;

(b) whether any recruitment rules exist in the Department for these posts;

(c) if so, the mode of recruitment to these posts;

(d) whether these posts qualify the normal period for conversion into permanent posts, if so, since when; and

(e) the reasons why these posts have been converted into permanent posts so far and the time by which these posts will be made permanent?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Recruitment is by transfer on deputation of officers of the rank of Accounts/Audit Officer, failing which S.A.S. Accountants with 5 years service in the grade, from any of the organised Accounts Departments e.g. Indian Audit and Accounts Department, Indian Defence Accounts Department, Indian Railway Accounts Department and the like, the period

of deputation ordinarily not exceeding 3 years. An officer with the qualification of L.L.B. or its equivalent shall be preferred.

(d) The three year period was over on 19-4-1971 and 21-11-1972 respectively; but posts are made permanent only for the work of permanent character.

(e) The question of conversion of these posts into permanent ones was considered but they were not found to satisfy the conditions regarding character of the post.

I.T.D.C. Projects in Mediterranean

8581. SHRI A. A. RAHIM: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many projects are being undertaken by ITDC in the Mediterranean and how many projects are in the negotiation stage; and

(b) what is the mode of participation of ITDC in these projects?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Presently ITDC is undertaking one hotel project at Limassol in Cyprus on limited equity participation. On completion of the project the managerial services will also be offered by ITDC. Besides, this, two other projects to be undertaken on management basis in Cyprus are under consideration/negotiation of ITDC.

(b) ITDC will be participating in the equity capital of the Company to the extent of 10 per cent subject to a maximum of Rs. 30 lakhs and will provide technical services in Planning, designing, overall coordination in constructing and equipping the hotel, and will also provide management services for operating and marketing of the hotel.

Safety of Fixed Deposits in Public Limited Companies

8582. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to

state the details of the steps taken by the Reserve Bank to keep a watch on the safety of fixed deposit amounts deposited by individuals in public limited companies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): The acceptance of deposits by companies is regulated, in the case of Non-banking Non-Financial companies by the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 1975 administered by the Department of Company Affairs and in the case of Non-banking Financial and Miscellaneous Non-banking Companies by the two sets of Directions issued by the Reserve Bank of India in exercise of the powers vested in it under Chapter III B of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. With a view to affording a degree of protection to the depositors these rules/directions prescribe certain ceilings on the quantum of deposits which can be accepted by the Companies. It has also been made obligatory for the companies to disclose the requisite information concerning the management, business and financial results in their advertisements soliciting deposits and application forms for acceptance of deposits.

The rules and Bank's directions have been further amended with effect from 1-4-81 providing for a ceiling on the rate of interest payable on such deposits and on payment of brokerage by the companies.

Pay and Allowances of Officers of Vijaya Bank

8583. SHRI V. N. GADGIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that officers of the Vijaya Bank are the lowest paid among the officers of all nationalised banks;

(b) whether it is also a fact that basic pay and allowances drawn by officers of Vijaya Bank are less than those drawn by clerical staff; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to remove the anomalies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Yes, Sir. It is a fact that the pay scales of the officers of the Vijaya Bank are lower than those of the officers of the other nationalised banks.

(b) while the pay scales of the clerical staff of the Vijaya Bank have been revised, those of the officers have not as yet been revised. There are, therefore, cases where officers are drawing less emoluments than clerks.

(c) The Government is considering the question of revision and standardisation of pay scales of the officers of six newly nationalised banks including the Vijaya Bank.

Lightening Strike by Cabin Crew of I.A.

8584. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:
PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:

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

(a) whether the cabin crew of the Indian Airlines went on a lightening strike on Friday, the 20th February, 1981 to protest against the vindictive action of the management against an Air Hostess;

(b) whether the action against the Air Hostess was initiated at the instance of a Member of the Board of Management of Indian Airlines;

(c) what is the nature of the complaint against the Air Hostess; and

(d) whether the dispute has since been resolved?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. V. SHARMA): (a) to (c). On the basis of a complaint of rude and arrogant behaviour made by a member of the Indian Airlines Board of Directors,

Miss M. Kadri, Air Hostess, Indian Airlines was taken off flight duty roster pending investigations. The Cabin Crew of Indian Airlines at Bombay declined to fly on board the aircraft as per duty roster on the morning of 20-2-1981 as a protest. This investigation is in the normal course and as such the question of any vindictiveness does not arise.

(d) There is no dispute. Investigations have shown a *prima-facie* case of misconduct on the part of Miss Kadri and departmental action is being processed as per Indian Airlines Standing Orders (Regulations concerning discipline and appeals).

Sweepers working on part-time basis in New Delhi Head Office of S.B.I.

8585. SHRI CHANDRA PAL
SHAILANI;

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR
SHASTRI;

SHRI BHEEKHABHAI;

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sweepers working on part-time basis in the New Delhi Local Head Office of State Bank of India;

(b) whether they are permitted to mark their attendance in the duty roster;

(c) if not, the reasons for not allowing them to mark their attendance; and

(d) what is the basis or criteria of making payment of wages to them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) The State Bank of India has reported that no part-time sweeper is working at the bank's New Delhi Local Head Office.

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

Release of Foreign Exchange for Newspaper Industry

8586. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to consider the proposal made by the newspaper industry and release foreign exchange for it to enter into long term agreements for purchases of newsprint abroad;

(b) whether Government also propose to scrap the allocation of newsprint through the S.T.C.; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) A proposal regarding allowing the newspaper industry to import 50 per cent of its requirements directly against the contracts entered into by STC on year to year basis was received in this Ministry. The same was examined but was not accepted keeping in view the various advantages of the existing canalisation arrangement.

(b) and (c). The Government have no proposal at present under consideration to scrap the allocation of newsprint through STC.

Import of L-Base by State Chemical and Pharmaceuticals Corporation

8587. SHRI CHANDRA BHAI MANI TIWARI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the State Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Corporation of India Limited flouted the instructions of Government in case of import of L-Base under Letter of Authority by conferring upon themselves the ownership of the licence and goods; and

(b) if so, what action have Government taken in the matter and, if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

(SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN):

(a) and (b). No, Sir. Presumably, the Question refers to the Sales Tax charged from Actual Users in respect of L-Base imported by State Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Corporation Ltd. against import licences issued to those Actual Users. According to legal advice, the transactions, in question, were liable to Sales tax.

Employees of Public Undertakings and Government Corporations, Forbidden to participate in Politics

8588. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DAN-DAVATE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that employees of the public Undertakings and Government Corporations (IA) are forbidden from participating in political activities; and

(b) if so, has there been any exception made in the application of this rule or are thinking of relaxing the rule in case of Indian Airlines?

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

(b) No, Sir.

Diversion of Airbus Flight to Pick up Marriage Party

8589. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Air-bus Flight from Delhi to Bombay was diverted to Lucknow without any schedule to pick up a marriage party;

(b) whether there are any occasions of holding up Indian Airlines flights to give priority to private aircraft of non-Official VIPs;

(c) if so, details thereof; and

(d) whether guidelines have been issued by the Indian Airlines to look after the interests of their passengers in such cases?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir. A marriage party of 72 passengers was booked on IC-410 (Lucknow/Delhi) for their onward journey to Bombay by IC-405 Delhi/Bombay. As IC-410 Calcutta/Ranchi/Patna/Lucknow/Delhi service was cancelled due to sudden industrial unrest the flight No. IC-405 Delhi/Bombay was routed via Lucknow.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) It is a common commercial practice to divert flights to pick up a group or large party. The question of any guidelines does not arise.

Tamil Nadu Contracts Foreign Travel Agents to bring tourists

8590. SHRI K. MALLANNA Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been invited to the news-item in the 'Hindustan Times' dated 9th March, 1981 under the heading "Tamil Nadu contracts foreign travel agents to bring tourists" according to which agreements have been signed in Singapore and Malaysia to attract more tourists from the two countries to Tamil Nadu; and

(b) if so, whether Central Government was taken into confidence and whether every State is at liberty to sign such agreements of their own accord?

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

(b): The Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation applied to the Reserve Bank of India for permission to appoint agents in Singapore and Malaysia for sale of their package tours on a commission basis. The RBI referred this to the Ministry of Finance, Dept. of Economic Affairs

who after consulting the Department of Tourism indicated their no objection to this appointment. On the basis of this the RBI gave permission to the Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation for the appointment of agents in Singapore and Malaysia.

Such requests from other State Tourism Development Corporations in future will be considered on the merits of the case.

बढ़ते खातों के बताये जाने का उपबन्ध करने हेतु नियमों में संशोधन।

8591. श्री विजय कुमार यादव : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वर्तमान नियमों के अनुसार उन लोगों के नाम तथा बढ़े खाते राशि के बारे में नहीं बताया जाता जिन्होंने ऋण का भुगतान नहीं किया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का इस व्योरे को खोलने का उद्देश्य करने के लिए नियमों में संशोधन करने का है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में वित्त मंत्री (श्री मनमोहन भारद्वाज) : (क) बैंककारी विनियमन अधिनियम 1949 की तीसरी अनुसूची में विहित तुलनपत्र तथा लाभ-हानि लेख के प्रपत्रों के अनुसार, उन अशोध्य ऋणों तथा बढ़े-खाते डाले जाने वाले ऋणों को मात्रा तथा विवरण देने से बैंकों को सांविधिक छूट दी गई है जिनकी व्यवस्था सांविधिक प्रक्रियाओं को संतुष्टि के अनुसार कर दी जाती है। लेकिन, बैंकों को अपने तुलन पत्र में ही अशोध्य या असांविधिक समझे गये उन ऋणों को मात्रा दर्शानी होती है जिनके ये व्यवस्था नहीं की गयी हो। सरकारी क्षेत्र बैंकों को शासित करने वाले विधानों तथा बैंकों में प्रचलित प्रथा अगर रीति रवाजों के अनुसार, ग्राहकों से संबंधित या उनके कार्यों के बारे में सूचना प्रकट नहीं की जा सकती। इसलिए, बढ़े-खाते डाले गये ऋणों के लिए जिस राशि की व्यवस्था की गई हो,

नन्हे संबंधित सूचना या उन व्यक्तियों के नाम, जिन्होंने ऋणों को वापस भुगतान नहीं किया है, प्रकट नहीं किये जा सकते।

(ख) इन विवरणों को प्रकट करने से संबंधित वर्तमान उपबंधों में संशोधन का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है।

Indo-Italian joint commission

8592. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indo-Italian Joint Commission meeting was recently held in New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the talks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). The meeting of the Indo-Italian Joint Committee for Economic Cooperation was held in New Delhi from 31st March, 81 to 2nd April, 1981. The Committee had extensive discussions on various aspects of bilateral economic relations including commercial, industrial and financial cooperation. It was agreed by both the delegations that there was scope for intensifying the existing commercial relations between the two countries on mutually advantageous basis and extending the cooperation to more sophisticated sectors of economic activity. Discussions were held on the possibilities of Indo-Italian cooperation in the sectors of engineering, steel, electronics, pharmaceuticals, electrical and power generation, compressors, railways and transportation, aluminium and automotive. Certain broad areas were identified for such cooperation. Discussions were also held on the possibilities for Indo-Italian collaboration for projects in third countries.

**Complaints against senior officer
Grade-I of zonal office of Union
Bank of India**

8590. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Shri V. P. Kapoor, Senior Officer Grade-I of the Zonal Office of Union Bank of India, New Delhi is continuously in one seat for the past eight years in spite of repeated transfer orders;

(b) whether it is also a fact that many complaints have been lodged against him by the Bank's clients as well as individuals for his alleged criminal intentions; and

(c) what action has been taken against him?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Union Bank of India has reported that it is not a fact that Shri V. P. Kapoor, an officer of the bank has been continuously working in one seat during the last 8 years.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. Some complaints have been received which have been sent to the Bank for inquiry.

Smuggling of Agarwood

8594. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that agarwood smuggling, according to customs source, is around Rs. 25 crores a year.

(b) whether agarwood can fetch lot of foreign exchange and if so, which are the prospective buying countries;

(c) which are the States Producing agarwood;

(d) whether Government are aware of smuggling activities of agarwood on Indo-Burma border in Manipur; and

(e) if so, action proposed by Government to stop smuggling and earn more foreign exchange?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (d). No, Sir. Reports received by Government do not indicate large scale smuggling of agarwood across the Indo-Burma border in Manipur. During 1980, the Border Security Force seized agarwood valued at about Rs. 24,800 while being attempted to be smuggled into India across the Indo-Burma border.

(b) The total exports of agarwood during the years 1977-78 and 1978-79 are reported to be as follows:—

Year	Value of agarwood exported (Rs. in lakhs)
1977-78	8.3
1978-79	3.9

The export of all species of wood and timber in log and sawn form is not allowed with effect from 27th May, 1980.

(c) It is reported that agarwood is produced in the States of Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland and West Bengal:

(e) The Customs authorities and the Border Security Force have been alerted to prevent any attempts at smuggling of agarwood across the Indo-Burma border.

**Utilisation of VOR in new building at
Amritsar**

8595. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the building constructed at Amritsar in 1977 installation of a VOR is being now utilised;

(b) if not, the reasons therefore; and

(c) if utilised, the data on and from which it is being utilised?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) to (c): The building at Amritsar constructed for housing the Very High Amni Range (VOR) has not been put to use so far as the development and supply of the equipment by M/s. Bharat Electronics Limited has been delayed for various reasons. Efforts are being made to obtain the equipment/ expeditiously and the work of installation of the equipment would be taken up after the receipt of the equipment at Amritsar from Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL):

Violation of FERA by Companies

8596. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many companies have violated FERA during last three years and the names of those companies; and

(b) what action Government are going to initiate against them?

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

Post of Hindi translators/Hindi Officers in audit offices and C.A.G.

8597. SHRI KRISHAN PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is not even a single post of Hindi Translator or Hindi Officer in the Audit Offices under the Comptroller and Auditor General of India;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Hindi-English Translation work and other works related to Hindi are

being done by Auditor; and S. A. S. passed Section Officers who do not possess necessary technical qualifications and experience and they are not being paid any special pay for that;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Committee on Official Language in one of their visits made certain recommendations in this regard which have not been implemented; and

(d) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). In the Indian Audit and Account Department, the work of translation from English to Hindi and from Hindi to English and other work relating to Hindi is being done by 76 Auditors and 37 Section Officers wholly employed for the said purpose against duly sanctioned posts. The Section Officers/Auditors possess necessary technical qualification and experience. They are not paid any special pay.

(c) and (d): The Committee has not yet made any formal recommendation.

Cashew Corporation of India

8598. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) when the Cashew Corporation of India was established;

(b) what are its main field of activities;

(c) what is its relationship with the Kerala State Cashew Development Corporation;

(d) whether Government are aware of the crisis prevailing in the traditional cashew industrial sector of Kerala;

(e) if so, what are the reasons for the crisis; and

(f) how Government propose to deal with the crisis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) The Cashew Corporation of India was set up on 19th August, 1970.

(b) The main field of activities of the Cashew Corporation of India are:

(i) Import and distribution of raw cashew to eligible actual users.

(ii) Export of Cashew Kernels.

(c) The Kerala State Cashew Development Corporation is one of the eligible actual users for the purpose of distribution of raw cashewnuts imported by the Cashew Corp. of India. The Kerala State Cashew Development Corporation is also one of the associates of the CCI for export of Cashew Kernels.

(d) to (f). Due to shortage of raw nuts the cashew processing units in Kerala are able to operate only for a limited part of the year, leading to under employment of the labour involved. The Govt. of India is making efforts to maximise imports of raw cashew.

Foreign Assistance for 6th Plan

8599. **SHRI CHITTA BASU:**

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total anticipated inflow of foreign assistance to finance the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) the source from which such assistance is anticipated (country-wise and institution-wise); and

(c) details of the terms and conditions of such assistance?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) Sixth Plan envisages a net aid inflow

of the order of Rs. 5889 crores at 1979-80 priced during the plan period.

(b) and (c). Foreign assistance is expected to be received from various foreign countries and international institutions. The names of such countries and institutions and the terms and conditions of such assistance will be known only as and when the aid agreements are signed. This is a continuous process. At this stage, therefore, it is not possible to give a source-wise break-up and the details of the terms and conditions of such assistance.

Pensionary benefits to quasi-permanent Central Government Employees

8600. **SHRI ZAINUL BASHER:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that in certain subordinate attached offices, Government servant do not get confirmation in any grade/post even after putting in 15 years of service or more and pensionary benefits (on voluntary retirement or otherwise) are not available on quasi permanency;

(b) whether condition of "permanency" can be removed and "quasi permanency" in any grade/post hold good for purposes of pensionary benefits; and

(c) what steps are being taken by Government to extend the pensionary benefits to quasi-permanent Central Government Employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) to (c). In view of the fact that in some offices employees are not confirmed for long periods, orders have been issued by Department of Personnel & Administrative Reforms on 30th December, 1980 under which temporary and quasi-permanent Government servants who have not less than 20 years continuous service on the

date of superannuation or invalidment from service are eligible for pensionary benefits like permanent Government servants. However, it is not possible to replace the condition of permanency by quasi-permanency.

Purchase of cotton by Cotton Corporation of India

8601. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Cotton Corporation of India was able to purchase only 30 per cent of the arrivals of cotton in 25 of the 32 markets in the current season in Punjab;

(b) whether the farmers are still being fleeced by the private buyers in a big way because they are cornering 70 per cent of the sale; and

(c) whether paucity of funds with Cotton Corporation of India is the cause for this and if so, whether Government propose to step up purchase by Cotton Corporation of India at least by 30 per cent more making it 60 per cent of the market arrivals for the next season and if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The Cotton Corporation of India tries to fix its purchase targets for various cotton growing States as evenly as possible on the basis of cotton production in the State, processing facilities available in the State and infrastructure facilities available with the Corporation. The Corporation has purchased about 25 per cent of the arrivals of cotton in Punjab and has operated 25 Centres during the current cotton season as against 13 Centres operated by it during the previous season 1979-80.

(b) No, Sir. The Cotton Corporation of India enters the market, right

from the beginning of the season and remains there till the end of the season. The presence of the Corporation ensures reasonable and competitive prices to the cotton growers.

(c) The Cotton Corporation of India is receiving adequate finances for its purchase operations. The purchase target depends not only on availability of adequate funds but also on various other factors such as availability of processing facilities, infrastructure with the Corporation and the demand and prices at which it can sell the cotton. However, the Corporation is trying to increase its purchases from year to year.

Loss suffered by N.T.C.

8603. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV: SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Textile Corporation suffered loss during 1980-81;

(b) if so, the extent thereof;

(c) the main reasons for the loss; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) to (d). The tentative loss of the National Textile Corporation as a whole for 1980-81 is estimated to be Rs. 3.90 crores, which is mainly due to constraints in production on account of heavy power-cuts, steep increases in raw material cost not resulting in proportionate price realisation yarn and fabrics. Some of the important steps taken to improve the viability of these mills are as follows:—

(i) modernisation and renovation of machinery;

(ii) rationalisation of work load and labour force;

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

(iv) installation of diesel generating sets in some Mills.

Application from Gujarat Government for sponge plant based on gaseous reduction process

8604. SHRI C.D. PATEL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Gujarat has requested vide application dated 26th March, 1979 for a 4,00,000 tonnes per annum capacity sponge plant based on gaseous reduction process which would need 0.5 MCMD of shore gas; and

(b) if so, details of action taken and time likely to be taken by Government for its finalisation?

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

(b) The matter is being looked into by the Planning Commission with a view to suggest the best site for locating the plant, based on techno-economic considerations. They have advised that they would be sending their recommendation soon.

केन्द्रीय सरकार के उपक्रमों द्वारा राजभाषा संबंधी नीति का क्रियान्वयन

8605. श्री केशवराव पारधी : क्या विज्ञान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार के उपक्रमों में केन्द्रीय राजभाषा नीति के क्रियान्वयन की प्रगति की तीन स्तरों पर, अर्थात् प्रशासनिक पंचालयों, राज भाषा विभाग और सार्वजनिक उद्यम ग्युरो द्वारा, समीक्षा की जाती है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तीन-तीन स्तरों पर इस की समीक्षा किस दिवार को लेकर की जाती है ;

(ग) अनुदेशों के प्रभावपूर्ण ढंग से क्रियान्वयन में सुस्ती, अनुदेशों की अनदेखी तथा सरकारी खर्च में अनावश्यक वृद्धि से बचने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए जाने का दिवार है क्योंकि इन तीन विभागों में राजभाषा नीति के क्रियान्वयन से संबंधित कार्य का स्पष्ट रूप से कोई विभाजन नहीं किया गया है ; और

(घ) सरकारी उद्यम ग्युरो द्वारा इस प्रयोजन के लिए गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान दिल्ली से बाहर कितनी बैठकों तथा सम्मेलनों का आयोजन किया गया ; उन पर कितना खर्च हुआ और उक्त खर्च को किस ने वहन किया ?

विज्ञान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिन्धोविया) : (क) से (ग) केन्द्रीय सरकारी उपक्रमों में केन्द्रीय राजभाषा नीति के क्रियान्वयन संबंधी निगरानी करने का दायित्व मूलतः सम्बद्ध प्रशासनिक मंत्रालयों को सौंपा गया है। राजभाषा विभाग का दायित्व इस विषय में समग्रतः नीति निर्धारित करने तथा उसे तेजी से लागू करने के उपाय सुझाने तक ही सीमित है। सरकारी उद्यम कार्यालय सरकारी उद्यमों संबंधी अन्य कार्यों की भांति हिन्दी के प्रथमी प्रयोग के मामले में एक समन्वयकारी भूमिका अदा करता है। इस प्रकार इन तीनों अभिकरणों में से प्रत्येक का दायित्व स्पष्टतः बंटा हुआ है तथा उनमें परस्पर कोई अतिव्यापन नहीं है।

(घ) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान सरकारी उद्यम कार्यालय के अधिकारियों ने अपना समन्वयकारी दायित्व पूरा करते हुए राजभाषा विभाग तथा प्रशासनिक मंत्रालयों के प्रतिनिधियों सहित सरकारी उद्यमों के हिन्दी अधिकारियों से हिन्दी के प्रथमी प्रयोग के विषय में विचार विमर्श करने के लिए कलकत्ता, बम्बई और

बंगलौर में एक-एक बैठक आयोजित की है।
इसके लिए अधिकारियों का यत्ना-व्यय उनके
सम्बद्ध संगठनों द्वारा वहन किया गया था।

Nationalisation of Textile Industry

8606. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA:
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be
pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose
to nationalise the textile industry in
the interest of common man;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Government's textile policy has
been announced recently in Parliam-
ent. It envisages harmonious
growth of the organised mill sector
and the decentralised powerloom and
handloom sectors. The industry is
well spread out geographically and
has been catering to the domestic
demand reasonably well. The indus-
try has also contributed to the coun-
try's export efforts. The present
situation therefore, does not seem to
warrant nationalisation of the indus-
try.

Sanctioning of House Building Ad- vance in Enforcement Directorate

8608. SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Will
the Minister of FINANCE be pleased
to state:

(a) how many persons have ap-
plied for House Building Advance
from the Enforcement Directorate
during the year 1979-80;

(b) how many persons were sanc-
tioned advance; and

(c) how many loan applications are
pending for sanction, dates of these
applications and the reason for the
delay in sanctioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
JWASINGH SISODIA): (a) Seven
persons from the Enforcement Direc-
torate applied for House Building Ad-
vance during the year 1979-80.

(b) Out of seven, five persons have
been sanctioned House Building Ad-
vance.

(c) Out of the remaining two, one
has withdrawn the application. The
other applicant could not be sanction-
ed House Building Advance as he did
not satisfy all the conditions laid
down for the grant of such an ad-
vance. There is no loan application
relating to the year 1979-80, pending
with the Enforcement Directorate.

Joint ventures set up abroad by M.R.T.P. Houses

8609. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be
pleased to state:

(a) the total number of joint ven-
tures set up abroad by each of the 20
largest MRTP houses as at the end
of 1980; and

(b) the particulars of each of these
ventures including capital investment
by Indian collaborators?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI
KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a)
and (b). A statement showing the
joint ventures set up abroad as on
31-12-1980 by companies registered
under the MRTP Act 1969 is attached.
The information pertains to the 20
largest MRTP houses, tentatively
ranked according to the size of their
assets as on 31-12-1979.

Statement

Joint Ventures set up abroad by Companies registered under the MRTP Act 1953 and coming within the 2 largest MRTP Houses

Sl. No.	Name of the Indian company	Field of collaboration/country of location	Indian equity Rs. 000
1	2	3	4
GROUP—BIRLA			
1	Bharat Commerce and Industries Ltd.	Yarn/Indonesia	5911
2	Birla Jute Mfg. Co. Ltd.	Jute goods/Uganda	2807
3	The Century Spg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd.	Yarn/Indonesia	3850
4	Do.	Palm Oil refining/Malaysia	3863
5	Eastern Spg. Mills Ltd.	Yarn/Philippines	1200
6	The Gwalior Rayon Silk Mfg. (Wvg.) Co. Ltd.	Viscose staple fibre/Thailand	4792
7	Do.	Carbon black/Thailand	5706
8	Indian Linoleum Ltd.	Palm Oil processing/Malaysia	4123
9	Orient Paper Mills Ltd.	Paper/Kenya	41288
GROUP—TATA			
1	Tata Engg. & Locomotive Co. Ltd.	Assembly of commercial vehicles/Malaysia	5435
2	Do.	Precision toolings/Singapore	6457
3	Tata Exports Ltd.	Trading Company/Oman	798
4	Tata Oil Mills Co. Ltd.	Neutralised oil, palm olein etc./Malaysia	48136
GROUP—MAFATLAL			
1	Polyolefin Industries Ltd.	HD Polyethylene pipes/Malaysia	583
GROUP—JKNVSHIVJI			
1	J.K. Synthetics Ltd.	Synthetic filament yarn/Kenya	21684
2	The Raymond Woollen Mills	Woollen Textiles/Kenya	18900
3	Do.	Engineers steel files and rasps/Indonesia	1063
4	Do.	Ready-made garments/Mauritius	1319

1	2	3	4
GROUP THAPAR			
1	Ballarpur Industries Ltd.	Coated art paper/Indonesia	11000
2	Do.	Construction and Trading/U.A.E.	450
3	J.G. Glass Industries Ltd.	Glass containers/Malaysia	3640
4	Karam Chand Thapar & Bros. Ltd.	Trading and construction/Oman	286
GROUP—SHRI RAM			
1	Jay Engg. Works Ltd.	Sewing machines and fans/ Sri Lanka	49
GROUP SCINDIA			
1	Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.	Shipping Co./Nigeria	2160
GROUP—KIRLOSKAR			
1	Kirloskar Bros. Ltd.	Marketing/Kenya	869
2	Do.	Power driven pumps/ Mauritius	112
3	Kirloskar Oil Engines Ltd.	Diesel engines/Philippines	1200
4	Kirloskar Electric Co. Ltd.	Electric motors, diesel engines etc./Malaysia	3590
5	Kirloskar Oil Engines Ltd.	Assembly of diesel engines/ W. Germany	3800

Nagpur Flying Club facing financial difficulties

8610. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Nagpur Flying Club is facing financial difficulties and is about to be closed;

(b) whether he is aware that the Club is also training N.C.C. Air Wing Cadets and also Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe boys who have opportunities for employment as pilots in Indian Airlines and Air India;

(c) whether Government propose to release immediately increased grants to the club to save it from closure; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHR A. P. SHARMA): (a) All Flying Clubs including Nagpur Flying Club are facing financial difficulties due to increase in cost of operations consequent on hike in petrol prices.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). Government have no specific proposals to release any increased grant besides the usual subvention payable to the Flying Club. Other assistance such as loan of aircraft, hangar facilities and office accommodation on nominal licence fee, exemption from landing charges, etc. is given to the Flying Clubs. The State Government have also been addressed to render such financial assistance as may be possible.

Visit by officials of SAIL and Kudremukh Indonesia and Bahrain

8611. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether officials of Steel Authority of India Limited and Kudremukh have visited Indonesia and Bahrain to discuss question of utilisation of pellets and concentrates; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the visit?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). A team of officials from the Kudremukh Iron Ore Co. (KIOCL) had gone to Bahrain in August 1980 to explore the possibility of selling its surplus iron ore concentrate. In pursuance of the discussions held in this regard, a high level delegation of KIOCL visited Bahrain last week for further negotiations. Based on these, a revised offer has been made which is now under consideration of the Bahrain Company.

No official of KIOCL or SAIL has visited Indonesia in recent months.

Repairs to residential quarters at Palam Airport

8612. SHRI SATISH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the authority competent to carry out repairs to the residential quarters at Palam Airport;

(b) the number of complaints made by the residents for the replacement of white antseaten wooden structure in a number of quarters at Palam;

(c) the reasons for not taking this work in hand immediately to avoid any major mishap; and

(d) what is the estimated cost of replacement etc. for the wooden

structure and by date the work is likely to be taken in hand and how much time will be taken to complete this job?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Civil Aviation Department.

(b) One.

(c) On receipt of a complaint the quarters were inspected and action has been taken in hand for repairing the affected quarters.

(d) Preliminary estimate of expenditure amounting to Rs. 90,000/- is under preparation. The work is likely to be completed within 4 to 5 months.

Production of controlled cloth

8613. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details regarding the contribution of the private sector in the field of production of controlled cloth during 1979-80 along with the performance of the public sector;

(b) whether Government are aware that there is a heavy demand of controlled cloth in the country particularly from the weaker sections of the society;

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this regard to meet their demand; and

(d) whether Government propose to change the price structure of controlled cloth?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) During the year 1979-80 NTC mills produced 252.03 million sq. metres of controlled cloth and non-NTC mills produced 87.23 million sq. metres of controlled cloth.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The new Textile policy envisages production of controlled cloth to the extent of 650 million sq. metres per year.

(d) Various aspects of the controlled cloth scheme including the price structure of controlled cloth are under review.

Incentives for exporting cocoa products

8614. SHRI GEORGE JOSEPH MUNDACKAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that upto 1977 for exporting cocoa products like cocoa butter and cocoa powder, Government were giving some incentive like cash subsidy at a rate of 15 per cent;

(b) whether the above incentive has now been stopped; if so, the reason therefor; and

(c) whether, considering the low price of cocoa-beans and to protect the interest of cocoa farmers, Government propose considering to give 25 per cent subsidy for exporting cocoa products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) Cash Compensatory Support was given on export of cocoa products upto 30th June, 1978.

(b) Continuance of cash compensatory support beyond 30th June, 78 was not considered justified on the basis of the criteria laid down for the purpose.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration.

Gujarat Government given grant for setting up new complexes

8615. SHRI NARSINH MAKWANA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the suggestions made to the Gujarat Government for providing facilities to the tourists;

(b) the expenditure involved in implementing the same and the extent of expenditure to be borne by the Central Government in this regard;

(c) whether the State Government have requested for any grants for setting up new complexes; and

(d) if so, the amount thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) In pursuance of the discussions held on a regional basis with the tourist officials of the States/Union Territories in May/June 1980, all the State Governments/Union Territories including Gujarat were requested to prepare a blueprint of tourism development based on the travel circuit, concept.

(b) to (d). The travel circuits proposals of the Government of Gujarat were discussed with the State tourist officials in a meeting held in New Delhi on the 28th March, 1981. The following travel circuits were finalised for the purpose of planning infrastructural facilities in an integrated manner:—

(i) Ahmedabad - Rajkot - Jamnagar - Dwarka - Porbander-Sasan-gir-Somnath - Junagarh - Bhavnagar-Palitana-Ahmedabad.

(ii) Ahmedabad-Dakor - Baroda-Shuklatirth (near Bharuch) Saputara-Ukkai-Surat-Ahmedabad.

(iii) Ahmedabad - Wankaner-Bhuj-Mandvi beach-Bhuj-Radhanpur - Palanpur - Siddhpur - Patan-Modhera-Ahmedabad.

The State Government has been requested to send detailed proposals indicating the facilities which are in existence and those which need to be provided so that a shelf of schemes can be prepared for each circuit for implementation in the Central, State and private sectors on the basis of the availability of resources and interse priorities.

जैसलमेर के लिए विमान सेवा

8621. श्री वृद्धि अन्न जैन : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जैसलमेर के लिए, जो सामरिक महत्व की और पर्यटन की दृष्टि से देश का एक महत्वपूर्ण नगर है और जहाँ की हजारों विदेशी पर्यटक यात्रा करते हैं, कब से विमान-सेवा किये जाने का विचार है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा) : इंडियन एयरलाइंस की जैसलमेर को विमान सेवा से जोड़ने की कोई योजनाएं नहीं हैं। जब कभी भी 'वायुदूत' परिचालनों को उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र से दूर क्षेत्रों तक बढ़ाने पर मविचार किया जाएगा तो जैसलमेर को विमान सेवा से जोड़ने के प्रश्न की भी जांच की जाएगी।

Opening of Indian Bank Sponsored Rural Banks

8616. SHRI MAN MOHAN TUDU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to open some Indian Bank sponsored rural banks in the country during the 6th Plan period;

(b) if so, the number of such banks proposed to be opened in the rural areas of Orissa during the current financial year; and

(c) the details about such banks proposed to be opened in the other States of the country during that period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Identification of locations for the establishment of Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) in various States as also the names of the sponsor banks is a continuous process. These are decided upon by the Government on the recommendations of the Steering Committee on the Regional Rural Banks functioning in the Reserve Bank of India.

Presently, Indian Bank has sponsored one Bank in the State of Andhra Pradesh, namely, the Shri Vankateshwara Grameena Bank, Chittoor.

(b) and (c). At present 8 Regional Rural Banks covering 10 districts are functioning in the State of Orissa. A proposal to set up one more such bank in Dhenkanal district is under consideration. With this, 11 out of the 13 districts of Orissa would be covered by the Regional Rural Banks. During the year 1981-82, 25 such banks are proposed to be set up in the country.

Manipur Civil Services Pension (Amendment) Rules, 1980

8617. SHRI MOHENDRA NGAN-GOM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Accountant General Manipur moved the Ministry of Finance, Government of India to change the date of effect of the Manipur Civil Services (Pension) (Amendment) Rules, 1980 and from 1st January, 1977 to 15th July, 1980; and

(b) if so, whether the Manipur Government had taken any decision in that regard and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). The Accountant General had suggested to the Government of Manipur to make the various amendments applicable from 15-7-1980. No final decision has been taken as yet.

Income-tax raids on business and residential premises

8619. SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of raids conducted by the income-tax authorities on business and residential premises of suspected tax evaders in Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Delhi, Ahmedabad and

Kanpur respectively during the period of 1st January, 1981 to 15th March, 1981; and

(b) the total amount of money seized in such raids?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). Sir, the position is indicated below:—

Place	Number of searches conducted	Approximate value of prima-facie un-accounted assets
		(Rs. in lakhs)
Calcutta . . .	60	44.75
Bombay . . .	275	99.29
Madras . . .	22	9.16
Delhi . . .	52	93.55
Ahmedabad . .	32	1.31
Kanpur . . .	63	55.80

Documents to be filled by Exporters

8620. SHRI S. A. DORAT SEBASTIAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any action has been taken to adopt a simplified system of standard export documents based on a study of such documents introduced in Sweden as far back as in 1956 and subsequently adopted in Denmark, Finland, Norway, U.N. Commission for Europe, ECE Committee on the development of trade for European countries, U.S.A. and Australia; and

(b) if not, what steps are proposed to be taken for reducing some 76 odd sets of documents to be filled by the exporter for each export transaction, entailing a lot of arduous and repetitive work?

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THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). No specific study has been undertaken to standardise export documents based on the system prevailing in Sweden and other countries. However, a committee was set up under the chairmanship of the Chief Controller of Imports & Exports in the year 1975 to review the various documents required to be submitted by an exporter, with a view to reducing the number to the extent possible. In pursuance of that study, it was possible to reduce the number of documents which exporters had to file at various points. In particular the production of shipping bill as one of the documents to be furnished for obtaining import replenishment was dispensed with. Some of the documents which the exporters were earlier required to furnish for obtaining import replenishment licences have been dispensed with on account of the changes made in the subsequent years.

Cotton Textile Production

8622. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what was the total cotton textile production other than controlled cloth in the mill sector in each of the years from 1976 to 1980, year-wise;

(b) what was the total profit in private textile industry (mill sector) in the years mentioned above, year-wise;

(c) what was the price of cotton in the years 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979 and 1980 (upto June); and

(d) what is the percentage cost of raw material (cotton) in the textile industry to total cost of production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Central Excise Duty Concessions to Pearl Industry

8623. SHRI B. K. GADHAVI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the diamond cutting industry is totally exempted from the Central Excise Duty, if so what is the rationale behind it;

(b) whether it is a fact that pearl industry has also asked for concessions a par with the diamond industry, if so, what is the response of Government to it; and

(c) whether Government are aware that pearl industry is mostly cottage industry in our country and if so, the reasons why no incentives are given to it at par with the diamond industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) Yes, Sir. The diamond cutting industry is exempted from the Central Excise Duty since it was considered as a labour-intensive and export-oriented industry.

(b) The Government are not aware of any request from pearl industry seeking concessions at par with diamond industry.

(c) In view of (b) above, the question does not arise. However, it may be said that goods falling under Tariff Item 68, manufactured without the aid of power already stand exempted from duty.

पाली, राजस्थान में बैंकों द्वारा छोटे मूल्य के करेंसी नोटों का स्वीकार न किया जाना

8624. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने बैंकों को इस आशय के निर्देश जारी किए हैं कि व्यापारियों को ड्राफ्ट जारी करते समय उनसे केवल 100 रुपये तथा 50 रुपये मूल्य करेंसी नोट स्वीकार करने चाहिये

और छोटे मूल्य के करेंसी नोट स्वीकार नहीं किए जाने चाहिये ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी कारण क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं तो क्या इस आशय की शिकायतें मिली हैं कि पाली राजस्थान में सभी बैंकों की शाखाएं स्वेच्छा से काम कर रही हैं और व्यापारियों से छोटे मूल्य के करेंसी नोट स्वीकार नहीं कर रही हैं और उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और इस सम्बन्ध में सम्पूर्ण ब्योरा क्या है ?

वित्तमंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्रीमदनभाई बारोट) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) पाली (राजस्थान) में बैंकों द्वारा छोटे मूल्य के नोटों को अस्वीकृत किये जाने के सम्बन्ध में हमें कोई विशिष्ट शिकायतें प्राप्त नहीं हुई हैं । फिर भी, वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मण्डल (चेम्बर आफ कामर्स एण्ड इन्डस्ट्री), व्यापार संघों (ट्रेड एसोसिएशनस), सार्वजनिक निकायों (पब्लिक बाडीज) आदि से, अन्य स्थानों से प्राप्त शिकायतों के आधार पर भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने सभी राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों को छोटे मूल्य के करेंसी नोटों को मुक्त रूप से स्वीकार करने के वास्ते समुचित सामान्य हिदायतें जारी की हैं ।

प्रत्येक राज्य से निर्यात किये गये अन्नक की मात्रा

8625. श्री राम अग्रवाल : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान प्रत्येक राज्य से कितनी मात्रा में अन्नक

का निर्यात किया गया तथा यह निर्यात किन-किन देशों को किया गया ; और

(ख) उससे कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा की आय हुई ?

वणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुर्शीद आलम खाँ) : (क) तथा (ख) देश में अन्नक का उत्पादन मुख्यतः आन्ध्र प्रदेश, बिहार तथा राजस्थान तक सीमित है। औसतन कुल उत्पादन के मूल्य के रूप में इन राज्यों का भाग 22 प्रतिशत 62 प्रतिशत तथा 15 प्रतिशत बैठता है। अन्नक निर्यात के आंकड़े राज्य वार नहीं रखे जाते। एक विवरण संलग्न है जिसमें कुल निर्यात अर्जित विदेशी मुद्रा तथा उन देशों के नाम दिये गये हैं जिनको अन्नक के निर्यात किये गये।

विवरण

	मात्रा (हजार में टन) मूल्य (करोड़ रु०) वर्ष मात्रा (साधित) अर्जित विदेशी मुद्रा	
1977-78	14.91	18.75
1978-79	14.67	19.23
1979-80	18.80	23.04

क्रमांक	देशों के नाम
1.	सोवियत संघ
2.	जर्मन लोकतंत्रीय गणराज्य (प० जर्मनी)
3.	रुमानिया
4.	हंगरी
5.	जापान
6.	चेकोस्लोवाकिया

क्रमांक	देशों के नाम
7.	प० जर्मनी
8.	पोलैंड
9.	स० रा० अमरीका
10.	हांगकांग
11.	फ्रांस
12.	ब्रिटेन
13.	हालैंड
14.	बेल्जियम
15.	आस्ट्रेलिया
16.	बल्गारिया
17.	यूगोस्लाविया
18.	इटली
19.	स्पेन
20.	स्विटजरलैंड
21.	ताईवान
22.	कनाडा
23.	द० कोरिया
24.	लेथनान
25.	उ० कोरिया
26.	फिजीपीन
27.	सिंगापुर
28.	पाकिस्तान
29.	माल्टा
30.	यूनान
31.	थाइलैंड
32.	मिस्र
33.	चिली
34.	काहिरा
35.	द० अरब
36.	सीरिया
37.	मलेशिया
38.	इराक

Offer of assistance from Austria

8626. SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Austria has offered 500 million Schilling credit assistance to India; and

(b) if so, what are the details of the offer?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R VENKATARAMAN): (a) In his discussions with the Indian Foreign Minister in Delhi in March 1981, the Austrian Foreign Minister conveyed an offer of Austrian Schillings 500 million (approximately Rs. 29 crores) worth of export credits to India.

(b) The details of the offer are not yet known.

Hotels with multinational hotel chains to be established by the year 1990

8627. SHRI HARINATHA MISRA: to be established by the year 1990

8627. SHRI HARINATHA MISRA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the tourist centres where the proposed hotels are to be established in collaboration with multinational hotel chains;

(b) the estimated room strength to be made available in these hotels by the year 1990;

(c) will Government exercise any control over these hotels; and

(d) if so, in what respects?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A.P. SHARMA): (a) to (d). There is no such proposal at present. However, collaboration arrangements with well-established international hotel chains, like Sheraton, Intercontinental, etc., are allowed from time to time on the basis of the merits of each case, keeping in view the broad guidelines laid down by the Government of India in this matter.

Promotion of tourism in Bijapur district

8628. SHRI K. B. CHOUDHARI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what measures Government have taken to promote tourism in Bijapur district;

(b) whether Government propose to introduce Third Level air service to Bijapur with a view to cater to the needs of domestic and international tourists visiting the historical city;

(c) if so, when it is likely to be introduced; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Bijapur, Badami, Aihole and Pattadakal in Bijapur District have been included in one of the travel circuits identified for tourism development in Karnataka. The India Tourism Development Corporation runs a Traveller's Lodge at Bijapur since October, 1965. ITDC proposes to expand this 10 bedded accommodation by adding 15 rooms during the Five Year Plan 1980-85. The Central Department of Tourism have prepared the master plans (land-use plans) of Badami, Pattadakal and Aihole in Bijapur District. The provision of facilities at these centres will be taken up during the Five Year Plan 1980-85 in consultation with the State Government. Publicity literature has also been brought out by the Central Department of Tourism to promote tourism to these centres.

(b) and (c). There is no proposal to introduce third-level air services to Bijapur for the present.

(d) There are no airport facilities at Bijapur.

Rupee-Rouble Exchange Rate

8629. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the rupee-rouble rate has been revised strengthening the rupee; and

(b) if so, the details regarding its settlement so far as the question of contracts etc. is concerned regarding future credit agreements and commercial transactions between the two countries?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) and (b). In accordance with the Protocol dated November 25, 1978 between the Governments of India and the USSR, the Rouble-Rupee exchange rate is adjusted from time to time depending on the rupee value of a specified basket of currencies. The exchange rate applies to all existing and future credit contracts and commercial transactions where the value is designated in Roubles or where the value, although designated in Indian Rupees, is specifically linked to the Rouble-Rupee exchange rate and where the period of implementation of the contract is one year or more. The details of the Rouble-Rupee exchange rate revisions made in the recent past are given below:—

Period in force From To		Exchange rate 1 Rouble = Rs.
26-2-81	13-3-81	9.7396
14-3-81	21-3-81	9.4189
22-3-81	18-4-81	9.7074
19-4-81	till date	9.4137

Export target of capital goods

8630. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Engineering Export Promotion Council

has fixed the export target of capital goods at Rs. 450 crores in 1981-82;

(b) if so, the major details thereof item-wise, quantity to be exported and foreign exchange to be earned thereby; and

(c) whether this promotion in exports will effect infrastructure set-up, employment creation and extra benefits to workers?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement showing the item-wise details of the export targets of capital goods for 1981-82 is enclosed.

(c) The export target for capital goods takes into account the improved infrastructural set-up. It is expected to generate more employment and consequent benefits to the workers.

Statement

Export Target of capital goods for 1981-82

(Value in Crore Rs.)

Item	Target 1981-82
1. Industrial Plant/Machinery .	130.00
(a) Textile & Jute . . .	18.50
(b) Sugar	18.00
(c) Cement	6.50
(d) Food Processing . . .	10.00
(e) Heating & Cooling Equipment	9.00
(f) Other (incl. Excavator Tractors and Earth-Moving Equipment)	68.00
2. Electrical power Machinery and Switchgear	60.00
3. Transmission Line Towers and poles	30.00

1	2
4. Steel Structures (Fabricated)	70.00
(a) Boilers, Pressure Vessels and Head Exchangers .	18.00
(b) Cranes and Lifts .	8.00
(c) Other Structures .	44.00
5. Wires and Cables. . .	25.00
6. Wagons and Coaches .	30.00
7. Coastal Vessels and Ships .	5.00
8. Complete Vehicles . .	70.00
9. Machine Tools . . .	30.00
TOTAL .	450.00

**Repeated extension of service to
Regional Manager (Sales) IISCO,
New Delhi**

8631. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
Will the Minister of STEEL AND
MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received representations from the officers of Indian Iron and Steel Co. (IISCO), protesting against the repeated extensions of service given to a superannuated officer as Regional Manager (Sales), New Delhi;

(b) reasons for the special favours being shown in this regard to the concerned officer in violation of IISCO's service rules and of Central Government's instructions of 18th May, 1977 regarding criteria and procedure for extension/re-employment; and

(c) whether the concerned officer who is now due to retire on 24th April, 1981 is likely to be given yet another extension?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). Information is awaited from the Steel Authority of India Limited

(SAIL) and will be laid on the table of the House as soon as received. SAIL have, however, been advised that the contract of Shri M. C. Tandon should not be extended or renewed without consulting the Department of Steel. So far, no such request has been received from SAIL. It can be assumed that SAIL do not propose to renew the contract of Shri Tandon any further.

**Nationalised banks operating at Kaliachak Block of Malda district,
West Bengal**

8632. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of nationalised banks now operating at the Kaliachak Block of Malda District, West Bengal;

(b) how many of them have started functioning after January, 1980;

(c) how much money the said banks have distributed among the people of the said block as loans etc.;

(d) what are the criteria of setting up nationalised banks in any rural area; and

(e) how many blocks are there in West Bengal who are working without a nationalised bank?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). The Reserve Bank of India maintain only districtwise information about opening of bank branches. In Malda District, West Bengal as at the end of December 1980, Commercial Banks had 50 offices of which 13 were opened since January 1980.

(c) Data reporting system of the Reserve Bank of India yields information districtwise and not blockwise. Available data show that advances of scheduled commercial banks in Malda District, West Bengal as at the end

of December, 1979 amounted to Rs. 6.94 crores.

(d) The current branch licensing policy of the Reserve Bank seeks to secure in consultation with the State Governments branch expansion efforts of the commercial banks for the years 1979-80 towards providing banking facilities at unbanked rural semi-urban centres in deficit districts having poorer banking coverage than one bank office for every 20,000 rural/semi-urban people.

(e) According to available information, there is no block in West Bengal which is without a branch of a commercial bank.

चाय का उत्पादन

8633. श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1980 में चाय का कुल कितना उत्पादन हुआ ;

(ख) 1980 में नीलामी केन्द्रों पर कितनी मात्रा में चाय बेची गई और निर्यात किया गया ; और

(ग) नीलाम की गई मात्रा में कमी आने के क्या कारण हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुर्शीद आलम खां) : (क) 1980 के दौरान भारत में चाय का कुल उत्पादन 575.12 मि० किग्रा० होने का अनुमान है।

(ख) भारत तथा लन्दन में सार्वजनिक नीलामियों में बेची गई भारतीय चाय की कुल मात्रा 1980 में अन्तिम रूप से 345.07 मि० किग्रा० है। जबकि 1979 में 356.17 मि० किग्रा० थी। भारत से 1980 के दौरान निर्यात की गई कुल चाय 224.49 मि० किग्रा० होने का अनुमान है जबकि 1979 में 199.63 मि० किग्रा० थी।

(ग) 1980 के दौरान नीलामियों में बेची गई चाय की मात्रा में गिरावट का मुख्य कारण दक्षिण भारत में चाय के उत्पादन में कमी का होना तथा आंशिक कारण उत्तरी भारत में नीलामियों में बिक्री में बाधा आना था।

Application for revival of Import Licence of Rudraksha beads

8634. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any application for revival of import licence of Rudraksha beads in lieu of the import licence issued in 1975 and not availed of by him; and

(b) if so, what action Government have taken on his application and whether import licence will be granted to him in the near future?

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

(a) and (b). In the absence of any particulars of the import licence referred to, the required information could not be furnished. However, in the Import Policy for 1981-82, Rudraksha beads has been placed on Open General Licence for import by all persons. Therefore no revival of an old import licence is at present necessary for effecting imports.

Import of copra and coconut oil

8635. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether import of copra and coconut oil has been permitted by the Union Government;

(b) if so, the quantum of copra and coconut oil imported during the years 1979-80 and 1980-81;

(c) whether the Union Government have been requested by the Kerala State Government to stop import of these items; and

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

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

(a) Import of these items is canalised through State Trading Corporation Ltd. Direct import can, however, be made against import replenishment licences on export of Fatty Acids under the policy for Registered Exporters.

(b) During 1979-80 (upto February, 1980), the quantity of Copra imported was 467 tonnes. There was no import of Coconut oil during this period. Import statistics beyond February, 1980 has not so far been compiled.

(c) The Kerala State Coconut Development Corporation Ltd. have suggested that import of Coconut oil and Copra should be stopped.

(d) The canalising agency have no proposal at present to import Copra and Coconut oil.

Different modes of recruitment to posts of Accountants in Tourist Offices and Headquarters

8636. **SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the posts of Accountants in the Government of India Tourist Offices are filled up by UDC/ Stenographers through departmental examination and from the persons trained in "Cash and Accounts matter" from the Institute of Secretarial Training and Management;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof, and the pay scales offered to them for such posts and their channel of promotion, if any;

(c) whether it is a fact that the posts of Accountant in the Headquarters Establishment of the Department of Tourism are filled up by the persons trained in "Cash and Accounts" training from the Institute of Secretarial Training and Management;

(d) if so, the number of persons appointed on these posts together with their pay scales as per the Recruitment Rules; and

(e) the reasons for adopting two different modes of recruitment in the same department?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) According to the existing Recruitment Rules the posts of Accountant in the Government of India Tourist Offices in India are filled by departmental promotion from amongst the Upper Division Clerks and Junior Stenographers in the Tourist Offices in India who have completed five years' regular service in the respective grades, on the results of departmental test designed to check their proficiency in accounts matters. If the mode of departmental promotion fails, the post is to be filled by transfer or transfer on deputation from amongst persons holding analogous posts in the Headquarters Establishment of the Department of Tourism or the Indian Audit and Accounts Department or the Departmentalised Accounts Scheme, or UDC with 5 years' regular service in the grade in these Departments (The period of deputation ordinarily not exceeding 3 years).

(b) The Recruitment Rules for the post of Accountant in the Tourist Offices have been framed keeping in view the duties and responsibilities involved and with reference to the Recruitment Rules for similar posts in other Central Government Departments/Ministries, as also the promotional prospects of the employees of the Tourist Offices in India. The post of Accountant carries a pay scale of

Rs. 425—700. On completion of 4 years' regular service as Accountant they become eligible for consideration for promotion as Superintendent (Rs. 550—750) in the Tourist Offices in India.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Three persons were appointed on regular basis against the posts of Accountant at the Headquarters Establishment of the Department carrying the scale of pay of Rs. 425—700 of which only two are in position, the third post having been abolished on 31st October, 1980.

(e) In the case of Headquarters Establishment, the mode of selection from among the Upper Division Clerks who had received 3 months training in Cash and Accounts at the Institute of Secretariat Training and Management was adopted in fulfilment of one of the demands from the staff at the Headquarters. The above patterns of promotion have been evolved keeping in mind the respective requirements of the Headquarters and field organisations.

Setting up of free trade zone in Goa

8637. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a proposal from Government of Goa for setting up a free trade zone in that territory;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) reactions of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) to (c). No such proposal has been recently received from the Government of Goa for setting up a free trade zone. However, a proposal had been received in 1978 from the Chief Minister of Goa, Daman and Diu, on the basis of a Feasibility Report pre-

pared by the Economic Development Corporation of Goa, Daman and Diu. The products proposed for manufacture in the zone were jean cloth and readymade garments, tufted carpets, fruit and fish canning, essential oils and cosmetics, pharmaceuticals, leather articles, aluminium conductors, glass bottles, furniture and joinery, hand tools and light engineering goods, bakery and electronics.

A general decision was taken by the Government of India in 1976 not to set up any more free trade zones in the country and in view of this decision, the proposal of having a free trade zone in Goa, Daman and Diu was not accepted.

Special pay to tax assistants in Income Tax Department

8638. SHRI SOMJI BHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to give Special Pay to Tax Assistants working in Internal/Special Audit Parties in the Income-tax Department;

(b) if so, for how long this proposal is under consideration; and

(c) by what time, the decision is likely to be taken?

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

(b) and (c). A request was made by the Staff Side in the 39th meeting of the Departmental Council of Ministry of Finance held in January, 1980. The Council referred it to a Committee. The Committee has requested the Staff Side to give a note giving some specific information. The matter will be considered further on receipt of the requisite Note from the Staff Side.

Steps to curb evasion of excise duty on V and fan belt by production units

8639. SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that large scale evasion of excise duty is taking place due to lack of proper enforcement by excise authorities to check the production of V and fan belts by units not registered with DGTD;

(b) is it a fact that such large scale evasion of excise duty by units not registered with the DGTD is creating problems for public sector units engaged in the manufacture of V and Fan Belts to market their products;

(c) what are the steps taken by the Government to curb such evasion of excise duty on V/fan belts by units not registered with DGTD;

(d) is it a fact that spurious V/fan belts manufacturers are also taking advantage of loopholes in excise regulations; and

(e) if so, how the Government propose to check such malpractices?

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

Payment of advance for trade of gold to gold merchants

8640. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank of India issued a circular in between 1977-79 that no advance be paid for the trade in gold to gold merchants; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons for the issue of the circular and whether it is a fact that such a circular affected the gold auction during the period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b).

To ensure that credit facilities offered by commercial banks and public financial institutions were not used for the purpose of hoarding and cornering the gold sold in the Reserve Bank of India auctions and thereby defeating the objectives of its credit policy; the Reserve Bank of India reviewed its regulations concerning advances against gold bullion or ornaments and issued two circular letters to all banks on 1st June and 22nd July, 1978 advising them that they should not grant advances/renew limits against gold bullion to dealers/traders in gold and in respect of advances against gold ornaments it should be ensured that such advances were not for speculative purposes.

Ex-gratia payment of claim of Indian Nationals

8641 SHRI D. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme of making 25 per cent ex-gratia payment of the verified claim of Indian Nationals who have lost their properties during Indo-Pak conflict in East Pakistan still continues; and

(b) whether the Deputy Custodian of Enemy Properties, Bombay continues to be as before the claim verifying authority?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). In 1971 Government of India announced a scheme for the payment of an ad-hoc interim relief to Indian Nationals, companies etc. whose assets were seized by the Government of Pakistan during and after the Indo-Pak conflict of September, 1965 and who had notified their losses to and filed their claims with the Custodian of Enemy Property for India. This payment was to be made in the form of ex-gratia grants from the Consolidated Fund of India @ 25% of the verified value of the claims restricted to a maximum of Rs. 25 lakhs in each case. However, if in any case this limit is

exceeded it would be decided on merit. This scheme still continues.

The Deputy Custodian of Enemy Property, Bombay was never the claim verifying Authority. For the purpose of verification of claims a special panel was set up in April, 1974 with the Custodian of Enemy Property as Chairman and two others as members. However, in January, 1980 with a view to expedite verification of claims an Officer-on-Special Duty was appointed and designated as a Chairman of the panel for the verification of claims. Government has since approved setting up of 8 panels and action has already been taken to implement the same. At present five panels have been set up for verifying the claims.

Junior Officer of Chiefair Getting Less Salary

8642. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Ministries of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as a result of the recent agreement reached by the management of Chiefair, Delhi Flight Kitchen with workmen, Junior Officers are receiving less salary and allowance than those received by the workmen;

(b) whether Government have taken any action in the matter to counteract the humiliation suffered by the officers; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA) (a): The minimum and maximum of the salary scales of the officers of the Hotel Corporation of India are higher than those applicable to the workmen. However in some cases, due to the length of service a workman may be getting higher emoluments.

(b) and (c): Does not arise.

'Switch Trading' and 'Diversinary' Export USSR

8643. SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is locked up in 'Switch Trading' and 'Diversinary' export with the USSR;

(b) whether it means purchasing Indian goods and then selling them for hard currency elsewhere;

(c) Whether our trade with the Soviet Union is essentially barter;

(d) whether India is deprived indirectly of the legitimate gains; and

(e) Government's reaction thereto?

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

(a) and (b). Government do not have any concrete evidence about it.

(c) No, Sir. It is rupee trading based on bilateral balancing system under which exports are paid for by imports over a period of time.

(d) and (e). Such bilateral rupee clearing has helped in obtaining essential raw materials and industrial goods (like fertilisers, newsprint, asbestos, zinc, rolled steel products, oil and petroleum products etc.) without recourse to free foreign Exchange and also obtained assured market for our exports of both traditional and non-traditional products. The rupee trade has thus helped us in conservation of free foreign exchange and promotion of exports

Alleged Violation by M.E.C.O.N. Regarding Strict Economy in Expenditure over Construction and Furnishing of Offices

8644. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the news item published in 'Economic Times' in its issue dated 9th June, 1980 that Metallurgical and

Engineering Company (MECON) Ranchi has in gross violation of recommendation of C.O.P.U. and the Government orders regarding the strict economy in expenditure over construction and furnishing etc. of the office, spent rupees 20 lakhs on reconstruction, fittings and furnishing etc. of about 5000 sq. ft. in Chairman's wing of its Head Office.

(b) what is the actual expenditure over whole scheme including dismantling of previous structure reconstruction and on other items including fitting and furnishing and airconditioning of Chairman's wing; and

(c) what was the justification for all that expenditure when there was already specially designed Building built in 1960 for accommodation of the offices of Chairman and Directors of Hindustan Steel Limited?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir. The reference presumably is to the news item published in the "The Economic Times" of 9th January 1981.

(b) and (c). According to MECON's report, the total expenditure was Rs. 15.50 lakhs which had to be incurred in order to make certain structural changes, essential modifications and renovations and to equip and furnish the accommodation made available to MECON by the Research & Development Centre of SAIL, who were the erstwhile occupants of the premises.

Proposal to Boost Export of Electronic Entertainment Goods

8645. **SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken by Government to boost the export of electronic entertainment goods; if so, details thereof;

(b) whether any High Level Task Force was constituted under the Chairmanship of Mr. A. K. Dutt, Secretary, Information and Broadcasting as Chairman and six other Secretaries of other Ministries;

(c) whether any report has been submitted by the Task Force sometime in 1980; if so, what are its recommendations and which of the recommendations have been accepted by Government; and

(a) whether Government will lay a copy of the said Report on the Table of the House?

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

(a) to (d). A statement is attached.

Statement

The Ministry of Commerce has taken a number of export promotion measures to boost exports including that of Electronics Entertainment Goods. Some of the important measures are as follows:—

(i) free trade zone like facilities to all 100 per cent export-oriented industries located anywhere in India;

(ii) liberal import of up-to-date technology for export production which involves lumpsum payment of royalty;

(iii) complete tax holiday for an initial period of 5 years in lieu of other fiscal concessions for industries located in free trade zones;

(iv) the scope of Section 35B of the Income Tax Act which allows weighted deduction in the computation of the tax rebates is being widened;

(v) in the case of electronics, which is a labour intensive and export-oriented industry, dividends derived by domestic company from an Indian company, engaged exclusively in the manufacture of electronic components is completely exempt from income-tax.

Task Force on export of entertainment goods was set up, under the Chairmanship of Shri A. K. Dutt, Secretary, Ministry of Information & Broadcasting, by the Department of Commerce on 9th May, 1980. It submitted its report in September, 1980. The report deals with two main

groups of items namely (i) films, accessories, and services; and (ii) electronic entertainment goods. The recommendation of the Task Force are contained in Chapter 4 of the Report which is available in Parliament Library. It is not proposed to lay the copy of the Report on the Table of the House.

An Empowered Committee, under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Information & Broadcasting and consisting of 6 other Secretaries of the concerned Ministries was constituted to scrutinize/consider the various recommendations made by the Task Force. The Report of the Empowered Committee is still awaited.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में पर्यटन के लिए चुने गए स्थान

8646. श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में पर्यटन के विकास के लिए चुने गए स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं ;

(ख) राज्य सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से कितनी धनराशि के लिए अनुरोध किया है ; और

(ग) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत हिमाचल प्रदेश में पर्यटन के विकास के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कितनी राशि निर्धारित करने का निर्णय किया है ।

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री अमनत प्रसाद शर्मा) : (क) से (ख) : हिमाचल प्रदेश में अभिलिखित यात्रा परिपथों के साथ साथ पड़ने वाले केन्द्रों पर अवधारित संरचना संबंधी सुविधाओं को समन्वित और एकीकृत ढंग से विकसित करने का प्रस्ताव है । नमूनेलिखित यात्रा परिपथों को राज्य

सरकार से परामर्श करते हुए अंतिम रूप दे दिया गया है :—

(i) परवानू - चैल - कुफरी नारकंडा-शिमला परवानू ।

(ii) मंडी-कुल्लू - मनानी कुल्लू मतिकरण - कुल्लू-मंडी ।

(iii) डलहौजी-चम्बा-डलहौजी-नरपुर-त्रिलोकपुर - गोगल - धर्मशाला कांगड़ा ज्वालामुखी - कांगड़ा-पालमपुर - जोगिंदर नगर - बरोट - जोगिंदर नगर - मंडी - बिलासपुर-शिमला / बिलासपुर - नैनादेवी (चंडीगढ़)

राज्य वार आधार पर कोई धन-राशि, इयर मार्क नहीं की जाती है । किसी एक केन्द्र विशेष की अंतर्राष्ट्रीय तथा साथ ही साथ स्वदेशी पर्यटकों को आकर्षित करने की संभाव्यता के आधार पर विकास हेतु स्कीमें प्रारम्भ की जाती हैं । राज्य सरकार से यह अनुरोध किया गया है कि उन सुविधाओं को जो इस समय उपलब्ध हैं और जिन्हें जुटाए जाने की जरूरत है, दर्शाते हुए विस्तृत प्रस्ताव भिजवाएं ताकि संसाधनों की उपलब्धता और परस्पर प्राथमिकताओं के आधार पर प्रत्येक परिपथ के लिए केन्द्रीय राज्य और प्राइवेट सैक्टरों में योजनाबद्ध और अवस्था-बद्ध आधार पर कार्यान्वयन के लिए स्कीमों का एक शेल्फ तैयार किया जा सके ।

Council for Promotion of Tourism in U.P. Hill Areas

8647. SHRI T. S. NEGI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to constitute a Council under Tourism Department for promotion of tourism in areas of U.P. Hills; and

(b) what amount Government propose to invest for places of tourist attraction, separately?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Although there is no such proposal in the Central Sector, it is understood that the State Government has constituted under their Tourism Department a council for tourism development in the U.P. Hill areas namely Rajya Paryatan Vikas Parvatiya Kshetra Parishad in March 1980 and also Regional Hill Development Councils namely Prabhagiya Salahakar Samiti, Kumaon Region and Prabhagiya Salahakar Samiti, Garhwal Region, in 1979 for promotion of tourism in the Uttar Pradesh hill areas.

(b) As the U.P. hill areas offer ample opportunities for trekking, it is proposed to develop trekking facilities/promote trekking tours in the U.P. hills. The State Government has been requested to send their proposals in this regard and investment to be made will depend on the proposals received and availability of resources in the Central Sector.

Proposal to lift ban on import of photographic instruments and equipments

8648. **SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to lift the ban imposed on import of photographic instruments and equipments; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). Photographic instruments/equipment were taken out of the Banned list of Capital Goods in the Import Policy under the Ministry of Commerce Public Notice No. 7-ITC(PN)/81 dated the 24th February, 1981. Applications for their import by actual Users can accordingly be considered on merits having regard to indigenous production.

पोस्ट की भूसी पर आधारित ऐल्कोलाइड फैक्ट्री की स्थापना

8649. **श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा:** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पोस्ट की भूसी पर आधारित ऐल्कोलाइड फैक्ट्री की स्थापन करने में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) क्या उसके लिए स्वदेशी टेक्नोलॉजी उपलब्ध है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसका उपयोग न करने और इस फैक्ट्री की स्थापना के लिए विदेशी टेक्नोलॉजी और सहयोग पर आश्रित रहने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) इस फैक्ट्री की स्थापना के लिए किस स्थान को चुना गया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया) : (क) से (घ) नारकोटि कच्ची सामग्री की विश्व में मांग से अधिक सप्लाई और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में उसके मूल्य में आई भारी गिरावट के कारण, चीरा लगेपोस्ट के डोडो से ऐल्कोलाइड निकालने की परियोजना स्थापित करने का विचार फिलहाल छोड़ देने का फैसला किया गया है।

Aluminium plant at Ratnagiri

8650. **SHRI S. B. PATIL:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry has the proposal of including aluminium plant at Ratnagiri in the Sixth Five Year Plan, was discussed with the Planning Commission; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the said discussion?

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

(b) The Ratnagiri aluminium project was among the projects reviewed with the Planning Commission in connection with the formulation of the Sixth Five Year Plan. The review showed that the project would not be economic unless sizes of the plants were scaled up and a more modern technology which saved on energy consumption was adopted. It was, therefore, decided to conduct further explorations in the area with a view to establishing additional reserves of bauxite required to sustain a larger alumina plant. Depending on the results of the exploration and availability of adequate power, a decision will be taken.

Reorganisation of L.I.C.

8651. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether the scheme to reorganise the Life Insurance Corporation of India into five independent units has since been worked out in his Ministry;

(b) if so, its broad outlines; and

(c) if not, how long will it take to do needful and give the scheme final shape?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (c). Details of the scheme to give effect to the decision to reorganise the Life Insurance Corporation of India are being worked out on a priority basis.

अफीम की खेती के अधीन क्षेत्र

8652. श्री बी० आर० नहाटा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1976-77 के दौरान अफीम की खेती के अधीन कितना क्षेत्रफल था और 1976-77 से इस वर्ष तक प्रती वर्ष अफीम की खेती के अन्तर्गत कितना क्षेत्रफल रहा ;

(ख) प्रत्येक जिले में पिछले तीन वर्षों में कितनी अफीम पैदा हुई; और

(ग) इन तीन वर्षों में उत्पादित अफीम का उपयोग किस प्रकार किया गया ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया) : (क) वर्ष 1976-77 से 1980-81 के दौरान, जितने रकबे पर पोस्त की काश्त की गई, वह निम्नानुसार है :-

वर्ष	लाइसेंशुदा रकबा (हेक्टेयर)	रकबा जिससे उपज ली गयी (हेक्टेयर)
1976-77	60,030	57,224
1977-78	66,339	63,685
1978-79	53,698	52,083
1979-80	40,172	35,166
1980-81	36,828	—

(ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन-पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

(ग) देश में उत्पादित अफीम का इस्तेमाल निम्नलिखित के संबंध में किया किया गया था।

(1) निर्यात।

(2) गार्जपुर और नमच स्थित सरकारी अफीम और एल्कालायड कारखानों में अफीम एल्कालायडों का निर्माण।

(3) औषधीय अफीम बट्टी और औषधीय अफीम चूर्ण का निर्माण, जो सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकार द्वारा जारी किये गये परमिटों पर भेषजीय उद्योग को सप्लाई किये जाते हैं।

- (4) चिकित्सीय लाह के अघीन पंजीकृत अफीम व्यसनियों द्वारा उपभोग के लिए। यह अफीम राज्य सरकार को दी जाती है, जो इसे जिक्र रिजकोषों के जरिये यसनियों को जारी करता है।

Utilization of Funds by Department of Tourism and Civil Aviation

8653. SHRI KAMAL NATH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Department of Tourism and Civil Aviation has been surrendering crores of rupees of its unspent funds every year;

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

(c) what is being done to see that all funds are properly and fully used in this vital industry i.e. Tourism?

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

(b) The main reasons for the surrenders have been—

(i) adoption of economy measures in view of the instructions issued by the Ministry of Finance;

(ii) delays in the development and production of indigenous equipment;

(iii) slow progress of works on account of non-availability of scarce construction raw materials;

(iv) uncertain delivery schedules of equipment procured from within the country and abroad; and

(v) delay in receipt of imported raw materials and components required for execution of departmental schemes.

(c) (i) High Level meetings are being taken to review the progress of the plan schemes.

(ii) Mechanism has been evolved to monitor the progress in the implementation of the Plan schemes.

(iii) Periodical review of the progress of implementation of works being executed by C.P.W.D. is carried out at high level meetings.

Restrictions imposed by Somali Banks on remittances by Indians

8654. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: SHRI B. D. SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the restrictions imposed by Somali Banks (Somalia) on the remittances by Indians in contravention of the contractual obligations;

(b) if so, whether any other African country has imposed such restrictions; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the reaction of the Government with regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) By and large Indians working in Somalia do not experience any major difficulty in repatriating their money to India. However, a small number of Indian nationals have faced some problem in repatriating more than 50 per cent of their children's education allowance and separation allowance. Our Embassy in Mogadishu has taken up this matter suitably with the Government of Somalia.

(b) Not to the knowledge of Government.

(c) Does not arise.

Setting up of New Steel Plant

8655. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain British, West German and Canadian firms have

assured to set up new steel plants in the country on turn-key basis; and

(b) if so, the main features of the offer made by these foreign firms?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) Revised offers, based on pre-defined technical parameters and minimum conditions to ensure proper comparability, for the proposed Steel Plant at Paradeep have been received from four parties, viz., M/s. Mannesman Demag of West Germany, M/s. Davy McKee of U.K., M/s. Met-Chem of Canada and M/s. Uzinexport-import of Romania

As the Inter-Ministerial Committee set up to conduct negotiations with the foreign parties has yet to complete its deliberations, it will be rather premature to give any details of these offers at this stage.

Take-over of New Jehangir Vakil Mill's in Gujarat

8656. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been taken for take-over of the New Jehangir Vakil Mill's in Gujarat;

(b) whether he is aware that the mill remained closed for five months and the wages are not paid to the workers; and

(c) if so, reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) to (c). The management of the New Jehangir Vakil Mills Ltd. Bhavnagar had filed a Special Civil Application in the High Court of Gujarat against any action to be taken by the Government consequent on the recommendations of the Investigation Committee set up under Section 15 of

the Industries (D&R) Act, 1951. The Gujarat High Court had ordered that in the event of Government's taking any action under section 16 or 18 of the Act the orders issued should not be executed for a period of 10 days after communication of the orders to the petitioner. Government had sought a review of these orders but the review application did not succeed. Government is aware that the workers have not been paid wages since the mill has remained closed. Since the matter is still before the Gujarat High Court, necessary action towards take-over will have to await decision of the High Court.

Industrialisation in Tribal areas of Rajasthan

8657. SHRI JAINARAYAN ROAT: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to make industrialisation in tribal areas in Rajasthan on the basis of raw materials available from the minerals;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not whether Government have any intention to make industrialization in tribal areas in future.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE, STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). While the primary responsibility for the industrial development of the area is that of the State Govt., the Central Govt. has taken a number of enabling measures to facilitate industrial growth of the backward areas. These, among others, include capital investment subsidy, transport subsidy and concessional rate of finance. M/s. Hindustan Zinc Ltd., a Govt. of India Undertaking, is developing the lead and zinc mines in the tribal belt of Rajasthan. In addition several mining/beneficiation schemes and mineral based industries have been set up are being set up by the State Govt.

(c) Does not arise.

Rated capacity of all Steel Plants

8658. SHRI D. L. BAITHA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the full rated capacity of all the steel plants in the country together with the figures of actual production for the last three years ending 1980, plant-wise;

(b) short-fall in production, if any, in the steel plants during the last three years, plant-wise; and

(c) steps taken or proposed to be taken to over-come the shortfall, if any, in these steel plants, plant-wise?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The attached statement indicates the rated capacity, actual production and

the excess shortfall from rated capacity at the six integrated steel plants in the country during the years 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80.

(c) The shortfall was mainly due to shortage of coal and power, both quantitatively and qualitatively. Industrial relations situation in some of the plants also marginally affected production in 1977-78 and 1978-79. Among the various steps taken/proposed to be taken to improve the position includes supplementing the indigenous supply of coking coal by imported coal; constant liaison with the main inputs supplying agencies viz., Coal, Power and Railways; maximisation of power generation from the captive units in the Steel plants; Regular review and monitoring of problems of coal, power and railways at the level of Cabinet Committee on the Industrial Infrastructure.

Statement**Production of Ingot Steel and Saleable Steel at the SAIL and Six Integrated Steel Plants**

('000 tonnes)

Plants/Products	1977-78			1978-79			1979-80		
	Annual Rated Capa- city	Actual Pro- duction	Excess/ Short- fall from Rated capa- city	Annual Rated Capa- city	Actual Pro- duction	Excess/ Short- fall from Rated capa- city	Annual Rated Capa- city	Actual Produc- tion	Excess/ Short- fall from Rated- capa- city
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
INGOT STEEL									
BSP	2500	2371	(-)129	2500	2200	(-)300	2500	2108	(-)392
DSP	1600	1092	(-)508	1600	945	(-)655	1600	882	(-)718
RSP	1800	1409	(-)391	1800	1319	(-)481	1800	1268	(-)532
BSL	**	933	**	1700	1195	(-)505	2500	1426	(-)1074
ISCO	1000	651	(-)349	1000	628	(-)372	1000	565	(-)435
Sub-Total:									
SAIL	6900	6456	(-)1377**	8600	6287	(-)2313	9400	6249	(-)3151
TISCO	2000	1968	(-)32	2000	1863	(-)135	2000	1779	(-)221
TOTAL	8900	8424	(-)1409	10600	8152	(-)2448	11400	8028	(-)3372

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
SALEABLE STEEL :									
BSP	1965	1930	(-)35	1965	1846	(-)119	1965	1706	(-)259
DSP	1239	865	(-)374	1239	778	(-)461	1239	604	(-)635
RSP	1225	1178	(-)47	1225	1042	(-)183	1225	1045	(-)180
BSL	**	813	**	1355	931	(-)424	2000	849	(-)115
ISCO	800	506	(-)294	800	481	(-)319	800	430	(-)370
Sub-Total:									
SAIL	5229	*5293	(-)751**	6584	**5077	(-)1507	@7229	@4592	(-)2637
TISCO	1500	1601	(+)101	1500	1516	(+)16	1500	1447	(-)53
TOTAL	6729	6894	(-)650	8084	6593	(-)1491	8729	6039	(-)269

*Rounded off.

**Excluding Bokaro under erection/gestation.

@Excluding transfer of HR Coils from BSL to RSP.

NOTE: At Bokaro 1.7 Mt stage capacity was available fully in 1978-79 and the intermediate stage of 2.5 Mt of Ingot Steel from 1979-80.

Import of Steel

8659. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) how much steel is going to be imported during the year 1981-82;

(b) how much it will cost and from which countries these imports will take place;

(c) what will be the total cost of imports; and

(d) comparative price of a tonne of imported steel and indigenous steel?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d). The quantum of import of steel during 1981-82 will depend upon the demand within the country; the actual domestic production and the availability abroad and the relative prices. The cost and the countries of imports will vary, depending upon the availability and prices prevailing at the

time of contracting for import. No precise estimates of imports for 1981-82 nor a comparative analysis of price can be given, as the Import Policy provides for imports directly by the actual users (industrial), export houses, registered exporters and public undertakings, apart from the canalising agencies.

Production of Steel

8660. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total production of steel in 1980-81 how much was imported and the cost of imported steel; and

(b) does the Government intend to put up new steel plants, if so, the details?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The total production of saleable steel in the six integrated steel plants during

1980-81 was 6.283 million tonnes. This figure excludes the production of 1.76 million tonnes of steel ingots in the mini steel plants during the period, April '80—February '81. Though final figures regarding total imports of steel actually made during 1980-81 are yet to be received from the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Shipments from abroad against SAIL orders during this period were of the order of 1.005 million tonnes valued at Rs. 358.2 crores.

(b) Yes, Sir. Apart from the expansion of Bokaro and Bhilai Steel Plants and the setting up of a new steel plant which is already under construction at Visakhapatnam, a decision in principle has been taken to set up another shore-based steel plant at Paradip with an annual capacity of around 1.5 million tonnes of steel ingots in the first stage to be subsequently increased to around 3 million tonnes. Detailed offers received from foreign parties for setting up this plant are under negotiation with them by a high level Inter-Ministerial Group. Based on their recommendations, a final decision would be taken before long. Besides, preparatory work including techno-economic feasibility studies etc. in respect of one more steel plant is also being carried on by MECON/SAIL.

Reshuffling the entire set up of Steel Plant

3661. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are thinking to reshuffle the entire set up of steel plants, Bhilai, Rourkela, Burnpur and Durgapur;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the detailed reasons for doing so?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). No, Sir. However, there may be some inter-plant transfers of personnel to make the best use of the available managerial talent in SAIL.

Assistance from Japan

8662. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Japan has extended a development assistance to India;

(b) if so, whether any assessment has been made as to how much aid will be provided by Japan to India during 1981-82; and

(c) what are the fields in which this aid will be utilised?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) Japan, as a founder member of the Aid India Consortium, has been extending development assistance to India from 1958.

(b) The Government of Japan have not yet made known to us the amount of assistance they will be pledging: 1981-82 at the Aid India Consortium Meeting in June, 1981. However, an indication can be had from the assistance pledged by them over the last three years, which has been as follows:

1978-79 . Yen 30.73 billion

1979-80 . Yen 33.16 billion

1980-81 . Yen 35.00 billion (app.)

These figures include both credits and grants.

(c) Subject to the agreement of the Government of Japan, we expect to utilise the Japanese assistance in the fields of tele-communications, power, fertilizers, etc.

**Agents of L.I.C. functioning in
Dhanbad District, Bihar**

8663. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the actual functioning Agents of LIC in Dhanbad District are mostly officials of B.C.C.L., Banks, Railways etc., who are running agencies in the names of their wives, relations or fictitious names to avoid legal implications;

(b) names of the agents of L.I.C. Jamshedpur Division and their relationship with the officials of B.C.C.L., Banks, Railways, Telephone Exchange, Bihar State Electricity Board etc. when and how these Agents were appointed, trained and Identity Cards issued to work in the field;

(c) whether the acts of running the Agency of L.I.C. in the names of wives, relations or fictitious names by the officials of Government Department or Public Sector contravenes the Service Conduct Rules; and

(d) policy or rule of L.I.C. if any, regarding appointment and functions of Agents?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (d). The appointment of life insurance agents is regulated by the Life Insurance Corporation of India (Agents) Regulations, 1972. The Regulations lay down minimum educational qualifications of the candidates for appointment and provide that all appointments of agents shall be made by the officers in charge of the branches after interviewing the candidates and satisfying themselves about their suitability. In selecting the agents, the LIC is guided by the consideration that they should have the necessary aptitude for procuring life insurance business and should be

willing to make concerted efforts to procure and service the business. Every agent appointed under the Regulations is, unless specifically exempted by the Divisional Manager, required to undergo prescribed training and pass the prescribed tests before he is confirmed.

There is no bar under the Insurance Act or the Agents Regulations to the appointment of the wife or relative of a Government servant as a life insurance agent. However, the Conduct Rules for Government servants provide that no Government servant shall, except with the previous sanction of the Government, engage directly or indirectly in any trade or business or undertake any other employment, and the Rules state that canvassing by a Government servant in support of the insurance agency owned or managed by his wife or any other member of his family shall be deemed to be a breach of the Rules. The Rules also require every Government servant to report to Government if any member of his family is engaged in a trade or business or manages an insurance agency. Contravention of the Conduct Rules would arise only if any of the foregoing requirements are not complied with. The same applies *mutatis mutandis* in the case of public undertakings which have similar Conduct Rules for their employees.

The LIC does not maintain separate data relating to life insurance agents who happen to be wives or relatives of public servants and, therefore, the information desired in parts (a) and (b) of the question is not available. For collecting the information, it would be necessary to make enquiries individually in respect of all the agents of Jamshedpur Division numbering about 2500. This would involve considerable time and effort and the same would not be commensurate with the results sought to be achieved.

Performance of India Investment Centre

8664. SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry are aware of the discouragement faced by the new entrepreneurs at the know-how level by the India Investment Centre;

(b) the details of IIC's function and scope branches with the number of new entrepreneurs helped to open industries with complete record of last three years;

(c) the annual total expenditure and income on IIC and other advisory bodies of his Ministry who are meant to provide project profiles and encouragement to big and small entrepreneurs; and

(d) whether his Ministry are satisfied with the Project Profile done by industrial advisory bodies?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) to (d). The Indian Investment Centre is a promotional agency and has been set up to facilitate investment in the country with foreign collaboration, etc. In addition to foreign investment work, the IIC is also assisting small-scale entrepreneurs through the Entrepreneurial Guidance Bureaux (EGBs) at six Centres in the country. Recently an in-depth study of the working of the IIC was undertaken by the Ministry and it was observed that this item of work is not in line with the main functions assigned to the Indian Investment Centre. Further, technical/techno-economic consultancy organisations promoted by many State Governments (and the agencies concerned with promoting industrial development) as well as State Industrial Development and Investment Corporations guide entrepreneurs from project concept and profile to helping with clearances and

financing arrangements. In view of these developments and taking into account the need to bring about cost effectiveness and to avoid overlapping of functions as between various agencies, it has been decided to wind up the EGBs. The annual expenditure incurred on them is about Rs. 17 lakhs.

Job Racketeer nabbed by Revenue Intelligence Official

8665. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI: GRAHI:
SHRI JANARDHANA POO-JARY:
PROF. K. K. TEWARI:
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a job racketeer was nabbed by the Revenue Intelligence Officials in Delhi on the 10th March, 1981; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). Sir, the Income-tax Department has conducted searches on 6-3-1981 in the cases of Sri Malkit Mamrath, proprietor M/s. Selective Powers and his associates, in Delhi. During the course of the search, cash of Rs. 92,000 was seized. Preliminary investigation revealed transactions of about Rs. 23 lakhs from supply of Labourers to Saudi Arabia.

The Department has attached assets worth Rs. 16 lakhs approximately in this case.

Unused spare parts found in Bolani Ore Limited

8666. SHRI NIHAL SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether in Bolani Ore Limited such spare parts and stores worth

Rs. 32.69 lakh were found and had not been used for three years; and-

(b) if so, the action being taken against the officers and employees responsible for such carelessness and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The value of slow-moving stores and spares lying in Bolani Ores Limited for more than three years as on 31st March 1980 was estimated at Rs. 34.04 lakhs. It was not due to any carelessness on the part of officers/employees of Bolani Ores. Some spares have to be stored as insurance spares and other because they are not available on the tap when needed. Various other factors such as, consumption pattern, variation in production level, change in plant and equipment etc. are also responsible for this. In view of this the question of fixing responsibility on any employee does not arise.

बिजली काटन मिल, हाथरस (उ० प्र०)

8667. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिजली काटन मिल, हाथरस (उत्तर प्रदेश) का कुल पूंजीनिवेशी तथा

हिस्सेदारों की संख्या कितनी है और उनमें से प्रत्येक ने कितनी धनराशि लगाई है ;

(ख) मिल प्रति मास कितना धागा बनाती है और उस की किस्में क्या हैं ; और

(ग) इस मिल के अधिग्रहण के समय सरकार को कितना मुआवजा देना पड़ा और इसका उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार क्या उपाय कर रही है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुशील कुमार खन्ना) : (क) 15 मार्च, 1981 को इस मिल में लगी पूंजी 107.76 लाख रु० थी। यह राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम (उ० प्र०) लि० के अधीन सात राष्ट्रीयकृत वस्त्र मिलों में से एक है। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार 169.28 लाख रु० की सीमा तक इस निगम की शेयर पूंजी में भी भाग ले रही है।

(ख) दिसम्बर, 1980 से फरवरी, 1981 तक के दौरान मिल द्वारा उत्पादित धागे के महीने-वार तथा किस्म-वार व्योरे नीचे दिये जाते हैं :—

किस्म (काउन्ट)	दिसम्बर, 1980 (कि० ग्रा०)	जनवरी, 1981 (कि० ग्रा०)	फरवरी, 1981 (कि० ग्रा०)
2	21,779	23,405	27,629
6	70,774	1,06,423	1,05,950
10	57,013	4,173	18,718
14	12,218	—	—
24	—	—	1,123
25	2,735	15,361	—
30	24,724	3,961	26,474
34	27,506	52,412	38,018

(ग) रुग्ण वस्त्र उपक्रम (राष्ट्रीयकरण) अधिनियम, 1974 के उपबंधों के अनुसार मिल के मामलों को भुगतान करने के लिए भुगतान आयुक्त को 21.49 लाख रु० की राशि सौंप गई।

मिल का आधुनिकीकरण किया जा रहा है ताकि इसके उत्पादन व लाभप्रदता में वृद्धि की जा सके और 95.04 लाख रु० की राशि पहले ही खर्च की जा चुकी है।

Complaints in respect of Accountant General Office, Nagpur regarding settlement of General Provident Fund

8668. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are numerous complaints in respect of the Accountant General Office, Nagpur in regard to the settlement of General Provident Fund; and

(b) if so, the action taken in that regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). The Accountant General II, Maharashtra maintains 1.21 lakh Provident Fund accounts. During the period from 1-4-1980 to 31-3-1981, 42 complaints regarding final payments and 198 complaints regarding missing credits etc. were received by the Accountant General. The complaints received are promptly attended to with a view to settlement.

हिमाचल प्रदेश और राजस्थान में चार बागान

8669. श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : क्या बर्तमान में राजस्थान की कृषि करने के लिए चार बागानों का विकास करने का है ;

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार हिमाचल प्रदेश और राजस्थान में बागान के क्षेत्रों का विकास करने का है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

बागान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुशील अलम खन्ना): (क) से (ग). चाय बोर्ड हिमाचल प्रदेश में चाय उद्योग की समस्याओं से अवगत रही है और उसने उस क्षेत्र में चाय उद्योग का विकास करने के लिए विभिन्न रूपों में सहायता दी है। दी गई सहायता में ये शामिल हैं : चाय बोर्ड से वित्तीय सहायता द्वारा बीर तथा पालमपुर में दो सहकारी चाय फैक्टरियों की स्थापना, प्रतिहेक्टर चाय की उपज बढ़ाने के लिए लघु चाय उपजकर्ताओं को उर्वरक उपदान देना, चाय प्रयोगात्मक फार्म स्थापित करना तथा चाय बागान का सुधार करने के लिए रियायती दरों पर चाय पीछों की सप्लाई करना। जबकि वैजनाथ में एक और सहकारी चाय फैक्टरी बनाई गई है, सिधवाड़ी में दूसरी सहकारी फैक्टरी स्थापित की जा रही है।

राजस्थान के संबंध में, चाय बोर्ड को चाय बागानों के विकास के लिए पिछले दिनों में राज्य सरकार से अथवा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र से कोई प्रस्थापना प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

Upgradation of Cities in West Bengal

8670. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) names of those upgraded as B-2 city in West Bengal during the last ten years; and

(b) names of those cities/towns of West Bengal to be upgraded during the next two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) No city has been upgraded to B-2 class in West Bengal during the last ten years.

(b) Only such cities as have a population exceeding 4 lakhs according to

the decennial census are eligible for upgradation. At present it is not possible to say which cities/towns in West Bengal will qualify for upgradation on this bases during the next two years.

Distribution of Steel to States

8671. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Steel Authority has fixed any quota for distribution of steel to various States for small-scale industries;

(b) if so, what were the quotas of the States, State-wise, for the last five years; and

(c) what are the actual supplies of steels to each State, State-wise, during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) (a) There is no statutory control on pricing and distribution of any category of steel. In view of this, the question of fixing any quota does not arise. Steel materials are now distributed in accordance with the Guidelines for Distribution of Iron and Steel Materials announced by the Joint Plant Committee. These Guidelines also do not provide for any system of State-wise allocations.

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

News-item captioned "Bank Staff sore over I.A.S. appointments on Boards"

8672. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been invited to the news-item 'Bank staff sore over IAS appointments on Boards' appearing in the "Economic

Times" New Delhi, dated the 1st April, 1981; and

(b) if so, his reaction thereto

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

(b) Appointments to the posts of Managing Director and Executive Director in nationalised banks are made by the Central Government after consultation with the Reserve Bank. The general criteria for selecting a person for the above posts is that he should be either from within the bank banking industry or a person outside the banking industry having special knowledge and practical experience of financial economic or business administration. Besides special knowledge and practical experience, the person to be selected should possess qualities of leadership and be, in the judgement of Government, most suitable to head that bank. Each case is accordingly decided by Government on merits after taking into account all related factors.

Securities/Assets for Statutory Liquidity Ratio

8673. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the securities that are now approved for the statutory liquidity ratio (SLR) are likely to be issued at market rates of interest;

(b) if so, the broad details thereof;

(c) whether Government have considered some changes in the present mode of financing of Government term lending and also in the scope of assets approved for SLR (banks) enjoining upon them to maintain a minimum proportion of their total demand and time liabilities as liquid assets in

the form of cash, gold or unencumbered securities; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) and (b). There is no proposal to step up the interest rates on approved securities to correspond to market rates of interest. However, since 1978-79 interest rates on Government and Government guaranteed loans have been progressively increased by 1¼ per cent/1½ per cent each year. The rates in 1981-82 will be 1¼ per cent to 1½ per cent more than the rates offered in 1980-81.

(c) No basic changes in this regard are contemplated by the Government.

(d) Does not arise.

Spurt in corporate sector's debenture issues

8674. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has recently been a big spurt in the Corporate Sector's debenture issues, after the announcement of the Union Budget of a higher interest ceiling of 13.5 per cent;

(b) if so, the particulars of the fresh proposals received up till now for such issues and those cleared by Government;

(c) the details of large capital issues of several big industrial houses held up; and

(d) the equity issues permitted by Government?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) to (d). A statement is attached indicating that there is a significant rising trend in debenture issues.

Statement

(a) and (b). Details of proposals for debenture issues received/cleared by the Controller Capital Issues are as under:-

Sl.No.	Name of the Company	Amount (Rs. lakhs)
1	2	3
<i>Proposals received during the Period 1-3-1981 to 18-4-1981</i>		
1	Aegis Chemical Industries Ltd.	12.00
2	Titaghur Paper Mills Co. Ltd.	100.00
3	Associated Bearing Co. Ltd.	300.00
4	Wood Craft Products Ltd.	25.00
5	Industrial Cables (India) Ltd.	100.00
6	Rustom Mills & Industries Ltd.	200.00
7	Reliance Textile Industries Ltd.	2400.00
8	Morarji Goculdas Spg. & Wvg. Co. Ltd.	250.00

1	2	3
9	Gramophone Co. of India Ltd.	100.00
10	K.S.B. Pumps Ltd.	120.00
11	Ferro Alloys Corpn. Ltd.	750.00
12	Auckland International Ltd.	11.65
13	Polychem Ltd.	100.00
<i>Proposals cleared during the above period</i>		
1	Indian Aluminium Co. Ltd.	1045.00
2	Macneill & Magor Ltd.	300.00
3	Mukand Iron & Steel Works Ltd.	100.00
4	Straw Proucts Ltd.	1000.00
5	Aegis Chemical Industries Ltd.	12.00
6	Tataghur Paper Mills Co. Ltd.	100.00
7	Matulya Mills Ltd.	50.00
8	Industrial Cables (India) Ltd.	100.00
9	Wimco Ltd.	500.00
(c) & (d). Details of large issues of share capital permitted/pending		
<i>Large Issues of share capital permitted during the period 1.3.1981 to 18.4.1981</i>		
1	India Aluminium Co. Ltd.	280.54
2	Jain Spinners Ltd.	150.00
3	Ajay Paper Mills Ltd.	124.75
4	Sealord Containers Ltd.	125.00
5	Hindustan Thermo Prints Ltd.	120.00
6	Telangana Paper Mills Ltd.	180.00
7	Carbonate (India) Ltd.	174.74
8	Siltronics (India) Ltd.	120.00
9	Lakshmi Machine Works Ltd.	152.39
10	Bharat Forge Co. Ltd.	248.00
11	ACC-Vickers Babcock Ltd.	202.00
12	Shree Bhavani Paper Mills Ltd.	200.00
13	Sree Krishna Oil Complex Ltd.	234.00
14	K.C.P. Ltd.	254.09
15	Sandoz India Ltd.	100.00
16	Kap Chem Ltd.	100.00
17	Mipco Seamless Rings (Gujarat) Ltd.	250.00

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Large Issues received during the above period and pending clearance

1	Bihar Caustic & Chemicals Ltd.	779.99
2	Modi Spg. & Wvg. Mills Co. Ltd.	162.70
3	Uptron Electronics Devices Ltd.	100.00
4	Axles India Ltd.	120.00
5	Mayur Syntex Ltd.	133.00
6	Reliance Textile Industries Ltd.	600.00
7	Vishal Chemicals (India) Ltd.	105.95

Scheme to curb unhealthy trend in Project Exports

8675. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to introduce schemes to curb the "unhealthy" trend in project exports;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the schemes so formulated;

(c) which are the countries where unexecuted project contracts discovered are located; and

(d) which are the firms involved?

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

(a) and (b). Project exports from India have been progressing steadily for the past few years. No unhealthy trend in project exports has come to notice. Proposals of Indian contractors for submitting bids for overseas projects involving financial facilities are carefully scrutinised by a working Group of financial institutions before approval is given. The progress of project exports is also regularly kept under review by Government.

(c) and (d). Several Indian firms in the public sector and private sector are presently executing various project contracts in different countries

such as Libya, Iraq, UAE, Yemen Arab Republic, Saudi Arabia etc. Such projects are in various stages of implementation and the period of completion would depend on the contractual terms regarding the time schedule, etc.

इन्टरनेशनल एयर ट्रांसपोर्ट एसोसिएशन की सुरक्षा सलाहकार समिति की मार्च, 1981 में बैठक

8676. श्री मोती लाल सिंह : क्या पटन और नाग विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मार्च, 1981 में इन्टरनेशनल एयरट्रांसपोर्ट एसोसिएशन की सुरक्षा सलाहकार समिति की दिल्ली में हुई 10 वीं बैठक में किन-किन विषयों पर चर्चा हुई क्या-क्या संकल्प स्वीकार हुए और इसमें क्या सुझाव दिए गए ;

(ख) इसमें किन-किन देशों ने भाग लिया ;

(ग) इस बैठक पर कितना व्यय हुआ है ;

(घ) इसमें दिए गए सुझावों तथा मंजूर हुए संकल्पों पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ; और

(ड) उन्हें क्रियान्वित करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा) : (क) मार्च 1981 में हुई आई. ए. टो. ए. की सुरक्षा सलाहकार समिति की 18वीं बैठक (10वीं बैठक नहीं) में विचार विमर्श किए गए विषय, पारित किए गए संकल्प तथा दिए गए सुझाव संलग्न विवरण 1 में दिए गए हैं।

(ख) मीटिंग में आई.टी.ए. एवं एयर-लाइन्स के प्रतिनिधि सम्मिलित होते हैं। उन एयर लाइनों को सूची जिन्होंने मीटिंग में भाग लिया संलग्न विवरण 1 में दी गयी है।

(ग) सदस्य एयरलाइनों के प्रति सामाजिक शिष्टाचार प्रदर्शित करने के लिए इंडियन एयरलाइंस तथा एयर इंडिया द्वारा 15,500/- का केवल प्रासंगिक व्यय किया गया।

(घ) और (ड) बैठक का कार्यवृत्त एयरलाइनों को अभी प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है। कार्यवृत्त के प्राप्त होने पर ही उस पर यथापेक्षित कार्यवाही की जाएगी।

विवरण—I

बैठक की कार्यसूची के विषय

1. एयर लाइंस के दस्तावेजों से संबंधित राजस्व अपराध जांचें।
2. धोखाधड़ी को गंभीर गतिविधियों के संदर्भ में वाणिज्यिक सुरक्षा।
3. विमानकंपनियों के राजस्वदस्तावेजों के संबंध में की गयी धोखाधड़ी के बारे में इन्टरपोल के साथ सहयोग तथा विमानन सुरक्षा में पुलिस की भूमिका।
4. आई. ए. टो. ए. दल द्वारा विमानक्षेत्र सुरक्षा सर्वेक्षण दौरे।

5. एयरपोर्ट डिजाइनिंग में सुरक्षा पहलुओं का समावेश करना।

6. विकासशील देशों की एयरलाइनों के लिए सुरक्षा कार्यक्रम।

7. आई. ए. टो. ए. सदस्यता की उपयोगिता।

8. आई.ए.टी.ए. सुरक्षा तथा धोखाधड़ी निवारण मैन्युअल को अद्यतन बनाना।

9. पदाधिकारियों का निर्वाचन।

10. मार्च, 1981 में मैक्सिको नगर में हुए उत्तरी अमरीका तथा कैरीबियन क्षेत्रों के बारे में "इकाग्रो" क्षेत्रीय विमानन सुरक्षा सम्मेलन के बारे में विचार विमर्श।

11. सुरक्षा सलाहकार समिति के अंतर्गत उप-समितियों के विचाराधीन विषय।

उपर्युक्त कार्यसूची के विषयों पर पारित संकल्प

1. राजस्व अपराध जांच रिपोर्टें
 2. विमानक्षेत्र सुरक्षा सर्वेक्षण दौरे।
 3. विकासशील देशों की एयरलाइनों के लिए कार्यक्रम
 4. आई. ए. टो. ए. सदस्यता की उपयोगिता।
 5. आई. ए. टो. ए. सुरक्षा तथा धोखाधड़ी निवारण मैन्युअल को अद्यतन बनाया।
 6. सुरक्षा सलाहकार समिति के अंतर्गत उप-समितियों के विचाराधीन विषय।
- बैठक में दिए गए महत्वपूर्ण सुझाव इनसे संबंधित थे। एयरलाइन राजस्व दस्तावेजों के धोखाधड़ी निवारक पहलुओं

यह इंटरपोल के सहयोग एवं सहकारिता को बताये रखना, विमान क्षेत्रों के सुरक्षा सर्वेक्षण करना, विकासशील देशों की एयरलाइन के लिये आई. ए. टी. ए. के तत्वावधान में विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में विशिष्ट रूप से राजस्व अपराधों की छानबीन के कार्य में कम से कम 2 से 5 दिन की अवधि के लिए सुरक्षा प्रशिक्षण का कार्यक्रम / उपसमिति अर्थात् राजस्व अपराध उप-समिति, सुरक्षा सलाहकार समिति के अधीन बनी रहनी चाहिए जिसमें एयरलाइनों के लेखा प्रतिनिधि भी सम्मिलित हों।

बिबरण—II

ज्ञान लेने वाले आई० ए० टी० ए०।
एयरलाइनों की सूची

1. आई. ए. टी. ए. माट्रियल
2. ब्रिटिश एयरवेज
3. सबीना
4. स्विस्-एयर
5. ब्रिटिश केलोडोनियन एयरवेज
6. क्वैटस
7. जापान एयरलाइन्स
8. के. एल. एम.
9. एयर लिंगस
10. टैप एयर पुर्तगाल
11. एयर कनाडा
12. नाइजीरिया एयरवेज
13. साइप्रस एयर वेज
14. एयर इण्डिया
15. एयर फ्रांस
16. ट्रांस वर्ल्ड एयरलाइन्स
17. इंडियन एयरलाइन्स
18. अलतालिबा

19. इथोपियन एयरलाइन्स
20. एस०ए०एस०
21. एयर जिम्बाबवे
22. पानाम
23. इंटरपोल
24. थाई एयरवेज
25. इजिप्ट-एयर
26. इराकी एयरवेज
27. पैसोफिक वेस्टर्न एयरलाइन्स

Export of Tea to Pakistan

8677. SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan had expressed a desire to import tea from India;

(b) whether any agreement had been reached in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) to (c). As a consequence of Pakistan's decision to restrict trade with India on its side to only the Public Sector, exports from India to Pakistan of items such as tea have come to a standstill. Several rounds of discussions have been held with Pakistan on the scope and modalities of further trade between our two countries. Although no agreement has been reached so far, the dialogue is continuing.

चिह्नबद्ध क्वार्टरजेटे खान, बिहार का बन्द होना

8678. श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : क्या इत्याद और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार के सिंहभूमि जिले में चिह्नबद्ध क्वार्टरजेटे खान गत दो वर्षों से बन्द पड़ी है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं और उसे पुनः चालू करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ;

(ग) क्या भारत रिफ्रेक्टरी ने उक्त खान को अपने अधिकार में लेने और चलाने के लिये कोई सुझाव प्रयत्न पेशकश की है ;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी क्या किया है ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी) : (क) से (ङ) मैं उर्किसा सिमेंट लि० द्वारा धारित खनन पट्टा के नवोदघरण आवेदन पत्र को राज्य सरकार द्वारा अस्वीकृत किए जाने के फलस्वरूप चिखबुरु क्वार्टेजाइट खान 8-3-79 से बन्द पड़ो हैं। मैं भारत रिफ्रेक्टरीज लि० (भारत सरकार का उपक्रम) द्वारा खान के अधिग्रहण की संभावना पर भी विचार किया गया था। भारत रिफ्रेक्टरीज ने सूचित किया है कि क्वार्टेजाइट चाहने वाली उनकी केवल एक यूनिट अर्थात् भिलाई रिफ्रेक्टरी प्लांट (अब निर्माणाधीन) अपनी आवश्यकता की पूर्ति मध्य प्रदेश में रायगढ़ जिले की खरसिया खान से पूरी कर सकती है जो उनके प्लांट के निकट है और चूँकि चिखबुरु से भिलाई तक ल डुलाई की लागत अपेक्षाकृत अधिक होगी, इसलिए प्रश्नगत खानों का अधिग्रहण करना उनके लिए अलाभकारी होगा।

Sanction of HRA at additional stations in State of Himachal Pradesh

8679. **PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to letter No. 20014/3/75-E, IV(B) of 25th May, 1979 from the Under Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Finance, Department of Expenditure to the Convener Himachal Pradesh P&T Employees Union Coordination Committee, Simla and state the progress made in the case for the sanction of House Rent allowance at additional

stations, throughout the State of Himachal Pradesh and also state the reasons for the delay of over one year and nine months in taking any decision in the matter; and

(b) the likely date by which the decision would be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). The Third Pay Commission had not made any recommendation for the payment of house rent allowance at hill stations where it was not already being paid. The Government have, however, taken up the matter for consideration on receipt of certain representations. The matter has sizeable financial implications and has to be carefully considered in all its aspects. It is, therefore, not possible to indicate at this stage as to when a decision in the matter will be taken.

Radar facilities at Aerodrome

8680. **PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the aerodromes in India where radar facilities are available for air flights;

(b) whether it is proposed to instal the facilities at all the Government owned/operated aerodromes; and

(c) the likely date by which this would be done?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Radar facilities are available at the four International airports of Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras operated by the Civil Aviation Department. At Bangalore Airport, an Air Route Surveillance Radar has been installed and operated by the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited.

(b) At present the proposal is to install Air Route Surveillance Radar

(ARSR) facilities only at Nagpur and to replace the Surveillance Radar Element (SRE) at Bombay.

(c) Both the above projects are expected to be completed by 1985.

Ratio of Plan expenditure to non-Plan expenditure

8681. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the ratio of the Plan Expenditure to non-Plan expenditure of (i) each one of the Union Ministries of the Government of India; (ii) State Governments/U.T. Administrations in the years 1978-79, 1979-80, 1980-81; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to improve this ratio and also to ensure the provision of plan allocation for Ministries for which it does not exist at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Separate Geological Circle for Himachal Pradesh

8682. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a demand has been received by Government for the creation of a separate Geological Circle for Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the decision of Government on this demand; and

(c) if no decision has been taken, the likely date by which a decision would be taken?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE, AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI

PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) A separate Circle Office of Geological Survey of India for Himachal Pradesh is already functioning in Chandigarh.

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

बोकारो इस्पात संयंत्र में अनुसूचित जातियों। अनुसूचित जनजातियों को दुकानों का आवंटन

8683. श्री राय बिलास पासवान : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि बोकारो इस्पात संयंत्र में पिछले तीन वर्षों में कितनी दुकानों का आवंटन किया गया है और उनमें से अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कितने व्यक्तियों को दुकानें आवंटित की गईं ?

वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री प्रमन मुखर्जी) : पिछले तीन वर्षों में बोकारो इस्पात कारखाने में 24 दुकानों का आवंटन किया गया और जितने व्यक्तियों को दुकानों का आवंटन किया गया उनमें से दो व्यक्ति अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के थे ।

Income-Tax rebate for newly constructed Residential Flats in Delhi

8684. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MAN- DAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Income-tax authorities in Bombay allow rebate in Income-tax for newly constructed residential flats allotted by the Bombay Housing Board/Co-operative Housing Societies under Section 23(1) of the Income-tax Act for the purpose of computation of annual value of property;

(b) whether it is also a fact that similar rebate is not allowed by the Income-tax Department in New Delhi in respect of flats allotted by the Delhi Development Authority;

(c) if so, the reasons for such a disparity; and

(d) the steps which he proposes to take to remove it and introduce uniformity in the matter of levy of income-tax in such cases?

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

Recommendation of staff inspection unit regarding research officer's post in Social Development Division

8685. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Staff Inspection Unit of his Ministry has recommended the down-grading of Senior Research Officer's post in the Social Development Division of the Programme Evaluation Organisation in the Planning Commission; and

(b) if so, the action taken to implement this recommendation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) The Staff Inspection Unit conducted a work measurement study of the Programme Evaluation Organisation of Planning Commission in 1976-77 and the Report was issued in May, 1977. In its Report, Staff Inspection Unit did not recommend down-grading of any post of Senior Research Officer in the Programme Evaluation Organisation of Planning Commission.

(b) Does not arise.

Cotton-growers

8686. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that cotton growers are not getting reasonable price of cotton due to inadequate purchases by Cotton Corporation of India; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to protect the interests of cotton-growers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) No, Sir. The present kapas prices in the country are not only considerably higher than the minimum support prices announced by the Government but they are also much higher than the prices that prevailed in the corresponding period of the previous season.

(b) Does not arise.

New deposits of minerals

8687. SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) what progress has been made in locating and exploiting new deposits of minerals; and

(b) how far the university departments have been involved in exploration metallurgy studies and exploitation of the new funds for domestic use and export?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Exploration and exploitation of mineral deposits is a continuing process. Major deposits of important minerals which have been located in recent years include Malanjkhand copper deposit in Madhya Pradesh, Rampura-Agucha lead-zinc deposits in Rajasthan, East Coast Bauxite deposits in Orissa and Andhra Pradesh, Sukinda Nickel deposit in Orissa, Mangampet Baryte deposit in Andhra Pradesh and Jhamarkhotra phosphorite deposit in Rajasthan. A large copper project is under construction at Malanjkhand. A large alumina/aluminium complex based on the East Coast bauxite deposits in Orissa has been sanctioned recently and work on its construction has commenced. A large lead-zinc project is under construction at Rajpura-Dariba deposits in Rajasthan. Detailed exploration in Rampura-Agucha

lead-zinc deposit is under progress and work carried out so far indicate ore reserve potential of about 45 million tonnes of ore with metal content of 10% zinc and 2% lead. Phosphorite deposit at Jhamarkotra and baryte deposit at Mangampet are under exploitation.

(b) In the course of their normal academic work including teaching, experimental studies and research work, universities having faculties in geology, mining and metallurgy engage themselves in exploration, exploitation and metallurgical studies. Some University Departments are associated in studies connected with exploration and exploitation of mineral deposits of base metals in public sector undertakings.

Steps to get expedited pending Income-tax appeals of large industrial Houses

8688. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some crores of rupees Income-tax is outstanding against the first 4 large Industrial Houses and no effective action has been or is being taken to recover the same;

(b) whether these Industrial Houses are dragging on the settlement by filing time-consuming appeals or objections;

(c) what action Government have taken to get the pending appeals expedited in the High Courts and Supreme Court; and

(d) whether the Public Accounts Committee of last Lok Sabha had adversely commented upon the dilatory tactics employed by these Industrial Houses in putting off payment of Taxes; and if so, what action Government have taken to get the stay vacated and the proceedings finalised early to avoid loss of revenue to the Exchequer?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE**

(SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). The top four industrial houses (based on registration under section 26 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act as on 31-12-79) ranked according to the size of their assets in 1979 are:—

1. Birla
2. Tata
3. Mafatlal, and
4. J. K. Singhania

Complete information sought in the Question is not available in respect of all the companies registered under the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act in respect of these houses. Information is presently available about 17 companies belonging to these industrial houses which show that aggregate demands of Rs. 14.08 crores were outstanding against them as on 31-12-1980 out of which Rs. 7.66 crores were demands under dispute in appeals pending before the first appellate authority and Rs. 1.29 crores in appeals before the Income-tax Appellate Tribunal or the High Court. The Income-tax Act, 1961 gives the right of appeal to assessee, aggrieved with the orders of the Income-tax Officer. The final resolution of disputed demands is, often a time-consuming process. Depending upon the facts and circumstances of each case, Income-tax authorities concerned take steps from time to time in accordance with law to collect/recover taxes outstanding against assessee.

(c) and (d). The 79th Report of the Public Accounts Committee dealing with arrears of tax demand had not commented upon dilatory tactics employed by large industrial houses in putting off payment of taxes. However, Income-tax Department has issued instructions from time to time on the need for taking expeditious action to get stay orders granted by the High Court vacated and to get disposal of pending writs expedited in High Courts. These include directions

to the concerned Commissioner of Income-tax to—

(i) have suitable pleas made to the Court to weigh the requests for stay in tax cases carefully and, where such stay is granted to have suitable conditions to safeguard the interests of revenue incorporated in the Court's order;

(ii) meet the Chief Justices of the High Courts from time to time to request for constitution of tax benches to dispose of pending tax cases, and

(iii) identify cases involving common points of law pending before the same court so that the Chief Justice could be requested to have such bunched up matters heard together.

News item captioned "uncertainties in top STC posts"

8689. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news-item appearing in the 'Economic Times', New Delhi dated the 25th March, 1981 captioned 'Uncertainties in Top STC posts';

(b) if so, his reaction thereto; and

(c) how the matter stands now and how long will it take to put suitable persons in these top positions which are lying vacant at present?

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

(b) and (c). Action has already been initiated to fill up the vacant positions in the S.T.C. in consultation with PESB.

Limestone and marble stone deposits in Mohindergarh, Haryana

8690. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the estimate quantity of lime stone and marble stones deposits in

Mohindergarh) District of Haryana, and

(b) the revenue accrued to Government from these Minerals?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Estimated quantity of Lime stone and Marble stone deposits in Mohindergarh District of Haryana is 10.45 million tonnes and 20.75 million tonnes respectively.

(b) Revenue of Rs. 26,444 has accrued to the State Government of Haryana from these minerals during the year 1980-81.

Exploration for hidden mines of iron ore and coal deposits

8691. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have mooted any plan to explore hidden mines of iron ore and coal deposits in some States of the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) The Geological Survey of India is engaged in exploration for iron ore and coal deposits in different States and so far reserves of about 1,12,000 million tonnes of coal and 10,503 million tonnes of hematite iron ore with 55% iron and 4,373 million tonnes of magnetite iron ore with 20 to 64% iron have been estimated in the country. During the current 1980-81 Field Season, the Geological Survey of India is engaged in exploration for coal by mapping and drilling in 25 coal fields located in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal. Investigations for iron ore have been taken up at places including Bababudan range, Masanikere area of Shimoga district, Hulsigudda, Hiregutti and other areas in North Kanara district (for vanadiferous Titano-magnetite)

all in Karnataka and the leasehold areas of North Goa Sector.

Rupee payment system

8692. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the names of the countries with which payment is made in rupee payment system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): At present, India's trade with the USSR, Czechoslovakia, G.D.R., Poland, Romania and Nepal is conducted on rupee payment basis.

Talks with unions of L.I.C. after adoption of L.I.C. (Amendment) Bill, 1981

8693. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether after the adoption of the Life Insurance Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1981, in the Parliament, the Ministry had any talks with various Unions in the L.I.C.; and

(b) if so, what was the outcome of these talks?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). No, Sir, The Employees' Unions have filed writ petitions in the Supreme Court challenging the validity of the Life Insurance Corporation (Amendment) Act, 1981 and the matter is, therefore, sub-judice.

Production of finished rods or tor steel

8694. SHRI NIHAL SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether finished rods or tor steel used in the construction works are not being produced indigenously;

(b) if so, the value in foreign exchange of finished rods imported from abroad indicating the names of the countries from which imported; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government for the indigenous production thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Plain rounds/rods as well as tor steel rounds/rods are being produced at the integrated steel plants under Steel Authority of India Limited.

(b) During the year 1980-81, orders for a quantity of about 67,000 tonnes valued at Rs. 18.1 crores C & F basis have been placed by SAIL as canalising agent from countries like Austria, Indonesia, Japan, Spain, UK and Germany. However, the shipments during the year 1980-81 were of the order of 31,000 tonnes valued at Rs. 10.92 crores mainly from Japan covered under Japanese Grant Aid of Yen 1.5 billion.

(c) Does not arise.

जीवन बीमा निगम में एजेंटों की संख्या

8695. श्री निहाल सिंह क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम में कुल कितने एजेंट हैं और उनमें महिला एजेंटों की संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) दस वर्ष से अधिक समय से कितने एजेंट कार्य कर रहे हैं ; और

(ग) भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम के बतन चिट्ठे में कितने एजेंट हैं और उनमें से कितने एजेंट अंशकालिक आधार पर कार्य कर रहे हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मगनभाई बारोट) : (क) और (ख) भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम में 31 मार्च, 1980 को 1, 19, 077 एजेंट थे जिनमें से 28,395 महिला बीमा एजेंट थीं। उस तारीख को 26724 एजेंट ऐसे थे जो जीवन बीमा निगम के लिए 10 वर्ष से भी अधिक समय से कार्य कर रहे थे।

(ग) एजेंटों को उनके द्वारा लाए गए कारबार के आधार पर कमोशन दिया जाता है और कोई भी एजेंट जीवन बीमा निगम से बेतन नहीं पाता। चूँकि एजेंटों द्वारा जीवन बीमा निगम के लिए कारबार प्राप्त करने के अलावा कोई अन्य कार्य किए जाने पर कोई पाबन्दी नहीं है और एजेंट के लिए जीवन बीमा निगम को इस संबंध में कोई सूचना देना भी जरूरी नहीं है, इसलिए यह बताना संभव नहीं है कि जीवन बीमा निगम के लिए अंशका लिक आधार पर कितने एजेंट कार्य कर रहे हैं।

Permission to Industrial Employees to keep/invest their superannuation funds with L.I.C.

8696. SHRI SHIV KUMAR SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have permitted Industrial Employees to keep or invest their superannuation funds only with the LIC and not with any other institutions like nationalised banks under Rule 89 and other Rules in Fourth Schedule of the Income Tax Rules, as a result of which there is a great resentment;

(b) if so, why such funds cannot be placed in nationalised banks where interest rates are higher, and LIC's interest rate is nominally low;

(c) whether there is a great resentment against this Rule 89 and the confiscatory types of tables framed by the LIC for such superannuation funds, because of reasons given in part (b) to this question; and

(d) whether Government are contemplating to amend Rule 89 and other rules in part (b) of Fourth Schedule of I.T. Rules, 1962 to enable 'investment of superannuation' funds in nationalised banks as well?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) to (c).

Rule 3(b), of Part B of the Fourth Schedule to the Income-tax Act, 1961 provides that the approved superannuation funds shall have for their sole purpose the provision of annuities for employees in the trade or undertaking on their retirement at or after a specified age etc. From September, 1956, the carrying on life insurance business is almost exclusive privilege of the Life Insurance Corporation of India and they are better placed to determine the annuity payable to the retiring employee by taking into account several factors, such as, state of health, rate of interest, normal life expectancy and other long-term factors which are also relevant for determining the extent of commutation of annuity under rule 90 of the Income-tax Rules, 1962. Rule 89 of the Income-tax Rules, 1962 accordingly provides that the trustees can enter into a scheme of insurance with the Life Insurance Corporation of India or accumulate the contributions in respect of each beneficiary and purchase an annuity from the said Corporation at the time of retirement or death of each employee or on his becoming incapacitated prior to retirement. In a case where the contributions are accumulated, the trustees can invest the moneys of the approved superannuation fund in the manner set out in rule 67 of the Income-tax Rules.

Representations have been received that the compulsion to purchase annuity from the Life Insurance Corporation of India in all cases is not in the best interest of the employees and that this disability should be removed and fund moneys be permitted to be invested with public sector banks as well.

(d) The Direct Tax Laws Committee (Chokshi Committee) have made several recommendations in their Final Report on the provisions relating to the funds approved under the Income-tax Act, including rule 89 of the Income-tax Rules, 1962, to enable investment of superannuation funds in nationalised banks as well. This recommendation of the Chokshi-

Committee is under consideration of the Government.

Financial proposals from Sholapur Chamber of Commerce and Industries

8697. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation in the last week of December, 1980 or in the first half of January, 1981 from Sholapur Chamber of Commerce and Industries, Sholapur (Maharashtra) making suggestions regarding financial proposals;

(b) if so, what are their main suggestions; and

(c) what action Government propose to take in regard to each of their suggestions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). The Sholapur Chamber of Commerce and Industries in their memorandum dated 24th/25th December, 1980 made certain suggestions regarding amendments to the direct tax laws. The gist of suggestions relating to amendments is given in the enclosed statement.

(c) The suggestions made by the Chamber were considered along with similar suggestions received from others. The Government's reaction thereto is reflected in the proposals contained in the Finance Bill, 1981.

Statement

SUGGESTIONS:

(1) Tax holiday for five years to newly established small-scale industries established in rural areas and cities with a population below one lakh.

(2) Straight deduction for any asset acquired up to the value of Rs. 5,000 should be given instead of the present Rs. 750/- in the case of machinery.

(3) Income from investments in houses by persons having income below Rs. 1,000 should be tax-free for 5 to 10 years.

(4) Investment made by the Hindu undivided family in the media specified under section 80C should be admissible for deduction and the distinction between individual and Hindu undivided family in this regard should be abolished.

(5) Standard deduction for persons having scooter, motor cycles or any other conveyance should be treated as one unit and the standard allowance as provided in the Finance Act, 1975 be allowed to them. However, those who maintain motor car, the standard deduction should be increased as under:—

Salary upto Rs. 20,000 —30%

On the balance amount —20%

(6) In view of the increase in the value of Indian motor cars no price limits should be fixed for the purposes of wealth-tax.

(7) Tax paid by companies should be imputed to shareholders.

(8) The tax rate in case of corporate sector and registered firms should also be reduced keeping in view the curtailment of tax rate in the case of non-corporate assessee's excluding registered firms.

(9) For Compulsory Deposit Act, 1974 excess amount paid during any accounting year should be allowed to be carried forward or should be treated as paid for subsequent years.

(10) Financial year should be changed from 31st March to 30th June.

(11) Penalties under section 271 (1)(a), 273(b) and interest payable for delay or failure in furnishing returns of income under section 39 and interest for delayed or short payment of advance tax should be condoned in cases where returns are filed voluntarily for number of

years. Similarly, such penalties or interest proceedings should not be initiated for small assessee having income upto Rs. 20,000.

(12) When a firm is granted registration regularly, for the purposes of levying interest or penalty, the firm should be treated as a registered firm instead of an unregistered firm as at present.

(13) A provision should be made that all refunds due to the assessee either on account of excess payment of advance tax or on account of deduction of tax at source should be taken into account for calculation of interest till the date of payment of refund.

(14) The Commissioner should be empowered to reduce or waive interest chargeable under section 220(2) and penalty leviable under section 140A(3) as well.

(15) The penalty leviable on charitable trusts for not furnishing return of income should be at par with the provisions applicable in this regard to other assessee.

(16) The exemption limit for estate duty should be raised from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 2 lakhs.

Protocol with Soviet Union for exploration and detection of minerals deposits

8698. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a protocol between India and Soviet Union has been signed recently for providing to India new methods of exploration and detection of mineral deposits;

(b) if so, the duration of training to be imparted to Indian and whether a selection of such technologists has been made;

(c) whether plans have been drawn between the two countries to specify areas of cooperation in minerals exploration; and

(d) if so, the details of the areas identified and the minerals to be mined?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE, STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) No protocol has been signed; however a programme of cooperation between U. S. S. R. and India in the field of geology was signed in October, 1980, which envisages cooperation in the exploration of base metals, diamond and coking coal.

(b) The agreement envisages training of India scientists in U. S. S. R. However, no firm training programme has been finalised yet. Selection of the scientists will be made after finalisation of the details and terms of the training programme.

(c) and (d). Areas of possible collaboration identified are exploration for base metals in Banera-Bhinder area (A.R.Jasthan), diamond in Panna area (Madhya Pradesh) and coking coal in parts of Jharia coalfield (Bihar). Acquisition of sophisticated exploration techniques in specific fields of mineral exploration is envisaged.

लक्षद्वीप के लिए विमान सेवा

8699. श्री ता.कि. अन्नवर : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह कहना चाहेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लक्षद्वीप के लोगों को प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा दिये गये आश्वासन को ध्यान में रखते हुए लक्षद्वीप तक विमान सेवा का विस्तार करने का सरकार का विचार है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री अन्नवर प्रसाद शर्मा) : (क) और (ख) : इंडियन एयरलाइंस की लक्षद्वीप के लिए विमान सेवा परिकल्पित करने की क्लिहाल कोई योजना नहीं है। जब कभी भी वायुदल सेवाओं का विस्तार करके

उनका उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र से इतर क्षेत्रों में भी परिचालन प्रारंभ करने के बारे में कोई निर्णय ले लिया जाएगा तो लक्षद्वीप को वायुदूत सेवाओं से जोड़ने के प्रश्न पर भी विचार किया जाएगा।

Expenditure of Birla group of Companies

8700. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Birla Group of Companies i.e., Mysore Cement, HINDALCO in particular have shown several crores of rupees in its account books as expenditure towards Salary, Allowances, T. A., foreign tours, stay arrangements in Delhi and other facilities purported to be given to the Directors, advisers and advocates of the Company, thereby giving them benefits and showing the Company in loss during the last five years;

(b) if so, how much amount known by the companies under each head during the same period;

(c) whether Government have made an enquiry to find out if the expenditure shown by the Companies is genuine or it is merely to cover and avoid taxation and payment of bonus to the workers, etc.; and

(d) whether Government propose to put a ban on such expenditure of the companies upto a particular limit and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected regarding Mysore Cement and HINDALCO and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is available.

(d) The suggestion will be considered after the above information has been collected and analysed.

Private operator for Air Service to Sharjah

8701. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:
Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Air India operates its services to Sharjah one of the oil rich Gulf countries and continued patronage to a favoured private operator based at Bombay; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Air India are operating two round trip flights a week connecting Sharjah with Bombay and Trivandrum with effect from 10-3-1981.

Pushpaka Aviation, a Private Operator has been permitted to operate 5 services a week between Bombay and Sharjah under an arrangement with Air India.

(b) Air India are fully utilising its bilateral entitlement under the air services agreement with the Gulf States. The services operated by Pushpaka Aviation are outside the bilateral arrangements between India and the Gulf States.

Import of L-Base by CPC

8702. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that his Ministry had allowed CPC to violate various statutory laws while implementing the scheme evolved by it for the import of L-Base under Letter of Authority; and

(b) if so, what are the details of the same and, if not, how does Government justify violation of para 382 of Import Export Rules 1980 by CPC while raising import documents under the scheme?

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

(b) Presumably, the reference is to the Sales tax charged from Actual Users in respect of L-Base imported by the State Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Corporation Ltd. against import licences issued to those Actual Users. According to legal advice, the transactions, in question, were liable to sales tax.

गणेश सिंधी बीड़ी कम्पनी द्वारा उत्पादन
शुल्क का अपवंचन

8703. श्री धनंदास शास्त्री:
श्री मोछामाई :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गणेश सिंधी
बीड़ी कम्पनी, दिल्ली केन्द्रीय उत्पादनशुल्क
लाइसेंस लिये बिना ही बीड़ियों का उत्पादन
कर रही है जो केन्द्रीय कानूनों का उल्लंघन
है ;

(ख) इस कम्पनी ने अपने उपरोक्त
नाम से उत्पादन कब आरम्भ किया था ;

(ग) कानूनों के इस उल्लंघन के
बारे में विभाग को कब जानकारी मिली

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि
यह कम्पनी अपनी स्थापना के समय से
ही उत्पादनशुल्क का अपवंचन कर
रही है ;

(ङ) क्या उक्त प्रभारों से बचने के
लिये इस कम्पनी ने यह घोषणा कर
दी थी कि वह उक्त बीड़ियां नहीं
बना रही है ; और

(च) यदि हां, तो इस कम्पनी के
विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है
और तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री
सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया) : (क) यह
सच है कि गणेश सिंधी बीड़ी
कम्पनी, दिल्ली ने विगत में दो बार,
केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क नियमों का उल्लंघन
करते हुए केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क
लाइसेंस प्राप्त किए बिना ही बीड़ियों का
निर्माण किया था । उन्होंने 1-3-75
से 8-6-77 तक की अवधि के दौरान
केन्द्रीय उत्पादनशुल्क का लाइसेंस लिए
बिना ही हस्त निमित्त लेबल गूदा
बीड़ियों का निर्माण किया और उत्पादन
शुल्क की भ्रदायगी किए बिना उनकी
कम्पनी ने 1-3-79 से 9-4-79 तक की
अवधि के दौरान केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क
लाइसेंस लिए बिना, बिना लेबल वाली
बीड़ियों का निर्माण किया और यथोचित
उत्पादन शुल्क की भ्रदायगी किए बिना
ही उनकी निकासी की।

(ख) कम्पनी ने वर्ष 1951 से बीड़ियों
का उत्पादन शुरू किया था लेकिन
उनके द्वारा उत्पादित हस्त-निमित्त
बीड़ियों पर 1 मार्च 1975 से पूर्व केन्द्रीय
उत्पादन शुल्क नहीं लगता था।

(ग) विभाग को, केन्द्रीय उत्पादन
शुल्क नियम का उल्लंघन करते
हुए गिना किसी वैध केन्द्रीय उत्पादनशुल्क
लाइसेंस के उत्पादनशुल्क लगने योग्य बीड़ियों
के निर्माण के बारे में 8 जून 1977 को
पता लगा ।

(घ) जी, नहीं ।

(ङ) और (च). दो गणेश सिंधी
बीड़ी कम्पनी, दिल्ली ने 10 अप्रैल 1979
से बीड़ियों का निर्माण बंद कर
दिया । तारीख 1-3-1975 से
8-6-77 तक की अवधि के दौरान
बीड़ियों के अनधिकृत निर्माण

तथा निकासी के मामले में सहायक केन्द्रीय उत्पादशुल्क समीक्षार्थी ने न्याय-निर्णय करके 5850.90 रु० के शुल्क की मांग करने के बलावा 50/- रु० का अवयव लगाया। उक्त कम्पनी ने इस आदेश के खिलाफ अपील की है।

तारीख 1.3.79 से 9.4.79 तक की अवधि में बीड़ियों का अनधिकृत निर्माण और निकासी करने के कारण कम्पनी के खिलाफ केन्द्रीय उत्पादनशुल्क नियमों का उल्लंघन करने की वजह से अपराध का एक मामला दर्ज किया गया है जिसमें विभाग द्वारा न्यायनिर्णय की कार्यवाही की जा रही है। 148.20 रुपये के शुल्क की मांग जारी की गई है।

Alleged loot by MITCO in Payment

8704. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a leaflet has been distributed by the President of Bihar Mica Majdoor Sangathan, Giridih (Bihar);

(b) if so, details thereabout and Government reaction thereon;

(c) whether loot by MITCO in the payment of prices has been alleged in the above leaflet; and

(d) if so, the causes therefor and remedial steps taken thereabout?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) to (d): Yes Sir. A leaflet was issued by Shri Chaturanan Mishra, President, Bihar Mica Mazdoor Sangathan, alleging that the prices paid by MITCO to their suppliers for the procurement of mica was 25 to 48% lower than the export prices.

MITCO as a commercial trading organisation fixes purchase prices on the basis of the selling prices after

taking into account the cost of sales, the likely business of various items (difficult items vis-a-vis easy to get items) and their respective capacities to absorb the cost of sales, developmental requirements and other establishment charges. The export prices of processed mica were increased from 20th September, 1980. The purchase prices were accordingly revised in November, 1980.

Official Calendar

8705. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3568 on 12th December, 1980 regarding Official Calendar and state:

(a) whether the end of great (Maha) Bharat War, coronation of Judhisthir, birth of Parikshit and end of Dwapar took on the same day;

(b) if so, whether exact identification of that date from the beginning of the Christian era has officially been or is proposed to be fixed; and

(c) if so, details thereabout and if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A.P. SHARMA): (a) Oriental Scholars are not unanimous about the date of Mahabharata war. The different dates are given as 3102 B.C. (Kaliyuga era), 2449 B.C. (Judhisthir era as quoted by Varahamihira) and in 1300-1500 B.C. (as derived from Puranas). Some scholars are of the opinion that at the end of Mahabharata war, the coronation of Judhisthir and birth of Parikshit synchronised in the same year and Dwapar coincides with 3102 B.C., the beginning of Kaliyuga.

(b) and (c). The question of identification of the date of Mahabharata war with the beginning of the Christian era does not arise as there is no unanimity about the date of Mahabharata war.

आयकर विभाग के क्षेत्र

8706. श्री राम बिलास पांडवान :
क्या वित्त मंत्री यह उत्ताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत कुछ महीनों के दौरान
आयकर विभाग का कार्यकरण ढील
हो गया है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो गत तीन वर्षों
के दौरान प्रत्येक वर्ष जनवरी से
नवम्बर तक की अवधि में कितने छापे
मारे गए तथा वर्षवार, कितनी धनराशि
वसूल हुई ?

वित्त विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री
सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) ली गई तलाशियों की
संख्या तथा पकड़ी गई प्रथम दृष्टया,
ले-हव परिसंपत्तियों का अनुमानित
मूल्य निम्नानुसार है :—

अवधि	तलाशियों पकड़ी की संख्या गई पर संपत्तियों का अनु- मानित मूल्य
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1-1-78 से 30-11-78 तक 927 379. 7

1-1-79 से 30-11-79 तक 1934 928. 9

1-1-80 से 30-11-80 तक 2940 1642. 9

Export of Snake-Skins

8707. SHRI N. E. HORO:
SHRI R.N. RAKESH;
SHRI K. MALLANNA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE
be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are ex-
porting the skin of snakes;

(b) if so, whether at present there
is some stock lying with Government;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(d) the details regarding the policy
of Government in this regard?

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

(b) to (d). As a result of ban on
export of snake skins, some stocks
were impounded by the Customs
authorities. Some stocks are lying
with the registered dealers. The High
Powered Group on Imports & Exports
of Agricultural Commodities agreed
that the export of products manu-
factured from these skins may be
canalised through Bharat Leather
Corporation Ltd.

Permission to Companies for raising
Capital

8708. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will
the Minister of FINNANCE be pleased
to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Union
Government have recently allowed
some companies to raise their capital;
and

(b) if so, the names of such compa-
nies as well as details regarding the
capacity and ratio to which they have
been allowed?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE:
(SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a)
and (b). The following companies

were allowed to raise capital during the week ended 10th April, 1981:—

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Amount allowed to be raised (Rs. lakhs)
1	Shree Digvijaya Woollen Mills Ltd.	83.88 Bonus Issue (1:1)
2	Teksons Ltd.	38.40 Do.
3	Holtec Engineers Pvt. Ltd.	1.50 Do.
4	Hinditron Computers Pvt. Ltd.	0.50 Bonus Issue (1:2)
5	Sree Krishna Oil Complex Ltd.	234.00 Initial Issue
6	Shree Bhawani Paper Mills Ltd.	200.00 Do.
7	Kanoria Juet Cotton Mills Ltd.	97.50 Further Issue
8	ACC-Vickers-Babcock Ltd.	202.00 Do.
9	Matulya Mills Ltd.	50.00 Further Issue 50.00 Debenture Issue
10	Industrial Cables (India) Ltd.	100.00 Debenture Issue.

Danger to Handloom Industry

8709, SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the Times of India dated 23rd March, 1981 that the handloom is in grave danger with a powerful powerloom lobby having sprung up;

(b) whether it is a fact that the number of powerlooms was increasing while that of handlooms was decreasing and thousands of handloom weavers were being thrown out of employment and the situation had become grave;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the competition offered to Indian handloom products by China, Taiwan and Japan and exporters suffered because of the lack of the right type of yarn, dyes and chemicals; and

(d) if so, the measures Government propose to take in this regard to

supply yarn to weavers and inter-State marketing of handloom products to keep them financially in order?

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

(b) The number of handlooms has not been decreasing. However, the Government is aware of the competition posed by the powerloom sector to handloom sector and efforts are being made to strike a balance.

(c) Competition to Indian handloom products from China, Taiwan and Japan has not been because of lack of the right type of yarn, dyes and chemicals.

(d) In the current Import Policy against export of goods banned type of dyes and chemicals are permitted for import under REP Licences. In addition, steps are being taken to ensure the supply of yarn to weavers who produce handloom products for exports.

Representation Regarding Promotion Rules in Indian Customs and Central Excise Service.

8710. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently received a representation from some Custom Appraisers (Class II) regarding promotion rules in the Indian Customs and Central Excise Service; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government on that representation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISOOIA): (a) and (b). A representation was received from some of the Appraisers against non-promotion to the Indian Customs and Central Excise Service Group 'A'. A reply was sent to them in March, 1981 through the Collector of Customs, Bombay explaining that it was not possible to make ad hoc promotions of Appraisers to Group 'A' till the injunction issued by the Bombay High Court on a petition filed by some other Appraiser, restraining the Government from making any promotion of Appraisers to Group 'A' is vacated.

Representations have also been received from the All India Customs Appraising Officers Federation regarding the promotion rules in the Indian Customs and Central Excise Service Group 'A'. The recruitment rules of the Indian Customs and Central Excise Service Group 'A' are being framed in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission. The points raised by the Federation will be kept in view while framing the rules.

Price of Aluminium and Aluminium Wire Rods

8711. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:
DR. VASANT KUMAR
PANDIT:

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item

in the 'Hindustan Times' dated 21st March, 1981 that the price of Aluminium and aluminium wire rods will be raised to Rs. 2,500 per tonne;

(b) if so, the veracity of this statement;

(c) whether Government are considering to give such a rise; and

(d) if so, the justification thereof?

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

(b) to (d). On 27th March, 1981, the Government revised the sale prices of aluminium taking into consideration the increased cost of production of the metal.

The following table shows sale prices of aluminium of different specifications inclusive of excise duty prior to March 27, 1981 and with effect from that date:

Item	Sale price inclusive of excise duty	
	Prior to March 27, 1981	With effect from March 27, 1981
(1)	(2)	(3)
	Rs.	Rs.
Commercial grade aluminium ingots	15,723	18,492
Electrical Conductor grade	15,867	18,636
aluminium ingots Wire rods	16,349	19,475

Smuggling of Sugar and number of seizures

8712. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have information that huge quantity of sugar

is being smuggled to Pakistan and this has contributed in keeping the prices high in our internal market; and

(b) if so, the number of seizures made during the last three months?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). Reports received by Government do not indicate any large scale smuggling of sugar to Pakistan.

The Customs authorities have not made any seizures of sugar while being smuggled to Pakistan during the period January to March, 1981.

Woollen knit-wear Industry

8713. SHRI NAVAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is facing tough competition from Taiwan and Hongkong in respect of woollen knit-wear industry; and

(b) if so, steps being taken to encourage indigenous industry and make it more competitive?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Taiwan and Hongkong are our competitors.

(b) Some of the steps taken to encourage indigenous woollen industry and make it more competitive are indicated below:

(i) Import of selected sophisticated items of machinery under Open General Licensing scheme;

(ii) Import of essential raw material and components required for manufacture of exported products under REP Scheme;

(iii) Liberalisation in installation of additional spindles has been allowed; and

(iv) Suitable cash compensatory support is also being granted in appropriate cases.

Foreign Exchange earnings from Joint Ventures, India having in other countries

8714. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) names and details of Joint-Ventures India is having in other countries; and

(b) the details of those Indian investments and foreign exchange expected to be earned from those Joint-Ventures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). The required details regarding Indian Joint Ventures in operation abroad are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2428/81] while it would not be possible to give any estimates regarding the foreign exchange expected to be earned from these joint ventures, the earnings from the joint ventures in operation during the last three years have been as follows:—

(Rs. lakhs)

	Dividends	Know-how etc.	Additional Exports
1977-78 .	33	198	1468
1978-79 .	34	231	1614
1979-80 .	35	280	1675

Note: Figures for 1979-80 are incomplete.

It is expected that the earnings for 1979-80 (which are at present incomplete) and later years are likely to be higher than the preceding years.

Acquisition of modern executive Aircraft

8715. SHRI N. E. HORO:
SHRI R. L. BHATIA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any applications from some business houses to acquire modern executive aircraft;

(b) if so, the names and other particulars of the applicants and what action Government have taken in the matter; and

(c) the details regarding the guidelines adopted while sanctioning necessary permission in this regard?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Particulars of applications received during 1977-78, 1978-79, and 1979-80 were given in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1423 on 20th June, 1980. In 1980-81 also, four requests have been received from business houses for import of executive aircrafts. The applicants were:

M/s. Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., Bombay,

M/s. Kirloskar Electric Co. Ltd., Bangalore,

M/s. Gwalior Rayon Silk Manufacturing (Weaving) Co. Ltd., New Delhi, and

M/s. Lakshmi Mills Co. Ltd., Coimbatore.

These cases are under examination.

(c) The question of formulating guidelines is under consideration.

A.P. Rice export to Soviet Union

8717. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Andhra Pradesh rice export to Soviet Union was held up for a long time in October, 1980;

(b) if so, the quantity and quality of rice which has been held up at the ports;

(c) whether prior permission of the Government of India was sought by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh for export of rice;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which necessary clearance orders will be issued for export of rice;

(e) whether export of rice to Soviet Union is on a barter system or on payment and if so the mode of payment; and

(f) the steps taken by Government to avoid similar hold-ups in future?

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

(a) and (b). No information is available with the Ministry of Commerce.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Export of rice to Soviet Union is not on barter system. Payment for all exports are received in Indian rupees.

(f) The Government is closely monitoring the exports of rice in order to avoid delays and hold ups by streamlining the procedure, as and when necessary.

Termination of appointment of Public Relations Consultant in Washington

8718. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have terminated the appointment of Public Relations Consultant based in Washington and the reasons therefor;

(b) the name of the Consultant his period of service, age, salary and other terms and conditions pertaining to his appointment, expenditure allowances etc., if any; and

(c) whether complaints had been received against this consultant if so, how many allegations in these complaints?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) No, Sir. On the other hand sanction for renewal of the contract for a further period of one year with effect from 1st March, 1981 to 28th February, 1982 has been issued on 22nd January, 1981.

(b) M/s Public Relations Attache International Inc., Washington (PRAI) have been engaged by Embassy of India, Washington from 9th August, 1965 for public relations work at fees not exceeding US \$ 60,000 per annum. Shri J. N. Ganju, is the Chief Executive of M/s PRAI and was born on 18th October, 1921.

The contract with M/s PRAI lapsed with effect from 1st September, 1979 but was revived with effect from 1st June, 1980. During this period efforts were made to make alternative arrangements for public relations work. However, because of cost and other factors, the contract with M/s PRAI was revived with effect from 1st June, 1980.

(c) No complaint has been received by Ministry of Finance against M/s PRAI since June, 1980, when the contract was revived.

मिर्जापुर जिला (उत्तर प्रदेश) में हवाई अड्डों का उपयोग

87 20. श्री आर० एन० राकेश : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में मिर्जापुर जिले में हवाई अड्डे हैं और उन हवाई अड्डों

के नाम क्या हैं जिनका उपयोग सरकार द्वारा किया जाता है तथा उन हवाई अड्डों के नाम क्या हैं जिनका उपयोग निजी व्यक्तियों द्वारा किया जाता है तथा उनके द्वारा उपयोग किस हेतु से किया जाता है ;

(ख) क्या किसी हवाई अड्डे का उपयोग किसी विशेष व्यक्ति के लिए ही सीमित है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो किसके लिये और इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार ने हवाई अड्डों की भूमि को उन व्यक्तियों को आवंटित किया है जो इस हवाई अड्डे का उपयोग कर रहे हैं अथवा क्या यह भूमि इस हवाई अड्डे के प्रयोजन की है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री अनन्द प्रसाद शर्मा) : (क) से (ग). मोरपुर में एक हवाई अड्डा है, जो ५०० फी० राज्य रिहंद बांध प्राधिकरण के, जो उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार का एक उद्यम है, स्वामित्व में है। हवाई अड्डे का उपयोग नहीं हो रहा है और उसे नागर विमानन के महानिदेशक द्वारा लाइसेंस भी प्रदान नहीं किया गया है। किसी भी हवाई अड्डे के प्रयोग का विनियमन समय-समय पर यथा संशोधित भारतीय वायुयान नियम, 1937 के प्रावधानों द्वारा किया जाता है।

(घ) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Indian Investment Centre

8721. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether any review has recently been made regarding the working of the Indian Investment Centre;

(b) what are the budget allotments and actual expenditure of the centre for the past three years;

(c) the actual benefits obtained from the activities of the Centre;

(d) whether there are other similar agencies and services; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by Government to avoid duplication of work and expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) to (e). A statement is attached indicating the budget allotments made to the Indian Investment Centre as grant-in-aid and the actual expenditure incurred by it. A review of activities of the Centre was undertaken by the Ministry recently. Indian Investment Centre was established to undertake promotional work connected with foreign investment. Subsequently, it was also required to promote non-resident Indian Investment and also to assist Indian companies—private and public sectors—in acquiring foreign technology. There is no other organisation undertaking work of similar nature.

In addition to foreign investment work, the IIC is also assisting small scale entrepreneurs through the Entrepreneurial Guidance Bureaux (EGBs) at six centres in the country. This work is not in line with the main functions assigned to the IIC. Further, technical/techno-economic consultancy organisations promoted by many State Governments (and the agencies concerned with promoting industrial development) as well as State Industrial Development and Investment Corporations guide entrepreneurs from project concept and profile to helping with clearances and financing arrangements. In view of these developments, it has been decided to wind up the EGBs of the IIC resolution in an annual savings of about Rs. 17 lakhs.

LIC has four offices abroad, namely, London, New York, Dusseldorf and Tokyo to promote the objectives

assigned to it. It has been decided to continue these offices for another year during which their performance would be further watched.

Statement

(Rs. lakhs)

Years	Grants in aid actually given	Actual expenditure incurred by I.I.C.
1977-78 . . .	55.93	64.02
1978-79 . . .	67.68	67.13
1979-80 . . .	66.68	72.67

Unaccounted Wealth seized by Income-tax Authorities

8722. **SHRI H. N. NANGE**

GOWDA:

SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:

SHRI SATISH PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that unaccounted wealth including cash, jewellery, bullion, silver and other valuable articles worth more than Rs. 15 crores were seized by the Income-tax authorities in raids conducted at different business premises in the past nine months;

(b) if so, full details thereof;

(c) the names of the prominent business houses involved; and

(d) action taken by the Income-tax authorities against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) Yes, Sir. During the period 1-7-1980 to 31-3-1981, the Income-tax Department has conducted 3105 searches in different business and residential premises. During the course of these searches

prima facie unaaccounted assets of the approximate value of Rs. 14.12 crores have been seized.

(b) and (c). In view of the large number of cases involved in these searches, it will not be practicable to furnish details of them. However, if the Hon'ble Member desires information in any particular case, the same will be furnished.

(d) Action as warranted under law is being taken in all these cases.

पंजाब नेशनल बैंक की जयपुर शाखा से राशि का गुम होना

8723. श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा :
श्री अशोक गहलोत :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पंजाब नेशनल बैंक की मुख्य शाखा, एम आई रोड, जयपुर से एक लाख रुपये की राशि के रहस्यमय ढंग से गुम हो जाने के बारे में रिपोर्ट मिली है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ग्योरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस मामले में अब तक कोई प्रभावी कार्यवाही की है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उतका ग्योरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

वित्त विभाग में उप-प्रश्न (श्री मनमोहन बरोट) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) से (घ). पंजाब नेशनल बैंक ने सूचना दी है कि 17 फरवरी, 1981 को इसकी अजोतगढ़ शाखा ने, जयपुर शाखा के मुद्रा भंडार (करेंसी चेस्ट) में जमा बताने के लिए 3,45,000 रुपये की नकद प्रेषण भेजी थी। एक रोकड़िया तथा एक चपरासी रोकड़ बन्धे के साथ गये थे । 18 फरवरी,

1981 को जब मुद्रा भंडार के सुपुर्द करने से पहले नकदी को गिना गया तो पता चला कि रोकड़ बन्धे से एक लाख रुपये की राशि गायब थी । मामले को सूचना, तत्काल स्थानीय पुलिस को दी गई । पुलिस इतकी जांच कर रही है । सम्बन्धित चपरासी को गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया । रोकड़ बन्धे के साथ गये रोकड़िये तथा चपरासी, दोनों को बैंक ने मुफ्तिल कर दिया है ।

Monopoly Procurement of Cashew by Kerala Government

8724. SHRI B. K. NAIR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that Kerala Government's arrangements for monopoly procurement of cashew from the growers have again proved a failure and that large-scale smuggling of the commodity to Tamil Nadu and Karnataka has been taking place;

(b) whether there have been numerous allegations in the press of rampant corruption and collusion in this connection and also reports to the effect that nearly fifty per cent of the total production of over a lakh of tonnes has been taken out of the State already;

(c) whether it is now permissible for any State Government or its agency to import nuts from abroad on its own;

(d) if so, whether any application for this purpose has been received from the Kerala Government or the Kerala Cashew Development Corporation; and

(e) what assistance the Centre renders in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) The imports of raw cashew are canalised through the Cashew Corporation of India. However, requests

from manufacturer-exporters can be considered by direct import from non-traditional areas subject to handling over 50 per cent of the nuts imported to Cashew Corporation of India for distribution. Imports can also be undertaken by manufacturer-exporters for processing and re-export of cashew on conditions imposed on a case to case basis.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Government could not accede to the request for import without any conditions.

Decline in production of Gold

8725. SHRI B. D. SINGH;
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN;
PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:

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

(a) the extent of decline in the production of gold in the country since 1977 (year-wise) and the rise in its production cost;

(b) the extent to which the working on the existing gold reserves in the country is financially viable; and

(c) the efforts made by Government so far to locate the new Gold reserves in the country and the results achieved?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Gold is produced by Bharat Gold Mines Limited (BGML), Hutti Gold Mines Company Limited (HGML) and Hindustan Copper Limited (HCL) as a by-product. The production of gold of these three units since 1977-78 to 1980-81 are given in the statement. The cost of production has gone up over 60 per cent in four years due to the depth at which mining has to take place and poor grade of ore, besides the general cost increases.

(b) The present production is financially viable at current prices of gold in national and international markets.

(c) Government have taken up a high priority Five Year (1980-85) programme of gold exploration in the country. Investigations have been carried out in the major gold-bearing areas in Kolar, Hutti and Gadag Gold Fields in Karnataka, Anantapur Gold Field in Andhra Pradesh and Wynad Gold Field in Tamil Nadu and Kerala and in isolated gold occurrences in Bihar, Orissa and Maharashtra. Reserves of gold ore are estimated so far at 8.635 million tonnes with 3.5 to 9.84 grammes per tonne of gold but they do not necessarily represent economically exploitable reserves.

Statement

(Unit: in Grammes)

Sl. No.	Name of Unit	Production				Remarks
		1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	
1	Bharat Gold Mines Limited (BGML)	19,41,106	17,91,904	16,49,513	15,61,624	
2	Hindustan Copper Ltd. (HCL)	2,02,020	1,20,140	68,773	60,990	
3	Hutti Gold Mines Company Limited (HGML)	8,54,997	7,91,647	8,56,473	7,83,244	
	TOTAL	29,98,123	27,03,691	25,74,759	24,05,858	

Aid by World Bank for Fertilizer Production

8726. SHRI B. V. DESAI:
SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether World Bank President during his visit to India has assured India that its energy and fertilizer production will be aided;

(b) if so, what amount of aid will be provided by the World Bank in regard to the fertilizer production during the current year;

(c) whether any agreement in this regard has been signed;

(d) the details of the same; and

(e) what will be the annual production of fertilizer achieved after World Bank has provided the loan?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) and (b). Mr. Robert S. McNamara, President World Bank's recent visit to India was in the nature of a farewell visit as he will shortly be laying down the Office of the President World Bank. As such his discussions with Union Ministers and other Government Officials were of a general nature and apart from expressing interest in the World Bank's continued support to India's development programmes, including fertilizer and energy production, he did not give specific assurances of assistance to any sector.

(c) to (e). No agreement was signed during the visit of the World Bank President. The World Bank is presently assisting the fertilizer sector in an ongoing Fertilizer Industry Pro-

ject. The objectives of this assistance are to improve and modernise the working of existing fertilizer units.

Interest Free Loan from O.P.E.C. Funds

8727. SHRI B. V. DESAI:
SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India will receive interest free loan from the OPEC Funds;

(b) if so, whether any agreement in this regard was signed by the External Affairs Minister during the month of March, 1981;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) what is the total amount that will be granted to India as interest free; and

(e) how Government of India are likely to utilise the same?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) to (e). On behalf of the Government of India, the Indian Ambassador in Vienna, Shri K. L. Dalal, signed a Loan Agreement with the OPEC Fund for International Development on the 16th March, 1981 for an interest free loan of U.S. \$ 30 million. The Loan Agreement stipulates a Service Charge at the rate of 3/4th of 1 per cent per annum on the principal amount of the loan withdrawn and outstanding, to meet the expenses on administering the loan. The entire amount of the loan is intended for meeting part of the expenditure envisaged in the financing of the Bombay High Offshore Development Project, which is under implementation by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission.

Decision to raise resources from International Capital Markets

8728. SHRI B. V. DESAI:

SHEKARA MURTHY:

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and other non-oil developing countries have been warned that they would have to maintain "policy stance consistent with adjustment to the deterioration" in their terms of trade if international banks are to continue lending to them;

(b) if so, whether this warning was at a time when there were widespread expectations about India going in a major way to raise resources at the international capital markets;

(c) if so, the broad conclusions that the IMF has reached in a study on the prospects of recycling oil surpluses;

(d) whether the warning issued by the IMF has been taken into consideration by India; and

(e) whether India has reconsidered its decision for going in a major way to raise resources from the international capital markets?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) No Sir. India has received no such warning from any quarter.

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

(e) India's recourse to external financing will be determined in accordance with Plan requirements and after careful consideration of all relevant factors.

World Bank Cooperation for Realising Sixth Plan Objectives

8729. SHRI B. V. DESAI:

SHRI CHITTA BASU:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the World Bank President during his recent visit to India has assured that the World Bank has shown keen interest in cooperating with India in realising the Sixth Plan objectives;

(b) whether the Planning Minister had a number of discussions with him during his visit and he has assured him that he will take up India's case in the World Bank and see that the aid which India requires for some of the immediate programmes that will be undertaken by the Indian Government in the Sixth Plan period made available; and

(c) if so, what are the programmes for which assurance has been given by the President of the World Bank?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) to (c). 1. Mr. Robert S. McNamara, President World Bank, visited India from March 23 through March 28, 1981. Mr. McNamara is relinquishing office of the President World Bank on June 30, 1981. This as Mr. McNamara's last visit to India as President World Bank.

2. During his stay in India Mr. McNamara called upon the Prime Minister, the Finance Minister and other Members of the Cabinet including Planning Minister and the Planning Commission and other senior

officials. India's prospects, achievements and development needs were discussed during these meetings. The Sixth Plan, as approved by the NDC, came up for some discussion during these conversations. The World Bank has been cooperating with India by providing IDA credits and IBRD loans and this cooperation is likely to continue. Apart from expressing the World Bank's interest in continued support to India's development efforts—this would obviously include the programmes in the Sixth Plan Mr. McNamara has not given any specific assurances for particular programmes.

Raids on Firms of M/s Ramnarayan Kanhaiya Lal Gondia

8730. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that case of raided firm M/s Ramnarayan Kanhaiya Lal Gondia who have filed petitions Nos. 213/37-77 (WT) 2517 and 2518 regarding settlement of their income-tax assessment from 1973 has not been finalised so far;

(b) if so, what are the details of the case and how much penalty was imposed; and

(c) the reason why Government have not finalised the matter since long and what action is proposed to be taken against the officers responsible for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) Applications for settlement under the Income-tax Act and Wealth-tax Act No. 22/1/36-77 (IT) and 23-1-37-77 (WT) respectively for assessment years 1970-71 to 1977-78 were filed by Shri Ramnarayan Kanhaiya Lal of Gondia on 9-9-77 before the Settlement Commission. These applications are pending for orders regarding admission.

(b) Search was conducted on the premises of Shri Ramnarayan Kanhaiya Lal of Gondia on 3-9-1973. Re-assessments for assessment years 1970-71 to 1973-74 have been made and income-tax demand of Rs. 2,00,827 and wealth-tax demand of Rs. 9,204 were raised. Penalties under Income-tax Act of Rs. 2,32,102 and under the Wealth-tax Act of Rs. 4,28,973 have also been levied for these years.

(c) The applications were filed before the Settlement Commission on 9-9-77 which were processed and the report of Commissioner of Income-tax/Wealth-tax was received by the Settlement Commission on 16-11-78. The Commissioner of Income-tax/Wealth-tax had raised objection to the applications from being proceeded with for assessment years 1972-73 & 1973-74. The law was amended with effect from 1-4-79 providing for a hearing to satisfy the Settlement Commission regarding the correctness of the objections raised. The applicant was accordingly informed on 1-2-80 that his application for 1970-71 was not maintainable as no proceedings were pending and that the Commissioner had raised objections for Assessment Years 1972-73 and 1973-74. The case was fixed by the Settlement Commission for a hearing on 23-1-81 and at the request of the applicant it was adjourned. The case has now been fixed for hearing on 2-5-81. In the circumstances of the case, the question of holding any officer responsible for delay does not arise.

Search on Premises of Directors of Parle Group

8731. SHRI DHARAMDAS SHASTRI:

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) when the premises of directors of Dr. Rossi, Ramesh Chauhan, Prakash Chauhan the Parle Group was searched and did the Government

seize any documents evidencing payment of political nature; and

(b) if so, to whom these payments were made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). Searches of the premises of Dr. C. Rossi and S/Shri Ramesh Chauhan and Prakash Chauhan were conducted by the Enforcement Directorate in November, 1977. The C.B.I. also searched the premises of S/Shri Ramesh Chauhan and Prakash Chauhan in April, 1980 and the premises of Dr. C. Rossi in November, 1980. However, no documents evidencing payment of political nature were seized.

STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY TO U.S.Q. NO. 463, DT. 19-12-1980
RE. BANK ROBBERIES IN WEST BENGAL

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGAN BHAI BAROT): In reply to the Unstarred Question tabled by Shri Jai Narain Roat in the Lok Sabha for 19th December 1980, on bank robberies in West Bengal, I had informed the House that according to the information collected from the commercial banks, there had been 7 dacoities/robberies in the banks located in the State of West Bengal and that a total sum of about Rs. 7.77 lakhs had been looted. On a further scrutiny, it was noticed that one more such case had occurred in February 1980, which had been inadvertently left out in the reports received earlier. It also came to notice that on 19th December 1980 itself, i.e. the date on which the information had been given to the House earlier, a robbery/dacoity had been committed in a bank in West Bengal and that two more such incidents had taken place subsequent to this date in the year 1980 itself. According to the information collected by the Reserve Bank of India, there have thus in all been 11 cases of dacoities/robberies in the branches of commercial banks located in the State of West Bengal during the year 1980. The total

amount involved in these 11 dacoities/robberies is reported to be about Rs. 16.39 lakhs. I regret for the omission as indicated earlier in the information provided to the House on 19-12-80. I have also ventured to take this opportunity to place before the House a full picture in regard to the matter raised in the Question for the entire year 1980. I could not lay this statement earlier as the requisite information has been received only recently.

RE. ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS

श्री हरेश कुमार बख्श (प.ल.ब.ल.):
उप.ध्यक्ष महोदय, तारापुर विजिलें घर में.....

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will make some observations; then you can raise.

I have received notices of Adjournment Motion from Shri George Fernandes, Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar, Shri Harikesh Bahadur, Shri Rajesh Kumar Singh, Prof. A. K. Metha, Shrimati Pramila Dandavate, Shri Ram Vilas Paswan and Shri Harish Kumar Gangwar, on the subject of reported U.S. Government's decision to end the nuclear fuel agreement to supply enriched Uranium for the Tarapore Nuclear Plant. I have also received Calling Attention notices on the subject. The Calling Attention notice is being admitted for reply by Government early next week.

I have already informed the Members that the consent for moving the Adjournment Motion has been withheld.

I have received notices of Adjournment Motion from Shri Chaturbhuj, Prof. Ajit Kumar Mehta, Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar, Shri K.K. Goyal and Shri Harikesh Bahadur regarding MP's house used as hide-out for criminals. I have also received Calling Attention notices on the subject. A notice of question of privilege has also been received on the subject

from Shri Mani Ram Bagri. I am having the facts ascertained. I would urge the Members to exercise restraint.

The Members have already been informed that the consent for moving the Adjournment Motion has been withheld.

I have received notices of Adjournment Motion from Shri Rasheed Masood and Shri Vijay Kumar Yadav on the subject of reported Afghan terrorists in the Capital to assassinate certain Indian pro-Soviet Cabinet Ministers and on Soviet plane-hijacking missions and diplomatic blackmail. I have also received Calling Attention notices on the subject. I have also received a letter on the subject from Shri Eduardo Faleiro. I am having the facts ascertained.

The Members have already been informed that the consent for moving the Adjournment Motion has been withheld.

Shri Mani Ram Bagri has given notice of a question of privilege on the ground that, in Sansad Samiksha, a Doordarshan programme covering the proceedings of the House in Hindi, the names of the Members participating in the discussion under rule 193 held in Lok Sabha on 23rd April, 1981, were not mentioned and in the English News Bulletin this discussion was not at all mentioned.

Although no question of privilege is involved in the matter, I am forwarding a copy of the Member's complaint to the Minister of Information & Broadcasting for ascertaining the factual position.

SOME HON. MEMBERS—rose. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: One by one please.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about my adjournment motion, Sir?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have been informed individually.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान (हार्ज पुर) : हमने एडजर्नमेंट मोशन दिया है। दिल्ली में एक दिन में यानी चौबीस घंटे में तीन लाख बरामद हुई हैं। दिल्ली में कानून और व्यवस्था नाम की कोई चीज नहीं रह गई है। आदमी आतंकित है। इस सम्बन्ध में हमने एडजर्नमेंट मोशन दिया है। उस पर आपकी क्या रूचि है ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have withheld permission.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI—rose.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is that about? Any adjournment motion?

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): About my adjournment motion I am making my submission, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: About what?

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: I am coming to that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Why do you take the paper and all that? Don't make a speech.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Please hear me.

मेरा यह कहना है कि मेडक चुनाव क्षेत्र में तीन किसानों की हत्या कर दी गई है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, no, I am not permitting.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: *

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It will not go on record.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): I have given an adjournment motion with reference to the crash of a Jaguar aircraft. It is a

very important matter and the Government should make a statement.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have received a call attention also. It is under consideration.

श्री जयचमल सिंह : बख्श (आवाज़) :
मैंने कालिंग एटेंशन मोशन दिया है। रिहाइज
जेल में एक हरिजन कैदी का जेल अधिवासियों
द्वारा हत्या के बारे में—

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, no, about call attention, please see me in the Chamber.

श्री राम हरकृष्ण राम : (गद्गद) : मैंने
कालिंग एटेंशन आवाज़ दी है। बंगाल में
एक दिन में नौ आदमियों की हत्या कर दी
गई है। उनका सरकार को बख्शा करिये।
यहाँ कोई ला एंड आर्डर नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: About call attention, you come and meet me. I will help you.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): I have given my adjournment motion about the Jaguar crash. The Government is hiding the information.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is under consideration.

Now, with the permission of all the Members of the House, I go to the next item.

12.07 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

AIRCRAFT (AMENDMENT) RULES, 1981

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Aircraft (Amendment) Rules, 1981 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 191(E) in Gazette of India dated the 23rd March, 1981, under section 14A of the Aircraft Act, 1934

together with an explanatory note. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2407/81].

REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF RUBBER BOARD, KOTTAYAM FOR 1979-80 AND AUDIT REPORT ON ITS ACCOUNTS, REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SILK AND RAYON TEXTILE EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCIL, BOMBAY FOR 1979-80

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) on the working of the Rubber Board, Kottayam, for the year 1979-80.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Rubber Board, Kottayam, for the year 1979-80.

(2) A copy of the Audit Report (Hindi and English versions) on the Accounts of the Rubber Board, Kottayam, for the year 1979-80 along with statement of Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2408/71]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Silk and Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council, Bombay, for the year 1979-80 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Silk and Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council, Bombay, for the year 1979-80.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2409/81].

AMENDMENT TO REGULATION 8 OF RESERVE BANK OF INDIA EMPLOYEES' PROVIDENT FUND REGULATIONS, 1935, REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE DEPOSIT INSURANCE AND CREDIT GUARANTEE CORPORATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED

ON 31-12-1980 AND NOTIFICATION UNDER
DELHI SALES TAX ACT, 1975

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
MAGANBHAI BAROT): I beg to lay
on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Amendment
(Hindi and English versions) to
Regulation 8 of the Reserve Bank
of India Employees' Provident Fund
Regulations, 1935, under sub-section
(4) of section 58 of the Reserve
Bank of India Act, 1934. [Placed
in Library. See No. LT-2410/81]

(2) A copy of the Report (Hindi
and English versions) on the work-
ing of the Deposit Insurance and
Credit Guarantee Corporation for
the year ended the 31st December,
1980, under sub-section (2) of sec-
tion 32 of the Deposit Insurance and
Credit Guarantee Corporation Act,
1961. [Placed in Library. See No.
LT-2411/81].

(3) A copy of Notification No. F.
4(34)/80-Fin.(G) (Hindi and Eng-
lish versions) published in Delhi
Gazette dated the 13th April, 1981
containing corrigendum to notifica-
tion of even number dated the 4th
December, 1980, under section 72 of
the Delhi Sales Tax Act, 1975.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-
2412/81].

12.08 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE
FORTIETH REPORT

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV
(Azamgarh): I beg to present the
Fortieth Report (Hindi and English
version) of the Public Accounts
Committee on Purchases and Stores
relating to the Ministry of Railways
(Railway Board).

12.08 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDER-
TAKINGS

EIGHTEENTH REPORT AND MINUTES

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE
(Banskura): I beg to present the
Eighteenth Report (Hindi and Eng-
lish versions) of the Committee on
Public Undertakings on Khetri Cop-
per Complex of Hindustan Copper
Limited and Minutes of the sittings
of the Committee relating thereto.

12.09 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON WELFARE OF
SCHEDULED CASTES AND
SCHEDULED TRIBES

NINTH AND TENTH REPORTS

SHRI R. F. Bhole (Bombay
South Central): I beg to present the
following Reports (Hindi and English
versions) of the Committee on the
welfare of Scheduled Castes and
Scheduled Tribes:—

(i) Ninth Report on the Ministry
of Shipping and Transport—Reser-
vations for, and employment of,
Scheduled Castes and Scheduled
Tribes in the Hindustan Shipyard
Limited.

(ii) Tenth Report on the Minis-
try of Home Affairs—Socio-econo-
mic conditions of Scheduled Castes
and Scheduled Tribes in Goa,
Daman and Diu.

12.10 hrs.

RE. CALLING ATTENTION ON
PAYMENT OF BONUS TO
LIC EMPLOYEES

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Before
I take up the Calling attention, I have
to make some observations.

When Calling Attention regarding
payment of bonus to the employees

of Life Insurance Corporation included in the names of 4 Members in the List of Business for 23rd April, 1981 was taken up, Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar raised a point of order that notices of Calling Attention received upto the time of holding the ballot for determining the names of 5 members for inclusion in the List of Business, should be included in the ballot. He quoted Explanation (ii) to sub-rule (2) of Rule 197 and Direction 113B in support of his contention.

I have looked into the matter. I would draw the attention of Members to the announcements made by the Speaker on 6th December, 1977, and 20th November, 1978 regarding the procedure to be followed in respect of Calling Attention notices. I have seen that this procedure was laid down after consultation in the Rules Committee, Business Advisory Committee and at the meeting of Leaders of Parties and Groups.

The interpretation of the relevant rules has all along been that notices of Calling Attention received upto 10.00 hours on a day are placed before the Speaker on the same day for selection of a subject for Calling Attention to be included in the List of Business for the following day. Notices received after 10.00 hours are placed before the Speaker on the following day. Accordingly, all notices received upto 10.00 hours on a subject only are balloted on the day the Speaker selects a subject for Calling Attention for the following day.

This system has worked satisfactorily all these years and we may continue with it. If, however, Members still desire a change to be made in the procedure, it is open to them to give their suggestions with supporting arguments for consideration of the Rules Committee etc.

12.13 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORT- ANCE

INCIDENCE OF KALA AZAR IN BIHAR

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, go to Calling Attention. Shri Harikesh Bahadur,

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Health and Family Welfare to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The reported death of a large number of persons in the villages of Bihar due to Kala Azar and the action taken by the Government with regard thereto."

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): Sir, Kala-Azar is a communicable disease spread by an insect commonly known as sand fly. In our country Bihar, particularly Northern Bihar, is endemic for Kala-Azar. The districts reporting the majority of cases in Bihar are Muzzafarpur, Vaishali, Samastipur, Saharsa, East Champaran, Bhagalpur, Monghyr, Begusarai and Purnea.

2. The State Health Department is responsible for the Kala-Azar control measures. Technical advice for this purpose is provided by the National Institute of Communicable Diseases, Delhi, who have a small Research Unit at Patna. The control measures involve detection of the cases by active surveillance and treatment. Where the incidence is high, the villages are sprayed with D.D.T. so as to interrupt the transmission of the disease. There are periodic meetings between the concerned officials of the Bihar Government and those of National Institute of Communicable Diseases, for a review of the control operations.

[Shri B. Shankara Nand]

3. On the basis of Press Reports that there were deaths in certain villages of Purnea District either due to starvation or due to Kala-Azar, the Epidemiologist of the Patna Unit of N.I.C.D., visited the affected villages of Purnea District for on-the-spot verification. Dr. Alam has reported that the affected villages are in the jurisdiction of Araria Primary Health Centre, and upto 18th of April, 1981, eight villages under this Primary Health Centre viz. Chikani, Bohganwar, Paktola, Rampur Kudarkatti, Kamal Daha, Rajokhar, Bairgachi and Sahasmal, have been found to be affected. In these villages, a total of 444 cases have been detected and there have been two deaths in Chikani Village only. When contacted the Assistant Director (Kala-Azar) of Bihar Government confirmed this figure.

4. From the foregoing, it would appear that the Press Reports ascribing a large number of deaths to Kala-Azar are exaggerated. Nevertheless, the concerned State Government officials have been advised to adopt the following measures to control the situation:—

(i) A thorough search for Kala-Azar cases should be conducted in the whole of Purnea District.

(ii) The Araria-Sub-Division and the Purnea Sadar Sub-Division should be intensively sprayed with D.D.T.

(iii) The Medical Officers-in-charge of all the concerned P.H.Cs. should report on a regular weekly basis to the District Headquarters, for proper follow-up, even if there is 'nil' incidence.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Sir, it is most unfortunate that whenever there is any epidemic thousands of people die in this country and these people are mostly belonging to the weaker sections of the society as

they do not have facilities to provide medicines, etc. Government is talking a lot about the weaker sections and of providing facilities to them but, in fact, Government has been a total failure in this respect.

Sir, in the list of names of districts which have been mentioned by the hon. Minister in his statement I find that the name of Katihar district is not mentioned while there have been reports of some cases of Kalazar from Katihar district as well. Therefore, this matter should be verified.

Sir, there are various other points in this statement about which I have to say a few words, namely, spraying of DDT. I do not know whether doctors have examined the effect of DDT on the insects of Kalazar. I find whenever there is any epidemic immediately DDT is sprayed. It has got adverse effects also. If there is no necessity of spraying DDT then this should be stopped. I would like this matter should be looked into.

Sir, it has been stated by the hon. Minister that only 444 cases have been detected but, in fact, the Mukhiya of that village has told a Reporter that more than 5,000 people are affected due to Kalazar only in Katihar, Hazaribagh, Kishanganj and several other districts mentioned by the hon. Minister in his statement. I would like to say that previously when this news appeared in the Press it was said that there have been several deaths in Bihar due to Kalazar and starvation. The point to be verified is whether there are really deaths due to starvation. Earlier there was also a news that a person died of starvation in Rohtas district and in Andhra Pradesh also people died of starvation. It should be got verified. I think that there are deaths due to starvation and Government has been ineffective in providing food at least to the weaker sections of our society. At the same time, I would like to say that one Project Executive Officer in Bihar,

Shri S. Rehman, has informed that within 15 days 261 persons died. If an officer of the State Government says like this then this is a matter of serious concern and should be looked into about its correctness. Further, that officer has also said that most of the victims were children.

Sir, if there is any epidemic of this kind we find the main victims are children. When Encephalitis spread in Eastern U.P. region it was said that more than thousand people died and most of them were children. Similarly, in this case of Kalazar also we find that most of them are children.

Sir, one Mukhiya told that more than 5,000 people were affected and also said that the information was given to Bloc Development Officer but no action was taken. He did not arrange any medicine for the suffering people and did not arrange food especially for the weaker sections about whom once Mr. Laskar said there was one scheme 'Health for All', that is, Government is going to pay more attention to the weaker sections. Sir, if Government is sincere in paying attention to the weaker sections then this problem must be solved and where they are facing this tragedy they must be helped in a proper way and adequate manner. The Government machinery did not provide any help. The Lions Club people helped. It was reported by that mukhiya of that particular town. A doctor told all these things to a Press Reporter and he said that since medicines were not available and doctors were not available it became difficult to save the lives of people,—it was not only difficult, but it was impossible. So, this kind of a thing was stated by these people. In Bihar, it is said that more than 2,000 posts of Doctors are vacant. In the hospitals doctors are not available. If doctors are not available, nobody is

going to attend to the public. Therefore, these posts must be filled up. I would like to say one thing more. In Bihar also it is reported that in many of the district hospitals electricity is not provided for more than 2 hours in a day. If this is the situation then many of the problems cannot be solved. Many of the patients cannot be provided with proper treatment. There is one slogan that the weaker section of society will be helped. That has to be seen not only in this respect but in other respects also. But I am specifically talking about the medicines etc. now. They are not being given proper treatment anywhere in the country. It is not the situation in Bihar alone. It is the situation in U.P. It is the situation in other parts of the country. Doctors are not available in the Primary Health Centres. Medicines are not available. Therefore, the Government must try to evolve a comprehensive policy to solve this problem so that our PHCs may be provided with doctors, medicines, etc. I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether any steps are being taken by the Central Government to solve this problem. May I know whether the Central Government is sending any study team of doctors to look into this problem? May I know whether the Central Government is going to provide medicines and other aids to the people who are suffering? May I know whether any vaccine is going to be prepared? Is there any research which is conducted to prepare any such vaccine to stop or to prevent this particular disease? May I know whether any efforts or arrangements are being made to provide medicines, vitamins, drugs and food for the weaker sections of the society who are suffering there?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Sir, Kala Azar is a disease which is not caused by starvation or for want of food. This is a disease caused by a protozoa known as Leishmania Donovaní. As I said, in common parlance,

[Shri B. Shankara Nand]

we say 'sand-fly'. It is the vector which transmits the disease from man to man, because this is a communicable disease. So, the starvation deaths have no relevance with Kala Azar. It is a different issue altogether.

श्री डी०पी० यादव : (मुंगेर) :
कालाआज़ार होगा, भूखा रहेगा तो जल्दी मर जायेगा ।

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Kala Azar can affect a man who eats the whole day. It has nothing to do with starvation.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It can affect even Mr. Harikesh Bahadur.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Definitely. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is why he has brought this Calling Attention.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: This is a communicable disease. We have to see that there is an interruption of such a thing being carried from one person to another. And that is done only by this method, that is, to kill the vector, to kill the sand-fly. That can only be done by DDT spraying and by no other method. The second thing which the hon. Member said was this, that the deaths of several persons who have been treated were due to this Kala Azar. Sir, these matters have been verified not only by our officers in the Central Health Ministry but also by the officers of the Bihar Health Department. The deaths are only two. And I said that the Press has unnecessarily exaggerated the figures.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हर्जपुर) :
इसका पीछे कब से क्या बात है ?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: This disease does not cause death within a short period. The patient may suffer for years, even 2 to 4 years.

श्री राम विलास पासवान: हमारे क्षेत्र के जवाब में मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि झकले वैशाली जिले में 2 हजार लोग मरे हैं ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Paswan, this is Calling Attention. You may please write to the hon. Minister.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I am replying to the hon. Member who has put the question.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Vaishali which comes under my constituency has also been mentioned in the Statement and there 2000 people have died. I can challenge it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He will furnish information on that.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: He can challenge anything. I have no quarrel with him.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, he has to reply to Mr. Harikesh Bahadur.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: As I said, Sir, there are deaths due to many reasons. But now today the Calling Attention is with regard to deaths caused by Kala Azar. So I have to reply only to that point and not for the deaths which are caused due to other reasons. The hon. Member said that the Village Mukhya told him that so many houses were affected and many people died. Then he also mentioned the name of a project officer. They are not medical authorities who can say that these deaths are caused due to Kala Azar. They cannot say that the deaths are due to Kala Azar. It can be authoritatively said only after it is detected. As far as the detection figures are concerned, I gave the figure in the main reply, that is, two deaths have occurred.

Now, he spoke about the shortage of medicines and doctors. As far as I can say, there is no shortage of medicines and there is no shortage of

DDT. The question of spraying DDT is of course a relevant point. I will definitely talk to the Bihar Health authorities. One thing I can say is that the Central Health Ministry officers belonging to the National Institute of Communicable Diseases are having frequent dialogues, discussions, etc. with the Bihar Health authorities and they are providing necessary technical advice. We have already trained about 600 doctors in Bihar to treat the patients suffering from this kind of disease. So, we are providing DDT, providing training, technical advice and we are having constant dialogues with the Bihar authorities to deal with this problem.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the statement mentions that 'Kala Azar' is a communicable disease spread by the insect known as sand fly and efforts are being made for spraying DDT to kill these flies. In the entire statement I do not find how this disease is to be treated when a person is infected. Killing of sand flies by spraying of DDT will not solve the problem, especially when it is a communicable disease, according to him. It will be necessary to know the seriousness of this problem because the State Health Minister has said on the floor of this House that in the year 1978, in 6 months, from January to June end, in Bihar, 21,751 persons were detected suffering from Kala Azar and there were 32 deaths. This was again repeated in the year 1979 and in 1980. Therefore, the Government will have to seriously consider as to why these areas are more sensitive and prone to Kala Azar, especially, Bihar. Now, in view of the answers given by the Minister of State on the floor of this House, I expected that there would be something new in the Statement. But I do not find anything new. In 1976, it was said that this was restricted to the area of Bihar. It is now spreading to all other States including your State, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir. In the year 1978, the States which were affected, as I find from

the Statement of the hon. Minister on record, are: West Bengal—62 in sixth months. The flies have come here also to the Capital place, Meghalaya—7; Uttar Pradesh—9; and Tamil Nadu—72. This is the position. Therefore, as this particular disease was spreading in other States, though it was mainly a State subject, the Government of India decided to assist the State Government. This is what was stated in reply to the question and I quote:

"However, when there was a risk of the disease becoming an inter-State problem, the Central Government provided assistance for its control."

This was a reply given by the hon. Health Minister on the floor of the House in 1978. I, therefore, had expected from the hon. Minister some more details about the assistance given by the Central Government to the State Governments. In view of this, I would like to know whether a survey team for Kala Azar has been set up by the Ministry of Health. I find from the records that a survey team was appointed to study this problem in areas excluding Bihar. I do not understand the wisdom of this. In reply to an Unstarred Question No. 418 on 13th March, 1980, Shri Laskar stated:

"A survey team for Kala Azar has been set up at National Malaria Eradication Programme headquarters to assess the extent of Kala Azar problems in States other than Bihar."

You will find that this serious problem has been continuously there in Bihar, but the Central Government has appointed a team to make a survey in other areas except Bihar. I would like to know the reasons why the State of Bihar was excluded from the survey when the disease is more concentrated in Bihar.

Secondly, there is no reference to this particular survey team in the

[Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar]

statement of the hon. Minister. He has, however, referred to some other institution. I would like to know whether this survey team has conducted a survey. If so, what is the result of this particular survey and what are the suggestions made? Have the suggestions been implemented and will the hon. Minister place the report of the survey team on the Table of the House?

The other question which again, in my humble submission, is an important question, is about the steps that have to be taken after the infection. The hon. Minister again in March, 1980 has gone on record to say that the World Health Organization had made a gift in order to meet this particular problem. The gift was of 12,000 bottles of 100 m.l. each (liquid) and 20,000 ampules of 200 mg. each (dry powder) of Pentamidine. You will be surprised to know that these 12,000 bottles of 100 m.l. (liquid) each never came to the country, and out of 20,000 ampules of 200 mg. each, only 4000 ampules were received. I would like to know if the received quantity was diverted to Bihar. In this connection, I quote the answer to the question that was given by the hon. Minister on 13th March, 1980:

"A total of 12 000 bottles of 100 m.l. each (liquid) and 20,000 ampules of 200 mg. each (dry powder) of Pentamidine was given by WHO as gift, out of which only 4000 ampules of 200 mg. each of Pentamidine (dry powder) were received during 1978-79."

Nothing was mentioned of the 12,000 bottles and the remaining 16,000 ampules.

I would like to know whether this gift given to meet this particular Kala Azar disease was received by the Government, and whether after the receipt, this medicine was distributed. If this was not received from

the WHO, has the Government taken any steps to get this particular gift?

If this is the medicine which could meet this calamity, apart from this gift, has the Government decided to import some more quantity? If the import is not possible, would the Government think of indigenous manufacture of this particular medicine? I was surprised to see this answer which the Hon. Minister has given. He has said manufacturing of Pentamidine is not considered necessary in India. Why? If this is the medicine which can treat this particular disease and when 32 people died while 22,000 people were affected and also when this disease is spreading in other parts of the country, I do not understand the wisdom of the Government is not taking a decision to manufacture it. I would, therefore, through you, like to ask the Hon. Minister to reply to all these five pertinent questions which I have asked because one of the questions on Survey team was referred to by my Hon. Colleague. Mr. Harikesh Bahadur and the Hon. Minister did not even touch on that particular matter.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Sir, the Hon. Member in his observation has complained, I should say, as if the Government of India is neglecting Bihar instead of controlling Kala Azar. I can inform the House that the National Institute of Communicable Diseases, which is at Delhi, is exclusively looking to the problems of Kala Azar in Bihar. So, it is not that we are neglecting, but on the other hand we are taking more care of Bihar in order to deal with this problem of Kala Azar. He has said that he is worried about the survey. Sir, the Survey was done. Survey teams were sent. And it was done in 1979 and 1980 also, wherever this has cropped up and attention of the Government of India is drawn by the Bihar authorities. It is only due to the work of the Survey team that we have come to know that these are the areas, particularly in Northern Bihar,

that this Kala Azar has caused a dark shadow. Sir, during the course of eradication of malaria in the country, we had a very big programme of DDT spray. Wherever we took up this spraying, along with the mosquitoes, these sand flies also died. The population of vector which carries the disease was also reduced.

While dealing with this problem, the main strategy for the interruption of transmission of disease had two aspects in view. One was to reduce the vector population, to reduce the sandflies which carry the disease, and the other was Chemotherapy treatment of the patients. From both these angles this disease is tackled. This is the reason why in spite of such a large number of patients suffering from this disease, till mid-April, 1981 only two deaths had been reported. The hon. Member should be satisfied that we have taken all necessary care to prevent the spread of this disease and to treat the patients.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR:

What about Pentamidine gifted by WHO?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Sir, the necessary information is not with me now. But I will take into consideration his suggestions.

श्री तारिक अजब (कटिहार) :
डिप्टी स्पीकर महोदय, सब से पहले तो मैं मंत्री जी का ध्यान उन के बयान की ओर ले जाना चाहता हूँ, जिस में उन्होंने बिहार के कई जिलों के नाम लिये हैं, लेकिन उन में कटिहार जिले को छोड़ दिया है, जब कि कटिहार जिला, जहाँ तक मैं समझता हूँ, इस प्रकोप से सब से अधिक प्रभावित है। उस जिले की सूचना अभी तक मंत्री महोदय के पास नहीं है, यह बड़े दुख की बात है।

अभी जैसा कि मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया— हमारी स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट की ओर से, बिहार सरकार की ओर से, इस पर ध्यान दिया जा रहा है, इस के विरुद्ध कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं—मैं इसे उचित नहीं समझता हूँ। अगर इस का बिहार सरकार पर छोड़ दिया गया, वहाँ के स्वास्थ्य विभाग का जैसा काम है, अगर उन पर भरोसा करके वहाँ के लोगों को छोड़ दिया गया तो हम इस बड़ी बीमारी के प्रकोप से वहाँ के लोगों को, खास कर उत्तर बिहार के लोगों को बचा नहीं सकेंगे। इसलिए मेरा यह कहना है और मेरी मांग है भारत सरकार से और हमारे स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी से कि अविलम्ब जितनी जल्दी हो सके, एक टीम केन्द्र की तरफ से अच्छे डाक्टरों की दवाइयों के साथ और दूसरी सारी चीजों के साथ वहाँ पर जाए और अविलम्ब इस बारे में कार्यवाही करे और उन की देखभाल करे। अभी इस प्रकार से आप वहाँ के लोगों को बचा सकते हैं। वहाँ पर जो डाक्टरों की हालत है, दवाइयों की हालत है, उस पर भरोसा कर के इस चीज को नहीं छोड़ा जा सकता। अभी मंत्री जी ने जो यह कहा कि हम बिहार सरकार के स्वास्थ्य विभाग से डाइलोग कर रहे हैं, बातचीत कर रहे हैं, तो मेरा कहना यह है कि सिर्फ बातचीत से ही इस समस्या का समाधान नहीं हो सकता बल्कि वहाँ पर अच्छे डाक्टरों की एक टीम भेजी जानी चाहिए, ताकि वह जो इस बीमारी की जड़ है, उस पर कार्यवाही कर के बाबू पा सके।

दूसरी बात जो मुझे कहनी है, वह यह है कि यह बीमारी काफ़ी दिनों से चली आ रही है और अभी तक इस के ऊपर जो कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए थी, वह नहीं हो पाई है। सन् 1977 में भी इस सदन में, मंत्री जी ने जवाब

[श्री तारिक अनवर]

दिया था और उस समय जनता पार्टी की सरकार थी कि करीब 200 से ऊपर लोगों की मृत्यु इस काला आजार बीमारी से हो गई थी और आज जो मंत्री जी ने बयान दिया है और उस में जो मरने वालों की संख्या दी है, हम उस से सहमत नहीं हैं। मैं उस क्षेत्र से आता हूं, मैं कटिहार जिले से आता हूं और मुझे जो जानकारी है और जो सूचना मिली है, वह यह है कि कटिहार जिले में ही इस से अधिक संख्या इस काला आजार बीमारी से मरने वालों की है। इस बारे में बिहार सरकार के जो प्रोजेक्ट अफसर हैं, उन्होंने अपनी रिपोर्ट दी है और जो खबरें अखबारों में निकली हैं, उन में इस बीमारी से मरने वालों की संख्या 261 केवल कटिहार जिले की है। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि 261 का जो फीगर है, वह बिल्कुल सही है लेकिन यह बात जरूर सही है कि काफी लोग इस से प्रभावित हैं और इस बीमारी के प्रकोप को समाप्त करने के लिए अगर केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अविलम्ब उचित कदम नहीं उठाए, तो यह बीमारी दिन प्रति दिन बढ़ती जाएगी और इस बीमारी को केवल बातचीत के द्वारा नहीं खत्म कर सकते। अगर इस में थोड़ी ढिलाई दिखाई गई, तो यह बीमारी पूरे बिहार में फैल जाएगी और फिर इस पर कंट्रोल पाना मुश्किल हो जाएगा।

इस के अलावा मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि बिहार के अन्दर डिस्ट्रिक्ट अस्पतालों की जो हालत है, वह बहुत खराब है। और जगहों पर भी ऐसा होगा लेकिन बिहार के डिस्ट्रिक्ट अस्पतालों के अन्दर बिजली की समस्या है। जैसा हमारे दूसरे साथियों ने भी कहा कि वहां पर न दवाईयां हैं, न पानी है और न दूसरी जो आवश्यक चीजें हैं वे एबेलएबिल हैं, जिस की वजह से वहां के लोग बहुत ही

चिन्तित हैं।

अखीर में मैं स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी से यही कहूंगा कि इन सब चीजों के बारे में आप कार्यवाही करें और यहां से अच्छे डाक्टरों की एक टीम भेजें, जो वहां की पूरी जानकारी कर के उचित कार्यवाही करें।

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: The hon. Member has not asked any new question in this case, except that he has repeated things, and has demanded that the Centre should send its team immediately, to deal with the problem. Of course, he has said that Kati-har district has not been mentioned. Certainly, I will look into the matter, as the problem exists in Katihar. It will be immediately looked into by the authorities concerned, and we will take necessary steps to look into the problem.

(व्यवधान) आप पटना में जाकर देखिये।

SHRI D. P. YADAV: You should give special assistance to the State of Bihar out of the Plan funds.

(व्यवधान) आप पटना में जाकर देखिये

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Regarding the supply of electricity and other things, it is not the job of the Health Ministry to supply electricity to the Bihar Government. Regarding conditions in the district hospitals, it is really a question that we should look into. We will do whatever is possible, and whatever is necessary. We will talk to the Bihar Government on this matter.

श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत : (अलमोड़ा)

उपाध्यक्ष जी, मंत्री महोदय ने जो जवाब दिया है, वह संभवतः सही हो कि काल - आजार से मरने वालों की संख्या जो प्रेस में आयी है बढ़ा-चढ़ा कर आयी हो। लेकिन इसमें कोई संदेह नहीं है कि बिहार में इस बीमारी का प्रकोप पहले ही से काफी रहा है और इस समय भी वहां इस बीमारी का जबर्दस्त प्रकोप है। हमारे साथी तारिक अनवर जी की कांस्टीब्युएन्सी के लोग आये थे और उन लोगों ने वहां का चित्र

हमारे सामने रखा था कि किस तरह से वहाँ यह बीमारी फैली हुई है। इस सब को देख कर ऐसा लगता है कि जो इसके बारे में विवरण बताया गया है वह अधूरा है, पूर्ण नहीं है। मरने वालों की संख्या और इस बीमारी के प्रकोप के बारे में बयान में कहा गया है उसके बारे में भी मुझे संदेह है।

पोछे, 5-5-78 को हमारे राम विलास पासवान जो ने, जो इस समय बिषय के सदस्य हैं, भी इस मामले को उठाया था। उस समय भी माननीय मंत्री जो से कमीशन ऐसा ही उत्तर दिलवा दिया गया था। उस समय से अब तक इस संदर्भ में इस बीमारी के बारे में क्या क्या कार्य हुए, कितना इसका कंट्रोल हुआ, इस संदर्भ में छिपाने की क्या बात हो सकती है और छिपाने की कोशिश भी क्यों हो? इस सम्बन्ध में हमारी कितनी असफलता रही है, उसके सम्बन्ध में तथ्यों को क्यों नहीं प्रकट किया जाता? यह एक माननीय समस्या है। हम यह समझते हैं कि इसके निराकरण के लिए सरकार को कारगर कदम उठाने चाहिए जिससे कि इस बीमारी पर रोक लग सके।

दिल्ली का जो हमारा राष्ट्रीय संचारी रोग संस्थान है, उसको जिन प्रांतों में शाखाएं हैं उनको आप अफेक्टिव बताया है। उत्तर प्रदेश में भी मस्तिष्क के ज्वर की एक बीमारी हुई थी और कई व्यक्तियों को वह ज्वर हुआ था। उसके बारे में बाद में निकाला गया कि इस तरह से इलाज करें, उस तरह से इलाज करें। लेकिन कई लोग उससे काल कलवित हो गये। आप अपने संस्थान से कहिये कि वह ऐसे एरियाज को छांटे जहां ऐसे प्रकोप होते हैं और उनके लिए कोई रास्ता निकाले जिससे कि उस बीमारी को चेक किया जा सके और वह फैल न सके। बीमारी के फैलने से पहले ही इस संस्थान को कोई वेक्सीन आदि प्रोवाइड करने चाहिए जिससे कि लोग इस बीमारी के प्रकोप से बच सकें।

सरकार को यह भी देखना चाहिए कि ऐसे रोगों की दवाइयां पर्याप्त मात्रा में अस्पतालों आदि में उपलब्ध हों। वहाँ के अस्पतालों में, इस रोग की पेन्टामाइसीन जो दवाई है, वह प्राप्त नहीं है। वहाँ पर राज्य सरकार के कर्मचारी इस दवा के अभाव में रोगियों के लिए कोई व्यवस्था नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। कम से कम ऐसी दवाओं को उपलब्ध कराने की जिम्मेदारी तो केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय को लेनी चाहिए और जल्दी से जल्दी अस्पतालों को ऐसी दवाइयां उपलब्ध करानी चाहिए।

मुझे तो काला-आजार मलेरिया का बड़ा हुआ रोग लगता है। मलेरिया के मच्छरों को मारने में आपकी डी०डी०टी जो पहले मलेरिया के मच्छरों को फैलने से रोकने और उन्हें मारने में काफी प्रभावी थी, अब निष्प्रभावी होती जा रही है। इस पर भी आप कुछ करिये कि यह प्रभावी हो सके और मलेरिया के रोग की रोकथाम हो सके। यही मेरा निवेदन है।

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Sir, the hon. member has said that the information that I have supplied to the House, is incorrect which is not correct at all—the information that I have received from the Bihar Government. The information which I have received from the Bihar Government officials and which is corroborated by my own officials in the NICD, that information I have given to the House. Why should I suppress the facts? I am not going to gain anything. On the other hand, if there are facts, they should be given to the House; and I should take the help and co-operation from all sections of the society, because it is only with the involvement of the society that I can deal with the spread of this disease, not without their cooperation. So, there is no question of suppressing any fact. (Interruptions) Nobody is interested in suppressing the facts in this case. Then there is a complaint regarding the stock of medicine. I have

[Shri B. Shankaranand]

the information that the Bihar Government had informed us that they have enough stock of medicine. They have enough stocks.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:
Pentamidine?

SHRI. B. SHANKARANAND: They have enough stocks in their hands. About the effectiveness of D.D.T., certain malaria vectors have developed resistance so far as D.D.T. is concerned, but today the question is not regarding malaria. It is regarding Kala Azar and we have been taking effective steps by way of a constant dialogue and discussion with the Bihar Government to provide the necessary assistance, training and technical advice and supply of D. D. T. to the State. Under these circumstances, we have taken all the steps that are necessary in order to control the disease.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Zainul Basher.

श्री ज़ैनुल बशर (गाजीपुर) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, अभी मंत्री महोदय ने इस बात का खंडन किया कि वे जो इन्फर्मेशन दे रहे हैं वह इन्फर्मेशन सही नहीं है, लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो इन्फर्मेशन मंत्री जी को मिली है—वह सही नहीं है। यह बात इसी से साबित है कि कटिहार में काला-आजार का बहुत प्रकोप है और सबसे अधिक मौतें कटिहार जिले में ही हुई हैं—लेकिन कटिहार जिले का स्टेटमेंट में कोई जिक्र नहीं है। मंत्री जी इसको देखेंगे—जैसा कि उन्होंने कहा है।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, स्वास्थ्य-अधिकारियों की यह टैंडेंसी है—पता नहीं क्यों है, उनको क्या फायदा होता है, लेकिन यह टैंडेंसी है कि जब भी इस प्रकार के प्रकोपों में लोग मरते हैं, चाहे मस्तिष्क उग्र से—बाहेर काला-आजार से, चाहे और कोई एपिडमिक हो, उनके फिगर हमेशा बढ़ा कर और कम कर के बताए जाते हैं। मेरा

अपना तजुर्बा है और मैं समझता हूँ कि बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों का भी तजुर्बा होगा कि स्वास्थ्य अधिकारियों का ध्यान किसी प्रकोप की तरफ तब जाता है जब 20-25 आदमी मर चुके होते हैं। 20-30 आदमी जब मर जाते हैं तब उनका ध्यान जाता है, 2-4-10 तक तो उनका ध्यान जाता ही नहीं है। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि 2 मरे हैं और अखबार में निकला है कि 125 मरे हैं। अब यह फिगर 2 और 125 के बीच में कहीं होगी—तो यह जो सूचना मंत्री जी को दी गई है, यह सही नहीं है।

मैं मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वे अपने विभाग से, दिल्ली से एक टीम वहाँ पर भेजें जो कि फिर से जांच करे और सही पता लगाए। क्योंकि बीमारी तो नेचुरल चीज है। गांवों में अभी स्वास्थ्य के बारे में नैट-वर्क इतना डेवलप नहीं हो पाया है कि हम इन सब बीमारियों पर काबू पा लें, इसलिए इसमें कोई अक्षमता नहीं है, लेकिन जब एक घटना हो गई है तो उसको रोकना हम सब का कर्तव्य है—सरकार का कर्तव्य है, चाहे सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट हो, चाहे स्टेट-गवर्नमेंट हो।

इसलिए मैं मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ और उनसे पूछना भी चाहता हूँ कि क्या वे कोई ऐसी सेंट्रल-टीम उन जिलों में, जो जिले काला-आजार से प्रभावित हैं, उनमें भेजेंगे, जिससे स्थिति का सही पता चल सके और उसकी रोक-थाम के उपाय किए जा सकें। केवल दो मौतें हुई हैं, यह सोचकर हम चुप बैठ जाएं और वहाँ पर लोग मरते रहे तो यह बात ठीक नहीं है।

एक बात और है। कहीं टेक्नीकैलिटीज में तो आप उलझ कर नहीं रह गए हैं? आपने रिपोर्ट दी है दो आदमी काला आजार से मरे हैं और चार पांच सौ कैसिस डिटैक्ट हुए हैं। कहीं आपके अधिकारियों ने यह रिपोर्ट तो नहीं दे दी कि काला आजार से दो मरे हैं और बाकी कैसिस की उन्होंने परवाह ही न की हो? बाकी लोग किसी और कारण से मरे हों और उन्होंने

बताया ही न हो? 125 की तो खबर है। कहीं कोई दूसरी बीमारी तो नहीं फैली है जो इससे मिलती जुलती हो और उससे वे मरे हों? चूंकि कालिंग एटेंशन काला आजार पर है इस लिए इसकी ही बात उन्होंने की हो और बाकी को अलग हटा दिया हो? और किसी बीमारी के वे शिकार हुए हैं इसकी रिपोर्ट आपको उन्होंने दी है? अबबारों में निकला है कि स्टारवेशन के अभाव और भी इसके बहुत से कारण होते हैं। मैं डाक्टर नहीं हूं और मंत्री जी भी शायद डाक्टर नहीं हैं। उनको इडवाइस दी गई है कि आदमी दिन भर भी खाए तब भी काला आजार उसको हो सकता है। हमारे देश में 48 परसेंट आदमी गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे रहते हैं। वे ग्रैंडर फैंड हैं। पूरा भोजन, पूरी कैलोरीज उनको नहीं मिलती है। इस रास्ते भी तरह-तरह की बीमारियों के हमले का निशाना बन सकते हैं, तब तरह की बीमारियां उनको दबाव सकती हैं। जब आदमी का जिस्म कमजोर होता है तो उसकी तरह-तरह की बीमारियां लग जाती हैं। हो सकता है काला आजार न लगा हो लेकिन और कई इस प्रकार की दूसरी बीमारियां भी जो ग्रैंडरफैंड होता है, कमजोर होता है, किसी विटामिन की जिस के शरीर में कमी होती है, उसको लग सकती है। कहीं ऐसी कोई बीमारी तो वहां नहीं फैली है? चूंकि कालिंग एटेंशन काला आजार पर है इस वास्ते इसी तक आपने इसको सीमित रखा हो और बाकी की चीज को टाल दिया हो, कहीं ऐसी बात तो नहीं है? इसका भी पता लगाने के लिए मंत्री जी को सैंट्रल टीम भेजनी चाहिये। कटिहार के माननीय सदस्य की सूचना है कि बहुत से आदमी मर चुके हैं। प्रोजेक्ट आफिसर ने यह बताया कि 265 आदमी मरे हैं। अबबारों में भी यही निक्ता है। मंत्री जी ने दो की फिंगर दी है। मेरा खयाल है कि टैक्निकैलिटी में यह फंसा गए हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि इसके बारे में भी पता लगाया जाना चाहिये।

कुछ भाग काला आजार से हमारे देश के समस्त समस्त परभावित होते रहते हैं। इसी प्रकार

से और भी बीमारियां होती रहती हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश, पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश, पश्चिमी बिहार, पहाड़ी इलाकों में मस्तिष्क का ज्वर जैसी बीमारियां भी होती रहती हैं, तो तीन साल के बाद इनका हमला होता रहता है। कानपुर में टी बी के बहुत लोग शिकार हैं। और भी देश के बहुत से भाग होंगे जहां पर दो तीन साल में या एक साल के बाद इस प्रकार की बीमारियां बराबर होती रहती हों। उनकी रोकथाम के क्या कोई परमानेंट उपाय किए जाते हैं या नहीं, मुस्तकिल उपाय किए जा रहे हैं या नहीं? जब बीमारी फैल गई, आदमी मरने लग गए, तब दवा और डाक्टरी सहायता उनके पास भेज दी गई और उसके बाद जब कुछ रोकथाम उस बीमारी की हो गई तो सारी सहायता वहां से चली आई, कहीं ऐसी बात तो नहीं है? ऐसे इलाकों के लिए कोई परमानेंट व्यवस्था है या नहीं है? अगर नहीं है तो आगे परमानेंट व्यवस्था करने के लिए मंत्री जी कुछ सोच रहे हैं?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: What the hon. member has asked, I have already supplied the necessary information. Regarding Katihar, I have already said that we will look into the matter. But he wants me to take steps regarding all the deaths besides Kala Azar also.

SHRI JAINUL BASHER: Yes; you are the Health Minister.

13.00 hrs.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: The hon. Member should know that kala azar is not the only cause for death but there are many other causes also. But at the moment, I am concerned with Kala Azar only.

Regarding the information and discrepancy in the information supplied by the press and other officers, I have already replied to the main question. I can only say that there is a unit of the National Institute of Communicable Diseases in Patna itself. Dr. Alam who is an epidemiologist of the

[Shri B. Shankara Nand]

Patna Unit, visited all these areas. He is an authority on this and he can tell which death has occurred due to Kala Azar. On his report which has been corroborated by the Bihar authorities... (Interruptions)

I do not know whether to depend on the press report regarding this thing. It needs investigation. But the Health authorities have found out that the figures given by the press are exaggerated.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR:

I want to know from the hon. Minister whether he will lay on the Table the information which he has not got now, regarding pentamidine drug gifted by WHO.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I only said that I will look into the matter. There is no question of laying it on the Table. You have given me some suggestions. I will look into that.

13.06 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: NEW INCENTIVES FOR PAPER AND TYRE INDUSTRIES

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY
(SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA):**
Sir, in the last few years the Paper Industry has become a subject of serious concern to Government, when the country faced an acute shortage of all kinds of paper and more particularly, the common varieties of writing and printing paper. It had become necessary to import writing and printing paper for the general public as well as for meeting Government requirements. While the demand for paper is continuously on the increase and the need for planned development of the industry is widely acknowledged, sufficient investment has not been forthcoming in the last few years. It is for this reason, Government had taken up the setting up of large integrated pulp and paper plants in the public sector, in Nagaland and Assam. It is estimated that the demand for paper

would reach a level of more than 15 lakh tonnes by 1984-85 and the capacity required would be of the order of 20 lakh tonnes. The public sector projects being implemented by the Hindustan Paper Corporation, would partly meet the gap. A number of small paper mills based on secondary raw materials and involving low investment are also being taken up by smaller entrepreneurs. However, having regard to the fact that the Paper Industry is capital intensive and has a long gestation period, it is necessary to look ahead and plan for future growth. Government have announced a package of measures to encourage the utilisation of bagasse for paper making which includes complete exemption from excise duty for writing and printing paper manufactured with the use of bagasse to the extent of 75 per cent in the furnish. We are also engaged in working out a planned programme for raising industry-oriented plantations for growing suitable species of pulpable timbers. The existing paper mills have, by and large, been established a number of years ago and the need for modernisation of the industry is being felt keenly. Government are examining the problems of the industry with a view to frame suitable policy measures to assist the industry in a phased programme of modernisation and renovation.

Apart from these various steps which I have briefly outlined, Government have decided that it is necessary to offer substantial incentives to attract investment to the industry. It has been decided, in consultation with Ministry of Finance, that writing and printing paper manufactured by new large integrated pulp and paper mills making paper out of bamboo and other wood pulp, which commence or have commenced clearance of such paper for the first time during the period from 1st April, 1979, to 31st March, 1984, would be granted excise duty concession to the extent of 50 per cent of the rates of excise duty applicable on such paper. This concession would be available for an initial period of 5 years from the date

of first clearance of such paper. The total amount of concession to a paper plant under this scheme would however be limited to 30 per cent of the initial investment made on plant and machinery installed therein so that no unit may derive undue benefit. This substantial concession which is in line with Government's policy of promoting industrial growth, will, I hope generate interest among intending entrepreneurs to come up with new proposals for investment in the Paper Industry.

I now come to Tyre Industry. In 1976, Government had announced a Scheme for Excise Duty Relief for Tyre and Tube Manufacturing Industry for achieving higher levels of production. The duty relief was given in the form of exemption from excise duty to the extent of 25 per cent of the duty leviable on clearances in excess of base clearance with reference to base periods. This Scheme was discontinued on 14th July, 1978, and was replaced by a new Scheme. The main features of the new Scheme were as follows:—

(i) Tyre units were divided into two categories namely, those established before 1st April, 1976, and those established after that date. For the pre-1976 units, excise duty relief at 12.5 per cent of the duty leviable was provided, while for the post-1976 units, the relief was at 25 per cent.

(ii) The excise relief was admissible upto a level of 75 per cent of the licensed capacity. Only those tyre units were eligible for excise relief whose licensed or installed capacity did not exceed 5 lakh tyres and tubes.

The new Scheme introduced in July, 1978, was continued upto March, 1980, but was not extended during the year 1980-81. The whole question of giving excise relief to tyre industry has been reviewed. It is felt that it is necessary to formulate an

excise duty relief scheme for tyre units as a means to neutralise the comparatively higher capital cost of the newer plants as well as to encourage fresh investment in this industry. Accordingly, an excise duty relief scheme for the tyre industry has been formulated in consultation with Ministry of Finance, the salient features of which are that units which commenced or would commence clearance of tyres on or after 1-4-1976 but before 1-4-1984 would be eligible to the benefit of the new excise duty relief scheme for tyres for a period of five years, from the date of first excise clearances of tyres from the respective units. The excise duty relief would be at the rate of 25 per cent of the duty leviable and would be admissible upto a level of 75 per cent of the initial licensed capacity during each financial year. The period for which these units might have enjoyed the benefit of excise duty exemption under the 1976 and 1978 schemes will, however, be taken into consideration in computing the period of five years. The total duty relief under this scheme including the relief, if any, earned under the earlier schemes, will be subject to a ceiling of 30 per cent of the initial investment on plant and machinery installed in respective unit so that no tyre unit may get undue financial advantage.

The statutory Excise notifications giving effect to these decisions will be issued shortly and copies of the same will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

13.10 hrs.

INCOME-TAX (AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
 (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): I beg
 to move for leave to introduce a Bill
 further to amend the Income-tax Act,
 1961.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II Section 2, dated 24-4-1981.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Income-tax Act, 1961.

The motion was adopted.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, I introduce** the Bill.

13.11 hrs.

(The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till ten minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.)

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at fifteen Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[**SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV** in the Chair]

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am on a point of order.

My point of order is under rule 288 and rule 289. This is an effort to by pass the Business Advisory Committee. Consistently, on three occasions, the hon. Minister has been coming to the House without consulting the Business Advisory Committee I read out rule 288:—

"It shall be the function of the Committee to recommend the time that should be allocated for the discussion of the stage or stages of such Government Bills and other business as the Speaker, in consultation with the Leader of the House, may direct for being referred to the Committee."

Then, rule 289 reads:—

"The recommendations of the Committee shall be presented to the House in the form of a report."

The meeting of the Business Advisory Committee was not called. I am a member of the Committee. We do not know what the hon. Minister has decided. The hon. Minister cannot take a decision with reference to

the business for the next week. Therefore, I object to his statement being made regarding the business for the next week.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : (हाजी-पुर) : समापति जी, जैसा पारुलेकर जी ने कहा है, मैं भी उसमें अपने आपको समर्पित करता हूँ। जब कोई विशेष परिस्थिति नहीं थी और सारे के सारे सेंसर यहां थे, माननीय मंत्री जी भी यहीं थे तथा मैं समझता हूँ कि ऐसी कोई बाइंडिंग नहीं है कि स्पीकर साहब न हों, तो उस अभाव में डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब नहीं कर सकते हैं। ऐसी परिस्थिति में निश्चित रूप से बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी की बैठक बुलानी चाहिए थी और बैठक बुलाने के बाद, उसमें डिस्कशन होकर कोई रिपोर्ट आती तो उस को पार्लियामेंट में रखना चाहिए था और यदि कोई माननीय सदस्य कोई सुझाव देना चाहते तो वे सुझाव देते लेकिन ऐसी परिस्थिति में हम इसका रख रहे हैं कि यदि माननीय सुझाव देना शुरू कर देंगे, तो फिर आप किसी को रोक भी नहीं सकते हैं। ऐसी परिस्थिति में समय की बर्बादी होगी और मीनिंग नहीं रह जाएगा। इसलिए आप इसको पोस्टपोंड कीजिए और बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी की बैठक बुलाकर फिर वह रिपोर्ट हाउस में रखी जाए।

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING

श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह : मान्यवर, बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी की बैठक के बारे में कोई दो रायें नहीं हो सकती हैं। अडावा महोदय का अधिकार है, वे बुलाते हैं। उसमें हम लोगों को तरफ से कोई आपत्ति का प्रश्न ही नहीं है। यहां सरकार की कामना के बारे में

**Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

वक्तव्य देने की बात है, यह बराबर दिया जाता रहा है। आप ने कहा होगा कि इस तरह का आर्जेंटेशन लैस्ट-टु-डू में है, ता सभापतिजी ने कहा था कि नहीं यह सरकार का काम काज है। अगले सप्ताह में सरकार का काम काज लेने का प्रस्ताव है, वह सरकार की जबाबदेही है और संसदीय कार्य मंत्री की जबाबदेही है, उसको सदन के समक्ष रखना, इसलिए उन अधिकार से मैं रख रहा हूँ।

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: There are certain motions under rule 193. It will be necessary for us to tell the Business Advisory Committee as to what motions should be taken up. The hon. Speaker has said that next week he is going to admit, under rule 193, a motion on the killings of Harijans in Andhra Pradesh. There are so many other motions. It is not only the Government business.

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH: Let the statement be made. So many problems will be automatically solved.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: (Gorakhpur): Hon. Minister can make a statement. But, we can also just put forward our point of view for discussion this week.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have made your submission. Your name is on the list. You will get an opportunity.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Unless the Committee report is there, how can we make suggestions? That is also a point. If that matter is not considered, how can we put forward our views?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Anyhow, I think that this is correct that the business of the House should go normally to the Business Advisory Committee and even if the Speaker is not present, the Deputy Speaker presides. I think that normally the meeting should be called. But, today is the last day of the week. For the next week, I think, whatever business has to be placed before the House, let the Minister place that business. Already ten Members have made their submis-

sions. As a special case, I think you will agree with that.

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 27th April, 1981, will consist of:—

1. Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from the order paper of today.

2. Consideration and passing of:—

(i) The Disturbed Areas (Special Courts) Amendment Bill, 1981.

(ii) The Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Bill, 1981.

(iii) The Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Bill, 1981, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

(iv) The Sales promotion Employees (Conditions of Service) (Amendment) Bill, 1980, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

(v) The Food Corporations (Amendment) Bill, 1981.

(vi) The Marriage Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1981.

3. Discussion under Rule 193 regarding atrocities being perpetrated on the Adivasis in different parts of the country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Normally, when the Business Advisory Committee recommends the business, the practice is that the Members of the Business Advisory Committee do not make suggestions here but this time the Business Advisory Committee did not meet and I find from the list that three Members of the Business Advisory Committee have also made submissions that is why I am saying that in the special situation I am allowing them also. I request Members to make only points. No speeches are needed. As the Minister has placed the items, so you can suggest that these items can also be considered in the House.

[Mr. Chairman]

Anyhow, Mr. Ram Vilas Paswan will speak.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): I seek one clarification. We are supposed to give notice before we make our submission. That is the usual practice. We hear the Minister. After hearing him on the business that he mentions, only then, certain points can be presented. In that case, after hearing those 10 Members with reference to the particular business that he has announced, other Members should also be allowed to raise their points. Otherwise, in the morning, I do not know what he is going to announce. How can I decide?

MR. CHAIRMAN: You might not have known what he is going to announce but you might have known your mind. You might be knowing what you want to discuss. I know you can make your submission. You are a very intelligent Member. You find all methods to put forth your views.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : सभापति महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने अगले सप्ताह के कार्य का जो विवरण दिया है, मैं उसमें दो विषय जोड़ना चाहता हूँ। पहला विषय—एशियन गेम्स के सम्बन्ध में और दूसरा—दिल्ली के ला-एण्ड-आर्डर के सम्बन्ध में।

सभापति महोदय, आप अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं और इस सदन को भी मालूम है कि एशियन गेम्स का जो मामला है वह विकृत रूप ले चुका है। विकृत इस रूप में है कि उसके अब तक तीन अध्यक्ष बदल चुके हैं। पहले श्री विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा थे, उन को हटा कर श्री बी० सी० शुक्ला आये और अब उन को भी हटा कर श्री बूटा सिंह को अध्यक्ष बनाया गया है, किसी दिन इनको भी हटाकर किसी चौथे व्यक्ति को बना दिया जाएगा। दूसरे देशों में—इसके बाद जहाँ ये खेल होने वाले हैं—वहाँ सारी तैयारियाँ हो चुकी हैं लेकिन यहाँ पर आपसी

झगड़े के कारण सारा मामला खटाई में पड़ता जा रहा है। मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन को बतलाना चाहूँगा कि दूसरे देशों में जहाँ जहाँ भी खेल होते हैं, वहाँ उन का एक अलग मंत्रालय रहता है लेकिन यहाँ एक अलग मंत्रालय खेलों का नहीं है बल्कि एक मंत्री है जो इस काम की भी देखते हैं। अब मंत्री के सिर पर पचासों काम हैं और उनके अलावा यह काम भी सौंप दिया गया है। इसमें एक, दो रुपये का मामला नहीं है, एक हजार करोड़ रुपये का यह मामला है। किस प्रकार से इसका यूटीलाइजेशन हो, यह बात देखने की है। आप यह देख रहे हैं कि किस प्रकार से इस गरीब देश के लोगों के पसीने की कमाई यह है और पूरे देश के गांवों में किस प्रकार की सूखे की स्थिति उत्पन्न हो गई है। लोग बगैर पानी के मर रहे हैं और लोगों के पास खाने के लिए भोजन नहीं है और विभिन्न भागों से भूख से लोगों के मरने की रिपोर्टें आना शुरू हो गई हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में एक हजार करोड़ रुपया खेलों के नाम पर बहा दिया जाए, यह कहाँ तक उचित है। खेल के नाम पर इस रुपये का सदुपयोग होगा, इसकी कोई संभावना नहीं है बल्कि इस रुपये के दुरुपयोग होने की पूरी संभावना है। ऐसी परिस्थिति में मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि यह बहुत ही गंभीर मामला है और सभापति महोदय, आप यह देखेंगे कि जहाँ कहीं भी ठेके के काम दिये जा रहे हैं वे बिल्कुल पक्षपातपूर्ण ढंग से दिये जा रहे हैं और भाई भतीजावाद चल रहा है।

सभापति महोदय : अब आप ने नेक्स्ट आइटम पर बोलिये।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि इस पर निश्चित रूप से बहस होनी चाहिए। इस देश में

आवश्यकता किस चीज की है। पहले लोगों को पानी देने की है या खेलों के नाम पर करोड़ों रुपये इस तरह से बहने की है। खेलों की ही बात है, तो आप गांवों में व्यायामशाला खोलिए, गांवों में आप प्ले-ग्राउंड बनाइए। वहां पर आप क्यों नहीं यह काम करते हैं। खिलाड़ी नीचे से जब तक पैदा नहीं होगा, तब तक हमारा काम न ही चलेगा। हिन्दुस्तान के बगीचे में दस, पांच कमल के फूलों को खिलाना और बाकी को गन्दी नालियों में रहने देना, हमारे जैसा आदमी बर्दास्त करने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। यह सदन सर्वोपरि है और इस पर निश्चित रूप से बहस होनी चाहिए।

दूसरा ला एण्ड आर्डर का मामला है। पूरे देश में ला एण्ड आर्डर की स्थिति बिल्कुल खराब हो गई है। डाकुओं से मुठभेड़ के नाम पर गरीबों का, हरिजनों का, आदिवासियों का क्लेशग्रस्त हो रहा है और सरकार कानों में तेल डाल कर, प्रदेश की सरकार और दिल्ली की सरकार सोई हुई है। और जगहों के बारे में तो कह दिया जाता है कि यह प्रदेशों का मामला है लेकिन मैं दिल्ली के बारे में, जहां के लिए पिछले दिनों भिडर साहब ने, दिल्ली के पुलिस कमिशनर ने कहा था, कि विश्व की राजधानियों में दिल्ली सब से ज्यादा सुरक्षित राजधानी है।

आचार्य भगवान देव : (अजमेर) : सभापति महोदय, व्याख्या करने की क्या आप ने इन को परमिशन दे दी है। ये किस विषय पर बोल रहे हैं ?

सभापति महोदय : मैं देख रहा हूं।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : मैं यह कह रहा हूं कि प्रत्येक पेपर में आप यह देखिये कि यह निकला है, क्राइम इन देहली और इस का एक कालम बना हुआ है। यहां

पर पार्लियामेंटरी एफयर्स मिनिस्टर बैठे हैं और वेंकटरमन साहब बैठे हैं।

सभापति महोदय : आप यह चाहते हैं कि इस पर बहस हो।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : जी, हां। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि अभी कल के बारे में जो आज पेपर में निकला है, उस में यह है कि 24 घंटे के अन्दर तीन लाख बरामद हुई हैं। यहां दिल्ली में प्रशासन की नाक के नीचे, प्रधान मंत्री और गृह मंत्री की नाक के नीचे और पार्लियामेंट की नाक के नीचे ये सारी चीजें हो रही हैं कि 24 घंटे के अन्दर तीन, तीन लाख बरामद हुई हैं और जन जीवन वस्त है, आप लाख चाहें जो बोल लीजिए आज दिल्ली और पूरे देश में जो कानून और व्यवस्था की स्थिति खराब हो चुकी है, तो इस मसले पर और एशियन गेम्स पर, इन दोनों पर बहस होनी चाहिए।

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: (Mormugao): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to raise only one point which definitely concerns government business. To find a solution to the question that I am raising, all of us in this House must put our heads together. It is not at all a partisan issue.

The discussion on Demands for Grants has just been completed. We find that only nine Ministries' Demands for Grants have been discussed, and 24 Ministries' Demands for Grants have remained undiscussed. One of the main aspects of government business is to obtain sanction from Parliament for its budgetary expenditure. It is also our responsibility to give sanction for public expenditure, and that is Parliamentary control over government expenditure. Not only this year, but all these years, there has been a steady and also a sharp deterioration of this control of Parliament over government expenditure. This is a fact in

[Shri Eduardo Faleiro]

India; this is a fact in every country wherever Parliamentary democracy exists. Because of this sharp deterioration, there is no control actually over government expenditure. Not only are the Demands for Grants of only a few Ministries discussed, but even, in respect of the Demands for Grants which are discussed, most of the Members are allowed to speak only for five minutes or so; you cannot have any debate or discussion worth the name in depth under these circumstances. For this reason, the Commonwealth Speakers' Conference a couple of years ago, in Canberra had strongly recommended a Committee system, a system of Standing Committees, subject-wise, with reference to the various Ministries which are constituted, so that the discussion should be in depth and suggestions can be made which the Government could also accept and Members also develop some level of expertise...

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): You may raise it when you speak on the Finance Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can take note of his point.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: If he speaks on the Finance Bill, I may also make some observations.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Then I will raise it on Finance Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right, Mr. Harikesh Bahadur.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: In fact there had not been a discussion on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Education for the last two years. At the same time, reports of the University Grants Commission for the years 1978-79 and 1979-80 were not discussed. Therefore, I would like to suggest that time should be provided for discussion of these reports of University Grants Commission because education is a subject

of vital importance. I have already given a motion also on this and I have been continuously representing and telling in all the Business Advisory Committee meetings and whenever I have got an opportunity to speak here, I have spoken. I do not know whether the Government is going to accept it. Very humbly I request the hon. Minister for Parliamentary Affairs that it should be given time.

The second thing I want to raise is that the prices of essential commodities are going up and especially, sugar is neither available nor its prices are controlled properly because somewhere the prices of sugar have gone up to Rs. 30 to 40....

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: In Ranchi it is Rs. 40.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Yes, we read in papers that in Ranchi it is sold at Rs. 40. Therefore, I would like to urge upon the Government to provide time for a discussion in any form on the sugar prices and its non-availability. I hope these two suggestions will be accepted.

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता (समस्तीपुर) : समापति जी, मैं दो सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश के बीच घाघरा नदी के किनारे अवस्थित दियारे में बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश के सीमा-विवाद के झगड़े का निपटारा करने के लिये स्वर्गीय पंडित नेहरू के समय "त्रिवेदी आयोग" नियुक्त हुआ था। जिसने अपनी संस्तुति भी प्रस्तुत की थी किन्तु वह विवाद आज भी कायम है। दोनों सम्बन्धित राज्य एक दूसरे पर संस्तुतियों का कार्यान्वयन न करने का आरोप लगाते हैं। परिणाम किसानों को भुगतना होता है। फसल कोई लगाता है और काटता कोई और है। अतः इसको निपटाने के लिए अगले सप्ताह के कार्यक्रम में मैं इस विषय को सम्मिलित करने का आग्रह करता हूँ।

दूसरे समस्तीपुर रेलवे स्टेशन और कार्पा-लय के विस्तार के लिये ग्रामीणों की जीविका का एक मात्र साधन जमीन अर्जित कर ली गयी थी। उसके विस्थापितों के पुनर्वास और उनके नियोजन का कोई उपाय नहीं किया गया है। मैं आग्रह करता हूँ कि अगले सप्ताह के कार्यक्रम में इसे भी सम्मिलित किया जाये।

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA (Vishnupur): I would like to make two suggestions and request the Government to consider them sympathetically.

The first one is a comprehensive legislation for the Bidi workers. Sir, as you know, Bidi making is an industry and 40 lakhs workers are employed in this industry. Last year the then Labour Minister, Mr. Anjiah in reply to my questions said that the Government is thinking of bringing forward a comprehensive legislation. So I request the Government to bring a legislation in the coming session of the Parliament.

My second point is about the nationalisation of the wolfram mine of Chanda Pathar in the district of Bankura of West Bengal. Already the Government has taken over wolfram mines in Rajasthan. I would request the Government to bring forward a bill to nationalise the said mines in West Bengal.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री। शास्त्री जी, मेरा ख्याल है कि आपका गला खराब है, इसलिए आप थोड़ा-सा बोलिये।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना): मैं सिर्फ दो ही बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय उठाना चाहता हूँ। यह बात अच्छी हुई है कि अगले सप्ताह में, अधिवेशनों पर जो हफ्ते हो रहे हैं उनके बारे में बहस होगी। यह अच्छी बात है और इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। लेकिन

मैं उसी तरह का एक महत्वपूर्ण सवाल उठाना चाहता हूँ। पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में किसानों का कलेश्राम हो रहा है। पुलिस और जमींदार मिल कर के कलेश्राम कर रहे हैं। हमारे सूबे बिहार में पिछले एक साल में 50 से ज्यादा किसान और खेतिहार मजदूर मारे गए हैं। हर जगह इस प्रकार की घटनाएँ हो रही हैं। तमिलनाडु में, कर्नाटक में और अभी अखबार में पढ़ा है कि स्वयं प्रधान मंत्री के चुनाव क्षेत्र मेडक में 3 किसानों की हत्या कर दी गई।

सभापति महोदय: ठीक है, इसकी चर्चा आपने कर दी है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: नहीं, इसकी चर्चा ठंग से नहीं हुई थी।

सभापति महोदय: यह चर्चा का विषय नहीं है। आल-रेडी आपने मेशन कर दिया है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: आपने किसी को नहीं रोका।

सभापति महोदय: यह विषय इस वक्त चर्चा का नहीं है। मुझे चर्चा की थी—कहा गया था कि आप इसके ऊपर सवाल

(अवधान)

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: जब किसानों की बात है तो।

सभापति महोदय: मुझे बताया गया है कि आपने डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब से बात की थी। इसलिए चैंबर में जो हो उसका आदर किया जाना चाहिए।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: मैंने उसे इस तरह से नहीं माना।

सभापति महोदय: कैसे भी माना हो, लेकिन इसकी चर्चा की जरूरत नहीं है। इस पर आप समय न लें।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: इस तरह की घटनाएँ जो घट रही हैं वे इस लिए भी ज्यादा

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

रियस हैं क्योंकि वे प्रधान मंत्री के क्षेत्र में भी हो रहा है। इसलिए मैं इसे अंडर-लाइन कर रहा हूँ और इस पर बहस होनी चाहिए।

एक और महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है, जिससे पूरे देश को चिंता है। हमारे देश में सी०आई०ए० का अट्ठा मजबूत होता जा रहा है। वे कंप्यूटर लगा रहे हैं। खुद प्रधानमंत्री ने मेरे और दो अन्य सदस्यों के सवाल के जवाब में 22 अप्रैल को स्वीकार किया है कि अमरीका की तरफ ने उनकी एंबेसी में कंप्यूटर लगाए जा रहे हैं। इस सिलसिले में मैं अबबार का एक उद्धरण पढ़कर अपनी बात समाप्त कर दूंगा। "प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने भी कल लोकसभा में एक लिखित सवाल के उत्तर में इस कंप्यूटर की कहानी सही बतायी थी। उनके उत्तर से यह भी आभास मिलता है कि इस कंप्यूटर को लागूली स्थित सी०आई० ए० के मुख्यालय से भी बड़ी जल्दी जोड़ दिया जाएगा।"

इसी प्रकार से बहुत बड़ा जवाब है। मैं पूरा जवाब न पढ़कर थोड़ा सा और बताना चाहता हूँ। यह कितन-कितन कार्यों के लिए लगाया जा रहा है—

- (1) व्यक्तियों के बारे में जानकारी संबंधी फाइल,
- (2) प्रोपर्टी इन्वेन्टरी स्टेट्स फाइल,
- (3) आवासीय देखरेख संबंधी फाइल,
- (4) स्पेन तथा अमरीकी दूतावास के अन्य प्रकाशनों के लिए ग्राहकों की सूची,
- (5) अमरीकी केन्द्र में 'वर्ल्ड प्रॉसेसिंग एप्लीकेशन्स'।

इस तरह के अट्ठों से खतरा है। अभी देख रहे हैं कि अमरीका पाकिस्तान को हथियार दे रहा है, उससे भी देश को खतरा है तो यह तो देश के अंदर हो रहा है तो इसलिए यह पूरे

देश के लिए चिंता की बात है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस सवाल पर एक विशेष बहस होनी चाहिए, जिससे हम इस देश की हितरक्षित के लिए एक व्यावहारिक कदम उठा सकें।

श्री आर० एन० राकेश (चैत) :
समाप्ति जी मैं अगले सप्ताह के कार्यक्रमों की सूची में दो विषय जोड़ना चाहता हूँ। पहला विषय है—प्रकाश प्राप्त फौजी जवानों की पेंशन के सम्बंध में। सी० डी० ए० पेंशन इलाहाबाद में 1975-76 से ही कर्मचारियों द्वारा ओवर टाइम काम लिया जा रहा है और प्रतिदिन उनसे 3-4 घंटे जबरियाँ काम कराया जाता है जिसमें पहले एक घंटा बराबर उनसे बेगारी ली जा रही है जिसका उनको कोई भत्ता नहीं मिल रहा है। वे जो काम करते हैं उनको कोई मजदूरी उनको नहीं मिलती है और 3 घंटे बराबर उनसे ओवर-टाइम कराया जाता है। मजदूरी तो देते हैं लेकिन उनको ले कर कर्मचारियों में काफी टेंशन है। देश के करोड़ों लोग बेरोजगार हैं। इलाहाबाद के इस अफिस में एक हजार से ले कर डेढ़ हजार लोगों से ओवर टाइम कराया जाता है। इनके कारण काम का स्तर भी नीचे गिरता है और कर्मचारियों पर ओवर-टाइम की वजह से वर्क लोड भी बढ़ता है। जब कर्मचारियों द्वारा विरोध होता है तो कहा जाता कि वह ट्रान्सफर होगा। वर्क ट्रान्सफर के बजाय मैं चाहता हूँ कि ओवर लोगों को रखा जाए और लोगों को एम्प्लाय-मेंट दिया जाए। राज इस सब को ले कर वहाँ समाएं होती हैं स्ट्राइक होती है रोज हड़ताल होती है। यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है और राष्ट्रीय महत्व का सवाल है। इस सवाल को भी अगले सप्ताह की सूची में शामिल किया जाना चाहिये।

खुशी की बात है कि संसदीय कार्य मंत्री ने हरिजनों आदिवासियों पर होने वाली एट्रासिटीज का विषय भी जोड़ लिया है। जब वह आंध्र-प्रदेश के पंद्रह आदिवासियों की बात करते हैं तो मैं चाहता हूँ कि कर्नाटक के अलम्मा मंदिर में प्रतिवर्ष पांच से छः हजार हरिजन आदिवासी कमजोर वर्ग अल्प-संख्यक लड़कियों को जो देवदासी बना दिया जाता है मंदिर में उनके साथ बलात्कार किया जाता है और उनको देश के विभिन्न वैश्यालयों में भेज दिया जाता है और यह जो परम्परा है यह आजादी के बाद से भी इसी ढंग से चली आ रही है और हमारे माथे पर एक महान कलंक है इस पर भी विचार होना चाहिये और इसको भी इसके साथ जोड़ा जाना चाहिये। गुजरात की तरह से अलम्मा मन्दिर को ले कर यह प्रक्रिया तेजी से चल रही है। सब से बड़ा इसका प्रमाण इलाहाबाद का मेडीकल कालेज है। वहाँ पर दर्जनों लड़कों के हाथ पैर तोड़ दिए गए हैं। दो की हालत तो गम्भीर है। वे हो सकता है मर भी गए हों या मरने वाले हों। इस देश में इसकी तीव्र प्रतिक्रिया हो रही है लोगों में बड़ा आवेश है। हिन्दुस्तान में जगह जगह डा० अम्बेदेकर जयन्ती मनाई जा रही है और इस इशू को मेन इशू बनाया जा रहा है। आंध्र प्रदेश के आदिवासियों की हत्या के मामले को जब लिया जा रहा है तो मैं चाहता हूँ कि उसी के साथ साथ अलम्मा में जो अत्याचार इन वर्गों के लोगों के साथ हो रहे हैं उसको भी इसके साथ जोड़ा जाए।

श्री विजय कुमार यादव (नालंदा) : मैं भी अगले सप्ताह की कार्रवाई में चाहता हूँ कि दो विषय जोड़ लिए जाएं। अभी शास्त्री जी ने सी० आई० ए० की

गतिविधियों के एक एपैक्ट की चर्चा की है। मैं दूसरा एपैक्ट ले रहा हूँ। अमरीका की कुख्यात गुप्तचर संस्था सी० आई० ए० का बदनाम अधिकारी जार्ज ग्रिफिन जो इस समय पाकिस्तान में सी० आई० ए० की गतिविधियों का संचालन कर रहा है और जो पेशावर से जनवादी अफगानिस्तान के खिलाफ तथा कथित विद्रोहियों की गतिविधियों का संचालन और नियोजन कर रहा है अब भारत आ रहा है और भारत को सी० आई० ए० का मुख्य अड्डा बनाने की साजिश कर रहा है। इससे देश की स्वतंत्रता और सुरक्षा पर गम्भीर खतरा पैदा हो गया है। अतः इसे अगले सप्ताह की कार्यसूची में सम्मिलित किया जाना चाहिये।

मैसर्स इस्ट्रुमेंटेशन लिमिटेड के मजदूर 13 अप्रैल 1981 से संसद के सामने स्थित बोट क्लब पर अपनी छः सुवी मांगों को ले कर धरना दे रहे हैं। इनकी मांगों में जिन मजदूरों का कार्य-काल 240 दिन हो गया है उन्हें नियमित करने छंटनी रोकने छांटे गए मजदूरों को काम देने तथा वाजिब मजदूरी और महंगाई भत्ता देने की मांगें प्रमुख हैं। इस सिलसिले में 12 अगस्त 1980 को माननीय सदस्य श्री इंदजीत गुप्त के साथ प्रधान मंत्री जी की बातचीत हुई थी। उन्होंने व्यक्तिगत तौर पर इस में इंटरवीन करने की बात कही थी। अभी तक इस सिलसिले में कुछ नहीं हुआ है। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगले सप्ताह की कार्रवाई में इसको भी रखा जाना चाहिये और इस पर भी विचार किया जाना चाहिये।

श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह राबत (अल्मोड़ा) : माननीय संसदीय कार्य मंत्री जी ने अगले सप्ताह की कार्यसूची में कई महत्वपूर्ण विषयों का उल्लेख किया है। मैं भी दो विषय उसमें जुड़वाना चाहता हूँ।

[श्री हरीश चन्द रावत]

पहला विषय है कल जैसे सदन में एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया गया कि हमारे देश में एक प्रान्त में 46 राजनीतिक हत्याएँ पिछले कुछ दिनों में हुई हैं और दूसरे प्रान्त के संदर्भ में भी इसी तरह की बात इस सदन में उठाई गई यह चिन्त का विषय है । हमारे देश में प्रजातांत्रिक व्यवस्था है विभिन्न विचारधाराओं में आधारित राजनीतिक दल हैं जिनको सत्ता में आना है और शासन करना है । उसमें सत्तारुद्ध दल आपस में कमजोर पार्टनर को या विपक्ष के लोगों को मारेंगे राजनीतिक हिंसा करेंगे तो इस तरह से हमारे देश की प्रजातांत्रिक प्रणाली पर बड़ा दुष्प्रभाव पड़ेगा । यह महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा है मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसे आगामी सप्ताह की कार्यसूची में सम्मिलित किए जायें जिससे सदन में विचार हो सके ।

सभापति जी आप भी उत्तर प्रदेश सम्बन्धित हैं यह एक विशाल प्रान्त है वैसे ही इसकी गरीबी और दरिद्रता भी उतनी ही गहरी और विशाल है । वहाँ की गरीबी और कठिनाइयों के संदर्भ में विभिन्न मुद्दों पर चर्चा का अवसर मिलता है लेकिन गहराई से उस पर चर्चा नहीं हो पाती है । मैं चाहता हूँ क्योंकि उत्तर प्रदेश हिन्दुस्तान का हृदय है अगर हृदय कमजोर हो तो उसकी तरफ ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये । उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वांचल विन्ध्यांचल और उत्तरांचल के क्षेत्रों की गरीबी को दूर करने के संदर्भ में इस सदन में चर्चा होनी चाहिये ।

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (आंवला) : माननीय सभापति जी संसदीय कार्य मंत्री जी ने आगामी सप्ताह के लिए जो बिजनेस के बारे में अपनी रिपोर्ट रखी है उसमें मैं दो बातों को खास तौर से जोड़ना चाहता हूँ ।

पहली बात तो यह है कि इस समय किसान की फसल विशेषकर गेहूँ खलिहानों में पड़ा हुआ है । देश के अनेक राज्यों में जैसे उत्तर प्रदेश में बिजली केवल 3, 4 घंटे प्रतिदिन किसानों को मिल पाती है । गेहूँ की फसल जल्दी उठाने को एक माह तक चौबीसों घंटे बिजली का मिलना आवश्यक है ताकि धूम्र कर चल कर गेहूँ का दाना निकाला जा सके । इसलिए चौबीसों घंटे धूम्र चलाने हेतु ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बिजली तुरन्त उपलब्ध कराई जाये और भविष्य में सिंचाई की सुविधा हेतु समस्त नये नलकूपों को बिजली के कनेक्शन देने की व्यवस्था की जाये । बिजली का कनेक्शन जिनमें देना है चाहे प्राइवेट ट्यूबवेल हो या सरकारी हो सबको बिजली के कनेक्शन दिये जायें । जिनके इंजन खराब हो गये हैं या नालियां बनने का काम है उनको अगली बरसात से पहले पहले बनवा लिया जाए ताकि सिंचाई की व्यवस्था हो सके ।

इसके अलावा मैं चाहता हूँ कि देश में मालाह निषाद धीवर केवट बिन्दु कहार आदि जो मछली व अन्य जल उत्पादन करते हैं उनकी संख्या करोड़ों में है । यह अत्यधिक पिछड़े हैं और इनकी सामाजिक व आर्थिक दशा अत्यधिक सोचनीय एवं दयनीय है । अतः इनके धन्धे उद्योग के उत्थान हेतु आवश्यक कदम उठाये जायें ।

यह दोनों बातें अगले सप्ताह की कार्यसूची में जोड़े जाने चाहिये ।

SHRI BHISHAM NARAIN SINGH: Sir, I am extremely grateful to the hon. Members for the valuable suggestions which they have made. I have noted the valuable suggestions. I will also go through the proceedings, and if it is necessary, I will bring it to the notice of the Business Advisory Committee.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : एक भी नोट किए हैं ?

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has said that he will go through the proceedings and he has taken note of the suggestions which have been made, and if necessary, he will bring it before the Business Advisory Committee. What more do you want from him?

Now, let us proceed to the next item.

14.49 hrs.

FINANCE BILL, 1981—Contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri R. Venkataraman on the 22nd April, 1981, namely:—

"That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1981-82 be taken into consideration."

Shri Kali Charan Sharma was on his legs.

He may continue his speech.

श्री कालीचरण शर्मा (भिड़) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं कल निवेदन कर रहा था और उसी सम्बन्ध में माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी का ध्यान आगे कुछ सुझावों की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा।

किसानों के बारे में मैंने आपसे निवेदन किया था, उसमें एक तो खाद की रियायत बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है। आप देखते हैं कि औद्योगिक उत्पादन के रेट काफी बढ़ गये हैं और पेट्रोल की कीमतों के साथ साथ खाद की कीमतें भी बढ़ी हैं। किसान को जो गेहूँ का आज मौजूदा भाव मिलता है, उसमें इतनी महंगी खाद वह खेतों में नहीं लगा पाते हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि आप किसान के लिए खाद की

सब्सीडी को बढ़ायें ताकि वह गेहूँ व अन्य चीजों के उत्पादन में खाद का उपयोग कर सके।

जिन जिन क्षेत्रों में कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ रहा है, सिंचाई के साथ-साथ वहाँ उसके अतिरिक्त उत्पादन जैसे जैसे बढ़ते हैं और चीजें भी बढ़ती हैं, उसके साथ-साथ वहाँ उद्योग भी लगाये जाने चाहियें। उसके लिए भी माननीय वित्त मंत्री को बजट में व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये ताकि हमारे किसान की उत्पादित चीजों का सदुपयोग को सके।

मध्य प्रदेश जैसे कई प्रदेशों में खनिज और वन-सम्पदा का अपार भंडार है। इसलिए वहाँ पर खनिज सम्पदा और वन-सम्पदा पर आधारित उद्योग खोलने की बहुत गुंजाइश है। मैं वित्त मंत्री से अनुरोध करूंगा कि वह इस ओर विशेष रूप से ध्यान दें और राज्य सरकारों को भी ऐसे उद्योग खोलने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करें।

अगले साल कृषि-उत्पादन के भाव तय करते समय यह देखा जाये कि औद्योगिक उत्पादन की कीमत कितनी बढ़ी है और किसान के उत्पादन की कीमत कितनी बढ़ी है। वे दोनों भाव समान रूप से निर्धारित करने चाहियें और उनमें उचित सामंजस्य होना चाहिये। हमारे देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था में किसान का एक विशिष्ट स्थान है। चूंकि वह उत्पादित वस्तुओं को ज्यादा खरीदता है, इसलिए उसकी खरीदने की शक्ति को बढ़ाना चाहिए। आज स्थिति यह है कि किसानों पर बैंकों का काफी कर्जा लदा हुआ है और किसान दिन-प्रति-दिन कर्जदार होते जा रहे हैं। रिजर्व बैंक से जो ऋण दिया जाता है, उसका व्याज कम होता है, लेकिन जब वह रुपया किसान तक पहुँचता है तो उसका व्याज 12, 14 परसेंट हो जाता

[श्री काली चरण वर्मा]

है। इसलिए खाकर छोटे किसानों, लघु किसानों, के लिए व्याज का रेट कम होना चाहिये।

हमारे प्रदेश में आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में वन-सम्पदा का काफी विस्तार है। आज भी गरीब आदिवासी वन-सम्पदा पर ही अपना जीवन-निर्वाह करते हैं। वे कोई ज्यादा उद्योग नहीं जानते हैं। वे सूखी लकड़ी और लेन की उपज से अपने परिवार का भरण-पोषण करते हैं। इसलिए केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकार द्वारा उन लोगों को ऐसी सुविधायें दी जानी चाहिये, जिनसे उनका जीवन-स्तर ऊंचा उठ सके।

इस वजह से मध्य प्रदेश में रेल-सुविधायों के लिए बहुत कम व्यवस्था की गई है। वहां पर केवल एक दो लाइनों दी गई हैं। मैं वित्त मंत्री से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि मध्य प्रदेश जैसे विनाशाल राज्य में, जितना इतना बड़ा क्षेत्रफल है, यातायात की सुविधायें बढ़ानी चाहिये। आबादी दिन-प्रति-दिन बढ़ती जा रही है। हमारे प्रदेश के कई क्षेत्रों में यह हालत है कि यातायात की सुविधायें बहुत कम होने के कारण लोगों को बसों की छत पर बैठ कर यात्रा करनी पड़ती है। इसलिए वहां पर रेलों और बसों की सुविधाओं में वृद्धि करनी चाहिये।

मेरा सम्बन्ध गांव के क्षेत्र से है और मैं देखता हूं कि इतने साल की आजादी के बाद भी आज पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था सब गांवों में नहीं है। जैसे शहरों में पेय जल की पूरी व्यवस्था है, क्या उसी तरह हम गांवों में भी पीने के पानी मुहैया नहीं कर सकते हैं? हमारी समाजवादी व्यवस्था के अन्तर्गत यह काम बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। इसलिए धन बढ़ान की आवश्यकता है। इस पंच-वर्षीय योजना में पेय जल की

आपूर्ति के सम्बन्ध में विस्तार किया गया है, लेकिन इसमें और बढ़ोतरी की आवश्यकता है।

एक हजार की आबादी वाले गांवों की सड़कों से जोड़ने का जो प्लान है, वह फिनांसिंग की कमी के कारण पूरा नहीं हो रहा है। राज्य सरकारें अपने सीमित साधनों के कारण उसको पूरा नहीं कर पा रही हैं। गांवों में यातायात के साधनों को काफी बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है।

मैं आपसे एक और निवेदन करूंगा, राज्य के शिक्षा मंत्री से भी हमारी चर्चा हुई है, गांवों में और आदिवासी एरियाज में मध्य प्रदेश में ही कई हजार शिक्षकों की कमी है। जितने विद्यार्थी पढ़ते हैं उनके लिए आज हमारी राज्य सरकारें ऐसी स्थिति में नहीं हैं कि अपने बजट से इमनी बड़ी संख्या में शिक्षकों का ज़रूरत को पूरा कर सकें। विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग उसमें सहायता नहीं कर पाता है। तो मैं वित्त मंत्री से कहूंगा कि शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में जो गांवों में अध्यापकों की कमी है उसको पूरा करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों को उदारतापूर्वक सहायता बढ़ाये ताकि हमारे ग्रामीण अंचलों के लोग शिक्षा में पिछड़े न रहें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो वजह पेश किया है उसका समर्थन करते हुये खास तौर से यह कहना चाहता हूं जैसा मैंने कल निवेदन किया था कि प्रत्येक परिवार के लिए आप एक गांव और भैंस के लिए कम व्याज पर ऋण की सुविधा उपलब्ध करायें। इससे कई करोड़ लोगों को रोजगार मुलभ हो सकता है। मैं समझता हूं कि एक गरीब आदिमी जिसके पास एक बीघा जमीन भी नहीं है, एक भैंस के पालन से अपने परिवार की गुजर कर सकता है। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं पुनः वजह का समर्थन करता

हूँ और उम्मीद करता हूँ कि खास तौर से आप पशुपालन, कृषि उद्योग और अन्य इस तरह की सुविधाओं पर बजट में बढ़ीसरी करेंगे।

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, after the new Government came to power, an unprecedented drive for placating large business houses, both Indian and multinational, has begun. The fact that the drive is acquiring a new dimension has not been hidden by the Government. After last year's budget in July, 1980, in a meeting of the manufacturers' organisation, the Finance Minister himself boasted:

"The private sector has never been given such facilities by any of my predecessors for raising production and profit."

This was self-confessed. This year's proposals of the Finance Bill and all other economic policies are pursuing the same goal with vigour. Instead of the resource mobilisation by the Government from them and from other vested interests operating in the commercial and agricultural sectors, the Government has taken to the policy of giving them free rein, placating them, depending on them and letting them 'develop' the economy, going in for export and in the bargain when they fleece the ordinary people, they do not interfere. They let the free market operate. This is the new grand strategy. On top of the fabulous concessions to them last year, this year's proposals of reduction of surcharge on income-tax for domestic companies from 7.5 to 2.5% special concessions in free trade zones etc. and practically no measures for strengthening the public distribution system are only some evidences of this strategy.

Instead of attempts of resource mobilization as mentioned above, keeping large budgetary gaps and reliance on not only immoral but also special bearer bonds to let inflation go unabated are also an integral part

of the same strategy. In this strategy, a common man of the country, let alone the already 48 per cent below the poverty line has the place only as an object of being fleeced and being bled white.

14.59 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

In this strategy, the earlier lauded concepts of growth according to plan priorities, location for balanced regional development, size of units and technology used appropriate to India's needs and creation of employment subject to efficiency, encouragement to new entrepreneurs, all these which were there in the Industrial Act of 1956 are abandoned. And what is more? The declared goal of the Constitution—economic growth with social justice—has been rendered totally irrelevant. But what is the result of this strategy? The result is that the whole of our country has been placed at the mercy of large business houses and vested interests. The speech of the Finance Minister at the 61st Annual meeting of the Associated Chamber of Commerce on 19th April that the Government would have to think of an alternate strategy if this fails is a backhand admission of the failure of this strategy on which all his hopes are pinned.

15.00 hrs.

But, Sir, we know that this talk of alternate strategy on his part is a ruse meant for popular consumption. Sir, his only alternate strategy really is: "After me the deluge".

I have little time, so I cannot elaborate. I can give a few examples. Rise in prices of essential commodities is unabated, purchasing power of the rupee, which is already less than 24 paise, is still further going down; concessions given to the individual income-tax arrears, of course, are at the expense of the State Exchequer. Our Finance Minister is a clever man. He has invited these people to dine in other people's kitchen instead of in his kitchen, but has pocketed the

[Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee]

credit. But, Sir, even those concessions are also starting to get eroded by the price rise. And about the effect of the price rise on the tolling millions, the less said the better.

Sir, I shall digress into a side effect of this policy of giving free run to the large houses. Of late, wool industry has been delicensed. In the new Textile Policy of the Government, the Government did not stop to think what effects this will have on the wool spinning and weaving cottage industries in which lakhs of people are employed in the backward region, including Jammu and Kashmir, UP Hills, Rajasthan etc. This is just an example. This is the attitude generally of this Government. This will be the effect of this policy on small, medium and cottage industries that they are threatened by the big sharks. But what is the behaviour of the Finance Minister's main props—the large business houses? Special bearer bonds' sales upto March 31, 1981 was only Rs. 70 crores as against his expectation of 200 crores. And out of the stipulated Rs. 800 crores upto March 31, 1981 only about Rs. 68 crores have come. If this is the position with regard to special bearer bonds, what is it in relation to income-tax arrears? Income-tax arrears now stand at about Rs. 1,000 crores, according to Government admission. And, Sir, in this there are 131 industrial houses from each of whom above Rs. 10 lakh income-tax is outstanding. They include such friends of our Government and big sharks like M/s. Modipan Ltd., M/s. Good Year Ltd., M/s. Indian Explosives Ltd., M/s. India Foils Ltd., M/s. Texmaco Ltd. and Jayshree Cotton Ltd. of Birlas, Messrs. V. S. Dempo & Co. of Goa, Messrs. Indian Express Ltd. of Goa and even Messrs. Dharangadhara Chemical Works Ltd. whose proprietor the other day went in for declaring fat prizes last week in the company of Mrs. Margaret Thatcher. This is the contribution that they are making to your tax arrears.

The outstanding advances to MRTP companies from public sector financial institutions upto 30th June 1980 stood at about Rs. 800 crores. It must have increased quite a lot since then. And with all these, the large business houses are having bonanza. The MRTP houses increased their assets from Rs. 5598 crores in 1972 to Rs. 12,457 crores in 1979. In this, the sharpest increase was the fruit of Emergency. They have more than doubled their assets in seven years. And out of this, the assets of the top 20 houses increased from Rs. 3059 crores to Rs. 6619 crores, i.e. more than 50 per cent of the total assets of even MRTP companies from 1972 to 1979. By this time, it must have jumped further.

These are some of the examples of their behaviour towards this Government and towards the country. For what benefit is the Government allowing such a terrible concentration of economic power in their hands, and placing its reliance on them? All the concessions that have been given to the large business houses in the name of exports, are known to everybody. But can the Minister say that they are honouring that obligation at least? I am sure that the Minister cannot claim even that. Moreover, is it not a fact that in a number of cases, these large houses spend more foreign exchange in import for producing what they would export?

I have seen the figures. In 1975, ten Birla houses together spent more in import than in export; and ended in Rs. 12 crores of negative foreign exchange earning. It is happening with many houses as well.

The Finance Minister has received a letter from one Mr. Prem Prakash whose son booked a truck chassis on Birla's Hindustan Motors on 16th March, 1981. Sir, this will be one of the examples to show how, in a different context, these monopolies are contributing to the price hike even in respect of other things, apart from essential items like edible oils etc., and how that affects the small entrepreneurs.

This man who, on 16th March, booked this chassis, got a proforma...

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): Has the hon. Member given notice about these allegations?

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: No allegation. (*Interruption*) Why are you getting so nervous, suddenly?

AN HON. MEMBER: She is not making any allegation. She is praising your activities.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Forget about the letter to the Minister. I have got the copy. On the basis of that, I am giving you this information.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You cannot make an allegation.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: What is the allegation—is it my saying that he has booked a chassis?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No. No. Please. He has raised it. No allegation which is of a defamatory or incriminatory nature shall be made.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: What is this? What did I say? (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Therefore, I will go through the proceedings. I will go through the proceedings, and take action.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: The Finance Minister has received a letter from Prem Prakash...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You should not make a mention of anyone. No, please. Don't make a mention of names.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: His son has booked a truck with Birla's Hindustan Motors on 16th March.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can make a general statement, but not on

a particular person who is not a Member of this House. No. I will not allow you. Come to the next subject.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: What are you not allowing? Sir, please listen first and then decide.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes; that is what I said. You should have given notice to me. You should have given a notice that you are going to make mention of these things. You have not done it. Therefore, you go to the next subject.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: You have not listened to me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No allegation should be made—the rules are very clear—about a person who is not a member of this House.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Allegations about whom and for what? Please listen to me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You should have given me in writing.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Please listen to me. I am not making any allegation. It is not a question of allegation.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do not mention the name of any person here who is not a member of this House. (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Somebody booked a chassis from Birla on such and such date. What was the invoice? (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have said that I will go through the proceedings.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is all right.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: What has happened is this? The Hindustan Motors increased the price of chassis by 13 per cent within 35 days.

[Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee]

Allegation against whom? What are you ruling out, Sir?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have mentioned the name of Mr. Prem Prakash and all that. I will go through the proceedings.

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: You would have agreed with me that this is a very serious situation. In the vast rural areas the peasants are being fleeced by the industrial and commercial vested interests together through unremunerative prices. Rural vested interests are also in league with them.

Peasants in West Bengal have reduced Jute acreage this year because they did not recover even cost of production. Agricultural Prices Commission is now deliberating on it. Will they be advised to fix up the support price of jute at Rs. 3.00 per quintal. Or there the bounty of the Government will be found wanting! As a corollary to this policy attack has been mounted on the organised working class and other sections of the toiling masses. (Interruptions) Unnecessarily my time had been lost.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Fourteen minutes have been allotted to your party. That is why I have rung up the bell. You have crossed 14 minutes. Please conclude with one or two minutes.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: I would conclude by saying that neither his present strategy nor his alternative strategy of deluge that he wants to lead us to—we shall not be a party to it, and that is what has been reflected in your Finance Bill. Therefore, I reject it.

श्री मूल चन्द्र डागा (पाली): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज की स्थिति के बारे में मुझे एक बात कहनी है कि यह कोई सुखद स्थिति नहीं है जिसके लिए हमें कोई छन्दोबहो।

मैंने जब वे आंकड़े पढ़े कि 1970-71 को यदि आधार वर्ष मानकर 100 रुपए खाना जम, तो 2-2-1981 के रोज थोक-सूचकांक 266.2 परसेंट हो गये और 4 अप्रैल, 1981 को ये सूचकांक 270.8 हो गये। आखिर यह महंगाई कहां तक बढ़ती जाएगी? गांवों की हालत तो गहरों से भी खराब है, जो चीज जिस गांव में यहा उपलब्ध हो जाती है, गांवों में उस भाव पर उपलब्ध नहीं होती। इसका कारण क्या है—घावे वाले समय में हमें इसके बारे में कुछ सोचना होगा।

मैं अभी रूरब इकानामिक-पार्टी के बारे में एक पार्टीकल पढ़ रहा था तो मुझे मालूम हुआ कि हिन्दुस्तान में गरीबी कितनी सीमा तक बढ़ी हुई है। मैं पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूं:

Economic and Political Weekly, November 22, 1980:

"The Plan document offers no estimates. For this, we have to go to the Draft Five-Year Plan, 1978-83. ... According to the estimates in that document, 48 per cent of the rural population of 499 millions in 1977-78, or 239 million persons, were below the poverty line. Of them, 130 million were below 75 per cent of the poverty line, being the poorest of the poor"

जहां 64 और 65 रुपए एक आदमी की कमाई हो, उसको पात्रर्टी लाइन के नीचे का माना जाएगा और इतने गरीब आदमी कितनी संख्या में आपके देश में हैं, ये आप जानते ही हैं। मैं आपको बताऊं कि हिन्दुस्तान के सबसे बड़े आदमी, राष्ट्रपति जी, ने जब वे अपने प्रदेश प्रांथ प्रदेश के दौरे पर गये थे, तो क्या कहा था। उन्होंने बताया कि जब मैं अपने जिले के एक गांव में गया और उस मौसम में गया, जब अच्छी फसल हो रही थी, तो मुझे पता चला कि एक

कृषक श्रमिक ठाई रुपए प्रति दिहाड़ी कमाता है। इतना पैसा उसको मिल रहा था। यह उनका स्टेटमेंट है और इसको चैलेंज करने का किसी को अधिकार नहीं है। यह स्टेटमेंट उन्होंने दिया। इस तरह से आप यह देखें कि देश के अन्दर गरीबी बढ़ती ही जाती है। 14 लाख रुपया टोटल प्लान्स पर खर्च कर दिया और इतना रुपया खर्च करने के बाद परिणाम क्या निकला। अभी परसों ही मैं एक आर्टिकल पढ़ रहा था और उसको पढ़ने के बाद मेरे दिमाग में यह आया कि इतने विशाल पैमाने पर अब भी हिन्दुस्तान में गरीबी है।

Poverty line.

18-4-81 का जो टाइम्स आफ इण्डिया है, उसमें यह आर्टिकल निकला है।

"Bureaucrats and Politicians—Partners in bending rules."

मैं थोड़ा सा उसमें पढ़ना चाहता हूँ, उसमें यह लिखा है कि गरीबी क्या है:

'During the last three decades, Indian bureaucracy has consciously established solid linkages with political leaders, big industrial houses and international agencies.'

या सारा आर्टिकल पढ़ना चाहिए। इसको पढ़ने के बाद पता चलेगा कि हिन्दुस्तान को पीछे धकेलने वाले कौन हैं? यह वोकरशाही है और अगर इस पर हमने कन्ट्रोल नहीं किया

एक माननीय सदस्य : नहीं कर पाएंगे?

श्री मूल बन्द बागा : नहीं कर पाएंगे, तो हंस डूब जाएंगे। यह दीवारों पर आप को देख लेना चाहिए और साफ देख लेना चाहिए।.. (बयबयान).. जो जिन्दा लोग हैं, उन को यह देख लेना चाहिए। यह क्लस क्या है?

What is that class?

ये क्या करते हैं। सरकारी नौकर अपने बच्चों को तो अच्छी-अच्छी एजुकेशन देंगे और आई० ए० एस० अफसर का लड़का ही कलक्टर बनेगा लेकिन जो गांव में पढ़ने वाले लड़के हैं वे या तो चपरासी बनेंगे या फिर क्लर्क बनेंगे। यह स्थिति हो गई है। एक्सपेंसिज इतने ज्यादा हो गये हैं। एक और बड़ा अच्छा आर्टिकल है,

हम किस प्रकार ऐसे लोगों को पकड़ सकते हैं। जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने कहा था कि प्रशासन एक जंगल है। मैं कोट कर रहा हूँ :

"Bureaucrats in India are not a weak social group. More than 4,000 Indian Administrative Service officials who stand at the apex of the bureaucratic pyramid are truly an elite group. Only 100 persons join the IAS fraternity every year. Its unsocial base has also not really maintained beyond the well-off precious groups who can provide educational facilities to their children in the best institutions at home and abroad."

Then, I want to read a portion of it.

"Cutting down administrative expenditure—While Nehru called the Indian administration a 'jungle', an authoritative body has described it as an 'octopus'. India is, however, not the only country which is saddled with a ruinously redundant administrative personnel. Britain, for example, is plagued by a similar problem. There are according to The Economist, 712,000 civil service jobs. The Government took the decision in June 1979 to reduce the total staff costs by 10 per cent, 15 per cent or 20 per cent by 1982-83...

In India the cost of the administration is heavy both at the top and at the bottom. Since appointments are not always made strictly on the

[श्री मूल चन्द डागा]

basis of merit, there is gross inefficiency at the lower and middle level of the services, forcing the top men to bear the brunt of the work.

It is futile to attempt the transformation of India into a Welfare State with the present administrative set-up."

यह एक बहुत बड़ी बात है जिसको हम सोच लें। यहाँ के जो एक मिनिस्टर रहे हैं, श्री टी० ए० पाई उन्होंने इलस्ट्रेटिड वीकली में एक आर्टिकल लिखा है जिसमें उन्होंने बताया है कि हम किस प्रकार अपना बजट इकट्ठा करते हैं, इंडायरेक्ट टैक्सज लगाते हैं जो कि गरीबों से आते हैं। वह पैसा हम इकट्ठा करते हैं और वह कहाँ पहुँचता है? चाहे उधर के बैठने वाले हों, चाहे उधर के बैठने वाले हों, हम उनकी हालत को देखें जिनको कि दो समय का भोजन भी नहीं मिल पाता। उनकी कितनी हालत खराब हो रही है। मैंने अपने ला मिनिस्टर से यह कहा था कि जो हमारे जजिज बड़ी बड़ी तनख्वाहें मांगते हैं, वे साल में 195 दिन छुट्टी मनाते हैं और बाकी हमारे यहाँ 150 दिन छुट्टी होती है।

उन्होंने आगे बताया है कि हिन्दुस्तान की हालत क्या है? उन्होंने पाँच-छः उदाहरण दिये हैं। हमारे योजना मंत्रो जो भी आ गये हैं और ठोस मौके पर आ गये हैं। योजना बनाना तो ठीक है लेकिन उसको किस के लिए बनना चाहिए?

He has quoted some instances:

"Every now and then we hear of agreements being signed with Russia or Poland. I remember an agreement I signed (when I was a Union Minister) with Russia for open-cast mines. While nothing

has happened for the last six years, a new agreement is being signed again for the same purpose.

I took a decision for the electrification of the Kalyan Railway Station (Bombay) in 1972 with orders to 'go ahead'. The file came back tome in 1979 for clearance with escalated costs."

Where was that file? It was missing! He gives another instance:

"The Hassan-Mangalore railway line started around 1962, ought to have been completed in 1967 at a cost of Rs. 23 crores. It has not yet been completed, though the escalated cost is over Rs. 90 crores."

This is what Mr. T. A. Pai has written in his article "Why are we still poor?" He has quoted numberless instances.

हम लोगों की कहाँ और किस प्रकार से योजनाएँ पूरी होती हैं उस के बारे में कहानियाँ पर कहानियाँ हैं। हम लोगों की ब्यूरोक्रेसी पर कोई कंट्रोल करने वाला नहीं है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह खर्चा इतना कैसे बढ़ गया तो कुछ पता नहीं लगता। एक जिले में इतने अधिकारी बैठे हैं कि जिले में एम० पी० का तो कोई पता ही नहीं। उसे तो जमीन पर चलना होता है। (व्यवधान) आप लोग भी दूध के घुले हुए नहीं हैं। हम सब एक ही थाली के चट्टे-बट्टे हैं। अपने अंतर को देख लीजिए। आज हमारा आचरण बिगड़ गया है। हिन्दुस्तान में करेक्टर नहीं रहा है—हमारा नेशनल करेक्टर नहीं है। मुझे बैच-लिंगम रिपोर्ट को प्वाइंट-आउट करने में कोई खुशी नहीं होती है। हमें नहीं मालूम कि बड़ौदा में किसका मकान बना है या कौन मंत्री क्या कर रहे हैं। आज नेशन के करेक्टर का सवाल है। मैं दावे के साथ कहता हूँ कि आज हमारे देश का जो वित्त-मंत्री है यह हमारे लिए एक गौरव की बात है। सवाल यह है कि देश के

अन्दा बेसिक खराबियाँ क्या हैं । मैं यह नहीं कह रहा हूँ कि इधर वाले ही ठीक नहीं हैं, उधर वाले भी अपना मुँह आइने में देख लें, नहीं देखा है तो अब देख लें । आज हमें बेसिक बातों को देखना है ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप आत्मा से कह रहे हैं ।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : मेरा एक मुँह है और मैं एक ही बात करता हूँ । मैं कह रहा था कि राव बरेन्द्र सिंह ने यहां कहा है कि—

"Mr. Birendra Singh, who was inaugurating the Conference of State Industries Ministers and Chairman of Khadi boards, said that despite large amounts given as grant and loan by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission to the State Boards, they had not shown any appreciable progress in organising industrial units in the States."

एस० डी० ओ० जीप लेकर जा रहा है, कभी कलेक्टर जीप लेकर जा रहा है तो कभी एंग्रोकल्चर आफिसर लेकर जा रहा है । उन्होंने बताया है कि तीन लोगों ने मिलकर गड़बड़ी कर रखी है । तथार्थित राजनीतिज्ञ नेता, कुछ बड़े सरकारी अधिकारी और तीसरे पूंजीपति । उन्होंने कहा कि आज देश के अन्दर यह मूल प्रश्न है और इसको जब तोड़ा जाएगा तभी हम समझ सकते हैं कि हम आगे बढ़ सकते हैं । हमें चाहिए कि हम लोग इस काम का आगे बढ़ाएं । आगे बढ़ाने के लिए हमें बहुत तकलीफ उठानों पड़ेंगे ।

अभी ओमते इंदिरा गांधी ने बताया कि हिन्दुस्तान में भ्रष्टाचार बहुत बढ़ गया है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Daga, you have got more files than the Finance Minister himself.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Because I want to say so many things.

भ्रष्टाचार कहाँ है और उसको कैसे निकाला जाए । इसको निभालना बहुत मुश्किल हो गया है और इसको निकालने का तरीका ढूँढ़ते-ढूँढ़ते थक गए हैं । उन्होंने बताया कि आज कोई जगह ऐसी नहीं है जहाँ भ्रष्टाचार नहीं है । आज भ्रष्टाचार निभाने के लिए भी भ्रष्टाचार को अपना होता है । मैं समझता था कि खादो ग्रामोद्योग में कोई गड़बड़ी नहीं है । राव बरेन्द्र सिंह ने एक स्पीच दी —

"The Union Agriculture Minister, Mr. Rao Birendra Singh, has done a signal service to the country by pointing out that the State Khadi and Village Industries Boards have become a dumping ground for defeated politicians."

He said this in January 1981... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Are you going to conclude now?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: No, I would require more time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have already taken 15 minutes. You can reserve it for the next year's speech on the Finance Bill.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: I would not be able to conclude my speech today. I will continue on Monday.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): Sir, on Monday if we dispense with lunch hour and sit beyond 6, we will be able to complete the Finance Bill because the honourable Finance Minister is to go out of India on Tuesday, as I have been told. This is only my submission.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): Many people are not here.

[Shri Ramavatar Shastri]

They should have been informed earlier.

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH:
This is my submission to the hon. Deputy-Speaker.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will consult you on Monday.

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH:
Suppose we dispense with Lunch hour. Today we will have to decide.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: No, no. It cannot be decided today.

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH:
Lunch Hour we can dispense with.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can contact the leaders of the Opposition and on Monday you can discuss with them. You contact them, you speak to them and convince them and then we will decide.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN):
The Minister of State will reply.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The point is that the Finance Minister will be there on Monday and he will have to go abroad on Tuesday.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: No, no. Everything cannot be finished by Monday.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will see. On Monday you will contact them.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:
Yes, on Monday we will decide.

15.33 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

TWENTY-SECOND REPORT

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN (Jalgaon):
I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-second Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 22nd April, 1981."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-second Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 22nd April, 1981."

The motion was adopted.

15.34 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE. DEVELOPMENT
OF HILLY REGIONS—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we resume further discussion on the following Resolution moved by Prof. Narain Chand Parashar on 27th March, 1981:

"This House urges upon the Government to set up a Parliamentary Committee to look into the extremely slow pace of industrial development and lack of adequate infrastructure like railway lines, roads, waterways, airways, bridges and other amenities like postal services, telecommunications, drinking water, banking and health services, institutions for technical and vocational education and the promotion of tourism, hydel-generation, forestry, agriculture including horticulture, irrigation, mass communication system in the hilly regions of the country, resulting in their extreme backwardness and to suggest ways and means to ensure their rapid economic development so as to bring them at par with the developed regions of the country within a period of five years."

Four hours have been allotted for this and already 3 hours and 15 minutes have been spent on this and I have got a balance of only 45 minutes. There are about 32 hon. Members

who are yet to speak. Many of them may be absent also. What is the sense of the House?

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN (Jalgaon): Everybody should get a chance to speak. So, time should be extended for discussion on this Resolution by one hour.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Is it the pleasure of the House to extend the time for discussion on this Resolution by one hour?

SEVERAL HON MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now Mr. Virbhadr Singh may speak.

श्री वीरभद्र सिंह (मंडी): मेरे माननीय मित्र श्री पाराशर जी ने जो प्रस्ताव रखा है उसका समर्थन करने के लिए मैं खड़ा हुआ हूँ। उन्होंने इस प्रस्ताव के जरिए इस माननीय सदन और इस के द्वारा देश का ध्यान पहाड़ों और पहाड़ों पर रहने वाले लोगों की समस्याओं को और आकर्षित किया है। आजादों के तीस वर्ष के बाद भी वे पिछड़े हुए हैं, गरीबी के बोझ से लदे हुए हैं। पहाड़ पर रहने वाले लोग चाहे वे देश के किसी भी भाग में हों कृषि पर निर्भर करते हैं। पहाड़ों पर कोई बड़े-बड़े उद्योगबंधे नहीं हैं, इसलिए वहाँ के लोग अधिकांशतः कृषि पर ही अपना गुजरबसर करते हैं।

15.35 hrs.

[SHRI HARINATHA MISRA in the chair]

पहाड़ों में कृषि योग्य भूमि पर्याप्त न होने के कारण वहाँ पर लोगों के पास बहुत कम जमीन है। इस प्रकार किसी भी परिवार को अपना और अपने परिवार का पालन-पोषण करना संभव नहीं है। इसी कारण आप पावेंगे कि पहाड़ों से बहुत बड़ी संख्या में लोग मैदानों इलाकों में रोजगार कमाने के लिए आते हैं, चाहे

वह उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ हों, हिमाचल के या जम्मू-काश्मीर के हों। वहाँ से हजारों को तादाद में लोग दिल्ली बम्बई, लखनऊ और दूसरे मैदानी क्षेत्रों में रोजगार के लिये आते हैं।

आपको जानकर हेरानी होगी कि केवल दिल्ली में हो हिमाचल प्रदेश के 1 लाख से ज्यादा लोग रहते हैं। आप खुद इस बात का अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं कि पहाड़ों की क्या समस्या है। इसके अतिरिक्त थोड़े से लोग पशु-पालन भेड़-बकरियों को पालकर भी अपना गुजर-बसर करते हैं। यह समस्या आज पहाड़ों की है।

इसमें कोई शक नहीं कि आजादों के बाद हमारे देश में प्रगति की एक नई लहर शुरू हुई, सैकड़ों सालों की मुलायमी के बाद जब हमारा देश आजाद हुआ तो देश के आर्थिक विकास के लिये पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं द्वारा सरकार ने प्रभावशाली कदम उठाए, देश का नक्शा बदला और उसका असर हमारे पहाड़ों क्षेत्रों में भी हुआ। मैं यह नहीं कहूँगा कि आजादों के बाद पहाड़ों क्षेत्रों की तरक्की के लिए कोई काम नहीं किया गया, या पहाड़ों क्षेत्रों की कोई तरक्की नहीं हुई। अगर हम यह कहेंगे तो इसमें बिल्कुल सचाई नहीं होगी, अगर प्रश्न यह है कि जिस तेजी के साथ और जिस प्रकार से पहाड़ों की तरक्की होनी चाहिये थी, वह तरक्की नहीं हो पायी है और उसके कई कारण हैं, मैं समझता हूँ कि जहाँ पहाड़ के लोग भारत सरकार और हमारे देश के जो प्लानर्स हैं, उनके आभारों हैं कि उन्होंने पहाड़ की तरक्की की ओर ध्यान दिया है वहाँ हम इस बात को समझते हैं कि पहाड़ की समस्याओं और पहाड़ की जो डिफिकल्टीज हैं, उनकी ओर हमारे प्लानर्स का या हमारी सरकार

[श्री बीरभद्र सिंह]

का विशेष ध्यान नहीं गया है। वहाँ की समस्याओं का यह ठीक प्रकार से मूल्यांकन नहीं कर पाये, वहाँ की हमारी जो एस्पिरेशनस हैं, डिफिकल्टीज हैं उनको ठीक तरह से वह समझ नहीं पाये।

उसका कारण यह है कि अभी जो देश के अन्दर प्लैन्स बनती हैं, वह सारे मुल्क के लिये एनः ही प्लैन्स बनती हैं, वह चाहे मैदानों इलाका हों, पहाड़ों हो या मरुस्थल हों। सारे देश के लिए एक प्लैन्स बनती हैं और उस प्लैन्स में पहाड़ों को जो भौगोलिक परिस्थितियाँ हैं, आर्थिक विषमताएँ हैं, उनको और ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता। इसलिये एक प्लैन्स अगर मैदानों इलाके के लिये अच्छी हो तो यह जरूरी नहीं है कि वह पहाड़ों इलाके के लिये भी अच्छी हो। इसी तरह से कोई प्लैन्स अगर पहाड़ों के लिये अच्छी हो तो जरूरी नहीं है कि वह मैदानों के लिये भी अच्छी हो।

प्लैन्स जिस स्थान के लिये बनाई जाते हैं, वहाँ की समस्याओं को ध्यान में रखकर बनाई जानी चाहिए। आज तक पहाड़ के आगे न बढ़ने का कारण यह है कि हमारे लिये प्लैन्स इस प्रकार बनाई गई जो कि पहाड़ों की समस्याओं, वहाँ की भौगोलिक और दूसरी समस्याओं की मालूमात उनको नहीं होती थी। इसलिये मैं समझता हूँ कि सबसे पहला काम यह होना चाहिये कि हमारी प्लैन्स जो पहाड़ों के लिये बनती हैं, उनमें परिवर्तन होना चाहिये। उन प्लैन्स को बनाने के तरीके में परिवर्तन होना चाहिये और जो योजनाएँ पहाड़ों के लिये बन, उसके लिये योजना आयोग में एक अलग प्लैनिंग सैल होना चाहिये जिसमें वह लोग रहने चाहिये जिनको

पहाड़ों की समस्याओं के बारे में कुछ मालूमात हों, जो वहाँ की समस्याओं को समझते हों, वहाँ की गरीबी और आर्थिक विषमताओं को समझते हों। अगर ऐसे लोग बैठकर प्लान बनायेंगे तो मैं समझता हूँ कि उस प्लैन्स से पहाड़ों को आगे ले जाने के लिये ज्यादा फायदा हो सकता है।

सभापति महोदय, आप इस बात को मानेंगे कि किसी भी पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्र को आगे ले जाने के लिए यातायात के साधन होना बहुत आवश्यक है। मेरा अनुभव है कि यदि हमने किसी भी पहाड़ी क्षेत्र या पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्र को आगे ले जाना है, तो सबसे पहले दो बातों का प्रबन्ध करना चाहिए : एक, शिक्षा का और दूसरे, यातायात का। जब किसी भी क्षेत्र में शिक्षा का प्रसार हो और यातायात के साधनों की व्यवस्था हो, तो वह क्षेत्र अपने आप तरक्की करने लगेगा।

सभापति महोदय : आप बिजली को क्यों छोड़ रहे हैं ?

श्री बीरभद्र सिंह : ऐसे बहुत से आवश्यकताएँ हैं, लेकिन सबसे पहले यातायात के साधनों का होना जरूरी है। अगर किसी क्षेत्र में यातायात के साधन नहीं होंगे, तो वहाँ बिजली भी नहीं पहुँच सकती है—हम वहाँ ट्रांसफार्मर और दूसरे हँवो मशीनरों नहीं ले जा सकते हैं। इस लिए किसी भी पहाड़ी क्षेत्र और पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्र में यातायात के साधनों की व्यवस्था करना बहुत जरूरी है और उनको और विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए। और क्षेत्रों के लिए चाहे कोई भी प्रायर्टीज हों, लेकिन पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों की तरक्की के लिए टाप प्रायर्टी सड़कों और रेल लाइनों के निर्माण, यातायात के साधनों और संचार व्यवस्था के विस्तार को देना चाहिए।

इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में पहले की अपेक्षा बहुत सड़कें हैं, लेकिन फिर भी ऐसे बहुत से क्षेत्र हैं, जहाँ सड़कें नहीं बन पाई हैं। वहाँ के लिए जो सड़कें बनती हैं, उनमें, पहाड़ों पर सड़कें बनाने में जो कठिनाइयाँ उत्पन्न होती हैं और जो खर्चा होता है, उसको ध्यान में नहीं रखा जाता है। मैदानी इलाके में सड़कें कम रकम से बनाई जा सकती हैं, लेकिन पहाड़ में उनकी ही लम्बी सड़क बनाने के लिए ज्यादा धन व्यय करना पड़ता है वहाँ पर पत्थर काटने पड़ते हैं—राक-कटिंग करना पड़ता है। वहाँ का टेरन इतना मुश्किल है कि सड़क बनाने पर ज्यादा खर्च होता है।

सभापति महोदय : लेकिन वे सड़कें स्थायी होती हैं।

श्री बीरभद्र सिंह : स्थायी तो होती है, लेकिन जो रुपया दिया जाता है, उससे उस मात्रा में सड़कें नहीं बनने पाती हैं, जिस मात्रा में बननी चाहिए। इसलिए योजना आयोग और योजना मंत्री से मेरी प्रार्थना है कि वे पहाड़ों पर सड़कों के लिए रुपया लिवरली दें, और मैदानी इलाकों में सड़कों के लिए जिस अनुपात में पैसा दें उससे ज्यादा पैसा पहाड़ों में सड़क बनाने के लिए दें।

सभापति महोदय : क्या आपका कहना यह है कि उन्हें जितना उदार होना चाहिए, उतने उदार वे नहीं हैं।

श्री बीरभद्र सिंह : रुपया देने का तरीका भी बदलना चाहिए।

जहाँ तक रेलों का सम्बन्ध है, श्री पराशर और दूसरे साथियों ने अपनी भाषणों में इस पर काफी रोशनी डाली है। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश में जितने भी पहाड़ी क्षेत्र हैं, मैं नहीं समझता कि आजादी के बाद उनमें से किसी भी

क्षेत्र में रेलों का विस्तार हुआ है। हिमाचल प्रदेश के बारे में मैं विशेष रूप से कहना चाहता हूँ वहाँ का मुझे अनुभव है—कि आजादी के बाद इन 34 वर्षों में वहाँ पर एक किलोमीटर भी नई रेलवे लाइन नहीं बनी है इसका कारण यह नहीं है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश के लोगों ने रेलों के लिए मांग नहीं की है। मुझे भी 1962 से इस माननीय सदन में बैठने का सौभाग्य मिला तब से मैं देख रहा हूँ कि मुनबातिर हर सत्र में हिमाचल प्रदेश और दूसरे पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के माननीय सदस्य रेलों के बारे में मांग करते आए हैं।

सभापति महोदय : शायद जोर लगाने में कुछ कमी रह गई है।

श्री बीरभद्र सिंह : आपके माध्यम से, और इस माननीय सदन के माध्यम से आज हम और ज्यादा जोर लगाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। मैं यह कह रहा था कि बावजूद हमारी कोशिशों के अभी तक नई रेलों का विस्तार नहीं हुआ। अभी जब रेलवे बजट आया था तो रेल मंत्री ने इस बात का आश्वासन दिया था कि नागलैण्ड में बड़ा रेलवे लाइन का सर्वेक्षण किया जायगा। उन्होंने यह नहीं कहा कि रेलवे लाइन को हम बनाएंगे हमारे बहुत जोर देने के बाद इस बात का आश्वासन दिया कि इस का सर्वेक्षण किया जायगा। तो मैं तो उन से यहीं प्रार्थना करूँगा कि वह न केवल इस का सर्वेक्षण करें बल्कि इस रेलवे लाइन पर शीघ्रातिशीघ्र काम चालू करवाने और इस को कम्पलीट करने का भी काम करें.....

सभापति महोदय : सर्वेक्षण के पहले ही।

श्री० नारायण चन्द पराशर : नहीं, सर्वेक्षण हो चुका है।

श्री वीरभद्र सिंह : मैं आपको यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि सिर्फ नंगल तल-वाड़ा रेलवे लाइन बनाने से ही हिमाचल प्रदेश की रेलवे की समस्या का हल होने वाला नहीं है। मैं जानता हूँ कि नागार्धन चन्द जी तो बहुत खुश होंगे अगर नंगल तल-वाड़ा लाइन ही बन जाय। उससे इन्हें प्रसन्नता होगी क्योंकि इस रेलवे लाइन का अधिकांश भाग उन के क्षेत्र से होकर जाता है। हमें भी खुशी है कि वह बने और इस के लिए हम भी पूरी कोशिश कर रहे हैं हम आज भी प्रार्थना करेंगे कि इस को बताया जाना चाहिए लेकिन इस के अतिरिक्त और भी दूसरी रेलवे लाइन हिमाचल प्रदेश के अंदर बनायी जानी चाहिए जैसे कालका-परमाणु है, जगाधारी से पौंटा साहब है, जोगेन्दर नगर से मंडी तक की रेलवे लाइन है, ये लाइनें जो कि हिमाचल के दूसरे भागों में पड़ती हैं इन की ओर भी सरकार का ध्यान जाना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात मैं जंगलात के मामले में कहना चाहता हूँ। आप जानते हैं कि सब से बड़ी दौलत जंगलात है लेकिन आज जिस बेरहमी से पहाड़ों के वन कट रहे हैं उस से न केवल पहाड़ के क्षेत्रों को नुकसान होगा बल्कि सारे देश को नुकसान होगा। आप जानते हैं हर वर्ष मैदानी इलाके में बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर बाढ़ आती है और करोड़ों रुपये का नुकसान होता है। लाखों टन राक मिल्ड पहाड़ों से बह कर मैदानी इलाके में आता है। इस से एक बड़ी भारी समस्या पहाड़ों पर उत्पन्न हो रही है। इसलिए आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि हम पहाड़ों पर जो वन है उन की रक्षा करें और चाहे वह प्राइवेट कांटेक्टर के जरिए या और किसी के जरिए जंगल कट रहे हैं उन के कटने के ऊपर रोक लगाएं। उससे

मगर उससे एक बड़ा पैदा होता कि राज्य सरकारें कहेंगी कि वन से होने वाली आय हमारी आय का एक प्रमुख साधन है, अगर हम इस को रोक दें तो हमारे विकास कार्य में कठिनाई होगी।

सभापति महोदय : आप ने जितना समय कहा था उतना हो गया।

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Most of my time was taken away by interruptions from the Chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is the fun in Parliamentary debates. That is part of the game.

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: I would only request the Hon. Planning Minister that total ban should be imposed on the cutting of trees in the forests in the hill areas and State Governments should be compensated for the loss of revenue by giving additional grants to them so that the programme to conserve the forests goes on and is not disturbed in any way.

With these words, I wholeheartedly support the resolution moved by my Hon. friend Prof. Narain Chand Parashar and I hope the Government and the Planning Minister will pay attention to the matters.

MR. CHAIRMAN: And the Chair hopes that whenever you move a resolution, he will also equally support it.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : (हाजीपुर)
सभापति महोदय . . .

सभापति महोदय : आप कब से पहाड़ के हो गए ?

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अपने यहां तो बहुत पहाड़ हैं। हम लोगों के उत्तर में पहाड़ है, दक्षिण में पहाड़ है।

सभापति महोदय : वे पहाड़ियां हैं।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैं सर्व प्रथम मंत्री जी का ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ कि इन की रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक ही देखें, हमारे यहां कितने पहाड़ हैं ? आप आंकड़े देखेंगे तो असम में 15,200 स्क्वायर कि० मी० हिल एरिया है, तमिलनाडू में 2,500 स्क्वायर कि० मी० हिल एरिया है, उत्तर प्रदेश में 15,100 स्क्वायर कि० मी० हिल एरिया है, पश्चिम बंगाल में 2,400 स्क्वायर कि० मी० हिल एरिया है और महाराष्ट्र, केरल, कर्नाटक, गोवा और वेस्टर्न घाट के क्षेत्र में 134.5 हजार स्क्वायर कि० मी० हिल एरिया है।

अगर आप पापुलेशन के हिसाब से देखेंगे तो असम के जो हिल एरियाज हैं वहां 4,50 हजार तमिलनाडू के हिल एरिया में 4,94 हजार, पश्चिम बंगाल में 4,80 हजार और उत्तर प्रदेश के हिल एरियाज में 80,22 हजार की पापुलेशन है। इसी तरह से महाराष्ट्र, कर्नाटक, केरल, गोवा और वेस्टर्न घाट में 26.49 मिलियन जनसंख्या है।

संवाद अंशालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कार्तिक उरांव) : बिहार में क्या है ?

श्री राम विलास पासवान : आप मंत्री हैं, आप बिहार के बारे में बतायेंगे। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि रिपोर्ट में बिहार का कहीं जिक्र नहीं है इसलिए मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि बिहार में हिल एरियाज है या नहीं हैं ? मैंने सारी लाइब्रेरी छान मारी लेकिन बिहार का कहीं जिक्र नहीं है।

अब मैं, जो समस्याएँ हैं, उनकी ओर ध्यान खींचना चाहूंगा। जैसा कि मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है, अभी भी बिहार में एक अलग राज्य की मांग हो रही है—आरखण्ड राज्य की। आप देखेंगे कि वहाँ

छोटा नागपुर का इलाका पहाड़ों से भरा पड़ा है। पहाड़ों की जो समस्याएँ दूसरी जगहों पर हैं वहीं समस्याएँ यहां पर भी हैं। दो तीन मेन समस्याएँ तो सभी जगह हैं जैसे यातायात, संचार और पावर जेनरेशन की समस्या। जहां तक यातायात का सम्बन्ध है, अभी जैसा हमारे एक साथी बतला रहे थे कि उत्तर प्रदेश में, जहाँ से माननीय मंत्री जी आते हैं, हिल एरियाज के 8 जिले हैं वहाँ पर आजादी के बाद एक इंच रेलवे लाइन का भी विस्तार नहीं हुआ है। संचार की भी वही हालत है। हिल एरियाज की जो समस्याएँ हैं उनको मैं वे सात एफ्स में इकट्ठा किया है। एक एफ है फूड, दूसरा फाइबर, तीसरा फंड, चौथा फुयल, पांचवां फटिलाइजर, छठा फिशरीज और सातवां फारेस्ट। यह सात एफ हैं जोकि समस्या से घिरे हैं। इसके अलावा पानी की समस्या है (व्यवधान) चूँकि टाइम कम है इसलिए मैं सिर्फ प्वाइंट्स ही दे रहा हूँ। हमारे दोनों मंत्री महोदय जो यहां पर बैठे हैं वे बहुत अनुभवी हैं और ऐसे क्षेत्र से हैं इसलिए हमें कुछ ज्यादा कहने की जरूरत नहीं है कि क्या समस्याएँ हैं और क्या उनका निदान होगा।

मैं तो केवल इतना ही कहना चाहूंगा, पहले भी कहता रहा हूँ कि आपकी जो मंशीनरी है जिसके माध्यम से आप इस काम को करना चाहते हैं वह मंशीनरी इस समस्या को इग्नोर कर रही है। वह देख कर भी अपनी आंख मूंद लेती है। उसी का आज

[श्री राम बिलास पासवान]

जो नतीजा है उसको आप चाहे डिस्ट्रिक्शन-डेन्सी कह लें या जन असंतोष कह लें। आपके हथियार कितने भी बड़े क्यों न हों, अगर उनको उठाने के लिए आपके पास हाथ नहीं हैं तो वह हथियार धरे के धरे रह जायेंगे। सन् 1975 में संसद में कानून के द्वारा नार्थ-ईस्टर्न-काउन्सिल की स्थापना की गई थी। पंचम पंचवर्षीय योजना, 1974-75 तक 90 करोड़ रुपया खर्च करने का प्लान था, लेकिन खर्च कितना हुआ 86.67 करोड़ रुपया। आपकी मशीनरी यदि चुस्त-दुरुस्त होती, उसके दिमाग में कुछ काम करने की योजना होती, तो कुछ काम होता। नतीजा यह होता है कि विदेशी मिशनरी आते हैं और वे क्या करते हैं अपने यहां से पैसा लाकर खर्च करते हैं और हमारे आदिवासियों को गुमराह किया जाता है, लेकिन हमारे यहां समस्याएँ अधिक होने की वजह से पैसा खर्च नहीं हो पा रहा है। इसका कारण क्या है? इसका कारण यही है कि आपकी मशीनरी सक्षम नहीं है। वह नहीं चाहती है कि गरीब लोगों को ऊपर उठाये।

सभापति महोदय : मतलब यह भी हो सकता है कि बहुत सावधानी के साथ खर्च कर रहे हैं।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : सावधानी के साथ खर्च करें, इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि वे आदिवासियों का पैसा खर्च हो ही नहीं।

एक एस० पी० ने एक दरोगा की सी० आर० में लिखा कि आई-डु-नाट-वान्ट-आनैस्ट-फूल, लेकिन हमका तेज आदमी भी चाहिए और ईमानदार भी चाहिए। मैं आपसे सहमत हूँ लेकिन इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि दूसरे विभागों में खूब खर्चा हो और हरिजन-

आदिवासियों तथा ट्राइब्स, जहाँ पर कि समस्याएँ ही समस्याएँ हैं उन पर पैसा खर्च ही न किया जाए। फिर देखिए, सब-हिमालयन-वैस्टर्न घाट के विकास के लिए पंचम पंचवर्षीय योजना में 170 करोड़ रुपया रखा गया था और खर्च हुआ उसमें से 162.65 करोड़ रुपया। उसमें भी आठ करोड़ रुपया बच गया। अभी इन्होंने छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना बनाई है और उसमें लक्ष्य 560 करोड़ रु० खर्च करने का रखा गया है। लेकिन यदि उसी अनुपात में खर्चा हुआ, तो विकास नहीं हो सकता है। दूसरे कामों में खर्च किया जाता है, लेकिन आदिवासियों के नाम पर, हिल्ली-एरियाज के नाम पर, तराई के नाम पर, खर्च नहीं होता है। इसलिए मैं सभापति जी, आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से आग्रह करता हूँ कि आप चिन्तित हैं, हिल्ली-एरियाज का विकास चाहते हैं और सदन भी चाहता है, इसमें कोई दो मत नहीं है, चाहे उस पक्ष के लोग हों या इस पक्ष के लोग हों। मैं आपसे पुनः कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप अपनी मशीनरी को चुस्त-दुरुस्त कीजिए और अधिक से अधिक रुपये का सदुपयोग हो और अधिक से अधिक पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों का विकास हो, यही हम लोगों की भावना है।

इन शब्दों के साथ जो प्रस्ताव माननीय सदस्य द्वारा विचार करने के लिए पेश किया गया है, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. A. K. Roy. Please be brief because there are so many members who want to speak.

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad): You know I seldom speak more. Only one point I like to emphasize in this House, and that is that development of the tribal area does not necessarily

mean development of the tribal people. Here Prof. Parashar deserves only two cheers and not three cheers and the third should be reserved if we can extend the development of the tribal area to the development of the tribal people.

The tribal people are the victims of both non-development and also development. In both ways they lose. In the north-eastern area they are losing. They are languishing because of lack of development. The area from which I come—that is the Chota Nagpur area of Bihar is the most industrialised area. It contains the biggest steel factory like the Bokaro factory, the biggest power complex like the DVC, the biggest fertiliser factory like the Sindhri factory and many other industries. You are from that area and you know if you go there in Chota Nagpur, you will find light everywhere. But, Sir, if

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you go to the village of the local people, the adivasi people, the hill people, you will not find even light, the lantern. How is it? Water is everywhere but there is not a drop to drink. That is the fallacy.

When I was listening to the speeches of my hon. friends, of course, they were well-intentioned but they failed to cut any ice. They were talking of railway lines. Railways came to Chhotanagpur in 1894. That was just to start the coal business in the Raniganj-Teral complex. What happened was that in that process, the local tribal people, the adivasi people, harijans were weeded out from there. Even the name got changed. The name of the village was Kushtanr and it became Kustere. To-day non-development means a languishing life for them. That is the problem before the tribal people. When the D.V.C. was started, you would be surprised to know that all the good lands were sub-merged, irrigation facilities did not reach the tribal people. There lands became the

casualty; they were displaced from there. I come from that area and so I know how Bokaro complex was established. The local people, the tribal people, numbering 5 lakhs or so, were displaced. What are they doing there? They are displacing the tribal people. They become the casualty. Now the development becomes a question even to their very existence. They are now vacillating between the frying pan and fire. Non-development means a languishing life for them. Development means extinction. This is what they are faced with now. They have started Koel Kara project. What is the reaction of the people to this? Their reaction is that this project is not going to serve their interests but somebody else's interests. Whose lands have been taken away—it is the lands of the tribals. They have no water to drink. Are the Government ready to provide employment for these people who have been displaced from their lands?

Only a few days back I went to Dhanbad, my area. There to augment the Panchet Dam they are contemplating to have Tailpool Dam. When I asked the people, they said that they did not want this. For the development work some crores of rupees would be spent. The people do not want this. Some survey people went there for this purpose. They were driven out. Now, it has become a law and order problem. I would like the Planning Commission to know about this. The DVC Chairman, Mr. Luthar says that so many people would be displaced from there, I ask the Minister: Are you ready to rehabilitate them? Are you going to give them employment. Shri Luthar told them when asked that he could not give them employment or even rehabilitate them but he could give them a Club and a football. (Interruptions)

जी मनोराम बागड़ी (हिसार)

सभापति जी, इस वक्त मगर मैं चाहूँ तो इन की स्पीच को भी बीच में रकवाँ

[श्री मनिराम बागरी]

सकता हूँ, क्योंकि कल इन्होंने हमारे मोशन को बीच में रकवा दिया था, लेकिन मैं ऐसा नहीं हूँ, इन की तरह से नहीं करवा सकता।

SHRI A. K. ROY: I saved your motion and your prestige also.

SHRI MANIRAM BAGRI: But you raised the question of quorum.

SHRI A. K. ROY: Yes.

SHRI MANIRAM BAGRI: Now I can also do that.

SHRI A. K. ROY: You do it.

SHRI MANIRAM BAGRI: But, I am not like you.

SHRI A. K. ROY: You are like yourself.

SHRI MANIRAM BAGRI: Yes, I am proud of it.

SHRI A. K. ROY: It is good that you are proud of it. This is just a diversion.

What I wanted to emphasise was this. To-day the tribal people in the undeveloped areas are becoming afraid of development. This you must know. The development of the area must become the development of the people. We are developing the area by replacing the people. When development comes to the underdeveloped area the developed people from the developed area come and displace and submerge the underdeveloped people. So, they are afraid. That is why in different places all these movements are taking place.

Sir, they are planning not from below—where people are consulted—but from the top. We made suggestions about irrigation planning in Chhota Nagpur and Santhal Pargana area. One Mr. R. U. Singh, Deputy Commissioner of Santhal Pargana

provided a concrete Plan as to how many small dams could be made in hilly area and water could be conserved and used for irrigation or lift irrigation. Now, what they are doing! They are making very big dams so that it submerges all cultivable area. The collieries wanted to make Mukunda project which was also registered by the local people on the same grounds. (Interruptions)

Sir, I want to emphasise this point on both the mover of the Resolution and also the Planning Minister. Uneven development is the general law of Capitalism and uneven society is the general feature of the caste ridden Indian system. When the two combine it creates internal colonialism. and our total hilly and backward areas are like internal colonies. They are being ruled and exploited by the so-called advanced and developed people. It is like South Africa. This particular concept of internal colonialism must be kept in mind. The development of the area must be combined with the liberation of the people so that the fruits of development could go to the real people for which it is meant. Thank you.

श्री राम सिंह यादव (अलवर) :
सभापति जी, हिमाचल प्रदेश से आने वाले माननीय सदस्य ने पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के उत्थान और विकास के सम्बन्ध में जो प्रस्ताव रखा है, मैं उस का पूर्ण रूप से समर्थन करता हूँ।

मान्यवर, विस्तृत भूभाग वाले इस राज्य में कुछ ऐसे हिस्से हैं जो आज यह महसूस करते हैं कि 33 सालों की स्वतंत्रता के बाद भी आर्थिक दृष्टि से, सामाजिक दृष्टि से और राष्ट्रीय विकास की धारा में ऊँचे स्थान की दृष्टि से वे उपेक्षित हैं और पिछड़े हुए हैं। राज्य के विकास के लिए, राज्य की एकता के लिए और राज्य की सुरक्षा और शान्त वातावरण के लिए यह आवश्यक है

कि राष्ट्र के प्रत्येक भाग को नागरिक यह अनुभव करे, यह महसूस करे और उसमें यह ग्रहसास हो कि राष्ट्र के विकास के साथ साथ, उस प्रान्त का, उस भू-भाग का, जिसमें वह रहता है उसका भी विकास हो रहा है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं आपसे यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि यह प्रश्न केवल उन व्यक्तियों का नहीं जो पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में रहते हैं, उन जातियों का भी नहीं जो वहां रहती हैं और अपना जीविकोपार्जन करती है। यह प्रश्न पूरे राष्ट्र की इकोनोमी से सम्बन्ध रखता है और इसलिए रखता है कि इस राष्ट्र को उपजाऊ बनाने वाले जितने भी साधन हैं, संपदा है, वे सब हमें पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों से मिलते हैं। हमारी ऐतिहासिक और सांस्कृतिक गंगा, यमुना और दूसरी नदियां जिनसे हमें जल जैसा साधन प्राप्त होता है वे सब पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों से ही निकल कर हमारे समतल क्षेत्र में आती हैं। इसके साथ-साथ दूसरी सम्पदाएं भी हमें पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों से मिलती हैं।

लेकिन हमें इस बात को स्वीकार करना होगा कि भारत सरकार ने जो छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना का प्रारूप राष्ट्र के संमुख रखा है उसमें भी इस बात को स्वीकार किया है कि जिस गति से हमारे समतल क्षेत्रों का विकास हुआ है उस गति से हमारे पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों का विकास नहीं हुआ है। पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के विकास की जितनी हम अपेक्षा करते थे और जितना कि उनका विकास होना चाहिए था वह नहीं हुआ है।

इसके कई कारण हैं। जैसा कि मेरे पूर्व वक्ता ने बताया कि इन क्षेत्रों में बहुत बड़े प्रोजेक्ट लगाने में जो सब से बड़ा बोटलनेक है, या इन क्षेत्रों में बहुत बड़े कार्यक्रम हाथ में लेने में जो सब से बड़ी अड़चन या गंभी है वह

ट्रांसपोर्टेशन की है। यह बात इस बात को जाहिर करती है कि जब तक कि उन दिक्कतों या अड़चनों के ऊपर हम काबू नहीं पायेंगे तब तक हमें कामयाबी हासिल नहीं होगी।

मैं अपने प्रदेश राजस्थान के उदयपुर, बांसवाड़ा, डुंगरपुर क्षेत्रों के बारे में निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि वहां एक माही प्रोजेक्ट को शुरु किया गया था जिसको कि 1980 में पूरा हो जाना चाहिए था और वहां के हमारे ट्राइबल एरियाज को इसका लाभ मिलना चाहिए था, लेकिन आज तक वह पूरा नहीं हो सका है। इसका मुख्य कारण यह है कि वहां इनफ्रास्ट्रक्चर और दूसरे संसाधन न मिलना। सीमेंट, लोहा, मशीनरी और जो दूसरे साधन हैं जिनसे कि यह प्रोजेक्ट पूरा होना था, वे नहीं मिल सके। इसलिए यह प्रोजेक्ट अब तक पूरा नहीं हो सका है।

ये ही कारण हैं कि जिनसे कि प्लेस में रहने वालों के मुकाबले में हमारे राजस्थान के आदिवासी, प्रदेश की तरक्की के साथ अपने भाग्य को नहीं जोड़ सके हैं। इसलिए इन इलाकों में जो लोग रहते हैं वे आज भी यह महसूस करते हैं कि हम आर्थिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े हैं, आर्थिक दृष्टि से हमें जितना विकास करना चाहिए था वह हम नहीं कर सके हैं।

मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि नार्थ ईस्टर्न स्टेट्स के लिए एक नार्थ ईस्टर्न कौंसिल की स्थापना 1971 में की गयी थी जिससे कि उस भू-भाग का विकास तीव्र-गति से हो सके। उन भू-भाग के विकास करने की योजना भी बनायी गयी थी और उसके लिए सेन्ट्रल असिस्टेंस और सेन्ट्रल स्कीम्स का भी प्रावधान किया गया था। फिर

[श्री राम सिंह यादव]

भी उस भू-भाग में जितना काम होना चाहिए था वह अभी तक नहीं हो सका है। इस सब के बारे में हमें सोचना होगा।

जैसा कि इस प्रस्ताव के मूव करने वाले माननीय सदस्य ने एक भावना यहाँ रखी है, एक प्रोग्राम दिया है, एक स्कीम दी है कि इसके लिए एक कमीशन या एक कमेटी बनायी जाए जो कि लगातार इस बात की देखे कि जो इन क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए सैन्ट्रल असिसटेंस है, स्टेट प्लांस में जो पैसा रखा गया है वह उस क्षेत्र के विकास की स्कीमों में लगा है या नहीं। इस बात की देख-रेख के लिए नेशनल लेवल पर एक इवेल्युशन कमेटी बननी चाहिए जो कि हिल्ली एरियाज के सब प्लांस की प्रगति को देखें, सिक्सथ फाइव इयर प्लान में, स्टेट प्लांस में, एनुअल प्लांस में जो इन एरियाज के लिए सैन्ट्रल असिसटेंस दी गई उसके अन्तर्गत कितना काम हो चुका है और कितने की अभी गुंजाइश है, इस बात को देखने के लिए इस तरह की एक मूल्यांकन समिति का होना बहुत आवश्यक है।

सभापति महोदय एक बात में फारेस्ट के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ।

सभापति महोदय : यही आपका आखिरी बिन्दु है।

श्री राम सिंह यादव : मान्यवर, फारेस्ट एरियाज के सम्बन्ध में लोक सभा के पिछले सत्र में एक संशोधन फारेस्ट एक्ट में किया गया था। उस समय भी मैंने निवेदन किया था। फारेस्ट एक्ट में पहले प्रावधान था कि स्टेट्स अपने तरीके से फारेस्ट एरिया को निकाल कर ट्राइबल एरियाज की या कुछ अन्य एरियाज

की उन्नति के लिए जमीन दे सकते थे। लेकिन अब प्रावधान कर दिया गया कि स्टेट्स द्वारा फारेस्ट की कोई भी जमीन निकाल कर नहीं दी जा सकती जब तक सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट से इजाजत न ले ली जाए। यह अपने आपमें एक बहुत बड़ी दिक्कत वाली बात है। उस समय मंत्री महोदय ने जवाब दिया था कि क्योंकि जंगल बहुत अधिक कट चुके हैं, जिसका दुष्प्रभाव कंजर्वेशन पर पड़ रहा है, इसलिए यह प्रावधान किया गया है। लेकिन मेरा पिछले 6 महीने का अनुभव है कि इस प्रावधान से हिल्ली एरियाज में और ट्राइबल एरियाज में रहने वाले लोगों को बहुत दिक्कत हो गई है। इसलिए मेरा सरकार से और खास तौर से योजना मंत्री जी से निवेदन है कि जिस तरह से पहले प्रावधान था, वहाँ अधिकार स्टेट्स को फिर से दे दिया जाए। इसके अंतर्गत आदिवासियों, गिरिजनों के विकास के लिए कोई स्कीम बनाने के लिए यदि फारेस्ट लैंड की आवश्यकता हो तो स्टेट्स को दे सकें। इस तरह का प्रावधान करने की मंत्री महोदय पहल करेंगे, ऐसा मुझे आशा है।

मान्यवर, अंत में मैं अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्र अलवर की बात करना चाहता हूँ वहाँ पर सिरसका में नेशनल लेवल की गेम-सैंचुरी है। वहाँ पर कुछ गांव 100 साल से बसे हुए हैं, उन गांवों को वहाँ से हटाने के लिए कहा जा रहा है, लेकिन उनके लिए कोई दूसरी व्यवस्था नहीं की जा रही है। आप जानते हैं कि अगर कोई व्यक्ति सैंकड़ों साल से वहाँ रह रहा है—अगर उसके लिए कोई दूसरी व्यवस्था नहीं की जाएगी तो वह किस तरह से अपने कुटुम्ब का जीविकोपार्जन कर सकता है। इसलिए मैं योजना मंत्री जी से और फारेस्ट से संबंधित मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि सिरसका गेम

सेंचुरी में जो लोग आबाद हैं, उनको वहां से भग्न हटाया जाए तो इस समय जो सुविधाएं वहां पर मुहैया हैं, वही सुविधाएं उनको दूसरी जगह मुहैया कराई जाएं, ताकि उनको भ्रष्टविधा न हो।

गेम सेंचुरी के बारे में मैं खासतौर से एक बात निवेदन करना चाहता हूं। गत वर्ष आपने लंगूरों को मारने के बारे में भ्रष्टचारों में पड़ा होगा। यहां पर जंगली जानवरों के लिए कोई रोक-टोक नहीं है, इसलिए पड़ोस में जिन लोगों की खेती होती है, उनका नुकसान ये करते हैं। जानवर फसल खा जाते हैं और किसानों के खेत में एक किलो अनाज भी पैदा नहीं होता। उल्टे किसानों पर ही मुकदमे चलाए जाते हैं। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि खेतों और गेम सेंचुरी के बीच में दीवार या फौसिंग की व्यवस्था की जाए, जिससे वहां के लोग रोजी-रोटी का उपार्जन कर सकें।

अंत में मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इंटीग्रेटेड तरीके से जो भी हिली एरियाज हैं, समग्र विकास की दृष्टि से एक समग्र योजना बनाई जाए और उस योजना को राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर तैयार किया जाए। इस काम को राष्ट्रीय स्तर की एक समिति के सुपुर्द किया जाए। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपकी धन्यवाद देता हूं।

SHRI CHINGWANG KONYAK (Nagaland): Mr Chairman, Sir, if I want to talk about the grievances of the hilly areas, even if I take an hour or half an hour, I would not be able to finish. I will, therefore, confine myself to one very important point only.

It is very unfortunate that even after completion of Five-Year Plans, there is no perceptible development in many of the hilly areas. Still there are hundreds of villages

in those areas where the light of development has not yet reached. The basic infrastructure of development like roads and communication, electricity and education are yet to be found in many of these areas of the country.

Hilly areas are rich in forests, minerals and many other natural resources. There is ample scope for forest-based industries, agro-based industries and power development, but the development of such industries calls for the development of road, transport and communications. The existing roads and communications facilities, built in these areas mainly for administrative and security purposes, are inadequate for development of such industries. I would, therefore, urge upon the Government to allot more funds for the development of roads, transport and communication in the hilly areas. Without this particular infrastructure, industries, agriculture etc. would not be able to develop in the hilly areas. If the industries and agriculture are the body and soul of the country, communications are the nerves. No other aspects of development can be successfully undertaken unless the road transport and communication are developed in the hilly areas. I would, therefore, once again request the Government to make special efforts to develop road and communication within the shortest possible time.

With these few words, I support the Resolution.

श्री दूल चन्द डागा (पाली) : मैं आपका आभारी हूं कि आपने मुझे समय दिया है। दिल्ली में प्रोफेसर पाराशर साहब रहते हैं। उन्होंने आकर यह प्रस्ताव रखा है। हमारे आदरणीय योजना मंत्री अपनी छठी योजना की सारी धनराशि भी खर्च कर दें तब भी इन इलाकों का विकास नहीं हो सकेगा।

[श्री मूल चन्द ढागा]

मनोवैज्ञानिकों ने इस बात को साबित किया है कि वनों में रहने वाली शकुन्तला ही दुष्पन्त को पसन्द कर सकती है और उस दुष्पन्त के घर भरत जैसा पुत्र भी वनों में ही पैदा ही सकता है। सीता के दाम्पत्य प्रेम की जो परीक्षा हुई वह भी वनों में ही हुई। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर आप यह कहकर क्यों बरसाने जा रहे हैं? गाड़ी दे दो, हवाई जहाज दे दो, मशीनें लगा दो, इंडस्ट्रीज लगा दो, इस तरह की बात आप क्यों कर रहे हैं? तब उनका जो सौन्दर्य है, उनकी जो सुन्दरता है वह कहाँ रह जाएगी? मोर कहाँ नृत्य करेगा?

सभापति महोदय : मुझे खबर मिली है कि कुछ ही दिनों में आप वनों में जाकर बसने वाले हैं।

श्री मूल चन्द ढागा : सोच रहा हूँ। मैं तो सोचता हूँ कि वनों में जो जीवन का आनन्द है, वह हमारे आदरणीय योजना मंत्री जी बतायेंगे, उनकी भाषा में बड़ी सुन्दरता और शोभा है।

हमारे साथी जो वनों के सौन्दर्य को नष्ट करने की योजना बना रहे हैं, मैं तो कहता हूँ कि पगडंडी पर चलना पति-पत्नी साथ चलते हों और कुछ बोझ भी कंधों पर लेकर चलते हों तो कितना अच्छा लगता है। कुछ ना कुछ तो सोचना चाहिये, विकास का मतलब क्या है, मैं अभी तक समझ नहीं पाया।

मैं कहता हूँ कि हमें जंगल दे दो, जहाँ आदिवासी लोग हैं, वहाँ जंगलों में वस्त्र दे दो। भोजन, फल, फूल यहाँ तक कि माथे पर लगाने का फूल भी जंगलों में मिलता है। नारों के सारे सौंदर्य की चीजें वहाँ हैं लेकिन यहाँ उनका मुकाबला यहाँ की निबिया श्रीम से

करते हैं। मैं समझ नहीं पाया कि मह क्या करना चाहते हैं?

(उपस्थान)

जहाँ तक रेगिस्तान की बात है, मैं तो कहूँगा कि रेगिस्तान में कुछ चीजें रेगिस्तान की रहनी चाहियें। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उनको संस्कृति फारेस्ट की जो कल्चर है, वह रहनी चाहिये। उनका विकास किस रूप में होना चाहिये, जो वहाँ के लोग चाहते हैं। ये लोग उनके विकास के जिम्मेदार हैं। हमारे पराशर जो वहाँ आकर रहते हैं, वहाँ ये जल्दी पहुँचना चाहते हैं, सब्जियाँ और मोटरें चाहते हैं। ये वहाँ बना देंगे तो बेईमानी और शोषण करने वाले लोग वहाँ पहुँच जायेंगे। मैं चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ ऐसे अधिकारी न रहे जो बारबार वहाँ के लोगों को तंग करें, परेशान करें। इस तरह के लोग वहाँ की हालत बिगाड़ते हैं। वहाँ के विकास के नाम पर बड़े-बड़े लोगों ने अपने बंगले वहाँ बना लिये हैं। हमारे राजस्थान में एक पहाड़ है माऊंट आबू, वहाँ जाने आने के साधन अच्छे हैं, वहाँ बड़े-बड़े लोगों ने 400 बंगले बना लिये हैं, अब वहाँ कोई जाना पसन्द नहीं करता। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो हमारे पराशर जो ने अच्छी भावना से प्रस्ताव रखा है उसको आप ले लें लेकिन पर्यावरण बने, वहाँ का जो सौंदर्य और गूँजन है नदियाँ हैं, छोटे छोटे नाले झरने, बहते हैं, वह वैसे रहने चाहियें। अगर हर जगह सड़कें, इजन और धुआँ होगा तो यह कहकर होगा। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन सुन्दर स्थानों पर यह कहकर मत बरसाओ। अगर यह कहकर वहाँ चला गया तो वहाँ का सौन्दर्य नहीं रह सकेगा और लोगों का पहाड़ों पर जाने का मन नहीं होगा। हम लोग पहाड़ क्यों देखना चाहते हैं? वहाँ के सौंदर्य और आनन्द

के लिये जाते हैं। अगर ये सब चीजें वहां पर भी पहुंच गईं तो फिर लोग वहां किस लिये जायेंगे? आप लोग उन स्थानों में तो थोड़ा ढल चलना सोचें। अगर वहां भी हर जगह रेलें हो जायेंगी तो आप जो लोग रेलों के आस पास रहते हैं उनकी हालत देखिये।

श्री बीरभद्र सिंह : आप क्या चाहते हैं?

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : आप वहां थोड़ों पर घूमते हैं, चेहरा इसलिये सुन्दर है। इन सब चीजों से खराब हो जायेगा, आप हिमाचल के रहने वाले हैं पहाड़ों में रहिये इन सब चीजों की इच्छा मत करो।

सभापति महोदय : अध्यक्ष की बात सही है।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : आपको बात से लग रहा है कि ऋषियों और मुनियों ने जो तपस्या की ज्ञान प्राप्त किया वह प्रकृति से किया और ये लोग इस प्रकृति को नष्ट करने के लिये लगे हैं और इस प्रकार की योजना बना रहे हैं। आप इस रेजोल्यूशन को पढ़िये। (व्यवधान) यह बड़ा गंभीर मामला है। इसको गंभीरता से सोचना है। स्टील का कारखाना नहीं लगाना है आप काजी साहब इंजीनियर हैं।

सभापति महोदय : जितने माननीय सदस्य हैं सब गंभीरता का उदाहरण आपसे ग्रहण करते हैं।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : सभापति जी आपने हो सम्झा है। होरे को कदर आप हो कर सके हैं और कोई नहीं कर सका है।

मैंने अर्मेडमैंट बो है। मैंने कहा है कि पर्यावरण का ध्यान रखें। मैं चाहता

था कि इसमें उद्योगों की निश्चित घरेलू उद्योग लगाये जायें। वहां पर ऐसे उद्योग लगाने चाहिये जिससे वायु प्रदूषण, एयर पोल्यूशन न हो। इसका ध्यान रखा जाये। वहां पर जो वन है उनका और विकास किया जाए। उनको नष्ट न किया जाए। यह नहीं होना चाहिए कि बाहर के लोग वहां घुस नहीं कि आदिवासियों की धन-दौलत लूटना शुरू कर दें और बिचौलिये वहां पर बैठ जाएं। वहां पर सकड़ें बनी नहीं कि शहर वाले वहां पहुंच जायेंगे। जहां जरूरी है वहां थोड़ा सा विकास करना चाहिए। वहां रोज़गार बननी चाहिए और शिक्षा की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। लेकिन माननीय सदस्य ने इस प्रकार का रेजोल्यूशन पेश कर दिया है कि यदि योजना मंजूर सारा बजट भी हिमाचल प्रदेश में लगा दें तब भी शायद उसमें सुझाए गए सारे काम नहीं हो सकेंगे।

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (आवला) : सभापति महोदय पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में कठोर मेहनत करने वाले भोलें और ईमानदार लोग रहते हैं। वे प्रकृति के बीच रहते जरूर हैं लेकिन उन्हें बड़ी गंभीर संकटों का सामना करना पड़ता है। अगर हमने उन्हें उसी ढंग से रहने दिया तो देश के लिए हमेशा एक संकट बना रहेगा मैं इस रेजोल्यूशन का समर्थन इस लिए कर रहा हूँ कि पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों का विकास हो तथा वहां रहने वालों का सुविधाएं मिलें।

पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के विकास के साथ इस देश को सुरक्षा का सभ्य बड़ा प्रश्न भी जुड़ा हुआ है क्योंकि विदेशी षड्यंत्रकारी और गुप्तचर जिस तरह पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के भोले-माले लोगों पर अपना प्रभाव जमा लेते हैं वह देश के लिए बहुत ही खतरनाक हो सकता है।

मैं कोई बहुत सम्झो-चौडो चर्चा न कर के केवल यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि

[श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप]

पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के आवागमन के साधनों और संचार व्यवस्था में सुधार किया जाए इस बात की कोलिश की जाए कि जो उत्पादन वे करते हैं—फल पशुधन भेड़ों की ऊन; गहू, मछली, जड़ी-बूटियाँ, लकड़ी और पत्थर, वहीं पर उसके उद्योग कायम किये जाएं, ताकि उन्हें यह उत्पादन करने में सुविधा हो और वे उसे देश के विभिन्न भागों में बेच सकें। इससे वहाँ के लोगों का विकास हो सकेगा।

उन लोगों की सब से बड़ी समस्या यह है कि आवागमन के साधन न होने की वजह से बपटवारी और पुलिस के बहुत बड़े शिकार होते हैं। उनकी डाक और सूचनाएँ बहुत लम्बे अरसे के बाद पहुँचती हैं। जिला मुख्यालय से उनका सम्पर्क नहीं रहता है। वे बहुत भोले-भाले और ईमानदार लोग हैं। अगर आज वैसा और सामान वहाँ ग़्वा जायेगा, तो दस साल बाद उसी हालत में मिलेगा। ऐसे लोगों की सताए जाने से सुरक्षा तभी हो सकती है, जब हम वहाँ पर आवागमन के साधनों की व्यवस्था कर सकें। इसी तरह बिजली और रीशमी का वहाँ के लिए बड़ा महत्व है। वहाँ पर मिट्टी का तेल भी नहीं मिल पाता है। मैदानों से आने वाली चीजें पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में बहुत महंगी मिलती है। हमें इन बातों की ओर विशेष ध्यान देना होगा।

हमें पर्यटन को बहुत बढ़ावा देना चाहिए। इसके साथ ही अर्बन के अन्तर्गत पहाड़ों से जो धन मिले, यदि हम उसको उस क्षेत्र के विकास पर खर्च करने की परम्परा बना लें, तो उससे पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों का बहुत विकास हो सकेगा।

पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में शिक्षा की सुविधाएँ न होने के कारण वहाँ के बच्चों को

पढ़ने के लिए दूसरी जगह जाना पड़ता है। चूँकि वे बहुत गरीब लोग हैं, इस लिए उनके लिए फ्री शिक्षा की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए, ताकि शिक्षा पर कर उन्हें अपना विकास करने का अवसर मिले। योजना मंत्री जी इस सम्बन्ध में ज्यादा परिचित हैं। यह समस्या सारे देश की समस्या है, जो देश की सुरक्षा और विकास से भी जुड़ी हुई है। इस लिए मैं इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ।

सभापति महोदय : मंत्री महोदय।

श्री बुद्धि चन्द्र जैन (वाडनेर) : मैंने भी अपना नाम दिया था। पांच मिनट मुझ दे दीजिए।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : पांच मिनट उन्हें दे दीजिए और दो तीन मिनट मुझ दे दीजिए।

श्री बुद्धि चन्द्र जैन : पहले जो पांच वर्षीय योजनाएं बनती थीं उनमें एक यूनिफार्म पैटर्न आफ प्लानिंग बनाया गया था। उस समय न तो औद्योगिक परिस्थितियों को और न ही आर्थिक विषमताओं को देखा गया था। इस छोटी पांच वर्षीय योजना में योजना मंत्री जी ने और प्लानिंग कमिशन ने हिल एरिया डवलपमेंट के बारे में अलग से 25वां चैप्टर कायम करके अलग से इस की व्यवस्था की है। इसके लिए मैं योजना मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ।

सभापति महोदय : आप कितना समय लेंगे ?

श्री बुद्धि चन्द्र जैन : मैं पांच मिनट में अपनी बात कह लूंगा।

सभापति महोदय : मैं आप की इच्छा को समझ रहा हूँ, प्रबल इच्छा है। लेकिन और भी बोलने वालों ने नाम भेजे हैं और

समय का भी ध्यान रखना होता है ।
इसलिए मैं पूछ रहा हूँ ।

श्री बुद्धि चन्द्र जीव : यह विषय बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण है, और टाइम एक्सटेंड कर दीजिए ।

सभापति महोदय : सीमा पर बात पहुंच गई है लेकिन आप बोलिए ।

श्री बुद्धि चन्द्र जीव : मैं यह कहना चाहता था कि यह जो चैंप्टर है हिल एरिया डेवलपमेंट का, इसे स्थापित कर के और हिल एरिया के लिए विशेष प्रावधान कर के जो कदम उठाया गया है वह सरांनीय है । लेकिन हिल एरिया को जो प्राविशेंस दिए गए हैं उन में राजस्थान का कोई भी डिस्ट्रिक्ट नहीं लिया गया है । मैंने देखा है कि उसमें जम्मू और काश्मीर लिया गया है, एन० ई० एफ० ए० लिया गया है, नागालैंड लिया गया है, त्रिपुरा लिया गया है, हिमाचल प्रदेश लिया गया है, पंजाब का भी हिस्सा लिया गया है और उत्तर प्रदेश का भी एरिया लिया गया है, परन्तु राजस्थान का कोई भी जिला इस हिल एरिया डेवलपमेंट के अन्दर इन्क्लूड नहीं किया गया है । मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि जो इंग्लैण्ड डिस्ट्रिक्ट है उसके अन्दर 75 प्रतिशत मेड्यूल्ड ट्राइक्स के लोग रहते हैं और उसका 75 प्रतिशत एरिया बिलकुल हिली एरिया है । तो उस डिस्ट्रिक्ट को उसमें इन्क्लूड करना चाहिए । इसी तरह से बिजनाड़ा डिस्ट्रिक्ट को भी उस में इन्क्लूड करना चाहिए । ये दोनों डिस्ट्रिक्ट हिली एरिया में आते हैं । इस के अलावा उदयपुर डिस्ट्रिक्ट और चित्तौड़गढ़ डिस्ट्रिक्ट, कोटा डिस्ट्रिक्ट, बूंदी डिस्ट्रिक्ट जो हैं इन के बारे में भी जांच की जानी चाहिए कि वास्तव में ये भी हिली एरिया में आते हैं या नहीं । इस सम्बन्ध में पूरी जांच की जानी चाहिए ।

विशेष बात जो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ इस अवसर पर वह यह है कि इस प्रकार हिली एरियाज के डेवलपमेंट के लिए जो प्राविजन्स किए गए हैं और जो चैंप्टर अलग किया गया है उसी प्रकार डेजर्ट डेवलपमेंट का भी कार्यक्रम बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण है । योजना मंत्री जी ने जैसे हिल एरिया डेवलपमेंट का कार्यक्रम दिया है वैसे ही डेजर्ट डेवलपमेंट के प्रोग्राम को भी अलग से चैंप्टर कर के अलग से उस का प्लान करना चाहिए और अलग से उस के लिए व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए । इस के लिए जो फंड्स की व्यवस्था की गई है वह फंड्स वास्तव में हिल एरिया के लिए भी पर्याप्त नहीं है और डेजर्ट डेवलपमेंट के लिए जो प्राविजन्स किए गए हैं उस में सिर्फ 50 करोड़ ही रखे गए हैं । इस प्रकार से डेजर्ट एरिया को जो नेग्लेक्ट किया गया है उस की ओर भी मैं योजना मंत्री का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि वास्तव में रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्र का विकास अगर नहीं करेंगे तो रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्र और पहाड़ी क्षेत्र दोनों ही पिछड़े क्षेत्र हैं और वह पिछड़े रहेंगे । अर्थात् असंतुलन को मिटाना है तो इन दोनों क्षेत्रों के ऊपर विशेष ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है । सड़कों के निर्माण का प्रश्न पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के लिए जितना आवश्यक है उतना ही रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्रों के लिए भी आवश्यक है । इसी प्रकार से पानी के पानी का जो सवाल है पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में पांच-पांच छः-छः मील दूर पानी के लिए जाना पड़ता है, उसी प्रकार से रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्रों में भी पानी के पानी का सवाल है ।

इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो पिछड़े इलाके हैं या जो पहाड़ी क्षेत्र हैं अथवा रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्र हैं उनका विकास किया जाना चाहिए । उन क्षेत्रों का विकास करते से ही जो अनुसूचित जनजाति व आदिवासी लोग हैं या जो डेजर्ट में रहने

[श्री वृद्धि चन्द जैन]

वाले पिछड़े लोग हैं, उनका विकास सम्भव हो सकेगा। इस प्रकार से वे लोग भी दूसरे प्रदेशों के लोगों के साथ स्टैंड कर सकेंगे।

इन शब्दों के साथ, श्री पद्मनाभ जी ने यहाँ पर जो प्रस्ताव रखा है, उनका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do you want to speak? There are some names before me. If that is the wish, I can, . . .

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Santosh Mohan Dev. Not more than five minutes.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (Silchar): One or two minutes, or more?

Mr. Chairman, I come from a State which is basically a hill area State surrounded by other hilly States and hill territories. After independence Assam was divided into various parts and ultimately Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, and Mizoram have been created. We found that the North-Eastern region consisting mostly of tribal people had not developed. We are very happy that after independence Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru took active interest in the hill areas development and many plans and programmes have been prepared but unfortunately the implementation of these plans and programmes is not being done properly. I have been labouring before coming to this House and after coming here also that the North-Eastern Region should be developed and geared in such a way that they can take more active interest in the development of those areas.

In a place like Mizoram in the summer time a housewife has to travel miles together for a bucket of water. In a place like Arunachal Pradesh, to

get a litre of kerosene people have to go to a kerosene depot at a distance of 20 kilometres. That is the position.

We find that in this Budget the Government has proposed some new schemes for the development of Railway lines but I appeal to the Planning Minister to see that these Railway lines are implemented with a time-bound programme. Because, our sad experience is that from Bongaigaon to Gauhati, it has taken more than three years for them to lay the line—only a distance of 42 kilometres. And, on the other day, the Railway Minister said that they will be in a position to complete it by 1982. I doubt very much. So, with this experience behind, . . . (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why do you doubt?

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Because, unfortunately, we have seen that in the development of that area something is lacking somewhere. I would only conclude by saying that a missionary zeal is necessary for the development of the area. Missionaries are working very hard in remote villages in that area and these missionaries could do what our elected and nominated Government could not do. What is it so? Because either the urge to develop is not there, or they do not have the machinery to employment the plans. I do not know which one is responsible. We have got about 3,400 villages. I am afraid that in all over Assam, even now, you cannot come out totally dry from those areas during the rainy season.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are a very strong person. You can strike hard and harder.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: I am not strong. I cannot counter you. Anyhow, I hope that with the attitude that our Government is taking and with the active support of the Planning Government the North Eastern Region will be developed along with the other regions also.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contai): Sir, the central point of the resolution is development of hilly regions. For that purpose, a parliamentary committee has been sought for to find out ways and means to improve the lot of the hilly people. My predecessors have said a lot and I do not want to delve deep into those things. Firstly, I want to know who are the people who are responsible for the distress of the hilly people? I know that their social culture is so backward that they have not been able to develop their lot. Who are the persons who are exploiting them? Landlords are exploiting these hilly people. They are not giving them proper wages. They keep these people as bonded labour. They get them working hard, but they are not giving them their due share. Secondly, where development has taken place, the contractors are there and they are exploiting these people. Thirdly, there are some people who act as missionaries in the hilly areas. They exploit their sentiments and they exploit them religiously. These missionaries have served some purpose, namely, giving medical help, some education, etc. However, not only in respect of the hilly people, but in respect of all the backward people, development programmes must be adopted.

What are these development programmes? I suggest to the Government that total land reforms programme must be adopted there. Land ceiling should be imposed. The tiller of the soil must be given land. Educational institutions must be established there. The teachers should be imbued with a missionary zeal. As Mr. Sontosh Mohan Dev said, the missionary zeal must be there. They must train the hilly people to exact their rights. These people are not able to exact their rights because they are not educated. I know in developed areas also there are some people who are illiterate and they cannot exact their rights. Only, educated people can exact their rights. So the establishment of educational institutions is a vital factor and the Govern-

ment of India must pay due regard to this aspect. Lastly, I would urge upon the Government to establish hospitals and provide these people with employment. They must provide livelihood to everyone. If we can do this then the people of the hilly areas can develop. More development of the area will not do; the development of the culture, the development of the educational institutions, the development of the medical institutions must be resorted to.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why do you forget agriculture?

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: I have already said that land reform must be there. Total land reform must be adopted. This was my first suggestion.

I conclude by saying that if the Government is really keen in developing social culture and the society of the hilly people, it must re-orient its economic policy, because all the programmes need finance. So, the economic policy must be re-oriented to uplift the backward people.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी (हिसार) :

सभापति जी, मैं इस प्रस्ताव के समर्थन में खड़ा हुमा हूँ और श्री पराशर जी को बधाई देता हूँ जो इस प्रस्ताव को यहाँ पर लाये।

पहाड़ देश की तब रक्षा करता है जब की वह शक्तिशाली हो लेकिन देश का विनाश करता है, कमजोर करता है—तब जब कि पहाड़ कमजोर हो। यह भारत के वेद-मंत्रों में लिखा है, जिस को विषाठी जी भी अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं और मंत्री महोदय भी जानते हैं। वास्तव में भारत पर जितने हमले हुए वे पहाड़ी रास्तों से हुए। पहाड़ हमारा दरवान है, पहरेदार है, अगर पहरेदार कमजोर होता है तो देश गुलाम होता है, फतह-खोर आते हैं और देश को फतह करते हैं।

[श्री नजीराब भागडी]

आप एक बहुत अच्छी बात है कि आज देश के पहाड़ों की उन्नति के लिये कुछ माग बना है। पहाड़ हम को सब कुछ देते हैं—उत्तम से उत्तम स्थान देते हैं, दुनिया का सब से बड़ा तीर्थ-स्थान दिया है, सब से बड़ी नदियां दी हैं, सब से पवित्र दवाइयां देते हैं और सब से बड़ा देवता जिस को हम “शिव” मानते हैं, जो पर्वतों का राजा है, समूचे भारत की गरीब जनता का देवता है—ये सब हम को पहाड़ से प्राप्त हुए हैं। इस लिये हर दृष्टि से हमारे लिये पहाड़ों का सब से ज्यादा महत्व है, इन को समझ रहते बनाना पड़ेगा। आप देखिये—नया शहर बनता है, जैसे चण्डीगढ़ बना, वहां पर पहले से स्कूल, कालिज, सड़कें, आदि सब चीजें बनी, उस के बाद शहर बसा, लेकिन पहाड़ों में ये सब चीजें आप को पहले से बनानी होंगी, इन के बनाये बिना पहाड़ों का विकास नहीं होगा। यह ठीक है कि देश के सामने पैसे की कमी है, लेकिन उस के लिये रास्ते निकाले जा सकते हैं। आप भारत में 24 परसेंट लोगों की ग्रामदनी और खर्च पर रोक लगा दीजिये, फिर देखिये—3 साल के अन्दर भारत के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों का विकास हो जायगा। वहां पर बड़े-बड़े महल बनाने की जरूरत नहीं है, बड़े मकानों की जरूरत नहीं है, बड़े उद्योग-धंधों की जरूरत नहीं है, उन को बिलकुल गांधी जी की कल्पना के अनुसार, बल्कि गांधी जी की आत्मा को पहाड़ों में बसाना पड़ेगा। छोटे उद्योग, छोटे रास्ते और छोटे कल कारखाने बनाने होंगे। पहाड़ों के अग्नि-जाने के जो रास्ते हैं उन को आधुनिक बनाना होगा। जिस तरह से आप पानी पहुंचाने की व्यवस्था करते हैं उसी तरह से आप को पहाड़ों के लिये करना होगा, सबारियों के लाने

ले-जाने का प्रबन्ध करना होगा। वहां पर बिजली पैदा हो सकती है, उन की जल-शक्ति का उपयोग इस काम के लिये करना होगा।

मैं ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता, लेकिन एक बात है—बात कुछ बने या न बने, लेकिन कम से कम पहाड़ी लोग जब यह सुनेंगे कि हमारे लिये भी यहां आवाज उठाई गई है उन के अन्दर हौसला पैदा होगा, उत्साह पैदा होगा। हमें इस बात को नहीं भूलना चाहिये वे लोग हमारे दाता हैं, हमला होने पर सब से पहले दुख-दर्द के शिकार वे होते हैं, हम को लकड़ी देते हैं, हर तरह की वस्तुएं हमारे लिये मुहिया करते हैं, इस लिये मैं चाहूंगा कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसा लगा कर वहां पर सड़कें, स्कूल और अस्पताल खोलें, बड़े स्कूल और अस्पताल बनाने की जरूरत नहीं है, छोटी दुकानें, बनाइये, लेकिन साफ-सुथरी हों। उन को काम-धन्धा मिलना चाहिये, नौकरियां मिलनी चाहिये, लेकिन ऐसी नौकरियां नहीं कि बन्धुआ मजदूर हो जायें, नौकरियों में उन को हिस्सा दीजिये, ताकि वे भी अच्छे ढंग से उन्नति कर सकें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि इसमें कोई दो राय नहीं है कि पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों का विकास किया जाए लेकिन यह तभी हो सकेगा जब एक तरफ, एक जगह जो माया का पहाड़ है, उसको तोड़ा जाए और दूसरी तरफ जो दरिद्रता का गड्ढा है, उसको भरा जाए। वह दरिद्रता का गड्ढा पहाड़ों में है और लूट का पहाड़ जो है, वह इन शहरों के अन्दर बड़े उद्योगपतियों के आगन में है। इन दोनों में जब समानता लायेग, तभी कुछ कल्याण होगा।

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND LABOUR (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): Sir, at the very beginning I must compliment.

श्री बुद्धि चन्द्र जैन : हिन्दी में बोलिए, आप तो बड़ी अच्छी हिन्दी जानते हैं ।

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : सभापति महोदय, मैं सर्वप्रथम अपना कर्तव्य समझता हूँ . . .

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: You can speak in English.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He cannot speak in both.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: Because he started in English . . .

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : आपकी बात रख ली, उन्होंने अंग्रेजी में स्टार्ट कर दिया । अब हिन्दी में उनको बोल लेने दें ।

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: Everybody knows English.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : नहीं, सब नहीं जानते हैं ।

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : मैं सर्वप्रथम अपना यह कर्तव्य समझता हूँ कि हिमाचल प्रदेश के सम्मानित सदस्य प्रो० पराशर को धन्यवाद दूँ और बधाई प्रेषित करूँ कि उन्होंने इस प्रस्ताव को इस सदन के सम्मुख प्रस्तुत कर एक अवसर प्रदान किया कि हमारे देश के जो पर्वतीय क्षेत्र के रहने वाले नागरिक हैं, उन को समस्याओं का गहरा अध्ययन कर उनके निदान के सम्बन्ध में सुझावसर इस सदन के सम्मानित सदस्यों को प्राप्त हो ।

सभापति जी, मुझे यह कहने की आज्ञा प्रदान करें, कि हमारे सम्मानित सदस्य पराशर जी, पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों को जो विकासीय समस्याएँ हैं, उनके निदान के विशेषज्ञ रहे हैं और पिछले वर्षों में जो उन्होंने समय समय पर सम्मेलन बुलाए हैं और उन सम्मेलनों को जो संस्तुतियाँ हुई हैं उनसे इस सदन को और ज्ञान को भी बहुत सहायता मिली है, योजनाओं के बनाने में और आज का प्रस्ताव के द्वारा भले हो मैं उनसे

यह अनुज्ञा चाहूँगा और उनसे अप्रह कहेगा कि जो विशेष कठिनाइयाँ हैं, उनकी पृष्ठभूमि में इस प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार करने के सम्बन्ध में जो कठिनाइयाँ हैं, उनको वे ध्यान में रखने की कृपा करें लेकिन जो आधारभूत समस्याएँ उन्होंने इन परिश्रमों की हमारे सम्मुख प्रस्तुत की हैं, उनका हम सम्मान करते हैं माननीय सदस्यों धी जो भावनाएँ हैं, जो यहाँ पर व्यक्त की गई हैं, उनका सम्मान करते हैं ।

सभापति महोदय । उनके चेहरे से मालूम होता है कि वे विचार ही नहीं कर रहे हैं बल्कि निर्णय पर भी पहुँच गये हैं ।

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी चैयरमैन साहब, आपने जो भावना व्यक्त की है, उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं छ नहीं कहना चाहता । अधिकार उनका है निर्णय लेने का ।

सभापति महोदय । कुछ अंतर पड़ जाता है । कुछ क्या बहुत बड़ा अंतर पड़ जाता है ।

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : मैं आपकी आज्ञा चाहूँगा ।

सभापति महोदय : नहीं, आप बोलें ।

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : श्रीमन्, आप कहना करें, इन पर्वतीय अंचलों की । आलिनी और अलौंग से लेकर तेजु तक अरुणाचल प्रदेश से लेकर एजोल तक और मिजोरम से लेकर लद्दाख तक के हिमाच्छादित शिखरों तक और हिमालय प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश के गंगोत्री, यमनोत्री, केदारनाथ और बद्रीनाथ से लेकर नाथूला,

[श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी]

के सन्दर्भ में स्थलों तक, इस प्रकार की नदी घाटियों में और चोटियों में सीढ़नुमा खेत और कलकल करती हुई नदियाँ और उनके किनारे परबसे हुये जलबन्धु और प्रकृति को प्रताड़ना का सामना करते हुये वहाँ के बोर, वहाँ की बोरंगनायें, वहाँ के प्रकृति प्रेमों पुरुष और वहाँ का स्त्रियाँ,

17.00 hrs.

वहाँ के मेहनत करने वाले, विभिन्न वेशभूषा, रंग-विरंगे कपड़े पहनने वाले जो लोग हैं उनकी अनगिनत समस्याएँ हैं। प्रत्येक प्रदेश की, प्रत्येक घाटी, प्रत्येक स्थल की अपनी अपनी समस्याएँ हैं। प्रत्येक पर्वतीय क्षेत्र की, शिखर तक पहुँचने वाली पहाड़ियों पर बसे हुए प्रत्येक गांव की अपनी अपनी समस्याएँ हैं। उनकी हम सभी कल्पनामात्र कर सकते हैं।

श्रीमन् इन समस्याओं के समाधान के लिए इतिहास ने हमारा साथ नहीं दिया। इन क्षेत्रों का विकास करने का कभी समुचित अवसर हा नहीं मिला। आज की आधुनिक और वैज्ञानिक चुनौतियों, उनके परिवर्धन में, संदर्भ में इनका समुचित विकास हो सकता, यह अवसर ही प्राप्त नहीं हुआ। अंग्रेजों के शासनकाल में, अंग्रेजों ने कतिपय सौन्दर्य स्थलों को चुन कर उनका विकास किया। चाहे वह श्रीनगर हो, शिमला हो, नैनीताल हो, दार्जिलिंग हो, शिलांग हो, या कोई अन्य स्थल हो, उन सभी में अपनी ग्रीष्मकालीन छुट्टियाँ बिताने के लिये अंग्रेजों ने इन पहाड़ी स्थानों का विकास किया। अपनी सेना के लिए वहाँ से सैनिकों की, वहाँ के हमारे वीरों, पुरुषों की भर्ती करने के लिए उन्होंने कैंटोनमेंट (छावणियों) की स्थापना की। लेकिन पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों की जनता-जनार्दन के सर्वांगीण विकास की योजना को और अंग्रेजी शासकों का ध्यान नहीं गया।

जो अलग-अलग राजवाड़े रहे हैं, अलग अलग प्रकार की पुरानी स्थानीय संस्कृतियाँ रही हैं, विभिन्न भाषाएँ और बोलियाँ हैं उनमें कभी एकात्मकता नहीं रही, विकास की एकात्मकता नहीं रहा। भौगोलिक एकात्मकता रही, पर्वतीय एकात्मकता रही लेकिन संस्कृति के भिन्न रूपों के एकात्मक विकास की, भिन्न चरणों के विकास की एकात्मकता नहीं रही। उनका अलग अलग इतिहास रहा। यह सदन इस बात का साक्षी है कि स्वतंत्रता के बाद ही प्रथम बार यह अवसर प्राप्त हुआ कि देश के अन्य भागों के साथ-साथ पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के विकास की दिशा में भी हमें अग्रसर होना है। वास्तव में हमारे माननीय सदस्य डागा जी ने बड़े सुन्दर तरीके से और प्रो० पराशर ने भी अपने भाषण में इस बात का उल्लेख किया।

श्री डागा की भांति प्रो० पराशर ने अपने भाषण में भी यह कहा कि एक तरफ तो हम यह चाहते हैं कि हमारे यहाँ विद्युत का विनाश हो, बिजली की योजनाओं का जो बुनियादी ढांचा है, आधारभूत उपादान है, उन उपादानों का निर्माण किया जाए, वहाँ पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के विकास के विरोधाभासों की तरफ भी हमें पूरा ध्यान देना चाहिए उन्होंने कहा कि एक तरफ हमारी परिकल्पना है, आकांक्षा है कि इन बड़े बड़े बांधों का निर्माण हो लेकिन वहाँ यह भी उत्पन्न है कि हमारे यहाँ भाखड़ा डैम बना लेकिन भाखड़ा गांव का विकास नहीं हो सका। विद्वान सदस्य श्री डागा जी ने भी इसी विरोधाभास का विस्तृत उल्लेख किया है। एक तरफ देश की आवश्यकताएँ हैं कि बड़े बड़े बांध बनें, जलीय विद्युत परियोजनाएँ बनें, थर्मल बिजली की योजनाएँ चले, इसका जो सम्माननीय सदस्य डागा जी राय जी, ने उल्लेख किया

उसका मैं आदर करता हूँ लेकिन मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि राष्ट्र निर्माण के लिए इन निर्णयों को हमें लेना होगा, बड़े बड़े बांध और बड़े बड़े बिजली घर भी बनाने ही होंगे।

17.04 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

ये राष्ट्र के विकास के लिए आवश्यक हैं। हम यह नहीं कह सकते कि कोयले की खदानों का हम विकास नहीं करेंगे, नयी रेलवे लाइन नहीं बनायेंगे और दूसरे अन्य काम नहीं करेंगे। लेकिन इसका यह भी अर्थ नहीं है कि जिन लोगों की भूमि ली जाए उनका पुनर्वास न किया जाए, उनके पुनर्वास को प्राथमिकता न दी जाए।

श्रीमन् शासन ने विशेष तौर पर यह निर्णय लिया है कि जहाँ कहीं भी इस प्रकार की योजनाएं बनायी जाएं, वहाँ पर न केवल उनको पूरा मुआवजा दिया जाए, प्रतिदान दिया जाए, बल्कि इसके साथ साथ जिन लोगों की जमीनें ली जाती हैं, भूमि ली जाती हैं उनके पुनर्स्थापन और पुनर्वास की भी यथासंभव व्यवस्था की जाए।

श्रीमन् छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के लिए बड़े पैमाने पर प्रावधान किया गया है। अगर मैं आंकड़े प्रस्तुत करूँ तो देश के पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों को हम दो-तीन भागों में बांट सकते हैं। एक वे जो संपूर्ण राज्य बने हुए हैं। जो स्वयं राज्य हैं या यूनिटरी टैरिटरी हैं और सरकार के स्वयं अपने प्रतिक्षेत्र हैं। हिमाचल प्रदेश, जम्मू कश्मीर, मणिपुर, मेघालय, नागालैण्ड, त्रिपुरा, सिक्किम, अरुणाचल प्रदेश, मिजोरम—जहाँ के अपने विधान मण्डल हैं, जिनका अपना शासन है, जिनका न केवल अपना

योजना-विभाग है, बल्कि अपनी संपूर्ण शासन प्रणाली है और हमारे संविधान के अनुसार यह संभव नहीं है कि वहाँ की योजनाओं का संपूर्ण दायित्व हम ले सकें।

सम्माननीय सदस्य पराशर जी और सिंह साहब ने अपने प्रदेश हिमाचल प्रदेश के संबंध में कहा। मैं समझता हूँ कि हिमाचल प्रदेश ने जिस प्रकार प्रगति की है, जितने कम समय में हिमाचल प्रदेश की जनता के सहयोग से जो विकास हुआ है, वह अन्य प्रदेशों के लिए एक उदाहरण है। फलों के उत्पादन के बारे में ही देख लीजिए। फलों के बारे में देश में ही नहीं बल्कि बाहर भी हिमाचल का विशेष स्थान प्राप्त है। तो ऐसी बात नहीं है कि विकास के प्रयास नहीं हुए हैं या योजनाबद्ध विकास के प्रयास नहीं हुए हैं, बल्कि हिमाचल प्रदेश की योजनाएं दूसरे पर्वतीय प्रदेशों के लिए उदाहरण हैं।

इसी प्रकार जम्मू-कश्मीर को आप लें या मणिपुर को या मेघालय और त्रिपुरा को लें—इनकी अपनी योजनाएं हैं और उन योजनाओं को बनाने की पूर्ण स्वायत्तता उनका ही दी गई है। योजना आयोग भी उनके सिद्धांतों का निरूपण करता है एवं उन्हीं सिद्धांतों के आधार पर जो प्राथमिकताएं वहाँ की चुनी हुई संस्कारें तय करती हैं, उन प्राथमिकताओं को योजना आयोग सामान्यतया मानता है। छठी योजना में पांचवी योजना के मुकाबले में अधिक प्रावधान पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के लिए किया गया है। पांचवी योजना में 1528 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान था जो छठी योजना में

[श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी]

4102 करोड़ रुपए का कर दिया है। राज्यों का तुलनात्मक विवरण आप देखें—

(Rupees in crores)

	Fifth Plan	Sixth Plan
Himachal Pradesh .	238.95	360
Jammu & Kashmir.	362.64	900
Manipur. . . .	92.96	240
Meghalaya . . .	89.53	235
Nagaland	83.63	210
Tripura	69.68	245
Sikkim	39.64	122
Arunachal Pradesh .	63.30	212
Mizoram	46.59	130
N.E.C.	90.00	340

कितनी वृद्धि है। एन० ई० सी० के प्लान में तीन गुना से अधिक वृद्धि हुई है। उत्तर प्रदेश के हिली एरियाज में 170 करोड़ की तुलना में 351 करोड़ रुपए हैं और दूसरे राज्यों को मिलाकर उनका प्लान आउट-ले 908 करोड़ रुपए निर्धारित है। कुल मिलाकर पर्वतीय प्रदेशों व क्षेत्रों का 4102 करोड़ का प्लान है और इसमें 3563 करोड़ केन्द्रीय सहायता है। इससे आप परिणाम निकाल सकते हैं कि कितनी अधिक केन्द्रीय सहायता का प्राविधान किया गया है।

जम्मू-कश्मीर या हिमाचल प्रदेश आदि राज्यों को प्लान आउट-ले का 93.31 प्रतिशत सहायता केन्द्री-शासन के माध्यम से दी जा रही है। उस विकास को गति को दुगुने से भी ज्यादा किया गया

है। माननीय श्री जैन ने बताया है कि पहली बार छठी योजना में पर्वतीय क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए एक अलग से अध्याय जोड़ा गया है, 25वां। उस में उन सभी मुद्दों का समावेश है जिन का समावेश माननीय सदस्य चाहते हैं। कुछ दिनों में छठी योजना की प्रकाशित प्रति में सदन की मेज पर प्रस्तुत करने जा रहा हूँ। हिन्दी संस्करण का प्रकाशन हो रहा है। अंग्रेजी वाला तो छप गया है। लेकिन प्रेस की कठिनाई की वजह से हिन्दी के प्रकाशन में कुछ देरी हो रही है जिसका मुझे खेद है। मैं चाहता था कि आज ही उत्तरको यहां रख सकता लेकिन ऐसा नहीं हो पाया है। छठी योजना में 25वां जो अध्याय है मैं आग्रह करूंगा कि माननीय सदस्य उसका अध्ययन करें। उसमें मुख्यतः पांच बातें हैं जिन पर जोर दिया गया है। पहला तो जो बुनियादी ढांचा है पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों का और जो वहां के निवासियों की आवश्यकताएँ हैं उनके बीच में संतुलन पैदा करना है, सन्तुलित विकास करने की बात कही गई है।

Balance in emphasis between beneficiary-oriented and infra-structural development programmes, keeping in view the vital importance of ecological restoration and conservation.

जो पर्यावरणीय आवश्यकताएँ हैं, इकोलाजिकल रैस्टोरेशन और कंजर्वेशन है उस पर जोर दिया गया है ताकि वहां पर उनका सन्तुलित विकास हो सके और उनकी आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए योजनाएँ बन सकें यह उसका मुख्य उद्देश्य है। इसी प्रकार से जो कार्यक्रम भूमि रक्षण, वनीकरण और वन विकास और इसी प्रकार पशुपालन और चरागाहों के विकास के सम्बन्ध में कार्यक्रमों को प्राथमिकता दी गई है।

Priority to programmes relating to soil erosion, forestry, Horti-culture,

plantation, animal husbandry and silvi-pasture development.

वहाँ के लोगों की जो बुनियादी आवश्यकतायें हैं उनके लिए प्राविधान करना है जैसे पाने का पानी है, भोजन, कार्य करने की जो योजनायें हैं, आनन्दों के लिए चारा है, स्थानीय आवश्यकताओं के लिए लकड़ी वगैरह की आवश्यकतायें हैं, खाद वगैरह है, जिसको माननीय पासवान जी ने सिक्स एफ कहा है, उनकी तरफ ध्यान देना है।

Meeting basic needs of hill people—water, food, work, fodder, feed, fuel and fertiliser.

इसी प्रकार से जो वहाँ की उच्च शिक्षण संस्थाएँ हैं, यूनिवर्सिटीज हैं, पहाड़ों के विकास के लिए इन योजनाओं में उनको पूरा पूरा स्थान देना है, उनका भी उस में भाग रखना है।

Involvement of Universities in the hill regions in the study of their problems.

पंचवां

Eco-development forces—Ex-service men.

जो वहाँ पर भूतपूर्व सैनिक हैं, वहाँ की युवा शक्ति है, उनको भी वहाँ के विकास में, पर्यावरणीय विकास में, प्राकृतिक विकास में, पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के विकास में भागीदार बनाना है। एक विशेष रक्षा नीति का हम प्रयोग करना चाहते हैं। थोड़ी से ले कर चाटी तक, चाहे सीढ़ी नुमा खेत हैं, चाहे गांवों के अपने वन हैं और चाहे राजकीय वन हैं, सरकारी वन हैं, चाहे वे खाली पड़े हुए हैं चट्टान वाले हैं या किसी भी प्रकार के हैं, जो बिना पेड़ के भी हैं, पथरीली भूमि भी चाहे क्यों न हो, हम चट्टान से ले कर खेत तक का, वनों का, रक्षण का, बरखाहों का, पर्यटन का सभी विकास चाहते हैं, समग्र योजना इनके विकास की बनाना चाहते हैं। यह नहीं है कि केवल खेत तो रोना ही हम बना रहे हैं। पर्यटन,

भूमि रक्षण, वन संरक्षण आदि की संपूर्ण योजना हमें पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के विकास की बनानी होगी। त्रिमुखी विकास करना होगा।

अब पुरानी रणनीति हमारे दृष्टिकोण से आवश्यक नहीं। हमें यह देखना हो गया कि वहाँ पर किस प्रकार से बरसात के कारण भूमि बह जाती है, भूमि का कटाव हो जाता है, बाढ़ आती है, वह किस प्रकार रुके? हमारी माता-बहिनों को किस प्रकार लकड़ी लानी पड़ती है? जहाँ वनों के कटाव की बात कही गई है, वहाँ यह भी मानना होगा कि सबसे बड़ी समस्या ईंधन की है। हमारी माताएँ-बहिनें किस प्रकार से नीचे घाटियों से ऊंची चोटियों पर मीलों पैदल चलकर लकड़ी का गट्टा ईंधन के लिये लाती हैं, किस प्रकार वह मीलों से पानी लाती हैं? हमें इन समस्याओं का भी हल निकालना होगा।

वन संरक्षण की आवश्यकता है, एक तरफ हमें वनों के बनाये रखने की आवश्यकता है और दूसरी तरफ हमारी ईंधन की भी आवश्यकता है। हमारे सारे देश के विकास के लिये भी आज लकड़ी की आवश्यकता है। इमारती लकड़ी के बिना हमारा काम नहीं चल सकता। यह देखना होगा कि हमारे कंट्री की टिम्बर की कितनी रिक्वायरमेंट है, उसी के अनुसार हमें वनों का विकास करना होगा जिससे एक ओर वन बढ़ते रहें, वनों का संरक्षण हुता रहे और कहीं वनों की सम्पत्ति का शोषण न हो, उसका सदुपयोग हो।

हमारी वननीति का मुख्य आधार होना चाहिये कि इस प्रकार से हमारे वन विकसित हों, हमारे जंगलों का इस प्रकार विकास हो कि जहाँ जंगलों का प्रोसत सुरक्षित रहे वहाँ हमें यह भी देखना होगा कि हम अपनी टिम्बर की रिक्वायरमेंट को पूरा करने के लिये लकड़ी के सलीपर कहाँ से लायेंगे? आज लाखों मकान देश में बन रहे हैं उनके लिये

[श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी]

कहाँ से लकड़ी लायेंगे ? इसके लिये हमें कुछ न कुछ संतुलन लाना होगा और वनों की रक्षा भी करनी होगी और उनके शोषण को भी रोकना होगा ।

इसके लिये हमारी राज्य सरकारों का बड़ा दायित्व है । राज्य सरकारें हमारे पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के लिये योजनाएं बना रही हैं । हम यह सारा कार्य यहां योजना आयोग में नहीं कर सकते हैं । हम चाहें भी तो भी इतना केन्द्रीयभूत नियोजन नहीं कर सकते । इतना केन्द्रीयकरण योजना का संभव नहीं है । मेघालय की योजना मेघालय में बनेगी अरुणाचल की योजना अरुणाचल में बनानी होगी । आलोंन, आलिनी, कामेंग, सुबंसरी और सियोंग, अरुणाचल इन घाटियों में क्या होना चाहिये, यह वहां की, ईटानगर की, विधान-सभा को तय करना होगा । यह बात सही है कि सम्मानित संसद-सदस्यों के अनुभव का भी उन्हें पूर्ण सहयोग प्राप्त करना होगा, वहां की सरकारों को और योजना आयोग को ।

पश्चिमी घाट की समस्याएं हैं, कोंकण से लेकर कन्याकुमारी तक पश्चिमी घाट इतना बड़ा क्षेत्र है कि इसकी अपनी बहुत समस्याएं हैं । कोंकण को ले लीजिये वहां कितनी समस्याएं हैं । योजना आयोग ने कोंकण के बारे में विशेष अध्ययन के लिये एक दल बैठाया जिसके संयोजक डाक्टर स्वामीनाथन थे । गोआ के क्षेत्र के लिये विशेष दल बनाया, केरल और तमिलनाडु की बात चल रही है ।

नीलगिरि का पिछले वर्षों में किस प्रकार से विकास हुआ है । आज नीलगिरि का विकास, ऊटकमंड क्षेत्र का विकास एक उदाहरण है देश के सम्मुख, लेकिन बहुत कुछ काम पश्चिमी घाट के बारे में करना है । उसके लिये हमने एक विशेष अथॉरिटी बनाई है, विशेष परिमंडल का निर्माण किया है

जिसमें महाराष्ट्र के मुख्यमंत्री उसके अध्यक्ष हैं । जितने दक्षिण राज्यों के—

All the Chief Ministers of the Southern States concerning the Western Ghats are the members of this Authority. The secretariat of this Western Ghats Development Authority is in the Planning Commission.

इस प्रकार जो अलग-अलग क्षेत्र हैं, उनके विशेष विकास के लिये हमने प्रयास किया है । इसी प्रकार नार्थ ईस्ट काउंसिल की अपनी समस्याएं हैं । झूमिंग कितनी बड़ी समस्या है । अलग पहाड़ों का अपने विकास का इतिहास है । मैंने पहले भी कहा था कि आज झूमिंग हिमाचल प्रदेश में नहीं है, जम्मू-काश्मीर में नहीं है, उत्तरप्रदेश के पर्वतीय क्षेत्र गढ़वाल और कुमाऊं में नहीं है, दार्जिलिंग में नहीं है, सिक्किम में नहीं है लेकिन अगर मेघालय, नागालैंड, अरुणाचल और मणिपुर में जायें तो इन क्षेत्रों में झूमिंग की समस्या बड़े पैमाने पर है । वहां पर रैबेन्यु विलेज, माल का गांव सही अर्थों में नहीं है । एक जगह एक साल जंगल काटे, लकड़ी जलाई और दूसरी बार 5 मील दूर जंगल काटे और आग लगाई । फिर खेती की थोड़े समय के लिए, और फिर दूसरे पहाड़ पर चले गए । ऐसी चलायमान अस्थिर खेती को ही 'झूमिंग' कहते हैं । अभी हाल में मुझे वहां जाने का सौभाग्य मिला । मैंने देखा कि चारों तरफ धूम्रां उड़ रहा था और बड़े बड़े पेड़ काट रहे थे । लेकिन वहां जनसंख्या का उतना दबाव नहीं है । अरुणाचल प्रदेश में आज सब से कम जनसंख्या है, लेकिन जंगल और वन सब से अधिक हैं । उनको लगता है कि वन इतने ज्यादा हैं कि उनका क्या करें । अगर यह तो वहां के निवासियों की दृष्टि है । अगर राष्ट्र की दृष्टि से देखें, तो वन हमारे लिए बहुत आवश्यक हैं, वे हमारी सम्पत्ति हैं । वहां के रहने वाले समझते हैं कि वन हमारे लिए मूसीबत हैं । उनको वन ही वन ही बन दिखाई देते हैं और इस लिए वे वन के को काटना अपना अधिकार समझते हैं । कहते हैं कि हम झूमिंग क्यों न करें । झूमिंग को

हम यहां से वैज्ञानिक दृष्टि से दखें या वहां के नागरिकों की दृष्टि से यह एक पेचीदा प्रश्न है। इनका आपस में समन्वय कैसे हो, ताकि वे नियोजन को अपना शत्रु न समझें। वे अपने आप स्वयं नियोजन करें, जो राष्ट्र के नियोजन का भाग बने। हमें समष्टि और व्यष्टि का संतुलन करना है, राष्ट्रीय दृष्टिकोण और व्यक्तिगत दृष्टिकोण में समन्वय करना है।

There has to be a balance between the national perspective and the perspective of the individuals concerned in these remote hill areas.

यह चैलेंस, संतुलन, लाना आज प्लानिंग का सब से बड़ा चैलेंज है। इस बोच में मेरी पर्वतीय मुख्य मंत्रियों से कई बार बातचीत हुई। तीन तीन बार मुझे मुख्य मंत्रियों से बातचीत करने का सौभाग्य हुआ कि झूमिंग का नियंत्रण कैसे हो।

All the political parties in the country and in the north-eastern region should be united to consider that in what manner we should have a proper control on these jhuming operations. Somehow we should persuade our tribal friends to stop jhuming and shifting cultivation and lead a rehabilitated and full-fledged village life.

लेकिन यह बहुत कम हो पाया है। शुरूआत हुई है, लेकिन अभी ठोस प्रगति नहीं हो पायी है।

नाथ-ईस्टन काउंसिल के सामने वहां की विशेष समस्याएँ हैं। गवर्नर वहां के चेयरमैन हैं और चीफ मिनिस्टर्स उसके सदस्य हैं। इसी प्रकार एक कैबिनेट कमेटी बनी हुई है, जो जम्मू-काश्मीर की समस्याओं को देखती है। इसके अलावा राज्य सरकारें हैं। इंस्टीट्यूशन, संस्थाओं की कमी नहीं है। यह बात नहीं है कि योजनाओं के बारे में सोचने वाले कम लोग हैं। श्री पराशर जैसे विद्वान तमाम लोग हैं, शासन और अधिकारी मौजूद हैं। कभी कभी लगता है कि हम बहुत ज्यादा प्लानिंग कर रहे हैं। योजनाएँ बहुत बन चुकी

हैं। उनको लागू कैसे किया जाये, सब से बड़ी समस्या यह प्रतीत होती है। अभी जब मैं मणिपुर गया, तो एक प्रमुख अधिकारी ने कहा कि योजना मंत्री जी, आपने हमें बहुत धन दिया है, उसे खर्च कैसे करें, यह सब से बड़ी समस्या है। सब से बड़ी समस्या मैटेरियल प्लानिंग की है—हम योजनानुसार सामान ले कर सही ढंग से उसका उपयोग कैसे कर सकें? इस सदन से मेरा आग्रह है कि अभी तक हम जो संस्थाएँ बना चुके हैं, जो ढांचा हमने खड़ा किया है, अगर हम उनका ही सदुपयोग कर सकें, तो यह बहुत बड़ा सौभाग्य होगा। पर्वतीय राज्यों व क्षेत्रों के लिए हमने चार हजार करोड़ रुपये से अधिक की जो छठी योजना बनाई है, हम उसको लागू कर सकें, यह बहुत बड़ी सफलता होगी।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा) : अरावली पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के बारे में मंत्री महोदय ने कुछ नहीं कहा है।

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : अरावली के सौन्दर्य का आपसे ज्यादा सुन्दर वर्णन कौन कर सकता है?

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : मंत्री महोदय कुछ मदद करें।

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : हमारे राजस्थान के आधुनिक निर्माता अनेक सम्मानित सदस्य यहां बैठे हुए हैं। उनको वहां की योजना का अनुभव है। यह राजस्थान शासन पर दायित्व है कि वह डेजर्ट डेवलपमेंट पर कितना खर्च करे और अपने पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों पर कितना खर्च करें।

श्री हरिनाथ मिश्र (दरभंगा) : मुख्य मंत्री महोदय के नाम को भी देखें और तब विचार करे पहाड़ और पहाड़ियां।

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : माननीय सदस्यों ने अलग अलग इतने अधिक सुझाव दिये हैं कि मेरे पास प्रत्येक सदस्य के ड्राग्स दिये गये सुझाव के सम्बन्ध में स्पष्टीकरण प्रस्तुत है।

[श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी]

लेकिन उतने विस्तार से सदन का समय इस समय मैं लू यह शोभा नहीं देता।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : हम ने तो एक बात कही थी कि हमारे पर्वतीय क्षेत्र में जो माइनिंग एरिया है उस के ऊपर वेस्ट जो इंडस्ट्री लग सकती है उसके सम्बन्ध में आप कुछ मदद कर सकते हैं।

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : हां, जो उद्योग लगाने की बात हमारे विधान सदन व्यास जी ने कही, उन्होंने विशेषकर चित्तौड़गढ़ क्षेत्र को लेकर सॉमेट को फैंक्ट्री लगाने की बात कही थी...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If Shri Vyas is present in the House, you must say something about Rajasthan.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: Of course, I am doing the needful.

तो सॉमेट की फैंक्ट्री या जिक की फैंक्ट्री जो कुछ भी ठीकी योजना में उस के लिए प्रयास किया गया है वह तो है ही, हमारी यह भी चेष्टा है कि न केवल पब्लिक सेक्टर में बल्कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर में भी अधिक से अधिक सॉमेट की फैंक्ट्री वहां लग सके, यह हमारा प्रयास होगा। इसीलिए रेलवे लाइन भी वहां बनायी जा रही है और इस सम्बन्ध में मैं राजस्थान के सम्मानित सदस्य को अलग से आमंत्रित करूंगा तथा उन के सुझावों से अपने को लाभान्वित करने का प्रयास करूंगा।

हमारे विधान सदन में तीन बुनियादी, आधारभूत बातें उठायीं। एक तो यह कि क्या पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के लिए मान दंड बही है जो देश के दूसरे भागों के लिए है? मेरी सूचना के अनुसार उस के लिए मानदंड भिन्न हैं। जैसे डाकघर खोलने के लिए देश में और जगह दो हजार की जनसंख्या का मानदंड रखा गया है कि 2 हजार की जनसंख्या पर पोस्ट आफिस खोलते हैं लेकिन पर्वतीय क्षेत्र के लिए केवल एक हजार की जनसंख्या और वह अलग अलग

क्षेत्रों में बिखरी हुई हो तो भी उस को आधार माना जाता है पोस्ट आफिस वहां खोलने के लिए। कितना कमया उस से प्राप्त होगा इस के लिए और जगह 25 प्रतिशत है तो वहां वस प्रतिशत रखा गया है। केवल इस प्रतिशत कीमत का मूल्यांकन यहां के लिए रखा गया है।

इसी प्रकार टेलीफोन खोलने के लिए भी आधी जनसंख्या रखी गयी है, 2500 की जनसंख्या पर पर्वतीय क्षेत्र में टेलीफोन लगाने की बात रखी गई है जब कि दूसरे स्थानों पर 5 हजार या उतने अधिक मानदंड रखा गया है।

इसी प्रकार से प्राइमरी हेल्थ सेंटर में भी है। उस का सब सेंटर खोलने के लिए और जगह 5 हजार की जनसंख्या का मानदंड है जब कि पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के लिए 3 हजार है और प्राइमरी हेल्थ सेंटर खोलने के लिए 50 हजार दूसरे क्षेत्रों के लिए है तो पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के लिए 20 हजार की जनसंख्या का मानदंड रखा गया है। इसी प्रकार से बैकों की शाखाएं खोलने के लिए और भूदलों के निर्माण के लिए, प्रत्येक चीज के लिए मानदंड भिन्न भिन्न है।

रेलवे के बारे में जो बात कही गई, नंगल तलवाड़ा रेलवे लाइन के निर्माण के सम्बन्ध में अभी हाल ही में एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में रेल मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि इस का सर्वे कीकारा किया गया है और उस का जो प्राक्कलन है उस पर रेल मंत्री जी इस समय विचार कर रहे हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Tiwari, you have got to conclude because Prof. Parashar has got to reply and then, Shri Tayyab Hussain has also got to move his Resolution. You can continue. Prof. Parashar, how much time will you take?

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: I shall take ten minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can continue for another five or ten minutes.

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : तो मैं उन को यह आश्वासन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस बात पर

रेल मंत्रालय ने योजना आयोग को लिखा है कि कुछ लाइनों के लिये विशेष धन का आवंटन करने की व्यवस्था की जाय छडी योजना में 5100 करोड़ रुपये का प्रयोजन रेलों के लिए किया गया है। अब रेलवे मंत्रालय इस की प्राविकृत्य निश्चित कर चुका है लेकिन रेल मंत्री जो से योजना आयोग में जल्दी ही हमारी बैठक होने जा रहें हैं। विल मंत्री जो से भी परामर्श होना। उस में नई रेलवे लाइनों विल में न केवल नया सलबाड़ा रेलवे लाइन ही शामिल है बल्कि नयी रेलवे लाइनों जो देश में बननी आवश्यक हैं उन के लिए धन कैसे जुटाया जाय इस पर विचार किया जायगा और जो हमारा महा आर्थिक सुधारक होता है स्वीमल का उस में हम इस सम्बन्ध में विचार करेंगे जैसा रेल मंत्री जी आश्वस्त कर चुके हैं विधान सदन को, उन के द्वारा प्रस्तुत जो हिमाचल प्रदेश की रेलवे लाइन है इस पर वह विचार कर रहे हैं

श्री हरोश चन्द्र सिंह रावत (अल्मोड़ा): उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के लिए भी वता दोशिए

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी: मैं अपने विधान युवा सदस्य का आभारी हूँ... व्यवधान... बरेली काटगोदाम रेलवे लाइन को निर्माण हो। उस का प्रावधान भी बजट में किया गया है। वहाँ की रेलवे लाइनों को बारें में बजट में प्रावधान किया गया है और इसके लिए मैं धन से परामर्श करना चाहूँगा।

श्री प्रो. सुब्रह्मण्यम् सिंह: (अलेसर) मैं मंत्री महोदय से एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि कुमार डिबिजन का जो पर्वतीय क्षेत्र है वह आपका ही क्षेत्र है वहाँ सन 1928 में रेलवे लाइन का सर्वे मैदान तक ग्रंथों ने कराया था लेकिन उसके लिए आज तक कोई योजना नहीं बनी यद्यपि आप योजना मंत्री हैं और उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री भी रह चुके हैं आपने यह कहा कि मुख्य मंत्री और

स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स ध्यान नहीं देती हैं हम ध्यान देते हैं, लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री आप भी रहे, बहुगुणा जी भी रहे और पन्तजी भी रहे परन्तु पहाड़ी क्षेत्र आज भी पिछड़े हुए हैं। इस समय त्रिगठी जी भी यहाँ पर बैठे हुए हैं। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि सबसे ज्यादा बुरी हालत टेहरी गड़वाल नैनीताल क्षेत्रों की है। सन 1928 में ग्रंथों ने रेलवे लाइन का सर्वे करवाया था लेकिन उसकी तरफ आज तक कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया।

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी: मैं विधान सदन का बड़ा अनुग्रहीत हूँ कि उन्हें मेरे क्षेत्र की मुझसे भी ज्यादा चिन्ता है इसके लिए मैं उनका विशेष रूप से आभारी हूँ।

अभी कुछ समय पूर्व मैं यह निवेदन कर रहा था कि पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के लिए अभी मान दंड नहीं हो सकते हैं जोकि दूसरे क्षेत्रों के लिए हो सकते हैं मैदान और पर्वतीय क्षेत्र के आकार प्रकार भिन्न होते हैं। जो राज्य केवल पर्वतीय हो हैं वहाँ तो सारे मान दंड पर्वतीय क्षेत्र के ही होंगे। जैसे जम्मू कश्मीर है उसका 90 प्रतिशत क्षेत्र पर्वतीय है, इसी प्रकार से हिमाचल प्रदेश है वहाँ तो पर्वतीय क्षेत्र के आधार पर ही मान दंड बनेंगे। मान दंड के सम्बन्धी में भी हम अवश्य पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के संस्तरसदस्यों से व्यक्तिगत परिचर्चा करेंगे और इस सम्बन्ध में हम उनके बहुमूल्य सुझाव और सलाह लेना चाहेंगे।

विधान सदन महोदय ने एक बात यह कहा कि प्लानिंग कमीशन में एक हिल-सेल बनना चाहिए। उहाँ यह जानकर प्रसन्नता होगी कि उनके इस सुझाव को स्वीकार कर लिया गया है और प्लानिंग कमीशन में हिल-सेल बनाया जा रहा है पर्वतीय क्षेत्र के लिए एक कमीटी आफ डायरेक्शन भी बनाने की बात विचाराधीन है जिसके लिए प्रधान मंत्री जी से मार्गनिर्देश लिया जा रहा है। (व्यवधान)

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : आप अपने घर वाली को जवाब दे रहे हैं, चौधरी मुलतान सिंह का आप ने शुक्रिया भी अदा नहीं किया ।

श्री नारायण बंस तिबारी : मैं पहले ही उन का आभार प्रकट कर चुका हूँ । वे तो गोवर्धन पहाड़ की गरिमा के साक्षात् प्रतीक हैं ।

एक आग्रह मैं और करना चाहूंगा । विद्वान सदस्य ने अपने प्रस्ताव में पांच वर्षों का उल्लेख किया है, पांच वर्षों में पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों को देश के दूसरे भागों के अनुरूप ले आने का लक्ष्य उन्होंने रखा है । मैं समझता हूँ विद्वान सदस्य स्वयं इस बात से सहमत होंगे कि यह अवधि उतनी व्यावहारिक नहीं है जैसी कि उन्होंने रख दी है । मूल कठिनाई इस प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार करने में यही है । विद्वान सदस्य चाहते हैं कि देश के दूसरे विकसित भागों के अनुरूप पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों का विकास सम्पन्न केवल पांच वर्षों में हो सके,, इस दृष्टिकोण को सामने रखते हुए संसदीय समिति का गठन किया जाए यही उन का प्रस्ताव है ।

एक बात और भी है । संसदीय समितियों का अपना एक महत्व होता है । यहां पर पार्लियामेंटरी पद्धति की प्रक्रिया के मारखी बैठे हैं, मैं तो केवल एक विद्यार्थी हूँ संसदीय प्रक्रिया की पद्धति में संसदीय समिति कब बनाई जाये, किस संदर्भ में बनाई जाये, हमारा पार्लियामेंटरी इतिहास जो है वह इस के उदाहरणों से भरा हुआ है । श्रीमान्, एक ऐसे विषय को ले कर जो कि योजना से संबंधित है, अगर हम एक संसदीय समिति बनाते हैं तो फिर हमें इस प्रकार की अनेक संसदीय समितियों का निर्माण करना होगा जो देश के भिन्न-भिन्न भागों से संबंधित हैं । अभी जैसा बताया कि राजस्थान का प्रश्न है, अलग-अलग प्रश्न अलग-अलग क्षेत्रों के हो सकते हैं, तो फिर अनेक प्रकार की क्षेत्रीय संसदीय समितियों का गठन इस संसद को

करना होगा । अगर हम पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए संसदीय समिति का निर्माण करते हैं, पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटी का निर्माण करते हैं, गठन करते हैं, तो फिर हमें इस प्रकार की अन्य राष्ट्रीय समस्याओं पर विचार करने के लिए भी पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटीज का गठन करना ही होगा । भिन्न-भिन्न पार्लियामेंटरी कमेटीज आज भी अपने विभागों पर विचार करती है, वह पहले से ही विभिन्न विभागों के दृष्टिकोण से सारे देश की पृष्ठ भूमि में स्थायी समितियों के रूप में कार्य कर रही हैं । फिर राज्यों में भी विभिन्न विधान मंडलों की कमेटियां हैं और जहां पर्वतीय राज्य है, वहां की से सारी कमेटियां केवल पर्वतीय विकास की ओर ध्यान देने के लिए हैं । इस प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार करने में एक आधार-भूत कठिनाई है, बुनियादी कठिनाई यह है कि संसदीय समिति के निर्माण की जो व्यावहारिक परिधि है, वह प्रस्ताव उस से परे प्रतीत होता है ।

श्रीमान्, इसलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से जहां विद्वान प्रस्तावक महोदय की भावना का आदर करता हूँ और उन विद्वान सदस्यों का भी आदर करता हूँ जिन्होंने उन के प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करते हुए संसदीय समिति के गठन की बात कही, वहां यह जो आधारभूत कठिनाई है, उस की ओर भी आप का ध्यान आकर्षित करना मैं आपना संसदीय कर्तव्य समझता हूँ ।

श्रीमान्, मैं उन से विनोत आग्रह करूंगा कि वे कृपा कर के अपना प्रस्ताव वापस ले लें । उनकी जो आधारभूत बातें थीं, जो सुझाव थे उन को हम ने मान्यता दी है । उन के प्रस्ताव की जो आत्मा है, उस आत्मा की आत्मीयता को स्वीकार किया है, इसलिए मेरा उन से आग्रह है कि वे प्रस्ताव के पारण पर अधिक बल न दें । इद शब्दों के साथ मैं फिर सभी माननीय सदस्यों के प्रति और आप के प्रति अनुग्रहीत हूँ कि आपने मुझे इस प्रकार निवेदन का अवसर दिया ।

श्री० नारायण चन्द पाराशर (हमीर-पुर) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, कई दिनों तक लगातार तीन शुक्रवार से इस प्रस्ताव पर बहस हुई और 25 के करीब संसद सदस्यों ने, जो कि सभी पार्टियों से संबंधित हैं, इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन किया मैंने गौर से देखा है कि 15 राज्यों के सभी राजनैतिक दलों के विभिन्न संसद सदस्यों ने इसमें भाग लिया और उस में एक भी संसद सदस्य ने इस का स्पष्ट या अस्पष्ट रूप से विरोध नहीं किया। इतना भारी कन्सेंसस इस प्रस्ताव के पक्ष में डेवलप हुआ—इसलिए मैं माननीय सदस्यों का आभारी हूँ—

कुछ बातें जो माननीय योजना मंत्री और संसद सदस्यों ने कहीं हैं, उनकी तरफ मैं जरा इशारा करना चाहूंगा। बहुत से सदस्यों ने यह कहा कि पर्वतीय प्रदेशों के विकास के साथ लोगों के कल्याण की बातें जुड़ी होनी चाहियें और यह प्रस्ताव की भावना से संबंधित है और मैंने इसको ऐसा ही समझा था। क्योंकि इसके बिना वहाँ का विकास कुछ नहीं होगा। जैसा मैंने पहले भी प्रस्ताव के प्रस्तुत करते समय यह बात कही थी कि भाखड़ा के बांध से बिजली भारत के दूसरे प्रदेशों को मिली, लेकिन भाखड़ा ग्राम पंचायत अंधेरे में रही और जब माननीय श्री के० एल० राव ने वहाँ की हालत को देखा तो उन की आँखों से भी आंसू निकले कि यह अन्याय हो गया यह बात 1974 की है। यह बात उन्होंने गोबिन्द सागर के किनारे कहीं थी कि भाखड़ा को बिजली तो दूर तक पहुँच गई लेकिन भाखड़ा के लोग अंधेरे में ही लड़खड़ाते रहे। माननीय सदस्यों ने इसके साथ साथ भूमि सुधार की बातें कहीं और कुछ दूसरी बातें भी कहीं लेकिन एक बात जो विशेष रूप से इस परिचर्चा उभरी वह यह कि सारी पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के अध्ययन से स्पष्ट रूप से जो तथ्य निखरकर सामने आता है। वह यह है कि

जहाँ पर माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया कि परियोजनाओं के आधार पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के लिए भिन्न हैं और दूसरे क्षेत्रों के लिए भिन्न है वहाँ उन्होंने यह नहीं बताया कि कौन सी रेलवे लाइन ऐसी है, जो भिन्न आधार पर स्वीकृत और निर्मित हो चुकी है। आज हिन्दुस्तान का इतिहास इस बात का साक्षी है कि एक भी रेलवे लाइन इस भिन्न आधार पर नहीं बनी, न आपके उत्तर प्रदेश में और न हिमाचल प्रदेश में। स्व० श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र जी का कोयह श्रेय जाता है कि उन्होंने 1973 में जब पहली बार रेलवे बजट पेश किया तो घोषणा की कि पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के लिये वे मापदण्ड नहीं माने जायेंगे जो कि अन्य क्षेत्रों के लिये हैं। वे तो घोषणा कर के चले गये, उनके बाद त्रिपाठी जी ने भी उस पर जोर दिया, परन्तु उन के बाद जो सरकार आई उस ने कुछ डिलमिल नीति से काम लिया, जिसका परिणाम है कि आज तक कोई भी नई रेल-लाइन पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में नहीं बन सकी।

जब मैंने यह प्रस्ताव यहाँ पर रखा था, उस समय मेरे मन में एक पीड़ा थी कि काश्मीर हिमाचल से लेकर पूर्वी क्षेत्र में मीजोराम और अरुणाचल प्रदेश तक, जहाँ दोनों तरफ चीन लगता है, कहीं भी रेलवे लाइन की सुविधा नहीं है। हमारे जवान जो हमारे पर्वतों की रखवाली करते हैं, अगर उन को अरुणाचल से गढ़वाल या हिमाचल जाना पड़े तो उस को रेलवे लाइन की कोई सुविधा नहीं मिलती। इस लिये यह किसी एक प्रदेश का प्रश्न नहीं है समग्र देश को दृष्टि में रख कर हमें इस पर विचार करना

[श्री० नारायण चन्द्र पराशर]

होगा। रेलवे बोर्ड की इस उक्ति की भी बदलना पड़ेगा—जो उस में फाइनेन्सल कंसेकुलस रखा है कि उस में घाटे के बजाय नफा हो। चाहिये, तो नफा तो बाब में होता है, गुरु में तो कुछ घाटा ही होता है।

एक बात यहां पर मैं और कह देना चाहता हूँ—देश का व्यापारी वर्ग भी इस बात पर बज्रिद है कि मैदानी इलाके के मुकाबले पहाड़ पीछे रहें। इस बात को आप मानें या न मानें, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान के विकास के इतिहास में यह दुःखद सत्य है कि जब भी विकास की बात आती है। तो पर्वतीय प्रदेशों का गला घोटने के लिये मैदानों के व्यापारी पैलियों का मुंह खोल देते हैं वे किस की तरफ जाती है मैं इसारा नहीं करना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन आप स्वयं जानते हैं कि इस का अल्टीमेटली क्या नतीजा होता है? सारे—का—सारा क्षेत्र अविकसित रह जाता है।

आप ने पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के लिए 4102 करोड़ रुपये के आंकड़े दिये हैं, ये आंकड़े सिर्फ उन विषयों के लिये हैं, जिन को आप संविधान की राण्य—सूची कहते हैं। केन्द्रीय सूची के कार्यों के लिये भी आप हमें बताते तो ज्यादा अच्छा होता, रेलवे विभाग के लिये इतना है, पी० एण्ड टी० विभाग के लिए इतना है। आज भी एक डाकघर को अप-ग्रेड करने के लिये 5 क्वार्टे का बर्क खोब माना जाता है, जो पंजाब के लिये है, वहीं हिमाचल के लिये है। टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज खोलना है तो 20 कनेक्शन की लिमिट है, पंजाब के लिये भी वही है और हिमाचल के लिये भी वही है। नतीजा क्या होता है—जब एक छोटा डाकघर हिमाचल में खोला

जाता है और उस के अपग्रेड करने की बात आती है, तब तब कम्पनी की बात आती है टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज कम्पनी की बात आती है या टेलीफोन की 24 क्वार्टे सुविधा देने की बात आती है या कौची जमान को वैक्यूम कनेक्शन की बात आती है—तो वहाँ की कौनों के लिये भी वही मापदण्ड होते हैं जो मैदानी क्षेत्रों के लिये होते हैं। क्वॉच पोस्ट आफिस से सब-पोस्ट-आफिस, सब-पोस्ट-आफिस से हैड-पोस्ट-आफिस, तब सब-डिवीज से विभागीय डिप्टीजन, टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज और टेलीग्राफ आफिस इन सब के लिये डाकघर विभाग में वही मापदण्ड हैं जो कि मैदानी इलाकों के लिए हैं।

यह खुशी की बात है कि छठी पंच वर्षीय योजना में आप ने पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के लिये एक अलग से बजट रखा है। लेकिन मेरा प्रयत्न है कि आप इन सब विभागों के लिये—रेलवे, पोस्ट एण्ड टेलीग्राफ और बैंकों के लिए पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के लिये आप का आधार भिन्न होना चाहिये, न सिर्फ खोलने के लिये, बल्कि उन का दर्जा बढ़ाने के लिये भी। मुझे यह कहते हुए दुःख होता है—बड़े-बड़े नगरों में यदि एक्सचेंज खोलना होता है, तो वहाँ पर रुपये वाले सरमायेद्वार बैठे होते हैं वे दुरन्त कनेक्शन ले सकते हैं, लेकिन किसी गांव में यदि तार देना है तो उसे 5 मील तक पैदल चल कर पहुँचना पड़ता है। आज भी जो आप के कैप्टेरी स्टेशन हैं वे वहाँ पर होते हैं जहाँ से टेलीफोन-एक्सचेंज 40 किलोमीटर दूर होता है। यह परिभाषा टेलीफोन विभाग की ओर से दी गई है, अब 40 किलोमीटर कितना होता है, पहाड़ी क्षेत्र में उस का अनुमान लगाइये, कितनी तद्विधा और पहाड़ बीच में आते हैं। ये कुछ ऐसी

कठिनाइयाँ हैं जो बेसिक हैं, ये तमिल-नाडु में भी हैं वेस्टर्न-घाट्स में भी भी हैं हिमाचल में भी हैं अरुणाचल प्रदेश में भी हैं।

यही स्थिति बैंकों की है। आप 8 या 10 किलोमीटर की दूरी पर बैंक की शाखा प्रोवाइड करते हैं। पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में तो इस दूरी में तीन नदियाँ आ जायेंगी। इस लिये मेरा अनुरोध है कि इस आधार को बदलना चाहिये जिस से कि जो विकास रखा पड़ा है, पहाड़ों के फुट हिल्स से, जहाँ मैदान खत्म होते हैं वहीं से विकास की रेखा खत्म हो जाती है वह विभाग भागे बढ़ सके। आप ने अन्य आंकड़े भी दिये हैं। मैं बहुत अभारी हूँ, पाँचवीं-पंचवर्षीय योजना के मुकाबले छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में बड़ा भारी काम आप ने अपने सामने रखा है। उसकी एक कपरेखा आप ने दी है। लेकिन मैं आप से एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ—हिमाचल प्रदेश हो या उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी इलाके हों, कांस्टीचुशनल संस्थाएँ तो हैं लेकिन इन सब से ज्यादा महत्व उस गरीब की किस्मत बनाने का है जो बरसों से बैठा हुआ नई दिल्ली की तरफ देख रहा है। जब पं० जवाहर लाल नेहरू जी ने पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना शुरू की थी तो उस ने आशा की थी कि उन से पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों को भी चाहे हिमाचल हो, काश्मीर हो या पूर्वी क्षेत्र हों, उन को भी कुछ मिलेगा। जब श्री सुभाष चन्द्र बोस ने प्लानिंग कमिटी 1938 में स्थापित की थी तब से वह उम्मीद लगाये बैठा है कि उस को भी कुछ मिलेगा और वे आशाएँ आज भी उसी तरह कायम हैं, लेकिन मुझे दुख है कि उस की आशाएँ पूरी नहीं हुई। आज भी कोई इण्डस्ट्री हिमाचल को नहीं मिली। मैं जब मणिपुर गया था, पूर्वी क्षेत्र में

गया था, तो वहाँ के लोगों ने मुझ से कहा कि हमारी लकड़ी कलकत्ता चली जा रही है और वहाँ से कुर्सियाँ बन कर यहाँ आती हैं। तो पहाड़ का जो शोषण है, दोहन है, यह खत्म होना चाहिए & हमारा सौभाग्य है कि इस समय योजना आयोग की बागडोर आप के हाथ में है और आप पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों की पीड़ा को समझते हैं। पर्वतों की पीड़ा किसी रूप में आप के लिए सहायक हो सकती है।

मैंने अपने भाषण में शुरू में कहा था कि पर्वतों से बहुत ज्यादा वीर सेना में गये और देश की रक्षा के लिए वे शहीद हो गये। 5167 आज सारे हिन्दुस्तान में वीर नारियों की संख्या है। वीर नारी, उन को कहते हैं जो विधवा हो जाती है और जिन के पतिदेव देश की रक्षा के लिए शहीद होते हैं। आप आंकड़े देख लीजिए। मेरे एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में डिफेन्स मिनिस्टर साहब ने बताया है कि सब से ज्यादा वीर नारियाँ पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में हैं। कुर्बानी करने वाले हैं पर्वतीय क्षेत्र, देश की रक्षा के लिए भी और देश के विकास के लिए भी सब से ज्यादा मरने वाले हैं पर्वतीय क्षेत्र के लोग और सब से ज्यादा लूटने वाले हैं मैदानी इलाके के लोग। यह कब तक चलेगा? अब यह नहीं चल सकता। अब यह जमाना नहीं रहा। हम इस स्थिति को बदलित नहीं कर सकते कि पर्वतीय क्षेत्र मैदानी लोगों के आकर्षण के लिए हैं, उन के आराम के लिए हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: One main thing is that you can provide jobs to all the people in the hilly areas by constructing the railway lines.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: That is what I was saying that we have to change this attitude

[श्री नारायण चन्द्र पराशर]

यह जो हिल्ली प्लेसज हैं they are not only source of attraction and places of pilgrimage; there also the human being lives, वहाँ पर भी लोग रहते हैं और उनके लिए भी विकास के कार्य होने चाहिए। आप आंकड़े किसी और समय बना दोजिए कि कितनी इंडस्ट्रीज वहाँ पर खुली हैं। वहाँ पर कोई इंडस्ट्री नजर नहीं आती। इसलिए वहाँ पर जो लोकल रा-मैटीरियल है, उस पर बेस्ट इंडस्ट्रीज खुलनी चाहिए। वहाँ के खूने के पत्थर से पंजाब व हरियाणा के मैदानी इलाकों में सीमेंट बनता है और वहाँ की लकड़ी से देहरादून में सामान बनने के बजाए, सहारनपुर में वह बनता है। हम यह चाहते हैं कि वहाँ की लकड़ी से, वहाँ के पत्थरों से और बाकी जो चीजें वहाँ पर हैं उन पर आधारित उद्योग वहाँ पर लगे और जो लोकेली अवैलेबिल मैटीरियल है, वे वहाँ से बाहर न जाएं। उन में पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में ही इंडस्ट्री लगे ताकि वहाँ के लोगों को रोजगार मिले, एम्प्लायमेंट मिले।

मैं माननीय योजना मंत्री का बहुत आभारी हूँ कि उन्होंने बहुत अच्छा काम किया और कारोबार संभालते ही एक नई दिशा दी और 25वां अध्याय छठी प्लान में जोड़ दिया। वह जो 25वां अध्याय है, उस को मैंने सारा पढ़ लिया है। उसमें एक बहुत ही मजेदार बात जो मुझे जंचो, जो पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के लिए है, वह यह है कि इन्फ्रा-स्ट्रक्चरल डेवलपमेंट और बेनीफिशियरी ओरियेन्टेड डेवलपमेंट एक संतुलन बनाएँ, एक संतुलन को कायम करेंगे और मुझे खुशी तो तब होगी जब माननीय मंत्री जी के द्वारा और बाकी केन्द्रीय विभागों द्वारा यह दिखा दिया जाएगा कि छठी पंच-

वर्षीय योजना में सिर्फ एक अध्याय ही प्रत्यक्ष से नहीं लगा बल्कि कुछ रेलवे लाइनें भी बन गई, कुछ मापदंड बदल गये और वहाँ के लोगों को जो पौड़ा बी. वह मुस्कान में बदल गई। मेरा यह आग्रह नहीं था कि एक कमेटी जरूर बने। कमेटी बन सकती है और मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहूंगा कि जम्मू व काश्मीर विधान सभा ने अपने सारे राज्य के लिए विधायकों की एक समिति बनाई थी प्राल-राऊन्ड डेवलपमेंट देखने के लिए। जब वहाँ बन सकती है, तो वहाँ भी बन सकती है। ऐसी बात नहीं है कि नहीं बन सकती लेकिन हमें कमेटी से इतना मतलब नहीं है। हमें तो वहाँ के विकास से मतलब है, हमें तो काम से मतलब है और इस आश्वासन को देखते हुए, जो मंत्री जी ने दिया है और इस आशा के साथ कि छठी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों की किस्मत सुधरेगी, मैं अपने इस प्रस्ताव को वापस लेता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is an amendment to the Resolution moved by Shri Mukunda Mandal. He is not present in the House. I shall now put his amendment to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 1 was put and negatived

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Has the hon. Member, Prof Parashar leave of the House to withdraw his Resolution?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put the Resolution to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"This House urges upon the Government to set up a Parliamentary

Committee to look into the extremely slow pace of industrial development and lack of adequate infrastructure, like railway lines, roads, waterways, airways, bridges and other amenities like postal services, telecommunications, drinking water, banking and health services, institutions for technical and vocational education and the promotion of tourism, hydel-generation, forestry, agriculture including horticulture, irrigation, mass communication system in the hilly regions of the country, resulting in their extreme backwardness and to suggest ways and means to ensure their rapid economic development so as to bring them at par with the developed regions of the country within a period of five years."

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now Shri Atal Bhari Vajpayee will move his resolution.

He is absent.

17.50 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: PREVENTION OF TARNISHING OF IMAGE OF MAHATAMA GANDHI

SHRI TYYAB HUSSAIN (Faridabad): Sir, I beg to move:

"This House recommends to the Government that any action by signs, words or publications to tarnish the image of Mahatama Gandhi, the Father of our Nation, be made a cognisable offence.

जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, यह मामला बहुत अहमियत का है। जहां यह फादर आफ दि नेशन का मामला है वहां यह सारे मुल्क का भी मामला है। इस से यह बात सब के सामने आती है कि महात्मा गांधी का जंगे आजादी में जो रोल रहा वह हम सब के सामने है। उन्होंने हमारे मुल्क की आजादी हासिल

की। हम लोगों ने उनकी कयादत में, उनकी अगुवाई में इस में हिस्सा लिया। उन्होंने जो परेशानियां और दिक्कतें उठायी हैं हम सब लोगों के सामने हैं। उन्होंने जितनी कुर्बानियां दीं, उनके साथ हमारे देश के नेताओं पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू, मौलाना अब्दुल कलाम आजाद ने, हमारे बहुत सारे शहीदों जैसे सरदार भगत सिंह आदि, कितनों का नाम लिया जाए, ने भी कुर्बानियां दी और यह आजादी हमसिल की। कांग्रेस पार्टी ने इस आजादी को हासिल करने में जो काम किया वह भी इस मुल्क के सामने है।

इस सिलसिले में हमें यह देखना है कि महात्मा गांधी ने जो जंगे आजादी में काम किया जिसके लिए उन्हें हम आजादी के बाद देश का पिता मानते हैं, यह कह कर उनका सम्मान करते हैं जो कि बहुत जरूरी है, उनके सम्मान में फर्क तो नहीं आ रहा है।

आपको याद होगा कि जब अहमदाबाद में दायल हुआ और उसके बाद अंग्रेज सेशन जज ने जो फैसला दिया तो उसके साथ साथ उन्होंने अपना इस्तीफा भी सरकार को दिया। इस्तीफा देते हुए उस अंग्रेज सेशन जज ने ये अल्फाज कहे कि यह फैसला मुल्क के कानून की पालना तो करता है लेकिन मेरे जमीर पर चोट पहुंचाता है जब हमारे सामने ऐसे फैसले हैं, लोगों के ऐसे जजबात हैं तो हमें यह देखना है कि आज हम उनकी शान में क्या करने जा रहे हैं।

हम उनका शहादत में एक मेमोरियल कायम किया जिसको हम गांधी स्मृति कहेंगे है। डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब आपको अच्छी तरह से याद होगा कि इस हाउस के एक फोरमर मेंबर श्री शशि

[श्री तैयब हुसैन]

भूषण जी ने श्रीर मनीराम जी बागड़ी ने भी बिरला हाउस के सिलसिले में एक बहुत बड़ा रोल अदा किया जिससे कि वह एक कीर्मी मिलिकयत बन सका। उनका यह सराहनीय काम है। लेकिन आज वहां जाकर देखा जाय कि किस तरह की किताबें बिक रही हैं और उन किताबों में किस तरह की चीजें हैं एक किताब जो वहां पर बिक रही थी, उसका मैं जिक्र करना चाहता हूं। हमारे मकवाना साहब भी वहां तशरीफ ले गये थे और उन्होंने खुद उस किताब को वहां से खरीदा था। वह किताब है—'द मैं हू किल्ड गांधी'। यह किताब श्री मनोहर मुलगांवकर ने लिखी है। यह किताब वहां पर बिक रही है। इसमें किस तरह की चीजें हैं, इसको पढ़कर मैं बताता हूं। इसमें आथर ने शुरू में माना है कि आम हालत में इसमें इस तरह की चीज नहीं लिखी जाती है। पब्लिशर ने लिखा है—

"The publication of this book has been held over because it was considered inadvisable to bring it out while the 'Emergency' in India lasted. It was feared that the book might be prescribed and might land its author in trouble. That this fear was not altogether unreal was proved when, shortly after the Emergency had ended, the author received a package containing a copy of his typescript which had been intercepted in the mails by the censor. Many of its passages were ominously marked in red ink and the relevant pages 'flagged for easy reference.'

यहां इस तरह के इसके अंदर हवाले हैं। सके आगे देखिए पेज 14 पर लिखा है—

"Gandhi belonged to the bania, or trader caste, a people known for

their shrewd business sense; and try to make one weapon, even a last weapon, do the work of two was sound business sense...

इसमें आगे चल कर पेज-20 पर लिखा है—**

इस तरह के इसमें रिफरेंस है। इस तरह की किताब गांधी स्मृति में बिके, यह देखने की बात है। इसमें पेज-85 पर लिखा है—

"Gandhi-ko marne do, Ham ko Makan do."

इस तरह के रिफरेंस इसमें है। पेज-92 पर इसमें लिखा है—** इस तरह के इसमें रिफरेंस है। इसमें जो लीडर हैं उनका चरित्र बताने के बजाय इस किताब को कम्युनल कलर देने की कोशिश की गई है।

"...Then he broke his fast, by taking a glass of fruit juice which was handed to him by a Muslim friend, Abul Kalam Azad..."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: One or two instances would be sufficient. You are giving publicity to that book. One or two instances would be sufficient.

SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN (Chandni Chowk): He is trying to state that a book is being sold, which is derogatory...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is correct. Not all. It is better that we don't read those things.

SHRI TAYYAB HUSSAIN: What I am doing is this that I am just giving references.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have quoted 1 or 2. That is sufficient. You go on.

SHRI TAYYAB HUSSAIN: There is so much of material. I don't think any can be omitted, because on page 142**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No this will not go on record. This will not go on record. No. You come to the subject proper. Not necessary. No.

श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी : (वाराणसी) :
आपका प्रस्ताव अच्छा है लेकिन यह बुरा लगता है।

श्री तैयब हुसैन : ठीक है, जैसा पड़ित जी आप कहें।

मैं अर्ज कर रहा था कि इसमें इस तरह के डेरोगेटरी रिमार्क्स हैं और इस तरह की बातें हैं। इस तरह की और भी बातें इसमें हैं—“गांधी वध और मैं” इस तरह के रिफरेंस वहां पर है। यहीं नहीं बल्कि वहां पर जो तस्वीरें लगी हुई हैं वह भी ठीक नहीं हैं। जहां पर उन्होंने जामे शहादत पिया वहां पर इस तरह की तस्वीरें लगी हुई हैं। इसकी तरफ मैं आपको तबज़ह दिलाना चाहता हूं। बड़े आश्चर्य की बात है कि सरकार के खर्चे से, सरकार के पैसे से इस तरह की तस्वीरें—पेंटिंग वहां पर है, यह बड़ा अजीब लगता है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Tayyab Hussain, you can continue next time. Now papers Laid on the Table. Mr. Barot,

18.00 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CENTRAL EXCISE RULES, 1944

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI

MAGANBHAI BAROT): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944:—

(1) Notification No. 107/81-CE published in Gazette of India dated the 24th April, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding extension of excise duty concession for tyres manufactured by Units from which clearance of tyres is effected for the first time during the period from 1st April, 1976 to 31st March, 1984. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—2415/81].

(2) Notification No. 108/81-CE published in Gazette of India dated the 24th April, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding extension of excise duty concession for writing and printing paper manufactured by integrated pulp and paper mills (manufacturing paper out of bamboo or other wood pulp) from which the clearance of paper or paper board is effected for the first time during the period from 1st April, 1979 to 31st March, 1984 [Placed in Library. See No. LT—2415/81].

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to reassemble on Monday, the 27th April, 1981, at 11 A.M.

18.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till eleven of the clock on Monday, the 27th April, 1981/Vaisakha 7, 1903 (Saka).

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.