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Friday, August 8, 1980
Sravana 17, 1902 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Third Session)



(Vol. VIII Contains Nos. 40 - 50)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Friday, August 8, 1980/Śravana 17,
1902 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN:
Mr. Speaker, under Rule 388....

MR. SPEAKER: No.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN:
I have asked for the suspension of the Question Hour.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed. I have got your..... But I cannot suspend the rules.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN:
Am I allowed to make a submission?

MR. SPEAKER: No, no.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN:
यह बहुत सीरियस मामला है। जिस वक्त हम सेन्सुअर मोशन डिसकस कर रहे थे, वेस्ट बंगाल गवर्नमेंट ने माल्दा जिले में कम्युनल रायट करा के कितने लोगों को मार डाला है। (व्यवधान)

1826 LS.—

2

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसे करने से काम नहीं चलेगा। माननीय सदस्य रूल 377 या किसी और मोशन का नोटिस दे दें, जिसको हम ले सकें। मैं करवा दूंगा। लेकिन यह नहीं हो सकता है।

(व्यवधान)

श्री आरिफ मोहम्मद खां : आप चीफ मिनिस्टर का ब्यान दीजिये, जिसमें उसने केन्द्रीय सरकार पर जिम्मेदारी डाली है। (व्यवधान) हमारी मांग है कि वेस्ट बंगाल गवर्नमेंट को डिसमिस किया जाना चाहिए। (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय: श्री चिन्तामणि जेना।

Export of Cows and Elephants

*899. **SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:**
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether cows and elephants are exported to foreign countries; and

(b) if so, the names of those countries and the amount of foreign exchange earned therefrom during the last three years, (country-wise and year-wise, separately)?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL & MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Export of cows is allowed for breeding purposes only. Export of Elephants is allowed for scientific or zoological purposes only on a restricted basis.

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

Statement
Export of cows and elephants

	Quantity in numbers Value in Rs. lakhs					
	1977-78		1978-79		1979-80 (Upto July, 1979)	
	Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.
1. Cows						
United Arab Emirates	50	0.21	10	0.07	..	..
Saudi Arab . . . . .	..	..	100	0.63	..	..
Total	50	0.21	110	0.70	..	..
2. Elephants*						
Italy	12	1.83	..	..	..	..
Tunisia	8	2.40	..	..	..	..
U.S.A.	**21	0.72	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	41	4.95	..	..	..	..

*The above figures are provisional and subject to revision.

**These figures are under verification.

Figures for 1979-80 are not yet available. .

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: May I know from the hon. Minister whether the policy of the Government is to export these two types of animals to the foreign countries or any other type of animal like sheep, goat, camel, etc.?

From the statement you can kindly see that the figures mentioned in regard to cows and elephants are provisional and are subject to revision. In the case of elephants these figures are under verification. Figures for 1979-80 are not yet available.

How can we rely on the figures? It is for you to consider. However, I want to know what was their indent for the years in question and are the cows and elephants sent according to their demand or according to our availability?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: So far as export of these two animals is concerned, we are not interested in exporting cows and elephants. That is why in the text of the reply it has been said that export is either for breeding purposes or for zoological purposes. Sometimes we receive the request and we export them. I have given some figures. In regard to the verification of the figures, it is a matter for the individual exporters. These are not export-earning items. That is why we do not maintain separate statistics. Apart from that the Agriculture Ministry has taken the view that even for zoological purposes, we are not going to export any elephant or cow and we agree with that view.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: May I know whether any other country has

expressed its desire to import animals from our country? If so, what are the names of the countries and the animals which they have expressed desire to get from us?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: For preservation of our wild life, we are not encouraging this type of exports. Sometimes requests come. For instance, we received one request from Baghdad. They were going to shoot a film and for that, they requested us to send 12 elephants on hire basis. We sent 12 elephants and we got them back. Sometimes it so happens that we want some rare specimen for our zoo and reciprocally we send elephants or some other animals. By and large, we discourage this type of exports.

MR. SPEAKER: Next question.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक छोटा सा सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप देश के बाहर जो गायें भेजते हैं वह उनको तो नहीं भेजते जो दूध नहीं देती हैं?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब तो खत्म कर दिया भाई ।

Next question.

Setting up of Nickel and Cobalt Extraction Plant in Orissa

*900. **DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state when do Government intend to set up the nickel and cobalt extraction plant in Orissa considering the fact that the project was sanctioned in 1974?

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

Statement

Sanction was issued in April, 1974, for setting up of a Nickel and Cobalt Extraction Plant, using the ore deposits of the Sukinda area of Orissa. This

sanction was based on a preliminary feasibility report envisaged use of indigenous technology. While according approval to the Hindustan Copper Limited for the project, the company was advised to submit firmer cost estimates after completing further investigations as recommended in the feasibility report. The process parameters recommended by the consultancy firm were tried out on a Pilot Plant, but they failed. The project sanction of 1974, based on indigenous technology, therefore, could not be given effect to.

In 1977 offers were invited for preparation of a fresh feasibility report for setting up of a Nickel Extraction Plant, based on imported technology. The offers received could not be pursued by the Government due to constraint of funds. However, in the context of the Five Year Plan 1980-85 this is being re-examined.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: I have gone through the statement. In 1974 sanction was granted for the construction of a Nickel and Cobalt Extraction Plant amounting to Rs. 39.5 crores. What was the constraint on commissioning this plant in Sukinda? What was the actual report of the pilot plant test conducted by the National Metallurgical laboratory at Jamshedpur? We are importing Rs. 20 crores worth of nickel and we have got no indigenous production. Sukinda has nickel ore deposits to the extent of 63 million tonnes. There is a massive reserve of lateritic ore. Based on that lateritic ore, may I know whether the Government of India has explored the possibility of adopting the best established know-how available in the world for lateritic ore like Sheritt Gordon process of Canada and International Nickels of USA? If so, may I know the reasons for the delay in the construction of this project?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: So far as delay is concerned, initially we permitted the Hindustan Copper Ltd. to have this project on the availability of indigenous technology, but subsequently, when the indigenous technology was put in the pilot plant it did

not materialise; it failed and the technology did not respond. That is one of the reasons why it was delayed. In regard to importing technology, there too we are finding some constraints on the resources side. I have mentioned this in the latter part of the statement laid by me on the Table. But after reviewing the various offers we are exploring the possibility of having technology, particularly from the concern which the hon. member mentioned. We are having some talks with them. If we have that technology and if it would be possible to get some resources from the Finance Ministry, it is possible to take it up.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: When the pilot plant failed in 1977 why did not the previous Government explore the possibility of setting up this nickel project, because we are importing nickel and the projected demand for 1985 will be more than 10,000 tonnes? Why has this Government slept for three years after knowing that the pilot plant has failed miserably?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Two things are required. First, we require technology. Second, we require money to implement that technology. But in both the areas there were constraints.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: The Sukinda Plant was conceived in early 70s. May I know from the hon. Minister the amount spent for testing this pilot project? Will he fix any responsibility on those persons who have designed this indigenous technology in the initial stages; because to my information, they were not sure whether this technology would be successful? By what time, a decision will be taken to establish this plant because for many years justice has been denied to the people of Orissa by not establishing this plant?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: The final cost of the pilot plant was Rs. 42.97 lakhs. It was approved by the Government on 30-10-1976. In regard to fixing the responsibility for the failure of the pilot project, many a time, it happens that in the laboratory

we think that certain technology may be applicable, but when we want to put it in the commercial sector, it does not respond. Therefore, it is not always possible to fix the responsibility. So far as technological innovation is concerned, a constant effort is being made. If the hon. Member has got a specific complaint that certain people have sabotaged it, he can let me know and I am prepared to take action.

Financial Assistance to West Bengal in regard to Sick Tea Estates

***902. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any financial assistance has been given to West Bengal State Government in regard to sick tea estates; if so, the number of such sick tea estates;

(b) how many tea estates are locked after by the Central Government at present; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to solve the problems of sick tea plantations in the State?

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

(b) Six tea estates are presently being looked after by Central Government, out of which the management of 5 has been taken over under the Tea Act, 1953.

(c) In order to empower the Central Government to identify sick tea estates and take remedial measures in regard to them, the Tea Act, 1953 has been suitably amended. The provisions of Sections 16B to 16E of the Act enumerate the circumstances under which Government can cause investigation, issue directives, assume management and control or take over a tea undertaking/unit even without investigation in specific circumstances. Appropriate action is being taken under these provisions in respect of gardens which come under the purview of the Tea

Act. The various developmental schemes of the Tea Board also provide assistance to such gardens.

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: In view of the reply given by the hon. Minister I would like to know the function of the State Government when such industry gets sick. He has replied that no assistance is given to the State Government. What sort of responsibility does the State Government bear in such an industry? According to the statistics of 1971-72 of the Tea Board, the total number of labourers in tea industry in West Bengal is 200,280. Residential 175588, 24692. The number of field workers is 179864 and the factory labourers are 20416. Out of this number 95 per cent are tribals.

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you giving all these figures?

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: I am saying that though 95 per cent of the tribals are living in the tea estates, Government is not taking any special interest in it. The result is that the tribal areas are in trouble. Government is not taking any serious action and so the sick units are getting more sick. Though their number is 18 only 6 have been taken over by the Government. In view of all this, will the hon. Minister please inform the House (a) the responsibility of the respective State Governments, (b) the kind of directions given to the sick units, (c) how far they have complied with the directions and (d) what is the number of employees affected and the amount involved in regard to their provident fund, gratuity etc.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: The first part of the first question of the hon. Minister is, what is the responsibility of the State Government. The West Bengal Government itself has instituted a Corporation and it is managing at least one unit, which was taken over by the Government of India and which was entrusted to it. Whenever a unit is managed through a public sector organisation, it is expected to manage in a better way. They are trying to improve it and make it eco-

nomically viable. That is so far as responsibility is concerned.

In regard to the second part of the question, in West Bengal there are 23 units which are covered by the Tea Act, out of which 6 units were taken over. Out of that 5 units are still under the control of the public sector and one we had to hand over to the owner because of the direction of the Supreme Court. In five others directives have been issued and in three others investigation committees have been appointed and they are looking into it. One has been taken over by the Government of West Bengal. In regard to three units, we could not bring them within the purview of the Tea Act, because they do not have factories; they simply plant and get it processed in the factories of others. The total number of tea estates in West Bengal is 300, out of which 23 are within the purview of the Tea Act because they have signs of sickness.

In regard to management, particularly labour management, this is one of the reasons why Government can interfere. If we find there is bad management and the workers are not provided with statutory dues, Government can come and cause investigation, and after investigation they can take appropriate action.

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: The other day the hon. Minister has stated in his reply to the Short Notice Question in the Rajya Sabha that the Government have accepted 36 out of 43 of the Tandon Committee's recommendations. Which are the 7 more recommendations which have not yet been accepted and what are the reasons for that? When is the comprehensive scheme likely to come for the restoration of not only the Darjeeling tea but the entire tea industry of the country?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: So far as the Tandon Committee is concerned, it is not merely meant for tea, it is meant for the export promotion of the country. It was appointed by the earlier Government. It has given

its report to me and it contains recommendations to give a boost to our export efforts, of which tea is a part. In regard to the improvement of the tea estates, production, better marketability, diversification of the markets, diversification of the products, in all these matters it has made various recommendations. We have accepted some of these recommendations.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: May I know whether the Minister is aware that in the Darjeeling district of West Bengal the tea industry is facing a serious crisis because of various reasons? If so, is the Government considering giving them some subsidy, especially when 80 per cent of that tea is exported, so that the industry can survive?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: The Darjeeling tea has a particular problem and we are aware of that problem. In fact, I had a discussion with the planets and the Tea Board authorities. As to what specific corrective measures would be taken, I cannot spell them out just now; they are under consideration.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I am surprised at the Minister's reply. I hold no brief for the West Bengal Government. Shri Pranab Mukherjee stated on the 29th April in Calcutta that the Government is ready to rescue any units. Now he says he is not willing to give any financial assistance to the West Bengal Government. I would like to understand what is the rationale? On the subsidy question why is it that the Centre is trying to squeeze the West Bengal Government so that it becomes unpopular in the tea estates? Or, is there some other policy reason for this reversal from the 29th April statement?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: The question was whether we are giving outright financial assistance to the West Bengal Government. My answer was "no" to it. But that does not indicate that we are not giving any assistance to them. Whatever assistance scheme is in existence to make the

sick units economically viable is applicable to the West Bengal tea units also. For instance, presently there are four schemes, out of which three schemes are applicable to West Bengal units. They are (1) Tea Plantation Finance Scheme, (2) Tea Machinery and Irrigation Equipment Hire Purchase Scheme and (3) Replenishment Subsidy Scheme. All these schemes are routed through the Tea Board and other agencies. But the hon. Members question was whether we are directly giving any financial assistance to the State Government straightway. To that question my reply was "No".

SHRI SUBODH SEN: In view of the fact that the monsoon season is the tea manufacturing season and in view of the fact that the Government has received repeated requests from the industry for the movement of coal, diesel oil, high speed diesel oil etc. will the Minister please see that the tea gardens do not suffer from want of supplies as that will make the sick gardens become more sick?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: The hon. Member has raised this question not merely here but also when we had a discussion. At that time I told him that I have already taken it up with my colleagues in the various other Ministries to ensure that as a result of non-availability of these materials the industry does not suffer.

Equalisation of Prices of Cotton in States

*903. **SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of cotton differs in each State;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to equalise the prices of cotton throughout the country?

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

(c) The question of freight equalisation for cotton was examined by the Planning Commission some time back and it was considered that the introduction of freight equalisation scheme for cotton was not advisable due to various reasons.

Statement

(a) and (b). There is free trade in cotton, in all the States except Maharashtra where there is a State monopoly. The price of cotton depends upon various factors including the variety, quality and the time of demand. In addition, the States which do not produce a particular variety of cotton have naturally to bring that cotton from the cotton growing States. This involves additional expenditure, on transportation of cotton, insurance etc. Consequently, the prices of cotton would differ to some extent from State to State.

श्री अमर सिंह राठवा : यह जो काटन पैदा होता है, खास कर गुजरात में जो काटन पैदा होता है, जब किसान काटन पैदा कर लेता है तब काटन खरीदने वाले व्यापारी इकट्ठे हो जाते हैं और वे किसान से काटन नहीं खरीदते। व्यापारी अपने एजेंटों के माध्यम से काटन खरीदते हैं।

अतः उस का भाव कोई न कोई दोष रखे में निकाल कर कम कर देते हैं। आज कल गुजरात में जो किसान रखे पैदा कर रहा है, उस को अपना उत्पादन खर्च भी नहीं मिल रहा है। तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि रखे पैदा करने वाले किसानों को अच्छा भाव मिले, इस के लिये कोई योजना उन के पास है ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, the hon. Member is aware that so far as the current year is concerned, even the market price is much above the minimum price fixed by the APC and I think it is 30 per cent more than the minimum support price recommended by the APC.

AN HON. MEMBER: What is the support price?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Rs. 275. Therefore, at least for this year that question does not arise.

श्री अमर सिंह राठवा: इस जवाब से मैं सन्तुष्ट नहीं हूँ। किसानों को पूरा भाव नहीं मिलता है, इस का जवाब मैं चाहता था लेकिन मंत्री महोदय ने नहीं दिया।

दूसरी बात यह है कि अपने देश में आज किसान उत्तम से उत्तम रखे पैदा कर रहा है। फिर भी गवर्नमेंट बाहर से रखे मंगती है। इस से इस देश में जो रखे किसान पैदा करता है, उस का भाव कम हो जाता है। तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि बाहर से रखे क्यों मंगाई जाती है जबकि अच्छी रखे इस देश में पैदा होती है। किसान को रखे पैदा करने में मनाफा हो, क्या इस तरह की कोई योजना आप बताने जा रहे हैं?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: So far as the price part is concerned, I have already explained it on earlier occasions also that it is the Agricultural Prices Commission which takes into account various factors and they make a recommendation of the minimum price.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: They have made a recommendation two years ago.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: For the current year they have not made because of certain....

PROF. N. G. RANGA: That is the point.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: No, but Prof. Ranga is well aware of it that the recommendation which they made, that is, Rs. 275 per quintal, is still valid up to December. Six months' extension has been given. And thereafter, they will take it into account, but apart from that the normal market price prevailing is much more beyond that. And in regard to the purchase, the total cotton production is in the order of 75 to 76 lakh bales. Out of that, the Maharashtra Marketing Federation is purchasing about 17 lakh bales. The Cotton Corporation of

India has been instructed to purchase about 15 lakh bales. Therefore, nearly 32 lakh bales are going to be purchased by two agencies. Apart from that, co-operative organisations have also come. Therefore, practically 60 per cent of the cotton produced is being purchased either by the Maharashtra Marketing Federation or by the Cotton Corporation of India or by various other co-operative organisations. Therefore, the question that the growers are compelled to sell it at distress price does not arise particularly for this year. (Interruptions). There is no import of cotton.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: There is no import of cotton, thanks to the enterprise of our kisans in spite of the fact that they have to sell at unremunerative prices. Sir, is it not a shocking thing that even after our Government has come in that is, 6 months ago we have come in, it is 8 months now, the so-called support price has not been reconsidered and has not been taken into consideration by my hon. friend when he says that as much as 30 per cent more than the so-called support price is being realised by the kisans.

MR. SPEAKER: You mean to say that it is illogical?

PROF. N. G. RANGA: Sir, is it not a fact? You come from a cotton growing area and in Punjab Rs. 275 was considered to be absolutely the rock bottom price where the peasants would be losing. This was so 5 years ago, 4 years ago and 3 years ago. Now, I cannot understand why my hon. friend, the Industries Minister, the Industries Ministry and the Commerce Ministry have been sleeping for 6 months.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I am not sleeping for the last 6 months. I am just telling that it does not come within the purview of my administrative Ministry because the Agricultural Prices Commission is looked after by the Agriculture Ministry and they have revised the terms of reference of the APC. That is why they have taken some time and I hope they will come forward with their recommendation.

MR. SPEAKER: What he means is that the price is illogical.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: That is for the concerned agency to look into. The APC is the concerned authority to look into it, and it has been directed to look into it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The hon. Minister in his statement has said that there is free trade in cotton in all the States except Maharashtra where there is State monopoly. That is correct, and that is one of the factors why there is no equalisation of prices of cotton. Today the Maharashtra monopoly purchase scheme is an island surrounded by free trade, and as a result of that, whatever good work is done by the Maharashtra Government is sought to be destroyed by the free market all around, and therefore, rather than pointing out the fact that in Maharashtra there is a monopoly whereas there is free trade outside, will the hon. Minister give an assurance to the House that Government will try its best to see that the network of monopoly procurement will be increased, so that this particular problem of non-equalisation of prices can be eliminated?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I can give this much assurance to the hon. Member that as far as possible we shall try to see, but it depends on various other factors also.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Mr. Speaker, are you satisfied? He is also not satisfied.

श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर : कपास की पैदावार अधिकतर महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात, पंजाब, मध्य प्रदेश, आंध्र प्रदेश आदि में होती है। पिछले दो तीन साल से देश में अया है कि बहुत कम भाव किसानों को मिल रहे हैं। अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि पौने तीन सौ रुपये भाव निश्चित किए गए हैं। यह भी कहा गया है कि तीस प्रतिशत भाव बढ़ा दिए गए हैं। यह बहुत गम्भीर समस्या हमारे देश के किसानों की है।

किसान को आज से चार साल पहले पांच साढ़े पांच सौ रुपये प्रति क्विंटल के भाव मिले थे। ये भाव भी उनको पिछले दो तीन सालों से नहीं मिल रहे हैं। काटन कारपोरेशन आफ इन्डिया जो कि मार्किट में रुई की खरीद करती है वह स्वयं भी पाँच सौ करोड़ के पास में जाती है। आपने मार्किट में सी सी आई व्यापारियों के साथ कम्पाट करती है। व्यापारी सब एक हो जाते हैं और सी सी आई एक रुपया केवल बढ़ा कर खरीदती है। क्या आप काटन कारपोरेशन को इन्स्ट्रक्शन देंगे कि कम से कम एक मिनिमम प्राइस वह किसानों को दे ? मैं मानता हूँ कि मार्किट्स में अलग अलग भाव होता है। लेकिन उसके बावजूद भी कम से कम मिनिमम प्राइस आप क्या तय करेंगे जिस पर वह खरीदें ताकि किसान को अच्छी कीमत मिल सके ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: So far as the price under which the CCI operates is concerned, that is dependent on the qualities and varieties of cotton, as it is in the case of jute also, but the question of a minimum price does not arise in the sense of being fixed by the CCI, but as it is above the minimum price recommended by the APC, if they are purchasing 15 lakh bales, they have to fit it within the main marketing operation.

श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर : काटन कारपोरेशन किसानों को राहत देने के लिए बनाई गई है। वह भी बहुत कम कीमत में कपास खरीदती है। पाँच सौ रुपये आज हल्की से हल्की क्वालिटी की कपास की कीमत होती है। क्या आप अलग अलग मार्किट्स में कम से कम भाव फिक्स कर देंगे ताकि काटन कारपोरेशन उन भावों से कम भावों पर कभी कपास की खरीद न करे और क्या आप अगर छः सौ नहीं तो कम से कम साढ़े चार सौ रुपया किसान को देने की कोशिश करेंगे ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I have nothing to add.

श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर : मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया है।

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: He cannot expect a reply from me. I have explained that on the basis of APC's recommendations, prices are fixed by the ICC, and when the market price is more than the minimum price recommended, the ICC will have to operate within the market set-up.

श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप देखें कि.....

MR. SPEAKER: You are right. What he says is that it is not in his hands, he cannot do it.

श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर : मैं आधे घण्टे की चर्चा करने की माँग करता हूँ। यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है। आशा है आप इसको स्वीकृत करेंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नोटिस दीजिए।

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: The hon. Minister has chosen to distort the question. The question was about equalisation of price and he has spoken about freight equalisation. The two things are not the same. In his original answer, he has chosen not to answer the question. Is it or is it not a fact that late Shri L. N. Mishra, when he was the Commerce Minister, gave an assurance on the floor of the House that the price of cotton would be equalised throughout the country and that it was under the active consideration of the Government of India?

The hon. Minister has replied that the Planning Commission has said that freight equalisation is not possible. The prices of different qualities of steel are equalised throughout India. Our demand is for the equalisation of price of cotton. Otherwise, there is an element of discrimination being practised inside the country. The price of one basic industrial raw material is equalised whereas the prices of cotton and other industrial raw materials are not being equalised. This tantamounts to discrimination being practised in the country.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: So far as the question of equalisation goes, in fact, when this issue came up, a group was appointed by the Planning Commission under the Chairmanship of Shri Marathe for looking into this question and they came to the conclusion that it is not desirable and economically feasible. Thereafter, another group was set up under the Chairmanship of Dr. B. D. Pande. They also came to the same conclusion. I have mentioned this in my reply.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : भारतीय किसान पंजीवादी लूट के दोहरे शिकार हैं। उसी हिसाब से जो कपास पैदा करने वाले किसान हैं वे भी हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: किसान तो किसान हैं।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या सरकार के पास आल इन्डिया किसान सभा ने रुई की कीमत तय करने के सिलसिले में कोई प्रस्ताव भेजा है और अगर भेजा है तो उसका ज़रा क्या है और सरकार की उसके बारे में प्रतिक्रिया क्या है?

श्री जगजीवन राम : नहीं भेजा है तो क्यों नहीं।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : भेजा है, मैं जानता हूँ। इसीलिए पूछ रहा हूँ। पांच सौ से एक हजार रुपये तक भाव तय करने की बात उस में है। यह भेजा गया है, इसका मैं जानता हूँ।

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I would pursue the suggestion of the hon. member with the Agriculture Minister.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : आल इन्डिया किसान सभा जो किसानों के बीच में काम करती है उसने इस सिलसिले में आपके

पास कोई मांग सम्बन्धी प्रस्ताव भेजा है, अगर भेजा है तो उस में क्या लिखा हुआ है और उसके बारे में आपका क्या कहना है, यह मेरा बहुत स्पष्ट सवाल है, इस में कोई एम्बिगुइटी नहीं है।

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Off-hand, I cannot say what their recommendations are. So far as my memory goes, I have not received any such recommendation. But I will check up from my colleague in the Agriculture Ministry as to whether he has received it.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Mr. Rathawa asked whether there are some malpractices in the checking up of the quality of cotton. I want to know whether the Minister is going to institute some machinery to check up the quality of cotton so that the cotton growers may get good price.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: If there are some malpractices and if any specific allegation is brought to our notice, definitely we will look into it.

Expansion of Mangalore Airport

*906. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to expand Mangalore Airport; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI

CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR: (a) and (b). A detailed survey has been made for examining the feasibility of constructing a second runway suitable for regular Boeing 737 operations and further development for bigger aircraft operations. For conducting further extensive survey and detailed investigation an estimate amounting to Rs. 2,57,807 is under consideration.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Mangalore is a very important city. This airport is there since 1951 and the load-factor on the Bombay-Mangalore route has always been over 70 per cent—one of the few routes. But this Government has taken the city backwards. There used to be Boeing flights to Mangalore. There are now only Avro flights and there is a large-scale black-marketing in tickets. Therefore, I would like to know from the Government, in view of such large public sector projects like Kudremukh, the Port, the fertiliser plant, the steel plant, all this—you have neglected the whole State of Karnataka, Mangalore, in this regard—whether they can lay down a deadline by which they will complete the expansion of Mangalore airport so that Air Buses can fly there.

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): I cannot say about the flying of Air Bus to Mangalore. But certainly there is a Boeing service practically for 8 or 9 months in a year. Only during the rainy season, Boeing cannot go there, to Mangalore and a small aircraft HS 478 is operating. My hon. colleague has already answered the question that a detailed study is being made.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Deadline?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: We are certainly going to examine this question seriously. I may also inform the hon. Member that in the Sixth Plan (1980-

85), a sum of Rs. 2.50 crores is being proposed for the construction of the airport.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I thank the hon. Minister for giving a very clear and candid reply. Please give a clear and candid reply to the second question also.

Since 1972, Mangalore has been the best candidate for the international status. A large number of people go from Mangalore abroad. I would like to know whether there is any proposal in the mind of the Government to convert Mangalore into an international airport.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: No, Sir.

Beautification of Digha Sea-Beach (West Bengal)

*907. **SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of the Government of India to make the Digha Sea-Beach (Midnapore-West) attractive to the visitors; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Sir, I am rather surprised at the answer of the hon. Minister. Digha is the most important and beautiful sea beach in our country. Even aeroplanes can land there. The Ex-Chief Minister of West Bengal, late Dr. B. C. Roy, had a good idea of developing Digha complex to attract the peoples to visit that place. That was the dream of late Dr. B. C. Roy. The Central Government is now saying

that they have got no proposal for the beautification of that place. In this context, may I ask the hon. Minister what the Central Government has done for the beautification of Digha and what proposals they have got for the beautification of this place?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): I agree with my friend that Digha is a very beautiful place. It is no doubt a tourist centre, but the importance of this tourist centre is so much that even the State Government has not made any such proposal. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Does the Hon. Minister know that the State Government has done a lot of things there? The Central Government is also thinking of linking Digha with the railway lines. Yesterday, while answering a question, the Railway Minister said that a railway link line will be constructed to connect Digha with the nearest railway station. A lot of people visit that place. So my pointed question to the Hon. Minister is whether the Central Government is thinking of constructing an ITDC [Hotel] there and an artificial lake, to attract people from different areas to that place?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: There was a meeting of the Tourism Ministers held in November 1978 in New Delhi and the Central Government invited proposals from the State Governments. My hon. friend would see that, in the recommendation of the West Bengal Government, Digha is not included. Only three other places are there for

creating facilities, these being Sandakphu-Phalut trekking Ayodhya hills, and Sunderbans. Digha is not included. But I want to inform him that there are many other private hotels there in Digha and, for the present the Central Government does not propose to have any other hotel there.

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Rubber Industry's refusal to use rubber imported by STC

***908. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:**

SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the rubber industry has refused to use the natural rubber imported by State Trading Corporation;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor.

(c) what is the quantity of natural rubber imported and lying for want of purchases with the STC and since when; and

(d) what is Government's plan to dispose of the same?

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

Statement

(a) Government have no information.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Quantity of rubber imported
(Since September, 1978)

Stocks lying with S.T.C.

47,350 tonnes.

The unlifted stocks as on 6-8-1980 which have been with STC for about 9 months are 6631 tonnes.

(d) The lifting of rubber imported by STC is constantly reviewed by Government and appropriate action is taken from time to time in consultation with STC.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: I want to draw your attention to the statement laid on the Table of the House. In reply to part (a) of my question, as to whether the rubber industry has refused to use the natural rubber imported by the State Trading Corporation, Government's reply is that the Government have no information. The reply is not 'No Sir, that is not being done'. Why should Government not have information from the State Trading Corporation on this score? They can ask for information whether it is a fact that part of the rubber is lying there unheeded.

Then, in reply to part (c) it is stated that the quantity of rubber imported since September 1978 by the STC is 47,350 tonnes and the stocks lying with STC as on 6-8-80 is 6631 tonnes. That shows that the STC did not care to calculate the gap between the need of the industry here and the quantity of indigenous rubber production. Otherwise, this gap would not have been there. If this is so, in whose interests did the STC import such a huge amount of very high priced rubber from the international market? Is it not to please multi-national rubber companies, to keep the stock in hand and press down the rubber market so that these rubber using multi-nationals could have cheaper rubber and the indigenous rubber is pressed down? Was that the reason for the mis-calculation?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I do not know why the hon. Lady Member has taken objection to the mode of my answering to the question.

I have no information about the refusal of the industry to lift the natural rubber imported by the State Trading Corporation. She might have the information. What I said was that

the government has no information and I have no information. The facts that I have given would indicate that the information of the hon. Lady Member is not correct because the total rubber imported from September 1978 to the first part of 1980 was 47350 tonnes and today the stock is about 6631 tonnes. Therefore, the balance had been lifted by the industry. For the information of the Member I can tell that even in January 1980 the stock was 14000 tonnes; April 1980—11500 tonnes; July 1980—7300 tonnes, August 1, 1980—6674 tonnes. That was the position with the STC. Therefore, gradually it has been lifted and today the stock is 6631 tonnes.

Therefore, over the period, they have lifted it. A question was asked as to why a stock is being maintained by the STC. Sir, STC has to maintain a buffer stock to bridge the gap, if situation demands, between the indigenous availability and the total requirement of the industry.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: The Minister has not answered one of my questions—whether a part of the imported stock lying with the STC is being turned as unusable and whether the Government of Kerala has requested the Central Government not to import rubber.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Not only the Kerala Government has requested but even all the members of Kerala have made a unanimous demand on the Ministry of Commerce and I agreed and practically told them on the floor of the House that we are not importing any rubber for the time being and we are watching the situation.

With regard to the usability, it is not a fact that it is not usable. But when rubber is stored for a longer period, naturally it becomes a little affected and a part of it may be damaged, but it is not fully unusable.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Choubey....
(Interruptions).

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Rubber comes from Kerala. So Kerala members may be given preference.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN: In part (b) of the hon. Minister's reply he says that the government will review from time to time the import of rubber. Can the hon. Minister give an assurance to us that this year rubber will not be imported into India?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I cannot give a blanket assurance. What I told the other day I can reiterate—that we are watching the situation and definitely we would not like to see that the prices crash. But what is the present position of the market today? Rubber prices are going up, they are not going down.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: From the hon. Minister's reply it is clear that 47000 tonnes were imported from 1978 onwards but the lifting of the companies seems to be very sluggish. The reason obviously should be that the quantity imported was calculated on a wrong basis.

I would rather request the Minister and would like to know from him whether he would make an objective study of the quantity of indigenous production in the country and on the basis of that will he review the policy of imports? And if he is convinced that the indigenous production is sufficient to meet our demands in the country, will he impose a total ban on the import of rubber?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: My whole difficulty is that whatever study we make, the hon. Member does not find it objective. I mentioned that the total requirements of the country are 175,000 tonnes. When I was replying to the debate I mentioned that our total production is in the order of 150,000—155,000 tonnes. Therefore, there is a gap. But the hon. Member does not agree with that point of view.

Therefore, I do not know what should be the criteria for an objective study.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: The problem is that you are calculating the internal demand assuming that all the factories will work throughout the year and that there will be no power shortage and in that way, an exaggerated calculation is made. In fact there will be strikes in the factories and there will be power cuts. So naturally your calculation of the internal demand is exaggerated.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Is it not a fact that the Government of Kerala and the Rubber Board, both of them, were equally guilty of not informing the Central Government about the actual production and demand of rubber in the country.... (Interruptions). Let me finish. Will the Minister categorically make a statement that rubber will not be imported to the detriment of the rubber-growers from Kerala and the country?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: As regards the latter part of the hon'ble Member's question, I have already assured that import will not take place as it affects the interests of the growers and affects the indigenous availability.

Protest from Buyers of jute from Australia

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*910. SHRI CHANDRA BHAN
ATHARE PATIL:

SHRI BALASHEB VIKHE
PATIL:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that some big buyers of jute goods from Australia have protested in regard to the supply of jute cargoes with so much dirt that they had to quarantine the containers and fumigate them before deliveries could be taken by the buyers, thereby incurring heavy demurrage expenses during the process.

(b) if so, whether any enquiry in the matter has been made; and

(c) what has been the finding thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) A representative of the Australian buyers has met the Jute Commissioner on 2nd July to bring to his notice some complaints of this nature.

(b) and (c). The Jute Commissioner has taken up the matter with the Shipping Corporation of India. The SCI have stated that survey reports of independent Cargo surveyors in Australia and original documents would be necessary to form a judgement regarding allegations made.

SHRI CHANDRA BHAN ATHARE PATIL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in view of the answer given by the hon'ble Minister may I know the amount of damage and demurrage expenses caused by this transaction and, if so, from whom the same expenses have been recovered?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, it is difficult to determine the extent of damage because all the figures are not available with us. I can give the figures about the claims that the buyers have made. But my difficulty is if I quote the figures about the claims the buyers will utilise the same to substantiate their demands. That is why I will request the hon'ble Member not to press for these figures. Let us have the detailed figures and let the Shipping Corporation of India examine them.

SHRI CHANDRA BHAN ATHARE PATIL: In view of the difficulty expressed by the Minister I do not

press for the figures. I want to ask the hon'ble Minister whether the Commissioner had asked the Shipping Corporation of India to obtain necessary records as mentioned in the answer?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Yes, Sir. Secretary has written to the Vice-Chairman of the Shipping Corporation of India to look into it and have an enquiry.

** (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is to be recorded without my permission.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Investment by Unit Trust of India in Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co. Ltd., Bombay

*901. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that Unit Trust of India has invested a large amount in the Mackinnon Mackenzie and Company Limited, Bombay, and has also appointed a Director as its nominee on the Board of the Company;

(b) if so, the total amount of such investment;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Company is trying to bring about change in the management by transfer of shares in the Company so far held by foreigners; and

(d) if so, what steps are being taken to prevent such transfer of shares by the company, consequent transfer and/or change in the management of the company and to protect the interest of Government?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) and (b). The Unit Trust of India has invested an amount of Rs. 1,26,500 in 72,650 equity shares of Rs. 10 each in Mackinnon Mackenzie and Company Limited and has also appointed a Director as its nominee on the Board of the company.

(c) and (d). The Reserve Bank of India received an application under Section 19(5) of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 from the British India Steam Navigation Company Limited, London, for permission to transfer 10 lakh equity shares of Rs. 10 each, held by the U.K. company in Mackinnon Mackenzie and Company Limited to private party. This proposal has since been rejected by the Reserve Bank of India. The question of transfer and/or change in the management of the company consequent upon such transfer, therefore, does not arise.

Upgradation of Jullundur

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India has upgraded Jullundur city in B-2 category for all purposes some time ago;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Jullundur city was upgraded in B-2 category by the State Government for the payment of H.R.A./C.C.A. to the State Government employees and the Central Government had upgraded the said city in B-2 category after lapse of nearly 10 months and effect of upgradation was given from the date of the issue of O.M. by the State Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). It is not known whether the State Government have upgraded Jullundur city in B-2 for the payment of House Rent Allowance/Compensatory (City) Allowance to its staff. However, the Central Government do not follow the practice of the State Government in this regard and the question of any time-lag does not arise.

Shifting of Head Office of SAIL to Ranchi

***905. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have shifted the head office of SAIL to Ranchi; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The proposal to shift the headquarters of Steel Authority of India Limited to Ranchi is still under consideration.

Sharing formula devised by MMTC/HITCO for export of processed Mica

***909. SHRI RAM SWAROOP RAM:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the genesis of the sharing formula of 40:60 devised by the MMTC/MITCO for export of processed Mica;

(b) how does this sharing formula operate with regard to private exporters/foreign buyers and MITCO;

(c) what are the benefits derived by MITCO by operation of the sharing formula; and

(d) whether Government have approved this formula; if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d). MITCO was set up in June, 1974 as a trading organisation to prevent exploitation of weaker sections engaged in mica production, and to organise their participation in the export trade, ensure price stability and to enhance the export of processed and fabricated mica. In the wake of canalisation, an understanding was reached with the private exporters that all the export orders brought in either by the Corporation or by the erstwhile exporters, would be pooled together and shared in the ratio of 70 : 30. In March, 1975, the ratio was changed to 60 per cent for the private exporters and 40 per cent for MITCO. The sharing formula, approved by Government, was aimed at ensuring better remuneration to the weaker sections engaged in mica production while at the same time allowing continuity in exports by private trade is having long-established relations with foreign buyers. However, mica below size No. 5 is outside this sharing formula. In practice, private exporters, with MITCO's assistance, negotiate orders with foreign buyers and bring the contracts in two parts: 60 per cent in their favour and 40 per cent for MITCO. Sometimes the foreign buyers send the orders in this ratio directly. On the 60 per cent share in exports by private trade, MITCO levies a service charge.

**Under-Invoicing by Exporters of
Semi Precious Stones..**

*912. **SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:**

Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Mr. John Ashlyn alleged that beside Golecha family, all other exporters of semi-precious stones, who were exporting through him, were also indulging in under-invoicing;

(b) if so, who are such other exporters, and what is the extent of under-invoicing and smuggling by these exporters during all these years; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the same mode was adopted by these exporters, while exporting their goods through their other associates besides Mr. Ashlyn?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) to (c). Mr. John Ashlyn of SALAS S. A. Geneva, (Switzerland), has filed a Civil Suit in a Jaipur Court against S/Shri Shrichand Golecha, Sharad Golecha and Sudhir Golecha, C/o. M/s. Sharad Sudhir & Co., Jaipur, towards the end of 1979, for damages. In his plaint dated 21-9-79 filed in the Court, he has *inter alia* stated that the defendants were sending precious stones to him for sale on commission basis; that the goods exported from India were under-invoiced and that two sets of invoices were used, one showing the under-invoiced value, generally at half value, and the other showing the full actual sale price. He has also stated therein that the other exporters of precious stones from India were also dealing with him on the same pattern and further furnished names and addresses of some such exporters. The names and addresses of the other exporters as given in the plaint are as under:—

(i) Mr. Dhandia of Dhandia Jewellers, Johari Bazar, Jaipur 3; Telephone 75639.

(ii) Khetsidass Sadasukh Dugar and Nirmal Dugar, Lal Katra, Jaipur Telephone 73048. Residence 74286.

(iii) Mr. Rashmi K. Jain of R. Y. Durlabhji, P.O. Box 78, Jaipur, Telephone 72757.

(iv) Javahar M. Jhaver of Yesh-wantlal Manganlal Jhaveri, 44-46, Dhanji St., Bombay-3; Telephone 327279.

(v) Mr. Udaichand Kothari, P. O. Box 169, Raja Jewellers, P.O. Box 176, Jaipur Johari Bazar, and Mr. Prakashchand Kothari.

(vi) Padam Chand Lodha of Roop Chand Lodha, Partanian Ka Bagh, Johari Bazar, Jaipur and Ratan-chand Lodha of Indian Trading Corp., (Same address).

(vii) Mr. Rammohan Rawat of Maliram Puranmal, Gopalji Ka Rasta, Maliram Puranmal & Co., Haldian Ka Rasta, Jaipur 3. Telephone 72866, 62866, 65441 and 72840.

(viii) Mr. Rajendra Kumar A Shah, 163-165, Sheikh Memon St., Zaveri Bazar, Bombay 2; Telephone 327221.

(ix) Mr. M. K. D. Jhaveri and Mr. H. C. Bader of Cosmopolitan Trading Corporation, P.O. Box 27, Johari Bazar, Jaipur 3. Telephone 72923.

(x) S. P. Garg of Prakash Inter-national, 309, Gopalji Ka Rasta, Jaipur 3; Tel. 72875.

(xi) Mr. Gokuldas of Gokuldas & Co., Rasta Gopalji, Jaipur 3, and Kotawala Gems Trading Co., Rasta Hammanji, Jaipur; Tel. 72814.

(xii) Mr. Ahmed Nisar of Nisar Brothers, Khandar Ka Rasta, Jaipur; Tel. 302002.

(xiii) Devraj Manekchand and Coutham & Co., H.O. 2/30, Veerapan St. Madras 1; Tel 32243 B/O 18, Sheikh Memon St., Bombay 2; Tel. 311058.

(xiv) Mr. Jajoo of Jajoo Brothers, 1048, Jadion Ka Rasta, Johari Bazar, Jaipur.

(xv) Mr. Ram Kishan Jajoo of P. V. Jewellers, Ganesh Bhavan, Partanian Ka Rasta, Johari Bazar, Jaipur.

(xvi) Mr. Nirmal K. Surana of Hazarimal Milapchand Soorana, Hanuman Road, P.O. Box 17, Jaipur.

(xvii) Mr. Dhandia of Dhandia Intern. Jewellers, 3933, Kundigar Bhairon Ka Rasta, Johari Bazar, P.O. Box 121, Jaipur-3.

The case is under investigation. It will not be in public interest to dis-close further details at this stage.

Expenditure Limit on Members of Foreign Trade Delegations

*913. SHRI CHANDRA PAL SHAI-LANI: Will the Minister of FIN-ANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the maximum limit on expendi-ture permissible per head on the fore-ign trade delegations; and

(b) if no limit on expenditure has been laid down, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) Foreign trade delegations are sent abroad either by the Government or by the private sector. In the case of such delegations sent by the Govern-ment, the members of the delegation are paid daily allowance etc., by our Missions abroad at the rates prescribed by the Ministry of External Affairs. These rates vary from country to country. Limits on the entertainment expenses by the foreign delegation have also been prescribed. The per-missible amount on this account varies from Rs. 2000 to Rs. 5000, depending upon the status of the leader of the delegation.

Members of private trade delega-tions are released foreign exchange by the Reserve Bank of India on the scales applicable to senior/junior businessmen proceeding for business visits abroad. The leader of the dele-gations are eligible to avail of enter-tainment expenses upto the maximum of US \$ 2000 subject to accounting.

(b) Does not arise

Consortium of Major Tea Exporting Countries

*914. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken an initiative to form a consortium of the major tea exporting countries to increase the price of tea in the world market;

(b) if so, the response from the tea-producing countries thereto;

(c) whether Government propose to further pursue the matter; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d). A conference of Tea Exporting Countries was held in Bandung (Indonesia) in May, 1980 and India was one of the participants. The Conference considered proposals for introduction of a system of supply management based primarily on export quotas. It was agreed that further consideration of some aspects of this question would be required before allocation of the global quota could be finalised. A consensus has emerged among tea producing countries that an agreement would help in ensuring remunerative prices for producers. India has all along been playing a positive role in the negotiations for arriving at an International Agreement on Tea.

Supply of Steel for Domestic Needs

*915. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) have Government fixed any rate structure for sale of steel materials for domestic needs like house construction and for small scale industries; and

(b) what steps have been taken to supply steel at reasonable rates?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b).

There is at present no statutory control on the price and distribution of any category of iron and steel. However, the prices of main steel producers' products are determined and announced by the Joint Plant Committee. In the distribution guidelines for the current year, provision has been made for supply of bars, rods, tor-steel and G.C. sheets to individual house-builders up to a maximum of 5 tonnes in each case. The producers give high priority to such demands and the supplies are made on fixed stockyard prices which are uniform throughout the country.

2. Small scale industries other than those falling in the compact group of industries get their raw material from the respective State Small Industries Corporation to whom supplies are being increased progressively year after year. This year, a total quantity of 5.75 lakh tonnes is proposed to be distributed to SSI Units through these Corporations, as against 3.33 lakh tonnes in 1978-79 and 4.50 lakh tonnes in 1979-80. As a measure of assistance to the small scale sector, supplies to the Corporations are being made at concessional prices and they, in turn, are required to supply the material to the units at prices which are Rs. 40/- per tonne less than the stockyard prices.

Foreign Money

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

(a) whether there are satisfactory arrangements regarding receipt of information by the Reserve Bank of India from the State or district administration concerned about foreign money which is received from time to time for use in tribal areas;

(b) if so, what arrangements have been made by the Banks to ascertain that the foreign money is actually

spent for the purpose for which it was received; and

(c) whether there is any machinery to look after both the arrangements as referred above so that it can be ensured that the foreign money is spent for the purpose for which it is received and the local officers are able to ascertain this fact?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) Under Section 6(1) of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act 1976 every association having a definite cultural, economic, educational, religious or social programme is required to furnish intimation to the Ministry of Home Affairs direct with regard to the amount of foreign contribution received, the source from which and the manner in which it was received and the purposes for which and the manner in which foreign contribution was utilised by it. Further, under Section 13 of the Act every such association shall maintain (a) an account of any foreign money received by it and (b) a record as to manner in which such contribution has been utilized by it.

There is no provision in FCRA-1976 or FERA-1973 for receipt of such an information by the RBI from the State or District authorities.

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

Effect of Amendment of Section 35(B) of Income Tax Act on Export Oriented Industries

*917. SHRI B. V. DESAI:

SHRI BHEEKHABHAI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposed amendment in Section 35(B) of Income Tax Act, narrowing down its scope would considerably hit and discourage export oriented industries as

well as industries seeking and executing contracts with foreign countries;

(b) if so, whether any representation was made to the Ministry of Finance/Industry by the Industrialists; and

(c) what steps have been taken by Government to remove these difficulties?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) The Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1980, seeks to make certain amendments to section 35B of the Income-tax Act with a view to preventing the misuse of the provision to obtain unintended benefits thereunder. The amendments are not likely to adversely affect the legitimate needs of the export oriented industries or industries executing contracts with foreign countries.

(b) Yes, Sir. A few representations have been received by the Ministry of Finance in this behalf. No such representations have however, been received by the Ministry of Industry.

(c) It has not been considered necessary to make any modification in the proposal in the Bill.

दिल्ली-जोधपुर विमान सेवा को पुनः प्रारम्भ करना

*918. श्री बृद्धि चन्द शर्मा: क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली से जोधपुर तक विमान सेवाएँ स्थगित कर दी गई हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कब से ; और

(ग) विमान सेवाएँ किस निश्चित तारीख तक पुनः प्रारम्भ कर दी जायेंगी ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा): (क) और (ख). जी, हाँ, 6 जूलाई 1979 से।

(ग) इन्डियन एयरलाइन्स का जोधपुर के लिये सितम्बर, 1980 तक हवाई-सेवा पुनः चालू करने का प्रस्ताव है।

Closure of Factories producing Cotton Waste Yarn

*919. SHRI ANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some factories of Punjab and Haryana producing cotton waste yarn in 0.75 counts to 2 counts have closed down for want of buyers; and

(b) if so, the reasons for placing this item in the list of items export of which is normally not allowed?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). No, Sir. There is no report of factories producing cotton waste yarn having closed down for want of buyers. In fact, keeping in view the need for augmenting supplies of yarn, Government have permitted cotton waste spinning units to spin even upto 40 counts and as such, there can be no possibility of lack of demand.

Lower count yarns were not allowed for exports in recent years when there was some short supply of cotton and exports of cotton themselves were not allowed; low count yarn exports would in those circumstances have had the effect of circumventing ban on export of cotton. The question, however, of permitting exports of these counts also is under consideration of Government.

Licences to Reliance Textile Industries Ltd., Bombay

7298. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reliance Textile Industries Ltd., Bombay had made

some applications for the grant of licences for expansion of their existing capacity or setting up of new units;

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

(c) the particulars of the licences issued to them recently?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Reliance Textile Industries Ltd., Bombay has made on composite application to the SIA, Deptt. of Industrial Development, Ministry of Industry, so far, for an industrial licence and import of capital goods for establishing a new unit for the manufacture of Polyester filament yarn with an annual capacity of 10,000 tonnes. This new unit would be situated in a backward district, at a location to be approved by Government. The cost of the Polyester filament yarn project has been indicated as around Rs. 40 crores and the value of capital goods import as Rs. 21.50 crores.

(c) No industrial licence has been issued to this Company recently. Last industrial licence was issued to this Company in June 1979 for setting up of a unit for the manufacture of man-made fibre yarn on worsted system with a capacity of 12,500 spindles.

Rayon and Chemical Plant in China and Indonesia Respectively

7299. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the large Industrial Houses like Birlas and J.K. Singhania (J. K. Chemicals) are setting up Rayon plant and Chemical plant in China and Indonesia, respectively;

(b) whether these Houses have submitted any proposals in this behalf

to Government and if so, their broad outlines;

(c) the equity participation by these Houses by way of machinery and plant, technical know-how, manpower etc.; and

(d) the extent to which profits will be repatriated to India and after how long?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). Some discussions have taken place between representative of the Birla Group of Industries with the China National Technical Import Co-opera-

tion for setting up of a turn-key project for the manufacture of rayon in China with 100 per cent Indian technology. No application has been received from J. K. Singhanias (J. K. Chemicals) to set up a Chemical Plant in Indonesia. However, three proposals from large houses—two for staple fibre and one for dyestuffs are under implementation in Indonesia as per approvals granted by Government earlier. The details regarding these projects are given in the statement attached.

(d) Repatriation of profits from these projects will be dependent on the profits generated, as and when the projects go into operation.

STATEMENT

Projects under implementation in the field of Chemicals in Indonesia

S.No.	Name of the Indian Party/Item of Manufacture	Total cost US 000	EQUITY Total Indian US\$000	Method of participation	Date of approval Remarks
1.	M/s The Gwalior Rayon Silk Mfg. (Wvg.) Co. Ltd. Birlagram				
	Viscose staple fibre	35500	10000 2000 (16000)	Export of Machinery	12-4-1978 Under implementation
2.	M/s Tungabhadra Industries Ltd. Secunderabad and M/s Amar Dye Chem Ltd. Bombay				
	Dye-stuffs	3170	850 468 (3744)	Export of machinery Rs. 33.8 lakhs know-how Rs. 3.6 lakhs	22-4-1978 Under implementation
3.	M/s Tungabhadra Industries Ltd. Secunderabad				
	Viscose staple fibre	42500	14000 2975 (238000)	Export of machinery	3-6-1976 Under implementation

NOTE : Figures in brackets=Rs. 000

**Liabilities of Certificate Holders in
Muthoot M. George Chit (India)
Limited**

7300. SHRI RAM SINGH SHAKYA:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be
pleased to state;

(a) the amount of the total liabilities of the certificate holders in Muthoot M. George Chit (India) Limited for the year 1979-80 Satkar buildings 16-17 first Floor Nehru Place, New Delhi in Government custody;

(b) the amount invested by the company in Government security and in the nationalised bank, separately;

(c) the total business given by the Muthoot M. George Chit (India) Limited till the end of 1979-80; and

(d) what is the security of the money of certificate holders invested in the Muthoot M. George Chit (India) Limited?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Reserve Bank has reported that this company which has its Registered Office at 107 Sector-25, Faridabad and a Branch Office in New Delhi, is conducting only conventional chit fund business and is does not issue certificates to its members/public.

(b) This company has not made any investments in Government securities or in the nationalised banks. However, it had the balance of Rs. 1.44 lakhs with nationalised banks as on 30th June, 1980.

(c) Total chit business conducted by the company till 30th June, 1980 stood at Rs. 42.60 lakhs.

(d) Does not arise in view of the answer to part (a) of the Question.

Export of Foodgrains

7301. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the quantity of foodgrains exported during 1979-80, country-wise and foreign exchange earned therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): The exports of foodgrains during 1979-80 were as given below:—

Rice:

A total quantity of 5,70,600 MT of all varieties of rice valued at Rs. 13051.98 lakhs was exported during 1979-80. The varieties exported were Basmati, Fine/Superfine and coarse. Main countries to which exports were effected were USSR, Bangladesh, Mauritius, Indonesia, U.A.E., Kuwait, Bahrain, Oman; Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Kingdom, Canada, Iran, Sri Lanka.

Barley:

The total quantity of Barley exported during 1979-80 was 45380 MT valued at Rs. 754.00 lakhs. The main countries to which this was exported were Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Doha and Dubai.

Wheat:

Commercial exports of wheat are banned. However, 6,30,480 MT of wheat was allowed to be exported during 1979-80 to USSR and some neighbouring countries e.g. Bangladesh, Afghanistan and Vietnam to repay the earlier commodity loan and as commodity loan respectively.

**Appointment of Chairman of Marine
Products Export Development
Authority**

7302. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the main consideration in appointing a person as the Chair-

man of the Marine Products Export Development Authority; and

(b) whether it is a fact that in the appointment of Chairman of Marine Products Export Development Authority the considerations in each case were different from others and if so, for what reasons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) An able Officer of proven ability who has broad based experience of work in responsible positions is appointed as Chairman of the Marine Products Export Development Authority.

(b) No, Sir.

भारत सेवक समाज द्वारा दुर्विनियोग

7303. श्री राम विलास पासवान: क्या नागरिक प्रति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत सेवक समाज द्वारा तीन करोड़ रुपये के दुर्विनियोग के बारे में कपूर आयोग के प्रतिवेदन पर सरकार ने अभी तक क्या कार्यवाही की है ;

(ख) इस संबंध में कितने मामले दर्ज किये गये हैं ; और

(ग) इस संगठन से कितनी राशि वसूल की गई है और भ्रष्टाचार को समाप्त करने के लिये कपूर आयोग की सिफारिशों को कहां तक क्रियान्वित किया गया है ?

नागरिक प्रति मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) (क) : कपूर आयोग द्वारा अपनी रिपोर्ट के अन्तिम अध्याय में की गई सिफारिशों की संबंधित मंत्रालयों द्वारा जांच की गई थी और उन्हें स्वीकार कर लिया गया है। आयोग के सिफारिशों के अनुसार सामान्य वित्तीय नियमावली में भी संशोधन किया गया है।

(ख) इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा कोई मामले दायर नहीं किये गये हैं।

(ग) भारत सेवक समाज से देय-राशि वसूल करने के लिए विभिन्न मंत्रालयों द्वारा अभी भी करवाई की जा रही है।

Closing Down of Basemetan Mines by RIMDC

7304. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a mine of basemetal at Deri in Serohi district has been closed down by RIMDC as early as 1977;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the mining will be re-started in order to provide employment to labour;

(d) whether the new organisation RIMDC will take up mining of this mine and expand it on the lines of G.M.D.C.; and

(e) whether it is a fact that base-metal view in the border area is being mined and fully exploited?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The work of exploratory mining undertaken in the basemetal mine at Deri in Serohi District was discontinued from 31.8.1977, after completion of prospecting, because beneficiation studies were not complete.

(c) Restarting of mining and production depends on the results of the different tests being conducted at various levels and after preparation of techno-economic feasibility report.

(d) Deri mine will be worked on the lines of the techno-economic feasibility report to be prepared in consultation with Hindustan Zinc Ltd.

(e) The base-metal deposit in the border area of Gujarat is still in the stage of development by G.M.D.C.

Textile Committee

7305. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that the Textile Committee, under the Textile Committee Act, has been formed;

(b) if so, who are the representatives of the consumers on the said Committee;

(c) if the consumers are not represented in the said Committee, the reasons thereof; and

(d) whether the representatives of the consumers are proposed to be coopted under the provisions of the Act, and if so, when?

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

(b) to (d). Presently no consumer is represented on the Committee. The issue whether consumers' representatives can be appointed under the existing provisions of the Textile Committee Act and Rules is under examination.

Recruitment for filling up Posts in National Textile Corporation

7306. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Textile Corporation had called for applications for filling up posts in various categories in that organisation for SC/ST;

(b) if so, whether the educational qualification for the posts of Assistants was prescribed as Graduate;

(c) whether the National Textile Corporation selected candidates who had not the requisite qualification;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) why a fresh advertisement relaxing the educational qualification

was not issued to give opportunity to other eligible candidates also?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) to (e). The National Textile Corporation had included two internal SC/ST candidates in the select panel considering their length of service and record although they did not have the requisite educational qualifications. The Corporation, however, has decided not to act on this panel in respect of these two candidates but to promote them in their normal turn for departmental promotion. The question, therefore, of relaxation of educational qualifications for the open market candidates does not arise.

Air Field for Fokker Friendship at Lengpui (Aizwal)

7307. DR. R. ROTHUAMA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether general survey of the proposed air-field at Lengpui, near Aizwal has been completed;

(b) steps taken or proposed to be taken to construct pucca Air-field for Fokker Friendship at Lengpui;

(c) what happened to the proposed third level air service to the hill regions of the country including the North-East; and

(d) when it is likely to come into operation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) Survey of India has undertaken a survey of the proposed site. The report of the survey has not yet been received.

(b) Feasibility of construction of an airport for a particular type of aircraft can only be determined on receipt of survey report.

(c) The Government has recently approved the setting up of the feeder service to link inaccessible areas in the North East region.

(d) It is likely to come into operation as soon as the preparation work on setting up the organisation, acquisition of aircraft and personnel and provision of requisite facilities is completed.

Gold and Tungsten Found in Almora, U.P.

7308. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether gold and tungsten have been found in the Almora District of U.P., and

(b) what is the progress of the survey and what are the estimated reserves?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Alluvial Gold was earlier reported from the sands of rivers like Alkananda, Ganga, Gomati and Pinder in the vicinity of Almora. Indications of Schillite, a mineral of tungsten, have been noted by the State Directorate of Geology and Mining during field investigation. Analysis of samples is being done and further survey is in progress to find out possibilities for its industrial use. Both Geological Survey of India and Directorate of Geology and Mining, U.P. are carrying out prospecting work on regional basis in different localities of the area. Work being done by Geological Survey of India is in a preliminary stage and is proposed to be continued in 1980-81 Field Season Programme.

Representation from Cement Industry for Exemption from Customs Duty

7309. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been represented to him by the Cement Industry

which is the worst hit by the recent power crisis that those Cement Factories which have applied for have been granted import licences for the import of diesel generating sets for captive use and for which they have obtained clearance from the State Electricity Board may be exempted from the payment of the Customs and Countervailing duty at the rate of 51 per cent being levied as at present:

(b) whether this heavy impost which works out to more than 50—60 lakhs is likely to shoot up the overall production cost of cement which is already very scarce; and

(c) if so, the steps which Government propose to take to afford this much-needed relief to this industry so that production of cement is raised and the public demand met?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) No, Sir. However, a representation addressed to Minister of Energy and Irrigation was referred to the Ministry of Finance for comments. The matter was examined but it was not found possible to accede to the request for exemption from customs duty on diesel generating sets.

(b) Although the cost of the imported diesel generating sets may increase the production cost of cement, the f.o.r. price of cement is not affected as it is statutorily controlled.

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

Programme of Activities of IAAI

7310. SHRI D. S. A. SIVA PRAKASAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state: *

(a) whether the International Airport Authority has submitted the statement of Programme of the Acti-

vities for the financial year 1980-81 to the Government as per Section 21 of International Air Port Authority Act, 1971;

(b) if so, what are the details of the programme; and

(c) what are the items accepted and not accepted by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement of the major items of expenditure proposed by IAAI and the outlay accepted by the Government is enclosed.

Statement

International Airport Authority of India—Annual Plan 1980-81

(Rs. in crores)

Name of work	1980-81 outlay	
	Proposed by IAAI	Plan outlay approved by Government
1	2	3
I. PROJECTS		
(i) Bombay Terminal Complex Phase-I	2.77	2.77
(ii) Bombay Terminal Complex Phase-II	2.60	1.00
(iii) Delhi Terminal Complex Phase-I	4.80	4.80
(iv) Madras Domestic Terminal Complex	1.75	0.75
II. OTHER WORKS		
(a) Interim modifications	3.68	2.50
(b) Gargo expansion and warehouse facilities	0.97	0.88
(c) Runways	0.76	0.45
(d) Taxiways and aprons	1.53	1.53
(e) Roads and external services including bulk services.	1.02	1.02
(f) Land acquisition	2.50	1.10
(g) Residential buildings	2.01	2.00
(h) Other operational works including security walls.	0.54	0.37
(i) Ancillary buildings	0.61	0.61
Total	25.54	19.78

1	2	3
III. EQUIPMENT		
(a) Cat-II lighting	0.99	0.99
(b) Cat-I lighting	0.09	0.09
(c) VASI	0.09	0.09
(d) Replacement of edge lamps	0.14	0.14
(e) Apron lighting	0.11	0.11
(f) Conveyors and escalators	0.13	0.08
(g) Facilitation equipment	0.53	0.40
(h) Other operational equipment	1.84	0.32
Total	3.93	2.22
Grand Total	29.47	22.00

Income-Tax Arrears

7311. PROF. MADHU DANDA-VATE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the gross arrears of income tax and corporation tax as on March 31, 1979 stood at over Rs. 910 crores;

(b) if so, what were the reasons for such large arrears; and

(c) what steps are contemplated to recover these arrears?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). The arrears of income-tax and Corporation tax outstanding as on 31.3.1978 and 31.3.1979 were as under:—

(In Crores of Rupees)

	As on 31-3-78	As on 31-3-79
Tax-in-arrears	633.53	554.90
Demands created but not fallen due for collection	356.34	355.74
Total outstanding demands	989.87	910.64

The phenomenon of tax arrears is a continuing one. Even though the tax outstanding at the beginning of the financial year is collected/reduced to a sizeable extent by the year end, arrears again go up mainly because a part of the fresh tax demand raised

during the course of the year (on completion of regular assessment, etc.) is not fully collected by the year end and, therefore, becomes fresh arrears of tax at the end of the year. At any point of time some tax demand will always remain in arrears.

As on 31.3.1979, the total outstanding demand was Rs. 910.64 crores which came down by Rs. 79.23 crores compared to Rs. 989.87 crores outstanding on 31.3.1978.

(c) The Income-tax Act, 1961 provides for several measures for enforcing collection and recovery of tax arrears such as levy of penalty, attachment of money due to the defaulters, distraint and sale of movable property, attachment and sale of immovable property etc. Depending upon the facts and circumstances of each case, suitable steps are taken by the Income-tax authorities concerned for early recovery of tax arrears. Some of the administrative steps taken recently for the recovery of tax arrears are given in the Statement.

Statement

Some of the important steps taken recently to reduce the tax arrears and to recover these long over due are given below:—

(i) Highest priority, like last year, has been given to the recovery of tax arrears in the "Action Plan" of the Income-tax Department for the current financial year.

(ii) The problem of tax arrears was examined in detail at the Commissioners' Conference held in May, 1980. The important decisions in pursuance of the Conference taken are:—

(a) Reduction of 55 per cent arrear demand and 85 per cent of the current demand;

(b) Reduction of the 85 per cent of the outstanding entries of the demand raised in 1979-80;

(c) The arrangements for appointing separate I.T.Os. in difficult cases of recovery of income-tax arrears will be reviewed and wherever feasible, strengthened.

(iii) Monthly monitoring of the progress of recovery of tax arrears

has been in force. The figures are obtained telegraphically from the Commissioners and appropriate remedial action is taken by the Board.

(iv) The appellate machinery would be strengthened to liquidate the heavy pendency of appeals in certain Commissioners' charges.

(v) A list of appeals pending with the Income-tax Appellate Tribunal involving large arrears was sent in 1979-80 to the President of the Tribunal through the Ministry of Law for disposal on priority basis. Commissioners of Income-tax were requested to keep in touch with Vice Presidents/Members of the local benches of the Tribunal. They were also requested to meet the Hon'ble Chief Justices of the High Courts of their respective areas requesting them for early fixation of the pending high demand references. A similar action has been decided for the current financial year.

(vi) A Director of Recovery of the rank of Commissioner of Income-tax is closely watching the progress of recovery of tax arrears particularly in cases of Rs. 10 lakhs and above. His progress is supervised by the Board.

(vii) In order to speed up recovery of tax arrears from companies in liquidation, the Department of Company Affairs, at the request of the Board, issued instructions in 1979 to all official liquidators to establish close liaison with the Income-tax authorities and furnish the required information to the ITOs. Suitable instructions have also been issued in this regard to the ITOs.

(viii) A "Tax Arrears and Refund Clearance Fortnight" will be observed in the second fortnight of January, 1981 when special emphasis will be given for reducing the tax arrears.

(ix) In order to avoid high-pitched assessments and consequent ac-

cumulation of infructuous tax arrears, the Income-tax Officers will be required to seek guidance under section 144A of the Income-tax Act, 1961, from their Inspecting Assistant Commissioners of Income-tax before completing an ex-parte assessment beyond a certain income limit.

(x) Detailed instructions, based largely on the decisions taken at the Commissioners' Conference 1980 have been issued to the concerned Income-tax authorities.

Capital Structure of SAIL

7312. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to lay a statement showing the capital structure of the Steel Authority of India Limited in the following break up:—

(i) Total capital invested upto 1979-80; (ii) profits earned in each year since 1970-71; upto 1979-80; (iii) losses incurred since 1970-71 upto 1979-80 year-wise; (iv) total salary bill paid in each year since 1970-71 upto 1979-80; (v) total amount paid to employees as overtime in each year since 1970-71 upto 1979-80; (vi) the quantum of work done during overtime hours *vis-à-vis* normal working hours?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Stabilisation of the Price of Tea

7313. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will The Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tea Trading Corporation of India have taken any steps with a view to stabilising the price of tea; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Tea Trading Corporation of India is not entrusted with the responsibility of stabilising floor prices of tea. Its main object is export of value-added packaged tea. However, when tea prices rose abnormally in 1977, TTCI undertook sale of fair priced loose tea from October, 1977 and distributed 1,32,089 kgs of tea in Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Pune. Presently TTCI is distributing tea through Fair Price Shops in Calcutta.

Recruitment of Class III and IV Posts in Nationalised Banks

7314. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PRASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is ensured that recruitment to the Class III and Class IV posts of the various Nationalised Banks is so made that educated unemployed of the State in which the banks branches are located are given adequate opportunity and preference in employment; and

(b) if so, what are the various safeguards in the procedure for recruitment for these posts by the banks?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). Recruitment in Class III posts i.e. clerical posts in nationalised banks are made by the Banking Service Recruitment Boards on a regional or on subregional basis. Knowledge of the local language is tested in recruitment for such posts. Recruitment to Class IV posts (Subordinate Cadre) is made through local Employment Exchanges and hence only the local candidates are considered for appointment. The above norms and procedures help employment of local candidates in clerical and subordinate cadres of banks.

News Item Captioned "MMTC Taken for a Ride"

7315. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news-item "MMTC taken for a ride" appearing in the Bombay Blitz dated 12th July, 1980;

(b) if so, his reaction thereto;

(c) whether he is also aware that even in the Headquarters of the Metals and Minerals Trading Corporation, New Delhi large-scale malpractices are prevalent in the matter of allotment of scarce metals like aluminium, stainless steel and others; and

(d) if so, what action is proposed to remove them and draw up some guidelines in the matter of allotment of those metals for which there is a high premium in the black-market?

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

(b) During the year 1979, it was noticed that some of the units consuming non-ferrous metals and stainless steel had submitted Bank Guarantees and Registration Certificates to MMTC from the sponsoring authorities which on verification were found to be fake. The matter is under investigation.

(c) No such malpractices have been reported.

(d) Question does not arise.

Relief allocation for drought in Bihar

7316. SHRI HARINATH MISRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the relief allocations made for drought in Bihar have been utilised by the State Government; and

(b) whether the allocation or a part thereof have been surrendered or diverted?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). A ceiling of Rs. 24.82 crores was approved for the Government of Bihar for non-Plan and Plan expenditure for measures of drought-relief in the current year. The Plan expenditure approved for drought relief was over and above the outlays in the States Annual Plan 1980-81. Whether the additional allocations have been fully utilised, or parts thereof surrendered or diverted, or not will be known when the State Government submits, towards the close of the year, the statements of expenditure against the approved outlays in the Annual Plan 1980-81 and the additional allocations for drought relief.

Money Paid to Informers

7317. SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the income from raids by the Income Tax Department during the last three years;

(b) measures taken to have more information and cooperation from the public in regard to unearthing of concealed income; and

(c) the amount of money paid to the informers during the above period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) It is not practicable to furnish general figures relating to income from raids conducted by the Income-tax Depart-

ment. However, during the last three years the Income-tax Department

conducted searches and seized assets as under:—

	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
No. of Searches conducted	617	1345	2109
Value of assets seized (in lakhs)	353	512.31	1214.68

In case the Hon'ble Member desires to have information in respect of a particular case, information on the same will be furnished.

(b) The Government pays rewards to persons who supply useful information relating to tax evasion.

(c) The amount of reward payable to informers depends upon the additional tax-collected on account of information supplied by them and the risk and trouble taken and assistance rendered in the investigation of the case.

Sterling Tea Companies

7318. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government is drawn to the news-item under the heading 'Government that works' for Sterling "Tea Companies" in Blitz issue dated 19th July 1980 at page 3;

(b) reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the reason why the tax authorities did not go in appeal to the higher court when the Appellate Tribunal scrapped their demands as mentioned in the article?

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

(b) and (c). Demands totalling Rs. 568.67 lakhs were raised under Section 201 of the Income-tax Act,

1961, in 11 out of 94 cases of Sterling Tea Companies, in respect of the gross commission paid to their U.K. Secretaries & Agents. The demand of Rs. 568.67 lakhs raised in cases of all the 11 Sterling Tea Companies has been cancelled by the Income-tax Appellate Tribunal. Appeals in all the 11 cases against the decision of the Appellate Tribunal have been filed/are being filed.

In the other 83 cases of the Sterling Tea Companies, demands have not so far been raised in view of the decision of the Appellate Tribunal.

Agreement with Canada for Higher Levels of Textile Exports

7319. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHAK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement has been reached between India and Canada for higher levels of textile exports;

(b) if so, to what extent India's export earnings from garments' fabrics and other items are expected to be increased;

(c) the main features of the agreement; and

(d) whether Canadian Government which had imposed unilateral restrictions on the import of garments and fabrics of India, have now withdrawn them after signing the above agreement?

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

(b) It has been estimated that as a result of this agreement, an additional trade of 10 million Canadian dollars would result in a full year, if quotas allocated are fully utilised.

(c) The agreement multifibre in coverage, is valid for two years i.e., from 1st January 1980 to 31st December 1981. It covers 8 categories of textile products. Other features are:

1. Exempt status for handlooms and India items.

2. Annual growth rate of 6 per cent for all categories except worsted fabrics.

3. Flexibility provisions in the shape of 6 per cent swing for 5 items and 5 per cent swing for 3 items and 11 per cent carryover and borrow-forward.

(d) With the agreement coming in to affect the unilateral restrictions have automatically come to an end.

Import of Urea from Abu-Dhabi

7320. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have entered into a contract with Abu-Dhabi for import of urea; and

(b) if so, the quantity of urea to be imported, the amount involved and other conditions, if any?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) A protocol has been signed for the import of urea from Abu Dhabi.

(b) It would not be in the commercial interest of the country to disclose further details at this stage.

Excise Relief to Manufacturers in Bombay Region

7321. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to reply given to

Unstarred Question No. 4701 on 18th July, 1980 regarding Excise relief to manufacturers in Bombay region and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in spite of guidelines issued by the Central Board of Excise and Customs to levy excise duty on flavouring essences/concentrates and food colours the Madras collectorate has not yet taken any action in this regard;

(b) if so, what immediate action he proposes to take in the matter for removing this disparity; and

(c) whether manufacturers of Bombay region could claim back the excise duty realised from them till the date it is levied in Madras region?

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

(b) Suitable action has already been initiated by Collector of Central Excise, Madras.

(c) No, Sir.

Aid from U.K.

7322. SHRI MOHD. ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether U.K. will provide India with an 11-million Sterling aid package of equipment and expertise to modernise coal mining; and

(b) the places where coal production will be modernised and when?

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

(b) Seetalpur mine in West Bengal the Dhemomain mine in Bihar, Patharkhera and Bina mines in Madhya Pradesh; another mine is also being identified for the purpose. Procurement action has already been initiated

and coal production in these mines is expected to improve, as a result of modernisation, in about two to three years.

Cadre Review in Customs and Central Excise Service

7323. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the frequency of cadre review in the customs and Central Excise Service Class I in Ministry of Finance;

(b) when was the last review done; and

(c) if not, by what time Government propose to do so?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (c). On the recommendations of the administrative Reforms Commission, the Government took a decision in 1972 that cadre review of Group 'A' Central Services should be undertaken triennially. A note indicating broad aspects to be examined during the process of cadre review was circulated by the Government among the various cadre controlling authorities in 1973. On this, the cadre controlling authorities sought clarifications about the methodology to be undertaken for preparation of proposals regarding cadre review. Subsequently, the Government also took certain decisions on the recommendation of the Third Pay Commission which had direct bearing on the cadre management of Central Services. Taking into consideration all these developments, detailed guidelines about cadre review of Central Services Group 'A' were circulated by the Government in 1980. On receipt of the guidelines a cadre review of the Indian Customs and Central Excise Service has been undertaken.

Tourist Arrivals and Foreign Exchange Earned

7324. SHRI MADHVARAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of tourist traffic during the first six months of the current year;

(b) whether the tourist traffic lately shows a declining trend; and

(c) if so, the reasons to which it is attributable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDU LAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) to (c). The international tourist arrivals in India during the first six months of 1980 were 365,462 as against 346,743 during the corresponding period of 1979. There is therefore no declining trend in tourist arrivals.

Officials sent Abroad for Training under Colombo Plan

7325. SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many Government officials have till todate been sent abroad for training under the Colombo Plan; how many of them belonged to SC/ST;

(b) what was criteria of selection of the candidates sent for training;

(c) whether it is a fact that even a probationer who had not put in one year's complete service was deputed for training under the Colombo Plan while those who were having sufficient length of service were left out; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) 8931 officials have been sent abroad for training under the Colombo Plan since its inception in 1950. However, no separate figures are available as to how many officers belonged to SC/ST out of the total indicated above, as no such information is required for processing the nominations.

(b) Generally the criteria adopted for selection of candidates are their suitability, age, relevance of the training to the organisation in which the candidate is working, and essentiality of the training programme to the economic development of the country.

(c) and (d). A large number of officials are sent abroad for training every year under the Colombo Plan. There was a case in which a permanent official with less than one year's service was sent abroad for training. This official's deputation for training did not involve ignoring the claim of any other officer having longer service, since the nomination documents pertaining to the only other officer sponsored for the course failed to arrive in time.

Conveyance Allowance of Government Officers

7326. SHRI SHIV PRASAD SAHU:
SHRI RATAN SINGH
RAJDA:
ACHARYA BHAGWAN
DEV

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of India had revised the rates of conveyance allowance of Government Officers in the year 1974 and thereafter there have been appreciable steep rise in the rate of petrol, lubricants, spare parts and labour charges;

(b) if so, why the rates of conveyance allowance for Government Officers have not been increased/revised particularly when the rates of taxis all over India were increased by 25 per cent due to increase in petrol price in the month of March, 1979;

(c) is it also a fact that the local bodies and public undertakings have increased the rates of conveyance allowance by 50 per cent due to second increase in petrol price in August, 1979; and

(d) whether Government propose to revise the rates of conveyance allowance for Central Government officers

with retrospective effect particularly when there has been third rise in the petrol price in June, 1980 so as to minimise the sufferings of the Government servants?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b) The existing rates of conveyance allowance have been applicable from March, 1974 and were prescribed after discussions with the Staff Side in the National Council of the J. C. M. Consequent on the increase in the price of petrol, lubricants, etc. Government examined the question of improving the rates of conveyance allowance. It was, however, decided not to make any change in the existing rates on following considerations:

(i) Since a general cut has been made by the Government in the consumption of petrol in respect of staff cars and operational vehicles, the officers getting the conveyance allowance should be expected to restrict their journeys similarly.

(ii) The existing rates contain an in-built cushion for absorbing the increase in the running cost of vehicles as the rates are prescribed for a slab with a range of 100 to 200 Kms.

(iii) In view of the difficult resources position there is need for strict economy in Government expenditure.

(c) Government have not agreed to any increase in the conveyance allowance of employees of public sector enterprises merely due to increase in petrol price in August, 1979. Any revision of conveyance allowance of these employees has been agreed to normally as part of periodical revision of wages or pay scales and other fringe benefits. The position in respect of local bodies is not known.

(d) The question of improving the rates of conveyance allowance has been raised by the Staff Side in the National Council of the J. C. M. The

matter is likely to be discussed with the Staff Side in the future meetings of that forum.

Air Link with Places of Tourist Interest in Karnataka State

7327. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more places of tourist interest are proposed to be air linked in the near future in the Karnataka State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDU-LAL CHANDRAKAR: (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Construction Contract with Iraq by Indian Firms

7328. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian firms bag 155 crores contract from Iraqi authorities for construction of houses and ancillary buildings;

(b) if so, the names of the firms;

(c) whether such contracts have also been made with some other countries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). As per the information available, 12 Indian firms as detailed in the enclosed list had civil construction contracts in Iraq worth US \$ 758.65 million.

(c) and (d). Yes Sir, but the up-to-date details are not available.

Statement

List showing the names of Indian firms executing civil construction contracts in Iraq

1. M/s. Dalal Consultants.
2. M/s. National Buildings Construction Corporation Ltd.

3. M/s. Engineering Projects (India) Ltd.
4. M/s. Hindustan Steel Works Construction Ltd.
5. M/s. Som Dutt Builders.
6. M/s. Punjab Chemi-Plant Ltd.
7. M/s. SHIRKE.
8. M/s. Bhandari Builders.
9. M/s. Maker Development Services.
10. M/s. India Tourism Development Corporation.
11. M/s. Triveni structural (Ltd.).
12. M/s. RECONDO (Pvt.) Ltd.

शहरों को दर्जा बढ़ाया जाना

7329. आचार्य भगवान बवे : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि 1971 की जनगणना के बाद शहरों की जनसंख्या में शत प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो किसी शहर की वर्तमान जनसंख्या को उसका दर्जा बढ़ाये जाने के लिए आधार के रूप में क्यों नहीं माना जाता?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मदन भाई बरोड) (क) यह तथ्य है कि 1971 की जनगणना के बाद अनेक नगरों की जनसंख्या में वृद्धि हुई है। लेकिन वृद्धि को मात्रा व्यापक रूप से भिन्न-भिन्न होगी।

(ख) चूंकि महापंजीयक और भारत के जनगणना आयुक्त द्वारा जनसंख्या के प्रकाशित आंकड़ों को ही केवल प्रमाणिक माना जाता है इस लिए इस प्रयोजन के लिए नगरों का वर्गीकरण उनकी 1971 की जनगणना जनसंख्या के आधार पर किया जाता है लेकिन हाल ही में ऐसे नगर जिनकी 1971 की जनगणना जनसंख्या वर्गीकरण/दर्जा बढ़ाने के लिए न्यूनतम आवश्यक सीमान्तिक रूप से कम थी उनको महापंजीयक और भारत के जनगणना आयुक्त द्वारा भेजे गये मध्य जनगणना जनसंख्या के अनुमानों के आधार पर वर्गीकृत किया गया है उनका दर्जा बढ़ाया गया है।

Import of Copra

7330. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that Government propose to continue the import of Copra from other countries;

(b) what is the quantity of Copra imported from 1st January to date in 1980 and also during 1979.

(c) have Government received any representation from the Government of Kerala or from any other source requesting for a ban on the import of Copra; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Import of Copra is canalised through State Trading Corporation of India. There is no proposal at present to make imports. Import can, however, be made as replenishment against export of Fatty Acids.

(b) Import statistics are maintained financial Year-wise. In 1979-80, upto June 1979, for which the figures are available so far, the quantity of Copra imported was 452 tonnes.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) There is no proposal at present to import Copra except as replenishment against exports.

Export rebate for Handloom made up varieties

7331. SHRI S. A. DORAI SEBASTIAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether the export rebate for handloom made varieties like bedspreads, table covers, pillow covers, etc., was given originally 15 per cent and then it was reduced to 10 per cent, and against 7½ per cent and to 5 per cent in the current financial budget;

(b) if so, the reasons for the reduction of the rebate to 5 per cent in the current financial budget;

(c) whether he is aware that it would affect the handloom sectors throughout the country; and

(d) does Government propose to allow 7½ per cent rebate as was in the last year?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). No export rebate is given on export of handloom made-up varieties. However, on consideration of certain norms, Government grant cash compensatory support on handloom made-ups exports, CCS rate is constantly reviewed and modified where necessary. Present rate of CCS (effective from 1-4-80) for handloom made-up varieties is 5 per cent of the f. o. b. value of export. For the period 1-4-79 to 31-3-80 this rate was 7.5 per cent. Earlier the rate was modulated for General Currency & Rupee payment Areas.

(c) Some representations protesting against reduction in CCS rates have been received.

(d) the present rate is applicable upto 31-12-1980.

सोने के उत्पादन में गिरावट

7332. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पिछले वर्षों की तुलना में सोने के उत्पादन में वर्ष प्रति वर्ष कमी होती जा रही है और यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) सोने का उत्पादन करने वाली कंपनियों की संख्या कितनी है और सोने की खानों के नाम क्या हैं?

वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी) : (क) जी हाँ। देश में पिछले कुछ वर्षों में सोने के उत्पादन में कुछ कमी आई है। यह कमी मुख्यतया भारत गोल्ड माइन्स लिमिटेड के अयस्क ग्रेड में ह्रास होने के कारण हुई है।

(ख) इस समय दो कंपनियाँ—भारत गोल्ड माइन्स लिमिटेड और हट्टी गोल्ड माइन्स कंपनी लिमिटेड—सोने का उत्पादन करती हैं।

इसके अलावा, हिन्दुस्तान कापर लिमिटेड भी उत्पाद के रूप में थोड़ी मात्रा में सोने का उत्पादन करता है।

भारत गोल्ड माइन्स लिमिटेड कर्नाटक में कोरलार गोल्ड फील्ड्स की स्वर्ण खानों का तथा हट्टी गोल्ड माइन्स कंपनी लिमिटेड रायचूर जिले में स्वर्ण भंडारों का संचालन करती है।

Tea production in North East Region

7333. SHRI SUBODH SEN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what was the amount of tea produced in the North East region of the country during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the amount of tea offered at Silliguri, Gauhati and Calcutta auction sales, during the period, year-wise; and

(c) the names of the ten purchasers, the foremost in weightage and the quantity purchased by them individually, during the said period year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Production of tea in North East region of India of during the years 1977 to 1979 is given below:—

Year	Production (M.Kgs.)
1977	426.51
1978	439.70
1979	406.74 (Provisional)

(b) Quantities of teas sold at Calcutta, Gauhati and Silliguri auctions for the year 1977 to 1979 is given below:—

Years	Calcutta	Gauhati	Silliguri
1977	158.04	45.79	15.63
1978	147.72	76.40	12.03
1979	128.96	79.40	9.45

(c) A statement is attached.

Statement

List of ten foremost tea buyers at Calcutta auctions and quantity purchased by them during 1977-78, 1978-99 and 1979-80 year-wise are furnished below

Calcutta 1977-78	Quantity in Chests
1. Brooke Bond India Ltd.	16,89,336
2. Lipton Tea India Ltd.	3,86,163
3. J. V. Gokal and Co.	2,98,340
4. A Tosh and Sons Pvt. Ltd.	2,11,720
5. Nava Bharat Enterprises Pvt. Ltd.	1,64,758
6. B.N. Nobis and Co.	1,56,920
7. Tea Trading Corporation of India Ltd.	1,43,912
8. Harrisons and Grosfield Ltd.	96,905
9. Bhansal and Co.	87,348
10. C.A. Randerian Ltd.	60,060

Calcutta 1978-79

1. Brooke Bond India Ltd.	5,39,227
2. Lipton Tea India Ltd.	303,510
3. Tea Trading Corporation of India Ltd.	1,95,597
4. J.V. Gokal and Co.	1,55,465
5. A Tosh and Sons Pvt. Ltd.	1,35,945
6. Nava Bharat Enterprises Pvt. Ltd.	88,383
7. B N Nobis and Co.	85,055
8. Harrisons and Grosfield Ltd.	83,745
9. G.A. Randerian Ltd.	77,819
10. Bush Tea Co. Pvt. Ltd.	55,519

Calcutta 1979-80

1. Brooke Bond India Ltd.	6,07,553
2. Nava Bharat Enterprises Pvt. Ltd.	2,13,368

1	2
3. J. V. Gokal and Co.	1,69,603
4. A Tosh and Sons Pvt. Ltd.	1,68,317
5. Lipton Tea India Ltd.	1,42,166
6. Bush Tea Co. Pvt. Ltd.	86,780
7. G. A. Randerian Ltd.	80,541
8. Harrisons and Grosfield Ltd.	73,342
9. Randerian and Singh Pvt. Ltd.	65,072
10. Iran Tea Trading Co. Pvt. Ltd.	61,620

List of ten foremost tea buyers at Gauhati auctions and quantity purchased by them during 1977, 1978, 1979 year wise are furnished below :—

Gauhati 1977	Quantity In Chests
1. Brooke Bond India Ltd.	4,25,478
2. Lipton Tea India Ltd.	1,56,571
3. J. V. Gokal and Co.	48,729
4. K. Harkisandas and Co.	29,369
5. K. Manibhai and Co.	24,477
6. K. Shashikant and Co.	22,026
7. Shri Jagadamba Trading Co.	18,710
8. Chandrakant and Co.	17,851
9. Ramesh kumar Shashikant.	17,660
10. Tea Trading Corporation of India	16,980

Gauhati 1978

1. Brooke Bond India Ltd.	6,45,964
2. Lipton Tea India Ltd.	2,34,407
3. Chandrakant and Co.	43,544
4. J.V. Gokal and Co.	43,226

1	2
5. K. Harikisondas and Co	38,430
6. National Coop. Consumers Federation Ltd.	35,613
7. K. Manibhai and Co.	31,920
8. Eastern Tea Corporation	31,637
9. Ramesh Kumar Shashikant	26,335
10. Shree Jagadamba Trading Co.	25,152

Gauhati 1979

1. Brooke Bond India Ltd.	7,22,888
2. Lipton Tea India Ltd.	2,07,141
3. J.V. Gokal and Co.	48,366
4. National Coop. Consumers Federation Ltd.	29,778
5. Shree Jagadamba Trading Co.	24,868
6. Duncas Agro Industries Ltd.	24,312
7. K. Manibhai and Co.	24,110
8. K. Harikisondas and Co.	21,886
9. Tata Finlay Ltd.	21,844
10. Rameshkumar Shashikant	19,045

List of ten foremost tea buyers at Siliguri auctions and quantity purchased by them during 1977-78, 1978-79, 1979-80 year wise are furnished below:—

Siliguri 1977-78	Quantity In Chests
1. Brooke Bond India Ltd.	1,86,335
2. Lipton India Ltd.	40,271
3. Chandamall Binod Kumar	12,950
4. Bansal Tea Co.	12,523
5. Hazrasingh Indersingh	9,539

जनित्र सेटों पर उत्पादन शुल्क

7334. श्री भीष्म राव शर्मा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जनित्र सेटों तथा उनके पुर्जों पर विभिन्न स्तरों पर उत्पादन शुल्क वसूल किया जाता है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह कठिनाई दूर करने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मगनभाई बारोट) : (क) तथा (ख). जनित्रों तथा उनके पुर्जों पर केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क टैरिफ की उपयुक्त मदों के अन्तर्गत उत्पादन शुल्क लगता है। किन्तु, जनित्रों के निर्माताओं को प्रत्यावर्तित जैसे जनित्रों के ऐसे पुर्जों पर उद्ग्रहणीय उत्पादन शुल्क अदा नहीं करना पड़ता जो केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क टैरिफ की मद सं. 68 के अन्तर्गत आते हैं, क्योंकि यदि इन पुर्जों का इस्तेमाल जनित्रों के निर्माण हेतु उसी कारखाने में ही किया जाता हो तो उनपर कोई उत्पादन शुल्क अदा नहीं करना होता है, और यदि उनका इस्तेमाल बाहर से खरीदी गई मदों के रूप में किया जाता है तो अदा किये गये शुल्क को, यदि कोई अदा किया गया हो, जनित्रों पर देय शुल्क में से समायोजित करने की अनुमति दी जाती है।

एक सौ तथा उससे ऊपर के बोल्ट के जनित्रों के लिए प्रभावी शुल्क दर मूल्यानुसार 5.5 प्रतिशत है। लगता है कि इस निम्नतर शुल्क दर से तथा अन्तर्गामी माल पर शुल्क में ऊपर उल्लिखित राहत से जेनरेटिंग सेटों के निर्माताओं को पर्याप्त राहत मिलेगी।

Working of Pay and Accounts Offices

7335. SHRI K. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pay & Accounts Offices after the Departmentalisation of Accounts are not functioning properly;

(b) whether this is also a fact that bills received by the Pay and

1	2
6. Deokinandan Shiv shankar . . .	8,794
7. Lalchand Biswambar Dayal . . .	7,893
8. Subash Trading Co.	7,108
9. J.S. Patel.	6,865
10. Avadh Plywood Industries . . .	5,552

SILIGURI 1978-79

1. Lipton India Ltd.	32,584
2. Bansal Tea Co.	13,271
3. Chandanmall Binodekumar . . .	10,190
4. Deokinandan Shiv shankar . . .	8,449
5. Kishori Trading Co.	7,136
6. Lalchand Biswambar Dayal . . .	6,451
7. Central Tea House	6,270
8. Harchandrai Kedarnath	6,133
9. Hazrasingh Indersingh.	5,751
10 Prem Tea Co.	5,217

SILIGURI 1979-80

1. Brooke Bond India Ltd.	42,049
2. Bansal Tea Co.	9,959
3. Chandanmall Binodekumar . . .	7,099
4. Rupram Rajkumar	7,074
5. Central Tea House	6,434
6. Hazrasingh Indersingh	6,203
7. Harchandrai Kedarnath	5,453
8. Arun Kumar & Co.	4,760
9. Lipton India Ltd.	3,53
10. Deokinandan Shiv hankar . . .	3,469

Accounts Offices are very much delayed without any cause resulting in financial hardship to the payees;

(c) whether there are any stipulated timings for each bill under each category of bills viz. Pay bills, T.A. bills etc. to be passed by the Pay and Accounts Offices;

(d) if so, the particulars for the first two weeks of July, 1980 regarding (i) date of receipt (ii) time taken to pass each bill under each category (iii) date of despatch of the received bill and (iv) bills still pending in Pay and Accounts Office of Indo-Tibetan Border Police under the Ministry of Home Affairs; and

(e) if not, whether Government will fix timings for each bill under each category of bill to be passed by Pay and Accounts Offices to avoid financial hardship on the part of payees?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAJ BAROT): (a) No, Sir. The Pay and Accounts Offices set up under the scheme of Departmentalisation of Union Accounts are, by and large, functioning properly. There is an overall improvement, particularly in the matter of settlement of personal claims, including payment of pension, G.P.F., etc. to retiring Government servants.

(b) No, Sir. The bills received by Pay and Accounts Offices are generally disposed of promptly. Payment of arrear bills pertaining to old periods, however, sometimes takes longer as these are to be paid only after verification with the connected old records.

(c) Yes, Please. The different categories of bills, i.e. pay bills, T.A. bills, etc., are required to be disposed of by the Pay and Accounts Offices within a week of their receipt. Urgent and immediate payments are re-

quired to be made either on the same or the next day.

(d) The Pay and Accounts Office of Indo-Tibetan Border Police under the Ministry of Home Affairs had received 367 bills of different categories during the first two weeks of July, 1980. All these bills have since been disposed of. A statement showing the number of bills (category-wise) received on different dates during the relevant period and time taken for their disposal is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1248/80]

(e) In view of the position explained at (c) above, no further action for fixing timings for disposal of different categories of bills seems to be called for.

Functioning of L.I.C. Branch Offices in Tribal areas of Orissa

7336. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMAN-GO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the places so far where the L.I.C. Branch Offices are functioning in the Tribal areas of the Orissa State;

(b) the places selected for opening of new L.I.C. Branch Offices in these Tribal Districts;

(c) whether there is any proposal with the concerned authority to open the L.I.C. Branch offices in Gunupur and Rayagada Sub-division of Koraput district, Orissa;

(d) if so, when the offices will be opened; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAJ BAROT): (a) The LIC has Branch Offices at the follow-

ing places in those districts of Orissa which have a tribal population:—

Place	District
1. Jeypore	Koraput
2. Rourkela	Sundargarh
3. Keonjhar	Keonjhar
4. Sambalpur	Sambalpur
5. Jharsuguda	Sambalpur
6. Bolangir	Bolangir
7. Dhenkanal	Dhenkanal
8. Balasore	Balasore

(b) The places selected for opening of new LIC Branch Offices in the tribal districts of Orissa during the year 1980-81 are as under:

Place	District
1. Uditnagar	Sundargarh
2. Baripada	Mayurbhanj
3. Phulbani	BaudhKhondmal
4. Baragarh	Sambalpur
5. Bhavanipatna	Kalahandi

(c) to (e). The LIC does not have any proposal at present to open any Branch Offices in Gunupur and Rayagada sub-divisions of Koraput District as their needs are served by its Branch Office at Jeypore.

पूर्व यूरोपीय देशों द्वारा रुपया निधि का संचयन

7337. श्री मूल चन्व डागा : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ पूर्व यूरोपीय देशों द्वारा रुपया अदायगी समझौते की समाप्ति पर रुपया निधि का संचयन किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो रुपया निधि के संचयन की राष्ट्र-वार मात्रा कितनी-कितनी है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार भारतीय निर्यातकों को ऐसी संचित राशि के बदले

वस्तुओं के निर्यात की अनुमति नहीं देती है और यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) सरकार का रुपया निधि को समाप्त करने के लिये क्या कदम उठाने का विचार है ?

वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी) : (क) जी हां । यूगोस्लाविया, हंगरी तथा बल्गारिया के साथ रुपया भुगतान करारों के समाप्त होने पर भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के पास उनके केन्द्रीय लेखाओं में कुछ रुपया निधियां अधिशेष थी ।

(ख) 30 जून, 1980 को स्थिति निम्नोक्त प्रकार है :

	लाख रु.
यूगोस्लाविया	1742
हंगरी	3
बल्गारिया	20

(ग) तथा (घ) . इन देशों के साथ सम्बन्ध हुए उत्तरवर्ती करारों के अनुसार, अधिशेषों को भारत से निर्यात करके समाप्त किया जाना है । इन अधिशेष लेखाओं से रुपया भुगतान के आधार पर निर्यातों की अनुमति दी जा रही है ।

बैंक सेवा भर्ती बोर्ड, कलकत्ता क्षेत्र के लिए विज्ञापित पद

7338. श्री कृष्ण बल्ल सुल्तानपुरी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बैंक सेवा भर्ती बोर्ड (पूर्वी ग्रुप) कलकत्ता के लिए विज्ञापित पदों में हिन्दी अधिकारी के पद के लिए आयु सीमा 35 वर्ष निर्धारित की गई है जबकि उप कानूनी सलाहकार (डिप्टी लीगल एड-वाइजर) के पद के लिए आयु सीमा 45 वर्ष तक रखी गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो हिन्दी अधिकारी जैसे बहुत तकनीकी स्वरूप के पद के लिए कम आयु सीमा निर्धारित करने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या हिन्दी अधिकारी के पद के लिए आवश्यक योग्यता और अनुभव के ध्यान में रखते हुए, इस पद के लिए आयु सीमा 45 वर्ष नियत करने का विचार है ताकि अधिक अनुभवी व्यक्ति बैंक सेवा में आ सकें; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मगनभाई बरोट) : (क) हिन्दी अधिकारी तथा उप विधि परामर्शदाता/कानूनी सलाहकार के पदों के लिए विज्ञापन दते समय बैंकिंग सेवा भर्ती बोर्ड (पूर्वी क्षेत्र), कलकत्ता ने इन दो पदों के लिए ऊपरी आयु सीमा क्रमशः 35 और 45 वर्ष निर्धारित की है ।

(ख) से (घ) . विभिन्न पदों के लिए निर्धारित ऊपरी आयु सीमा अलग-अलग होती है जो कि पद की अपेक्षाओं तथा सम्बद्ध उत्तरदायित्व पर निर्भर होती है। व्यापक अनुभव तथा पंचोदा मामलों में आवश्यक सलाह देने के लिए, परिपक्व बद्धि वाले व्यक्तियों से ही उप विधि परामर्शदाता के पद पर आवेदन करने की अपेक्षा की जाती है । उप विधि परामर्शदाता के भारी उत्तरदायित्व को देखते हुए, इस पद के लिए उम्मीदवारों के वास्ते ऊपरी आयु सीमा 45 वर्ष तथा न्यूनतम अनुभव 15 वर्ष निर्धारित किया गया है। जब कि हिन्दी अधिकारी के लिए न्यूनतम 5 वर्ष का अनुभव तथा ऊपरी आयु सीमा 35 वर्ष निर्धारित की गई है ।

Kanodia Oil Company of Delhi

7339. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Agmark means that purity is guaranteed;

(b) whether Kanodia Oil Company of Delhi markets its produce in 16 K.G. tins as grade I, II and III and such grade is carrying Agmark;

(c) whether qualities of all the three grades are equally good; and

(d) if so, the reasons of three grades instead of one?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Agmark ensures quality as prescribed in these specifications for the concerned commodity in the Grading and Marking Rules for that commodity.

(b) M/s. Kanodia Oil Co., Delhi Market their produce in 16 Kg. tins as Grade I, Grade I LP and Grade II in the case of mustard oil and as Grade I and Grade II in the case of til (sesame) oil. There is no Grade III in the Vegetable Oils Grading and Marking Rules for mustard oil and til oil.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Complaints About Sale of Sugar Outside India

7340. SHRI CHHITTUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a complaint about sale of sugar outside India without the permission of the Government of India has been received against certain Co-operative Sugar Mills in Surat district of Gujarat; if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the detail of the action being taken against the management of those sugar mills who exported sugar without the permission of the Government; and the punishment to be awarded to the persons found guilty under the law of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) No such complaint has been received by the Ministry of Commerce.

(b) Does not arise.

**Writ Petitions Filed by Officers of
ITDC in Delhi**

7341. SHRI RASABEHARI BEHRA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) have Government any information about the filing of writ petitions by number of Officers of India Tourism Development Corporation in Delhi High Court for their illegal supersession by junior Officers; and

(b) if so, the present position in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDU-LAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) and (b). A Writ Petition filed by one of the officers of the I.T.D.C. in the High Court of Delhi regarding his supersession by his juniors has been brought to the notice of the Government. The Petition has so far not been admitted in the High Court.

Settlement of Tax Cases

7342. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the valedictory address by Mr. P. Venugopal, Judge of Madras High Court before tax executives arranged by Hindustan Chamber of Commerce at Madras on or about 6th April, 1980.

(b) if so, what specific suggestions have been made by the said judge to expedite settlement of tax cases in High Courts of India;

(c) whether Government are considering setting up (i) settlement Commissions (ii) two-stage appeals (iii) reducing the powers of the Central Board of Direct Taxes and (iv) remodelling the tax laws; and

(d) what are the reactions of Government on each of the above action planned?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Government have seen reports regarding valedictory address delivered by Justice P. Venugopal, Judge of Madras High Court before tax executives arranged by Hindustan Chamber of Commerce at Madras on 5th and 6th April, 1980.

(b) The specific suggestions made by Justice Venugopal, in his valedictory address, were as under:—

(1) In regard to the appeals at present there are four forums which could be reduced to three or even less.

(2) Regional Settlement Commissions should be set up for speedy settlement of tax disputes and collection of revenue.

(3) Only those with 'a trained judicial mind' should be on the panel of the Settlement Commission and other bodies dealing with the problems of taxation.

(4) In important matters relating to advance payment of tax, rulings could be given by independent bodies.

(5) The present procedure of seeking rulings from the Central Board of Direct Taxes should be given up.

(6) Changes in tax structure every year should also be avoided.

(7) Provisions of the Act should be straight and simple.

(c) and (d). As regards (i), (ii) and (iii), there are no such proposals under the consideration of the Government at present. As regards (iv), the remodelling of the tax laws with a view to making them simpler is engaging the attention of the Government.

नागर विमानन महानिदेशक एयर मार्शल
जहीर की सेवा निवृत्ति

7343. श्री चन्द्रबे प्रसाद वर्मा:

श्री विजय कुमार यादव:

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बल:

प्रो. मधु दण्डवत:

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

(क) क्या नागर विमानन महानिदेशक एयर मार्शल जाफर जहीर स्वेच्छा से सेवानिवृत्त हुए थे;

(ख) क्या उन्होंने अपनी सेवानिवृत्ति से पूर्व अथवा पश्चात् सरकार को पत्र लिखा था; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके तथ्य क्या हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चन्द्रलाल चन्दाकर): (क) से (ग) एयर मार्शल जाफर जहीर 30-6-79 को भारतीय वायु सेना से सेवानिवृत्त हो गये। इस समय वे नागर विमानन महानिदेशक के रूप में प्रतिनियुक्ति पर थे। उन्हें इसी पद पर 1-7-1979 से पुनः नियुक्त कर दिया गया। 16-6-1980 को उन्होंने पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय के सचिव को 18-6-80 से अर्जित अवकाश प्रदान करने हेतु एक प्रार्थना पत्र दिया। उन्होंने, वैयक्तिक कारणों से, छुट्टी की समाप्ति पर नागर विमानन महानिदेशक का पद छोड़ने के लिए भी प्रार्थना की। तदनुसार, एयर मार्शल जहीर को 18-6-1980 से 17-7-1980 तक की 30 दिन की छुट्टी प्रदान कर दी गई है तथा छुट्टी की समाप्ति पर नागर विमानन महानिदेशक का पद छोड़ने की भी अनुमति दे दी गई है।

Pay and Allowances of Showroom Employees of National Textile Corporation

7344. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that showroom employees of National Textile

Corporation are the worst paid of all public sector employees and if so, reasons for this discrimination;

(b) whether it is also a fact that no allowances such as medical allowance, HRA, CCA, DA etc. is paid to them and if so, reasons therefor;

(c) what steps Government propose to improve their wages and other allowances; and.

(d) whether Government had also issued a notification fixing minimum wages for them and if so, whether that notification has been implemented and if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d). The terms and conditions of service, including emoluments of the showroom employees of NTC are governed by the Rules and procedures followed for similar establishments under the respective Shops and Establishments Acts and Rules and the Minimum Wages Acts and Rules of concerned States in whose jurisdiction of which the showroom is situated. The wages of NTC showroom employees are generally more than the minimum wages prescribed under these Acts.

Pelletisation Plant at Mangalore

7345. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHE-

KHARA MURTHY:

SHRI B. V. DESAI:

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

(a) whether India has received a number of proposals for the foreign collaboration for setting up the Rs. 100 crore pelletisation plant at Mangalore;

(b) if so, whether foreign countries have approached to the Union Government for their collaboration in the project; and

(c) what are the countries who have been approached or who have

offered the same and the terms on which offered?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: (a) to (c). Kudremukh Iron Ore Co. Ltd. (KIOCL) have so far received two preliminary proposals in regard to a three million tonnes pellet plant at Mangalore from a West German company and a Canadian Company. Besides, Bulgaria and Romania had also evinced some interest in this project. As the offers received are of a preliminary nature, the Kudremukh Iron Ore Co. Ltd. will be inviting comprehensive terms of the officers for evaluation.

बिहार को दिए गए केन्द्रीय अनुदानों की शीर्ष-वार उपयोग न की गई राशि

7346. श्री कुंवर राय: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष 1977-78, 1978-79 और 1979-80 के दौरान बिहार सरकार को दिये गये केन्द्रीय अनुदानों की शीर्षवार उपयोग न की गई राशि कितनी है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मगनभाई बारोट): सूचना एकीकृत की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Committee on Price Index Dispute by Assam

7347. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Assam Government have constituted any Committee on price Index dispute of 1976;

(b) if so, what are the recommendations of the Committee;

(c) whether the recommendations of the Committee have been fully implemented; and

(d) if not, what are the reasons?

THE DEPUTY-MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) A Committee was constituted by the Government of Assam, with Dr. S. K. Bhattacharyya, of the Department of Economics, Calcutta University, as the single Member, in October 1978.

(b) The Committee recommended that the Consumer Price Index for 1976 should be taken as 354 instead of 330 fixed by the Director, Economics and Statistics Department, Government of Assam.

(c) The recommendation of the Committee was fully implemented for the period 1st July 1976 to 30th June 1977.

(d) Does not arise.

अत्यधिक मालवाहन क्षमता में वृद्धि करने के आधार

7348. श्री राम लाल राहो: क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि विमान द्वारा माल भेजने के लिए पहले ही उपलब्ध भारी अतिरिक्त क्षमता को दृष्टि में रखते हुए अत्यधिक माल वाहन क्षमता में और वृद्धि के क्या आधार हैं?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चन्द्रलाल चन्दाकर): एयर इंडिया की कार्गो क्षमता तथा इंडियन एयर लाइंस की सम्पूर्ण कार्गो क्षमता की व्यवस्था यात्री विमानों द्वारा की जाती है जिनका लिया जाना यात्री यातायात की आवश्यकताओं पर आधारित होता है। कार्गो के वहन के लिए एयर इंडिया के पास पहले से उपलब्ध क्षमता के अलावा, उसे निर्यात किए जाने वाले कार्गो की मांग की पूर्ति करने के लिए किराए पर लिए गए विमानों से अतिरिक्त खंड उड़ानों का परिचालन करना पड़ता है। कार्गो क्षमता में वृद्धि करने के लिये मुख्य विचारणीय पहलू भारत से निर्यात में वृद्धि तथा निर्यात-कर्ताओं की ओर से विमान द्वारा कार्गो के निर्यात के लिये अधिक क्षमता की मांग होती है।

Value of Goods Produced in Public Sector Corporations and Enterprises

7349. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the value of goods produced in many Public Sector Corporations and Enterprises has increased in 1978-79 and 1979-80;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the percentage of increase in the above period;

(c) to what extent it was due to (i) price increase and (ii) physical increase in the goods produced; and

(d) the extent to which it has affected the economy of the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The value of goods produced by many Public Sector Enterprises was higher in 1978-79 compared to 1977-78 as would be observed from Table XIX in Volume II of the Public Enterprises Survey—1978-79 which was placed on the Table of the House on 12-3-1980. The overall increase in the value of production of 106 manufacturing enterprises during 1978-79 over 1977-78 was Rs. 1267 crores, i.e., 11.4 per cent. While 79 enterprises had shown increase in their value of production during 1978-79 compared to the previous year, there was decline in the case of 27 enterprises. The increased value of production was attributable to higher physical output as well as increased prices. The figures for 1979-80 are not available at present since most of the companies are still to finalise their accounts by 30th September, 1980. The required information shall be laid on the Table of the House through the medium of Public Enterprises Survey—1979-80.

(c) The public enterprises produce a large variety of products running into hundred of items, the production

of which is measured in different units and whose value varies from time to time, even in the same accounting year, depending on the input costs. It is, therefore, not practicable to quantify the increase in the value of production separately on account of price variance and volume variance.

(d) The higher value of output of public sector enterprises is bound to have beneficial effects on the economy of the country, though it is not practicable to quantify the beneficiary effect.

Promotion Orders from disputed Seniority List of UDCs in Income Tax Department, Delhi

7350. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on 24th April, 1980 the Commissioner of Income-tax Delhi-I passed promotion orders of 26 Head Clerks from the disputed Seniority List of UDCs of the Delhi Charge of the Income-tax Department despite the clear cut instructions issued by the Central Board of Direct Taxes that promotions be kept pending *vide* their letter dated 5th April, 1980; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) The promotions orders passed by the Commissioner of Income-tax Delhi in respect of the 26 Head Clerks from the disputed seniority List of Upper Division Clerks of Delhi Charge was not in violation of the instructions of the Central Board of Direct Taxes dated 5-4-1980.

(b) Question does not arise.

Agricultural Loans provided by Co-operative Agencies to Farmers

7351. SHRI B. D. SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that various State Governments are actively considering to condone the agricultural loans provided by the Cooperative Agencies to the farmers;

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

(c) the total amount of the loan proposed to be condoned since 1976-77 (year-wise) giving the names of the States bearing the maximum and the minimum liability; and

(d) the main causes for the accumulation of the agricultural loans?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT) : (a) and (c). The State Governments of Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Orissa and Tripura have proposed to write-off loans given to small farmers by cooperative credit institutions. Year-wise details for different States from 1976-77, as desired, are not available. However, Government of Maharashtra has made a budget provision of Rs. 49 crores (Rs. 40 crores under principal and Rs. 9 crores under interest) for repayment to the credit agencies on account of over-due crop loans as on 30-6-79 from small farmers.

Government of Tamilnadu announced a decision to write-off Rs. 16 crores of taccavi loans and Rs. 42 crores of principal and interest on cooperative loans outstanding against small farmers.

Government of Orissa has expressed its intention to write-off cooperative loans outstanding against agriculturists mostly small and marginal farmers and has requested for Central assistance to meet this expenditure amounting to Rs. 22.50 crores.

Government of Tripura have made only a general suggestion without specifying the amount.

(b) Central Government are of the view that general or a large scale write-off loans is not in the long term interests of the States since this would vitiate the climate of recovery of loans and erode the viability of credit institutions.

(d) Government of Maharashtra are of the view that successive drought conditions have resulted in increasing the total burden of debt which in the case of small holder farmers had gone beyond their repayment capacity. Government of Orissa similarly think that drought conditions were the cause of the inability of small and marginal farmers to repay their loans.

देश में बूनकरों की संख्या

7352. श्री विजय कुमार यादव: क्या वाणिज्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) देश में बूनकरों की, राज्यवार, कुल संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) बेरोजगार बूनकरों की, राज्यवार, संख्या कितनी है;

(ग) क्या उनको रोजगार देने अथवा बेरोजगारी भत्ता देने की कोई योजना है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

वाणिज्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री जियाउर रहमान अंसारी): (क) देश में बूनकरों की कुल संख्या के बारे में जानकारी राज्य-वार उपलब्ध नहीं है। किन्तु ऐसा अनुमान है कि देश में कुल 1 करोड़ व्यक्ति अपनी जीविका के लिए इस उद्योग पर आश्रित हैं। इस समय देश में हथकरघों की कुल संख्या 38.55 लाख आंकी गई है। राज्यवार तालिका संलग्न है।

(ख) हथकरघा क्षेत्र में करघे बेकार पड़े हैं अथवा उनका कम उपयोग हो रहा है। अधिकांश बूनकर बेरोजगार होने की वजह से अल्प रोजगार में हैं और बेरोजगार बूनकरों की संख्या के अनुमानित आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

(ग) तथा (घ). भारत सरकार द्वारा लागू की गई हथकरघा विकास योजनाओं का जोर बूनकरों को निरन्तर रोजगार दिलाने पर है ताकि उन्हें अधिक आय हो सके। बूनकरों को बेरोजगारी भत्ता देने की कोई योजना नहीं है।

हथकरघों की संख्या-राज्यवार

क्रमांक राज्य का नाम हथकरघों की संख्या लाखों में

1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश	5.97
2. कर्नाटक	1.03
3. केरल	0.90
4. तमिल नाडू	5.50
5. पांडिचेरी	0.04
6. राजस्थान	1.42
7. मध्य प्रदेश	0.53
8. उत्तर प्रदेश	5.09
9. दिल्ली	0.06
10. बिहार	2.01
11. उड़ीसा	0.87
12. सिक्किम	*
13. पश्चिम बंगाल	1.98
14. गोआ	*
15. गुजरात	0.34
16. महाराष्ट्र	1.85
17. हरियाणा	0.50

क्रमांक राज्य का नाम हथकरघों की संख्या लाखों में

18. हिमाचल प्रदेश	0.02
19. जम्मू-कश्मीर	-
20. पंजाब	0.21
21. असम	6.95
22. अरुणाचल प्रदेश	-
23. मणिपुर	2.00
24. मेघालय	0.05
25. मीजोराम	*
26. नागालैंड	*
27. त्रिपुरा	1.23
	38.55

*हथकरघों की संख्या नगण्य है।

Malpractices prevailing in IISCO, Burnpur

7353. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the malpractices prevailing in IISCO, Burnpur; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The nature of the alleged malpractices about which information is sought in the question was communicated to the government only in the evening on 7th August 1980, after office hours. A reply to the question will be furnished soon and laid on the Table of the House.

पालम हवाई अड्डे पर आराम-कक्ष की अप-
र्याप्त सुविधाएँ

7354. श्री निहाल सिंह: क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पालम हवाई अड्डे पर अस्थायी रूप से ठहरने के लिए तथा आराम कक्षों की सुविधाएँ अपर्याप्त हैं, जिनके परिणामस्वरूप भारतीय और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय यात्रियों को अनेक कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो पालम हवाई अड्डे पर इन सुविधाओं में वृद्धि करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही किए जाने का विचार है?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चन्द्रलाल चन्द्राकर): (क) दिल्ली विमानन क्षेत्र पर 22 शय्याओं वाले आठ वातानुकूलित विश्राम कक्षों की व्यवस्था की गई है। यात्रियों द्वारा आवास की मांग उपलब्ध स्थान से अधिक है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप यात्रियों को कई बार विश्राम कक्ष उपलब्ध नहीं हो पाते हैं।

(ख) यात्रियों की आवास की मांग को पूरा करने के लिए विमान क्षेत्रों के निकट ही एयरपोर्ट होटलों की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है। ऐसे होटल बम्बई तथा कलकत्ता में पहले से ही मौजूद हैं। होटल कारपोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया ने दिल्ली के लिए भी एक एयरपोर्ट होटल की योजना बनाई है।

Inclusion of "Thirukazu Kunram" in Tamil Nadu as Tourist Centre

7355. SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to include "Thirukazu Kunram" in Chingalpattu District in Tamil Nadu as one of the tourist centres;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what is the criteria adopted by the Government of India to specify a place as tourist centre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDU-LAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) and (b). There is no proposal for the present to include 'Thirukazhu Kundram' in Chingalpattu District in Tamil Nadu for development in the Central Sector. As the development of facilities for domestic tourists is primarily the responsibility of the State Government, the development of Thirukazhu Kundram would fall within the purview of the State Government. However, in the Regional meetings held recently with representatives of State tourism organisations, State Governments, were requested to forward detailed proposals for development of tourist facilities in their States based on the concept of developing travel circuits and, at the same time indicating inter-se priorities. The schemes to be taken up for the development of tourism facilities in Tamil Nadu will be based upon the proposals from the State Department of Tourism which are awaited.

(c) There is no fixed criteria for declaring or specifying a place as a tourist Centre. A place develops as a tourist centre depending on the tourism resources of the centre and the potential of the area to attract domestic and international tourists.

Sale of Imported Sugar by STC to States

7356. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have directed the State Trading Corporation to sell imported sugar to States;

(b) if so, whether the S.T.C. has sold the imported sugar to the States;

(c) if so, what is the quantity supplied to each State;

(d) what was the criteria fixed for selling the imported sugar to the State; and

(e) how much sugar is still left with the S.T.C. and the price on which the sugar was sold to the State?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). On the basis of the allocations made by the Ministry of Agriculture; STC releases imported sugar to State Governments. The quantity so far released is as under:—

States	Quantity (MT)
A. P.	1,000
Maharashtra	12,500
Kerala	12,500
Gujarat	10,800
H. P.	1,900
Chandigarh	93.10
Delhi	1,000
Tamil Nadu	13,000

(d) Initially, quantities were allocated to various State Governments, as per their requests. Subsequently, the Ministry of Agriculture had to restrict the allotment to a portion of the demand, on the basis of availability.

(e) Out of the total quantity so far received, the balance left with STC is 10,710 Metric Tonnes. The release price is as under:—

High Seas Sale :	Rs. 550/- Per Quintal
Ex-Jetty :	Rs. 560/- "
Ex-Godown :	Rs. 580/- "

Writing off of Standing Loans to Small and Marginal Farmers

7357. SHRI BRAJIMOHAN MOHANTY:

SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY:

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) which of the States in India have written off outstanding loans to small and marginal farmers and the amount so exempted;

(b) is it true, Reserve Bank of India have expressed strong reactions against the practice;

(c) what are the financial reasons of such objections; and

(d) did this measure receive the prior approval of the Finance Department?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) The Finance Minister of Tamil Nadu in his budget speech on the 2nd July, 1980 announced the State Government's decision to write off Rs. 16 crores of taccavi loans and Rs. 42 crores of principal and interest on co-operative loans outstanding against small farmers. The Government of Maharashtra contemplates to pay the principal and interest due from small farmers as on 30th June, 1979 to the respective financial institutions and has made a provision in its budget of Rs. 49 crores for this purpose.

(b) and (c). The Reserve Bank of India has expressed reservations regarding the decisions of the Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu Governments to write off the co-operative loans given to agriculturists, as these decisions have far reaching implications of all-India character such as their impact on the general atmosphere regarding repayment of loans by farmers to the financial institutions, the

health of the financing institutions and their ability to recycle money lent by them to the farming sector and the ability of the State Government to provide such reliefs from their resources.

(d) No Sir.

Shortage of Residential Accommodation in Bailadila (M.P.)

7358. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India are aware of the fact that there is an acute shortage of residential accommodations in Bailadila Distt. Bastar (M.P.);

(b) if so, the number of quarters category-wise and the number of employees till date; and

(c) what positive steps Government propose to take to provide quarters to the employees in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (c). Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to the Bailadila Iron Ore Project of National Mineral Development Corporation. The position is that against the present number of 3431 employees in Bailadila Iron Ore Project Deposit No. 14 and 5, the number of quarters already constructed is 3334. In addition, 150 quarters are under construction. It may, therefore, be seen that steps have been taken by the Project Authorities to ensure that there is no shortage of accommodation, especially keeping in view the remote location of the Project.

(b) (i) The number of quarters category-wise in Bailadila Iron Ore Project is as under:—

Type	Permanent	Semi-Permanent	Temporary
VII	1	..	..
VI	6	..	..
V	17	1	..
IV	91	6	..
III	199	14	..
II	1223 + 150* (*Under construction)	50	..
I	268	12	..
GJ	604	250	..
HOSTEL & DORMITORY	144	50	..
Temporary	NIL	NIL	398
	2553 + 150* (*Under construction) = 2703	383	398
	Total : 3334 + 150 under construction = 3484		

(ii) The total number of employees in Bailadila Iron Ore Project now is 3431.

ITDC Hotel at Bhopal

7359. SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Hotel projects in progress in India;

(b) is there any proposal of ITDC to set up a Hotel at Bhopal;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the Bhopal Project has been shelved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) One hundred and six projects have been approved by the Central Department of Tourism for the construction of hotels.

(b) to (d). Yes, Sir. A proposal to construct a 60-room 3 Star hotel at Bhopal jointly by the India Tourism Development Corporation and the Madhya Pradesh State Tourism Development Corporation is under consideration of India Tourism Development Corporation. The proposed hotel would be owned by a separate company to be promoted by the ITDC and the Madhya Pradesh State Tourism Development Corporation. The implementation of the project would be undertaken after completion of necessary formalities.

Loans provided by Nationalised Banks to Share Croppers and Small land Marginal Farmers

7360. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the share croppers and small and marginal farmers who

were provided with loans by the nationalised banks and the amount of loans so given during the years 1975-78, State-wise and year-wise;

(b) the amount not yet recovered and the number of the defaulting share croppers and farmers; and

(c) the reasons for such non-recovery?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). Data in respect of advances by public sector banks to small and marginal farmers outstanding for the last three years, i.e. as on last Friday of March, 1976, 1977 and 1978 on State-wise basis is given in annexure.

Information is separately not available in regard to recovery of loans from the small/marginal farmers and share croppers. However, the following table will indicate the percentage of recovery to demand for the direct agricultural advances of the Commercial Banks.

June 1975 51.6

June 1976 51.9

June 1977 50.0

June 1978 51.2

(c) The reasons for such non-recovery are mainly attributable to *inter-alia* natural calamities such as droughts, floods etc., faulty appraisal of proposal, unsatisfactory marketing arrangements and wilful default on the part of the farmers.

BANK GROUP WISE DIRECT AGRICULTURAL ADVANCES OUTSTANDING AS ON THE LAST FRIDAY OF MARCH, 1976

Public Sector Banks

(Amount in lakhs of rupees)

State/Union Territory	S.B.I. GROUP		NATIONALISED BANKS GROUP	
	Advances to small farmers		Advances to small farmers	
	No. of A/cs	Amount outstanding	No. of A/cs	Amount outstanding
1	2	3	4	5
I. NORTHERN REGION	22100	1307.40	16836	379.31
Haryana	4485	1024.15	3942	104.15
Himachal Pradesh	5879	66.07	2148	20.41
Jammu & Kashmir	1231	12.73	185	5.90
Punjab	3910	67.48	3258	117.24
Rajasthan	5329	103.95	6727	118.46
Chandigarh	1	0.01	45	1.24
Delhi	1565	33.01	531	11.91
II. NORTH EASTERN REGION	5830	46.10	21527	117.69
Assam	3212	26.11	10622	54.97
Manipur	1	0.03	1641	11.45
Meghalaya	2484	18.87	986	9.79
Nagaland	4	0.06	..	..
Tripura	129	1.03	8278	41.48
Arunachal Pradesh . . . . .	..	..	..	..
Mizoram . . . . .	..	..	..	..
III. EASTERN REGION	111031	910.44	152789	1585.37
Bihar	45553	341.00	33088	483.37
Orissa	29078	238.86	21135	141.52
West Bengal	36400	330.58	98344	957.16
Andaman & Nicobar Islands . . . . .	..	..	222	2.82
IV. CENTRAL REGION	72841	571.70	55862	956.53
Madhya Pradesh	16546	247.75	11087	299.80
Uttar Pradesh	56295	323.95	44775	116.73

1	2	3	4	5
V. WESTERN REGION	17094	301.24	54824	1475.34
Gujarat	2962	558.14	17130	408.15
Maharashtra	10408	220.51	36763	1052.13
Goa, Daman & Diu	4324	22.59	910	14.03
Dadar & Nagar Haveli	—	—	21	1.03
VI. SOUTHERN REGION	378812	5937.25	552615	6696.45
Andhra Pradesh	127683	2532.13	103369	1599.90
Karnataka	35966	765.38	73232	1118.51
Kerala	72600	693.26	90329	645.85
Tamil Nadu	134911	1882.91	276969	3210.00
Pondicherry	7652	63.57	8513	121.54
Lakshadweep	..	..	103	0.65
ALL INDIA	607708	9074.13	854453	11210.69

BANK GROUPWISE DIRECT AGRICULTURAL ADVANCES OUTSTANDING AS ON THE LAST FRIDAY OF MARCH, 1978

Public Sector Banks

(Amount in lakhs of rupee.)

State/Union Territory	S.B.I. GROUP		NATIONALISED BANKS GROUP	
	Advances to Small farmers		Advances to small Farmers	
	No. of A/cs	Amount Outstanding.	No. of A/cs	Amount Outstanding.
1	2	3	4	5
I. NORTHERN REGION	84758	3517.43	40855	679.45
Haryana	15083	1992.68	6396	177.03
Himachal Pradesh	15930	138.64	14592	97.51
Jammu & Kashmir	4967	58.26	503	10.06
Punjab	23163	799.99	7031	125.52
Rajasthan	22798	454.94	11433	243.21
Chandigarh	25	0.22	55	1.78
Delhi	2792	72.70	845	24.34

	1	2	3	4	5
II. NORTH EASTERN REGION		11781	114 66	28592	194 67
Assam		6852	65.40	9996	63.11
Manipur		40	0.34	2125	25.31
Meghalaya		3585	36.70	1059	11.46
Nagaland		475	5.11	..	..
Tripura		874	6.36	15412	84.79
Arunachal Pradesh		5	0.02	..	..
Mizoram		30	0.73	..	..
III. EASTERN REGION		277128	3014 58	248364	3237 71
Bihar		87871	1011.28	59279	885.66
Orissa		74542	849.02	35100	299.36
West Bengal		115515	1154.23	153694	2047.24
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	291	5.45
IV. CENTRAL REGION		242152	2313 96	119 711	2022 84
Madhya Pradesh		38437	567.73	18231	458.31
Uttar Pradesh		203715	1746.23	101498	1564.53
V. WESTERN REGION		44302	1189 35	68990	1859 26
Gujarat		4597	133.17	25810	548.54
Maharashtra		30326	979.92	41311	1290.52
Goa, Daman & Diu		9379	76.26	1808	20.11
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	69	0.09
VI. SOUTHERN REGION		629937	11640 64	680 05	9204 29
Andhra Pradesh		253010	5602.19	152047	2509.96
Karnataka		60143	1598.84	109997	1583.56
Kerala		123552	1492.89	79344	775.50
Tamil Nadu		185816	2827.07	326239	4163.59
Pondicherry		7416	119.65	13066	170.96
Lakshadweep	112	0.72
ALL INDIA		1290058	21790 62	1186917	17188 22

Bank group wise direct agricultural advances outstanding as on the last Friday of March 1977 (Amount in lakhs of Rupees)

STATE/UNION TERRITORY	PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS		SBI GROUP		NATIONALISED BANKS' GR.	
			advances to Small Farmers		Advances to small Farmers	
	No. of A/cs	Amount Outstanding	No. of A/cs.	Amount Outstanding	No. of A/cs.	Amount Outstanding
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. NORTHERN REGION						
Haryana	50765	2043.00	34203	634.96		
Himachal Pradesh	8358	1454.74	5469	153.45		
Jammu & Kashmir	11884	111.90	11468	77.38		
Punjab	2793	24.11	395	1.19		
Rajasthan	12476	217.87	7109	177.07		
Chandigarh	13645	200.37	8872	173.11		
Delhi	31	0.51	53	1.87		
	1578	33.50	837	42.89		
II. NORTH EASTERN REGION						
Assam	7956	71.59	26957	155.45		
Manipur	4207	41.75	11050	65.55		
Meghalaya	1	0.03	1813	15.00		
	2733	23.56	1093	10.95		
Nagaland	325	1.08	..	..
Tripura	655	4.01	13001	63.95		
Arunachal Pradesh	13	0.19	..	..
Mizoram	22	0.17	..	..
III. EASTERN REGION						
Bihar	1200821	1958.09	208137	2528.64		
Orissa	74987	757.97	51981	728.92		
West Bengal	52191	522.71	25949	202.40		
A-daman & Nicobar Islands	73643	677.41	263	4.76		
	..	..	129944	1592.56		
IV. CENTRAL REGION						
Madhya Pradesh	188793	1320.74	94692	1459.54		
Uttar Pradesh	31621	422.02	16041	392.88		
	157172	898.72	78651	1066.66		

	1	2	3	4	5
V. WESTERN REGION		24614	571.78	72077	2212.67
Gujarat		4000	88.40	22818	513.97
Maharashtra		14439	455.76	47674	1670.80
Goa, Daman & Diu		6175	27.62	1542	27.73
Dadra & Nagar Haveli		43	0.17
VI. SOUTHERN REGION		499643	7769.02	714627	8742.17
Andhra Pradesh		177339	3332.47	140153	2070.64
Karnataka		44522	1062.31	96028	1399.37
Kerala		102573	1025.50	102630	797.89
Tamil Nadu		165623	2261.49	363189	4324.84
Pondicherry		9586	87.25	12578	149.09
Lakshadweep		49	0.34
ALL INDIA		972592	13734.22	1150693	15733.43

Chinese interest for Indian Iron Ore

7361. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that China has evinced interest in buying two million tonnes of iron ore from India;

(b) if so, whether a deal has been finalised in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). MMTC exported 54,000 and 65,000 tonnes of iron ore to China during 1978-79 and 1979-80 respectively. No enquiry has been received so far by MMTC from China regarding further purchase of iron ore from India.

Trade/Commerce between India and USSR

7362. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DAN-DAVATE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the trade/commerce between India and U.S.S.R. has declined recently;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) what are the main items of export to USSR which have been reduced?

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

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

Loans by Nationalised Banks to Weaker Sections of Society vis-a-vis big Industrial Houses

7363. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the position with regard to the lending position of nationalised banks to weaker sections of the society vis-a-vis the big industrial Houses?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): Advances to weaker sections, including advances under the Differential Rate of Interest Scheme are covered under Priority Sector which comprises of Agriculture, Small Scale Industry, Transport Operators, Retail Trade and Small Business, Professional and Self-Employed and Education.

The latest available comparative position of total advances, advances to Priority Sector, advances under D.R.I. Scheme and advances to large Industrial Groups (registered under Section 26 of Monopoly and Restrictive Trade Practices Act) as regards public sector banks, is as follows:

Advances	Rs. in crores
1. Total Advances*	17,287.00
2. Priority Sector*	6,006.53
3. D.R.I.*	139.49
4. Large Industrial Groups	1,442.08

(As at the end of

December, 1978)

*As at the end of December, 1977—Provisional.

ग्वालियर में फर्मों को इस्पात की सप्लाई

7364. श्री विलीप सिंह भूरिया: क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) वर्ष 1977 से 1979 तक स्टील यार्ड से ग्वालियर जिले की प्रत्येक फर्म को इस्पात की कितनी मात्रा सप्लाई की गई थी;

(ख) क्या उक्त फर्मों ने इस्पात का उसी प्रयोजन के लिए उपयोग किया है, जिस प्रयोजन से उन्हें यह सप्लाई किया गया था;

(ग) क्या सरकार को इस आशय की शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं कि उन्होंने इस्पात के उस कोटे का उपयुक्त उपयोग नहीं किया है जो उन्हें सप्लाई किया गया था;

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में हुई जांच में कौन-कौन सी फर्म दोषी पाई गई हैं; और

(ङ) इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी): (क) स्टाकयार्ड से की गई सप्लाई का जिलावार ब्यौरा नहीं रखा जाता है।

(ख) प्रत्येक प्राप्तकर्ता के द्वारा किये गये इस्पात के उपयोग की जांच नहीं की जाती है। इस्पात के दुरुपयोग के जो विशेष मामले लोहा और इस्पात नियंत्रक के ध्यान में लाये जाते हैं उनकी जांच की जाती है। कुछ निरीक्षण अचानक और आकस्मिक भी किये जाते हैं।

(ग) से (ङ). दिसम्बर, 1970 में क्षेत्रीय लोहा और इस्पात नियंत्रक, हृदराबाद को इस्पात के दुरुपयोग के कुछ मामलों की रिपोर्ट मिली थी। जांच के आधार पर 11 इकाइयों के विरुद्ध इस्पात के दुरुपयोग के मामले सिद्ध हो गये थे। इन इकाइयों के नाम नीचे दिये गये हैं। इन इकाइयों को उनके नाम के सामने दी गई अवधि के लिए इस्पात की सप्लाई से विवर्जित कर दिया गया है। 6 और इकाइयों के विरुद्ध जांच का कार्य चल रहा है।

क्रम सं०	इकाई का नाम	विवर्जन की अवधि
1	2	3
1.	मेसर्स बाहकीमल मैन्युफैक्चरिंग कंपनी, लस्कर, ग्वालियर।	2 वर्ष
2.	मेसर्स धर्म मैन्युफैक्चरिंग कंपनी, लस्कर, ग्वालियर	2 वर्ष
3.	मेसर्स जेबी इंडस्ट्रीज, ग्वालियर	2 वर्ष
4.	मेसर्स एच० एच० जुनेजा कार-पोरेषन, लोहिया बाजार, लस्कर, ग्वालियर।	2 वर्ष
5.	मेसर्स बनमोर इलेक्ट्रिकल इंडस्ट्रीज, लोहिया बाजार, लस्कर, ग्वालियर।	2 वर्ष
6.	मेसर्स संतोष ग्रायरन इंडस्ट्रीज, दाबरा	2 वर्ष
7.	मेसर्स एस० एन० कंपनी, इन्डस्ट्रियल एस्टेट, ग्वालियर।	2 वर्ष
8.	मेसर्स भोलानाथ संतोष कुमार जैन, लोहिया बाजार, ग्वालियर लियर।	1 वर्ष
9.	मेसर्स संतोष एमीकल्चरल इंडस्ट्रीज, ग्वालियर।	1 वर्ष
10.	मेसर्स इंडियन ग्राटो इंडस्ट्रीज, इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट, ग्वालियर।	2 वर्ष
11.	मेसर्स मास्टर इंजीनियरिंग वर्क्स, इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट, ग्वालियर।	1 वर्ष

Foreign Bank Accounts of Exporters of Diamonds and Precious Stones

7365. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that most of the exporters dealing with the exports of diamonds, precious stones and semi-precious stones are maintaining bank accounts in foreign countries to keep their funds received abroad over and above the value of the official invoice; and

(b) if so, the names of those exporters and the extent of the deposits in their accounts in foreign banks?

THE DEPUTY-MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). Information regarding the exporters of diamonds, precious stones and semi-precious stones who were found to have been maintaining bank accounts in foreign countries in contravention of the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act and to whom Show Cause Notices for the same were issued, or in respect of whom penal action was taken, by the Directorate of Enforcement, during the last three years ending 30th June, 1980, is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Demand for Indian Opium in foreign markets

7366. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that demand for Indian opium is decreasing in foreign market;

(b) if so, what are the causes; and

(c) what action Government are going to take for the increase in demand of Indian opium in foreign markets?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The decline in export of opium from India is mainly on account of increased competition from poppy straw and its concentrate produced in some other countries.

(c) In order to meet the competition, export price of opium has been reduced and incentive rebate is given to induce the buyers to make larger purchases.

Air Service between India and Egypt

7367. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the result of talks held between Egypt Air and Air India in Bombay on 21st April, 1980 regarding the resumption of air services between the two countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): At the airline level talks held on 21st and 22nd April, 1980 between Air India and Egypt Air, the two airlines exchanged views and statistics in the context of resumption of air services between the two countries. No final decision was arrived at these talks.

Aerodrome in Kanyakumari

7368. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are proposals under the consideration of Government to open an aerodrome in Kanyakumari; and

(b) if so, the approximate time when the aerodrome would be opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Charging of Import Duty on Imported Stainless Steel Rounds and Flats

7369. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether imported stainless steel rounds and flats which are locally rolled into sheets and used for utensils are being charged import duty at only 40 per cent because of certain loopholes in the import policy; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to plug such loopholes in the import policy provisions to prevent loss of revenue to the Exchequer and protect indigenous stainless steel industry including public sector units like Alloy Steel Plant, Durgapur and VISL which are having a serious selling problem due to severe and unfair competition from imports?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Though the imported stainless steel rounds and flats attract import duty of 40 per cent, there is no loop-hole in the import policy. These items are in the canalised list. The canalising agency is Steel Authority of India Limited. The release price of the items is decided by the Pricing Committee under the chairmanship of Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, taking into account inter-alia the prices of products of indigenous producers, conversion charges and reasonable profit for the rollers in the country. The difference between the release price and the landed cost plus the service charges of the canalising agency is to be credited to the exchequer by the canalising agency.

(b) Does not arise.

Undecided Appeals with Commissioners of Income Tax (Appeals) New Delhi

7370. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether appeals filed as far back as on 29-4-1977 and on 9-10-1978 by Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Ltd. in respect of the assessment years 1974-75 and 1975-76 involving excessive and disputed tax demands have remained undecided for the last 2-3 years even by the first Appellate Authority i.e. the Commissioner of Income-tax (Appeals), New Delhi; and

(b) if so, full facts and detailed reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Yes, Sir. Appeals filed by Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Ltd. in respect of assessment years 1974-75 and 1975-76 are still pending. In these appeals certain additions/disallowances in the computation of the total income and the tax demands with reference to such disputed items have been contested. Whether there are excessive demands in respect of these two years, would be known only after the appeals are disposed of by the first Appellate Authority.

(b) Appeal in respect of assessment year 1974-75 was filed on 29-4-1977 before the Appellate Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax in short AAC), Central Range-I, New Delhi. Subsequently it was transferred to the Commissioner of Income-tax (Appeals)-IX New Delhi after the institution of Commissioner (Appeals) was set up w.e.f. 10-1-1978. Appeal for assessment year 1975-76 was filed before the Commissioner (Appeals)-IX on 7-10-1978.

The appeal for assessment year 1974-75 was first fixed before the AAC on 25-7-1977. However, the assessee

wrote a letter on 21-7-1977 saying that the said appeal might be adjourned till the appeal for the preceding assessment year 1973-74 was disposed of. Appeals for 1973-74 and 1974-75 were fixed for hearing before the AAC on 17-10-1977. On that date the AAC recorded as under:

"Shri Mandana appears. ITO has requested for adjournment on the ground that he is not ready. Adjourn to 29-10-1977."

The noting on 29-10-1977 is as under:

"Both the ITO and the assessee. seek an adjournment. Adjourn to 28-11-1977."

A request was, however, made by the assessee on 15-11-1977 that 28-11-77 is not convenient to them and the hearing may be adjourned. Fresh notices for 73-74 were issued by the AAC for hearing on 13-12-1977 but the case had to be adjourned as the ITO was not present. Appeals for 73-74 and 74-75 were again fixed for hearing on 9-2-78 by the AAC but on that date also the ITO was not present.

Order in appeal for assessment year 1973-74 was passed by the Commissioner (Appeals) on 13-9-78 dismissing the appeal on the ground that the Appeal Memo was not signed in accordance with Rule 45(2) of the Income-tax Rules.

The assessee filed an appeal against this order to the Income-tax Appellate Tribunal (in short ITAT) which appears to have passed an order on 10-3-80 restoring this appeal to the file of the Commissioner (Appeals) to be decided afresh. Copy of such order from the ITAT is yet to be received by the Commissioner (Appeals).

The assessee wrote a letter on 12-3-80 to the Commissioner (Appeals) for deciding the appeals for assessment years 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77. On this application the Commissioner (Appeals) recorded:

"Fix up appeals for the earlier years."

Again a request was made by the assessee on 11-4-1980 for early hearing of those appeals. On the said application again the Commissioner (Appeals) recorded that appeals for earlier assessment years may be fixed. The assessee filed a copy of the Order of the ITAT dated 10-3-1980 for assessment year 1973-74. But the original copy of such order has not been received by the Commissioner (Appeals) from the ITAT so far. He has, therefore, reminded the Registrar of the ITAT to send the original Order early so that the appeal for that year could be fixed for regular hearing. Meanwhile on the request of the assessee the appeal for assessment year 1973-74 was fixed for preliminary discussions on 3-6-80 but on that day the ITO did not attend and the hearing was adjourned.

It would thus be seen that appeals for assessment years 1974-75 and 1975-76 cannot be disposed of unless appeals for assessment year 1973-74 is decided. Appeal for that year has been restored to the file of the Commissioner (Appeals) by the ITAT vide order dated 10-3-1980, the original copy of which is yet to be received from the Registrar, ITAT. The Commissioner (Appeals) has already requested the Registrar, ITAT for the same reason.

Working Group for Bank and Financial Institutions

7371. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some working groups for Banks and other financial institutions have been set up by Government recently;

(b) if so, the details regarding their reports, if any/or the recommendations made to Government; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MANGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Subsequent to setting up of 5 Working Groups following Prime Minister's meeting with Chief Executives of Public Sector Banks and Term-lending Institutions in October, 1978, information about which was furnished in reply to Unstarred Question No. 958 on 24-11-79 in the Lok Sabha, on other Working Groups have been set up by Government.

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

Notification on Excise Taxation Proposal

7372. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the reason why the Notification giving effect to the excise taxation proposals in 1980-81 Budget, so far as match industry is concerned, differs from the intentions declared by the Finance Minister in his Budget speech; and

(b) the action proposed to be taken by the Government to reflect the Finance Minister's proposals in the Notification?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) Sir, the proposals relating to excise duty changes regarding matches as contained in para 97 of the Finance Minister's Budget Speech (Part B), are reflected in the relevant excise duty notification No. 99/80-Central Excises, dated the 19th June, 1980.

(b) Does not arise.

Exploration for New Gold Mines

7373. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether exploration has been made to find out new gold mines in the country; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

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

(b) Major resources of Gold so far estimated include Gold bearing rocks of over 3.1 million tonnes in Kolar Gold Field, Karnataka, and 0.33 million tonnes in Kolar Gold Field extension area in Andhra Pradesh. In Gadag Gold Field, over 0.56 million tonnes in Mopla Lode, in Hutti Gold Field 0.06 million tonnes and in Anantapur Gold Field Andhra Pradesh, 1.64 million tonnes of resources of gold have been estimated by Geological Survey of India and other agencies. Gold content generally ranges between 5 to 8 grammes per tonne.

"Financial Crisis in National Council of Applied Economic Research"

7374. SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to reports in the 'National Herald' of May 9 and 10, 1980 and 'Contour' dated April 12-19 which have highlighted the financial crisis and staff discontent in the National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). Government have seen the reports in the National Herald of May

9 and 10 and Contour dated 13th-19th April, 1980 regarding National Council of Applied Economic Research. The Council with whom the matter was taken up earlier has stated that in spite of the set-back in the flow of projects during last year due to a curb on non-plan expenditure and other uncertainties, the Council has been able to maintain its financial position. The Council expects to do much better in the current year.

National Council of Applied Economic Research being a society registered under the Societies Registration Act is independent and autonomous in its functioning and Government do not interfere with its day to day administrative matters.

आटा मिल मशीनरी का आयात

7375. श्री द्वयाराम शक्पि: क्या वाणिज्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) आटा मिल मशीनरी किन-किन देशों से आयात की जाती है और क्या वह मशीनरी मिल-रूप में आयात की जाती है अथवा अलग-अलग पुर्जों के रूप में;

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस प्रकार की शिकायतें मिली हैं कि पूर्ण विशिष्टियों के अन्तर्गत मशीनरी न देकर घटिया किस्म की मशीनरी सप्लाई की जा रही है;

(ग) क्या सरकार को निर्यातकों द्वारा अपनाये जाने वाले अन्डर-इनवायसिंग के तरीके का पता है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार को पता है कि इस मशीनरी को पुर्जों के रूप में दिखाकर इस पर केवल 10 प्रतिशत पिसाई छूट के स्थान पर और अधिक पिसाई-छूट मांगी गई है और यदि हाँ, तो ऐसे मामलों की संख्या क्या है और क्या तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा सभा पटल पर रखा जायेगा?

वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात व लौह मन्त्री (श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी): (क) आटा मिल मशीनरी के आयात तथा जिन देशों से इनका आयात किया जाता है उसके संबंध में जानकारी

महानिदेशक, वार्षिक जानकारी एवं बंकसंकलन, कलकत्ता द्वारा प्रकाशित मंथली स्टैटिस्टिक्स आफ फारेन ट्रेड आफ इंडिया में उपलब्ध है। भारी मशीनरी का आयात बामतीर पर खुले रूप में किया जाता है। ऐसे मामलों में आयात लाइसेंसों की शर्तें भी सुसंगत हैं।

(ख) से (घ). बाटा मिल मशीनरी के आयात के संबंध में कुछ शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं। इन शिकायतों की जांच की जा रही है।

Coverage of Pensioners Drawing upto Rs. 500/- for L.T.C. Benefits

7376. SHR K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the existing rules pensioners drawing pensions up to Rs. 250/- including D.A. and 5 per cent increase are entitled to L.T.C. benefits; and

(b) whether Government propose to increase the limit as to cover pensioners getting pension up to Rs. 500/-.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) The scheme of L.T.C. is not applicable to any category of pensioners.

(b) Does not arise.

Issue of Licence to State Trading Corporation for Import of Rudraksha Beads

7377. SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI:
DR. SUBRAMANIAM
SWAMY:

SHRI RATAN SINH RAJDA:
SHRI JAI RAM VERMA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have issued a licence to STC, New Delhi to import Rudraksha Beads worth Rs. 5

lakhs in the year 1978 and if so, whether the licensee imported Rudraksha beads;

(b) if so, how the STC, New Delhi sold the same among the genuine consumers;

(c) whether there is scarcity in the country for Rudraksha beads even now; if so, the reasons for the same;

(d) what is the policy of Government now in respect of import of Rudraksha beads;

(e) whether one Mauni Baba of Sanskrit College, Varanasi represented to Government this year regarding the non-availability and malpractice with regard to Rudraksha beads trade; and

(f) if so, what steps Government has taken on the points raised in the memorandum?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) A licence to import Rudraksha Beads worth Rs. 5 lakhs was issued in the year 1978 but imports were not effected because the price quoted by the supplier was much higher than the price at which the end users in the country were prepared to purchase the Rudraksha Beads. The beads offered were also not of high quality.

(c) and (d): Under the Import Policy 1980-81, Rudraksha Beads can be imported by Actual Users against their import licences. The Export Houses can also import this item against their additional licences.

(e) and (f): Yes, Sir. Appropriate measures have been taken to meet the points raised in the memorandum.

Recommendations of Kaul Committee on Kandla Port

7378. DR. MAHIPATRAY M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the principal recommendations of Kaul Committee for the

development of Kandle Port and its township;

(b) how many of them have been accepted and implemented and if not, the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether there is a wide-spread dissatisfaction against the multiple authorities for the administration of development of Gandhidham, a township of Kandla Port and if so, the steps taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). While some of the principal recommendations of Kaul Committee have been by and large implemented others are under various stages of examination and implementation. Briefly stated, the following is the progress of implemental action taken in respect of most of the principal recommendations of this Committee:

(i) Kandla Port Trust have already taken necessary steps for construction of additional storage capacity for liquid and dry bulk cargo, and substantial increase in storage capacity has already taken place. Kandla Port Trust have acquired various additional handling equipments such as mobile cranes and forklifts etc. The port authorities have not only lowered port charges for liner vessels but also extended the free period for export cargo upto 15 days. The port has also evolved a strategy for trade promotion.

(ii) State Trading Corporation have already increased the quantum of edible oil imports and molasses exports through Kandla Port.

(iii) The Ministry of Railways have already advised their Zonal Railways to quote Station to Station freight rates on commercial justification within their delegated powers. In addition, the Ministry of Railways have also sanctioned necessary works for increasing the line capacity in BG lines to Kandla Port.

(iv) P & T Authorities have taken steps to increase the Telex facilities from 50 to 100 lines on priority basis. A Foreign Post Office has been opened.

(v) The recommendation for examining possibility of rail-cum-road movement with transshipment at Palampur was gone into in detail but was not found economically viable.

(vi) A portion of National Highway No. 8-A falling within the municipal limits of Gandhidham Municipality and Kandla Port Trust has been taken over by the Government of India.

(vii) Indian Shipping Companies have agreed to provide atleast one sailing every month by rotation from Kandla to UK/Continent. A Seamen's Club has been constructed at Kandla.

(viii) Government of Gujarat have initiated necessary steps to secure augmentation of power supply, availability of more drinking water, construction of housing and hotel accommodation, installation of bus stand, construction of industrial tenements etc.

(c) Kaul Committee was, as per the terms of reference, not required to cover administration of Gandhidham township. However, the Government of Gujarat have stated that they are considering the question of setting up Urban Development Authority to secure better coordinated approach in the matter of administration and development of Gandhidham.

बाराबंकी (उत्तर प्रबन्ध) से मारीक्या की सप्लाई

7379. श्री तारिके अनवर: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 14 जूलाई, 1980 के "नवभारत टाइम्स" में

प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में बाराबंकी जिला माराफया की सप्लाई के लिए विदेश में एक प्रमुख केंद्र बन गया है;

(ख) क्या सरकार को यह भी पता है कि वहां उत्पादित अधिकांश अफीम की विदेशों को तस्करी की जा रही है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसकी तस्करी रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या छंम कार्यवाही की गयी है ।

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मदनभाई बाराट): (क) और (ख) जी, हां। लेकिन सरकार को मिला रिपोर्टों में यह पता नहीं चलता कि उत्तर प्रदेश का बाराबंकी जिला, विदेशों को चोरी छिपे अफीम और माफीन भेजने का केंद्र बन गया है। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर मादक-द्रव्यों के अवैध व्यापार में भारतीय मूल की अफीम या माफीन का जिक्र बिगने ही आया है ।

(ग) अफीम की कायत कड़ सरकारी कड़ सरकारी नियंत्रण-पद्धति के अन्तर्गत की जाती है । नारकोटिक्स आयुक्त, राज्यों के आवकारी विभाग तथा पुलिस एजेंसियों के निकट सहयोग में, इस संबंध में प्रभावी नियंत्रण रकता है कि अफीम का व्यापार अवैध माध्यमों से न हो सके। सीमाशुल्क अधिकाारी भी, सीमा स्तित जाच चौकियों और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डों पर पूरी तरह से जाच कार्यवाहियां करत है। नारकोटिक्स की तस्करी को कारगर ढंग में रोकने की दृष्टि से विदेशी प्रवर्तन-एजेंसियों के साथ निकट-सम्पर्क बनाए रखा जाता है।

Expansion of Bokaro Steel Plant

7380. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the second stage expansion of the Bokaro Steel Plant is proceeding as planned; and

(b) if there is delay, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The Stage-II construction (expansion) from 1.7 MT to 4.0 MT capacity of Bokaro Steel Plant which, according to the original schedule, was to be completed by June, 1979 in respect of steel-making and by July, 1981 in respect of the cold rolling mill complex, is now expected to be completed by March, 1981 and March, 1983 respectively. These slippages have taken place, *inter-alia*, due to delay in the supply of equipment, periodical shortages of cement and diesel, and severe power cuts affecting adversely civil construction and structural erection works at site. The expansion of the Plant to a capacity of 2.5 MT was, however, completed and commissioned in the last quarter of 1978-79.

Regular Managing Director of N.T.C.

7381. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no regular Managing Director of the National Textile Corporation Ltd., the holding company for a long time and the present incumbent looking after as Managing Director's functions is not even an empanelled Officer for the post; and

(b) if so, why this irregularity is continuing?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Courtallam on AIR Man

7382. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state whether any action has been taken to bring Courtallam on all-India Tourist

map and for constructing a Dharamshala immediately as the first step in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): As Courtallam attracts domestic tourists, its development, including the construction of a dharamshala, would come within the purview of the State Government.

Construction Contracts in Iraq

7383. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian firms both in public and private sectors have construction contracts in Iraq and have taken up some projects there;

(b) if so, the names and details of the projects and their value in Indian rupees;

(c) when these projects are likely to be completed; and

(d) measures being taken or contemplated to extend trade and technical relations with Iraq and to increase substantially India's participation in Iraq's developmental activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A detailed tabulated statement is attached.

(d) Constant efforts are made through mutual discussions between the Governments of India and Iraq under the auspices of Indo-Iraq Joint Commission on Economic and Technical Cooperation for expanding and diversifying trade and economic relations. This is followed up by exchange of delegations by public and private organisations of the two countries.

Statement

S.No.	Project	Indian Company	Value Rs. million	Date of award	Date of completion
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Najaf-Kufa Sewerage Scheme	Bridge and Roof	38.4	1-1-78	1000 Days
2.	Amra Sewerage Scheme	Continental-construction Co.	62.4	15-4-78	3-9-80
3.	Northern Grain Silos	EPI	376.0	6-4-78	Dec. 1980
4.	Jalawla Bridge	IRCC	76.8	2-5-78	Nov. 1980
5.	Khidr Bridge	Shah Const. Co.	40.8	16-5-78	May 1980
6.	Hilla Bridge	Do.	16.8	24-5-78	May 1980
7.	Baghdad University Complex	NBCC	48.0	7-10-78	Apr. 1981
8.	Central Grain Silos	EPI	360.0	9-10-78	Aug. 1981
9.	Project Siad-3	EPI	360.0	12-10-78	Oct. 1980
10.	Baghdad Radio and Coloured Studios Expansion	EPI	115.2	Oct. 78	Dec. 1980
11.	Fender Piles on Muftiah Oil Jetty	Asia Foundations and Const. Pvt. Ltd. (AFCONS)	6.0	4-12-78	Aug. 1979

1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Nassiriya Sewerage Scheme	Continental Construction	220.8	14-12-78	June 1981
13.	Two Flyovers on Airport Road	NBCC	48.0	18-1-79	Feb. 1981
14.	Three Bridges on Baghdad-Haiba Railway Line	AFCONS	88.8	29-1-79	May 1981
15.	Water Research Centre	EPI	132.0	3-2-79	Aug. 1987
16.	429 Culverts on Akashat Al-Qaim Railway Line	BIRCC	129.6	6-3-79	Sep. 1980
17.	4 Bridges on Kirkuk-Mosul Road	UP State Bridge Corporation	31.1	15-4-79	Jun. 1981
18.	1300 Prefabricated Housing units	Som Dutt Builders	408.0	28-4-79	Oct. 1981
19.	Council of Ministers Bldg.	EPI	285.6	15-5-79	May 1981
20.	1120 Prefabricated Housing Units at Diwaniya	Punjab Chemi Plants	232.8	19-5-79	May 1981
21.	Supply Erection of 3 Propane Tanks	Vijay Tanks and Vessels, Madras.	40.0	Jun'79	Dec. 1980
22.	Kerbala Trunk Sewer	Bridge and Roof	48.0	30-6-79	June 1981
23.	Daqooqchai Bridge	Hindustan Const. Co.	60.0	5-8-79	Feb. 1981
24.	West Bank Trunk Sewer	Jaiprakash Associates	106.4	16-9-79	May 1983
25.	Two contracts for Bldg. Tenements for Iraqi National Oil Co.	B.G. Shirke and Co.	3.6	27-1-79	Oct. 1980
26.	Garmatali Bridge	Hindustan Const. Co. H.C.C.	176.0	Oct. 79	24 months
27.	Qayara Project	UP State Bridge Corpn.	60.72	Oct. 79	24 months
28.	Sadd-16 Feasibility Study	EPI	4.5	May'79	12 months
29.	Quarters for Railway Staff along Akashat Al-Qaim Line	B.G.Shirke and Co.	90.0	27-1-79	34 months
30.	400 KMS of Gas Gathering and Transmission Line near Kirkuk.	Dodsals India	177.0	Sept. 79	18 months
31.	Nahr-Ywad Canal Excavation Line Part 1, Phase 1	NBCC	133.52	March, 80	760 days
32.	Erection of Hydro-Mechanical Equipment etc. at Thartha.	Triveni Structurals Limited.	30.0	Apr '80	24 months
33.	West Bank Trunk Sewer Ph-II	Continental Const. Co.	250.0	Apr '80	
34.	Construction of Rail-cum- Road Bridge near Shuiba	HCC (Along with Austrian firm)	150.0		2 years
35.	Construction of 3 Bridges near Basrk	HCC	22.5	Jan '80	12 months
36.	Sulaimaniya Water Supply Sewerage Scheme.	Continental Const. Co.	250.0	11-10-79	18 months

1	2	3	4	5	6
37.	Field Construction Work near Basrah	Toyo Engg. India Ltd.	100.0	Mar '80	
38.	Electrical Engg. and other Consultancy Services near Basrah.	Do.	39.0	Mar. '80	
39.	Civil Works of Ancillary Industries for Al-Qaim Fertilizers Project.	Dalal Consultants	41.6	Dec '78	20 months
40.	Sewerage for East of Army Canal Contract No. 124.	Jaiprakash Associates.	1,350.0	Apr '80	42 months
41.	Basrah Insurance Complex Bldg.	Bhandari Builders	50.0	19-4-80	22 months
42.	Electrification of EGWA HQS Bldg.	Ramon Group	36.0	May '80	Aug. 1981
43.	Turnkey Contract for Construction of 2000 Houses in Baghdad.	Makers Development Services.	1,250.0	12-6-80	36 months
44.	Design and Construction of 2269 Prefab Houses at Maqal, Um-Qasr, Khoral Zuber	HSCL/Punjab Chemi Plants	1,215.0	9-6-80	33 months
45.	Misan Gas Project Ph-I	Dodsals Pvt. Ltd.,	72.0	31-5-80	9 months with maintenance period of 11 months.
46.	Scientific Research Centre at Jadiriya in Baghdad.	Dalal Consultants	96.0	Letter of Intent Awarded.	
47.	Construction of 800 Houses at Najaf.	Bhandari Builders	400.0	12-7-80	28 months
48.	Mosul Hotel	NBCC	200.0	Letter of Intent Awarded	
49.	Dokan Hotel	NBCC	54.0		Do.
50.	Khasa Chai River	Recondo Ltd.	30.0		Do.
51.	Extension of Al-Rasheed Hospital.	Dalal Consultants.	80.0		Do.
52.	Construction of Football Stadium at Misan.	Engg. Construction Corporation.	170.0		Do.
53.	Babylon Fisheries Project.	Dodsals Pvt. Ltd.	40.0		Do.
54.	Shinafia Bridge	AFCONS	80.0		Do.

सरगुजा मध्य प्रदेश में मने पथ एल्यूमिनियम (बाक्साइट) खानों में सर्वेक्षण

सर्वेक्षण का काम अब पूरा कर लिया गया है;

7384. श्री चक्रधारी सिंह: क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसे कब चालू किया जाएगा; और

(क) क्या जिला सरगुजा (मध्य प्रदेश) में मने पथ एल्यूमिनियम (बाक्साइट) खान में

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी): (क) से (ग). मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के खनन और भूतत्व निदेशालय ने मनपथ बाक्साइट निक्षेपों का समन्वेषण किया है। खनिज गवेषण निगम द्वारा इस समय अतिरिक्त आंकड़े एकत्र किए जा रहे हैं।

भारत एल्यूमिनियम कंपनी अपनी गृहित खानों में घटते हुए भंडारों का ध्यान में रखकर, बाक्साइट के वैकल्पिक स्रोतों को पूर्ण के बारे में इच्छुक है। खनिज गवेषण निगम के अध्ययन के परिणामों और अयस्क ढूँढाई की लागतों के आधार पर हो इस बारे में कोई निर्णय लिया जाएगा कि कोरवा एल्यूमिना कारखाने के लिए इन निक्षेपों का इस्तेमाल किया जा सकता है या नहीं।

Memorandum from J. K. Manufacturers Limited, Kanpur Sangarsh Samiti

7385. SHRI M. ISMAIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from J. K. Manufacturers Ltd., Kanpur Sangarsh Samiti for re-opening of the mills; and

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

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

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Income-tax Officers

7386. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the Income-Tax Department, departmental promotees from lower ranks reaching up to Class II Gazetted officers post and direct recruits in Class I Gazetted posts are

both designated as Income-Tax Officers; and

(b) whether any representations have been received pointing out that this is an anomaly, and if so, action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Income-tax Officers rank above Inspectors of Income-tax and below Assistant Commissioners of Income-tax among the six Income-tax Authorities prescribed under section 116 of the Income-tax Act, 1961. Though suggestions have been made for adopting different designations for the Income-tax Officers depending on their class of service, it has not been found feasible so far to amend the above provisions of the Act.

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा ऋणों का माफ किया जाना

7387. श्री अशफाक हुसैन: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) 31 मार्च, 1977 तक राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों ने ऋणों की कितनी धनराशि माफ की है तथा दिनांक 1 अप्रैल, 1977 से 31 मार्च, 1980 तक की अवधि के दौरान कितनी धनराशि माफ की गई;

(ख) इसमें से ऋणों की कितनी ऐसी धनराशि माफ की गई है जो कमजोर वर्ग के लोगों, शिल्पकारों, हथकरघा बुनकरों द्वारा लिए गए ऋणों से सम्बन्धित थी तथा बड़े औद्योगिक गृहों द्वारा लिए गए ऋणों से सम्बन्धित कितनी राशि माफ की गई है;

(ग) इनमें से ऐसी कम्पनियों और व्यक्तियों के मामले हैं, जिनके मामलों में एक लाख रुपये से अधिक की राशि के ऋण को माफ कर दिया गया है;

(घ) क्या कुछ ऐसे औद्योगिक गृह हैं, जिनके मामलों में एक करोड़ रुपये से अधिक की राशि के ऋण को माफ किया गया है; और

(इ) यदि हां, तो उनके क्या नाम हैं?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मगनभाई बारोट): (क) से (इ) वाणिज्यिक बैंक अपने ग्राहकों को दिये गये ऋणों को माफ नहीं करते हैं। अतएव सम्भवतः ऋणों को माफ करने का आशय सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों द्वारा अशोध ऋणों को बटटे खाते डालने से है। राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों सहित सभी वाणिज्यिक बैंक हर वर्ष अपनी वार्षिक आय में से अशोध और संदिग्ध ऋणों के वास्त, अपने सांविधिक लेखा परीक्षकों के संतोष के अनुरूप व्यवस्था करते हैं और इस व्यवस्था में से उन ऋणों को बटटे खाते डाल देते हैं जिन्हें उनका प्रबंधक वर्ग समझता है कि वे अंततः वसूल नहीं हो पाएंगे। किन्तु बैंक-कारी विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 की धारा 29 के संदर्भ में उक्त अधिनियम की अनुसूची 3 में निर्धारित तुलन-पत्र और लाभ-हानि लेख के प्रोफार्माओं के अनुसार बैंकों को उन अशोध और संदिग्ध ऋणों की मात्रा और व्यौर के बारे में सूचना देने की मनाही है, जिनके लिए लेखा परीक्षकों के संतोष के अनुरूप व्यवस्था की गयी हो। अतः राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा बटटे खाते डाले गये अशोध ऋणों के संबंध में सूचना प्रकट करना संभव नहीं है।

Geological Survey for Natural Resources in West Bengal

7388. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state whether any efforts have been made by the Geological Survey of India to explore and locate more natural resources in West Bengal State?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Yes, Sir. As a result of geological survey carried out of West Bengal by Geological Survey of India and other exploration agencies, important deposits of Coal, limestone, dolomite, lead-zinc ores, apatite, china clay and fire clay were located in different areas of the State. Efforts to locate more mineral deposits are continuing.

Seizure of Silver at Bombay Airport

7389. SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that silver worth Rs. 2.5 lakhs was seized on April 14 from the baggage of a women passenger by Customs Authorities at Bombay Airport;

(b) whether it is also a fact that two persons an Air-India employee and one of the senior most Customs officials are also linked with her in this case; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAJ BAROT): (a): Yes, Sir. On 14th April, 1980, the Customs authorities at Bombay airport seized silver weighing about 102 Kgs. and valued at Rs. 2.52 lakhs (approximately) from the unaccompanied baggage of a lady passenger.

(b) and (c): An Air India employee who was found to be involved in the case was arrested on 15.4.1980. The investigations made so far have not yielded any definite evidence of involvement of any senior Customs Officer in the attempted smuggling.

Further investigations, are, however, in progress.

Complaints from Consumers for not getting Sugar

7390. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) how many fair price shops are in the Dadra Nagar Haveli, the Union Territory;

(b) whether Government have received complaints that consumers are not getting sugar at controlled rate in rural areas and fair price shopkeepers are selling the same directly in black-market; and

(c) if so, the details of such complaints and the action taken or proposes to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) There are 40 fair price shops in the Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli;

(b) and (c): The Union Territory Administration have informed that one complaint has been received against a cooperative society which runs 5 fair price shops in the Union Territory. Enquiry conducted by the Union Territory Administration confirmed irregularities being committed by the society in distribution of levy sugar. Necessary action is being taken to prosecute the Society.

Rise in Price of Imported News-Print

7391. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of imported news-print (standard) have been

further increased recently by Rs. 100 per tonne both in the case of High Sea Sales and those from buffer stocks;

(b) if so, what are the compelling reasons to increase the prices; and

(c) what has been the previous price rise in the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir. The State Trading Corporation has increased the price of imported newsprint by Rs. 190/- per tonne and Rs. 100/- per tonne provisionally in the case of High Sea Sales and buffer stock maintained by STC, respectively.

(b) The increased in the price of newsprint both for High Sea Sales and buffer stock is attributable to the increase in weighted C.I.F. value of newsprint and incidental charges

(c) A statement is attached.

Statement

Standard Newsprint—Sale Prices P.M.T.

Quarter	High Seas		Buffer Stocks	
	Sale Price (Rs.)	Increase/Decrease in price	Sale Price (Rs.)	Increase/Decrease in price
Jan./March '77	3898	..	4609	..
April/June '77	3890	(-) 8	4575	(-) 34
July/Sept. '77	3865	(-) 25	4410	(-) 165
Oct./Dec. '77	3805	(-) 60	4230	(-) 180
Jan./March '78	3730	(-) 75	4100	(-) 130
April/June '78	3510	(-) 220	3860	(-) 240
July/Sept. '78	3460	(-) 50	3670	(-) 190
Oct./Dec. '78	3460	..	3670	..
Jan./March '79	3470	(+) 10	3720	(+) 50
April/June '79	3620	(+) 150	3880	(+) 160
July/Sept. '79	3920	(+) 300	4180	(+) 300
Oct./Dec. '79	4060	(+) 140	4300	(+) 120
Jan. /March '80	4170	(+) 110	4410	(+) 110
April/June '80	4270	(+) 200	4510	(+) 110

Setting up Cashewnuts Factories in Kanya Kumari

7392. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are proposals under the consideration of Government to open a unit of the Cashew Corporation of India in Tamil Nadu; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose considering the opening of that unit in Kanya Kumari District where there are large number of cashew factories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). There is no proposal under consideration of the Government to open a unit of Cashew Corporation of India in Tamil Nadu.

Setting up of a Titanium Factory in Kanyakumari District

7393. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under the consideration of Government to establish a titanium factory in Kanyakumari District; and

(b) if so, the approximate time when such a factory would be established?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). A proposal submitted by a private party for grant of industrial licence for establishing a titanium sponge industry in Tirunelveli/Kanyakumari has been rejected on the ground of inadequate demand for the product.

Distribution of Imported Cashew Nuts to Factories

7394. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the places in the country where there are units of the Cashew Corporation of India; and

(b) the method adopted by Government for the equitable distribution of imported cashew nuts to the different parts of the country where there are cashew factories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Cashew Corporation of India has its registered Office in New Delhi and Head Office in Cochin. It does not have any branch office anywhere else in the country.

(b) The imported raw cashew is allotted to the eligible factories of eligible actual users as set out in the ITC Policy.

Payment of Custom Duty by Drug Industry on Import of Drugs

7395. SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of customs duty paid by drug industry on import of drugs/medicines during the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) the names of the drugs and medicines thus imported and the amount of excise/custom duty collected each year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). Statistics of customs revenue collections and foreign trade of India are maintained on the basis of 'commodity groups' and not on the basis of class of importers; no details are readily avail-

able regarding the amount of customs duty paid on import of drugs and medicines and the names of such drugs and medicines imported by the drug industry separately.

Dandekar Committee on Ban on Import of Harvester Combine

7396. SHRI MUKUNDA MONDAL:

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Dandekar Committee on Promotion of employment has recommended a ban on import of Harvester Combine; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT) : (a) and (b). The report of the Expert Committee on tax Measures to Promote Employment (*popularly known as the Dandekar Committee*) containing their recommendations was laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 1-7-1980. The recommendations of the Committee on the impact of mechanisation in agriculture, including harvester-combines, are contained in paragraphs 7.37 to 7.42 of the Report.

The recommendation is under examination.

Sericulture in Kerala State

7397. SHRI A. A. RAHIM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the development programmes envisaged for sericulture in Kerala State;

(b) whether Government are aware that farmers in some Districts of Kerala State are in dire need of technical know-how for producing silk from the silk worms; and

(c) the steps which are being taken to produce more cocoons especially from tapioca leaves which is plenty in Kerala State?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The Central Silk Board, under the administrative control of this Ministry, had set up a Project Research outpost at Trivandrum for studying the feasibility of introducing rearing of eri-worms on tapioca leaves

(b) As a result of extension work carried out by the Central Silk Board's Research Extension Centre at Coimbatore, a bordering Tamil Nadu district, Kerala farmers in the areas bordering Coimbatore are taking up mulberry silk-worm rearing. This Centre is providing them necessary technical guidance. The number of such rearers is very limited for the present.

(c) As already indicated the question of utilisation of tapioca leaves for silk-worm rearing is still in an experimental stage.

Purchase of Shares in Mackinnon Mackenzie and Company Limited

7398. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been approached to accord its sanction to the alleged purchase of shares in Mackinnon Mackenzie and Company Limited by an Indian Group from the foreign shareholders at a total cost of Rupee one only against equity face value of Rupee one crore:

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any underhand dealing is suspected; and

(d) the action being taken to stop such malpractice and to bring the exchange racketeers to book?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). The Reserve Bank of India received an application under Section 19(5) of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 from British India Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., London for permission to transfer 10,00,000 equity shares of Rs. 10/- each of the total face value of Rs. 1 crore held by the U.K. company in Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co. Ltd. to a private party. The shares were proposed to be sold at a price to be fixed by the Reserve Bank of India. However, in view of the Indian company's present financial position, the U.K. company did not expect a consideration of more than a normal value of Re. 1/- for the entire shareholding. The proposal also provided for waiver by British Steam Navigation Co. Ltd. of an interest-free loan of Rs. 67.50 lakhs granted by it to Mackinnon Mackenzie and Company Limited in the year 1967.

(c) and (d). As the proposal has been rejected by the Reserve Bank of India the question of taking any action to stop any alleged malpractice of underhand dealing does not arise.

Disputes between Bank of India and Andhra Steel Corporation Limited

7399. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:

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

(a) whether all disputes between Bank of India and Andhra Steel Corporation Limited, Calcutta relating to repayment of Rs. 4 crores have since been settled;

(b) if so, the details thereof and when it is likely to be implemented in letter or spirit;

(c) whether one of the group, which has taken and misused foreign exchange loan from the Bank for an Indonesian Joint Venture project, has been preventing the above settlement to come into vogue; and

(d) if so, the action being proposed to be taken and details of objections.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Settlement of all dues of Andhra Steel Corporation Ltd. (ASC) to Bank of India and Dena Bank has been arrived at Rs. 5.05 crores, subject to the approval of Calcutta High Court in the suit filed by the above banks against ASC and the guarantors.

(b) Settlement envisages:

(i) Sale of ASC's Dankuni Plant in West Bengal for Rs. 2.15 crores.

(ii) Payment to banks of the sales proceeds by 10 per cent cash down payment and the balance by instalments guaranteed personally by directors of the purchaser company and secured by equitable mortgage of Dankuni Plant.

(iii) Payment by ASC of balance dues amounting to Rs. 2.90 crores in instalments secured by equitable mortgage of ASC's plants at Bangalore and Visakhapatnam.

Implementation of the agreement is possible after filing of consent terms in Court and obtaining its decree. Consent terms are ready for filing in Court since 23-5-1980, but could not be filed owing to a Court Injunction obtained on 24-5-1980 by a group of promoters no longer in management.

(c) and (d). One of the two groups of promoters no longer in management obtained Court injunction on 24-5-1980 restraining sale of Dankuni Plant which is part of the settlement. Initially court injunction was effective upto 4-6-1980, but has since been extended upto 12-8-80.

The details of objections raised for getting the Injunction Order are as below:—

(I) ASC has no power to approve settlement.

(II) Consent of general body of shareholders is necessary for the above settlement.

(III) Sale of Dankuni Plant is virtually a gift to the purchasers.

(IV) Court has no jurisdiction to record settlement which affects immovable properties outside its jurisdiction.

(V) Consent of all parties to the suit for the settlement is necessary.

ASC is taking steps to get the injunction order vacated.

Decline in Price of Lac

7400. SHRI RAM SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the price of lac has come down and the producers are not getting the right price for their production;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to safeguard the interests of producers; and

(c) if so, how much the price have come down and the estimated loss being suffered by the lac producers as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) No, Sir.

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

Income Tax arrears of Punalur Paper Mills Ltd. Cochin (Kerala)

7401. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of income-tax in arrears from the Punalur Paper Mills Limited, Cochin, Kerala.

(b) whether it is a fact that the Company has not yet been assessed for the last three financial years; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and steps being taken to recover the income-tax arrears?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) According to the presently available information the income-tax in arrears against M/s. Punalur Paper Mills Ltd., Cochin as on 31st March, 1980 was Rs. 71.48 lakhs.

(b) and (c). The assessments for assessment years 1978-79 and 1979-80 are pending and are under processing. The company has returned losses for assessment years 1978-79 and 1979-80. The return for assessment year 1980-81 is awaited. Regarding recovery of tax arrears, it is reported that the appeals are pending before the Commissioner (Appeals) and the Appellate Tribunal. Assets belonging to the assessee have been attached. About Rs. 1.68 lakhs have been collected through attachment of tents. Steps are being taken from time to time by the Income-tax Officer and the Tax Recovery Officer to expedite the recovery of taxes finally determined.

Advertisement by National Textile Corporation for candidates belonging to SC/ST community for various posts

7402. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Textile Corporation Ltd. has issued any advertisement in August, 79 exclusively for candidates belonging to SC/ST community for various posts including Assistants;

(b) if so, when the selection was finalised and how many were offered appointments; and

(c) how many joined, indicating the reasons for not appointing all the selected persons?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir. The NTC Ltd. had issued an advertisement in August 1979 inviting applications exclusively from candidates belonging to SC/ST communities for empanelment for various posts.

(b) Select panel was finalised in December, 1979 and 9 candidates were offered appointments.

(c) 7 persons have joined their respective posts. Out of the remaining two candidates, one did not accept the offer and, therefore, the next candidate in the panel has been offered the post. Regarding the other one, his appointment will be considered after his medical report is received and accepted.

Central Excise duty on vacuum pan sugar and khandsari sugar

7403. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of Central Excise duty collected on vacuum pan sugar and khandsari sugar separately for the past ten years, ended March, 1980; and

(b) the break-up of the duty so collected under (i) basic duty, (ii) additional duty in lieu of sales tax and (iii) special duty in respect of vacuum pan sugar and khandsari sugar, separately for the said ten years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

Central excise duty i.e. Basic duty, Additional duty in lieu of Sales Tax and Special duty etc. collected on sugar for the years 1970-71 to 1979-80

VACUUM PAN SUGAR			(Rs. 000)			KHANDSARI SUGAR (Rs. 000)			
S.No.	Year	Basic Duty	Additional Duty	*Special Duty	Total	Basic Duty	Additional Duty	*Special Duty	Total
1.	1970-71	.	.	.	.	1103798	276289	..	1380087
2.	1971-72	.	.	.	.	1300772	381224	..	1681996
3.	1972-73	.	.	.	.	1388016	365994	..	1754010
4.	1973-74	.	.	.	.	1521561	433157	..	1954718
5.	1974-75	.	.	.	.	1484588	420411	..	1904999
6.	1975-76	.	.	.	.	1787543	461992	..	2249535
7.	1976-77	.	.	.	.	1790554	483926	..	2274480
8.	1977-78	.	.	.	.	1525270	492134	..	2017404
9.	1978-79	.	.	.	.	1170456	628064	59439	1857959
10.	1979-80	.	.	.	.	1404800	738200	77400	2310400

(Figures Provisional)

(Figures Provisional)

*Special Excise Duty was levied w.e.f. 1-3-1978 vide Finance Bill, 1978.

Automotive parts and Accessories Fair to be held at Atlanta in USA

7404. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India will participate in the Automotive parts and Accessories Fair to be held in Atlanta, Georgia, USA; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Engineering Expert Promotion Council, Calcutta would participate in the Automotive Parts and Accessories Fair scheduled to be held from 11th November to 13th November, 1980 at Atlanta in USA at an estimated expenditure of Rs. 1,35,000/-. 9 Member firms have already booked an approx. area of 209 Sq. ft. and some more are likely to follow.

Excise concessions to Hand Processors

7405. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware about widespread dissatisfaction over the large scale abuse of excise concessions given to hand processors by money manipulators by floating benami processing units; and

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to rationalise the structure to give proper protection to handloom and powerlooms products vis-a-vis the products of composite mills?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) There are no reports of widespread dissatisfaction over the excise duty concession given to hand processors. Certain representations had been received

before the Budget from independent power processors representing against the excise duty concession available to units processing cotton fabrics without the aid of power but with the aid of manually driven machines. These representations were examined by Government and it was decided not to accept the suggestion made therein.

(b) There is no proposal under Government's consideration at present to effect any changes in the excise duty structure applicable to cotton fabrics.

Extension of time for exchange of High Denomination Bank Notes

7406. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have been receiving since 1978 various representations from the holders/owners of High Denomination Bank Notes of Rs. 1000/- for extension of time for excluding of these notes;

(b) if so, whether Government are empowered under the High Denomination Bank Notes (Demonetisation) Act, 1978 to extend such dates under section 7, sub-section 7 thereof;

(c) the total number of such representations received by the Government from the owners of Rs. 50,000/- or more and action taken to facilitate exchange beyond the stipulated date of exchange of such High Denomination Bank Notes of Rs. 1000/- each; and

(d) the total amount of rupees so far exchanged?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). After the promulgation of the High Denomination Bank Notes (Demonetisation) Ordinance, 1978 (since replaced by an Act of Parliament) Government had received several repre-

sentations for exchange of notes from persons for extension of time beyond the dates stipulated in sections 7 and 8 of the Act. Under sub-section 2 of section 7 of the Act, the time-limit fixed for tendering for exchange high denomination bank notes was up to 19th January, 1978. Under section 7(7), the Central Government or any person or authority specifically authorised in this behalf could extend in any case or class of cases the period during which the high denomination bank notes may be tendered for exchange under this section. This power could have been exercised by Government at any time prior to 19-1-78 but this was not done.

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

News Item Captioned "Mini War in Credit Cards"

7407. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news-item "Mini War in Credit Cards" appearing in the Economic Times, New Delhi, dated the 15th July, 1980;

(b) if so, his reaction thereto;

(c) whether in foreign countries, bank credit cards are more often created by a consortium of banks across countries; and

(d) if so, whether he proposes considering the desirability of creating a similar consortium of nationalised banks so as to obviate one single agency monopolising this business?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Central Bank of India is introducing a domestic credit card scheme as a part of its banking operations in India in terms of Section 6 of the Banking Regulation Act. It is restricted to Indian card holders who are reputed customers of the bank and the cards will be valid for sales/transac-

tions at approved Indian merchants/hotels/emporia etc. The scheme is on an experimental basis and the card holders, at least initially, will be big companies maintaining sizeable balances with the bank.

(c) and (d). In foreign countries, banks operate their own credit card schemes and issue credit cards both for domestic as well as international use. In addition, there are international agencies or unions, consisting of card issuing members, whose card holders can make use of the 'Brand Name' offered by the international agency and are entitled to make purchases or enter into transactions on credit in countries where the membership of international agency extends. Thus, there are no consortium of banks as such for purposes of bank credit cards and there is no proposal for creating a consortium of nationalised banks for the purpose in India.

Tax Arrears against certain Wealth Tax Assesseees

7408. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred question No. 2205 on the 27th June, 1980 regarding tax arrears against industrial houses and individuals and state:

(a) the amount of tax outstanding against each of the parties referred to in Annexures I and II of the above reply; and

(b) since when this amount is outstanding?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). The amount of income-tax outstanding against each of the persons referred to in Annexure-I of the reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2205 on 27-6-80 and since when these are outstanding is given in statement-I laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1249/80]. Similarly the amount of wealth tax/gift tax/Estate Duty outstanding against each of the persons referred to in statements-II of the

said reply and since when these are outstanding is given in the said statement laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1249/80].

Writing off of Loans by Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra

7409. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu Governments' decision to write off farm loans is meeting with stiff resistance from the Reserve Bank of India;

(b) in the alternative, is there any move by the Reserve Bank of India to evolve some norms for writing off such loans; and

(c) if so, what are the norms suggested?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (c). Reserve Bank of India has reported that Maharashtra Government has taken a decision to write off the entire amount of dues on account of crop loans overdue for recovery as on 30th June, 1979 from small holder borrowers as well as overdue interest thereon. The Government of Tamil Nadu has announced a decision to write off dues from cultivators owning five acres of land or less to the cooperative societies. The details of the above have recently been communicated to the Reserve Bank. The matter is under consideration of the Government of India and the Reserve Bank of India.

Central Assistance to Maharashtra

7410. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) do Government propose to give Central assistance to Maharashtra to save Deobagh village, an important fishing centre in the Ratnagiri district of Maharashtra from severe damage by the surrounding stormy sea; and

(b) if so, whether the Central assistance will be made available without delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Deobagh village in Ratnagiri District is located on a narrow sandy strip, 3.5 KM in length, with Karli river on the east and the sea on the west. The east side is vulnerable to floods in Karli river and the western shore is prone to sea erosion. A protective stone-wall, 1,300 metres long, has been completed recently at a cost of Rs. 5 lakhs to protect part of the village from river floods. On the western side, a temporary protective wall of sandbags, measuring 530 metres, has been put up at a cost of Rs. 30,000/-. Detailed plans and estimates for a protective wall of approximately 2.5 KM on the western shoreline and a protective wall of approximately 2.5 KM along the river bank on the eastern side are under preparation by the State Government. The Government of Maharashtra has not approached the Central Government for any additional Central assistance for undertaking these works.

(b) the question does not arise.

Grant of D.A. to Pensioners

7411. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether one instalment of D.A. is granted to the pensioners after the grant of two instalments of D.A. to the Government servants now in service;

(b) whether Government is contemplating to bring parity between pensioners and serving Government servants;

(c) if so, when; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise

(d) The relief for Central Government pensioners is regulated in accordance with the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission, and, therefore, no change in the formula is contemplated.

Residential and Transport Facilities at visiting Tourist Spots in Gujarat

7412. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of Tourists spots in Gujarat State and what are the speciality of that area;

(b) the details of residential Transport and other facilities provided for tourists in Gujarat State;

(c) what steps are being taken to develop new spots in Gujarat State; and

(d) the amount earmarked for the development of tourism industry in Gujarat State during the next Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) and (b). No detailed survey has so far been undertaken by the Central Department of Tourism to identify tourist centres in Gujarat State. Among the places of tourist interest in Gujarat State which are popular with foreign tourists are Ahmedabad for its archaeological monuments and also being the main entry point, Palitana for its cluster of temples, Gir Wild Life Sanctuary famous for being the abode of the Asiatic Lion and Porbandar, the birth place of the Father of the Nation. The statement indicating the facilities provided for development of tourism at various centres in Gujarat State during the preceding plan periods is attached.

(c) and (d). According to the new concept of developing travel circuits to serve as mini-triangles, the State Governments have been requested to furnish details of schemes and plan of action for implementing the development of tourist facilities at places on the travel circuits within the State. The proposals from the Government of Gujarat are awaited.

Statement GUJARAT

Statement showing tourism schemes undertaken in the Gujarat State in Central Sector during Second, Third Plans, Three Annual plans, Fourth Plan and Fifth Plan and during 1978-79 and 1979-80

Second Five Year Plan

S.No.	Name of Scheme	Expenditure
1	2	3
		(Rs.)
1.	Tourist Bureau at Ahmedabad	5,026

Third Five Year Plan

Part-I

1.	Water Supply of Lothal.	68,506
2.	Improvement of the Rest House at Saason	107,310
3.	Transport facilities between Keshod Airport and Sassan and Sassan to Gir.	62,031

Part-II

1.	L.I.G. Rest House at Porbandar	33,188
2.	Holiday Home at Chorwad	50,000
3.	Cafeteria at Nalsarovar	25,000
4.	Canteen-cum-retiring room at Lothal	98,820

		4,45,209

1	2	3
<i>Annual Plan 1966-67</i>		
1. Water supply at Lothal (Spillover)		1,000
2. Canteen-cum-retiring room at Lothal		31,000
3. Improvement of Forest bungalow at Sassangir		13,000

		45,000

<i>Annual Plan 1967-68</i>		
1. Water Supply scheme at Lothal (Spillover)		5,000
2. Canteen-cum-retiring room at Lothal (Spillover)		10,000
3. Approach road to cafeteria at Lothal		30,000
4. Tourist Bungalow at Sabar-mati		6,000

		51,000

1. Tourist Bungalow at Sabar-mati		73,000
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Fourth Five Year Plan

1. Tourist Bungalow at Sabar-mati Ashram		3,63,000
2. Sun-lumiere show at Sabar-mati Ashram		12,00,000
3. Rest House at Gir Forest		9,14,000
4. Youth Hostel at Gandhinagar		3,24,000
5. Tourist Bungalow at Por-bandar		5,00,000
6. Provision of two mini-buses at Gir Wild Life Sanctuary		82,000

		33,83,000

1	2	3
<i>Fifth Five Year Plan</i>		
1974-75		
1. Youth Hostel at Gandhinagar		8,085
2. Tourist Bungalow at Por-bandar		3,57,850
3. Forest Lodge at Sassangir		1,11,000

		4,76,935

1975-76		
1. Youth Hostel at Gandhinagar		68,295
2. Tourist Bungalow at Por-bandar		1,77,037

		2,45,332

1976-77		
1. Youth Hostel at Gandhinagar		312
2. Tourist Bungalow at Por-bandar		40,380
3. Forest Lodge at Sassangir		1,93,354

		2,31,046

1977-78		
Forest Lodge at Sassangir (for equipment and furnishings through ITDC)		6,59,000

1978-79		
1. Mini buses (2) at Sassangir		2,20,000
2. Redoing of the Sound and Light Show		4,50,000

		6,70,000

1979-80		
Sound and Light Show		58,000

Grand Total		31,64,730

Development of Handloom Industry in Adivasi area of Gujarat State

7413. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the facilities to be given for the development of Handloom industry in Adivasi area of Gujarat State during the next Five Year Plan particularly in Chhota Udaipur District?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Purchase of Cotton and Groundnut

7414. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the crops of cotton and groundnut etc. are purchased by the local dealers on very low prices on the production season and sold to S.T.C. and other machinery on very high rate;

(b) in view of the facts, whether Government propose to make an arrangement to purchase directly or through Co-operative Societies of the farmers;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government propose to fix procurement price or support price for purchasing cotton and groundnut; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (e). As regards cotton, support price for cotton is announced by Government every year based on the recommenda-

tions of the Agricultural Prices Commission. The details of the support price for 1979-80 are enclosed in the Press Note on the subject which is laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1250/80]. With a view to ensure that cotton growers get remunerative price, the public/cooperative sector has been increasing its activity in cotton trade. Cotton Corporation of India purchase cotton directly from cotton growers usually from regulated markets. Maharashtra Government operates a monopoly procurement scheme under which cotton is purchased directly from the cotton growers. Increased activity of cotton cooperatives has also ensured increased purchases from the growers.

As regards groundnut, the subject pertains to the Ministry of Agriculture and that Ministry has been requested to collect information which will be laid on the Table of the House.

Central Assistance to Consumer Co-operative Societies in Orissa

7415. SHRI K. PRADHAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the assistance provided by the Central Government to safeguard consumer co-operative societies in Orissa during the last three years; and

(b) what further assistance is proposed to be provided to these societies?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) As this is a continuing Plan Scheme, funds are made available to State Governments/Union Territories on the basis of viable projects.

Statement

Details of scheme	Financial Years	Assistance sanctioned
		Rs.
(i) Under Centrally Sponsored Scheme for development of consumers cooperatives in Urban Areas	1977-78 1978-79 1979-80	9,18,000/- 40,13,875/- 22,03,000/-
	1977-78	nil
(ii) Central Sector rural consumers scheme	1978-79 1979-80	19,50,000/- 11,55,000/-

Opening of an Office of Marine Projects Export Development Authority in Orissa

7416. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether there was a initiative taken by Government to open office of Marine Products Export Development Authority in Orissa; and

(b) if so, the details regarding its progress?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). Yes. Sir. A regional office of Marine Products Exports Development Authority under the scheme of Prawn Farming started functioning at Bhubaneswar, Orissa from 28th November, 1979.

Small Savings

7417. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government provide any incentive to such postal employees as achieve satisfactory progress in the collection of Small Savings; and

(b) if so, what are the incentives and the number of employees to whom such incentives have been given during the past three financial years either State-wise or at the National level?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). Extra Departmental Post Masters are provided incentive by the Government of India in the form of commission for Small Savings collections made through them, as under:—

(i) 2 per cent on the net accretions, exclusive of interest, of not less than Rs. 500 at the end of the financial year, in the Post Office Savings Bank accounts operative at their offices, over and above the net accretions at the end of the previous year.

(ii) 1 per cent on the deposits in 2-Year and 3-Year Time Deposit accounts and 2 per cent on the deposits in 5-Year Time Deposit accounts, passing through them, and 2 per cent on 7-Year National Savings Certificates, National Savings Annuity Certificates and National Development Bonds sold through their offices, on which no agency commission is otherwise payable to any authorised agent under the Standardised Agency System.

As regards the number of such employees who were given these incentives during the past three financial years, the information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Contribution made by Nationalised Banks in Himachal Pradesh

7418. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state what is the contribution made by the nationalised banks in Himachal

Pradesh in the field of (i) assistance to agriculturists (ii) loans to young entrepreneurs in industry (iii) educated unemployed for setting up Small Scale Industries (iv) trade and business for each one of the nationalised banks having its branches in H.P.?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): The data in the manner called for in the question are not available. However, advances made by Public Sector Banks to various Priority Sectors in the State of Himachal Pradesh as on last Friday of June, 1979 are as under:—

	No. of Borrowal Accounts	Balance Outstand- ing (Amt. in lakhs)
(1) Agriculture . . .	48159	896
(2) Retail Trade . . .	7600	39½
(3) Small Business . . .	3680	73
(4) Professional and Self Employed . . .	3622	56
(5) Education . . .	51	2
(6) Small Scale Ind- ustries . . .	2964	625
(7) Transport Opera- tors . . .	679	275
Total Priority Sector Advances	66755	2315
 Total Advances by Public Sector Banks in Himachal Pradesh	 3699	
 Percentage of Priority Advances in the State	 62.6	

Export of Cotton

7419. SHRI CHANDRABHAN ATHARE PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) how much quantity of long staple and short staple cotton has

been exported from each State during the last three years;

(b) the total quantity of cotton procured under the Maharashtra Cotton Monopoly Procurement Scheme and the quantity purchased by the National Textile Corporation;

(c) reason as to why the National Textile Corporation has not purchased the majority quantity of cotton procured by the Maharashtra Government under the Cotton Monopoly Procurement Scheme; and

(d) what is the total production of cotton in each State?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) 48.14 lakh quintals and 83.81 lakh quintals of kapas were procured under the Maharashtra Monopoly Procurement Scheme during the years 1978-79 and 1979-80 respectively. (Monopoly scheme had been suspended during 1977-78 season and restored half way through 1978-79 season). The National Textile Corporation purchased following quantities from the Maharashtra State Cooperative Marketing Federation:

Sales of 1978-79 crop 2,33,499 bales

Sales of 1979-80 crop
upto 30-6-80 2,25,098 bales

(c) As a matter of policy the National Textile Corp. purchases bulk of the requirement from public/cooperative sector. The quantities purchased from the Maharashtra State Cooperative Marketing Federation are based on the requirements of the National Textile Corporation mills for the varieties of cotton marketed under that scheme.

(d) The estimated production of cotton in each of the cotton growing

States during the cotton seasons 1977-78 and 1978-79 is as under:—

Name of State	Production in '000 bale of 170 Kgs. each.	
	1977-78	1978-79
Andhra Pradesh	217.0	347.0
Gujarat	1941.8	2101.2
Haryana	464.0	603.0
Karnataka	801.7	822.7
Madhya Pradesh	299.2	297.0
Maharashtra	1263.4	1317.1
Punjab	1224.0	1325.0
Rajasthan	452.4	569.9
Tamil Nadu	538.1	495.7
Others	41.8	48.7
TOTAL	7243.4	7927.3

Statewise production figures of cotton for 1979-80 cotton season have not yet become available. However, the total production of cotton during 1979-80 cotton season is estimated at 78.50 lakh bales.

Lime-Stone in Rajasthan

7420. SHRI BHEEKHA BHAI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) what is the quantum of lime-stone found in Dungarpur, Banswara and Udaipur districts of Rajasthan;

(b) whether any exploration tests or surveys have been conducted; and

(c) whether it is a fact Talwara in Banswara and Chikhli Sabla in Dun-

garpur district have to be srid huge deposits of lime stone?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Reserves of Limestone estimated include 30 million tonnes in Dungarpur, 75 million tonnes in Banswara and 831 million tonnes in Udaipur Districts.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. Geological Survey of India conducted exploration for Limestone in Khamera and Bhongra areas in Banswara District and at Chanderia in Udaipur District. State Department of Mines and Geology Rajasthan conducted investigation for Limestone in Talwara area in Banswara District, Manderia and Darauli areas in Udaipur District and in Sabla and Loharia areas in Dungarpur District. Estimated reserves of Limestone at Talwara (Banswara District) are 25 million tonnes and that of Sabla and Loharia, (Dungarpur District) are 30 million tonnes.

C.B.I. Inquiry Regarding Purchase of Papers by I.T.D.C.

7421. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHRA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a C.B.I. Inquiry was made regarding purchases of palmet brand paper by I.T.D.C. (India Tourism Development Corporation) in the year 1977-78 or 1978-79; and

(b) if so, what was the outcome thereof and what action was taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is still under consideration of the ITDC management.

Development of Birth Place of Vidyapati and other places

7422. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Bisfi, the birth place of Vidyapati, Kalva (Kalyaneshwar) the ancient gate of Mithila Bisoul (the place where Rama and Lakshman led by Vishwamitra had their temporary abode) Girijasthan, where Rama and Sita first saw each other, Balirajgarh, where second century articles have already been recovered in Madhubani district and Ahilyashram and Goutamkund in Darbhanga district in Bihar are places of pilgrimage for millions of people each year.

(b) if so, whether it is proposed to develop them as tourist centres; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) places referred to in the Question are primarily of interest to domestic tourists and attract local pilgrims.

(b) and (c). As per the broad division of responsibilities between the Centre and State Governments for development of places of tourist interest, the development of such places falls within the purview of the State Government.

Concessions to Government Servants for visit to Nepal when on L.T.C.

7423. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that LTC is allowed to Government servants once in four years;

(b) if so, do Government propose in consultation with the Finance Ministry to extend the facility to visit Nepal or other neighbouring countries; and

(c) if not, do the Tourism Ministry propose to give some concessions to the Government servants for visiting Nepal so that they may also take the advantage of the LTC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) LTC is allowed to Central Government employees once in a block of four years to visit any place in India.

(b) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Department in Personnel and Administrative Reforms of the Union Home Ministry as the LTC admissible once in a block of four years is available only for visiting a place in India and not places outside.

(c) No, Sir.

Contracts awarded by Chairman of I.T.D.C.

7424. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHRA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several construction and material supply contracts have been awarded by the Chairman of India Tourism Development Corporation during 1978-79 and 1979-80 without calling for tenders; and

(b) if so, details of such contracts and reasons for such deals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Pitts-2 Aeroplanes brought into India

7425. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Pitts-2 aeroplanes imported during the last five years;

(b) the persons in whose names these were imported into India;

(c) in whose names their import licences were issued and who paid duty thereon; and

(d) the names of parties/persons who paid their cost and whether it was paid in cash or through cheques?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) One.

(b) M/s. Thomas Mouget & Company (India) Ltd., Calcutta.

(c) and (d). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Inlay work in stone

7426. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the centuries old famous art of inlay work in stone, which is withering away;

(b) whether it is a fact that this art does not enjoy Government patronage; and

(c) whether there is any scheme under Government's consideration to save this art from going into oblivion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Government are aware of the art of inlay work in stone.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The All India Handicrafts Board is considering training schemes for stone craft including inlay work in stone.

Import at cost of indigenous industry

7427. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the item under the caption 'Imports at cost of Indigenous industry' column on page 1085 of "Economic and Political Weekly" dated 28th June, 1980 and if so, the reaction of Government thereto;

(b) whether large and small scale industries engaged in the manufacture of textile and jute machinery and parts thereof will receive a major economic setback as a result thereof; and

(c) the names of the industries given permission to import the machinery indicating the value thereof and the dates when they were allowed and on what grounds?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). The article under the caption 'Imports at cost of Indigenous Industry' which had appeared in the Economic and Political Weekly on 26th June, 1980 has come to the notice of the Government. The other information sought by the Member is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Large scale corruption in marketing and redistribution of cloth manufactured by N.T.C.

7428. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases have come to the notice of Government to indicate that large scale corruption is prevailing in marketing and public distribution system of the National Textile Corporation manufactured cloth;

(b) whether it is also a fact that cloth manufactured by the N.T.C. as

controlled cloth does not reach the poor and goes in transit to the black market; and

(c) if so, action taken thereon?

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

(b) and (c). Government has no such information. The distribution of controlled cloth produced by N. T. C. and other mills for sale is handled by the National Consumers Cooperative Federation on the basis of the quota allocated by the Textile Commissioner, for various states. Distribution of controlled cloth within the State is the responsibility of the State Governments concerned and guidelines have been sent to them for sale of controlled cloth in a regulated manner so that it reaches the vulnerable sections of the society.

Tea Gardens in West Bengal

7429. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of tea to be produced from tea gardens in West Bengal State;

(b) the number of tea gardens in West Bengal State;

(c) number of persons to be employed in different jobs in Tea Industry; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to make better procurement of tea in West Bengal State?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The production of tea in West Bengal in 1979 is provisionally placed at 123.08 M. kgs. Considering the production trend upto June, 1980 and subject to favourable weather conditions in this

region the production of tea in the State during 1980 is expected to be higher than in 1979.

(b) The number of tea gardens in West Bengal State during 1979, as registered with the Tea Board, is 302.

(c) Estimated average daily number of labour employed in Tea Plantations in India during 1977 was 788,673. It is expected that employment of labour in Tea Plantations in India will increase in subsequent years.

(d) It is the responsibility of the producers of tea in all states including West Bengal to dispose of their crop in a manner as would be advantageous to them. On an average 47 per cent of the tea produced in the state of West Bengal is being sold through public auctions in India. Producers are being informally encouraged by the Government to send more and more teas to the public auctions where Government agencies like TTC, NCCF and NAFED are operating along with the private traders for procurement of teas required by them.

Relation of Price of Cloth with Cotton of various Varieties

7430. SHRI CHANDRA BHAN ATHARE PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have fixed any relation of the price of cloth with that of cotton of various varieties;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, how do Government ensure that the cotton growers get adequate price of their produce when the prices of cloth soar very high or these are fixed at a high level?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) With a view to protect the interests of cotton growers, Government announces the minimum support price of kapas every season. If the market prices of kapas tend to fall below the support prices fixed by the Govt. it is the responsibility of the Cotton Corporation of India to effect purchases as a part of the price support operation. The market prices of kapas of fair average quality have been ruling throughout the season well above the minimum support prices fixed by the Government.

The price movement in textiles is conditioned by a multiplicity of factors including costs of inputs as well as overall demand and supply condition. Price of raw cotton reflects the cost of one, although a major input; a perfect linkage, therefore, between raw cotton prices and the price of finished goods is not possible. However, the price situation of kapas is kept under constant review by Government to ensure that cotton growers' interests are adequately safeguarded.

Agreement of Private Company with Soviet Firm to Manufacture Equipment needed by Public Sector Steel Plant

7431. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement has been signed by a Soviet firm with a private company at Bhilai to manufacture equipment needed by public sector steel plant;

(b) whether Soviet firm will also provide modern technology in this regard; and

(c) if so, details thereof?

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

(c) M/s. Simplex Engineering and Foundry Works have signed an agreement with M/s. Tiazpromexport,

Moscow for manufacturing slag granulation plant at blast furnace No. 7 cast house on turn-key basis for Bhilai Steel Plant. According to this agreement, M/s. Simplex Engineering and Foundry Works will manufacture the equipment as per drawings to be supplied by M/s. Tiazpromexport and M/s. Tiazpromexport will provide modern technology in this regard. M/s. Tiazpromexport will give manufacturing drawings for supply of equipment which cannot be manufactured in India and supervise the erection and commissioning of the plant for which they will undertake total guarantee for its successful operation. M/s. Simplex Engineering and Foundry Works will manufacture the equipment which can be manufactured in India. They will also do the structurals including civil work, erection and commissioning of the plant as per the Soviet technology.

Nationalisation of Textile Mills in Maharashtra

7432. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:

SHRI C. B. ATHARE PATIL:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government had received from the Government of Maharashtra proposal to nationalise some of the textile mills in that State;

(b) what is the present position in this regard; and

(c) when Government are nationalising the above-mentioned textile mills or are authorising the State Government to nationalise these mills?

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

(b) and (c). The various aspects of the matter are presently under examination by the Central Government.

Mechanised Match Sector

7433. SHRI S. A. DORAI SABASTIAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for not widening the term "mechanised sector" of safety-match industry in view of the fact that excluding dipping of splints and filling of boxes, all other processes of production are mechanised in the so-called non-mechanised middle-sector; and

(b) the steps being taken to ensure that the non-mechanised sector remains really non-mechanised sector and not merely on paper?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). The term "mechanised sector" or "non-mechanised sector" has not been used as such in the notification prescribing rates of excise duty for matches. The excise duty differential is based upon the power criterion. If no power is used in the process of dipping of splints in the composition for match heads and for filling of boxes with matches, the matches are deemed to have been produced without the aid of power and thus qualify for the lower rate of excise duty, irrespective of whether power is used in any other process of match making. The need for prohibiting use of power in any process, other than dipping and box-filling, for the purposes of duty concession has not arisen so far.

Recommendations of Pay Anomalies Committee of Assam

7434. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Assam Government have set up any Pay Anomalies Com-

mittee for the removal of anomalies in pay scales arising out of the recommendations of Pay Commission 1973;

(b) whether Government have fully removed the anomalies in pay scales as per recommendations of the Pay Anomalies Committee; and

(c) if not, what steps Government propose to implement the recommendations of Pay Anomalies Committee?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) A committee was set up by the Government of Assam on the 1st June, 1978 to examine representations from Service Associations about anomalies in pay-scales prescribed by the State Government on the basis of the recommendations of the 1973 Pay Commission.

(b) and (c). Some of the recommendations of the Committee have been implemented by the Government of Assam. The remaining recommendations are under examination by the State Government and a decision is expected shortly.

Pay Commission for State Government Employees of Assam

7435. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Assam Government have set up a Pay Commission for State Government Employees;

(b) if so, what are the terms of reference of the Pay Commission;

(c) whether the Assam State Government Employees Federation has raised objections as regards the terms of reference of Pay Commission; and

(d) if so, what objections they have raised and the reaction of Government thereto?

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

(b) The terms of reference of the Pay Commission are as follows:

1. To examine the principles which should govern the structure and emoluments and conditions of service of the State Government employees,

2. To examine and recommend changes in the structure and emoluments and conditions of service of different classes of State Government employees which are desirable and feasible, keeping in view the historical background, the economic conditions in the country and the State the implications and requirements of development planning, additional resources for investment against the expending requirement of employment in the State, financial position of the State and all other relevant factors,

3. to suggest reorganisation of the existing services with a view to rationalisation of workload and efficiency,

4. to examine the existing amenities and facilities etc., given to the State Government employees such as death-cum-retirement benefits, special pay, compensatory allowance, medical benefits, T.A. daily allowance, etc. and to make such recommendations as are considered desirable and feasible,

5. to examine and suggest the principles to be followed in granting relief due to increase in consumer price index to the State Government pensioners and

6. to examine such other connected and incidental questions as may be referred to the Commission by the Government.

(c) and (d). The Federation has not raised any objection to the terms of reference of the Pay Commission.

However, they have demanded that the terms of reference should include the need-based minimum wage formula as per XV International Labour Conference as the basic principle for determination of pay structures and inclusion of a representative of the Federation in the Pay Commission. The Federation has also demanded settlement of the Price Index Dispute as well as removal of pay scale anomalies arising out of 1973 Pay Commission Report before consideration of the terms of reference by the Present Pay Commission. The State Government has replied to the Federation that the terms of reference of the Pay Commission are wide enough to consider the demand for any minimum wage formula and that it is not necessary to include this as a separate terms of reference. Regarding inclusion of a representative in the Pay Commission, the State Government does not consider this necessary, as the Service Associations will have ample scope for submission of their view points before the Pay Commission. The State Government also considers that the terms of reference are wide enough to cover the issue of revised Price Index also. The Anomalies Committee's Report is being processed separately and the State Government has already announced its decision on some recommendations of the Anomalies Committee. The decisions on the remaining recommendations are likely to be taken shortly. The Pay Commission will no doubt take into consideration the Government decisions on the recommendations of the Anomalies Committee.

Dearness Allowance to Assam State Government Employees

7436. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Assam employees are getting the Dearness Allowances at par with the Central Government employees;

(b) if not, what are the reasons; and

(c) whether the Central Government have any proposal to grant the Dearness Allowances to the Assam State Government employees at par with the Central Government employees' rate?

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

(b) The Government of Assam is following its own pattern of grant of dearness allowance to its employees. The matter has been referred to the Pay Commission set up by the State Government.

(c) The policy of the Central Government has consistently been that it is for the State Governments themselves to take a decision on dearness allowance payable to their employees having due regard to their resources position, the requirements for developmental outlays and other relevant factors. No Central assistance is given to State Governments for this purpose. The matter was also examined by the 7th Finance Commission. The Commission has observed that it cannot suggest, as an absolute principle, that there should be parity between the emoluments paid to the State and the Central employees. It has further observed that the obvious reason is that the States, as autonomous bodies, have to determine matters relating to emoluments of their employees in accordance with the circumstances prevailing in each State, e.g. its financial position, costs of living and the comparative position of employees in the neighbouring States as also the resource situation, demands on the resources for the development Plans and the needs of maintaining harmonious relations with the employees. The policy of the Government of India confirms to the observations of the 7th Finance Commission.

Contract for Sale of Air Tickets

7437. SHRI RAM LAL RAHI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the contract for the sale of air tickets is given only to the retired high officials of the Indian Air Lines and the Air India;

(b) if so, the number of such retired officials engaged in the sale of air tickets in the country; and

(c) whether Government propose to bring about a change in this practice and if so, the outline thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a). No, Sir.

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

विमानों द्वारा माल की ढुलाई

7438. श्री रामलाल राही: क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या गत कई वर्षों से विमानों द्वारा माल की ढुलाई की क्षमता का भर-पूर उपयोग नहीं किया जा रहा है;

(ख) क्या इसके कारणों का पता लगाने के प्रयास किए गए हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में व्यापक और पूरे तथ्य क्या हैं?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर) (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

Loans sanctioned by Regional Rural Banks to Small Entrepreneurs in Orissa

7439. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loan sanctioned by the Regional Rural Banks in Orissa to small entrepreneurs during the last two years;

(b) whether Government have made any assessment that such Banks

have served the purpose for which these were set up;

(c) whether Government propose to merge these Banks with various nationalised banks; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) The information relating to loans and advances granted by the Regional Rural Banks in Orissa to major categories of borrowers during the last two years is given below:—

Loans and Advances outstanding as at end of 1978 and 1979

Rs. in lakhs

	1978		1979	
	No. of Accounts	Amount	No. of Accounts	Amount
1. Small/marginal farmers and landless labourers.	129727	882.89	174490	1494.55
2. Rural artisans, small traders, self employed persons and others.	28061	246.66	96735	587.30
3. Consumption loans	609	0.99	1648	2.8
	158397	1130.54	272873	2084.65

(b) A review committee set up under the Chairmanship of Prof. M. L. Dantwala to evaluate the performance of Regional Rural Banks observed that within a short span of time the Regional Rural Banks had demonstrated their capability to serve the purpose for which they were set up.

(c) and (d). There is no proposal under consideration to merge the Regional Rural Banks with nationalised banks.

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

(c) how much foreign exchange will be earned by Government by exporting tea to Sri Lanka?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) No specific proposal has been received from Sri Lanka Government in this respect.

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

Export of Tea to Sri Lanka

7440. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sri Lanka Government has shown any interest to import tea from South India;

Rise in Export Price of Tea

7441. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether tea companies have raised the prices of export quality of tea recently; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The unit export price of tea from India varies from company to company and even from consignment to consignment within the same company depending largely on type and quality of tea exported. The unit export price of tea from India for all exporters for the month of June 1980 provisionally averaged to Rs. 19.58 per kg. as against Rs. 17.17 per kg. during the same month last year.

Export of Coffee

7442. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries to which coffee is exported;

(b) whether India has recently raised the prices of coffee for exporting to other countries; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) India exports coffee to most of the coffee consuming countries in the world like USA, West European countries, USSR and other East European countries, Japan, Australia, Gulf countries etc.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Pending Cases of Income-tax Arrears

7443. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 3003 on 4th July, 1980 regarding pending cases of income-tax arrears and state:

(a) the names of such parties whose income-tax arrears are of Rs. 10 lakhs each for over 10 years;

(b) the reasons for non-realisation of these amounts by Government;

(c) whether some of these parties have filed appeals in courts for excessive assessment; and

(d) the dates on which each one of these appeals has been filed, along with the steps taken by Government to get them settled in each case?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) The names of 101 such persons identified with reference to the information presently available in the Directorate of Recovery is given in the statement annexed.

(b) These demands remain outstanding for several reasons. In many of these cases, there are no assets from which recovery of taxes could be effected; in such cases, proposals for writing off the arrears are at different stages of consideration. The list includes some cases of companies which have gone into liquidation and the departmental claims are pending before the liquidator. In a few cases, proceedings are pending before the Settlement Commission. In a few other cases, the demands are not final as appeals or references are pending before Appellate Authorities/Courts. In some cases, action for collection/recovery of taxes initiated by or at the instance of the Department are pending at different stages.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The details required in this part of the question in respect of cases covered by part (c) of the question are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Statement

S.No.	Name of the assessee
1	2
1.	Sh. R. K. Patel.
2.	B. R. Sons Ltd.

1

2

3. Ram Kumar Morarka.
4. Chunilal Mehta.
5. Renvick & Co. Pvt. Ltd.
6. L/H of Shri Govindram Saksaria.
7. L/H of Bai Basantibai. G. Saksari.
8. Shri D. N. Shroff.
9. M/s. Mahalaxmi Transport Co. Ltd.
10. Late Shri C. C. Desai.
11. Shri A. S. Dixit Wardha.
12. R. H. Baldota.
13. Syed Mustafa Syed Murtaza.
14. Shri Hariram Ramanand.
15. Ganesh Narain Onkarmal.
16. Kedar Nath Methanand.
17. Shri G. Krishna.
18. Shri K. Vijakumar.
19. M/s. Ashoka Marketing Ltd.
20. M/s. Bhagwan Dass Sud and Sons.
21. Late Sh. Roshan Lal.
22. Smt. Krishna Kumar.
23. Shri M. R. Dhawan.
24. Dr. J. Dharma Teja.
25. M/s. Jamkhandi Bros.
26. Late Shri S. Channai L/R Smt. Premeela Krishna.
27. New Bhopal Textile Mills Ltd.
28. M/s. Sayyad A. M. Vizarrally.
29. M/s. T. M. Haji Abdul Rahim Saheb & Sons.
30. M/s. Madhusudan Gordhandas & Co.
31. Shri J. K. Katakia.
32. Late Shri Prem Nath.
33. M/s. Parts Services (India) Ltd.
34. M/s. Bhartia Steel & Engg. Co. Pvt. Ltd.

1

2

35. Shri S. P. Jetia & Mrs. Champalal Jatia.
36. M/s. S. B. Trading Co. (P) Ltd.
37. M/s. S. B. Industrial Dev. (P) Ltd.
38. M/s. R. S. More Ltd.
39. M/s. Ahuja Construction Co. (P) Ltd.
40. M/s. Hanuman Foundry Ltd.
41. M/s. General Dealers (P) Ltd.
42. M/s. Bramhaputra Tea Co. Ltd.
43. M/s. Assam Bengal Cement Co. Ltd.
44. M/s. F & C Osler (India) Ltd.
45. M/s. John Mills & Co.
46. S. N. Bagla (HUF).
47. R. P. Bagla (HUF).
48. R. S. Capt. Kirpa Ram.
49. Shri M. R. Pratap (HUF).
50. M/s. Duduwala & Co. Bhilwara.
51. Shri Eligh Espharia Jhirad.
52. Lachman Das Ram Chand.
53. Late Shri K. M. Modi.
54. M/s. Mahal Pictures Pvt. Ltd.
55. Shri Bhikku Lal Aggarwal.
56. Sardar Sewa Singh.
57. Late A. Thangalkunju.
58. Late Shri Narsinghdas Mor.
59. Late Shri Fatehchand Mor.
60. Shri Ram Narain Mor.
61. Shri Chandra Kant Mor.
62. D. C. Dhiman & Bros (P) Ltd.
63. National Cotton Mills Ltd.
64. Kalimpong Properties Ltd.
65. Carew and Co. Ltd.
66. Sarajuddin Batley.
67. Raibahadur Hardutrai Moti Lal Chamaria.
68. Nursing & Co.
69. M/s. Ladha Singh Bedi.

1	2
70. M/s. Taliapara Tea Co. Ltd.	
71. Lalla Gurusaran Lall.	
72. M/s. Jharkhand Mines & Industries Ltd.	
73. Smt. Angori Singhi.	
74. Mahabir Prasad Poddar (HUF).	
75. M/s. Petrakola Tea Co. Ltd. (Now Patrakola Tea & Industries Ltd.)	
76. Indian Rubber Mfg. Co. Ltd.	
77. M/s. Hindustan General Agencies.	
78. M/s. Edison Electric & Engg. Co. P. Ltd.	
79. The Northbrook Jute Co. Ltd.	
80. Clive Mills Co. Ltd.	
81. M/s. Jaiswal Engg. Co.	
82. M/s. Kirodimal Lahoriwalla (Decd).	
83. Shri Kissanalal Gupta.	
84. Mrs. Mahasi Ray & Ors. L/R of Late M. C. Ray.	
85. M/s. Moon Mills Ltd.	
86. Chandpur Jute Co. Ltd.	
87. North Bengal Sugar Mills Co. (P) Ltd.	
88. M/s. Kanoria Industries Ltd.	
89. Shri Dewodayal Kothari.	
90. Sh. Gangadas Binani.	
91. M/s. Gulab Chand Dhanraj.	
92. M/s. Laduram Taparia.	
93. M/s. Oriental Rubber Works.	
94. Ram Chander Karnani.	
95. M/s. Bhagwandas Madan Lal.	
96. Shi Gowaldas Mundra.	

1	2
97. Sh. Haridas Mundra.	
98. Ram Nath Bajoria.	
99. Maharaja S. C. Nandi.	
100. M/s. S. B. Gopal Das Haridas.	
101. Ajit Chandra Sen Gupta (Deceased).	

Income-tax Arrears

7444. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of first ten persons in the country who have paid the maximum income-tax in 1979-80; and

(b) the names of the first ten persons against whom the maximum income-tax is pending for 1979-80?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Information regarding names of first 10 persons in the country, [persons being taken to mean persons as defined in Section 2(31) of the Income-tax Act], selected on the basis of income-tax, including advance tax, self-assessment tax and tax, if any, paid on regular assessment in respect of the assessment year 1979-80 is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

(b) A list showing the names of the first 10 persons against whom the maximum income-tax demand had been raised and was outstanding as on 31.3.1980 is given in the statement annexed. The statement also shows the demand that is actually in arrears and the demand that has not fallen due for collection.

(Figures in lakhs of Rs.)

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of Assessee	Demand as on 31-3-1980		
		Income tax in arrears	Income-tax not fallen due for collection	Aggregate demand outstanding as on 31-3-1980
1	2	3(a)	3(b)	3(c)
1.	I.B.M. World Trade Corporation	—	1059.38	1059.38
2.	Shri Haridas Mundra	839.60	—	839.60
3.	Bharat Steel Tubes Ltd.	—	648.31	648.31
4.	M/s Oriental Fire & General Insurance Co.	—	550.73	550.73
5.	Dr. J. Dharma Teja.	530.54	—	530.54
6.	M/s J.K. Synthetics Ltd.	237.04	136.70	373.74
7.	M/s R.B. Shreeram Durga Prasad & F.M. (Export)	234.28	24.81	259.09
8.	M/s Modi Pon Ltd.	38.01	303.12	341.13
9.	M/s British India Corporation.	243.31	84.07	327.38
10.	M/s Indian Explosives Ltd.	—	322.42	322.42

Note : This list does not include the names of the banking companies, information relating to which is not to be disclosed in terms of Notification No. 2048 dated 23rd May, 1965.

Export of Iron Ore from Haldia Complex

7445. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state what is the position (in details) of the export of iron ore from the iron ore berth of the Haldia Dock Complex?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): The ore handling plant at Haldia dock became operational in 1977. The details of exports are as under:—

Year	Qty. in lakh tonnes
1977-78	1.33
1978-79	0.96
1979-80	0.88

Fall in Production of Crude Mica

7446. SHRI RAM SWAROOP RAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there has been a steep fall in the production of crude mica from 32000 tonnes to mere 8750 tonnes from 1958 to 1979;

(b) whether Government is also aware that the production of mica is falling at a faster rate recently from mere 835 tonnes for the whole country in March 1979 to only 649 tonnes in January 1980; and

(c) what steps have been taken to provide alternative employment to thousands of workers who have been thrown out of employment in back-

ward areas of Bihar etc., and alternative work to the MITCO which has now no work on account of steep decline in production?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). There has been a declining trend in production of mica since 1969. Complete statistics of actual production in a year is, however, not available.

(c) According to the Labour Statistics the total number of workers engaged in mica industry during 1971 was 29,000. The level of employment has not declined since. As mica exports have shown a gradual increase over the last three years, the question of alternative work for MITCO does not arise.

Export of Processed Mica

7447. SHRI RAM SWAROOP RAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether exports of processed mica have been reaching the lowest ever level quantity-wise; and

(b) what are the quantities of processed mica other than scrap and waste exported in 1970-71 before the canalisation through a public sector agency and in 1977-78 separately?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) No, Sir. Exports of processed mica for the last three years were:

Year	Quantity	Value
	(:000 tonnes)	(Rs. in crores)
1977-78	14.91	18.75
1978-79	14.67	19.23
1979-80	18.86	23.04

(b) Export of processed mica other than scrap and waste has been:

Year	Quantity	Value
	('000 tonnes)	(Rs. in crores)
1970-71	7.29	14.63
1977-78	5.13	17.39

Fire in Godown of MITCO at Giridih

7448. SHRI RAM SWAROOP RAM: SHRI R. L. P. VERMA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the amount of loss which the MITCO suffered due to fire in its godowns at Giridih last year;

(b) whether any amount was written off the account books and what amount of money was claimed from the Insurance Company and realised; and

(c) whether the mica burnt by such fire was disposed of by the Insurance Company, if disposed of what total price it fetched?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) MITCO suffered a loss of Rs. 22,10,354/- due to fire in its Giridih godown last year.

(b) No, Sir. The insurance company settled the entire claim for the above mentioned amount after detailed investigations.

(c) Yes, Sir. Disposal of the damaged mica by the insurance company fetched them a sum of Rs. 1,87,000.

Export Duty on Fabricated Mica Parts

7449. SHRI RAM SWAROOP RAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether fabricated Mica parts are subject to export duty of 10 per cent *ad valorem*;

(b) what is the actual percentage of export duty on a Kg. of processed Mica (raw Mica) in the terms of condenser films exported as fabricated mica parts;

(c) is this duty not inhibiting exports of fabricated mica components; and

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

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

(b) The export duty on three categories of condenser films being exported is as given below:

(i) Processed mica condenser of grade No. 2 and grades superior thereto.—30 per cent *ad-valorem*.

(ii) Processed mica condenser films of all grades other than those specified in S. No. (i) above.—20 per cent *ad-valorem*.

(iii) Fabricated condenser films.—10 per cent *ad-valorem*.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Money invested by L.I.C. and U.T.I. in Oil Companies

7450. SHRI ARIF MOHD. KHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of money invested in Oil Companies by the Life Insurance Corporation and Unit Trust of India till May 1980, respectively; and

(b) whether Government are contemplating a ceiling on such investments; and if so, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Up to the end of May, 1980, loans totalling

Rs. 205 crores and Rs. 15 crores were provided by the L. I. C. and the U. T. I. respectively to oil companies on a short term basis.

(b) Government have not received any further request from the oil companies and, therefore, the question of placing a limit does not arise at present.

Purchase of aviation fuel by Delhi Flying Club

7451. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Flying Club had bought aviation fuel in a large quantity on June 6 or there about;

(b) if so, whether it was ensured that it had storage capacity for so much fuel;

(c) if not, where was this fuel stored; and

(d) was the fuel supplied at the new price that prevailed from June 8 or at the old price?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDU-LAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) In June, 1980 Delhi Flying Club had uplifted fuel as under:

2.6.80	1000 litres
7.6.80	4000 litres
8.6.80	2000 litres
11.6.80	4000 litres
18.6.80	5000 litres

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) There had been no increase in the price of aviation gas on 8th June, 1980.

Promotion Rule in SAIL

7452. SHRI CHANDRA PAL SHAILANI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per rules of the SAIL, a minimum of 3 years of service is required on a particular post/grade before promotion to higher posts is allowed;

(b) whether such rules have been rigidly followed in the past; and

(c) if not, the reasons for deviations/contraventions?

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

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

Decline in price of Raw Jute

7453. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that while the prices of jute goods generally showed a rise, the price of raw jute declined during the jute year 1978-79 and 1979-80;

(b) if so, the reasons for this obvious paradox; and

(c) steps taken or proposed to be taken to correct the situation?

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

(b) The chief factors responsible for a depression in price of raw jute were the loss in production due to 50 day strike in West Bengal in 1978-79, coupled with two successive bumper crops of about 80 lakh bales

during 1978-79 and 79-80 against the normal consumption by the industry of about 72 lakh bales per annum. The prices of jute goods on the other hand registered a spurt due to choking of supply lines for exports on account of industrial unrest in Calcutta port involving dock labour and Bargemen etc., loss of production due to strike and power shortage and consequent panic buying by foreign importers to replenish their fast dwindling inventories.

(c) While J. C. I. stepped up the procurement of raw jute to support prices, Government invoked Essential Commodities Act to reduce the prices of sacking purchased by DGS &D. At present, the prices of almost all varieties of jute goods have declined sharply and to that extent the situation has been corrected.

Central Investment in different States

7454. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to lay a statement showing.

(a) the Central investments in different States for the last five years (State-wise and year-wise);

(b) the total Central investment during these five years (State-wise and year-wise); and

(c) percentage of investment in each State (State-wise and year-wise)?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (c). Presumably the Honourable Member desires to know the investment made by the Central Government Public Enterprises in different States. A statement indicating the position of investment in terms of gross block as it existed at the end of each of the financial years 1974-75 to 1978-79 is placed below.

Statement

STATE-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF GROSS BLOCK OF PUBLIC SECTOR ENTERPRISES AS IT EXISTED AT THE END OF 1974-75 to 1978-79

Sl No	Name of the State	(Rs in crores)									
		1974-75 Invest- ment	% to total	1975-76 Invest- ment	% to total	1976-77 Invest- ment	% to total	1977-78 Invest- ment	% to total	1978-79 Invest- ment	% to total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Andhra Pradesh	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	Assam	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	Bihar	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4	Gujarat	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	Haryana	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	Himachal Pradesh	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	Karnataka	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	Kerala	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
9	Madhya Pradesh	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
10	Orissa	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
11	Maharashtra	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
12.	Punjab	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
13.	Rajasthan	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
14.	Tamil Nadu	384.5	5.2	408.6	5.5	466.9	4.1	563.40	4.1	615.78	3.9
15.	Uttar Pradesh	25.65	3.5	305.6	3.4	376.2	3.3	486.95	3.6	658.12	4.2
16.	West Bengal	785.3	10.6	566.0	6.2	768.3	6.7	1058.83	7.7	1082.88	6.9
17.	Jammu & Kashmir	6.9	0.1	7.2	0.1	5.7	0.04	5.79	0.04	6.2	.03
	Others* Unallocated	1182.1	15.9	1611.9	17.6	2266.8	19.36	2455.51	17.96	3365.65	21.47
	Total for the Country	7423.9	100.0	9114.3	100.0	11451.2	100.0	13705.26	100.0	15667.93	100.0

*Includes Union Territories also.

Disbursement of Industrial Loans to States by IDBI

7455. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the Industrial Development Bank of India's sanctions and disbursements of Industrial loans to the States for the year 1979-80?

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

State-wise details of the amount of financial assistance sanctioned and disbursed by the Industrial Development Bank of India during 1979-80 (July-June) are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

State-wise details of Financial Assistance* sanctioned and disbursed by the Industrial Development Bank of India during 1979-80 (July-June)

(Rs. in crores)

States	Amount	
	Sanctioned	Disbursed
1. Andhra Pradesh	58.92	56.55
2. Assam	5.23	3.98
3. Bihar	28.57	20.44
4. Gujarat	236.84	94.05
5. Haryana	30.91	19.32
6. Himachal Pradesh	7.92	5.79
7. Jammu & Kashmir	9.47	7.90
8. Karnataka	126.25	60.95
9. Kerala	51.54	26.49
10. Madhya Pradesh	43.73	26.11
11. Maharashtra	203.04	146.45
12. Manipur	0.38	0.24
13. Meghalaya	0.57	0.44
14. Nagaland	1.35	0.47
15. Orissa	26.40	19.30
16. Punjab	36.08	31.26
17. Rajasthan	62.91	42.69
18. Sikkim	0.08	0.23
19. Tamil Nadu	107.08	77.61
20. Tripura	1.12	0.45
21. Uttar Pradesh	113.30	56.03
22. West Bengal	52.83	46.15
23. Union Territories	33.46	28.51
Total	1237.98	771.41

*Comprising direct loans (including for exports), underwriting, refinance, bills rediscounting and refinance of export credits.

**Quota Restrictions imposed by
Importing Countries**

7456. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the export of readymade garments from the country is facing difficulties due to quota restrictions imposed by the importing countries;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) the total export earnings by garment exports during the last three years;

(d) the names of the importing countries with the volume of imports (country-wise) and the nature of restrictions imposed; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to step up the exports?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). As a measure to safeguard their own industry, some of the developed countries have entered into bilateral agreements with the textile exporting

countries including India, so as to limit the import of textiles into their countries. We have such agreements with USA, EEC countries, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Austria and Canada. Under these agreements certain quota levels have been fixed for export of certain categories of textiles and garments to these countries. Our export of textiles and garments are governed by these agreements. Besides, Global restraints on some items of textile import are in operation in Australia and our exports to Australia are also subject to such restraints.

(c) Total export earnings from cotton garments during the last three years are:—

1977-78	—Rs. 250.66 Crores
1978-79	—Rs. 329.23 Crores
1979-80	—Rs. 338.39 Crores

(d) Our exports of garments have mainly been to the EEC countries, USA, Sweden, Norway, Finland, Austria and Australia. Country-wise export figures are given below:—

Country	Value of exports (in Rupees)	
	January–December 1979	January–May 1980
USA	109,02,48,720	45,52,23,276
EEC Countries	214,57,46,927	126,24,42,023
Norway	3,28,20,044	2,29,03,444
Sweden	5,90,53,605	6,81,02,412
Finland	1,31,81,999	63,01,766
Austria	85,88,124	84,30,768
Australia	2,83,67,863	1,14,67,985

(figures compiled by the Apparels Export Promotion Council).

(e) Some of the important export promotion measures taken to step up exports of garments, apart from cash compensatory support on specified categories are:

(i) More emphasis on the export of value added items than on the primary items;

(ii) Strengthening the export production base by the provisions

of essential inputs. This is ensured through a stable import/export policy over a period of time;

(iii) Study of country-wise potential for exports and emphasis on diversification of markets as well as commodities. In particular, market promotion measures, like participation in Fairs and Exhibitions and sponsoring of Market Study and Sales delegations have been undertaken;

(iv) Continued efforts in bilateral and multilateral fora to secure better trading opportunities; and

(v) In order to give concentrated attention to the special problems of garments, a separate Apparel Export Promotion Council has been constituted.

Facilities of Aerodromes and Air services in different places

7457. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the names of the places, State-wise, in the country having facility of aerodromes but from which air services are not being operated at present;

(b) whether Government have decided to introduce regular air services to these places; and

(c) if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) List of aerodromes, State-wise, owned by the DGCA to which Indian Airlines are not operating scheduled services is enclosed.

(b) and (c). No, Sir.

List of aerodromes, State-wise owned by DGCA to which Indian Airlines are not operating scheduled air Services.

Andhra Pradesh	Donakonda Nairgul Rajahmundry Warangal Gudlupah
Assam	Mohanbani Rupsi
Bihar	Gaya Jogbani Muzaffarpur Raxaul
Gujarat	Kandla Deesa
Haryana	NIL
Himachal Pradesh	Kulu(Bhantar)
Jammu & Kashmir	NIL
Madhya Pradesh	Bilaspur Khandwa Panna Satna
Maharashtra	Akola Bombay (Juhu) Hadapsar (Gliderrome) Kohlapur Sholapur
Meghalaya	Barapani (Shillong)
Karnataka	Hassan Mysore
Nagaland	NIL
Orissa	Jharsuguda
Rajasthan	Kota Tanjore
Tamil Nadu	Vellore Ramnad
Tripura	Kailashahar Kamulpur Khowai
Uttar Pradesh	Jhansi Lalitpur Pantnagar Kanpur(Civil)
West Bengal	Balurghat Behala Cooch Behar Malda Panagarh Sheila Chakulia
Laccadives	NIL

Mizoram ..	NIL
Pondicherry ..	NIL
Chandigarh ..	NIL
Dadra Nagar Haveli ..	NIL
Arunachal Pradesh ..	Pasighat
Delhi ..	Delhi (Safdarjung)
Goa, Daman, Diu ..	NIL

Persons working on Daily Wages in Rourkela Plant

7458. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons working on daily wages in the Rourkela Steel Plant;

(b) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the handicapped persons out of them, separately;

(c) the criterion of putting them on regular roll; and

(d) whether Government propose to give some concession in the cases of handicapped persons working on daily wages?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The number of persons working on daily wages at present in Rourkela Steel Plant, including mines, is 52.

(b) The number of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and the handicapped persons, out of them, is as follows:—

(i) Scheduled Castes	3
(ii) Scheduled Tribes	18
(iii) Handicapped	Nil

(c) The main criteria for making them regular are as follows:—

(i) Availability of permanent vacancies,

(ii) Candidates names being sponsored by the local employment exchange;

(iii) Suitability of the candidate for the post;

(iv) Medical fitness of the candidates (The medical standards are relaxable the case of handicapped persons); and

(v) Verification of antecedents and particulars submitted by the candidate.

(d) At present there is no handicapped person employed on daily wages in Rourkela Steel Plant. The question of giving any concession has, therefore, not so far arisen. However, in such cases, relaxed medical standards would be applicable in terms of the Directive of the Government on the subject.

नागर विमानन सुविधाएं

7459. श्री बृद्धि चन्द्र जैन: क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे:

(क) राज्यवार ऐसे कौन-कौन से स्थान हैं, जहां नागर विमानन सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हैं और वहां किस-किस किस्म की सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हैं; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान में, जो कि मध्य प्रदेश के बाद दूसरा सबसे बड़ा राज्य है, विमानन संबंधी सुविधाएं सबसे कम हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी कारण क्या हैं?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चन्द्रलाल चन्दाकर): (क) ऐसे स्थानों के राज्यवार नाम, जहां नागर विमानन सुविधाएं प्रदान की गयी हैं और वहां दी गयी सुविधाओं की प्रकृति को दर्शाने वाले विवरण परिशिष्ट 1 और परिशिष्ट 2 में दिये गये हैं। जो सभा पटल पर रखे गये हैं।

[प्रश्नस्थल में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एन टी-125/80.]

(ख) वर्तमान सुविधाएँ राजस्थान की यातायात आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप हैं।

Schemes for Aerodromes in Maharashtra

7460. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the various plans/schemes regarding the aerodromes namely Bombay, Nagpur, Aurangabad and Akola in the State of Maharashtra and the plan provision for the said schemes for 1979-80;

(b) how much amount was to be expended on each of the schemes during the year and how much has been actually expended;

(c) whether the physical targets decided, have been achieved; if so, the details thereof;

(d) if no full compliance is made in regard to the expending of money and achieving the physical targets, the reasons thereof and authorities responsible for the same; and

(e) what may be additional expenditure on the said schemes because of the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) to (d). A statement is enclosed.

(e) There is no additional expenditure on the said schemes because of the delay.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the airport	Statement			
		(a) Various plans/schemes regarding the said aerodrome	(b) Revised budget allotment for 1979-80 regarding scheme	(c) How much was spent during 1979-80	(d) Whether the physical targets decided were achieved. If so, details of the physical targets, the reasons thereof and authorities responsible for the same
1.	Aurangabad	(i) Construction of operational wall. (ii) Construction of control tower. (iii) Extension and modification terminal building.	Rs. lakhs 6.50 1.00 0.10 (token provision)	This work has been deferred to meet the estimated cost of the extension of terminal building, which came to be Rs. 15.76 lakhs from Rs. 0.13 lakhs due to escalation of prices.	The work is nearing completion. —
2.	Akola	There are no plan schemes	—	—	—
3.	Bombay (Juhu)	(i) Re-surfacing of run-way 08/26 (ii) Re-surfacing of runway 16/34	4.50 4.00	Rs. 3.40 lakhs Rs. 6.13 lakhs	The work was completed in September, 1979. Fully completed in May, 1980.
4.	Nagpur	(i) Construction of operational wall. (ii) Acquisition of land for approach lighting. (iii) Development of communication/navigation facilities.	6.00 0.10 12.00	Rs. 8.39 lakhs — Rs. 10.34 lakhs	100% completed by May, 1980 at a cost of Rs. 11.63 lakhs. land taken over in March, 1980. The physical targets aimed at, have, almost been achieved

Note:—The works on account, of staff residential accommodation and amenities like Canteen etc. have been omitted.

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
5. Bombay (Santa Cruz)			
(i) New International Terminal building complex.	614.00	624.27	Physical targets were achieved. High expenditure shown on some works is due to changed scope of work.
(ii) Interim Modification of terminal building.	99.93	94.19	
(iii) Cargo expansion and warehouse facilitation.	29.32	16.98	
(iv) Runway	0.78	4.65	
(v) Taxiways & Aprons	16.08	14.87	
(vi) Roads & External Services	19.49	21.64	
(vii) Land Acquisition (including enhanced compensation)	18.33	18.33	
(viii) Residential building	17.42	23.91	
(ix) Other operational works	12.53	11.83	
(x) Ancillary building	2.50	2.23	
(xi) Electrical equipment and visual aids.	15.90	15.45	
(xii) Operational equipment	6.10	9.53	
(xiii) Development of communication/navigational facilities.	110.00 Lakhs	86.5 Lakhs	The Physical targets aimed at, have mostly been achieved.

Central subsidy to Hotel Units in Maharashtra

7461. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Industrial and Investment Corporation of Maharashtra had released Central subsidy to hotel units in Aurangabad on the recommendation of the State level Committee of which a senior officer of the Central Government is also a member;

(b) whether it is also a fact that two or three instalments of the subsidy were actually disbursed by the Central Government to the State Government agency;

(c) whether it is a fact that the State agency had disbursed the full amount to the hotel industry units concerned in the belief that the Central Government would reimburse the amount as well; and

(d) if so, the reasons why the Central Government are avoiding to compensate the State Agency for the lakhs of rupees spent by it in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) The State Level Committee, Government of Maharashtra in the meetings held on 10-12-73 and 22-3-74 sanctioned subsidy to two hotels in Maharashtra. The meetings were not attended by any officer of the Central Government.

(b) Yes, Sir. Three instalments amounting to Rs. 2,21,300 were reimbursed by the Central Government to State Government agency.

(c) Part of the subsidy sanctioned to the hotels was disbursed by the State Agency.

(d) Since Hotels became eligible for Central Investment Subsidy with effect from 1-1-1977, the two hotels

which were set up in Maharashtra prior to 1-1-1977 did not qualify for subsidy.

Aluminium plant at Ratnagiri, Maharashtra

7462. SHRI R. K. MHALGI:
SHRI RAMAKRISHNA
MORE:

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

(a) whether the Central Government have since approved the setting up of an aluminium plant at Ratnagiri, Maharashtra;

(b) whether land has been purchased for the proposed project by Bharat Aluminium Company;

(c) if so, what is the area of land purchased and the cost thereof, and what is the expenditure incurred on the water supply scheme for the project;

(d) the present strength of the employees of Bharat Aluminium Company at Ratnagiri; and

(e) whether Government propose to take necessary steps to ensure that the work of construction of the plant is started by Bharat Aluminium Company during 1980-81?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The Ratnagiri Aluminium Project was sanctioned in April, 1974.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) About 406.73 hectares of land was acquired by Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd. (BALCO) for the project. An advance payment of Rs. 20 lakhs has been made but the final cost is yet to be settled. No expenditure has been incurred by BALCO in respect of water supply scheme for the project.

(d) 11 (eleven).

(e) Soon after the project was sanctioned in 1974, it was found that it could not be taken up for implementation owing to financial constraints. As there has been considerable change in technology since then and the cost estimates have also become out of date, the Government have instructed BALCO to undertake a fresh techno-economic study of the project. The Government would take a fresh techno-economic study of the project. The Government would take a decision in the matter after careful examination.

Income-tax Raids in Bombay

7463. SHRI R. K. MHALGI:

ACHARYA BHAGWAN DEV:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the year 1976 many business houses were raided by the Intelligence Wing of the Income-tax Department, Bombay;

(b) if so, names of the firms, the amount of black money recovered and details of the seizures made, firm-wise;

(c) whether the Income-tax assessments of the assesseees mentioned above have been completed upto date; and if not, the reasons therefor and the time when the same are likely to be completed;

(d) whether the informants in the above cases have been paid their due rewards, and, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) what steps Government propose to finalise these cases at the earliest?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) During the calendar year 1976, the Income-tax Department carried out searches in respect of 670 persons in Bombay.

(b) and (c). The following assets were seized as a result of the searches:—

(i) Cash	Rs. 65,13,296/-
(ii) Jewellery valued at	Rs. 27,24,720/-
(iii) Other assets valued at	Rs. 37,19,173/-
Total:—	Rs. 1,29,57,189/-

Considerable time and effort will be involved in giving details of search and seizure as well as assessment made in each case. However, if the Hon'ble Member desires to have information in respect of a particular case, information on the same will be furnished.

(d) Informants are paid rewards as and when assessments are finalized and taxes are collected.

(e) Every effort is made to finalise the cases expeditiously. The Central Board of Direct Taxes has fixed definite targets for disposal of such cases in the Action Plan and important cases have been assigned to the Inspecting Assistant Commissioners for speedy assessment.

साध्य तेलों की मांग और सप्लाई

7464. श्री विजय कुमार यादव : क्या नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान, वर्षवार, देश में साध्य तेलों की मांग और सप्लाई का राज्यवार व्यापार क्या है ?

नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल): तेल वर्ष 1977-78, 1978-79 और 1979-80 (31-7-80 तक) के बारे में बांछित जानकारी संलग्न तीन विवरणों (अनुबंध-1, 2 व 3) में दी गई है। जो सभा पटल पर रखे गए हैं। ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। बीएसए संख्या एल टी-1252/80] ये विवरण आयातित साध्य तेलों के सार्वजनिक वितरण के बारे में हैं, जिनके लिए राज्यों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों की सरकारों से समय-समय पर मांग प्राप्त हुई है और

केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा समय-समय पर आवंटन किया गया है।

Development schemes for Rajgir and Nalanda

7465. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any development scheme for Rajgir and Nalanda, the international tourist centres in Bihar; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Development schemes for Rajgir and Nalanda, two of the major centres of Buddhist interest which are visited by large number of Buddhist pilgrims from Japan and neighbouring countries, will be taken up according to the master plans which have already been prepared to regulate the growth of tourist facilities and other development surrounding the archaeological monuments/sites. After the State Government initiates necessary action to notify the areas earmarked for development under the master plan under the Town and Country Planning Organisation Act, it is intended to undertake micro-planning of the areas earmarked for tourism development through the National Institute of Designs, Ahmedabad. The micro-plans will identify the tourist facilities to be provided at these two centres.

Reallocation of Export Quotas for Cotton Waste

7466. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to reallocate export quotas for

cotton waste following the failure of current quota holders to ship goods in time; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). 25,000 bales of cotton waste were allowed for export during 1979-80 and this quantity was allotted in November 1979. After the permissible period allowed for shipment, it was found that only 5184 bales had been actually shipped. Joint C.C.I.&E. issued a fresh Notice for allocating the unutilised quantity. Based on the response to this Notice the remaining quantity was reallocated in March 1980. There will be no further reallocation as the relevant year 1979-80 has since expired. Fresh exports for the year 1980-81 will be considered as part of the overall policy for cotton exports for the year.

Arunachal Pradesh as International Tourist Region

7467. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 505 on the 11th July, 1980 regarding Tourist Centres in Border areas and state:

(a) whether Arunachal Pradesh does not classify to be a border area having important tourist centres;

(b) whether Arunachal Pradesh has potentialities of becoming an important international tourist region; and

(c) if so, what progress has been made in that regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) to (c). Arunachal Pradesh has areas with tourist potential for domestic as well as foreign tourists, however, due to its being a sensitive border State, free entry and movement of foreigners in the area is not possible presently. However, as and when the

existing restrictions are relaxed, development of tourism resources of the State can be taken up.

Mining of Sapphires in Fabar in J. & K.

7468. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that some of the finest sapphires in the world are mined in Fabar in J & K which is the only Sapphire mine in India;

(b) how many of this production reaches the market officially and what percentage is estimated to be pilfered; and

(c) which are the sources of such pilferage?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). The Indian Bureau of Mines has reported that Padder Sapphire mine in J & K is the only Sapphire mine in India. It has not reported production since 1973 under the Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 1958.

Percentage of Passenger Seats go occupied in Air India

7469. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what percentage of passenger seats go occupied in Air India flights sector-wise;

(b) is it true that under the IATA norms the sector fares are decided and internationally standardised; and

(c) if the cost and standard of life in India are much lower on parity with international levels, then why should this Corporation not make handsome profits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) Route-wise seat utilization factor of Air India is as follows:—

Route	Passenger load factors % (per cent)
-India/USA	64.5
-India/UK	55.6
-India/Continental Europe	52.7
-India/USSR	51.3
-India/Gulf	68.2
-India/East Africa	68.1
-India/Mauritius	61.8
-India/Japan	63.6
-India/Australia	61.6
-India/Singapore	70.5
-India/West Africa	53.6

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Air India, being a predominantly long haul operator with a world-wide net work, has to incur costs such as marketing establishment, flight handling, fuel, passenger amenities, purchase of spares, interest on foreign exchange loans, etc. at international levels. The relatively low wage level in India is considerably offset by increased price of fuel in India particularly since about 38 per cent of the total fuel requirements of Air India is uplifted from India. Even then Air India made handsome profits in the 5 years from 1975-76 to 1978-79. However, frequent and steep increase in fuel price coupled with inadequate and lagged fare increase have contributed to the down-turn in the Corporation's performance.

जयपुर के लिये एयर बस की सुविधा

1/ 7470. श्री भीष्माभाई: क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) जयपुर के लिये, "गुलाबी शहर" को पर्यटन क्षमता विकसित करने की दृष्टि से, एयर-बस के लिये बढ़ती हुई मांग स्वीकार न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) क्या जयपुर में बोइंग जैसे विमानों के रात्रि के समय उतरने की सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं है, यदि हां, तो इसका क्या कारण है?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चन्मूलाल चन्दाकर): (क) इंडियन एयरलाइंस दिल्ली/जयपुर/उदयपुर/औरंगाबाद/बम्बई तथा वापसी मार्ग पर एक दैनिक बोइंग-737 सेवा परिचालित करती है।

27-6-1980 से दिल्ली/जयपुर/बम्बई मार्ग तथा वापसी पर एक नई बी-737 सेवा भी प्रारम्भ कर दी गई है।

इंडियन एयरलाइन्स का यह भी प्रस्ताव है कि नवम्बर, 1980 से दिल्ली/आगरा/जयपुर मार्ग की दैनिक सेवा को एच. एस. - 748 को बदलकर उसके स्थान पर एक बी-737 विमान द्वारा परिचालित करना प्रारम्भ कर दिया जाये।

इस प्रकार जयपुर से तथा जयपुर को पर्याप्त क्षमता प्रदान की गई है और इस समय जयपुर के लिए एक एयरबस सेवा परिचालित करने का कोई औचित्य नहीं है।

(ख) जयपुर में बोइंग-737 जैसे विमानों के लिए "रात्रि अवतरण" सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हैं।

राजस्थान के आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में हवाई पट्टी

7471. श्री भीष्माभाई: क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या राजस्थान के आदिवासी-क्षेत्रों में विमान सेवाएं प्रारम्भ न करने अपितु

आवश्यकता होने पर विमान के उतरने की सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध कराने के लिये हवाई-पट्टी की व्यवस्था करने का विचार है;

(ख) क्या राजस्थान के डूंगरपुर आदि-वासी क्षेत्रों में हवाई पट्टी की मांग विचाराधीन है;

(ग) क्या वहां पर हवाई पट्टी की व्यवस्था करने के लिये उपयुक्त भूमि उपलब्ध है; और

(घ) क्या यह मांग पहले भी की गई है?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चन्मूलाल चन्दाकर): (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) इस संबंध में भूमि की उपलब्धता/उपयुक्तता का निर्धारण करने के लिए एक सर्वेक्षण जरूरी होगा।

(घ) जी, नहीं।

जयपुर को अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डे का दर्जा दिया जाना

7472. श्री भीष्माभाई: क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने गुलाबी नगर के नाम से प्रसिद्ध, जयपुर को अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय नक्शों पर लाने की दृष्टि से, वहां तक वायु सेवा प्रदान करने और उसकी सुन्दरता बढ़ाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है;

(ख) क्या जयपुर अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डे के लिए हकशर है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो अब तक इसे अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डे क्यों नहीं घोषित किया गया है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो क्या इसकी सम्भावनाओं की खोज की जा रही है?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चन्मूलाल चन्दाकर): (क) इंडियन एयरलाइन्स जयपुर के लिए पहले ही

प्रतिदिन दो बोइंग-737 सेवाएं परिचालित कर रही हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त नवम्बर, 1980 से दिल्ली-आगरा-जयपुर मार्ग पर परिचालित किये जा रहे एच. एस.-748 विमान को बोइंग-737 विमान से बदलने का भी प्रस्ताव है।

(ख) से (घ). जयपुर विमान क्षेत्र विशालकाय विमानों से अंतराष्ट्रीय हवाई सेवाओं के परिचालन के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं है। जयपुर दिल्ली तथा बम्बई के अंतर-राष्ट्रीय विमान क्षेत्रों से अच्छी तरह जुड़ा हुआ है।

जूतों का निर्यात

7473. श्री निहाल सिंह: क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान किन-किन देशों को जूतों का निर्यात किया गया और उससे कितनी-कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित की गई;

(ख) विभिन्न फर्मों ने, फर्मवार कितने-कितने मूल्य के जूतों का निर्यात किया; और

(ग) क्या गत कुछ वर्षों से जूतों के निर्यात में कमी आ रही है; यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी कारण क्या हैं?

वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात व खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी): (क) से (ग). भारतीय चमड़े के जूते आदि के लिये कुछ प्रमुख बाजारों के नाम निम्नोक्त प्रकार हैं:-

1. सं. रा. अमरीका
2. आस्ट्रेलिया
3. ब्रिटेन
4. फ्रांस
5. कनाडा
6. इटली
7. बेल्जियम
8. सोवियत संघ
9. जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य

गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान किये गये चमड़े के जूते आदि के निर्यातों का कुल मूल्य निम्नोक्त प्रकार है:-

वर्ष	मूल्य (10 लाख रु. में)
1977-78	174.67
1978-79	149.97
1979-80	180.49

स्रोत: चमड़ा निर्यात संवर्धन परिषद, बम्बई। फर्मवार व्यापारों के निर्यात आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

उपरोक्त तालिका से पता चलता है कि 1978-79 में चमड़े के जूते आदि के निर्यातों में कमी आई लेकिन 1979-80 के दौरान इनके निर्यातों में वृद्धि हुई।

Direct Flights from Gulf Countries to Trivandrum

7474. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item in the "Malayala Manorama" dated 4th June, 1980, captioned "Santacruz Enna Kola Sakatham" (Santacruz a place of robbery) and also the editorial in the same paper on 6th June, 1980 and also a report in another daily "Desabhimani" on a subsequent date on the same subject;

(b) the steps he has already taken and further steps he proposes to take to end these atrocities; and

(c) whether he would consider the question of introducing direct flights from Gulf countries to Trivandrum especially from places like Muscat, Bahrain Saudi Arabia etc. in order to minimise the pressure in the Bahrain, Saudi Arabia etc. in order thereby prevent exploitation of passengers at Santacruz?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND

CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDU-LAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Action has been taken in co-ordination with local police authorities, anti-corruption agencies and IAAI to eliminate harassment of passengers. A number of complaints have been lodged with the police and suspects handed over to them. The number of services on the route Bombay—Trivandrum has been increased to two B-737 services and one Airbus service daily, to eliminate shortage of capacity. Advertisement in Malayalam Papers have been given to caution passengers arriving from abroad about the presence of anti-social elements at Santa Cruz and advising them to contact Indian Airlines staff in uniform for assistance.

(c) Trivandrum Airport is at present not in a position to take more than four services a week now operated by Air India to Dubai, Abu Dhabi and Kuwait, due to runway constraints. This situation will last till the middle of 1982.

Shortfall in Export of Iron Ore from Bailadilla Mines

7475. **SHRI P. M. SAYEED:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether for the second consecutive year in 1980-81 the export of Iron ore from the Bailadilla mines of the National Mineral Development Corporation is likely to fall short of the target;

(b) if so, what are the main reasons responsible for this shortfall;

(c) what is the total target fixed for iron ore export and to what extent it will be less;

(d) what steps Union Government are considering to improve its position; and

(e) to what extent the exports were less last year?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The target for export of Bailadilla iron ore for the year 1980-81 has been set at 6.2 million tonnes. A quantity of 1.88 million tonnes was exported during April to July 1980. There is marginal shortfall in shipment which is likely to be made up during rest of the year.

(b) Shipments were adversely affected in June & July due to the shut down of the Vizag port receiving and loading system in June and breakdown of NMDC's loading plant in July.

(c) Target for export of iron ore during 1980-81 has been fixed at 29 million tonnes. Subject to satisfactory performance in respect of rail movement and port installations, no difficulty is anticipated in achieving this target.

(d) Efforts are being made to improve the rail movement.

(e) Against the target of 24 million tonnes fixed for export of iron ore during 1979-80, the actual exports were 24.87 million tonnes.

Fall in Tourist Booking

7476. **SHRI P. M. SAYEED:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been reported in the Press that for the first time there has been a fall in tourist bookings during the current year;

(b) if so, whether the fall had been up to 40 per cent;

(c) if so, what were the main reasons responsible for this shortfall; and

(d) what steps Union Government has taken to check this and also attract more tourist traffic to India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDU-LAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) to (d). The international tourist arrivals in

India totalled 3,65,462 during the first six months (January—June) 1980 as against 3,46,743 during the corresponding period of last year registering an increase of 5.4 per cent over the corresponding period of 1979. Therefore, there is no fall in tourist arrivals in India during the current year (upto June, 1980).

In order to attract more tourists to India the Government is formulating long-term plans for the development of tourism infrastructure by fully integrating the various segments of the tourism industry, including the expansion and modernisation of facilities at international and major domestic airports in India. The Central Department of Tourist is also formulating proposals for strengthening the existing tourism organisations abroad by augmenting its publicity and promotional efforts.

Affect on Bhilai Steel Plant—due to closure of Mines of Dalli—Rajhara

7477. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bhilai Steel Plant will have to face the shortage of raw material i.e. iron ore in the near future due to the closure of certain mines of Dalli-Rajhara since May, 1980; and

(b) if so, the reasons for their closure and the steps Government propose to take to meet the shortage of raw material?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). A section of workmen of Dalli-Rajhara Mines has gone on strike since May, 1980 and that has adversely affected the production of iron ore. In the manual section of Dalli Mines, at present no drilling work is going on because Chattisgarh Mines Shramik Sangh Union (CMSS) is not allowing the departmental workmen to do departmentalised drilling work. In the

mechanised section of that Mines, operations have been forcibly closed because the regular workmen have been prevented from reaching their place of work due to the blockade of the roads by the members of the Union. Even the despatch of available stock is not being allowed by the Union. Some of the transport contractors have also closed their establishments since 21st May, 1980 because of the alleged threat of intimidation, gherao and other un-lawful activities.

Fall in the production of iron ore in Dalli-Rajhara Mines and the extremely low level of supply of iron ore from them have adversely affected the availability of stock of iron ore of blast furnace grade for Bhilai Steel Plant.

The Steel Plant Management have sought the cooperation of the conciliation machinery for resolving the dispute. Unfortunately, conciliation efforts have not been fruitful so far. Apart from augmenting the supply of iron ore from other mines, the Steel Plant Management have also prayed before the Court to issue prohibitory orders against the blockade created by the CMSS Union.

Strike in Ari-Dongari Mines of Dalli-Rajhara

7478. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a strike in Ari-Dongari Mines of Dalli-Rajhara in 1979 and as a result of that some workers were out of job;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that after the strike was over some workers amongst them have been taken on job and some of them are still out of job;

(c) what are the reasons thereof; do the management propose to reconsider their decision to take back all the workers on jobs; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir. There was a strike in the establishment of a Transport Contractor, M/s. Prem Chand Jain in 1979 in Ari-Dongari Mines and as a result some of his workers are still out of job.

(b) to (d). As a consequence of the strike, M/s. Prem Chand Jain closed his establishment and so the work was awarded to a new contractor M/s. Guman Mal who resume work from 14th May, 1980. The new transport contractor has engaged 226 workers who were working earlier with the old contractor on internal transport work, and he expects to engage the remaining 101 workers in due course. Bhilai Steel Plant management is not responsible for engagement or disengagement of the contractor's workers.

ITDC for Joint Ventures with International Groups of Hotel Abroad

7479. SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether ITDC is planning for joint ventures with International Groups of Hotel abroad; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDU-LAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) No, Sir. At present the Corporation has no proposal for joint ventures with International Groups of Hotel abroad.

(b) Does not arise.

Carpet Exporters

7480. SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) names of carpet exporters and countries to which exported during the last five years (country-wise);

(b) total value of exchange earned in 1978-79 and 1979-80; and

(c) the measures Government are taking to boost up the carpet export trade and to check exploitation of carpet weavers?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Statistics of exports are not maintained partywise. During the last five years, Indian hand-knotted woollen carpets were exported to various countries of the world and in particular to:

- (a) West Germany.
- (b) U.S.A.
- (c) Switzerland.
- (d) U.K.
- (e) Belgium, Luxemburg.
- (f) Netherlands.
- (g) Canada.

(b) total value of foreign exchange earned during 1978-79, and 1979-80 on the export of hand-knotted woollen carpets was as under:

1978-79 Rs. 99.37 Crores.
1979-80 Rs. 82.67 Crores (Provisional).

(c) Among the measures taken by the Government to boost exports of hand-knotted woollen carpets are the following:

(i) massive programme of training in carpet weaving for expanding production base;

(ii) steps to improve quality standard in terms of texture, design, colour etc.

(iii) cash compensatory support on export of carpets;

(iv) grant of Replenishment licences and duty draw-back at appropriate rates.

(v) sponsoring of sales-cum-study teams;

(vi) import of raw wool on OGL for production of quality yarn;

(vii) facility of import of raw wool without payment of duty with suitable export obligation;

(viii) import duty on raw wool has been reduced to 45 per cent from the earlier level of 75 per cent *ad-valorem*;

Increased demand of carpet weavers arising out of growing exports has led to increased wages of carpet weavers

Indian Businessmen Abroad offered to invest in Indian Hotel Industry

7481. SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Indian businessmen abroad offered to invest large sums of money in Indian hotel industry; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDU-LAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, Indian businessmen settled abroad have, occasionally, shown interest in investing in hotels in India. However, no proposal has so far taken concrete shape.

Opening of Kaniska Ashok Hotel

7482. SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ITDC's Kaniska Ashok Hotel project is being delayed;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the expected date of opening the Kaniska Hotel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDU-LAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The delay is mainly due to non-availability of cement and steel in adequate quantities.

(c) Out of the 300 rooms, about 200 rooms are expected to be commissioned by December 1980 and the balance 100 rooms by June 1981.

Import of Revolvers/Pistols by S.T.C. for Sale to Public

7483. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details regarding the imported revolvers/pistols by the State Trading Corporation during 1979-80 for sale to the public;

(b) whether this practice is done through arms dealers and collected money in advance from the dealers;

(c) if so, the number of weapons and their brands which were imported giving C.I.F. value of each brand; and

(d) whether all weapons of such type have been distributed without any cut from the number of weapons originally allotted by State Trading Corporation while collecting money in advance from dealers?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). The following revolvers/pistols of .32 bore were imported during 1979-80 at favourable import prices:—

Revolvers

1. Arminius	1000 pieces
2. Harrington and Richardson	500 "
3. Smith and Wesson	1000 " "

Pistons

1. Llama	400 "
2. Carl Walther	250 "

These weapons are distributed through dealers from whom advances are collected.

(d) Only 399 Arminius revolvers have so far been distributed and no cut was made by STC from the original allocation.

Number of Aeroplanes and Airbuses in Working Order

7484. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of airbuses and other aeroplanes in full working order and fit for flights;

(b) the number of airbuses and other planes lying idle or requiring repairs;

(c) what arrangements have been made to reschedule other flights to maintain the different services in the country and avoid inconvenience to the travelling public; and

(d) what steps are being taken to repair the damaged airbuses and put them back to service?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) to (d). Out of a total of 7 Airbus, 16 Boeing-737, 15 HS-748 and 8 F-27 aircraft with Indian Airlines, 6 Airbus, 14 Boeing-737, 12 HS-748 and 6 F-27 aircraft are kept ready for flight operations. The rest of the aircraft are under planned maintenance inspection checks/routine inspection/crew training and/or additional flights.

In regard to Air-India out of 9 B-707-337/437 two B-707-437 have already been phased out and out of 10 B-747-237B one is under upper deck extension modification programme. Rest of the fleet is in full working

condition and fit for flight except for the period the aircraft is grounded for routine inspection.

(c) For scheduled flights Indian Airlines has adequate number of aircraft.

Stagnation in Export of Fabricated Mica Components

7485. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether export of fabricated mica components is stagnant around Rs. 7 crores per annum for the last three years;

(b) whether exports are handicapped due to heavy duty of 10 per cent leviable on export of fabricated mica components and also due to lack of facilities to the industry for import of equipment like meters and gauges etc.; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken to stimulate export of fabricated mica?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Export of fabricated mica for the last three years has been as given below:

Year	Value
	(Rs. in crores)
1976-77	7.67
1977-78	8.75
1978-79	8.29

(b) No, Sir. Export duty does not come in the way of promoting exports of fabricated mica. Equipment like metres and gauges needed for the fabrication industry is indigenously available.

(c) MITCO has taken up a number of projects to produce high quality fabricated mica items.

Recommendations of Dandekar Committee

7486. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have examined all the recommendations of the Dandekar Committee on tax measures to promote employment; and

(b) if so, how many of them will be implemented?

THE DEPUTY FINANCE MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). The recommendations are under examination by various Departments. The recommendation relating to Tax Holiday has been sought to be implemented with modification through Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1980.

Export of Buffaloes

7487. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether live buffaloes are exported to foreign countries;

(b) if so, the number of live buffaloes exported during 1979 and 1980;

(c) if so, the details regarding the average FOB price realised on shipment of live buffaloes against the FOB price realisation of the processed meat of a slaughtered buffalo;

(d) whether valuable foreign exchange is lost by the export of live buffalo as well as the export of live buffaloes is dripping not only the nascent cold storage industry but also the tanning industry; and

(e) if so, whether Government propose to reconsider the matter and ban the export of live buffaloes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 1979 11,518 Nos.*

1980 2,047 Nos.*

(Jan-June)

*Estimated.

(c) Average f.o.b. realisation per live buffalo was Rs. 1830 in 1979 and Rs. 1849 in 1980 (Jan-June). The average f.o.b. realisation for slaughtered buffalo meat is Rs. 7.98 and Rs. 8.47 per kg. in 1980.

(d) Total quantity of live buffaloes exported annually is very small as compared to total quantity of buffalo Meat exported. The export of live buffaloes has come down from 11,518 Nos. in 1979 to a mere 2,047 Nos. during first half of 1980. On the other hand the export of frozen meat has gone up from 16,215.6 tonnes during the full year 1979 to 16,590.2 tonnes during the first half of 1980. Moreover, the total number of live buffaloes exported is negligible as compared to the total live buffalo population in the country.

(e) There is no proposal to ban the export of live buffaloes. Only culled female buffaloes and male buffaloes not used for draught and breeding purposes are allowed for export.

Import of Portable Typewriters and Portable Photo Copiers

7488. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to allow Journalists, Members of Parliament and similar other categories of persons to import portable typewriters and portable photo-copiers for professional use when they return from foreign countries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Money Advanced by Nationalised Banks to Sick Units

7489, SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details regarding the number of sick units to which nationalised banks have advanced money to the extent of less than a crore of rupees per unit;

(b) the total amount involved in such sick units; and

(c) whether Government have assessed their performances?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). As at the end of June, 1979, the total number of sick units individually enjoying bank credit of less than Rs. 1 crore from Public Sector Banks (14 Nationalised Banks on that date, State Bank of India and its associates) was approximately 21000, involving bank credit of about Rs. 313 crores.

(c) Banks monitor the performance of their assisted units. Efforts are also made by banks to identify potentially viable sick units and to rehabilitate such units through suitable nursing programmes.

Overdrafts by States

7490, SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the amount of overdrafts drawn by each State from the Reserve Bank during the last two years, year-wise;

(b) what are the conditions on which these overdrafts are permitted; and

(c) whether efforts are being made by the Central Government to curb this practice?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) The overdrafts of the State Governments on the Reserve Bank of India reflect their daily cash position and vary in magnitude from day-to-day. Their quantum can, therefore, be indicated with reference to a particular date only. A statement showing the adjusted overdrafts of the State Governments on the last working day of the financial years 1978-79 and 1979-80 is placed on the Table of the House.

(b) Grant of overdrafts to State Governments is not specifically provided for in the Reserve Bank of India Act. Monetary transactions of the State Governments take place simultaneously at the numerous treasuries/sub-treasuries and banks. Overdrafts arise when disbursements in the accounts of State Governments exceed their receipts and the authorised ways and means limit. The Reserve Bank of India charges penal interest on overdrafts.

(c) A scheme for regulation of States' overdrafts was brought into effective operation from the 1st October, 1978. Simultaneously, the authorised ways and means limits available to the States from the RBI were doubled to provide a larger cushion to the States for temporary imbalances in the inflow of receipts and the pace of expenditure. The scheme provides that, as soon as a State Government has availed of 75 per cent of the authorised normal ways and means limits, the Reserve Bank of India will caution the State Government and if, despite such a caution, the State Government's account is overdrawn for more than 7 working days, the RBI

will automatically suspend payments which, will not be resumed until after the overdraft has been cleared.

All the State Governments concerned have been advised from time to time to so manage their finances as to avoid recourse to unauthorised overdrafts.

Rates of Interest of Bank Loans

1491. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that Banks charge different rates of interest on loans for different purposes;

(b) if so, what are the trade-wise rate of interest charged by the banks; and

(c) the amount of bank credit outstanding against the agriculture and industry sector, separately and the percentage of bank capital invested in both the sectors?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Broadly, the lending rates of these scheduled commercial banks, unless otherwise specifically stipulated/exempted by the Reserve Bank, vary between the minimum of 12.5 per cent and the maximum of 18 per cent (19 per cent for banks with Demand and Time liabilities of less than Rs. 25 crores) depending on the purpose of the advance, its tenure, credit standing of the borrowers, supplementary business to the bank out of borrowers' operations etc. The rates of interest for specific purposes stipulated by the Reserve Bank are set out in the *Annexe*.

(c) Quick estimates of the sectoral deployment of aggregate gross credit

of scheduled commercial banks as on March 1980* were as follows:

(Amt. Rs. crores)

Sector	Amount	Percentage to total
Agriculture	2766	13.0
Industry of which	10971	51.7
Small Scale Industry	2630	12.4

*Data are provisional.

Lending rates of scheduled commercial Banks as operative since September, 13, 1979

Per cent

1. Minimum Lending Rate (General) 12.5
2. Maximum lending rate
 - (i) Banks having Demand and Time liabilities of Rs. 25 crores and above 18.0*
 - (ii) Other Banks 19.0
3. Agriculture (Maximum Rates)
 - (i) Term loans of net less than three years
 - (a) For minor irrigation/land development 9.5
 - (b) For diversified purpose
 1. Small Farmers 9.5
 2. Others 10.5
 - (ii) Small loans to farmers (not exceeding Rs. 2500 each) 11.0
4. Small Scale Industry (Maximum Rates)
 - (a) Term loans of not less than three years maturity
 - (i) Backward Districts 9.5
 - (ii) Other Districts 11.0
 - (b) (i) Composite Term loans of not more than Rs. 25,000 to artisans, craftsmen and tiny Industries 11.0
 - (ii) In Backward-Districts 9.5

1	2	3
(c) Tiny Sector working capital limits upto Rs. 1 lakh		12.5
5. Small Road Transport Operators (Maximum Rates)		11.0
6. Other Industry		
(i) Maximum lending rate on term loans of not less than three years' maturity for investment in priority areas		12.5
(ii) Maximum lending rates on similar term loans in other areas		14.0
7. Export Credit		11-13
(a) Pre-shipment	(according to specified period)	
(b) Post-shipment		11.0
(c) Deferred payment exports		8.0
8. Selective Credit Controls: (Minimum lending rates)		
(a) On advances against selected sensitive commodities		18.0
(b) On advances to Sugar Mills against stocks released but undelivered or un-released		15.5
(c) On advances to specified categories of cotton mills.		17.0
9. Advances for food procurement		11.0
10. Differential Interest Rate Scheme		4.0

Note: Interest should be charged on quarterly or longer rests.

*15% for Priority Sector advances

Tax Evasion by Large Industrial Houses

7492. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any special Cell has been set up to investigate into cases of tax evasion by large industrial houses;

(b) if so, the details regarding the names of large industrial houses, cases in which investigations have been completed and amount involved in each case and since;

(c) the names of industrial houses involved and taxes realised so far in these cases;

(d) the details regarding the cases which are still pending and the reasons therefor including other details and for how long; and

(e) the reaction of Government against these firms and the large industrial houses for deliberate concealment of income?

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

(b) to (e). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Petitions pending before Commissioner of Income-tax, Orissa

7493. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of petitions for waiver of penalties and interest pending before the Commissioner of Income-tax, Orissa;

(b) the number of revision petitions pending;

(c) since how many years they are pending; and

(d) the time by which they are likely to be disposed of?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) 43 petitions for reduction/waiver of penalties/interest consisting of 18 petitions under the Income-tax Act and 25 petitions under the Wealth-tax Act are pending as on 31st July 1980. before the Commissioner of Income-tax/Wealth-tax, Orissa.

(b) 32 revision petitions consisting of 26 revision petitions under the Income-tax Act, 5 revision petitions under the Wealth-tax Act and 1 revision petition under the Gift-tax Act are pending as on 31st July 1980 before Commissioner of Income-tax/Wealth Tax/Gift Tax, Orissa.

(c) Out of the 43 petitions mentioned in part (a), one petition was filed in May, 1979 and 42 petitions have been filed between January 1980 and 30th July, 1980.

All the pending 32 revision petitions mentioned in part (b), have been filed between April and July, 1980.

(d) These petitions are likely to be disposed of before the end of this year.

Appointment of G.S.A. for U.S. Business

7494. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Air India has decided to appoint a General Sales Agent (G.S.A.) for the U.S. business;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) what are the names of the persons and their experience who are proposed to be appointed G.S.A. for U.S.; and

(d) whether this appointment is likely to create legal problems and complications with I.A.T.A. and prevailing U.S. regulations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) No, Sir.

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

Shortage of Foreign Exchange Noticed in Air India Office at Tripoli

7495. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the shortage of foreign exchange worth Rs. 45 thousand was noticed in the Air India office at Tripoli;

(b) if so, whether any inquiry was made;

(c) what is the result of the inquiry; and

(d) what punishment was given to the Officer found responsible for the above mis-appropriation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) There was a discrepancy to the extent of Rs. 42,022/- between the closing balance for March, 1980 and the actual cash on hand.

(b) Air-India deputed an internal Audit team headed by the Chief Internal Auditor to Tripoli to investigate into this apparent shortage. The audit team have recently submitted their report to Air-India.

(c) The spot physical check by the Audit team of Air-India revealed a shortage to the extent of Rs. 690/- as against the amount of Rs. 42,022/- observed earlier. Further detailed investigation of all transactions reported by the Tripoli office of Air-India from 1st April, 1980 is being presently carried out by Air-India to find out whether the cash shortage really existed or the apparent shortage is due to accounting inaccuracies and discrepancy.

(d) On the basis of the findings arising out of the investigation, which is under process, Air-India will take

[Chandu Lai Chandrakar]
 necessary action against the officer concerned in accordance with procedure laid down in this regard;

U.S. Oil Imports

7496. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.S. oil imports over the past two years have declined by 20 per cent;

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

(c) whether with the present trend, the U.S. oil imports are likely to be 25 per cent less than in 1977; and

(d) if so, what steps Government have taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE & STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) It is presumed that information is required regarding imports of edible oils into India from USA. During 1978-79 as compared to 1977-78 for which, imports statistics are available, imports of edible oils from USA declined by over 20 per cent.

(b) Government have no specific information but total imports of edible oils into India declined during the said period.

(c) Import of edible oils is canalised through State Trading Corporation of India at present and the quantum of imports from USA would depend on commercial considerations.

(d) Government are not required to take any steps in this regard.

Settlement of Excise dispute with M/s. Pure Drinks (New Delhi) Ltd.

7497. SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA:
 SHRI CHANDRA BHAL-
 MANI TEWARI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount in dispute between the Department of Excise and M/s. Pure Drinks (New Delhi) Ltd., on account of delivery charges for the years 1976-77, 1977-78 and 1978-79;

(b) the reasons for the dispute remaining unsettled and the basis of demands made by the Excise Department on Pure Drinks (New Delhi) Ltd.;

(c) whether any decision has been taken now and whether a large sum of money has been refunded to the Pure Drinks (New Delhi) Ltd., in the year 1980 and the reasons thereof; and

(d) the amount of money refunded?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) The amount of central excise duty in dispute between the Central Excise Department and M/s. Pure Drinks (New Delhi) Ltd. on account of inclusion/exclusion of delivery charges in the assessable value was as under:

	Rs
1976-77	1,41,842/-
1977-78	12,78,287/-
1978-79	32,80,000/-

(b) The Audit had raised an objection that the delivery charges should be included in the assessable value of the goods manufactured and sold by the said company. In accordance with the normal practice in case of audit objections, demands for differential duty amounting to Rs 1,44,842.00 for the year 1976-77 and Rs 38,287.00 for the year 1977-78 (upto 17th June 1977) were, therefore, raised. For the subsequent period, provisional assessment under rule 9B of the Central

Excise Rules, 1944 was resorted to. Pending decision on the audit objection, the dispute remained unsettled.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. A decision has since been taken that delivery charges will not form part of assessable value of the goods. The question of refund does not arise.

Policy to make available vital commodities to consumers

7497-A. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the acute shortage in the market and alarming rise in the prices of vital commodities like sugar, Government has lately evolved a new policy to ensure that these items become available to genuine consumers on fair prices;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken and directions issued to State Governments and Union Territories Administrations to implement the new policy?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). No, Sir. However, the functioning of the Public Distribution System is being constantly reviewed in consultation with the State Governments and the Ministries and Agencies of the Government. The States have been advised to streamline the functioning of the Public Distribution System by enlarging its coverage and strengthening its infra structure. The various agencies of the Union Government are making constant efforts to ensure regular supplies of essential commodities to the States for the Public Distribution System.

Setting up of a Ferro-Vanadium Plant in Orissa

7497. B. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALICK: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Orissa has sought any financial assistance

from the Union Government for setting up of a Ferro-Vanadium plant in Orissa;

(b) if so, the extent of the assistance sought for and the action taken by Government in the matter;

(c) the total expenditure likely to be incurred on the setting up of the project;

(d) by when the construction work of the project is likely to be started and by when the project is likely to start its production; and

(e) what would be the employment potential in the proposed plant?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (e). The State Government of Orissa have requested the Central Government for financial participation in the setting up of a ferro-vanadium plant in Orissa on a 50:50 basis. The request is under consideration. Hence it is not possible to indicate a firm time schedule for the construction and commencement of the project. According to the details furnished in the letter of intent presented in March, 1978, the total investment envisaged for setting up the project was around Rs. 24.62 crores, and the total manpower requirement envisaged for the plant was 269.

Production of Viscose Staple Fibre

7497-C. SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of viscose staple fibre produced in the country and the total requirement of the same at present; and

(b) whether viscose staple fibre is being imported and if so, the countries from which the imports are made?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The total production of viscose staple fibre including that of 'Graseline' fibre, for the last three calendar years has been as below:—

1977 86583 tons

1978 90194 tons

1979 91827 tons

The average annual requirement (consumption) has been around 1,50,000 tons for the same period.

(b) Yes, Sir. Imports have been made mainly from Japan, U. K., Yugoslavia, Italy and Canada. Smaller quantities are also imported from Norway, Hungary, F.D.R. Germany, Sweden, USA, Denmark etc.

12 hrs.

RE. MOTION FOR ADJURNMENT,
CALLING ATTENTION, ETC.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record.

(Interruptions)**

अध्यक्ष महोदय: अब तो काफी हो गया। अब हाउस चलाये? कल हमने व्यवस्था बनाई थी कि अगर आपको कोई बात कहनी है तो एक एक करके कह लें और हम सुन लेंगे लेकिन आज आपने फिर वही शुरू कर दिया। (व्यवधान) जब मैं खड़ा हूँ आपको खड़ा नहीं होना चाहिए, यह सिम्पल सी बात है।

... (व्यवधान) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय: अब मेरी बात सुनिये। मुझे एक बात बतनाइये, जब इतने साथी एक साथ बोलते हैं, तो क्या किसी की बात

का कोई अर्थ रह जाता है? अगर आप कुछ करना भी चाहें, तो कैसे कर सकते हैं? न मैं सुन सकता हूँ और न आप सुन सकते हैं। मुझे कोई समझा दें - जब 10-20 आदमी इक्ठो बोलेंगे तो वह न मेरे पल्ले पड़ेगी, न किसी मेम्बर के पल्ले पड़ेगी और न हाउस के पल्ले पड़ेगी।

... (व्यवधान) ...

फिर वही बात, सारे बोल रहे हैं। मैं समझ रहा हूँ, फिर भी बोल रहे हैं।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी (हिसार): हम आप के चेम्बर में आप से मिलें थे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: कोई चीज अखबार में कहीं छप जाय।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी: बड़ी गम्भीर बात है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: अखबार में छप जाय, इस से गम्भीर नहीं हो जाती। सुश्रवत सिंह जी क्या लिखते हैं, उन को कोई इल्हाम नहीं हो जाता है। जो वह कहते हैं, वह सही होता है, मैं इस बात को नहीं मानता। कल कोई आप के प्रति लिख दें, तो क्या करेंगे, मेरे प्रति लिख दें तो क्या करेंगे? इस में नहीं लिखा है कि इस का आधार कौन है? मैं पता करवा सकता हूँ, आप लिख कर दीजिये।

... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री रामविलास पासवान (हाजीपुर): यह बड़ा गम्भीर मामला है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: कैसे गम्भीर मान लें? जब तक कोई चीज सामने न आये, कोई कुछ भी लिख सकता है, जब तक हम उस का पता न कर लें, मैं कैसे कह सकता हूँ? ... (व्यवधान) ... अगर उस में किसी का नाम आया है तो पता करेंगे। अब आप बैठिये -

... (व्यवधान) ...

I am ready to hear one by one.

**Not recorded.

अध्यक्ष महोदय: फिर 20 आदमी खड़े हैं, इस तरह कैसे चलगा?... (व्यवधान)
...मैं सब की बात एक साथ कैसे सुन लूं, इस का कोई जरिया नहीं है। अखबार में कोई कुछ लिख सकता है, लेकिन मैं इस तरह से नहीं कर सकता। मैं पता करवा सकता हूँ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री रशोब मसूद (सहारनपुर): अगर उन्होंने नहीं कहा था तो इस का कन्ट्राडिक्शन आना चाहिये। कन्ट्राडिक्शन नहीं आता है तो इस का मतलब है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय: कन्ट्राडिक्शन का अभी गवाह नहीं है।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर): मैं हम का टॉबिल पर ले करता हूँ।

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी: 20 हजार आदमी जिस काम के लिये जेल गये, राजनारायण जी जिस के लिये भूख हड़ताल पर बैठे हैं, महिलाओं ने जूलूस निकाले हैं, सारा देश... (व्यवधान)... प्रधान मंत्री जी ने और आप ने भी कहा है, लेकिन अगर अखबार में यह चीज आई है...

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Sir, the hon. Home Minister is sitting here. He should come forward to reply to this.

श्री रामविलास पासवान: गृह मंत्री जी यहां बैठे हैं, उन को जवाब देना चाहिये। यह गम्भीर मामला है।

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय: अगर अब आप लोग बैठेंगे तो कुछ बात करेंगे।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय: अगर आप लोग बैठ कर बात करेंगे तो बात बनेगी।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मैं तो सुनने को तैयार हूँ, कोई सुनने दे तब न।

(व्यवधान)

श्रीमती विद्यावती चतुर्वेदी (खजूरहा): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाएंट आफ आर्डर है। अगर किसी भी पेंपर में कोई कुछ निकाल दे और किसी तरह से निकाल दे तो क्या उसका यहां इतना बड़ा वरंडर बनाना ठीक है? (व्यवधान) मैं आपसे हाथ जोड़ कर नम्रतापूर्वक निवेदन करूंगी कि पूरे सेशन काल में केवल महिलाओं के नाम को उछाल उछाल कर क्या आप उनके साथ हमदर्दी दिखा रहे हैं? (व्यवधान)

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल (भंभारपुर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय: अगर आप एक एक कर के सुनायेंगे तो मैं सब की सुनूंगा।

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल: मैं 60(1) का प्रन्तुक पढ़ रहा हूँ। उस में यह लिखा हुआ है:

परन्तु जब अध्यक्ष ने नियम 56 के अन्तर्गत अपनी सम्मति देने से इंकार कर दिया हो या उसकी राय हो कि चर्चा के लिए प्रस्थापित विषय नियमानुकूल नहीं है तो वह यदि आवश्यक समझे—

यह आपकी डिसक्रिशन में जरूर है। लेकिन डिसक्रिशन हाउस में जो लोगों की इच्छा है, उसको ध्यान में रखते हुए ही इस्तेमाल की जानी चाहिये। (व्यवधान) मैं निवेदन कर रहा हूँ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप मुझे सुनें। कायदे से काम होना चाहिये, इसीलिए मैं निवेदन कर रहा हूँ (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय: फैसला मैंने करना है। वह सुना रहे हैं। आप क्यों दखल देते हैं।

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल: मैं नियम पढ़ कर सुना रहा हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आप मेरे से बात करें।

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल: आगे यह कहा गया है:

[श्री धनिक लाल मंडल]

उस प्रस्ताव की सूचना पढ़ कर सुना सकोगे और समिति देने से इंकार करने या प्रस्ताव को नियमानुकूल न ठहराने के कारण बता सकोगे।

अब मैं नियम 58 पर आता हूँ जो इसको गवर्न करता है। उस में यह लिखा हुआ है :

अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के किसी निश्चित विषय पर चर्चा करने के प्रयोजन से सभा को स्थगित करने के प्रस्ताव का अधिकार निम्नलिखित निर्बन्धन के अधीन होगा, अर्थात् (1) एक ही बैठक में एक से अधिक ऐसा प्रस्ताव नहीं किया जाएगा, (2) एक ही प्रस्ताव द्वारा एक से अधिक विषय पर चर्चा नहीं होगी, आदि।

यह नियम गवर्न करता है। अब नियमानुकूल का अर्थ नियम 56 में दिया हुआ है। जो कारण है कि पब्लिक इम्पार्टिस का है, डैफिनिट है, स्पेसिफिक है, रीसेन्ट अकरसे है और आपका समाधान हो जाता है तब इस पर कोई बंधन नहीं लगता है। लेकिन यदि फिर भी आप अस्वीकार कर देते हैं तो नियम 60(1) का प्रन्तूक लागू होता है। उस स्थिति में आप पढ़ कर सुना सकते हैं और कारण भी बता सकते हैं। मैं मानता हूँ कि यह आप पर लागू नहीं होता है। यह आप पर मंडेटरी नहीं है। लेकिन मेरी आप से प्रार्थना है कि सदन का रुख देख कर यदि आप उसको पढ़ कर सुना दें और कारण भी बता दें कि इन कारणों से आपने इसको स्वीकार नहीं किया है तो हमारा समाधान हो जाएगा।

मेरा भी एक स्थगन प्रस्ताव था। वह भी बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। आप इनकी बातों को तो सुनेंगे ही लेकिन मुझे को भी एक मिनट का मौका दें तो मैं भी आपके सामने अपनी बात कह लूंगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं हाउस में इसको करता रहा हूँ। जब भी जरूरत होती है पढ़ कर भी सुनाता हूँ। उसका उत्तर भी देता हूँ। लेकिन जहाँ नहीं होती है वहाँ मेरी डिस्क्रिशन है और यहाँ लिखा भी हुआ है एफ ही थिंक्स इट निस-सरी। इसीलिए मैंने कहा है कि जिस

अगह मैं जरूरत समझता हूँ सुनाता हूँ और हाउस को इत्तिहा भी देता हूँ लेकिन जहाँ नहीं समझता वहाँ नहीं करता।

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : आप मंत्री महोदय से तो कह ही सकते हैं. . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो यह प्रश्न है इसके बारे में पहली बात तो यह है कि आथर का नाम नहीं था और बाद में आप दे भी दें तो दूसरी बात यह है कि मिनिस्टर का नाम नहीं था उस में। इनफॉर्म ही आप निकालते हैं। लेकिन जब तक उस चीज को फक्कड़ली वॉरफाई न कर लें किसी भद्र पुरुष पर, किसी भले आदमी पर इस तरह की चीज थोप देना बहुत बुरा लगता है। आपने कह दिया है, मैंने ले लिया। आपका मेरे पास आ गया, मैं इसको वॉरी-फाई करवा लूंगा, पता करवा लूंगा, अगर किसी ने यह बात कही है, तो आपकी बात जायज हो जायेगी और नहीं कही है तो उसके खिलाफ कुछ करूंगा।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मोशन क्या है? (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मुझे बात नहीं करने देते।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे (खलीलाबाद) : मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं अभी कुछ बात कह ही रहा हूँ, (व्यवधान) मैं यह कह रहा था कि जब तक किसी बात का पता न चले, यह सारांश पर लागू हो सकती है, यह मत करिये। आज किसी एक पर लागू हो सकती है, कल किसी और पर लागू करनी होगी। यह रूल सब पर लागू हो सकता है, यह सोचकर करिये। यह हथियार दुधारु तलवार है, दोनों तरफ मार करता है। मुझे पता कर लेने दीजिये, उसके बाद मैं फक्कड़ल फक्कड़ल आपके सामने रख दूंगा, फिर हाउस है, आप है।

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : मेरा स्थगन प्रस्ताव था—पुलिस जल्म इन आदिवासी विलेज। देखिये महोदय, नयाबन नाम का एक गांव शिकार जिले में है। 600 सशस्त्र पुलिस. . (व्यवधान) मंत्री जी को कहिए कि वह बयान दें। आदिवासी के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार की भी जिम्मेदारी है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप 377 द' दीजिये, मैं कर दूंगा ।

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : 377 मैं तो मंत्री जी जवाब नहीं देते हैं। आप उनसे कहिये जवाब देने के लिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : करवायेंगे, आप बैठिये । (व्यवधान) यहां हाउस में मैं थोड़े ही आश्वासन दे सकता हूँ ।

श्री मलिक एम. एम. ए. खान (एटा) : मेरा प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर है । (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप फिर सारे के सारे खड़े हो गये।

श्री मलिक एम. एम. ए. खान : आप हमारी बात ही नहीं सुनते।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक बात खत्म हुई है, अब आपकी बात भी सुनूंगा ।

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It is improper on your part. You cannot threaten.

SHRI MALIK M. M. A. KHAN: **

MR. SPEAKER: He must apologise.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): I am rising on a point of order... (Interruptions) He is casting direct aspersions on the Chair. He must withdraw it. You must ask him to withdraw it. It is wrong precedent in this House. Please ask him to withdraw... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Whatever words he used, derogatory to the Chair, should be expunged.... (Interruptions)

SHRI RAJESH PILOT (Bharatpur): I have no objection to what has happened. But this House is an august body of this country. Shri Mani Ram Bagri has thrown some papers towards the Chair. Tomorrow

somebody may throw from this side. I want that he should tender unqualified apology to this House... (Interruptions) He has thrown papers towards the Chair. It is an insult to the House.

श्री रामबिलास पासवान : यह कागज है, कोई बम है क्या?

MR. SPEAKER: I did not see. Has he thrown anything?

श्री हरिश् चन्द्र सिंह रावत (अल्मोड़ा) : यह इन की रंगूलर प्रेक्टिस है, राज कागज फेंके जाते हैं।

SHRI MALIK M. M. A. KHAN: As a protest, I walk out... (Interruptions)

Shri Malik M. M. A. Khan then left the House

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: While the hon. Member was walking out he cast aspersions on the Chair. Those words should be expunged.

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing should be recorded without my permission.

(व्यवधान)**

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आप सब लोग एक-साथ बोलते रहेंगे, तो रिकार्ड पर कुछ भी नहीं जायेगा । इससे फायदा किसको होगा?

(व्यवधान)

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप सब को एक एक मिनट दे दीजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं तो देने के लिए तैयार हूँ, लेकिन आप सब एक-साथ बोलते हैं।—श्री बागड़ी ।

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

**Not recorded.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी: अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपको चेम्बर में मिला था। मेरा मतलब यह नहीं है कि गलत आरोप...

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मैंने उसको क्लीयर कर दिया है। आपने फिर उसी बात को उठा दिया है।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी: अगर कोई गलत बात हो, तो आप एक्सपोज कर सकते हैं। हम नहीं चाहते हैं कि सदन का अपमान हो। अगर किसी मंत्री के खिलाफ झूठा आरोप लगाया जाता है, तब भी देश की बदनामी है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मैंने और क्या कहा है?

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी: आपने यह नहीं कहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: यही कहा है।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी: अगर आप कहते कि इस प्रस्ताव को विचाराधीन रखा है,...

अध्यक्ष महोदय: पहले मैं आधार का तो पता कर लूं। जिस चीज के आधार का पता न हो, उसे मैं कैसे ले सकता हूँ? आधार का तो पता चले।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी: आपके पास कोई पेंडिंग चीज नहीं है। आप किस आधार पर जांच कर रहे हैं?

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मैंने एडजर्नमेंट मोशन रिजेक्ट किया है। मैं फेक्ट्स का पता लगा रहा हूँ। मुझे पता तो लगना चाहिए कि यह सही है या गलत। सही है या गलत है, यह पता कर के मैं हाउस के सामने रखूंगा। जो चीज मुझे दी गई है, मैं उसके बारे में पता करूंगा।

It is under consideration whether it is a fact or not.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going to be dictated by you.

मैं आपसे डिकटेड नहीं हूँगा।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय: अब फिजूल बात करते हैं आप।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय: देखिए, बात सुनिए। एक बात का इतना बड़ा बतंगड़ करना ठीक नहीं है जिस बात को साफ तरीके से बता दिया गया, बार बार बता दिया गया कि मेरे पास एडजर्नमेंट मोशन भी आया है, मेरे पास काल अटेंशन भी आया है, मेरे पास फेक्ट्स फाइंडिंग के लिए एक नॉटिस भी आया है, मेरे कहने का अर्थ यह था कि जिस चीज का कोई ध्येय हो, कोई स्ट्स हों उस के लिए मैं बात करूँ। मुझे पहले पता तो कर लेने दें कि क्या करना है।

... (व्यवधान) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आप का एडजर्नमेंट मोशन मैंने रूल आउट किया है न? मेरे पास काल अटेंशन है। मेरे पास एक यह नॉटिस है। मैं किसी एक बात पर नहीं करता कि यह चीज है। मैंने आप से उस चीज का पता करने का वादा किया हाउस में कि मुझे इस का पता कर लेने दें कि यह सही भी है या नहीं। किसी भद्र पुरुष के खिलाफ कोई कूँछ...

... (व्यवधान) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मुझे जो रखना है वह रख लिया।

... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. SPEAKER: My decisions are not according to what you think. They have to be done under my direction. I am properly doing it and I am not going to be dictated. (Interruptions). I shall inform the House. I think that is enough. Even you must have got tired.

मैं तो बिल्कुल थकता नहीं। मैं चिन्ता करूँ तो थकूँ। अगर मैं अपना इन्क्विनि-डियम लूज करूँ तो थकूँ। मुझे तो कोई चिन्ता नहीं। मैं तो सिर्फ एक बात की चिन्ता करता हूँ कि आप का हाउस ठीक चले।

I will not allow it.

... (व्यवधान) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसे नहीं, आप बिना मतलब की बात का बतंगड़ बनाएंगे तो यह मैं नहीं बनाने दूंगा। मैं एलाउ नहीं करूंगा। अगर उस बात होगी तो करूंगा।

... (व्यवधान) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं, यह किसी के कहने से उस नहीं हो जाती। मैं पता कर रहा हूँ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : यह अखबार में निकला है, अखबार ने छापा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : गलत बात है। सौ गलत बातें निकलती हैं अखबार में। मुझसे जिद मत करिए आप।

12.37 hrs.

ARREST AND RELEASE OF A MEMBER

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that I have received the following communication dated 7th August, 1980, from the District Magistrate, Meerut:—

"In connection with the arrest of Hon. Member of the Lok Sabha Swami Indervesh on 5th August, 1980 at 1.30 PM at Baghpat and registration of case Crime No. 214 u/s 117|147|148|149|151|152|153|332|353/307 IPC and section 7 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act against him at P. S. Baghpat. In addition to this, another case No. 213 u/s 147|148|323 IPC was also registered at P. S. Baghpat on 5th August, 1980.

When the hon. Member was produced before the learned Judicial Magistrate, Meerut on 6th August, 1980, an application for remand into judicial custody was moved in respect of case No. 214.

As the hon. Member had already been arrested in connection with case No. 214 and was in police custody, an application for remand was also moved in respect of case No. 213.

The learned Magistrate then released the Hon. Member on furnishing personal bonds and sureties."

12.38 hrs.

RE. MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT, CALLING ATTENTION, ETC.—Contd.

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : कितने वक्त तक आप पता कर लेंगे?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस में कोई वर्ष थोड़ा ही लगते हैं।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : सोमवार को ही जायगा?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सोमवार को पता लग जायगा।

श्री राम दिलास पासवान : जो आप ने अभी पढ़ा है उस के सम्बन्ध में मंरा प्वाइट आफ आर्डर है। मैंने परसों एक प्रिविलेज मोशन दिया था कि इन्द्रा कुमारी को 5 तारीख को बेल फर्निश करने के बाद भी जेल से अभी तक नहीं छोड़ा गया है। आप ने कहा था कि मैं तथ्य का पता लगाऊंगा। सदन को अभी तक यह मालूम नहीं है कि इन्द्रा कुमारी जेल में है या जेल से बाहर है। 5 तारीख को ही उन को जेल से निकल जाना चाहिए था।

MR. SPEAKER: We have already moved on our part. We are taking steps. I can only find out facts and let you know.

... (Interruptions) ** ...

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record without my permission.

**Not recorded.

Shri Mani Ram Bagri then left the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Papers to be laid.

12.40 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REVIEWS AND ANNUAL REPORTS ETC. OF EXPORT INSPECTION COUNCIL AND AGENCIES, STEEL AUTHORITY OF INDIA LTD., NEW DELHI AND BHARAT REFRACTORIES LTD. FOR THE YEAR 1978-79 WITH STATEMENTS FOR DELAY

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): On behalf of Shri Pranab Mukherjee,

I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy each of (i) Annual Report and (ii) Audited Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Export Inspection Council and Agencies for the year 1978-79, under sub-rule (3) of Rule 16 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Rules, 1964.

(2) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) on the working of the Export Inspection Council and Agencies for the year 1978-79.

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) and (2) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1240/80.]

(4) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Steel Authority of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1978-79.

(ii) Annual Report of the Steel Authority of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1978-79 along with the Audited Accounts and the Comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1241/80.]

(b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Bharat Refractories Limited, for the year 1978-79.

(ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Refractories Limited, for the year 1978-79 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(5) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in paying the papers mentioned at (a) and (b) of item (4) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1242/80.]

NOTIFICATION RE. CONTINUANCE OF CONTROL OVER MANAGEMENT OF M/S. ASSOCIATED INDUSTRIES (ASSAM) LTD., CHANDRAPUR

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. S.O. 497 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th July, 1980 regarding continuance of control over the management of Messrs Associated Industries (Assam) Limited, Chandrapur, under sub-section (2) of section 18A of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1243/80.]

REPORTS OF VARIOUS NATIONALISED BANKS FOR THE YEAR END 31-12-79 UNDER BANKING COMPANIES (ACQUISITION AND TRANSFER OF UNDERTAKINGS) ACT, 1970

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): On behalf of Shri Maganbhai Barot, I beg

to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. S.O. 497(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th July, 1980 regarding continuance of control over the management of Messrs. Associated Industries (Assam) Limited, Chandrapur, Under sub-section (2) of section 18A of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1243/80].

REPORTS OF VARIOUS NATIONALISED BANKS FOR THE YEAR END 31-12-79
UNEDR BANKING COMPANIES (ACQUISITION AND TRANSFER OF UNDERTAKINGS)
Act, 1970

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): On behalf of Shri Manganbhai Barot, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (8) of section 10 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970:—

(i) Report on the working and activities of the Central Bank of India for the year ended the 31st December, 1979 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(ii) Report on the working and activities of the Bank of India for the year ended the 31st December, 1979 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(iii) Report on the working and activities of the Punjab National Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1979 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(iv) Report on the working and activities of the Bank of Baroda for the year ended the 31st December, 1979 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(v) Report on the working and activities of the United Commercial Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1979 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(vi) Report on the working and activities of the Canara Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1979 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(vii) Report on the working and activities of the United Bank of India for the year ended the 31st December 1979 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(viii) Report on the working and activities of the Dena Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1979 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(ix) Report on the working and activities of the Syndicate Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1979 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(x) Report on the working and activities of the Allahabad Bank for India for the year ended the 31st December, 1979 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(xi) Report on the working and activities of the Allahabad Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1979 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(xii) Report on the working and activities of the Indian Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1979 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(xiii) Report on the working and activities of the Bank of Maharashtra for the year ended the 31st December, 1979 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(xiv) Report on the working and activities of the Indian Overseas Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1979 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. ...
1244/80]

12.41 hrs.

ASSENT TO BILL.

SECRETARY: Sir, I lay on the Table the Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1980, passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on 25th July, 1980.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the remaining part of the Session will consist of:

(1) Consideration of any item of Business carried over from the Order Paper of today.

(2) Consideration and passing of the Delhi Municipal Laws (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 1980.

(3) Discussion under Rule 193 on the widespread rape of mother earth resulting in the cumulative depletion of the natural resources, pollution of the habitat and upsetting the ecological balance to be raised by Shri Digvijay Singh at 3-30 P.M. on Monday, the 11th August, 1980.

(4) Discussion on the motion to be moved by Prof. Madhu Dandavate on the statement made by the Minister of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers in the House on 10th June, 1980, regarding increase in the prices of petroleum products. at 4-00 P.M. on Tuesday, the 12th August, 1980.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): On behalf of Karnataka Members I request you to allot some time to have a discussion on the Vijayanagar Steel Plant. The people of Karnataka are agitated over this matter.

MR. SPEAKER: Give some motion or calling attention.

श्री विजय कुमार यादव (नालन्दा): अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो अगला कार्यक्रम फिक्स किया गया है इसमें मैंने तीन सवाल को शामिल करने का सुझाव दिया है।

12.43 hrs.

[SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV in the Chair]

पहला सवाल यह है कि देश में काला धन एक समानान्तर आर्थिक नाकत के रूप में काम कर रहा है, लगभग 20 हजार से लेकर 25 हजार करोड़ रुपये देश में काले धन के रूप में है और इसकी वजह से देश में किसानों की लूट हो रही है। किसानों द्वारा उत्पादित चीजों को कम कीमत में लेकर, बाजार में चीजों के दाम बढ़ाकर, व्यापारी लूट मचा रहे हैं। स्वयं फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर ने राज्य सभा में इस सवाल पर कहा है कि पिछली जनवरी से लेकर इधर तक कई चीजों—चीनी, दाल, साण्डसारी, गड़, साध्व तेल आदि—के दामों में वृद्धि हुई है। वैसे उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि अमरीका में जो मुद्रा प्रचलित है उसका 5.9 प्रतिशत से 7.5 प्रतिशत तक काला धन के रूप में है। उनका कहना है कि यह एक विश्वव्यापी परिस्थिति है और इसका रोक नहीं जा सकता है लेकिन दुनिया के सोशलिस्ट कंट्रीज में काला धन नाम की चीज नहीं है।

सभापति महोदय: आप इनमें इतना विस्तार से नहीं जा सकते हैं, आप कह सकते हैं कि इस पर बहस होनी चाहिए।

श्री विजय कुमार यादव: मैं इस बात की आवश्यकता महसूस करता हूँ कि इस एजेंडें में इन विषयों को भी जोड़ा जाना चाहिए और अगले दिनों इन पर विचार किया जाना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात यह है कि किसानों पर जो तमाम तरह के कर्ज हैं उससे उनको राहत दिलाने का सवाल है। हिन्दुस्तान के तमाम किसान बैंकों के कर्ज से, जो महाजन नांग हैं उनके कर्ज से और सहकारी बैंकों के कर्ज से तबाह हैं। हिन्दुस्तान के ज्यादातर हिस्सों में कहीं बाढ़, कहीं सूखाड़ की वजह से किसानों का उत्पादन कम होता है जिससे उनमें कर्जा करने की क्षमता नहीं रहती है और आज इसकी वजह से उनकी हालत खराब हो रही है।

सूद बाँकों ने भी महाजनों की तरह अपने सूद की दर बढ़ा दी है। ऐसी स्थिति में किसानों को कर्जों में राहत दिलाने के सवाल पर सदन में विचार हो। देश के कुछ अन्य राज्यों में जैसे तमिलनाडू, कर्नाटक, महाराष्ट्र में इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ कदम उठाये गये हैं।

आखरी बात—देश के कई हिस्सों, यूपी., बिहार, असम में भयानक बाढ़ के कारण काफी बरबादी हो रही है। अकेले यूपी. में, जैसा कहा गया है, 80 लाख लोग बाढ़ की चपेट में आ गये हैं। इस लिये इस विषय को भी विचार के लिये अगले सप्ताह के एजेंडों में रखा जाय।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Since there is not much time for discussion, I would only demand statements from the Government on three issues: (1) the reported plans of Pakistan to manufacture atom bombs with the help of certain countries and the reaction of the Government thereto; (2) the devaluation of the rupee and its impact on the balance of payments position; and (3) the reported news about the likely promulgation of MISA and the Preventive Detention law through Ordinance after the current session of Parliament.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North-East): I want to mention only two points: (1) rigging in the recently Assembly elections in UP and Bihar and (2) whereas the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 is applicable to all the public sector undertakings, it is not being made applicable to the General Insurance Corporation of India. Therefore, I would like these two issues to be discussed next week.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Since there is no time for having a discussion on the subject, I would say that the Government should make statements on the following subjects.

The first one is the role and functions of the Governor. This point has become

important and urgent in view of the fact that it is reported that there is a proposal under the consideration of the Government to transfer about 11 Governors from the States presumably on political considerations. This has got particular significance in the case of West Bengal, because it is said that the present Governor is likely to be transferred so that they may send a more pliable Governor there to suit the partisan interests of the Congress (I), which has a movement to seize the Government....

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMED KHAN (Kanpur): Sir, while discussing the question of the inclusion of business for next week, the hon. Member is making reference to a pliable Governor....

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have heard him.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Secondly, there is a great influx of refugees from Assam into West Bengal. As far as the report is concerned, there are about 11,000 such displaced persons from Assam in the relief centre in Alipurduar. After 27th July another 4,000 have come, making a total of 15,000. The Chief Minister of West Bengal has written to the Prime Minister that arrangements should be made so that these displaced persons can go back to Assam. Some financial assistance should be given to the State Government of West Bengal so that relief operations can be undertaken by them.

Last week a statement was made by the hon. Finance Minister regarding another instalment of DA to the Central Government employees. According to reports the consumer price index for industrial workers has crossed the 368 mark in the average for 12 months, thus entitling the Central Government employees to another instalment of DA. The Government should come out with a statement on the subject.

[Shri Chitta Basu]

Lastly, I come to electoral reform. It is important because there has been rigging in UP and Bihar in the last Lok Sabha and Assembly elections. So, it is necessary that the Government should make a statement regarding the electoral reforms, which are under the consideration of Government.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली): इस से पहले कि माननीय सदस्य बोलें, इस सदन को यह तो बता दें कि सदन की बैठक कब तक चलने वाली है। अफवाह यह है कि 12 तारीख को सदन की बैठक खत्म होती। अगर 12 तारीख को बैठक खत्म होने वाली है, तो मंत्री साहबान जो इन सारे विषयों को लेने का संभाव दे रहे हैं, ये कैसे इस सेशन में आएंगे।

सभापति महोदय: मंत्रीमान से विषय की जानकारी आ जाए, उस के बाद मैं उन से पूछूंगा। मुमकिन है कि इन विषयों को जानने के बाद, वे इस बारे में कंसिडर करें कि कब तक सदन की बैठक चलानी है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: इंद की वजह से अगर मंत्री छुट्टी चाहते हैं, तो हमें एतराज नहीं है लेकिन 16 तारीख के बाद बैठने का फैसला कर सकते हैं।

श्री रामाधितार शास्त्री (पटना): सभापति जी, मैं ने चार विषय आप के पास लिख कर भेजे हैं। पहला विषय महंगाई के बारे में है। महंगाई बहुत तेजी के साथ बढ़ती जा रही है और सारी वस्तुओं की कीमतें आसमान छूती जा रही हैं। पाव रोटी तो दिल्ली में मिल ही नहीं रही है।

एक माननीय सदस्य: डबल रोटी।

श्री रामाधितार शास्त्री: डबल रोटी दिल्ली में नहीं मिल रही है। लोग इसे पाव रोटी भी कहते हैं। चाहे जो इस को कह लीजिए। अब इस सेशन के बाद हम कई महीने के बाद मिलेंगे और महंगाई का सवाल बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है। अदवा यह है कि बीबी के दास अक्टूबर तक 12 रुपये प्रति किलो जाने वाले हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में

हम एक बार महंगाई के विषय पर इस सदन में विचार कर लें, तो अच्छा होगा।

दूसरा प्रश्न माननीय सदस्य ने ठीक ही उठाया है कि महंगाई का सूचकांक बढ़ गया है। मैंने जो सूचकांक था, उस के मुताबिक आप ने सरकारी कर्मचारियों को महंगाई भत्ता दिया है और उस की एक किस्त का एलान किया था लेकिन अब जुलाई में सूचकांक 368 से ज्यादा हो गया है। तो फिर जाहिर है कि उन को महंगाई भत्ते की एक और किस्त देनी होगी और उस का एलान इसी सेशन में करना चाहिए। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन बातों के बारे में आप बतायें कि क्या करने जा रहे हैं।

एक दूसरी बात यह है कि कई सदस्यों ने भी इस के बारे में कहा है कि यू. पी. में बाढ़ है, बिहार में बाढ़ है और आल इन्डिया रैंडियो ने भी कहा है कि इन दोनों राज्यों की स्थिति बड़ी ही गंभीर है और अभी खतरा आगे भी हो सकता है। इसलिए इस सवाल पर भी बहस होनी चाहिए।

तीसरी बात जॉनडिस (पीलिया) के बारे में है। यू. पी. के 24 जिलों में यह फैला हुआ है और जनरुग अखबार में निकला है कि बिहार के पटना शहर में यह सब से पहले शुरू हुआ और फिर रांची में, हरियाणा और कई जगहों पर जॉनडिस की बीमारी चल रही है। इस की रोकथाम के लिए क्या किया जा रहा है और मैं चाहूंगा कि इस सवाल पर भी बहस होनी चाहिए और सरकार को उचित कार्यवाही के लिए राज्य सरकार की मदद करनी चाहिए।

और आखरी बात यह है कि यह जूनियर डाक्टरों की हड़ताल कब तक चलेगी। अखबारों में पढ़ा था कि प्रधान मंत्री जी 15 अगस्त तक इस को खत्म करवाना चाहती हैं।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र हासकर (दुर्गापुर): मैंने इस पर एजोर्नमेंट मोशन दिया था, उस का क्या हुआ?

सभापति महोदय: एजोर्नमेंट मोशन के बारे में स्पीकर साहब अपनी राय देंगे कि है।

श्री रंभाचतार शास्त्री: उन के मसले का हल निकालने की बजाए 50 जूनियर डाक्टरों को गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया है। यह तरीका उन के साथ समझौता करने का नहीं है। उन को रिहा करना चाहिए और इस मसले का हल पार्लियामेंट की बैठक समाप्त होने से पहले हो जाए, इस ओर सरकार ध्यान दे। अगर किसी तरीके से बहस करने की गुंजाइश नहीं है, तो कम से कम इस ओर तो सरकार का ध्यान देना चाहिए।

DR. SARADISH ROY (Bolpur): I want to mention only one point regarding Vishva Bharati Amendment Bill. This amendment Bill was on the agenda papers for several days during this Session. Even in the last Session also this agenda item was there on the Order Paper. But surprisingly I find that the Minister has not included this in the agenda for the next week. It was mentioned in the agenda that without any discussion this Bill be referred to a Joint Committee of both the Houses. Now, this Bill has a long history. In November 1971, by an Ordinance the 1951 Vishva Bharati Act was amended when there was some Naxalite activities in the University Campus. By the amended Act all the democratic rights of the university were taken away. In this connection, a committee was appointed by the Central Government with Justice Masud as its Chairman and it submitted its report in 1975. On the basis of that report, a Bill was drafted and introduced in the Rajya Sabha in 1978 during Janata regime. A joint Committee went into the Bill, but subsequently the Lok Sabha was dissolved and the Bill, could not be discussed. The present Government also brought similar Bill and said that it would be referred to a Joint Committee without discussion. but it has not been done. I do not know why democratic rights are being denied to this Central university by the present Government. So, it should be put of the agenda, and referred to a Joint Committee without discussion.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL (Hooghly): There is an unprecedented price rise and that point has been men-

tioned by some other Members also. In that context, I want to draw attention to something serious that is happening. Government has announced that drug prices will be allowed to be increased. Some discussion should take place on that.

Secondly, there is a controversy that has cropped up about the proposed film on Gandhiji by some British producer. As you may have noticed, the film producers of our country have come out with a statement. I would very much like some discussion on it.

Lastly, a serious situation has arisen in the National Library, Calcutta. The Director's tenure expired on 30th June, but till now Government has not come out with an announcement regarding his successor. The present incumbent has been requested to continue until further orders. Moreover, a Librarian who had been there for any years has resigned. There is another serious problem, that the Compulsory Delivery of Books Act is not being followed by a number of publishers. It is a matter of great concern. It should be discussed.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): Everybody knows about the flood situation. Lakhs of people are affected. Several notices are still pending. More than 80 lakhs in U.P. alone are affected. Thousands have died. Therefore, the seriousness of the flood situation should be discussed.

Secondly, the UGC Report was not discussed neither last year, nor this year. Therefore, I want to discuss on it either in this session or the next, preferably next week itself.

The reported plan for the manufacture of an atomic bomb by Pakistan should also be discussed. We have given a calling attention. On the devaluation of the rupee also I would like to have a discussion.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): The hon. Minister must come forward with an amendment to the Members' Salaries and Allowances Act. Today we can travel by rail anywhere in the country any time. Since the world has become more modern, we have become more progressive and we have to travel more, I would like an amendment to be brought in, to make air travel free similarly. If the Government is hesitant to give this, then I would suggest that deduction of the first class/second class fare air fare be allowed, at least that much. If it is not done, then a hell will break loose next week.

13 hrs.

I have given so many notices for a discussion on the Report of Vaidhyalingam Commission, but it has all been rejected. This means that Mr. Morarji Desai is completely innocent and this Government do not have the guts to come and say that the Report of the Commission has no basis. If they believe that there is anything in it against Mr. Morarji Desai, they should have a discussion next week on that.

Thirdly, according to papers and my own knowledge of the proceedings of the Consultative Committee on Planning, there is an undeclared plan holiday in the country. There is supposed to be a five year plan from 1980 to 1985. But one year has already gone without any plan and the next year is also going because the Consultative Committee was told that no draft plan will be ready by the end of December and in the next Budget also, there may be no plan. I want the Government to make a statement on this, how long this undeclared plan holiday will continue.

I have nothing more to say.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): It has been reported that the

Government of Gujarat is not co-operating with the Minorities Commission set up by the Union Government. Following receipt of several complaints, the Commission wanted to visit the troubled areas in Gujarat. The State Government informed the Commission of its inability to make arrangements for the visit, on the most irrelevant and lame excuse that it was busy with the Assembly session. It is further shocking to know that when the State Home Minister contacted the Centre regarding the proposed visit of the Commission, the Centre advised him to ignore the Commission altogether. This is a serious situation that shocks the confidence of the Minorities in the Government and the Government must come forward with a statement and assurance to this House of due respect to the Minorities Commission, that it would be allowed to function independently and without any impediments.

I also urge upon the Government to introduce a Bill to recognise Delhi as a full fledged State in consonance with the general popular feeling.

Finally, the Government is also needed to explain the inordinate delay in the holding of elections to Delhi Metropolitan Council and the Municipal Corporation. The people of Delhi need to be assured as to when the elections can be expected. An statement by the Minister is necessary on this matter also.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum): I want the Government to include the following items for the next week's business. There have been discussions in the country that for the newspapers, there should be price-page schedule. It was almost agreed to. Why it was deferred, I do not know. Papers like *Ananda Bazar Patrika* and *Jugantar* charge 40 or 35 paise for six pages, they carry no news items, but only advertisements. These things are going on. I would urge upon the Govern-

ment that it is an extremely important issue, which should be taken up.

As regards the Governors, I support what Mr. Chitta Basu has said. The question is, 11 Governors are to be sacked—that is the news. It is reported that the Prime Minister—I do not know whether it is correct or not, but there is whispering in the air—met the President and said that something should be done about it. The President's pleasure cannot be an arbitrary pleasure. He cannot dispense with it like that. But it would be a serious matter eleven Governors are given a go-by. It will create such a political climate that it will not be congenial or healthy or it would be dangerous also.

About Assam, the statement was made by the Home Minister about the Assam Accord. But the House has not been given an opportunity to discuss the matter. After the House adjourns, perhaps, it will come. The oil blockade is to continue. It is a dangerous thing. It is a shaky foundation on which the negotiations are to be conducted. The gazetted officers do not even apologise. They have been reinstated. The people are being pushed out of Assam on arbitrarily grounds, for whatever reasons they have. So, I think, without going into the details of it, there should be a sort of general discussion about Assam.

Some time ago there was a report the third-degree methods used by the police in the course of interrogation. The third-degree methods are not sanctioned by law. Those who are supposed to be the custodians of law and, it is reported, those who are higher-up in the police hierarchy, they say that the third-degree methods must be utilised in order to elicit confession from the accused which is not sanctioned by law. This is a sadistic mentality. If the law can be violated by the police, that is a dangerous thing.

1826 LS—10

Lastly, when a Union Government Minister holding the most important portfolio like the Home Ministry, Sardar Zail Singh, comes under a cloud, under the Gurudev Singh Commission Report, the House has a duty to have a discussion about it and be seized of the matter because a Cabinet Minister is involved, a member of the House is involved. The House is not being taken into confidence about it. It should be discussed.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Ulu-beria): I have given notice to discuss about the proposed electronic machines for recording vote in the elections and also discuss the junior doctors' strike and the rule of black money in our economy.

Lastly, I would like to mention about the police matter. Once our hon. Judge, Mr. Mulla, commented that our police is an organised criminal. Yesterday, the Report of the one-man Commission on the lathi charge resorted by the Delhi police on the blind men was given and the hon. Judge, Mr. D. C. Agarwal, said that the police is traditionally unfriendly to the people and that the attitude and behaviour of the police has not changed in a free country. This should be discussed and the police should be streamlined accordingly.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI (Thane): There are hardly 2-3 working days left during the next week. I would like to submit 2.3 points only. Firstly, the Report on Tripura has been submitted to the Prime Minister Yesterday by the M.P. It should be placed on the Table of the House and discussed. Secondly, the discussion should take place on the evolution of legal system in the country whereby adequate compensation is paid to the victims of crime. Thirdly, a through discussion on the working of the nationalised banks has become most essential in view of a large number of complaints from the public in respect of exorbitant establishment expenditure of the nationalised banks

(Shri R. K. Mhalgi)

and also the difficulties faced by the low income people in obtaining loans from the nationalised banks. Lastly, the Supreme Court should have at least four circuit benches in the country, one each at Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Bhopal for the benefit and convenience of the people at large.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN (Trichur): This Government has been shouting from the top of the house regarding a comprehensive Bill on bonus. But, unfortunately, I find a sort of ad-hocism prevailing on this issue from 1977. I am worried because bonus is due in Kerala this month. The Onam festival falls on the 28th and generally bonus is distributed before Onam. So, unless the stale-mate is solved there will be a problem and lakhs of workers will be in distress. I would like to know the position in regard to this important issue, which has been promised by the Legislature.

I do not know the thinking of the Government here. This is just to impress on you this particular point.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): Without repeating any of the points which have been placed here—with most of which I would agree—I will just take up two subjects. One is that I gave notice for a discussion on the dowry problem and the Dowry (Prohibition) Act. The Speaker himself assured me that it will surely be taken up for discussion. I think that when this Act is now in the process of re-examination, the benefit of the opinion of the Members of the House is very necessary. So I would request this to be put on the agenda.

Secondly, about the Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertaking) Bill which has been circulated today, considering the position of the Bengal Chemicals now, it is very necessary that it is not delayed and

it is very quickly taken up. So, I would request that this, also, should be taken up.

श्री राज बिस्मिल पासवान (हाजीपुर) : सभापति महोदय, पूरे देश में शान्तिपूर्ण सत्याग्रहियों पर बर्बरपूर्ण लाठी-चार्ज हो रहा है और उन पर अश्रु गैस छोड़ी जा रही है। संसद के माननीय सदस्यों को गिरफ्तार कर के उनके विभिन्न तरह के मुकदमों में फसाया जा रहा है, जिनको यदि मैं गिनना शुरू करूँ, तो बहुत समय लग जायेगा। बारह-बारह मुकदमों उन मंत्रियों के विरुद्ध दायर किये गये हैं, जो बिल्कुल शान्तिपूर्ण स्वयं अपने आप को गिरफ्तारी के लिए आफर करते हैं। इस देश में शान्तिपूर्ण सत्याग्रह करने का अधिकार है। किसी भी इमॉक्रेटिक कंट्री में यह अधिकार रहना चाहिए। जब लोग किसी अन्याय का प्रतिकार करने के लिए स्वच्छा से सत्याग्रह करते हैं, तो उन पर लाठी-चार्ज और अश्रु गैस का प्रयोग प्रजातंत्र पर कलंक है। मैं माँग करता हूँ कि सदन में इस पर विचार करने के लिए समय रखा जायें।

यह कहा गया था कि यह सदन विमान दुर्घटना पर विचार करेगा, ताकि यह स्पष्ट हो सके कि किन कारणों से विमान दुर्घटना की जांच का आर्डर दिया गया और क्यों उसको रद्द कर दिया गया। अभी तक इस विषय पर विचार नहीं हुआ है। इस-पर विचार होना चाहिए।

जैसा कि मेरे साथी ने कहा है, 9 राज्यों के चुनावों में हिंसा की भीषण वारदातें हुई थीं। मेरी कॉन्स्टिट्यून्सी में 35, 36 लोग मारे गये थे। चुनाव में हिंसा की राजनीति का प्रवेश हुआ है। अध्यक्ष महोदय के साथ बातचीत में यह तय हो गया था कि सदन इस पर विचार करेगा। इस विषय पर भी चर्चा होनी चाहिए।

डॉक्टरों की हड़ताल जलाई से चल रही है। मरीजों की संख्या में 40 प्रतिशत की कटौती हो गई है। लोग डर के मारे अस्पतालों में नहीं जाते हैं। 30 परसेंट बड्स खाली पड़े हुए हैं। सब अस्पतालों में एक मौत का सल्लाहा छाया हुआ है। इस सदन में बार-बार आग्रह किये जाने के बावजूद

सरकार अपनी जिद पर अड़ी हुई है। नतीजा यह है कि अब डाक्टर गिरफ्तार हो रहे हैं। इस बारे में भी सदन में चर्चा होनी चाहिए।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा): सभापति महोदय, कल ही इस हाउस में यह डिसकस हुआ था कि वेस्ट बंगाल में 96 कायला खदानें नाजायज तरीके से चलाई जा रही हैं। हजारों लाख मन कायला निकाल कर बाहर भेजा जा रहा है। इसकी सम्बन्ध में कोई न कोई डिसकशन होना चाहिए, ताकि उन लोगों को खिलाफ कोई कार्रवाई हो सके।

गणपत के मामले में जहाँ पर हरिजनों पर दबाव डाला जा रहा है कि वे आन्दोलन में शामिल हों। अगर वे शामिल नहीं होते हैं, तो उनके साथ मार-पीट और जबरदस्ती की जाती है। इस पर डिसकशन होना चाहिए। हरिजनों के साथ इस तरह की ज्यादाती लोकदल बाने लाग कर रहे हैं।

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): What about the adjournment motion regarding doctors' strike?

MR. CHAIRMAN: It was mentioned many times. Again many people have mentioned it. A decision was given by the Speaker on the adjournment motion and this is not the time for raising it. We have passed that time.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): First, I must thank you and the hon. Members for having been so brief under your direction. Last time it took more than one and a half hours.

All the matters raised I will communicate to the proper authorities and they have to be brought up before the Business Advisory Committee also.

Dr. Saradish Roy mentioned about the Viswabharati Bill. That Bill is pending in the Rajya Sabha. Unless

the Rajya Sabha sends its recommendations, it cannot be taken up in this House...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Banatwalla mentioned about the Minorities Commission.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: This matter has been brought to our notice just now. I will communicate it to the concerned Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN: About the House sitting are you in a position to say anything?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: According to the calendar the House is sitting till the 14th of this month.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we adjourn for lunch and reassemble at 2.20 p.m. 13.17 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till twenty Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at twenty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[SHRI GULSHER AHMED in the Chair]

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) ALLEGED ASSAULT BY POLICE ON VENDORS AND HAWKERS IN VARANASSI

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (सैदपुर): सभापति जी, बड़े खेद की बात है कि इन दिनों हरिजनों पर अत्याचार की घटनाएँ काफी बढ़ गई हैं। पुलिस हरिजनों की रक्षक को कौन कहे उसकी भक्षक बन गई है। इसका एक बहुत बड़ा शर्मनाक उदाहरण वाराणसी की एक घटना है।

31 जुलाई, 1980 की रात में लगभग 1 बजे वाराणसी में दशरथदेव धान के

[श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री]

सिपाहियों एवं पी. ए. सी. के द्वारा हरिजनों एवं फल सब्जी व्यवसायियों की एक बहुत बड़ी भीड़ पर भयंकर लाठी चार्ज किया गया। रात में सोये व्यक्तियों को घर में खींच कर उन्हें बुरी तरह मारा गया। दो हरिजन व्यवसायियों को एकड़ कर मारते मारते थाने ले जाया गया। थाने में भी उनकी जमकर पिटाई की गई। हरिजनों को घरों में घुस कर पीटा गया 46 हरिजनों को परिणाम-स्वरूप चोटें आईं। 24 बुरी तरह घायल हुए। इस भगड़ों का कारण था पुलिस द्वारा एक हरिजन की दुकान से दो स्त्रियाँ लेकर दस न दाना, दुकानदारों से मुफ्त में चीजें लेना। इससे भी शर्म की घटना तो तब हुई जब उनके साथ सलह समझौते की बात कर उन्हें घर भेजा गया। न्यायिक जांच बैठाने का आश्वासन दिया गया पर फिर सबह 8 हरिजन फल सब्जी व्यवसायियों पर भूठा आरोप लगाकर उनपर फर्जी मुकदमा कायम किया गया। 4 हजार आदमी अपनी फरियाद लेकर जिलाधीश के यहां 6 अगस्त को गए। खंड है कि उन्होंने तुरन्त कार्यवाही करने का आश्वासन देकर भी कुछ नहीं किया।

मैं इस सन्दर्भ में माननीय गृह मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि वे निहत्थे हरिजनों के उपर वाराणसी पुलिस द्वारा किये गये इस बर्बर लाठी चार्ज के दोषी व्यक्तियों के खिलाफ उचित कार्यवाही करवायें। भयभीत हरिजन फल सब्जी व्यवसायियों की पुलिस अत्याचार से रक्षा करायें।

(ii) THE SILENT VALLEY PROJECT

SHRI K. KUNHAMBU (Cannanore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, under Rule 377 I would like to draw the attention of the House and the Government to a very alarming situation arising out of the decision of the Government in regard to the Silent Valley project. Time and again the Government of Kerala and all the political parties have impressed upon the Government of India about the importance of this project for the future development of Kerala. The hon'ble Prime Minister has assured us that the Government

would take a realistic and sympathetic view of this issue.

However, the Government has now taken a view that the Silent Valley project should not be constructed as it would upset the ecological balance. The hon'ble Minister has said that Kerala is producing surplus electricity and therefore the silent valley project need not be taken up. The theory about surplus production of electricity is a myth. It has been proved on the basis of statistics that Kerala per capita consumption of electricity is well below the national average. Responsible people have expressed the apprehension that Kerala will be facing an acute shortage of electricity in the near future unless the silent valley project is constructed.

In this situation, the decision taken by the Government will put out of gear the developmental activities in Kerala. Moreover, all hopes about the development of Malabar region, which is a very backward area, will be shattered. Therefore, I earnestly request the hon'ble Prime Minister to intervene in this matter and allow the Government of Kerala to go ahead with the construction of this vitally important project.

(iii) URDU AS MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION FOR LINGUISTIC MINORITIES.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Mr. Chairman, Article 350A of the Constitution provides adequate facilities for instruction in the mother-tongue at the primary stage of education to children belonging to linguistic minority groups. A special officer for linguistic minorities is also appointed in terms of the provisions of Article 350B.

It is shocking and most unfortunate that in 1976 instruction through Urdu medium was discontinued in an increasingly large number of primary schools in U.P. as compared to the figures in 1974 and 1975.

A letter published in the *Indian Express* issue dated 15th July, 1930 stated that on the attention of the Prime Minister being drawn to the aforesaid situation, she stated in reply that the Central Education Ministry has been asked to look into the matter.

The curtailment of educational facilities to linguistic minorities and the consequent deprivation of Urdu minority to have adequate facilities for instruction in Urdu is a serious matter. The provisions of Article 350A of the Constitution have always to be satisfied.

The matter brooks no delay. I urge upon the Government to look into the matter—Necessary directives be issued to the State Government to secure compliance with the provisions of the Constitution. The Government should make an early statement in the House.

(iv) SUPPLY OF CHEAP RAW MATERIAL TO HANDLOOM WEAVERS.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर):
समापति जी, मैं नियम 377 के अधीन निम्नलिखित वक्तव्य देना चाहता हूँ ---

"हमारे देश में बुनकरों की आर्थिक स्थिति बेहद खराब होती जा रही है। सूत और कैमिकल्स के मूल्य लगातार बढ़ते जा रहे हैं, जिस से पूरे हथकरघा उद्योग पर गहरा प्रभाव पड़ रहा है तथा इस उद्योग की प्रगति को बाधा पहुँच रही है। यदि सूत और कैमिकल्स के मूल्यों को कम करने का प्रयास नहीं किया गया तो बहुत से बुनकरों को भयंकर बंराजगारी का सामना करना पड़ेगा। यह दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है कि नेशनल टैक्स-स्टाइल्स कॉर्पोरेशन के अनेक कारखाने इस समय सूत का उत्पादन बन्द कर दिये हैं और यह कार्य निजी क्षेत्र के कारखानों द्वारा किया जा रहा है जिससे मिल-मालिक सूत का मनमाना दाम ले रहे हैं। अतः सरकार को चाहिये कि वह सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उन सभी कारखानों को जो नेशनल टैक्सस्टाइल्स कॉर्पोरेशन के अन्तर्गत आते हैं, निर्देश दे कि वे सूत का उत्पादन कार्य पुनः

आरम्भ करें जिससे उसके मूल्य में कमी हो सके। साथ ही सार्वजनिक वित्तरण प्रणाली द्वारा बुनकरों को सस्ते दामों पर सूत उपलब्ध कराया जाय। वर्ष 72-73 तथा बाद के वर्षों में बुनकरों को बैंकों द्वारा दिये गये कर्ज की बसुली रांकी जानी चाहिए और व्याज को माफ कर देना चाहिये। गरीब बुनकरों को भूखमरी और बंराजगारी से बचाने के लिए सरकार को शीघ्र प्रभावशाली कदम उठाने चाहिये।

(v) REPORTED LOCK-OUT IN MODI-NAGAR TEXTILE MILLS, MODINAGAR.

श्री कृष्णचन्द्र पांडे (खलीलाबाद): सभा-पति महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश की मदीनगर कपड़ा मिल लगभग ढाई-तीन महीने से बंद पड़ी हुई है। मिल प्रबन्धकों द्वारा मजदूरों की जायज मांगों को स्वीकार न कर मिल को बंद कर दिया गया, जबकि बातचीत के द्वारा इस समस्या को हल किया जा सकता था। अब मिल प्रबन्धकों द्वारा नाना प्रकार से मजदूरों को परेशान किया जा रहा है। मजदूरों के सामने भूखमरी फैली हुई है क्योंकि दो महीने से कोई वेतन नहीं मिला है। 14 हजार मजदूरों के बच्चे अभी स्कूलों में प्रवेश नहीं पा सके हैं जिसके कारण उनमें असंतोष बढ़ता जा रहा है। मिल प्रबन्धकों द्वारा 14 हजार मजदूरों में से मात्र 3300 मजदूरों को जिनमें अधिकांश नई भर्ती हैं, रखा गया है। प्रबन्धक मजदूर कानूनों का खूला उल्लंघन कर सारा दोष मजदूरों पर मढ़ने के लिए उनसे प्रतिज्ञा पत्र भरवा रहे हैं जिसमें उनसे अपनी गलती मानने तथा भविष्य में हड़ताल न करने की बात कही गई है। नाकरी में न लाने की धमकी दे रहे हैं और अपने गुंडों के सहारे मजदूरों का बुरी तरह से अपमानित एवं भयभीत कर रहे हैं। यूवक कांफ्रेंस (आई) के कार्यकर्ता जो मजदूरों को पर्याप्त संरक्षण दे रहे हैं, उन्हें भी प्रबन्धक गुंडों द्वारा जान से मारने आदि की धमकी दे रहे हैं क्योंकि इस हड़ताल के लिए प्रबन्धक दोषी हैं, इसलिए निकाल गये सभी श्रमिकों को सम्पूर्ण वेतन सहित काम पर लिया जाये, लाक-आउट के समय की श्रमिकों को भी सम्पूर्ण हानि की पूर्ति प्रबन्धकों द्वारा की जाए, लाक-आउट खोलने के बाद माफ़ीनामा भरने की शर्तों को

[श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे]

तुरन्त वापस लिया जाये, सन् 1978-79 के आर्थिक वर्ष में 20 प्रतिशत की दर से बोनस दिया जाए तथा श्रमिकों को दस 15 रुपये की राशि सितम्बर, 1979 से एप्रिल सहित दिया जाये।

(vi) DEMAND FOR DOUBLE RAILWAY LINE FROM KHURDA ROAD TO PURI

SHRI A. C. DAS (Jajpur): There is a strong public demand that there should be double line from Khurda Rd. Railway Station to Puri. The reasons behind the demand are many. Firstly, about 15 passengers and several goods trains run daily to and from Puri and therefore some trains are bound to be detained for pretty long time in the stations causing inconvenience to the passengers. Secondly, because of non-clearance at some stations. Express trains are forced to halt even though these trains were not required to halt in those stations. Therefore, if there would be double line, these difficulties would not be there. Therefore, I request the Railway Minister to take immediate steps in this matter.

(vii) REPORTED ATTACK ON PERSONS BELONGING TO MINORITY COMMUNITY IN MALDA (WEST BENGAL)

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN (Kanpur): At the time when the Lok Sabha was discussing the Censure Motion tabled by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, M. P. against the Union Energy Minister, Shri A. B. Ghani Khan Chaudhuri, serious communal violence broke out in the towns of Malda, the Constituency of Shri A. B. Ghani Khan Chaudhuri. I was told telephonically that the workers of a political party burnt down the houses of the persons of the minority community and of Congress (I) workers thereby causing a loss of three human lives and

loss of property worth crores. The State Police authorities did not take any action. The law and order enforcing machinery has been rendered ineffective and a great sense of insecurity prevails. The reported statement of the Chief Minister of West Bengal Government holding Union Energy Minister responsible for this violence has made the situation very serious and tense throughout the State of West Bengal. This is a matter of urgent public importance and hence I request the Home Minister to make a statement in this regard.

(viii) REPORTED SHORTAGE OF BLOOD IN BLOOD BANKS IN DELHI

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): The news appeared in today's *Times of India* about drought situation of Blood in Delhi. There is no blood in Blood Bank of all India Institute of Medical Sciences, Safdarjang Hospital, Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital and other Hospitals of Delhi, All India Institute of Medical Sciences has stopped admission of heart patients and they have announced that heart operations and other operations will not be possible for want of blood. Similar is the situation in other hospitals. It has been reported that more than 700 patients have died in different Hospitals in Delhi for want of blood. It is a very serious situation. If it happens in the capital city of India, the fate of the other cities can be well imagined. Commercially exploited blood banks are taking advantage of this situation and are selling blood at exorbitant prices. Life of thousands of patients is in peril. It is high time that I urged upon the Health Minister to come forward and make a statement on the floor of the House immediately as large numbers of patients in India are likely to fall prey to the cold clutches of death.

14.40 hrs

DOCK WORKERS (REGULATION OF EMPLOYMENT) AMENDMENT BILL.

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948, be taken into consideration."

While moving this Bill. I would like to explain in a few minutes as to what is the necessity of this amending Bill.

Prior to 1948, there was no statutory arrangement to regulate the employment of dock workers. They were engaged on casual basis. The Dock Labour (Regulation of Employment) Act, was passed in 1948. Under this Act schemes have been framed in major ports for registration of certain categories of dock workers and also of employers. The schemes are administered by Dock Labour Boards which consist of equal representatives of Government, employers of dock workers and shipping companies. Such Boards have been set up in seven major ports.

This Act empowers the Dock Labour Boards to levy and recover from the registered employers contributions to meet the expenses of the schemes. The schemes also provide for creation of dock workers welfare fund out of contributions collected from the employers. The Committee on subordinate Legislation (5th Lok Sabha) in its 12th report observed that the parent Act, the Act of 1948, did not contain specific authorization for the Dock Labour Board to create and maintain dock workers welfare fund. The amending bill accordingly seeks to specifically empower the Dock

Labour Boards to create such funds and administer them. As these funds have been in existence since the commencement of the parent Act, it is necessary to give retrospective effect to this amendment to regularise the operation of existing funds.

The parent Act provides for framing of regulations of employment schemes and rules. While there is a provision for laying of the rules framed under the parent Act before Parliament, there is no similar provision for laying of the schemes. Therefore, the Committee of Subordinate Legislation observed that specific provision should be made under the Act for laying of the schemes also before Parliament. The intention of this Bill, according to the recommendations of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation, is to have a provision for laying of the schemes also before both Houses of Parliament. I would not like to take much time of the House, because it is a non-controversial Bill and I hope every side of the House will accept it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948, be taken into consideration."

SHRI GADADHAR SAHA (Birbhum): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is a small amending bill before the House with two-fold objective, one for making a provision in the Act for creating funds and administering them and for this purpose authorising the Dock Labour Boards to do so, and two, for making a provision in the Act for laying of the rules and schemes before Parliament.

Firstly, I would like to support this bill, but with certain reservations and would like to make some observations about the limitations, weaknesses and working of the schemes and rules under the principal Act.

[Shri Gadadhar Saha]

Sir, the Dock Labour Boards ensure regularity of employment. Secondly, the Board authorities provide various welfare schemes and facilities relating to education, medical aid, recreation and accommodation. Besides these, there are cooperative credit societies and cooperative stores and fair price shops organized in the ports. Merit scholarships to children of registered employees, and also stipend for higher education for children of registered employees have been introduced at some ports. Welfare funds have been set up at some ports for providing them financial help. These are the reasons for my supporting the Bill.

I now come to the question of limitations and weaknesses in the schemes and rules made under the first Act. The social and economic purpose of these schemes and rules is not only limited and inadequate, but the working of these schemes and rules is also unsatisfactory and discriminatory. First, only in 7 major ports out of 10, there are Dock Labour Boards. Second, the provision of these schemes is limited to certain specified classes of workers. Third, the schemes are at present in operation only in 7 major ports out of 10, not to speak of minor ports.

According to the Report of the Ministry of Shipping and Transport for the year 1979-80, there are 1,07,265 port employees engaged in 7 of the major ports of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Cochin, Kandla, Mormugao and Visakhapatnam in 1979. And out of them, 2791 are casual workers. And out of 28,619 dock workers engaged in the work of loading and unloading, movement and storage of cargoes, anchoring of ships and vessels, receipt and despatch of cargoes, etc., 4,800 are listed workers. And only registered workers are covered under the welfare schemes, and the vast number of these categories of casual, listed workers are left uncovered under the schemes. Moreover, while it is

proper to follow the principle of equal security and equal facilities for workers of major ports, of the same category, it is found that a policy of unequal facilities is being followed; and there is also a casual approach towards the problems and welfare of these huge number of workers. Workers are being discriminated against.

One example I want to cite, as regards availability of and disparity in accommodation facilities. In Calcutta, the total number of workers is 8998; and the number of workers provided with accommodation facilities constitutes 4.26 per cent thereof. But in the case of Bombay, the total number of workers is 7997, and accommodation facilities are provided to 18.15 per cent of them. In 4 major ports of Bombay, Madras, Kandla & Visakhapatnam the decasualisation schemes are being supplemented by listing unregistered schemes. These are the reasons for agitation, disputes and bad industrial relations. Moreover, in the amending Bill there is a provision for recovery from the workers, but there in no case it shall increase an amount equivalent to twice the rate of contribution to any such fund because there are schemes and rules which regulate the conditions of work, rate of remuneration and the rate of contributions. And there is also a penalty-provision in the Act. And here I want to say that no scheme shall provide for summary proceedings against the workers, without an opportunity being given to the workers for being heard before action is taken against them under the scheme. With these words, I conclude.

श्री गिरधर लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा):
सभापति महोदय, डाक वर्कर्स के सम्बन्ध में जो यह बिल मंत्री महोदय ने प्रस्तुत किया है उस का तो मैं स्वागत करता हूँ। लेकिन कुछ बातें इस के सम्बन्ध में निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। अभी अभी जो माननीय सदस्य बोल रहे थे उन्होंने कुछ प्वाइंट्स यहां पर रखे। जहां पर भी इस प्रकार के

बोर्ड बनते हैं उन बोर्ड्स का यह ताल्लूक रहता है कि वह वर्क्स के वेलफेयर के सम्बन्ध में विशेष तौर से ध्यान रखें। अब ये जितने भी बोर्ड बनें हैं बोर्ड का कर्तव्य मजदूरों के हित का ध्यान रखने का भी है और बोर्ड का यह काम भी है कि वहाँ का प्रबन्ध भी ठीक प्रकार से चले। अभी आप ने थोड़े दिन पहले देखा होगा कलकत्ता के डाक्यार्ड के सम्बन्ध में एक बहुत गंभीर प्रश्न हमारे सामने आया था। इस प्रकार के डाक्यार्ड इस देश में हैं जहाँ पर जो सामान लादा जाता है उसमें से कितना पिलफ्रेज हांता है, कितना सामान हटता है, वैसे वैसे व्यवस्थाएँ चलती हैं—इस सम्बन्ध में अबतक कोई विशेष ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। हास तौर से कलकत्ता डाक्यार्ड के सम्बन्ध में इस प्रकार की बात है कि रेल के दौगन भी चले जाते हैं तो बंगन की एक-एक कोल निकाल ली जाती है, सामान का तो सवाल ही क्या है। जब इस प्रकार की स्थिति डाक्यार्ड्स में हो तो निश्चित तरीके से उस डाक्यार्ड का कोई विशेष लाभ सरकार को नहीं होगा। आप कलकत्ते के सम्बन्ध में पिछले कई वर्षों का हिमाव लगाकर देखें कि साल में कितना लदान हुआ, उसमें कितना अन्तर आया, उसकी जिम्मेदारी किसके ऊपर है, कौन से लोग हैं जो लदान में सामान का पिलफ्रेज करते हैं, सामान को निकाल ले जाते हैं वहाँ पर गई हुई गाड़ी की गाड़ी गायब हो जाती है जब इस प्रकार की स्थिति कलकत्ता डाक्यार्ड की हो तो मैं मंत्री जी से विशेष रूप से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि वे इस सम्बन्ध में इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था करें जिससे कि डाक्यार्ड के द्वारा जो इम्पोर्ट और एक्सपोर्ट का काम होता है, जो सामान आता जाता है ठीक प्रकार से लोगों के पास पहुँच सके। आज व्यापारी भाई यह साँचते हैं कि अगर कलकत्ता डाक्यार्ड में सामान जायेंगा तो निश्चित रूप से वह पहुँच नहीं पायेगा। इस प्रकार से डाक्यार्ड की तरक्की में जो अवरोध आ रहा है उसको दूर करने की तरफ ध्यान दिया जाए ताकि हर व्यक्ति और संस्था को यह विश्वास हो सके कि वहाँ से जो सामान का लदान होगा या जो भी सामान उतारा जाएगा वह अवश्य

मिल जायेंगा। इसकी व्यवस्था निश्चित रूप से की जानी चाहिए।

दूसरे जैसा कि अभी वर्क्स के सम्बन्ध में आंकड़े देकर बताया गया कि 1 लाख 7 हजार 625 वर्क्स डाक्यार्ड में काम करते हैं तो उनमें कितने लोग परमानेंट हैं, कितने लोग कैंजुअल हैं और कितने लोगों का लंबर्स से सम्बन्धित वॉनफिट स्कीम के अन्तर्गत सुविधाएँ मिलती हैं? प्राविडेंट फंड, ई एम आई स्कीम, ग्रैजुटी तथा अन्य प्रकार की जो फॉसिलिटीज हैं वह वर्क्स का एवेलेंबल है या नहीं? आपका जो पहले का एक्ट है या अब जो आप अमेंड-मेंट कर रहे हैं इसमें इस प्रकार की कोई बात नहीं बताया गई है कि मजदूरों को फॉसिलिटीज मिलनी चाहिए जिससे कि उनकी आर्थिक हालत सुधर सके और वे अपने पैरों पर खड़े हो सकें वह उनको दिलाने की व्यवस्था है या नहीं?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Vyas. it is now 3 O'clock. We are going to start Private Members' Bills. You can continue next time. Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar.

15 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL* (Amendment of Article 356)

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: I introduce the Bill.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of articles 330 and 332)

SHRI SURAJ BHAN (Ambala): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of article 335)

SHRI SURAJ BHAN (Ambala): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is: z

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

BIHAR ATOMIC AUTHORITY BILL*

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the formation of an Authority for the purpose of setting up an atomic power plant in Bihar and for matters connected therewith.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the formation of an Authority for the purpose of setting up an atomic power plant in Bihar and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

SALARY, ALLOWANCES AND PENSION OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of section 8A)

श्री भगवत का आवाज (भागनपुर):
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं संसद "सदस्य वेतन,
भत्ता और पेंशन अधिनियम, 1954"
का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को
पूरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति चाहता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament Act, 1954."

The motion was adopted.

श्री भगवत का आवाज: मैं विधेयक को
पूरःस्थापित करता हूँ।

CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Omission of section 80)

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR:
I introduce the Bill.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Substitution of article 54 and amendment of articles 55, 81, etc.)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

COMPULSORY PURCHASE OF SURPLUS AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES BILL*

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the compulsory purchase of the surpluses of agricultural commodities by the Government.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the com-

pulsory purchase of the surpluses of agricultural commodities by the Government."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

BLIND PERSONS (EMPLOYMENT) BILL*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for employment to blind persons and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for employment to blind persons and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

The motion was adopted.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment Eighth Schedule)

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Sir, I Produce the Bill.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 8-8-80.

ONE FAMILY ONE POST
(IN GOVERNMENT SERVICE) BILL*

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर):
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं संघ के कार्यों से
संस्कृत पदों और लोक सेवाओं में नियु-
क्तियाँ करने अथवा उन में एक कटूम्ब से
केवल एक व्यक्ति को रहने देने का उपबन्ध
करने वाले विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करने
की अनुमति चाहता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The ques-
tion is:

"That leave be granted to intro-
duce a Bill to provide for appoint-
ment or retaining of only one per-
son from a family in public services
and posts in connection with the
affairs of the Union."

The motion was adopted.

श्री राम विलास पासवान: मैं विधेयक
को पुरःस्थापित करता हूँ।

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)
BILL*

(Insertion of new article 13A)

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर): उपा-
ध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं भारत के संविधान का और
संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित
करने की अनुमति चाहता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The ques-
tion is:

"That leave be granted to intro-
duce a Bill further to amend the
Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

श्री राम विलास पासवान: मैं विधेयक को
पुरःस्थापित करता हूँ।

SALARY, ALLOWANCES AND PEN-
SION OF MEMBERS OF PARLIA-
MENT (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of section 3, etc.)

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali):
I beg to move for leave to introduce
a Bill further to amend the Salary,
Allowances and Pension of Members
of Parliament Act, 1954.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The ques-
tion is:

"That leave be granted to intro-
duce a Bill further to amend the
Salary, Allowances and Pension of
Members of Parliament Act, 1954."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: I in-
troduce the Bill.

15.07 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)
BILL—Contd.

(Amendment of articles 19 and 41)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The
House will now take further discus-
sion on Constitution (Amendment)
Bill, 1980 (Amendment of articles 19
and 41). Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar.
He was on his legs.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR
(Ratnagiri): The other day when I in-
itiated the debate, I spoke only for
five minutes and during that time I
made a reference to Article 39 & Ar-
ticle 41. I also submitted that in spite
of thirty-three years of our indepen-
dence, States could not implement the
Directive Principles with reference to
that. I also made a mention of the
exception of the West Bengal Govern-
ment and the Government of Mahara-
shtra. I was discussing the question
as to the necessity of the introduction
of this particular Bill. I said at that
time that on many occasions we re-
ferred to the problems abroad. For
example, when there is a price rise,
it is usually said that there is price
rise in all countries and, therefore, we
cannot help it. It is with reference to

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dated 8-8-80.

this I would also like to invite the attention of this august House and the hon. Minister Shri Shiv Shankar as to what is the position abroad. As far as this is concerned, if we have a look to other Constitution a reference of which has been made to the Constitution of the World by Blaustein and Flauz, we find there are about 21 countries in the world wherein this right to work has been recognised and out of this 21 countries China, Japan, U.S.S.R., Hungary, Poland, Libya, North Korea are there. Not only this, Ireland from whom we took the inspiration for independence has also included this right to work as a Constitutional right. Not only this, but there are other countries also who though have not included the Right to Work as a Fundamental Right in the Constitution, have provided for unemployment benefits. We find that there are about 28 countries which include Switzerland, Sweden, Italy, Canada, Austria and Australia. It is because of this, I would request the hon. Minister for Law to consider the Constitution of these particular countries who have recognised this particular right and then consider whether the time has not come after 33 years of independence and especially when we could not implement the Directive Principles....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
(Rajapur): U.K. has done without amending the Constitution.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR:
Because there is flexible Constitution as far as U. K. is concerned—

Whether the time has not come now to consider very seriously this particular problem as to whether this right should be enshrined in our Constitution as one of our Fundamental Right? As far as our country is concerned, the Government of West Bengal unanimously passed a resolution to this effect in 1978 and without exception all the parties, including Cong (I), accepted this. I would also like to invite the attention of the House to Rule 23 of the Declaration of Human Rights which makes a provision of this right

to work and a directive has been given that all developing countries should provide such a right as a fundamental right in their Constitution. The great son of our country, Swami Vivekananda, in this speech at Chicago said, "The growing need of my country is not want of religion, but want of bread". This particular position continues even today.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali):
Why did not the Janata Government do it?

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR:
This matter was debated. There was an amendment to refer the matter to a Select Committee. The matter was referred to a Select Committee, but in the meantime, Parliament was dissolved. I would appeal to the Law Minister to accept the amendment of Shri Mhalgi to refer this matter to a Select Committee.

The founding father of our Constitution, Dr. Ambedkar declared in the Constituent Assembly that "political democracy cannot survive without economic and social democracy". It is in this background also that we have to take into consideration this particular aspect. The demand for this right to work to be included in the Constitution has been made by many youth organisations. The Janata Yuva Morcha, Yuva Janata Morcha and the Cong. (I) Youth Organisation and other youth organisations have all passed resolutions in 1978 and 1979 and requested the Government to include this particular right in the Constitution. Not only that. I believe that there is no opposition to this Bill because my hon. friend, Mr. Lakkappa, who is not to be seen here now, has introduced a similar Bill—No. 81 of 1980—where he mentions that where a citizen is not provided with work to enable him to earn his livelihood, the State shall render him assistance with unemployment allowance. When a similar Bill was moved in the last Parliament by Shri Yamuna Prasad Shastri, the present Minister, Mr. Sathe, was very eloquent in his support and said that

[Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar]

this should be included in the Constitution immediately. I do not know whether he has changed his mind because of the change of his position from this side to that side; I believe, not. There is one more thing to which I would like to invite the attention of the House. Justice H. R. Khanna, when he was addressing the 15th Annual Convocation of Punjab University said, the commitment relating to right to work under articles 39 and 41 have in the face of mounting unemployment, a strange ring of irony. These articles, he said, pose a question for all those who had been in charge of the affairs of the State as to how far they have carried out the mandate. He pleaded for solid, hard work for carrying out the constitutional mandate to secure the right of work. Lastly, on 9th August, 1979, there was a public demonstration by all the youths in this country before the house of the Prime Minister demanding the inclusion of this right in the Constitution. All these would show that there is a strong public opinion in this country in favour of this and all persons are claiming for inclusion of this right to work as a fundamental right under article 19. In this background, I would like to submit that if our democracy is to survive, it is absolutely necessary that this right to work must be given to the people and if this is not given, the democracy will not survive. This had been referred to by Mr. Laski in the Grammar of Politics. I am giving certain instances for the consideration of the hon. Minister. I do not mean to say that he does not know that. I am repeating it for the sake of refreshing his memory.

If democracy is to survive, the Government which swears by democracy, must guarantee that nobody would die of hunger. If this is not guaranteed and if this hope is not kindled in the hearts of millions of our people, our democracy would be meaningless. This has been stated practically by all jurists, all political leaders and social workers.

Now, I would like to know the difficulties. If we take into consideration that this right is not included what are the effects? When I was speaking over the Resolution moved by my esteemed colleague, Mr. Haldar, regarding North-Eastern situation, I made a mention that the time had come when you should provide work to the people or allowance if the work could not be given. At that time, the hon. Minister had said that that was a matter which concerned the Law Ministry. Therefore, I would like to invite the attention of the Law Minister again on this particular point.

There is a problem of law and order in this country. The crime is on the increase. There is dissatisfaction everywhere. There is unrest amongst the students. Students feel that even if they take any number of degrees, they are not assured of a job. We all know that with 90 per cent marks, they do not get even admissions in medical colleges, in engineering colleges. Even after getting MBBS and BE degrees, we are seeing what is happening in Delhi. Questions are being raised in this particular House. The number of people below poverty line is increasing every year. If we see this particular data, I think a time has reached when we must introspect and find out the reasons for the same. There is a particular sloka in Sanskrit. Rangaji knows that because when I referred to that earlier, he corrected me. The sloka says:

वृक्षितः किं न करोति पापं
क्षीयानराः निष्करणाः भवन्ति ।

That means, what a sin or crime will not a hungry man commit? Hungry people, the poor, impoverished people and unemployed become absolutely ruthless when they are not getting food though they are able-bodied. They are ready to work hard but the Government is not in position to provide any work. The question that arises then is: how these people are to live? May I ask the hon. Minister a question? Should they starve? If they declare that they are going to die you would prosecute them for an attempt to

commit suicide. Should they beg? In that case, you would prosecute them under the Prevention of Begging Act. Should they steal? If they do so, you would prosecute them under sections 309, 380, I.P.C., etc. What should they do? How should they live? Therefore, it is in this background, Mr. Shiv Shankar, that we have to consider this matter very seriously and we have to decide as to whether the time has come to think seriously about this particular matter.

During all these years, enough lip sympathy has been tendered by all of us without any exception. I believe the time has come when we must go beyond this lip sympathy and we must give something in the shape of concrete proposal so that the Government and the Parliament can tell the down-trodden and unemployed and affected people that the Parliament of India really means business and that it does not believe in giving only lip sympathy. If we take into consideration this particular aspect and if we really enshrine this particular right in the Constitution, I believe a new hope will be kindled in the hearts of the millions of young people in our country. Younger people will feel that when they would attain the age of 18, it would not be necessary for them to roam from place to place in search of a job, they would be assured of a job and they would be very happy. There would not be uncertainty in life. The unrest and strikes in the colleges and schools will stop. The problem of students unrest cannot be solved by bayonet, by firing, by closing down universities. It can only be solved if we guarantee them this particular right of work for which I have made a humble attempt through this particular Bill, to be included under Article 19. We see in big cities the trek of thousands and thousands of people from the villages in search of jobs. The position in my district is that every month money orders worth Rs. 1.80 crores are received from Bombay from the Ratnagiri citizens living in Bombay. There are no youngsters in the villages; only old persons live in the villages, looking

after agriculture. This is happening because we could not provide any work to people in the villages.

When these people go to the metropolitan cities for work, do they get it? I am reminded of an old adage, to which a reference was made by our hon. Finance Minister, a very interesting adage, which is applicable here. On a dark night and in a dark room, people go in search of a black cat when in fact there is none. This is the position with reference to jobs in the metropolitan cities. Under these circumstances, I believe that we have to take into consideration this problem very seriously. Unemployment is growing everywhere. If we take into account the data, it is very serious problem, which will become worse, if we do not take some serious steps in time.

In fact, every nation consists of two nations; one nation of the rich another nation of the poor. I believe we are no exception to this. This two-nation theory has been described by Shaw in his inimitable style—those who have appetite, they have no dinner and those who have dinner, they have no appetite. We come in the former category. Millions of our people have appetite, but they have no dinner. From where are we going to supply dinner to these persons?

As I have said, no detailed reasoning, no detailed argument, no detailed debate is necessary. The point need not be canvassed by Shri Shiv Shankar that there are so many persons and it is not possible for us to enshrine this particular right for want of funds. Is that really true? Are we not wasting money, if we introspect ourselves? We have crores of rupees to be spent for the construction of a 5-Star hotel in Libya. I will not disclose the reasons here on the floor of the House; Shri Shiv Shankar may be knowing how close we are to Libya and since when these things have started. I have read in the newspapers that construction is to commence very soon.

[Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar]

Shri Vasant Sathe has asked for crores of rupees for colour television. I very well appreciate that colour television is a media for education, but then the persons must live, must exist to see and hear what is being shown and what is being told by this particular medium. When millions of people are all the 24 hours moving round about in search of a job, in search of a penny,—leave aside the millions who will not be able to purchase it,—they will be in no mood in the evening to watch the television because of fatigue.

It is under these circumstances that we have to take into consideration the announcement made by our hon. Prime Minister, in the pamphlet which has been circulated to us, to take steps towards austerity. Let us all take steps for austerity, but the step we are taking for austerity is demanding increase in the salaries and allowances of Members of Parliament, and we are rejecting this particular right of the younger people. If we do that, the people will not forgive us, whether we belong to this side or that side. I, therefore, submit that we should give some serious thought to this.

Lastly, when the matter was debated, our esteemed, seniormost colleague, Shri H. V. Kamath, concluded with the following lines of Shelley. Shri Kamath said that if we do not do this, if we do not guarantee this right, if we do not kindle in the hearts of the younger people this hope, possibly the masses may pay more heed to Shelley's lines, so aptly quoted by Shri Kamath:

"Rise like lions after slumber,
In unconquerable number, Shake
your chains to earth like dew You
are many, they are few."

That means, we are few and they are many. They can throw us out.

Therefore, I would appeal to the Law Minister, for God's sake, do not reject this Bill. If you want some aspects to be discussed, then accept the amendment of Shri Mhalgi, let it go to the

Select Committee, so that the people of this country know that the Parliament of India is giving serious thought to this particular aspect, but do not reject it on some technical grounds. Finally, I again appeal to the hon. Law Minister and to my esteemed colleagues to give serious thought to this problem and accept my Bill, which concerns everyone of us, the present younger generation and the generation to come in the future in our country.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration"

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by 31st October, 1980." (I)

SHRI R. K. MHALGI (Thane): I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 15 members, namely, Shri P. Shiv Shanker, Dr. Farooq Abdulla, Shri Satish Agarwal, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, Shri Mool Chand Daga, Prof. Madhu Dandavate, Shri C. T. Dhandapani, Shri Eduardo Faleiro, Shri George Fernandes, Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar, Shri Janardhana Poojary, Shri Ramavatar Shastri, Shri Jagdish Tytler, Shri Ravindra Varma; and Shri R. K. Mhalgi with instructions to report by the last day of the first week of the next session." (2)

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO (Karimnagar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am very happy that the hon. Member, Shri Parulekar, has brought this Bill before this hon. House. Last time, in the year 1978, when the same kind of Bill was brought here by Shri Y. P. Shastri,—though I was

present at that time, I could not participate in the debate,—when the hon. Law Minister, Shri Shanti Bhushan intervened, while appreciating the spirit of the Bill, said that it is not possible for him to support this Bill on the ground that if we include this in the Fundamental Rights in article 19, then it cannot be enforced at all. He added that we must make a law which is enforceable and there is no use in passing all sorts of laws which we are not in a position to implement. That was his line of argument and I think that was the correct line.

I also appreciate the spirit of this Bill. We know that this is a gigantic problem in this country. It is most unfortunate that 33 years after independence we are not in a position to provide jobs to our young people. This is the reason why in many States youngsters are attracted to Naxalism. It is not their fault, it is our fault, because we are not providing jobs to them, we are not providing any assistance to them at least to live. That is why these youths are misguided by some people. Because of economic pressure they are being attracted to these things and they are joining such movements. It is a very fundamental issue when we are thinking of Naxalites or any other problem.

It is also a law and order problem. Ultimately, an economic problem is also a law and order problem. When people are not satisfied, when people do not get food, clothing and shelter, naturally they will think of other methods of making money. That is why crimes are going up. In the very capital city of Delhi we find every day that crimes like robbery, dacoity, murder and other crimes are going up.

So, it is very essential for us, for the Government, to see how best we tackle this problem. There are so many methods. I am very happy to say that our Government have taken several steps in this regard. When we go through the Report of the Rural

Reconstruction Ministry, we see that so many steps have been taken to tackle this problem. It is not a problem for the cities alone, because about 70 to 80 per cent of the people live in rural areas. If you tackle the rural unemployment problem, I think you will be able to solve ultimately the problem in the cities also. Why is there over-crowding in the cities? It is because the people are not getting any jobs in the villages, they are coming to the cities in search of jobs. That is why there is so much of congestion, housing problem and all sorts of things in the cities. This is a fundamental issue. If we improve the condition of the poor people in the rural areas, then we will be tackling the problem in the cities also.

I am happy to say that our Government, the previous Government, tried to tackle the problem in the rural sector by the 20-Point Economic Programme announced by the hon. Prime Minister. We have taken this problem very seriously, particularly in respect of land reform. Sir, that is the greatest problem facing the rural areas. Some people are owning thousands of acres. Of course, after the land reforms, the number of acres is reduced. But still there are certain problems now. Some people in order to avoid this Act distribute land in the name of some people, but actually they are cultivating the entire land as benami. This is called benami. So, that problem is also there. That is why I urge upon hon. Law Minister—his predecessor also could not do anything while appreciating the spirit of the Bill because it involves Rs. 200 crores. The burden may be more than Rs. 200 crores, it may be a few thousand crores of rupees. With this amount of Rs. 200 crores you will not be able to provide employment to all the people. This amount will not be sufficient.

The land reforms must be taken up very seriously. If you tackle this problem, I think you will be able to solve the problem of unemployment

[Shri M. Satyanarayan Rao]

to some extent. The poorer people who are the agricultural labourers, the Harijans, Girijans and backward people who are the labourers of the landlords, should be given the land, about 4 or 5 acres each. After giving this land, if you provide water, electricity and other inputs, then I think they will be able not only to cultivate that land, but also raise their income sufficiently. In that way, we will be solving this problem.

Apart from that, after the land reforms when they get 4 or 5 acres of land, these poor people can also promote dairy farms, poultry farms, fisheries, piggery and grow all sorts of vegetables also. For this purpose, Government is also providing a lot of money and I am very happy that at the block level these things are taken up and these things are provided to them so that they can improve their conditions. This is very essential.

I am told, according to the Report there are about 5000 blocks in the country, but now only 2000 or 2500 blocks are covered by the Integrated Rural Development programme. While formulating the Sixth Five Plan, if you take up this programme, the integrated rural development programme, and if it covers the other area also which is not yet covered, then all the 5000 blocks will be covered and I think about 70 per cent to 80 per cent of unemployment problem will be definitely solved because, after all, ultimately the people who come from rural areas have this kind of problem. (Interruptions). The food-for-work programme also come under the Integrated Rural Development programme, it is put into operation wherever there is a drought-prone area. It was implemented during the Janata Government, but as a matter of fact it is our own programme. In 1975 or so we had taken up this food-for-work programme. But somehow it could not proceed. During the Janata regime—I must congratulate

them—they have given some serious consideration to this and not only Andhra Pradesh, but also other States implemented this programme and after implementing this programme the people realised that it is really a good programme. In the beginning we thought, what is this food-for-work programme? After all who will require food to eat? In the beginning people were supplied wheat only, not rice, under the food-for-work programme. Particularly in the South people were not ready to take wheat because they do not eat wheat at all. So they said, 'we don't require wheat. Please don't give it and we don't believe in this'.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude. You are nearing 10 minutes.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: Then, I won't take much time.

So, this food-for-work programme is a very good programme and it is liked by everybody in the country, whether it is south or north or east or west. So, it must be continued.

There are also the educated unemployed. First of all, we will have to change our education system, as it is not at all suited to our needs. Every year thousands of people are becoming graduates without any purpose, and nowadays the standard is very poor. There is no use of imparting this kind of education. So we must have the vocational system so that they may get some jobs, we must have more polytechnics, so that they may become self-employed.

We ask the graduates not to depend on jobs, but to set up their own business, but they complain that the banks are not giving them loans as they lack security. So, I request the Government through the Law Minister to see that banks provide them sufficient loans.

श्री मूस चन्व डागा (पाती): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने 12 हजार शब्दों का बड़ा सुन्दर घोषणा पत्र निकाला था, जिस में बड़े सब्ज बाग दिसलाये थे। उन्होंने कहा था कि हम संज टैक्स गफ कर दंगे, राइट-टू-वर्क की जो बात आज कह रहे हैं, उस की भी उस घोषणा-पत्र में घोषणा की गई थी।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is not in the Janata Party.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: I am in the Janata Party.

श्री मूस चन्व डागा: उस समय के माननीय प्रधान मंत्री श्री मारारजी दसाई ने बड़े जोरदार शब्दों में कहा था कि 10 साल के समय में ये सब काम हो जायेंगे, सब को फूल-एम्प्लायमेंट दंगे, पूरा काम सब लोगों को मिलेगा। लेकिन 10 साल के पहले ही मारारजी भाई अपनी योजना अधूरी छोड़ कर चले गये। शान्ति भूषण जी ने उस समय ला-मिनिस्टर थे, उन्होंने उस समय पूरी हिम्मत के साथ उस को अपोज किया था। अब आज आपने फिर इस सवाल को उठाया है।

हिन्दुस्तान की हालत आज यह है कि 30 करोड़ आबादी विलो-पावर्टी लाइन है। आप संविधान के आर्टिकल 39, 41 और जो दूसरे आर्टिकल हैं, डायरेक्टिव प्रिन्सिपल हैं उनको देखिये। मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ और वह यह है कि हम को व्यावहारिक दृष्टि से देखना चाहिये। अगर हम एक बात कहते हैं कि राइट-टू-वर्क होना चाहिये, सब को बराबर काम दंगे लेकिन किस प्रकार का काम, कैसा काम? जो पड़ चुका है, वह कहता है कि मैं खती करना नहीं चाहता। वह श्रम में विश्वास नहीं करता है वह कहता है कि मैं बीड़ी का काम नहीं करना चाहता, कारपेन्टर का काम नहीं करना चाहता। लोग ऐसा काम चाहते हैं कि थोड़े समय में जितना ज्यादा एम्प्लायमेंट हो सके कर लो। तो देश के अन्दर एक स्ट्रगल करने का सवाल है, जीवन में संघर्ष है और जीवन को एक ऐसा साधन में मानता हूँ कि जो आदमी मेहनती है, जो काम करना चाहता है, उसके लिए हिन्दुस्तान को धरती में काम की कमी नहीं है लेकिन जो काम नहीं करना चाहता, जो मेहनती नहीं

है, उसके लिए काम नहीं मिल सकता। एक बाबू अगर चाहे तो 8 घंटे काम कर सकता है और वह ढाई घंटे भी कर सकता है और ऐसा भी है कि वह 4 घंटे में तीन लाइन भी लिख सकता है। अगर आप नॉन-स्ट्रेटिजेशन में राइट-टू-वर्क को फंडामेंटल राइट कर दिया, तो यह एक बहुत अच्छा स्लोगन है, बहुत अच्छी बात है और हमारा यह कर्तव्य हो जाता है कि इस को करें। मैं इस बारे में बहुत कुछ कह सकता हूँ और मैं जानता हूँ कि कई राज्यों ने इस को माना है और कई दूसरे देशों ने भी इस को मान्यता दी है लेकिन मैं एक बात यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अभी जो हिन्दुस्तान की हालत है, उस हालत में इस को काम में ला सकते हैं या नहीं, इस बात को सोचना चाहिए। ह्यूमन राइट्स चार्टर की आर्टिकल 23 के अन्दर, यूनीवर्सल डेक्लरेशन के अन्दर यह लिखा हुआ है:

"Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment."

Then the Preamble of the French Constitution also says this,

यह तो मैं भी मानता हूँ,

I quote: "Everyone has the duty to work and the right to obtain employment. Every human being who because of his age, his physical or mental conditions or because of the economic situation, finds himself unable to work, has the right to obtain from the community the means to work to lead a decent existence. The nation guarantees equal access to children and adults to education, professional training and culture."

मैंने कई जगहों के संविधान को देखा है कि उसमें राइट-टू-वर्क की बात लिखी हुई है लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान की जो 30 करोड़ जनता की आज हालत है, उस में क्या हम इस को कर सकते हैं। आज आप यह देखिये कि बीड़ी वर्कर्स हैं और इन बीड़ी वर्कर्स के लिए और दूसरे जितने भी

[श्री मूल चन्द डागा]

वर्कर्स है उन के लिए आज भी जो आप का मिनीमम वेंजेंज एक्ट, 1948 है, उसके लागू हो जाने के बाद भी उन मिनीमम वेंजेंज की अपपालना नहीं होती। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या हिन्दुस्तान में इतने साधन हैं जो वह इसको कर सकेगा? महाराष्ट्र की सरकार ने कुछ काम शुरू किया है, बंगाल में भी राइट-टू-वर्क में उन को कुछ काम दिया है लेकिन उस के जो परिणाम निकले हैं, उनको मैंने पढ़ा है। उन में कई ऐसे हाशियार लोग बैठे हैं जो बिना काम किये हुए अपना पैसा उठा ले जाते हैं। काम करते नहीं और पैसा ले जाते हैं। इसलिए अगर राइट-टू-वर्क आप कॉस्टीयेशन के आर्टीकल 19 में देंगे तो मेरी समझ में हिन्दुस्तान में बहुत से लोग होंगे जोकि बैठे-बैठे पैसा तो ले लेंगे लेकिन काम कुछ नहीं करेंगे। कोई न कोई बहाना ले आएंगे और पैसा ले लेंगे। इसलिए आज की स्थिति को देखते हुए, आज की देश की हालत को देखते हुए और जिस हालत से आज हिन्दुस्तान गुजर रहा है, उस को देखते हुए, यह विल जो आप लाए हैं, वह इस समय उपयुक्त नहीं है। आप की भावना, आप की बात बिल्कुल ठीक हो सकती है। लेकिन हमें व्यावहारिकता की दृष्टि से सोचना चाहिए। हमारी अप्रांच प्रेगमेंटिक होनी चाहिए।

मैं इसको नहीं मानता। इसका एक कारण है। जब तक हमारे यहां एजुकेशन जाँव अरियेन्टेड नहीं होगा, जब तक हमारे यहां धर्म की महत्ता नहीं होगी तब तक हम इसको कैसे कर पायेंगे, यह मैं नहीं समझ पाया। मैं एक बात चाहता हूँ कि जो हमारे क्रेश प्रोग्राम है पहले हम उसकी तरफ ध्यान दें। हमें एजुकेशन में परिवर्तन को और पहले ध्यान देना चाहिए। 1983 में 99 लाख एजुकोटेड अनएम्प्लॉयड हमारे देश में नजर आयेंगे। ये लोग यह चाहते हैं कि हमें आफिस में नौकरी मिलनी चाहिए। आज आफिमिज की हालत क्या है? हम अपने टैक्स का 67 परसेंट केवल तस्करी देने पर खर्च करते हैं। हमारी जितनी आमदनी है उसका 67 परसेंट सर्विमिज को अमॉल्युमेंट्स देने में, उनके रिअर्म्समेंट देने में, ग्रैंचअटी देने में, पेंशन देने में हमें खर्च करना पड़ता है।

इसलिए हमें हिन्दुस्तान में पहले परिवर्तन करना होगा।

अगर हिन्दुस्तान में आप यह करना चाहते हैं तो आदमी आदमी में जो डिस्पॉरिटी है, जो अन्तर है उसको मिटाना होगा। आज एक आदमी साँ रुपये कमाता है और दूसरा आदमी हजारों रुपये कमाता है। इन सारे एम्प्लेंट को देख कर हमें डिस्पॉरिटी को सब से पहले कम करना होगा। हमें अरबन सीलिंग, लैण्ड सीलिंग का पहले लागू करना होगा। कुछ आदमियों के यहां बल्थ कांसेन्ट्रट हो चुकी है। आप राइट-टू-वर्क का एक कानून बनाना चाहते हैं। लेकिन इसके पहले हमें सीलिंग के कानूनों को लागू करना होगा। आज समाज पर सरकारी अधिकारी, पूँजीपति और राज-नंता इन तीनों ने मिल कर कब्जा कर रखा है। समाज उनके हाथ में है। यह सामाज-वाद किस के लिए है? समाजवाद राज-नंता के लिए, बड़े-बड़े उच्चाधिकारियों के लिए, बड़े-बड़े पूँजीपतियों के लिए हैं। उन्हीं के लिए यह समाज चलता है, यह राज चलता है। कुछ ही लोगों के लिए यह राज और समाज है। जब तक हम सारा इक्वोनॉमिक स्ट्रक्चर जो हमारा है, उसमें परिवर्तन न कर दें, डिस्पॉरिटी को न हटा दें, अरबन सीलिंग और लैण्ड सीलिंग एक्ट का न लागू कर दें, बल्थ का कॉन्सेन्ट्रेशन जो हो रहा है, उसको खत्म न कर दें, कुछ घरानों में जो पूँजी जमा हो रही है, उसको न खत्म कर दें, इनकम टैक्स आफिसर, एक्साइज टैक्स आफिसर में चेंज न ला दें तब तक राइट-टू-वर्क लागू नहीं कर सकेंगे। हम फेन हो लागू करना संभव नहीं है। हम इतना खपटा जायेंगे। इसलिए पहले आप इक्वोनॉमिक स्ट्रक्चर में चेंज कीजिए। पहले यह कीजिए कि कोई भी आदमी कोई भी काम करता है, उसकी इज्जत होनी चाहिए। अगर कोर्ट में बाढ़ काम करता है जो उसकी इज्जत होती है वही इज्जत जो सड़क पर काम करता है उसकी भी होनी चाहिए। जब तक यह काम न हो जाए तब तक राइट-टू-वर्क पर विचार करना संभव नहीं है। पहले यह कर लें फिर उस पर विचार करें।

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर):
अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी हम लोग राजी के

अधिकार, राइट-टू-वर्क पर विचार कर रहे हैं। इसी सदन में पहले भी, शायद सास्नी जी 1978 में इस तरह का एक विधेयक लाये थे। उस पर यहां काफी लम्बी बहस हुई थी। उस समय भी दोनों ही पक्षों के सदस्यों ने इस पर आम सहमति व्यक्त की थी कि लोगों को राइट-टू-वर्क, नागरिकों को राइट-टू-वर्क दिया जाना चाहिए।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, देश में सारी समस्याओं की जड़ बेरोजगारी है। आदमी किमिनल क्यों बनता है? चम्बल घाटी में डाकुओं की समस्या क्यों है? हम जो इस सदन के सदस्य हैं, भले ही बड़ी-बड़ी आइडियोलोजी की बात कर लें, भले ही हम सिद्धान्तों की बात कर लें, लेकिन जब भविष्य का प्रश्न वाचक चिन्ह आकर लगता है, जब आने वाली पीढ़ी की बात सोचनी हम शुरू करते हैं तो सम्भवतः हमारे पाँच डमरुगाने लग जाते हैं। इस पक्ष के और उस पक्ष के लोग भी चाहते हैं कि हमारे एलाउन्सिस बढ़ने चाहिए। उसके पीछे-तक क्या है? एक ही तर्क है कि हम एक गारंटो चाहते हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि हमें जितना पैसा मिल रहा है उससे ज्यादा मिलना चाहिये क्योंकि हमारा काम उतने पैसे में नहीं चल रहा है। लेकिन आप इमैजिन करें उस आदमी के संबंध में जो एक आदिवासी है और जो कीड़ा लाइट में जलता है, उसको वह रात को भून कर खाता है और अपना पेट भरता है। आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में आज भी लोग हैं जिन को यदि साल में एक बार दाल भात तरकारी खाने को मिल जाए तो सम्भवतः है कि वे बहुत बड़े राजा हो गए हैं। गरीब हरिजन और आदिवासी का लड़का पढ़ते-पढ़ते जब पच्चीस साल का हो जाता है और एम.एल.ए. या एम.पी. के यहां दाखला शुरू कर देता है और फिर भी उसको गैरकरी नहीं मिलती है तो उसका ऐसा शलूम होता है कि उसका मति की सजा हो गई है और वह आत्म हत्या तक करने पर उतारू हो जाता है। व्यावहारिकता की दृष्टि से देखें तो जितने भी अधिकार संविधान में लोगों को दिए गए हैं, स्वाधीनता का अधिकार, समानता का अधिकार, वाक् स्वाधीनता का अधिकार, परिभ्रमण का अधिकार या रांटी रांजी चुनने का अधिकार, ये सारे के सारे अधिकार खत्म हो जाते हैं यदि आप राइट-टू-वर्क नहीं देते हैं, रांजी

रांटी पाने का अधिकार उसको नहीं देते हैं।

आप पाँच आदिमियों का एक परिवार मान कर चलें तो इस देश की जनसंख्या अगर साठ करोड़ है तो बारह करोड़ परिवार होंगे। हर एक परिवार में यदि कम से कम एक आदमी भी बेकार है तो इसका अर्थ यह हुआ कि बारह करोड़ लोग हमारे देश में बेकार हैं, चाहे वे पूर्णतः बेकार हों या अर्ध बेकार हों, बेरोजगार हों। कुछ लोगों की बात आप छोड़ दें। वे तो पैदा ही आई.ए. एम. अफसर बनने के लिए होते हैं, बाप, बेटा, पोता, बंटी, पतमहू सब के सब आई, ए.एस. अफसर होते हैं। इसीलिए मैंने एक बिल मूव किया है कि एक परिवार में एक आदमी को पहले रांजगार देने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए।

तिलक ने कहा था कि स्वराज्य इन अवर वर्थ-राइट। अब हम कहते हैं कि एम्प्लाय-मेंट हैज बिकम एवरीवॉज बर्थ-राइट इन स्वराज्य। स्वर्ग में भी आदमी तभी जिन्दा रह सकता है जबकि आप राइट-टू-वर्क दें। इसके बिना स्वर्ग के भी माने क्या है? हमारे देशवासी रोजी रांटी के चक्कर में ही तो विदेशों को भाग रहे हैं। कारण यह है कि वहां उनके स्वर्ग दिखाई देता है। पेट की समस्या एक ऐसी जटिल समस्या है कि इसके बिना पूजा भी वह नहीं कर सकता है। धर्म की भी तब पूजा नहीं होती है। आप लाख कोशिश कर लें, डंडे मार-मार कर आदिवासियों को रोक लें ताकि वे धर्म परिवर्तन न करें लेकिन आज आदिवासी, हरिजन गरीब गुर्बा धर्म परिवर्तन करने पर मजबूर हो रहे हैं। कारण यह है कि उनके सामने रोजी रांटी की पहली समस्या है। धर्म की दृष्टि दे कर बहुत दिनों तक आप उसको जिन्दा नहीं रख सकते हैं और वे जिन्दा रह भी नहीं सकते हैं। भगवान भी बिना खाए जिन्दा नहीं रह सकता है तो धर्म की दृष्टि दे कर वह दूसरों को बिना खाए कैसे जिन्दा रख सकता है। भविष्य का प्रश्न वाचक चिन्ह सब के साथ लगा हुआ है। यह जरूरी नहीं कि इस प्राइवेट मेम्बरज बिल को आप पास कर देंगे तो कल से ही सकार राइट-टू-वर्क दे देंगे। लेकिन सरकार पर दायित्व इसका आ जाएगा, सरकार सदन की भावनाओं से अवगत हो जाएगी और उसको पता चल जाएगा कि सदन क्या चाहता है।

[श्री राम विलास पासवान]

आप दूसरे देशों को देखें। रूस के संविधान की धाराएं 118 से 121 तक देखें, जापान की 27 धारा देखें, यूगोस्लाविया की 159, रूमानिया की 18, जर्मन डेमोक्रेटिक फ्रंट की 24, बंगला देश, लिबिया, बल्गारिया चीन, आयरलैंड, इजराइल आदि जितने देश हैं सभी जगह पर राइट टू वर्क का संविधान में स्थान दिया गया है। संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ का जिस का उन्होंने अभी जिक्र किया है, यूनिवर्सल डेक्लरेशन ऑफ ह्यूमन राइट्स की धारा 23 में कहा गया है :

"All of us have the right to work and to choose the type of work we deserve".

वटरंड रसेल ने कहा है कि अगर तीन दिन के भूख नागरिक के सामने एक तरफ बैलट और दूसरी तरफ रांटी रख दें, तो पहले वह रांटी खाने की कोशिश करेगा। इस लिए डेमोक्रेसी तभी सरवाइव करती है, जब पेट शान्त रहे। जब पेट शान्त नहीं रहता है, तो आन्दोलन होते हैं। आज देश में सब के सामने पेट का सवाल है, रांजी-रांटी का सवाल है। जब तक देश के प्रत्येक नागरिक को राइट टू आब, रांजी-रांटी का अधिकार नहीं मिलेगा, तब तक हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी अधूरी रहेगी। भगीरथ ने बहुत तपस्या कर के गंगा निकाली, अगर वह शंकर को जटा में घुसने लग गई थी। हिन्दुस्तान को आजादी मिली, लेकिन वह भी 75, 80 परिवारों की जटाओं में घुम रही है। उसको वहां से निकालना होगा और पूरे हिन्दुस्तान के आम लोगों को देना होगा।

राइट टू आब की मंशा है रांजी-रांटी का अधिकार, नौकरी पाने का अधिकार, सुख से रहने का अधिकार। आज महल बनाने का अधिकार कुछ परिवारों तक सीमित रह गया है। उस अधिकार को समाप्त कर के सुख-समृद्धि की गंगातटरी को पूरे देश में बहाना होगा। कुछ दिन पहले मैंने कहा था कि यह राजा-रानी का देश है। जब भी हम कोई कहानी कहते हैं, तो राजा-रानी से शुरू करते हैं। आज गरीब लोगों, हरिजन-आदिवासियों की आवश्यकताओं को स्वीकार नहीं किया जाता है।

श्री बंदिध चन्म डन (बाइमोर): आज राजा-रानी की बात करने करता हूँ? वह तो बहुत पुराने जमाने की बात है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान: कहानी न कहते होंगे, लेकिन हकीकत में राजा-रानी की कहानी अब भी है। अभी भी रानी हैं, अभी भी राजा हैं। सब कोई यह बात जानते हैं।

सत्तारूढ़ दल के लोग हर बात में कहते रहते हैं कि जनता पाटों की हकूमत ने ढाई साल में सब कुछ तहस-नहस कर दिया। अब दो महीने के बाद हम यह कहने के हकदार हो जायेंगे कि जनता पाटों की सरकार ने जो भी अच्छा काम किया, इस सरकार ने उसको छः महीनों में तहस-नहस कर दिया है, विध्वस्त कर दिया है, समाप्त कर दिया है। जनता पाटों का नाम इन लोगों ने बहुत ले लिया है। अब इनके काम करने का मौका है। वे कुछ काम करें। अब जनता पाटों की निन्दा करने से उनकी रक्षा हानि वाली नहीं है।

हम जानते हैं कि मंत्री महादय एक ही बात कहेंगे कि सरकार के पास पैसा कहाँ है। कोई भी सरकार हांगी, तो यह समस्या उत्पन्न होगी, किसी भी पाटों की सरकार हो, वह सब को सरकारी नौकरी नहीं दे सकती है। लेकिन कुछ काम ऐसे हैं, जो सरकार कर सकती है।

आमदनी की सीमा बांध दी जाये। कुछ लोगों की आमदनी सरसा के समान बढ़ती जा रही है, उनकी आमदनी करांडों अर्बों रुपये प्रति-दिन है। आवश्यक कदम उठा कर आमदनी की सीमा निर्धारित की जाये। अपव्यय, फिजूलखर्ची, पर भी रोक लगानी चाहिए, चाहे वह सरकारी हो और चाहे व्यक्तिगत। बाकिर क्या बजह है कि एक आदमी को लाख रुपये फूंक डालता है? अगर कोई सोशलिस्ट और प्राग्विसव सरकार बने, तो वह 200 रुपये प्रति-मीटर का कपड़ा बनाने की अनुमति न दे। क्या जरूरत है इतने कीमती कपड़े की, एयर-कन्डीशन्ड शकान की और इतनी अधिक सुख-सुवधाओं की? खर्च की भी एक लिमिट तब करनी चाहिए। जिन लोगों को पीने का पानी

नहीं मिलता है, क्या वे रंगीन टी वी देख कर जिन्दा रहेंगे ? रंगीन टी वी और एयर-कन्डीशनिंग मकानों की भी आवश्यकता होगी, लेकिन तब, जब लोगों के लिए गंजी-रांटी की व्यवस्था हो जायेगी, जब उन्हें कम से कम श्वाज तो मिल जायेगा ।

छांटे-छांटे उद्योग-धंधों का विकास करना चाहिए, जिससे अधिक से अधिक लोगों को रोजगार मिलेगा और खेती पर कम से कम लोग निर्भर रहेंगे । आज लंबर और किसान में जो भगड़ा हो रहा है, उसका एक ही कारण है। मान लीजिए, हमारे दादा किसान थे और उनके यहां एक मजदूर था। किसान के चार लड़के हुए और मजदूर के भी चार लड़के हुए, और फिर उन चार-चार लड़कों के चार-चार बेटे हुए। इस प्रकार किसान के भी मोनहू पोते हो गये और मजदूर के भी मोनहू पोते हो गये । नतीजा यह है कि जमीन उनी ही है, लेकिन उस पर 32 आदमी निर्भर हो गये । इस लिये भगड़ा हो रहा है। इस समस्या का निदान तभी हो सकता है, जब अधिक से अधिक कांटोज इंडस्ट्रीज और स्माल-स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज लगाई जायें ।

16 hrs.

और प्रत्येक परिवार के एक एक व्यक्ति को कम से कम आप रोजगार दीजिए । लोग रोजगार में जाएंगे, सरकारी नौकरियों में जाएंगे, स्माल स्केल और कांटोज इंडस्ट्रीज में जाएंगे और उस के बाद जो कुछ लोग स्वयं वे खेती पर काम करेंगे । हमारे यहां माधन की कमी नहीं है, नीनियां भी बहुत बनी हैं लेकिन हमारे यहां नीयत और अकल की कमी है। इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहता हूँ, मंत्री महोदय उस परिवार से आए हैं, हम लोगों को भी सूची होती है कि आज हिन्दुस्तान का कानून मंत्री ऐसे गरीब परिवार में आया हुआ व्यक्ति है जिस गरीब परिवार में दानों टाइम रांटी नहीं मिलती है, जिस परिवार के लोगों को रोजी नहीं मिलती, इसलिए मैं ऐसे कानून मंत्री में आग्रह करूंगा कि जनहित को देखते हुए और आम गरीब गुरुबा की हालत को देखते हुए इस को पास कीजिए । सरकार के ऊपर एक नैतिक दायित्व आयेगा । जहां चाह है वहां राह है, जब आप चाहिएगा कि लोगों को रोजगार मिले तो लोगों को रोजगार

मिलेगा । उसके लिए नये-नये रास्ते आप के सामने आएंगे । लेकिन पहले ही दरवाजे को बन्द कर दीजिएगा तो वह दरवाजा हमेशा बन्द रहेगा, उस मन्दिर में कभी प्रवेश ही नहीं होगा। इसलिए उस में प्रवेश दिलावाइये, दरवाजा खोलिए और लोगों को रोजी पाने का अधिकार दीजिए । हिन्दुस्तान की जनता के अंदर नयी आशा का चिन्ह रखिए । इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ ।

श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत (अल्मोडा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह विडम्बना है हमारे देश के प्रजातंत्र की कि जब हम विपक्ष में होते हैं तो हमें दूसरों के कर्तव्य की बहुधा याद आती है और जब हम को सत्ता मिलती है तो हम उस को भूल जाते हैं। यही बात बहुत हद तक हमारे जनता पार्टी के लोगों पर लागू होती है। सन् 77 से पहले जब वह प्रतिपक्ष में थे तो बहुधा उन के घटक जिन को ले कर उन की पार्टी बनी थी, राइट टु वर्क की बात करते थे, बरोजगारों को भत्ता देने की बात करते थे और जब उनको सत्ता मिली, मांका मिला तो उस को उन्होंने किस तरीके से गंवा दिया उस इतिहास को बताने की, उस में जाने की मैं जरूरत नहीं समझता । उन्होंने ऐसी स्थिति पैदा कर दी, नये लोगों को रोजगार देना तो बलब रहा जो पुराने लोग रोजगार में लगे हुए थे, जो उद्योग धन्धों और दूसरे कामों में लगे हुए थे उन को बरोजगार कर के रख दिया । हिन्दुस्तान के हजारों ऐसे कारखाने बन्द कर दिए जिस में काम करने वाले मजदूर बरोजगार हो गए। यही नहीं, सन् 77 से पहले हमारी सरकार ने एक अप्रेंटिस योजना चलायी थी बरोजगारों को रोजगार दिलाने की जिस के तहत उद्योगों के मालिकों से कहा गया था कि कुछ लोगों को आप रोजगार देंगे । लेकिन उन्होंने उस योजना को बन्द कर दिया । उन्होंने दस साल के अंदर लोगों को रोजगार देने की बात एक से अधिक बार कही, लेकिन जिस समय कांग्रेस पार्टी सन् 77 में सत्ता में हटी उस समय 1 करोड़ 7 लाख लोग बरोजगार थे और जब ढाई तीन साल के अंदर उन को सत्ता से हटना पड़ा तो 2 करोड़ 7-8 लाख बरोजगारों की एक लम्बी फौज छोड़ कर गए। यह है उन का इतिहास जिन्होंने इस बिल को प्रस्तुत किया है।

[श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत]

लेकिन इतना मैं मानता हूँ, जो भावना इस बिल के प्रस्तुतीकरण के पीछे है चाहें वह कुछ वाहवाही लूटने की हो लेकिन एक हकीकत की तरफ उन का बिल जरूर हमारे ध्यान को आकर्षित करता है। आज जो बेरोजगारी का दानव है यह धीरे धीरे इतना बड़ा आकार ग्रहण करता जा रहा है, इतना बड़ा होता जा रहा है, इतना चौड़ा उस का मुँह होता जा रहा है कि यदि हम न इस के आकार को नियंत्रित नहीं किया, उस को घटाया नहीं तो यह निश्चित तौर से हमारे देश के प्रजातंत्र को नीगल जायेगा। यदि बेरोजगारी इसी तरीके से बढ़ती रही तो हम ज्यादा दिनों तक बेरोजगारों को इस व्यवस्था के साथ बांध नहीं रख सकते, उन की आस्था इस के अंदर बनाए नहीं रख सकते। वे लोग निश्चित तौर पर बगावत पर उतर आएंगे। मैं जानता हूँ बेरोजगारी के दिनों में लोगों को कितनी परेशानियाँ आती हैं। गाँवों में चल कर तो दूँधिएँ, जिन घरों के लोगों ने, जिन गरीबों ने अपना पेट काट कर, अपनी रोजी-रोटी को काट कर अपने बच्चों का स्कूलों और कालेजों में पढ़ाया है, जब दो-ढाई साल तक उन बच्चों को रोजगार नहीं मिलता है तो उन को माँ बाप के ताने अलग सहन करने पड़ते हैं और समाज की नजरों में वे अलग गिरते हैं। कितना आक्रोश उस के मन में पैदा होता होगा? कितनी ज्वाला पैदा होती होगी। बहुत सारे नौजवान इस देश में ऐसे होंगे जिन्होंने बेरोजगारी से तंग आ कर आत्महत्या कर ली होगी और बहुत से लोग अकाल काल-कर्वीलत हो गए होंगे, धीरे धीरे घट कर मर गए होंगे। आज जब हम मत्ता में हैं तो हमारा यह कर्तव्य है, हमारा दायित्व है कि हम किसी तरीके से हों, इन बेरोजगार लोगों के मन में एक आशा का संचार करें। उनको रोजगार देने के लिए कुछ कारगर कदम उठाएँ। 1977 से पहले संविधान में संशोधन करने के लिए जो स्वर्ण सिंह समिति बनी थी, जिसके सम्बन्ध में जनता पार्टी ने कृष्णत संशोधन कहकर बदनाम किया, जिसमें डायरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल्स को मानना एक दायित्व बना दिया गया था और साथ साथ कुछ राष्ट्रीय कर्तव्य भी निर्धारित किए गए थे क्योंकि जब तक ऐसा नहीं होगा तब तक आप नये साधनों को पैदा नहीं कर सकते हैं। जब तक प्रतिपक्ष हड़तालें

के लिए उकसाता रहेगा तबतक देश में नये रोजगार का विकास नहीं होगा। मेरा निवेदन है कि उन राष्ट्रीय कर्तव्यों को कड़ाई से लागू करना चाहिए जिनको जिनता पार्टी ने अपनी भूल के कारण हटा दिया था। उनके फिर लागू करने की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए।

दूसरी बात यह है कि आर्गेनाइज्ड सेक्टर में जो लोग हैं उनको तो आप सुविधायें दे रहे हैं। जिनको आप सुविधायें दे रहे हैं वे लोग संगठित होंकर और अधिक सुविधाओं की माँग करते हैं लेकिन दूसरी तरफ जो लोग सड़कों पर चप्पने फटकार रहे हैं उनके प्रति भी हमारा कुछ कर्तव्य है। आप आर्गेनाइज्ड सेक्टर के दबाव में न आकर, उनकी सुविधाओं को कुछ घटाकर दूसरे लोगों को रोजगार देने के लिए कोई फंड एकत्र करें या कुछ और काम करें ताकि उनको भी रोजगार मिल सके।

हमारे देश में बहुत सी ऐसी सम्पदा है, बहुत सारे ऐसे स्रोत हैं जो कबारे हैं जिनका अभी तक दोहन नहीं किया गया है। उसका दोहन करने के लिए आपको कोई राष्ट्रीय नीति बनानी चाहिए। इस सम्बन्ध में हम बेरोजगारों की सेवा, हरन डेवलपमेंट आमी का गठन कर सकते हैं और कह सकते हैं कि आइये, हम आपको खाना, कपड़ा देंगे, आप आकर काम करें। सड़कें बनायें, गाँवों में पानी के कुएँ बाँटें।

SHRI E. BALANANDAN (Mukundapuram): How many people do you want to construct roads and to dig up wells?

SHRI HARISH CHANDRA SINGH RAWAT: May be, one crore, two crores or three crores.

इतना बड़ा देश है इसलिए बहुत बड़ी संख्या में लोगों की जरूरत पड़ सकती है। हरन डेवलपमेंट आमी के द्वारा जहाँ हम कराँडों लोगों को रोजी-रोटी दे सकते हैं वहाँ इस देश की तरक्की के लिए उनकी क्षमता का भी उपयोग कर सकते हैं।

आज जिस प्रकार की शिक्षा है उसमें दिन प्रति दिन शिक्षित बेरोजगारों की फ़ौज बढ़ी हो रही है। इसपर नियन्त्रण करना आवश्यक है। हमें शिक्षा में संशोधन करना

चाहिए । हमें चाहिए कि दसवीं, ग्यारहवीं के बाद या प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा के बाद लड़कों को राजगार सम्बन्धी शिक्षा दें। हम उनको इस प्रकार की शिक्षा दें जिससे उनकी राजी-रांटी की व्यवस्था हो सके। आज विभिन्न प्रकार की, जो एजेंसीज, संस्थाएँ राजी-रांटी बँक करने वाली बनी हुई हैं उनको राजी-रांटी प्रमोट करने वाली संस्थाओं में बदलें। आज बैंक और अन्य वित्तीय संस्थाएँ जो हैं उनके पास जब नाँजवान अपनी राजी-रांटी के लिए उद्योग लगाने की भाँसा लेकर जाते हैं तो उनको कोई प्रोत्साहन देने के बजाएँ नाना प्रकार के व्यवधान उनके सामने रखे कर दिये जाते हैं उन में कहा जाता है कि आप गारण्टर लाइये। जब जो स्वयं बेरोजगार हैं उसकी कौन गारण्टी दे सकता है ? जब सरकार ही गारण्टी नहीं दे सकती तो फिर दूसरा कौन सामने आयेगा ?

इस बड़ी समस्या के प्रति जब मैं आपका ध्यान आकृष्ट कर रहा हूँ तो मैं आपकी परिस्थितियों को भी समझता हूँ। मैं जानता हूँ कि आज हमारे देश की आर्थिक दशा ऐसी नहीं है कि करोड़ों नाँजवानों को एक साथ राजी-रांटी दी जा सके। यह कह देना तो बड़ा सरल है कि हम बेरोजगारों को दैनिक भत्ता दे सकते हैं। करोड़ों रुपये उस पर खर्च होंगे। लेकिन इस दिशा में शुरुआत कर सकते हैं, एक इरादा व्यक्त कर सकते हैं, मगर निवेदन है कि जब आप माननीय पारुलकर साहब के इस बिल का जवाब दें तो हमारी सरकार को उस इरादे की तरफ थोड़ा इशारा जरूर करें। वह संकल्प जो आप के मन में है, जो आप की सरकार के मन में है, उस संकल्प को इस सदन में जरूर जाहिर करें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं पहली बार किमी जनता पार्टी के सदस्य द्वारा प्रस्तुत बिल का, चाहे उन की मन्शा कुछ भी रही हो, समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री बृद्धि चन्द्र जैन (बाड़मेर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सन् 1950 में जब हमारे देश के कर्षधारों ने इस संविधान को बनाया था, तब भी उन के दिमाग में यह चीज थी कि इस देश में हर मनुष्य को जीने का अधिकार

है और जीने के अधिकार के लिये उस को काम पाने का भी अधिकार है। उन्होंने अपने संविधान के अन्तर्गत, डायरेक्टिव प्रिन्सिपल्ज के अन्दर आर्टिकल 39, 41 और 43 में इस बात का विशेष रूप से उल्लेख किया है। अगर हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार और प्रांतीय सरकारें उन निदेशक सिद्धान्तों का पालन करतीं तो इन 30 वर्षों में "राइट-टू-वर्क" को हम अच्छी तरह से इम्प्लीमेंट कर सकते थे, कोई बेरोजगारी की समस्या न पैदा होती। लेकिन दुःख यह है कि न हमारी कांग्रेस सरकारों ने और न जनता पार्टी की सरकारों ने इस की ओर विशेष ध्यान दिया।

हमारे राजस्थान प्रान्त में भूमि की समस्या का प्रश्न था, भूमिसुधार का प्रश्न था, लेकिन उस के लिए हम कोई प्रगतिशील कदम नहीं उठा सके। हम ने जागीरदारी को समाप्त किया, राजाओं को समाप्त किया, दूसरे बड़े प्रगतिशील कदम उठाये, लेकिन जब सीलिंग का कानून लागू करने का प्रश्न आया, तो हम ने बहुत ही कमजोर कदम उठाया। अपनी योजनाओं में हम बराबर कहते रहें, चाहे पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना हो, दूसरी हो, तीसरी हो, चौथी हो, पांचवी हो, सभी योजनाओं में बार-बार इस बात पर जोर देते रहें कि भूमिसुधार कानूनों को अच्छी तरह से लागू किया जाय, लेकिन हमारी राज्य सरकारों ने इन कानूनों को अच्छी तरह से लागू नहीं किया और हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार इस को ठीक तरह से इम्प्लीमेंट नहीं करा सकी। जब हम अपने भूमि सुधार कानूनों को ही लागू नहीं करा सके तो फिर हमारा गरीब आदमी कैसे उंचा उठ सकता था ?

आज आप देख रहे हैं कि हमारे देश में गरीबी की रक्षा के नीचे 50 प्रतिशत लोग हैं। ये कौन लोग हैं? ये स्माल-फार्मर्स हैं, मारजिनल फार्मर्स हैं, भूमिहीन लोग हैं, हम इन की समस्याओं का निदान नहीं कर सके। अगर आप आज भी कोई क्रान्तिकारी कदम उठाना चाहते हैं तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अभी भी जो जमींदार लोग हैं, वेस्टेड इन्टेरेस्ट्स हैं उन के खिलाफ कार्यवाही कीजिए। जिन लोगों ने बेनामी ट्रांजेक्शन किये हैं उन के ट्रांजेक्शन को वाएड कर के उन के खिलाफ कानूनी कार्यवाही करें, उन के खिलाफ

[श्री वृद्धि चन्द जैन]

मूकदमो चलायें, उन को सजा दें। जिन लोगों ने हमें प्रगति नहीं करने दी, उन के खिलाफ सबसे पहले कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए।

हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार का चाहिए कि वह लैंड-रिफार्म के कानूनों में आमूल-चूल परिवर्तन करने के लिये राज्य सरकारों को निर्देश दे। जनता पार्टी के शासन में तो यह हुआ कि हमारे 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत जिन भूमिहीनों को जमीनें एलाट की गई थी, वे वहाँ के जमींदारों और जागीरदारों ने हड़प ली, सब से पहले उन जमीनों का वापस लेकर उन गरीबों को दिलाया जाय ताकि उन की रोजी-और-रोटी का प्रश्न हल हो सके। कुछ प्रोग्राम लिये गये, एमी बात नहीं है। हमारे राजस्थान क्षेत्र में कुछ प्रोग्राम लिये गये थे जैसे डेजर्ट डेवलपमेंट प्रोग्राम लिये गये थे, डाउट प्रां एरियाज प्रोग्राम लिये गये थे, स्माल-माजीनल फार्मर्स प्रोग्राम किसानों की प्रोग्राम के लिए गये थे। ये सब इस प्रकार के प्रोग्राम थे कि उन में एम्प्लायमेंट की कंपेंसिटी बढ़ती और लोगों की रोटी का प्रश्न हल होता लेकिन होता यह है कि हम जा भी प्रोग्राम नतें हैं उन में बाद में कोई दिलचस्पी नहीं लेते।

हमारे यहाँ जो डेजर्ट डेवलपमेंट प्रोग्राम लिया, उस के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने 1979-80 में जो उस के लिए प्राविजन रखा था, उस से ज्यादा प्राविजन हमारी सरकार ने 1980-81 के लिए रखा है। डाउट प्रां एरियाज प्रोग्राम के लिए भी प्राविजन रखा है लेकिन इन पर काम कम होता है। तो हम इस प्रकार कैसे आगे बढ़ सकते हैं, हमारा डेजर्ट डेवलपमेंट का जो प्रोग्राम है, वह कैसे आगे बढ़ सकता है? इसी तरह से हिल एरियाज की प्रोग्राम करने का प्रश्न है, शेड्यूल ट्राइब्ज एरियाज की प्रोग्राम का प्रश्न है। जब तक ये जो प्रोग्राम की स्कीम है, इन में गति नहीं लाई जाती, तब तक यह प्रश्न हल नहीं हो सकता है।

मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ और वह यह है कि अगर आप फॉर्मली प्लानिंग के प्रोग्राम को नहीं लेते हैं, तो कितनी भी आप कांशिश कर लीजिए, कुछ नहीं हो सकता। हर साल डेढ़ करोड़ की आबादी बढ़ जाती है, तो कैसे आप एम्प्लायमेंट की प्राब्लम को हल कर सकते हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इमर्जेंसी में जो यह प्रोग्राम लिया गया था, वह ठीक प्रोग्राम था लेकिन उस का इम्प्लीमेंटेशन ठीक ढंग से नहीं हुआ। मेरा कहना यह है कि अब इस प्रोग्राम को तीव्र गति से लीजिए। इस में जरूर थोड़ा न्यायपूर्ण होना चाहिए लेकिन उस का आप फ्रेम कीजिए क्योंकि यह एक राष्ट्र के हित का प्रोग्राम है और एक वास्तविक और अच्छा प्रोग्राम है। इस का इम्प्लीमेंट करना चाहिए और पूरी ताकत से इस को लागू करना चाहिए। डेढ़ करोड़ लोगों की संख्या हर साल बढ़ जाए, तो उस के बाद आप कैसे अनएम्प्लायमेंट के प्रश्न को हल कर सकते हैं। आप इस का हल नहीं कर सकते। यह मामूला कीटना है। इसलिए मैं जो दा तीन बुनियादी चीजें आप के सामने रखी हैं, उन के बारे में आप को विचारना पड़ेगा, कुछ थिंकिंग में परिवर्तन लाना पड़ेगा। तभी जा कर आप कोई चंन्ज ला सकते हैं और चंन्ज ला कर अन-एम्प्लायमेंट की प्राब्लम को कुछ सांत्व कर सकते हैं। वास्तव में यह सही बात है कि आज स्टूडेंट्स निराश हैं, उन में अंगीकृतता है। विद्यार्थी बी. ए. पास कर के, एम. ए. पास कर के यह देखता है कि उस के लिए कोई सर्विस में स्कोप नहीं है। आप की जो शिक्षा प्रणाली है, उस ने उस को निकम्मा बना दिया है। वह कोई दूसरा काम नहीं कर सकता है। खेती करने की शक्ति उस में दिशाई नहीं देती है क्योंकि उस ने कोई मनुजल लैबर का काम नहीं किया। मैं यह देखता हूँ कि जो किसान को लड़के हैं, वे जो पढ़ाई करते हैं, मेट्रिक पास करते हैं, हायर सैकेंडरी पास करते हैं लेकिन उस के बाद वे खेती करने के लायक नहीं होते। वे एग्जीक्यूटिव का कोर्स कर लेते हैं लेकिन सर्विस को प्रोफेरेंस देते हैं और कभी भी खेती नहीं करना चाहते, वे अपने हाथ से खेती नहीं कर सकते हैं।

ता यह जो स्थिति अपने देश की बनी हुई है, इस के लिए हमें शिक्षा प्रणाली में आमूल-बूल परिवर्तन करना पड़ेगा, जो हमारी शिक्षा प्रणाली है, उस को ठीक करना पड़ेगा। इस प्रकार से अगर हम परिवर्तन करेंगे, तो समस्या को हल कर सकेंगे।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहूंगा।

Political democracy cannot survive without economic and social democracy.

यह थर्ड रीडिंग के वक्त डा. अम्बेडकर ने कहा था। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो प्रजातन्त्र का नक्शा है, उस में कंसेन्सुस पार्टी भी स्ट्रॉंग होनी चाहिए। अगर ऐसा नहीं होता है, तो प्रजातन्त्र ठीक तरीके से नहीं चल सकता। अगर दो, तीन पार्टियाँ स्ट्रॉंग नहीं बनती हैं, तो हमारी प्रगति का सूचक नहीं है। इस लिए पॉलीटिकल डेमोक्रेसी को अगर जीवित रहना है, तो एकांतांत्रिक और संश्लेषणात्मक जहाँ है, उन को भी जीवित रहना पड़ेगा। इन दोनों का एक दूसरे से सम्बन्ध है। इसलिए मैं यह निवेदन करता हूँ कि इन समस्याओं की ओर री-थिंकिंग कर के ही हम अनाम्पलायमेंट की समस्या में निपटने के लिए अपनी पूरी शक्ति लगा दें।

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Uluberia): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Bill as it proposes to amend the Constitution in a manner so that the most important and the urgent need of our people may be included in our Constitution as fundamental rights. Right to work is the essential condition of our existence as a human being. You know, Sir, through work, man distinguishes himself from beast and develops his capability to be the master of his fate and controls the nature and build up the civilisation. This power to work helps him to control the nature and to use it in his interest, he produces his bread and thus continues his existence. Without work, how can a man earn his livelihood? So, it is absolutely related to the question of his existence.

But, today, this existence of man is challenged in our country. The

unending queue of unemployed people is increasing day by day. There is no security of his existence as he has no means of production at his disposal. In a developing country like ours, the unemployment problem is the most burning problem. We have no opportunity to work and no right to work. The number of unemployed people registered with the Employment Exchanges in our country is more than 1.5 crores. But this is not the real picture. In the rural areas, the uneducated masses of unemployed youth do not register their names with the Employment Exchange offices. The agricultural labourers, poor peasants from the bulk of the rural unemployed. Besides, they do not get jobs for all the time throughout the year. More people are entering into cultivation on the same size of land, thus increasing the number of hidden unemployed people. The rural poor such as agricultural labourer, bonded labourer, poor peasants, etc. are the major part of rural unemployed. With them the other section of the small and middle peasantry and rural artisans are gradually losing their land and their small means of production. Share croppers are being evicted from the land and day by day these people are getting more and more impoverished. The middle class people also are the most unfortunate victims of unemployment. Workers are thrown out of their jobs due to lock out, closure and recession in the economy. Taking all of them together, the number of unemployed people in our country works out to more than six crores.

But how can they live without a job? After 33 years of our independence, the ruling class is far behind in getting these people out of this problem. We are making Plans one after another. But what is the result? After the First Five Year Plan, the number of the registered unemployed people stood at 20 lakhs. After the Second Five Year Plan, it rose to 35 lakhs.

[Shri Hannan Mollah]

After the Third Five Year Plan, it crossed the line of fifty three lakhs; after the 4th Plan, it was more than 80 lakhs and now it is 1.5 crores. This is the reality in spite of the ruling party's tall talks of socialistic pattern, democratic socialism, ultimately socialism and 20-point programme. The ruling party have been crying from the housetops about the so-called socialism in our country. The number of unemployed in the country has been increasing because their socialism is a fake socialism and it is to deceive the people only. They talk of socialism only because they know people love and like it.

People believe that without socialism unemployment problem cannot be solved, but what is socialism? It is only the scientific socialism which is the real socialism and which abolishes exploitation of man by man, which abolishes private property system in the economy which takes the means of production in the hands of the State and which guarantees the right to work. But in our socialism, the rich becomes richer and poor becomes poorer. This is really capitalism under the guise of socialism; this is fake socialism and this is only to deceive the people. Can we claim of building socialism without making the right to work as a fundamental right? We cannot. In all the socialist countries, this right to work is, guaranteed by the Constitution as a fundamental right. I would like to quote the relevant Articles from the Constitution of a few socialist countries. Article 40 of the USSR Constitution says:

"Citizens of the USSR have the right to work (that is, to guaranteed employment and pay in accordance with the quantity and quality of their work, and not below the State-established minimum), including the right to choose their trade or profession....."

Article 48 of the Constitution of China says:

"Citizens have the right to work. To ensure that citizens enjoy this right, the State provides employment in accordance with the principle of overall consideration, and, on the basis of increased production, the State gradually increases payment for labour, improves working conditions, strengthens labour protection and expands collective welfare."

Then, Article 56 of the Constitution of North Korea:

"Citizens have the right to work. All the able-bodied citizens choose occupations according to their desires and talents and are provided with stable jobs and working conditions."

Article 15 of North Vietnam Constitution:

"Every citizen has the right and the duty to work and will receive fair remuneration enabling him and his family to live in dignity. The State will endeavour to create employment for all citizens."

This is how these socialist countries have guaranteed the right to work to their citizens, but in our Constitution, we have not provided for this right to work and employment. Our Constitution does not provide this guarantee. However, the founding fathers of our Constitution had the intention to get this right included into it. They thought that it should be there and they included it in Article 41 as directive principle of State policy. However, even after thirty-three years of our independence, and thirty-two years after the framing of our Constitution, the ruling class, the bourgeois-land-lord parties, were not able to make this right as a fundamental right. This is the real situation. Now, all the people, various organisations, the political parties, specially the left and democratic parties and various youth and student organisations have been demanding

this right for a very long time and in fact, right from the independence. The Democratic Youth Federation and Student Federation of India from the very beginning raised this demand and organised movements to get this right to work as Fundamental right and the unemployment relief during the period of unemployment. We in West Bengal have made a beginning in this direction and have sanctioned unemployment relief for the unemployed. This has been implemented by the left-front Government in West Bengal for the first time in India. After that some States like Tripura, Kerala etc. are also trying to implement this. But further action like inclusion of this right in the Constitution as fundamental right is the task of the Central Government. The Central Government is not ready to bear the burden which the State Governments would have in paying the unemployment relief. The Central Government is not prepared to pay this money. We demand that Government should take strict measures to unearth the blackmoney, should put proper curbs on the monopoly houses. With the money which the Government would get by these methods, the Government should plan something for the unemployed youth of our country who should have the right to work. I demand that these rights should be given. We know that without giving them, and without the implementation of land reforms—proper, scientific and revolutionary land reforms we cannot give employment to all the unemployed people. In our country, the poor people in the villages are agricultural workers and they are evicted from their lands. They have no opportunity to work in the land, and they are thrown out of land. They then come to towns and seek jobs. They should be given the right to work. To end this problem, we should make an amendment in our Constitution and include this right under the Fundamental Rights.

There is an inherent weakness in the amending Bill of Mr. Parulekar. He has proposed to include this right

under Article 19. But if it is done so, it will come under "reasonable restrictions." It should be seen whether it should be allowed to come under 'reasonable restrictions.' If it is brought under Article 19, during Emergency under Articles 358 and 359 it will be suspended. So a Fundamental Right to Work under Article 19 cannot be made available during the Emergency or when it is brought under 'reasonable restrictions'.

So, it should be placed either under Article 21 or at some other place. The right to work should be given in our country as a fundamental right. It is high time that we do not neglect it, but include it in our Constitution. This is demand of the youth and students of our country. Government should consider this without delay, and include it in our Constitution as a fundamental right.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL (Latur): I am on my legs, not to criticise Mr. Parulekar. I appreciate his Bill; and we all should appreciate the importance of the Bill he has moved. I do not know whether he had moved a Bill of this kind when he was a Member of the 6th Lok Sabha. If he had done it, I must congratulate him for having done that at that time, and for having brought in this Bill before this House also.

AN HON. MEMBER: He had done it; but it was in a modified form.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: So, the congratulations are there very much.

In our Constitution, we have guaranteed certain rights. And the Fundamental Rights that are made available to the citizens in India, are provided in Part III of our Constitution. What are the rights that are made available to the citizens? They are: the right to equality before law, right to freedom of speech and expression, to assemble peaceably and without arms, to form associations or unions, to move freely throughout the territory of India, to reside and settle in any part of the territory of India, and to practise any profession or to

[Shri Shivraj V. Patil]

carry on any occupation, trade or business. And there are certain other rights which are made available to the citizens of India. If we study, examine these rights, I am constrained to say that these rights can be enjoyed by those people who are rich or those people who are having enough to exist on. These rights unfortunately cannot be enjoyed by the poor people. In the other constitutions of the world, there are certain other fundamental rights made available; and those rights are right to existence itself. It is not mentioned in those constitutions that the right to existence is made available to the citizens, but under different headings, those rights are made available. The right to work is made available; the right to shelter is made available; the right to education is made available; the right to medical assistance is made available. These kinds of rights are made available to the citizens in some countries of the world.

If we study the American Constitution, these kinds of rights are not made available to the citizens in the American Constitution. The rights which can be enjoyed by the well-to-do people are available in the American Constitution, but the rights which can be enjoyed by the poor people are not made available in the American Constitution. The right to work is not made available to the citizens in America in spite of the fact that even in America, there is unemployment. America is a very vast country having huge resources and very limited population, yet the right to work is not made available to the citizens in America.

There are so many socialist countries in the world and in almost all socialist countries, the right to work is guaranteed. In China, the right to work is made available to the citizens. The new, Soviet Constitution has gone a step ahead and says that the right to work of the choice of

the man who wants to work is available to the citizens. In other countries the choice is not given to the man who wants to work. He can go to the government and ask for a job and a job is made available to him. He has to accept it whether he likes it or not. But, in the Soviet Constitution, one can say, "I want a job of this kind and that kind of job should be made available to me", and that kind of a job is given to him under the new Constitution in the Soviet Union. But there is one thing which is to be borne in mind, when we take these things into consideration. In all the capitalist countries or the countries which are not socialist countries, the right to work is not made available; and in almost all the countries, the duty to work is not made available. There is no duty cast upon the citizens to do their job. But in all the socialist countries the right to work is given as well as the duty to work is also cast upon the citizens.

I have studied so many constitutions of the world in which the right to work and duty to work is given in only one clause itself. The citizens have a right to work and duty to work. In one sentence, that is mentioned. Even in China, the duty is cast upon the citizens to work. In the Soviet Union also, the duty is cast upon the citizens to work; and if that duty is not done, the right will not be made available. If we study the concept of the right, it cannot exist unless there is a duty on the other side. If there is a duty, there will be a right; and if there is a right, there will be a duty. Now, the Indian concept of the duty and right is something different from the western concept. The Indian concept starts from the duty and ends in right and the western concept starts from the right and ends in duty. I say, as a son, I have a duty towards my father. When I have a duty towards my father, father gets a right as against me. When a father

has a duty towards a son, son gets a right as against the father. Now, here we are starting from duty and ending in rights; and in western countries, where the emphasis is only on rights, they start from rights. I do not know whether they end in duty or not; and if they do not end in duty, the net result of the rights made available to the citizens is simply chaos and nothing else. If they go with duties, only then rights would be useful and the rights would deliver the goods for the citizen... (Interruptions). What is done in the Directive Principles? In a way a duty is cast upon the state in our country. Article 41 is very important. It says: the state shall within the limits of its economic capacity and development, make effective provision for securing the right to work, to education and to public assistance in cases of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement and in other cases of undeserved want.

Unfortunately for most of us, what is decided by the highest judicial authority in our country is that the directive principles are not as important as fundamental rights. It is most unfortunate. I do not mean any criticism against any individual judge sitting; I mean criticism from the point of view of the principle adopted to decide the cases. The directive principles are not only the duties cast upon the state; they are a sort of rights available to the citizens as a whole in the country, to the society as a whole. We consider the right available to an individual and we do not consider the right available to so many individuals in the country; we are committing a mistake somewhere. They have decided that because directive principles are not justiciable, fundamental rights are more important and when a law is made to implement the directive principle, if it goes against the fundamental rights, it has to be struck down. That is most unfortunate.

There is a decided case in which a Harijan student was admitted in a

medical college; a law was made for that purpose. The case went to the High Court in Madras and it decided that equality before law is not available under that Act because all students should be treated equal and so the admission was cancelled. That was most unfortunate. It is a different thing that the judgement was reversed and so many other steps were taken and we have now in our country students from Scheduled Castes and Tribes getting admission to medical colleges on priority; it is all there but that is a different thing.

Only a few days back in this House itself—I do not mean any disrespect to the hon. Members who pleaded the cause in the most beautiful, most effective manner—what have we decided? There was a law brought before this House which said that in order to protect the skull and brain of an individual he should wear helmet. Then, because of the prevailing religious and other social circumstances, certain citizens were given exemption from this. He said: if you do this, somebody will go to the court and get an injunction against this because there is discrimination between women in this country. What was the result? The result was—I do not know whether I am correct or not—the hon. Minister had to get up and say that the ladies would be exempted from wearing the helmet. What is the result? We are protecting the skulls and brains of gentlemen; we are not bothered about the skulls and brains of ladies. This is the result of the Fundamental rights in our Constitution. It is a very peculiar thing. I am not blaming anybody for this but this is the result we are getting out of the present condition of our Constitution.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
Women have helmet in the form of thick hair.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Most of us have also thick hair on our head.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
I am unfortunate in that respect.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: With respect to what Mr. Parulekar is asking us to do, I am one with him; I would be the happiest person if this is included in the chapter on fundamental rights. I would be the happiest person. But there are certain difficulties and those difficulties are to be taken into account. My dear friend Shri Daga standing here said that unless you change some other provisions in the Constitution, it is not going to be possible for you to implement this Fundamental Right. Supposing we are not including this in fundamental rights but supposing we are trying to implement it? In Maharashtra, the Employment Guarantee Resolution was passed and then the law was passed. Now we are trying to see that this is included in the Fundamental Rights Chapter. But there was difficulty in America when President Roosevelt under the new deal made a law to see that those who were in service were not retrenched in that recession period, that law was challenged in the Supreme Court and that law was first struck down. When he came out openly and when he said I will pack the benches, that 'pack the benches' phrase changed the entire situation and a different judgement was given and law was again declared as not *ultra vires* of the Constitution. That is the position there. Now, if you make a change of this kind; if you pass a law, that is not going to help us. It may somehow or the other create so many difficulties.

We have Article 32 in our Constitution. What does Article 32 provide and also Article 226? Article 32 provides the right to an individual to go to the Supreme Court in order to enforce the fundamental rights. Now here is the fundamental right made available to the citizens. In the Fundamental Rights Chapter Article 32 is also there. I do not mean that the

people should misinterpret me when I say that Article 32 creates difficulty and that Article 32 should not be there. I do not mean that. Article 32 would be necessary. Difficulty arises as Article 32 is there and if fundamental right is made available to the citizen that citizen can directly go to the Supreme Court. What does Article 32 say? Article 32 says—

“(1) The right to move the Supreme Court by appropriate proceedings for the enforcement of the rights conferred by this Part is guaranteed.

(2) The Supreme Court shall have power to issue directions or orders or writs, including writs in the nature of *habeas corpus*, *mandamus*...”

Article 32 says that writ of *mandamus* can be issued against the Government. There is the right available to the citizen in the fundamental rights. Article 32 is there and Article 226 which is not treated as a part of the Fundamental Rights Chapter—also gives the same kind of right to citizen in the High Court. Then what happens? If a gentleman does not get a job, he goes to the Supreme Court and says “you should give me the job.” Now what is the position of the Government? Why I have given this background is this. In the Capitalist countries there is no right to work and there is unemployment. True that unemployment is not to the extent which is available in our country. There is no ‘right to work’. In socialist countries there is ‘right to work’ and there every field of economic life is dominated by the Government. Industries are owned and possessed by the Government. The commerce is controlled by the Government. The Agriculture is controlled by the Government. So, if any citizen goes to the Government, it is possible for the Government to give him employment there. But is it possible here? Supposing industries are in the private hands; the agricul-

ture is in the private hands; the commerce is in private hands; what is available to the Government? What is available to the Government is the Government offices, the military, the Posts and Telegraphs and some public undertakings. But you just think of the public undertakings and these avenues that are available to the Government to provide employment and avenues that are available to the private citizens. And, let us compare it with the avenues available to the private citizens. There the difficulty arises. The Government will not be able to control the private citizens. If Government says by law, "You should give him employment", he would come under the fundamental rights saying, "You are encroaching upon my fundamental rights to employ or not to employ a person." So, the difficulty arises. That is why, unless and until you have some changes made in our Constitution to a greater extent, it would not be possible to have the right to work as a fundamental right and to implement it. Secondly, unless you change the economic structure of the country and so many other things in our country, it is going to be very difficult. I do not mean that because of these difficulties, you should not have this right included in the fundamental rights.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Do you agree that unless there is nationalisation of agriculture and industries, this right cannot be implemented?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I am not going to that extent. I am putting it differently. The object with which you have brought it is laudable. I congratulated the mover in the beginning and I do so now also. But to make it practical, pragmatic and possible, you have to go step by step. Let us have employment guarantee scheme implemented in all the States first. Let us make laws for that purpose and let us have some changes effected in our Constitution, to which all should agree. All of us should agree to give up some of our funda-

mental rights, so that the fundamental right of existence would be available to the poor and down-trodden people in the country. If the well-to-do and fortunate people are not mentally prepared to give up some of their fundamental rights, the poor people who need something for their existence will not get it. Are you ready for that? If you are not, then this is nothing more than a pious wish or a political stunt, I do not want to say that Mr. Parulekar wants to do. It is a pious wish which cannot be implemented. The present Government will not be able to do it. Even if some other Government comes, of which I do not see any possibility, they also will not be able to do it. The best principle to preserve democracy is to say from the opposition benches only that which they will be able to implement if they come to power. They should not ask for something more than what is possible and what they themselves would be able to do. If you apply that principle, I would suggest that first let us have the employment guarantee scheme in every State by law. Then we can come forth with the demand to have this as a fundamental right. Of course, if the Bill is put to vote, I would not be able to vote on the side of Mr. Parulekar, but I am one with him so far as the spirit with which he has brought it, is concerned.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The time allotted for this Bill is 2 hours. We have already exhausted 1 hour 56 minutes. Just 4 minutes remain and there are about 10 speakers more. Is it the pleasure of the House that the time be extended by one hour?

HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: It may be extended by two hours.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, Time is available to the Government? What

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we are all in favour of the principle, the aims and objects of this Bill.

[Prof. N. G. Ranga]

My task has been considerably lightened by what my hon. friend, Mr. Patil, has just now said. If we are to express our pious wish, we are in favour of this Bill, if we are to implement it, we know that we are not able to implement it. They were in power and they know it. Now we are in power and we know it. Why cannot we implement it? So many of our friends have explained it, not from the constitutional point of view but from the practical side. But one thing can be said and this has already been indicated by Mr. Patil in detail that it is being implemented to some extent anyhow, in Maharashtra, Kerala, Bengal and Andhra Pradesh—other States also can follow suit—that one in a family, i.e. one out of five living beings, can be guaranteed either employment or in its place some unemployment dole—Rs. 30 or Rs. 40. It can go on rising. But we should start from somewhere—one rupee a day or two rupees a day. Even in that, there will be many difficulties but they have got to overcome. How are we to get this money? It is easy for them to start it. They will find how difficult it would be when they would make it universal. Where are they going to get the money from? Ours is a mixed economy. It is not a socialist society; it is not a communist society, nor is it an effective capitalist society. We are a poor society. Our friend has been talking about various Fundamental Rights for citizens. In name we have got lot of citizens, people who have attained maturity, but in actual practice if we compare their facilities, their abilities and their opportunities with those of the citizens of other countries we will find that our people cannot really be treated as citizens. They are only half citizens or sub citizens. So, something has got to be done. Merely because we cannot find all the funds here and now, we cannot shut our eyes to the miseries of our unemployed people. They are more than hundred millions in this country who are suffering

from unemployment, under-nourishment and even starvation. What shall we do?

This country was faced with a similar crisis when partition took place. Millions had had to come over. They had to be protected; they had to be rehabilitated. We started a rehabilitation tax. We did not succeed in that direction. But several other countries did succeed. We pleaded for it. We did it to some extent. Now, we can think of an unemployment tax. We have got millions and millions of people in Government service, in State enterprises, organised industries and also in agriculture and various other professions. All those people who are employed today and whose income is more than Rs. 240 or Rs. 250 a month, have got to be made to pay a particular percentage out of their earnings—earnings either as salaries or whatever they earn from various professions—according to whatever estimates we may make. If we are able to collect sufficient money, then we can first of all, adopt the Maharashtra scheme or Kerala scheme or Andhra scheme for the whole of India, and then try to implement it. If we are not going to do it, I do not think it would be possible to implement it.

17 hrs.

[SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL in the Chair]

Last time it was the turn of the Janata Party. Now it is the turn of the Congress Government. I am convinced about one thing. As long as we continue to have this party system, one party in power and another party out of power, one group of people in the Ministry and another group in the opposition parties, out of power, and this kind of rivalry goes on, I do not think it would be possible for us to implement a thing like this.

We must have an all-party Government, as they have in Switzerland, and we should be prepared to have sufficient patience with each other, and learn to work on the basis of consen-

sus. My fear is that it is not very easy for us to do it. The Janata coalition, conglomeration, fought like cats and dogs. We, in the Congress Party, are also doing the same thing for 30 years. Even when Mahatma Gandhi was alive, within the Congress Party itself we were not able to make up the differences among ourselves. After he was gone, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru also did not succeed.

I have been suggesting the adoption of this kind of scheme, at least part by part, from State to State, but then I have not succeeded. Whoever comes to power simply sticks to the principle of majority rule.

As long as we go on in this way, we would be making only a mockery of the whole thing. We talk in one way and we act in another way. For fear of one saintly follower of Mahatma Gandhi, we all claim ourselves to be in favour of prohibition. Because that gentleman happens to be a saintly follower and because he threatens our people, therefore the Prime Minister said that we are going to implement prohibition. We dare not say we are opposed to prohibition and yet we are not implementing prohibition.

AN HON. MEMBER: We have passed the law.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: What is the earthly use? Let us not deceive ourselves. How long can we live this life of hypocrisy? This life of hypocrisy becomes inevitable as long as you continue to have this Anglo-American system of Government. Either you have a complete Socialist kind of Government as they have in Soviet Russia and China, or a Government based on consensus of all parties coming together or else—I do not know what is going to happen tomorrow or the day after—we will all continue to live in this nabolous state.

Up till now I have stayed away from power. If so many of you in the opposition are prepared to abstain from power, and also on this side only those people who are after power are made to please themselves by remaining in power, then those who are not

in power and who are not after power may be able to make something out of this democracy.

Otherwise, we will not be able to implement this. Well, we can implement it, provided the parties in opposition play the game, just as we try to play the game. But we do not succeed in playing the game, nor do the present parties in opposition succeed in playing the game, in helping the party in power to implement its policies in every possible manner.

As my hon. friend has said, we have already incorporated that part of it, article 62 and so on, the Chapter on duties of the citizen and the rights of the citizen. What is the duty of the citizen. The duty of the citizen is not to go on strike for anything and everything, as they have been doing here in our country, not to obstruct the carrying on of work in our industries. What should be the right of the citizen? It is the right of a citizen to get employment.

Are we prepared to do that? Let us make up our mind to do that. A time would come. If not now, God alone knows how soon, when all parties in our country will come to realise that they must give priority to the fundamental rights and fundamental needs of the masses, and in order to implement those fundamental rights and needs of the masses they must be willing to make sacrifices of their political ambitions, of their party gains, of their partisan campaigns, in the true Gandhian style. I do not see that atmosphere today. Therefore, I am not able to subscribe my support to the Bill of my hon. Friend although, as my hon. friend knows, we are all in favour of providing employment for everybody.

We all go on crying in our heart of hearts for the sufferings of these people, but unfortunately today we forget all those things. We come face to face with dame power. The dame power is much more attractive than a woman, much more attractive than a man, a young man or woman, much more attractive than money and every thing else. The moment that dame

[Prof. N. G. Ranga]

appears before us, we are finished. This is what is happening. We are living in this kind of an artificial political life and unless we bid good-bye to this and make a heart-felt change in favour of consensus, in favour of a Government based upon consensus, we would not be able to do justice to the masses.

*SHRI C. PALANIAPPAN (Salem): Hon. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to say a few words on the Constitution Amendment Bill that has been moved by my hon. friend Shri Babusaheb Parulekar, which seeks to incorporate right to work in the Fundamental Rights Chapter of our Constitution.

In the present set up of our society a man without money cannot behave in a decent manner. The lust for money makes him a criminal and the desire for money drives him to behave dishonestly. Periyar once said crisply that one has to earn money and also he has to save something for the rainy days and thus he earns the encomium of even his enemies.

In Part III of our Constitution, Articles 12 to 35 enumerate the fundamental rights that have been given to the people of our country. We have the citizenship right, the right to property, the freedom of speech, association and so many other attendant freedoms. I can say without the fear of being contradicted that only the affluent sections of our society enjoy all these constitutional rights and privileges. I would like to raise this poser—how many poor people have gone to a Court of Law for the violation of their constitutional safeguards and their legal rights? I would also like to substantiate my contention by specific instances.

During this session of Lok Sabha, the Government got the approval of the Lok Sabha for taking over the National Jute Mills, Calcutta in which an investment of Rs. 9 crores had been made by the Government. The owners of this institution had exploit-

ed it to the extent of making it sick. Yet the Government came forward with the statutory provision of compensation to the erstwhile management because of the apprehension that the issue of taking over such a sick institution even in the interest of 3000 workers might be taken to a court of law by the erstwhile management if such a legal provision for compensation had not been made. But the very same Central Government offers a pittance of compensation to the agriculturists whose lands are taken over for the setting up of a public sector undertaking. The agriculturists, in spite of such low compensation, do not go to a court of law because they do not have money-power to fight a never ending legal battle for establishing their just demand. The agricultural labour, which does not get the minimum wages as legally stipulated in the Minimum Wages Act is helpless and it cannot seek redress through a court of law for getting its legitimate rights fulfilled. The Provident Fund Commissioner has admitted that the arrears of management's contribution to Provident Fund run into Rs. 15 crores, in spite of the stringent provisions in the Provident Fund Act. Yet the workers cannot afford to a Court of Law for getting their just demands fulfilled. I have referred to these instances to show how the laws of the land are non-chalantly violated by the affluent sections of our society.

It is estimated that in our country about 4 crores of able-bodied young men—both educated and uneducated—are unemployed. They are blossomed flowers without fragrance. The Central Government should take steps to see that these young men get employment opportunities. It is not that only those who are registered in the Employment Exchanges are unemployed. I have no hesitation in saying that ten times that number are unemployed throughout our country. Here it must be borne in mind that 25,000 youths risked their everything in our freedom fight. If we continue to allow crores

*The Original Speech was delivered in Tamil.

of vibrant young men to go on pondering over their plight, I am afraid that the country may face a revolution like that of Russian Revolution or the Revolution in England in which the crown of King Charles crumbled to earth or the French Revolution in which Bastille prison was burst open by the irate inmates. The crores of young men with a bleak future can create an uncontrollable situation. The volcano of discontent can erupt any day. The right to employment must get constitutional sanction for these young men. Till they get employment, the Government should give them unemployment allowance.

Shri Parulekar has mentioned that a sum of Rs. 200 crores would be the annual requirement for this purpose. It is not a big sum in the background of annual tax evasion of Rs. 600 crores or so as has been approvingly stated by official spokesman of the Government or the Income-tax arrears of Rs. 900 crores as has been penitently pointed out by our hon. Finance Minister himself. If the Government takes effective steps to check tax evasion, to collect incometax arrears and to curb growing blackmarketing, there will be enough money at the disposal of the Government to give unemployment allowance to the unemployed youths. In the State of West Bengal and in the State of Maharashtra there is the Employment Guarantee scheme in force. In 21 countries of the world right to work has been enshrined in their constitutions. In 28 countries of the world unemployment allowance has got the constitutional support. Arignar Anna used to say that if thousand people smilingly respond to a smile of a single man it augurs well. But if a thousand people smile at the suffering of a single man, then it portends a peril. The frustration of frowning youth should not be allowed to become a festering sore. The youth should not be allowed to linger over their pitiless plight, which may lead to revolutionary consequences beyond the control of the Government. It is time for the Government to act resolutely in this direction.

With these words I end my speech.

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN (Jalgaon): To start with, let me assure Mr. Parulekar that nobody can disagree with the very good intentions which are embodied his Bill.

In socialist economies, since the State owns the means of production, distribution and exchange, it has to guarantee employment to every citizen. In capitalist societies or mixed economies like ours, ever since William Beveridge—he did not mention him—wrote his classic *Full Employment in a Free Society*, this ideal has been there, and it has been accepted by most of the capitalist economies. May I say it has been accepted by us also, though not in so many words directly?

In America, though the right to work may not find a place in the Constitution, the American Government has accepted the responsibility. So has the British Government and most of the advanced capitalist societies of the world.

Mr. Parulekar said that we have shown only lip sympathy so far for this objective, and that to find a job is like looking for a black cat in a dark room on a dark night. He has given that famous simile.

You could have also said "looking for a needle in a haystack". Has it really been so?

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: I think so.

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN: You have set before us a certain ideal, which we also accept. But our only contention is at the moment, in the immediate future, it is not practicable and we have been striving to achieve that objective during the last 25 years, though I must admit that we have not succeeded. But you cannot say that we have been paying only lip sympathy. Consider all our plans, five or

[Shri Y. S. Mahajan]

six plans, in all these plans we have said that one of the major objectives of planning is to achieve a larger, or increased opportunities for, gainful employment to our people. The same ideal has been repeated in different ways in all the Plans. May I say that in the first three Plans, for instance, we could expand the opportunities for gainful employment to 42.5 million people. In spite of it, the backlog of unemployment has increased for the reason given by one of the speakers from this side viz., our population has been increasing at a terrific rate. Though we have nearly 650 million people, even now, our population is increasing at the rate of 15 million every year, which is more than the population of the whole of Australia and that is why, to achieve this objective, we fought all along the whole line, we fought along the population front, we tried to expand our industries, to develop our agriculture in an intensive manner and we tried to get over the cultural and socio-economic obstacles to economic development, we fought all along the line and we could achieve some results. We have to achieve better results in the future and then we could accept the hon. member's amendment to the Constitution.

If you consider the three Plans, for instance, the First, Second and Third and the three Annual Plans, we could give employment to an additional 42 million people. Another feature that emerges from the examination of these three Plans is that during the successive Plan periods, the creation of employment opportunities progressively increased. But the backlog of unemployment at the end of each Plan also increased at a somewhat higher rate, which I admit. All the same, the successive Plans did succeed in providing jobs to a large proportion of labour waiting for employment. For instance, during the First Plan, nearly 57 per cent of the unemployed people at the beginning of the Plan

and the new entrants to the labour force, could get jobs and this proportion rose to 60 per cent in the Third Plan and we hope to achieve nearly 100 per cent in the Sixth or Seventh Plan. The Janata Government also said that they would abolish unemployment within ten years. I believe that to achieve this objective within a shorter period would involve too great a strain on our socio-economic and political structure. We are prepared even to break up the structure and achieve a socialist system. We are committed to it, we are committed to restriction on private property, to the abolition of capitalism in the country and see that every individual in this country gets opportunity to lead a happy and free life. In this connection, may I say that unemployment is not a problem which could be solved by simply changing the Constitution, by the changing the law? It is a problem which is connected with the total character of our society. It is a problem, the solution of which depends on the rapid economic development of our community, which in turn depends on the availability of larger amounts of capital and may I say that at the moment, it is not possible to invest such large amounts to guarantee employment to all young men and women naturally asking for it? Therefore, we have carried out a good experiment in Maharashtra, Mr. Parulekar knows about it. We have said that we will guarantee employment to all able bodied people in the rural areas and for that, we have taxed everybody else, all lawyers, doctors, traders and capitalists. This year we have been able to spend Rs. 70 crores and the Government of India is also going to copy our example.

The Finance Minister explained that we have got a rural employment programme modelled on the lines of the Maharashtra scheme. If these programmes and schemes are carried out, if our population growth is controlled, if we succeed more in the intensive development of agriculture and allied industries, if we expand industries and adopt labour-intensive methods, if we

increase the rapidity of economic development, we will be able to achieve this objective and then there will be time enough to change the laws of this country. Otherwise, if we only change the law, that will not achieve anything.

As you know very well, as a lawyer, if you put it in the fundamental rights, we will be making it justiciable and enforceable in a court of law. The people can go to the court and get it enforced. If we cannot do it, it will create chaos in the country. Therefore, the changes in law should be in conformity with the changes in the social and economic structure. If the law is ahead of what is happening in society, the law becomes a paper law. We have got any number of examples in the country where the laws are merely paper laws, paper tigers. What is the use of merely changing the law? Let us be more practical. Let us take reality into account.

I would have appreciated more if Shri Parulekar had said, 'let us have a change in the population policy; let us change our industrial structure; let us carry on development of agriculture at a faster rate and so on as a result of which we will have full employment in this country. But he has only said, let us change the law. That will not achieve anything. Therefore, the changes in law and social changes should go together. Though I appreciate his objective, though one really would like to achieve full employment in this country, I regret, because of lack of capital, because of our economic, cultural and social factors, because of many other difficulties which I cannot explain here it is not possible to accept his suggestion. I am glad that he referred to Professor Laski, who was my teacher and I appreciate very much his objective in bringing forward this Bill before the House.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL (Ernakulam): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I also join

in congratulating Mr. Parulekar for bringing forward an impossible proposition before the House. If you go through the Statement of Objects and Reasons, it says:

"The expression 'public assistance' used in article 41 of the Constitution cannot include the concept of the 'right to work'."

His contention is that "right to work" should be incorporated as per the amendment contemplated under article 19(h). About the right to work, nobody disputes that. All persons should have the right to have a job. We are not disputing that point. As a matter of fact, we stand by it. But there are various economic and social aspects of this proposition and we have to think whether it is practicable, how far we can create jobs for every citizen in the country.

What is the unemployment growth rate in our country? What is the intake of those who are qualified to get a job in our country? The figures show that as against 9.7 per cent growth rate in our unemployment, only 3.6 per cent of them are able to get jobs. If that is the economic condition of our country, is it possible to do that, to incorporate "right to work" in the fundamental rights. He has pointed out the reason and that is that the problem of unemployment has become so acute. If that is the only reason which prompted my hon. friend to bring forward this amendment, I have no dispute on that point. But if you evaluate and assess the economic situation, the progress we have made and the growth rate of our population, when you consider all these factors, it is not possible.

He has stated one thing clearly, that is the concept of a welfare State as contemplated by the Constitution. We have very categorically epitomised the concept of welfarism

[Shri Xavier Arakal]

in the Preamble of our Constitution. I do not have to deal at length with that aspect and with the implications and meaning of the Preamble. The main contention raised to justify this amendment as I have stated, is firstly, unemployment and, secondly, the welfare concept. What the Hon. Member has attempted to do by this amendment is this. It read like this:

"2. In article 19 of the Constitution, in clause (1), after sub-clause (g) the following new sub-clause shall be added, namely:—

"(h) to work, that is, the right to guaranteed employment and payment for their work in accordance with its quantity and quality. Standards for wages, hours rest and other working conditions.. . ."

These are the three requisites which the Hon. Member has contemplated by the amendment. But don't we have laws with regard to the latter part in our country?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Arakal, you can continue next time. We will be taking up the Half an Hour Discussion after 5.30 p.m. and there are some Bills to be introduced by some of the Members. Some two or three minutes should be available for that purpose.

Now, Mr. Faleiro.

17.27 hrs.

BACKWARD AREAS DEVELOPMENT BOARD BILL*

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mor-

umgao): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of an autonomous Board for all sided development of all economically backward areas of the country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of an autonomous Board for all-sided development of all economically backward areas of the country".

The motion was adopted.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

COMPULSORY VOTING BILL*

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mor-umgao): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for compulsory voting by the electorate in the country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for compulsory voting by the electorate in the country".

The motion was adopted.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: I introduce the Bill.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of Eighth Schedule)

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mor-umgao): I beg to move for leave to

introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: I introduce the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi): Sir. I would like to apologise to the House for not being present at 3 o'clock. I was under the impression that non-official business would be taken up at 3.30 p.m.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is all right.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of articles 124, 125, etc.)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi): I beg to move to for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I introduce†† the Bill.

17.30 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

UNIFORM PROCEDURE FOR SALE OF COMMODITIES AT FAIR PRICE SHOPS

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: (Bangalore South): Mr. Chairman. I have to state here that this is a very important matter pertaining to a uniform system of distribution of rationed articles. As long as prices go up and as long as there is scarcity of essential commodities, whether we like it or not, this system of rationing and fair price shops must continue. Whereas in the present circumstances the prices are going up, there is no sign of their coming down and the prices of essential commodities like sugar, edible oils are all going up and production is less. Therefore, we have to continue for some more years this public distribution system in a correct way.

Usually the Central Government is responsible for allotting sugar, kerosene, cement and so on and, therefore, since these commodities are to be distributed throughout the country, it will be very necessary that proper guidelines are fixed so that in the distribution there may not be lot of inconvenience to the public and there is equitable and fair distribution of these essential commodities.

In this connection I may tell you that there are variations as to the method of rationing in different parts of the country. For example, in Karnataka we allot or give so many grammes per unit per month. But I

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 8-8-80.

††Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri T. R. Shamanna]

am told in Tamil Nadu and, to some extent, in Kerala, they take into consideration the income of the person as also the status of the person is taken into account while allotting sugar and I am told that 2 to 3 grades are there and accordingly the distribution is done. In order to have a proper control it is better that we have a uniform system of rationing, of course, with such slight adjustments as are necessary according to the local conditions. I am not quite familiar with other parts of the country. So far as I am concerned, with regard to Karnataka State, Bangalore City has got 22 lakhs of population and people living in slums and in undeveloped areas will number about 3 lakhs. The majority of these 3 lakhs people do not use sugar. I do not say that the rich alone have to use sugar. But, as it is, most of the people who lived in slums and who are very backward and who cannot afford to use sugar—of them there are many and according to my estimate, nearly 60 per cent of these people—do not use sugar. Here what I say is that if there were to be about 4 kg. of sugar in a particular card, the ration shop dealer will give that innocent cardholder about Rs. 2 or Rs. 1.50 per kg. and he misappropriates the sugar. You know the ration shop dealers have got their own shops in their son's name or somebody else's name. So, as long as there is sale of open market sugar and rationed sugar, naturally there is scope for misusing it and most of these people take a rupee or two for a kilogram of sugar and the ration shop dealer will distribute it elsewhere. But a person who knows the tricks of the trade usually takes the sugar and sells it at a margin of Rs. 3 or 4 to hotels or to tea stalls.

I am particular that in case of sugar to be supplied to rural areas, most of the sugar is sold in Bangalore city itself. It will not even go to the rural areas. The sugar bags are sold in Bangalore city itself and most of the people in the rural areas say, 'I do not get sugar'. They use jaggery or something. To my knowledge, most of the sugar meant for the rural areas is being misused. Therefore, in order to see that sugar is properly distributed, we must have a system. To my knowledge, the number of bogus ration cards in Bangalore City may not be less than 50,000 to 60,000. So, the sugar that we distribute will be misused by the bogus rationcard holders. In these circumstances, I urge upon you to see that the rationing officers take particular care to see that these bogus ration cards are detected and cancelled.

As has been explained already, 60,000 are roughly the number of bogus ration cardholders in Bangalore City. You know how much of misuse will be there. Further, as regards the distribution of kerosene, it was scarce some days ago. Now the situation is better. In Bangalore City each cardholder used to get five litres of kerosene oil per week. If there are twenty people in a house, even then, the cardholder gets only five litres of kerosene oil. If there are two or three people in a house, the cardholder will get five litres of kerosene. A large quantity of kerosene oil is being bought by the persons from these who do not use the kerosene oil. Therefore, you have to take proper steps in this regard and take a uniform decision so that distribution of these articles at all stages is not only fair but it is done equitably also to a great extent.

With regard to the public distribution system, it is very necessary that

you take certain precautions. As long as there is bottleneck in transport, it will be very difficult to see whether the grains and other articles are distributed through the fair-price shops properly or not. In Karnataka, for example, for the last three months, wheat is not being supplied. As a result the flour mills are closed down. They have come here with a request for supply of wheat regularly. I am told that they are not supplied because the required quantity of wheat is not wanted there. Further there is a transport difficulty.

I would urge upon the Civil Supplies Department that they should request the Railways for providing them with sufficient wagons. They should see that there is no unnecessary delay in transporting these articles from one place to another. I am sorry to state here that in many cases, the storage place is not good and there is not much of a buffer stock. In this connection, I have to state the quality of rice or wheat supplied by the rationing shops is awfully bad. Even though they sell at 1.60 or 1.70 a kilo, they should see that the quality is good and it is fit for consumption. In the open market, even though it is 35 paise more, people prefer to buy more of these grains from the open market and not from the ration shops. If you do not mind, even if the consumers are to pay 10 or 30 paise more, kindly take steps to see that the ration shops supply the good quality of grains to the consumers thereby the public may not have a considerable difficulty to make use of it. I would say that the storage accommodation is defective and the wheat supplied is also bad and sometimes it is not fit for consumption. I am very sorry to say this. Proper storage must be there. Further more, while purchasing these grains, you have to be little more careful. Wheat is consumed by the labour classes. If these things are properly distributed, it will be the growers

who will be benefited; the consumers also will be benefited. I hear that there is a lot of wastage of grains because of rodents. Not only that. Godown keepers also misuse it. So, care should be taken to see that there is proper storage of grains. While taking grains in the market, care should be taken by the civil supplies department that the grains they are purchasing are of better quality as far as possible. These should be cleaned so that the consumers may not waste time and money to clean these grains and use them. Sir, in our country, rationing will continue for some more years. I am not sure how long this will continue. Therefore, it is very necessary for the Central Government to call a meeting of the persons concerned with food supplies in the States. Before that by circulating a questionnaire they should invite suggestions on how sugar or grain is being distributed to the fairprice shops in their areas. Then, there should be a proper discussion on this so as to come to some understanding. That will be very useful for equitable distribution of the grains. I am afraid the rationing will have to continue for a long time in this country. So there should be no scarcity of these grains in fair-price shops and the Civil Supplies Department should see to it that the consumers get these articles from the fairprice shops without any interruption so that there may not be any need for the consumers to go and buy the same from the open market. So, Sir, we should first try to check black-marketing in ration shops; the quality of the grain supplied should be improved and there should be proper storage done. Further there should not be any difficulty in respect of transport. Therefore, the officials of the Agriculture Ministry, Transport Ministry, Railway Ministry and the Civil Supplies Department should all sit together and chalk out a programme whereby we can make as best as possible a use of it in the interest of the consumer.

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): Sir, I thank the hon'ble Member for raising this interesting discussion. First of all I must clarify that there is difference between rationing and the public distribution system. Whereas in public distribution system we keep on distributing items of daily need and other essential commodities all of them are not subject to statutory price control. Certain items have price control on them and most other items do not have price control. I am sure the House knows this difference between the public distribution system that we are running today and the rationing that was in vogue many years ago.

It is quite likely that in case other methods that we are adopting now do not succeed to the extent necessary and we are rebuffed at every attempt to make the public distribution system successful without resorting to rationing then we may have to think of rationing as a means of completely controlling the distribution of essential commodities through the fair price shops and ration shops.

We have already declared that public distribution system will be a permanent system built into our economy. It is not going to be a temporary measure which will be used now and given up later. For the foreseeable future and as far as we can see in future this is going to become a permanent part of the economy and in this public distribution system we want to import as much of efficiency, honesty and also service. These three elements would be imported into this system as much as possible.

We are suffering from various problems and these problems arise mostly because the supply management is not as sufficient as we would

like it to be. Various discussions have been held in the past. Various guidelines were issued. Various schemes were floated but I must admit that the public distribution system should be functioning in a far better manner than it is functioning today and, therefore, there is growing need of improving this system and we have taken in hand series of discussions with the State Chief Ministers accompanied by their Chief Secretaries and other functionaries who are concerned with public distribution system and, I am sure, as a result of these discussions we will be able to not only import efficiency into the system but also remove various mal-practices to a large extent. The first action that we are taking is to evamp the Essential Commodities Act. An essential feature of this Act is that this Act by itself is quite strict. But there were certain loopholes unwittingly left in it which were taken advantage of in various courts. We have had suggestions from various State Governments and as a matter of fact we are going beyond these suggestions, more than those suggestions, and also plugging these loopholes in such a manner that it would be difficult for a person who violates the law to get out of it, if the case is properly investigated and properly put before the court.

I will, Sir, take a little time of the House to explain the features of the proposed amendments.

Firstly, there was a provision for a statutory punishment, a minimum punishment of 3 months for every offender, but, this was always circumvented by the Proviso that followed and said that for 'reasons to be recorded' etc. etc. a punishment lesser than this could be awarded by the courts. So, some of the offenders got away even when there was sufficient proof and sufficient material to prosecute and convict the persons concerned. Now we are going to

take it away. We are going to delete that proviso completely. We will only provide that for purposes of statistics and collection of statistics or certain other information that is sought to be collected from various shops, keeping of records etc., if there is a technical fault, that may not be brought under the minimum required statutory punishment, but for all other offences (howsoever technical they may be) the minimum statutory punishment of 3 months will be imposed. The courts will have no option. For this minimum punishment we are also providing that there shall be no appeal because, the constitutionality of this provision has been upheld by the Supreme Court. We have checked it up with the Law Ministry. I hope that this will, when enacted, mean very quick disposal of cases under the Essential Commodities Act.

We are also in this Act making bail very difficult. Because, once a person gets a bail, he then protracts the proceedings. He takes it for months and months and years. There are thousands of cases pending in various courts where the witnesses do not turn up, where the lawyers from either side sometimes take the dates, enhance the dates etc. If the offender is inside the jail and he does not get the bail then at least from his side there would be no attempt to protract the proceedings. I am sure the side of the Prosecuting Authority there would also be no attempt to protract the proceedings. We would like to come to a quick conclusion to see that this offender who is being tried is punished properly. There would be one or two other consequential amendments which will mean that the offences will become cognisable offences. This is being done in the hope that the Preventive Detention Act which was promulgated for prevention of hoarding and blackmarketing would be required only in rare cases. Most of the offenders could be nabbed under the

Essential Commodities Act itself. But, should there be such people who are controlling various operations from background, who could not be caught, but there is sufficient proof and sufficient material which cannot be used strictly according to the Indian Evidence Act, but which is sufficient to convince the Advisory Boards that the person is guilty of the offence under which he has been detained, then such people, such black-marketeers and social offenders could be detained under the Preventive Detention Act. But I might say that we would like the Essential Commodities Act and other consumer Acts to be still more stronger and so much effective that recourse to preventive detention is taken in the least possible manner. I must also clarify that we are averse to using the preventive detention proceedings and this Preventive Detention Act would be used if it becomes absolutely essential. But as I said earlier, we would like it to be used sparingly and use the Act which will become very effective after the proposed amendments. We are also trying to introduce a significant improvement in the supply management and I have indicated earlier that I am holding discussions with the Chief Ministers. I have held discussions with 3 or 4 Chief Ministers and I am holding discussion with the West Bengal Chief Minister tomorrow and other Chief Ministers are coming here with their team. We will sit down with the team and understand the difficulties, put up our requirements with them, and so far we have been able to reach an absolute agreement with the Chief Ministers rather than holding big conferences and making it a debating point.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): Should be the Chief Ministers plus their concerned Ministers...

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: Yes, their Civil Supply Ministers, Civil Supplies Commissioners, Chairmen of the Commodities Corporation or Civil Supplies Corporation, all these people come and then the system that

[Shri Vidya Charan Shukla]

we are devising has been found to be workable. I am sure when the system is introduced at the State level this should produce the desired results.

The hon. Member has mentioned various difficulties that we face in our running the public distribution system and he is very right that transport bottleneck, lack of storage facilities, supply of sub-standard goods in the ration shops, etc. are all there and it is for us to tackle them and we will tackle these things with determination and perseverance.

Another point I have made to the Chief Ministers is that it is no use putting the public distribution system alone in the hands of co-operatives and the Governmental agencies. It is also essential to regulate the whole-sale trade in essential commodities at the State level. If you leave the whole-sale trade of essential commodities in the private hands, it will be very difficult for you to regulate your public distribution system in co-operative system or through other means. Therefore, the State Supplies Corporation or the Commodities Corporations have been formed in 9 States and the other States have been prevailed upon that their State Chief Ministers should immediately take steps so that every State has the Civil Supplies Corporation. The Central Government can make allocation of various things to those Corporations and we can even prevail upon the private manufacturers to make the allocation of all the essential commodities to the Civil Supplies Corporation of the State concerned and then that Corporation can within their own jurisdiction and within their own States can arrange for storage of these things in the nodal points and arrange for proper distribution of those essential commodities in the State. Along with this, we have also suggest to the Chief Ministers that the Co-operatives must be given full play in this. To my distress, I find that most of the fair price shops were in private hands. Almost 3/4th of the fair price shops were in private hands. Only 1/4th of them were in

co-operative sector or run by the Department. So, we have suggested to the Chief Ministers that as quickly as possible most of the public distribution system must be brought under the co-operative sector or in the hands of the Departmental distribution and as quickly as possible the private element in the public distribution system should be eliminated. And this, I hope will bring forth better control and better management of the essential commodities in the country. This will also require the amendment of co-operative laws which were faulty in most States. All kinds of disabilities have been passing on the co-operative movement and co-operative societies. The Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Assistant Registrars and various inspectors have such powers where societies can be superseded, their resolutions can be negated and thus they are completely at the mercy of many official bodies which is against the spirit of the cooperative movement. We have suggested that the Cooperatives Act should also be advanced and made more democratic and should be put in such a manner that the co-operative societies can really function as an independent body to have good control over their own operations and it should not be that always the officialdom keeps on blaming the co-operative societies and the cooperative societies keep on blaming the officialdom for various lapses.

We have also devised and suggested popular committees to be appointed at various levels to act as watchdogs for these operations. The State level committee, the district level committee and the block level committee, as the State Government may decide, should include public representatives in a non-political manner. I would like to emphasise in this House that we want to keep the public distribution system that we want to devise and the movement that we want to devise for this purpose completely a non-political one; it should be completely out of political controversy and no political advantage should be sought to be taken by us or by any other political

party in this matter. We would like to see that these things are done only on merits and persons really interested in this and who can effectively contribute to this are included in these committees. This is what I am telling the Chief Ministers also and I hope they will accept my suggestions in this regard.

There are many other points also, but as we are coming to the end of our time, I have only indicated the broad lines on which we are trying to tackle this problem. I hope I will have the support of the House in this measure and we will be able to tackle this effectively in future.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : सभा-पति जी, इन्होंने कई बातें तो ऐसी बत-लाई हैं कि अगर उन बातों का ये कार्यान्वित कर सके तो ऐसी स्थिति में कुछ सुधार हो सकता है, लेकिन हमें शक है कि ये उस को ठीक से लागू कर सकेंगे

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : शक है तो शक का इलाज करवा लीजिए ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : इस समय जो आप का एक्जिक्ट डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम है, सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली है वह कॉलेप्सिंग स्थिति में है । जगह-जगह के द्वारों में अवधारों में खबरें निकलती हैं, जैसे बंगाल में दिक्कत हो रही है, क्योंकि वहां की राज्य सरकार जो सप्लाई मांगती है, वह आप दे नहीं पाते हैं । मुझे अपनी स्टेट का भी अनुभव है—वहां आप समय पर और जरूरत के मुताबिक गल्ला नहीं पहुंचा पाते हैं । यह एक बड़ा गम्भीर सवाल है, जिस के द्वारे में आप को सोचना होगा । जो भी चीज आप दें, वह समय पर और जरूरत के मुताबिक पहुंचे और यह भी होता है कि पहुंचने से पहले ही सोमन्ट, चीनी, अनाज चोर-बाजारी में चले जाते हैं । उसको लोग शहरों में ही बेच देते हैं । गांवों तक तो वह सामग्री जा ही नहीं पाती ।

इस लिये मैं जानना चाहूंगा — जो सामग्री दें, वह देहातों में पहुंचे, हालांकि

आप क्या गारन्टी करने जा रहे हैं? मैंने अभी देते हैं वह लोगों को मिल जाय—इस की आप क्या गारन्टी करने जा रहे हैं? मैंने अभी कहा है कि यह बहुत बड़ा सवाल है और चोर-बाजारी से लिक्ड है । हो सकता है आप जो नया सिस्टम इवाल्ब करने जा रहे हैं, उस से इस में कुछ कमी आये, लेकिन वह कब होगा वह बाद की बात है । इस समय तो हर चीज की बड़े पैमाने पर चोर-बाजारी हो रही है । यह भी पता नहीं है कि आप क्या-क्या चीज देते हैं, हर जगह एक तरह से चीज नहीं मिलती है । कहीं दियासलाई दें देते हैं और कहीं नहीं देते हैं, कहीं चावल देते हैं और कहीं नहीं देते हैं । बिहार में बहुत कम दुकानों पर चावल सप्लाई होता है । आप को आइडम्ब निश्चित रहनी चाहिये कि किन-किन आइडम्ब का आप सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली में देना चाहते हैं । इस के द्वारों में मैं जानना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि आप ने इस के द्वारों में कुछ नहीं बताया है ।

तो यह बताइये कि लोगों को चीजें नियमित मिलें और उन का बंटवारा ठीक से हो जाए, इस के लिए आप क्या कर रहे हैं । आप ने बताया कि इस के लिए लोक-प्रिय कमेट्री का गठन करेंगे । इस का हम समर्थन करते हैं लेकिन उस में आप ने 'लोक' शब्द लगा दिया और वहां कि राजनीति में इस को दूर रखेंगे । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि किस आधार पर कमेट्री का निर्वाचन किया जाएगा । अभी हमारे मुँह में जो विकास समितियां बनी हैं, उन में शामक दल ने अपने लोगों को ही भर दिया और दूसरे किसी दल के लोगों को नहीं रखा । क्या आधार होगा, कौन लोग रखे जाएंगे, कौन से जन प्रतिनिधि होंगे, इस बात को आप साफ कीजिए । जब तक इस का आप साफ नहीं करेंगे और ठीक लोगों को नहीं रखेंगे, तब तक जो भ्रंश आप की है, वह पूरी नहीं होगा । इस लिए बहुत सफाई के साथ इस बात को बताना होगा ।

18 hrs.

श्री भागवत भा आजाब (भागलपुर) : अब तो काफी हो गया, आप प्रश्न पूछिये ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैं प्रश्न ही पूछ रहा हूँ । अब जो कोटा आप देते हैं, उस

[श्री रामावतार शान्त्री]

का आधार क्या है। किस आधार पर आप कोटा देते हैं? क्या राज्य अपनी मांग पेश करते हैं, उस के आधार पर देते हैं या एबे-लेंबीलटी कितनी है, कितना सामान आप के पास है, उस के आधार पर देते हैं क्योंकि सब से ज्यादा गड़बड़ी सीमेंट में होती है, अनाज तो कभी कभी मिल भी जाता है पर सीमेंट नहीं मिलता है। केरोसिन आयल, तेल, देहातों में सस्तं दर की दुकानों होने के बावजूद भी बहुत ज्यादा दाम पर बिकता है। इसलिए मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप किस आधार पर राज्यों को सामान सप्लाई करते हैं।

सभापति जी, आखरी प्रश्न में यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप दुकानदारों को भी विश्वास में लेंगे? अभी जो दुकानदार हैं, उन को भी विश्वास में लेना होगा। उन की भी कठिनाइयाँ हैं। उन के बारे में आप ने कुछ विचार किया है ताकि वे लोग सहयोग कर सकें क्योंकि ये दुकानदार मना-फासोर नहीं हैं और बड़े बड़े व्यापारियों और गल्ले के व्यापारियों की तरह से चोर नहीं हैं। ये साधारण लोग हैं। काआपरेटिव्स को देने की जाँ बात आप ने कही है, तो उन में भी गड़बड़ी होती है। हमारे सूबे में काआपरेटिव्स बहुत गड़बड़ करती करती हैं। उन के बारे में आप ने कुछ सोचा है? अगर उन का सहयोग नहीं मिला, तो वे गोलमाल करती रहेंगी।

आखरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अभी त्याहार आ रहे हैं। हमारे त्याहार भी आ रहे हैं और बंगाल में भी त्याहार आ रहे हैं। उधर ओणम का त्याहार आ जाएगा और दीवाली आयेगी और इंदो तो नजदीक ही है। इस मर्के पर ठीक से मामूरी मिले, इस के बारे में आप ने सोचा है। सूजी, चीनी और आटा, ये सारी चीजें थोक से मिलें, इन के लिए आप ने कौन सी व्यवस्था की है क्योंकि आगे आने वाले दिन त्याहारों के दिन होंगे। मेरे इन प्रश्नों का उत्तर मंत्री जी दें।

श्री बृद्धि चन्द्र जैन (बाड़मेर): सभापति महोदय, मैं दो, तीन प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ। पहला तो यह है कि राजस्थान प्रान्त में जो सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली है, उस

के अन्तर्गत सिर्फ शूगर और व्हीट ही दी जाती है। इन के अलावा कोई भी एस-शियल कोमोडिटीज का डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन नहीं होता है। तो क्या उस के अन्दर दूसरी चीजें, एस-शियल कोमोडिटीज भी इन्क्लूड करना चाहेंगे, यह मेरा पहला प्रश्न है?

मेरा यह अनुभव है, पूरी तरह से मैंने केलकूलेट किया है कि शूगर की जाँ कीमत आप ने 2 रुपये 85 पैसे पर कितना निर्धारित की है, चाहे वह फीयर प्राइम शाप हो या वह काआपरेटिव सोसाइटी हो, ट्रांसपोर्ट चार्जज जो उस के लाने में लगते हैं और जो उन को कमीशन मिलता है, उस को देखते हुए, किसी भी तरीके से, वे इमानदारी से कार्य नहीं कर सकते और उन को कोई प्रॉफिट नहीं हो सकता। यह मैं ने पूरी तरह से केलकूलेट किया है। इसलिए राजस्थान की सारा काआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज बड़भानी से काम कर रही हैं और व्यापारी बड़भानी से काम कर रहे हैं। तो क्या आप कोई ऐसा सिस्टम इवोल्व करेंगे जिस से काआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज को प्रॉफिट ठीक ढंग से मिल सके और वे इमानदारी से कार्य कर सकें?

तीसरा प्रश्न मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि ये जाँ काआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज हैं, उनकी फाइनेशियल पोजीशन बहुत ही पुरर है; के लिये आप क्या व्यवस्था करने जा रहे हैं? क्या आप उन्हें बैंकों से लोन वगैरह दिलवायेंगे या किसी प्रकार की और कोई स्कीम चलायेंगे? इसके बारे में भी आप प्रकाश डालिये।

एक बात मैं अपने जिले बाड़मेर के बारे में बतला रहा हूँ। वह मेरा क्षेत्र है। वहाँ जून और जुलाई के महीने में न अक्कर का वितरण हुआ है और न व्हीट का वितरण हुआ है। यह स्थिति मेरे जिले बाड़मेर में है। इसके बारे में आप क्या विचार करना चाहते हैं?

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): I am glad that the hon. Minister has announced a certain policy approach to the matter of public distribution system. In the course of that, he has

[Shri Chitta Basu]

referred to the supply management. As a matter of fact, the supply management deficiency is causing much difficulty for the existing public distribution system wherever it exists. For example, I want to mention to the hon. Minister the case of West Bengal. The monthly allotment of food articles in the State of West Bengal is 3.55 lakh tonnes. But the experience is that in no month in the past this quantity was made available physically to the State Government to maintain the supply through the public distribution system. In reality, in July last, the actual supply had been of the order of 1.33 lakh tonnes when the monthly allotment is 3.55 lakh tonnes; that is approximately one-third of the monthly allotment for the State. I think he would concede that this is the real situation and the question is to improve the situation.

Now, he has made certain suggestions and I am glad that he has accepted the principle of wholesale State trading. I went to clarify one point. He has mentioned that wholesale trade of certain essential items will be operated at the State level, if I have understood correctly from his speech. May I know how is it possible to introduce the principle of State trading in the wholesale trade only at a State level without taking appropriate action at the national level? In this connection, I only want to refer that when from this side, we asked the Minister of Agriculture whether there is any proposal under consideration for monopoly procurement of foodgrains, he bluntly said, "No." Therefore, in a State of national policy of procurement, how is it possible to have that procurement policy successful at the State level? This point is necessary to be clarified. Again, do the government propose to fix up the price of certain essential commodities at a national level. Unless the prices are fixed statutorily at a national level, State trading at the State level will not be successful.

Therefore, my question is whether the government is considering a proposal to fix the prices of essential commodities at a national level. My suggestion is that there should be fourteen items of essential commodities for which the prices should be fixed statutorily at national level.

Then there is the question of subsidy. In order to curb the price rise and meet the needs of weaker sections of society, there is the necessity for an element of subsidy. Would the Central Government provide subsidy to the State governments who will float a corporation for essential commodities for the purchase of essential commodities and distribution through fair price shops? If there is no element of subsidy, the price rise cannot be curbed. Therefore, would the Central government give subsidy to the State governments on the matter of launching a programme for State trading in the matter of distribution of essential articles.

Lastly has any proposal of this nature been given by the West Bengal government to the Government of India, in the matter of price fixation, in the matter of 14 essential items or subsidy for State trading and larger supply of essential commodities, namely, food, kerosene, cement, sugar, edible oils, etc?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY (Mangalore): The condition of the Indian consumer is pitiable. In most other countries the consumers are kings but unfortunately in our country consumers have become beggars. Without going further, I am asking certain questions. I want to know whether the government is thinking of entering into the production of essential commodities to enhance their availability, what steps have been taken to counter the psychology of scarcity of sugar by stepping up releases if necessary, by ensuring proper distribution and greater production; whether monitoring supplies, credit regulations, dehoarding operations, rail movements can overcome the limitations imposed by bad crop

[Shri Janardhana Poojary]

year and a large trade deficit; whether the government is going to have a civil supplies corporation for Delhi and what steps have been taken to involve panchayats and cooperatives in the public distribution system and what type of assistance will be given to the State governments to open more fair price shops; which are the states and Union territories which have invoked in full the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act to curb hoarding and black marketing and what is the reaction of the States to enforce other orders, price display order and other orders, whether the States have been asked to set up new special courts to ensure expeditious disposal of these cases and to try other economic offenders and what is their reaction.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your questions are all right. How much time will the hon. Minister take to explain all these things?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: It is an important discussion and the entire country is watching. A very serious situation is prevailing in the country. Therefore, I want to know whether it is true that trade is very much responsible for the speculative rise in prices obviously helped by the banks, including the nationalised ones for cornering the stocks; whether the present price rises are mostly man-made. Is it true that 1000 fair price shops are to be opened in the next five years and they will be in the cooperative sector? I want to know, lastly, whether the Planning Commission has set up a high level working group to thrash out a fairly uniform scheme encompassing as many essential items as possible and the crux of the new scheme will be to try and procure goods directly from the producer eliminating middlemen. Please cover all these points.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister will take about four hours to cover all your points.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: The subject is very important, otherwise I would not have put all these questions.

MR. CHAIRMAN: But in this the scope is very limited. Now the hon. Minister may reply.

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : सभापति महोदय, राज्य सरकार अक्सर यह बहाना करती है - जिसके बारे में शास्त्री जी ने कहा है - कि उनके केंद्र से सप्लाई नहीं मिलती है। मैं उनको बताना चाहता हूँ कि हम लोग एक राज्य और दूसरे राज्य के बीच में कभी भी किसी प्रकार का भेद नहीं करते हैं। जिस तरह उनको पुराने एलाटमेंट्स हुए हैं, और जैसे उनके यहां उन एलाटमेंट्स की खपत हुई है, उसके आधार पर एलाटमेंट्स के नियम बनाये गये और उनके आधार पर हम सब राज्यों को सामान देते हैं। जब सामान की कमी होती है, तो सब राज्यों को समान रूप से कमी होती है। यह नहीं है कि किसी राज्य में अधिक और किसी राज्य में कम---इस आधार पर कि किम राज्य सरकार को हम चाहते हैं और किस को नहीं चाहते हैं। ऐसा नहीं होता है और न ऐसा करने का कोई इरादा है।

राज्य सरकार इस तरह का गलत प्रचार कर के अपनी जिम्मेदारी से न बच पाये, इसके लिए हम इस बात का ठीक तरह से प्रचार तथा प्रसार करने का प्रयास करेंगे, रेडियो, टेलीविजन और अखबारों के द्वारा कि हम लोग किस राज्य को कितना देते हैं और किस आधार पर देते हैं। इससे हर राज्य में आम जनता को पता लग जाएगा कि केंद्र से कितना सामान दिया गया और राज्य सरकारों ने उसको बांटने में कितनी तत्परता दिखाई और वे यह काम सही ढंग से कर रही हैं या गलत ढंग में कर रही हैं। हम जो भी सामान भेजते हैं, उसमें कोई गुप्त बात नहीं है। हम उसको प्रकाशित करेंगे और उसका सूद प्रचार तथा प्रसार करेंगे, जिसके आधार पर राज्यों की जनता स्वयं तय कर पायेगी कि राज्य सरकारों को कितना सामान मिला है, उसका वितरण ठीक प्रकार से हो रहा है या नहीं। आशा है कि शास्त्री जी को इससे कुछ सन्तोष प्राप्त होगा।

हम लोगों ने सुझाव दिया है—मैं समझता हूँ कि वह व्यवहारिक होगा ; अभी इसके बारे में कोई निर्णय नहीं हो पाया है, क्योंकि इसमें कुछ कठिनाइयाँ हैं— कि एक एक महीने का एलाटमेंट करने के बजाये स्टेट्स की सिविल सप्लाई कारपोरेशन के केन्द्र से तीन तीन महीने का एलाटमेंट कर दिया जाये और उसके हिसाब से सप्लाई दे दी जाये, जिससे वे लोग अपना स्टोरेज और डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन वगैरह एक क्वार्टर के हिसाब से जमा सकें और उनका मैनजमेंट सुधर सके ।

माननीय सदस्य ने कुछ दुकानदारों की तकलीफों की तरफ भी इशारा किया है । यह ठीक है कि सार्वजनिक वितरण व्यवस्था को निर्धारित करते समय अधिकतर दुकानदारों की तकलीफों पर पूर्ण रूप से ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है । यदि ईमानदारी में काम हो, तो हो सकता है कि मुनाफा इतना कम हो कि वह दुकान चलाने का विशेष आकर्षण न हो । इस लिए हम लोगों का प्रयास है कि सार्वजनिक वितरण व्यवस्था के अन्तर्गत चलने वाली दुकानों में इस ढंग का नफा हो, जिससे उन दुकानों को चलाने वालों को कुछ आकर्षण हो और ईमानदारी से दुकान चला कर आराम से रहने की सुविधा हो । यह हमारा उद्देश्य है । इस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति में कठिनाई अवश्य है । हम जानते हैं कि आवश्यक वस्तुओं की कीमत कम से कम कर के आम जनता को उपलब्ध करना है । इस लिए हम उसमें ज्यादा नफे का एलिमेंट, गुण, नहीं जोड़ सकते हैं । इस लिए हमारा विचार है कि जिन वस्तुओं को हम पूर्ण रूप से आवश्यक नहीं मानते हैं, जो जल्दी बिकती हैं और जिनसे ज्यादा नफा होता है, उन वस्तुओं को भी उन दुकानों में बँचने की सुविधा दे दी जाये, जिससे आवश्यक वस्तुओं को बँचने में जो फायदे की कमी होती है, उसकी पूर्ति हो सके और वे लोग दुकानों को ठीक तरह से चला सकें । इसको पूरी तरह से लागू करने में कुछ समय लगेगा, क्योंकि यह एक बटिल बात है और राज्य सरकारों की अलग अलग राय है और उनकी एपराच भी अलग-अलग तरह की है ।

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन ने राजस्थान के बारे में बहुत सी बातें कही हैं । सोमवार को राजस्थान के मुख्य मंत्री से इस सम्बन्ध में बात होने वाली है । मैं उनके ध्यान में ये बातें लाने का प्रयास करूँगा कि उन्हें ठीक किया जा सके और राजस्थान में आगे इस तरह की कठिनाइयाँ न हों । जिस तरह की सहायता केन्द्र सरकार से हम उपलब्ध करा सकते हैं, वह हम कराने का प्रयास करेंगे ।

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन: चीनी के बारे में बताया कि चीनी अगर बँचे तो उसका कोई लाभ नहीं मिलता ।

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : उस के बारे में बात कर के तय करेंगे ।

Mr. Chitta Basu spoke about state-trading. What I had indicated does not tantamount to state-trading. What I said was, the essential commodities which are distributed through fair price shops must be handled as far as the wholesale trade is concerned by the civil supplies corporations of the States concerned. That does not mean that others will not be handling it. Other traders also can handle those commodities for their own purposes. They can sell it from various other shops and outlets. The other shops are not going to be closed down. Various shops will continue and fair price shops also will continue. But the fair price shops must not depend on wholesale traders for their supplies. They should get their supplies from the State civil supplies corporations at a proper price and in proper time. There should be no sabotage and no element of lack of coordination, as far as the system of civil supplies is concerned. It should be properly coordinated with the State civil supplies corporations. As far as essential commodities and public distribution system shops are concerned, they should depend only on the State civil supplies corporations and on nothing else. This is our view which we have suggested to the State Governments. So far in our discussions, the State Governments have gladly accepted this view-point.

[Shri Vidyacharan Shukla]

We shall give various facilities to the State civil supplies corporations, so that they can do their work in a proper way. I must say that there is absolutely no discrimination against West Bengal. If at all, the other States have suffered a little more than West Bengal. Mr. Chitta Basu is so vocal and so far as West Bengal is concerned, we are very careful. We give more facilities to West Bengal than we normally give to other States. This should satisfy him, because it is really not a fact that West Bengal has been discriminated against.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा) :
वेस्ट बंगाल में एक शिकायत यह भी है कि
वेस्ट बंगाल में सी. पी. एम. के लोगों के
रिग्स और किमी को कुछ नहीं मिलता।

श्री विद्युच्छरण शुक्ल : यह शिकायत
तो जरूर है। इस शिकायत का निदान हम
लोगों को करना पड़ेगा।

The consumer resistance movement in our country is woefully weak. There is one body which has been doing some useful work. It was called the Consumers Council of India, a non-political body and it was doing good work. But for the last three years, it was put in cold storage. We propose to renew our assistance to this body and see that this body starts working amongst the consumers and brings to light various malpractices like adulteration and lack of supplies, etc. This will again be a non-political body, which will oversee various things, hold seminars, discussions and meetings so that the various problems that face the consumers can be brought to the notice of the various authorities in a proper way and those difficulties can be removed.

In my first statement, I indicated that as far as price control is concerned, we do not wish to introduce price control at this stage, because sometimes, if it is not properly administered, it brings more harm than good. Therefore, this should be thought of as a last resort. We hope that without bringing in price con-

trol, we will be able to do good work with our civil supplies mechanism. But if we come to the conclusion that without price control we cannot do it, then we will not be afraid of introducing price control. But this will depend on the judgment of various State Governments and our Ministry of Civil Supplies as to whether the stage has come when price control on essential commodities has become absolutely essential. There is certainly an element of subsidy in all supplies of essential commodities. The subsidy may not be given directly to the State Governments. But the commodities that are handled and supplied to the State Governments—for instance, imported oil and various other things—have a large element of subsidy. So, without subsidy no good public distribution system can operate and therefore, the element of subsidy is present in these things.

The hon. Member, Shri Janardhana Poojary has asked several questions. I was not able to write all his questions. If I am not able to reply to any of his questions, he will kindly, with your permission, ask them again.

Production of sugar has been the lowest last year. By advancing the crushing season and by giving incentive to farmers, we hope the production of sugar will register a significant improvement in this season. Not only sugar but sugar sub-group like khandsari and gur will be produced in much larger quantity than last year. In this regard, I may say that nearly half of the present price rise is accounted for by the price rise in sugar and its sub-group i.e., khandsari and gur. Therefore, it is very important that the price and distribution of this particular sub-group of essential commodities should be so controlled that it does not affect our price index in an adverse manner as it is doing now.

About Civil Supplies Corporation for Delhi, the Cabinet has approved this proposal and this particular Corporation is under formation.

He mentioned about special courts. We do not intend to use the Special Courts Act for this purpose because it is not necessary. And the Act that was passed, does not permit us to use it against black-marketeers, hoarders and anti-social elements. It was meant for political opponents whom they considered as enemies. But we do not consider them our enemies and we do not intend to use this Act against them. These Courts are meant to deal with persons who hold high public offices. These are not meant for other type of persons.

We have suggested to the Chief Ministers and the state High Courts to designate a special judicial officer of the rank of Additional District and Sessions Judge, to exclusively try cases arising out of the Essential Commodities Act and various other Consumer Protection Acts like Weights and Measures Act, Anti-Adulteration Act. These judges must not be saddled with other cases so that they can dispose of these cases quickly and expeditiously. This is a suggestion which, I hope, will be accepted and each District will have a special judge so that the cases which are pending in various courts, do not get delayed. He will handle only these cases.

Credit squeeze is in operation. Liquidity position has been controlled. We have already taken a decision and we have proposed to the Government and to the Planning Commission that the public distribution system and the expenses incurred in the public distribution system should be regarded as a plan expenditure and not as a non-plan civil expenditure as it has been regarded so far. It is not a non-development civil expenditure. It is a plan expenditure.

Since public distribution system is going to form part of the plan itself, it should be regarded as a plan expenditure under the various Five Year Plans that would be in operation in our country.

With these things and the cooperation of the House, I think, we will be able to make the public distribution system more effective in the country.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: He has not said anything about releasing of more quota of sugar and other things during Ramzan and coming festivals.

श्री सत्य नारायण जाटिया (उज्जैन) : माननीय सभापति जी, मैं भी एक प्रश्न आप के माध्यम से पूछना चाहता हूँ। मध्य प्रदेश, जो कि इन का अपना प्रदेश है, मैं जनवरी, फरवरी, और मार्च के लिये जो कोटा केंद्र ने एलाट किया था, वह उपभोक्ताओं तक नहीं पहुँच पाया है ?

सभापति महोदय: ऐसे प्रश्न नहीं पूछ सकते हैं।

श्री सत्य नारायण जाटिया : मेरा नाम लाटरी में था, लेकिन आया नहीं।

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: For the festival season we have requested the State Governments to provide special facilities to the consumers for various commodities.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned till 11 a.m. on 11th August.

18.31 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, August 11, 1980/Sravana 20, 1902 (Saka)