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Chaitra 08, 1902(Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

**Second Session
(Seventh Lok Sabha)**



(Vol. III Contains No. 11 to 20)

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LOK SABHA

Friday, March 28, 1980/Chaitra 8,
1902 (Saka)

*The Lok Saha met at Eleven of
the Clock, [Mr. Speaker in the Chair.]*

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

बजट में पारित कुल परिव्यय में सरकारी
प्रशासन पर हुए खर्च की प्रतिशतता

* 243. श्री मूलचन्द डागा :
क्या वित्त मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी
दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर
रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1975 से आज तक प्रति वर्ष
बजट में पारित कुल परिव्यय का कितना
प्रतिशत धन सरकारी प्रशासन पर खर्च किया
जा रहा है और कितना प्रतिशत विकास कार्यों
पर खर्च किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) इस अवधि के दौरान राष्ट्रीय
आय में कितनी वृद्धि हुई ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने यह पता लगाने
के लिए कोई मूल्यांकन किया है कि क्या
जनशक्ति का उपयोग प्रशासन पर किए गए
व्यय के अनुकूल रहा है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब ; और

(ङ) इसके क्या परिणाम निकले ?

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

STATEMENT

The percentage distribution of Central Government expenditure on Government Administration and on developmental works from 1975-76 to 1979-80 (B.E.) is as follows:—

*Percentage of Total Expenditure of the Central
Government*

Years	Develop- mental expendi- ture	Expendi- ture on Government Admini- stration
1975-76	53.8	5.8
1976-77	54.6	5.5
1977-78	56.2	4.7
1978-79	56.3	4.7
1978-79 (R. E)	58.9	3.9
1979-80 (B.E)	58.8	4.3

2. The increase in national income between 1975-76 and 1978-79, the latest year for which data are available, was 29.9 per cent at current prices and 14.1 per cent at 1970-71 prices.

3. A substantial proportion of expenditure on administration consists of purchase of commodities and services by various government agencies. With regard to the expenditure on wages and salaries, a review of staffing in the Central Government offices with a view to ensuring their optimum utilisation commensurate with work-load and consistent with administrative efficiency is being continually undertaken. The Staff Inspection Unit in the Ministry of Finance, Administrative Reforms Wing in the Department of Personnel, and the Internal Work Study Unit, are engaged in this task and their reviews have proved fruitful.

श्री मूलचंद डागा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपने आखिरी इवैल्यूएशन कब करवाया है ? जितनी मैन-पावर आपके पास है, उसका ठीक तरह से युटिलाइजेशन हो रहा है या नहीं हो रहा है ? यदि हो रहा है, तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं और किस मशीनरी के द्वारा आपने करवाया है ? मैं देख रहा हूँ कि आफिस में तो बाबू या बड़े आदमी भी छः घण्टे में से सिर्फ डेढ़ घण्टे काम करते हैं, यह आपका क्या उत्तर है। मैंने जो आपसे प्रश्न पूछा है, उसमें सी, डी और ई के संबंध में कोई उत्तर नहीं है।

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I will give all the answers.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: What is that answer? I want the answers for the last date of evaluation, the year in which the evaluation was done, through which machinery it was done, and what is the result of it.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I am going to give all the information.

Sir, there are three institutions which evaluate the efficiency of the staff, the number of persons required in each Department etc., They are the Staff Inspection Unit which is directly under the Ministry of Finance, the Administrative Reforms Wing under the Department of Personnel, and the third one is the Internal Work Study Unit which is engaged in the same problem within each Ministry.

So far as the Staff Inspection Unit is concerned, it had carried out an elaborate review between the years April, 1964 and March, 1979. Actually, I can give the figures for some of the Ministries in which this evaluation has been done. I will take the Ministry of Finance first so that we can know how the very Ministry which is in charge of that Department has used it.

Ministry of Finance:

The number of posts which are studied were 30,565. The number of posts which are found surplus was 5,011 and a saving of Rs 343.57 lakhs has been effected.

Ministry of Agriculture:

The number of posts studied was 21,183. The number of posts found surplus was 3,313, and a saving of a sum of Rs. 210.99 lakhs has been effected.

श्री मूलचंद डागा : यह जो परिणाम निकल रहे हैं, यह को से इन का इवैल्यूएशन है और आखिरी बार आपन कब करवाया है ?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, this is a continuous evaluation. It is not an evaluation done at any particular time. It was done year to year.

MR. SPEAKER: Up to what year?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: It is up to 1978.

श्री मूलचंद डागा : आप नान-प्लान एक्सपेंडीचर कम करने के बारे में क्या उपाय कर रहे हैं ?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, there is a misapprehension with regard to the general classification known as non-plan expenditure. The non-plan expenditure includes defence expenditure, i.e., expenditure on Defence personnel, payment of interest on public debt, then payments to the various States in accordance with the recommendations of the Finance Commission. Therefore, non-plan expenditure is not necessarily wasteful expenditure.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: The Finance Commission has gone into all these things and said that non-Plan expenditure is far greater than Plan expenditure. Therefore, how is this answer reconciled with their finding?

Secondly, in 1979-80, the development expenditure is 58.8 per cent and the expenditure on administration is 4.3 per cent. On what items is the rest of the money spent?

SHR R. VENKATARAMAN: This is exactly what I explained. Non-Plan expenditure includes expenditure on defence personnel, on payment of interest on the public debt and on the contributions to the States in accordance with the Finance Commission's recommendations. Administrative expenditure is incurred on the departmental staff, stationary for office use etc., and I have given information regarding the rest of the expenditure in the statement. The hon. Member said that the Finance Commission has mentioned that non-Plan expenditure is greater than Plan expenditure. I am not aware of any statement. On the other hand, the fact is that Plan or development expenditure has been increasing from year to year, from 53.8 per cent in 1975-76 to 58.8 per cent in the Budget Estimates for 1979-80.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: Are any serious attempts being made by Government to reduce non-development expenditure, and if so, what is the percentage of such reduction to the general administration on administration?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Efforts are being made to reduce unnecessary expenditure both in development and non-development, and in respect of non-development expenditure, as I said, there are certain areas where we cannot reduce it. The attempt which has been made by the three units which I mentioned is to reduce the expenditure in respect of staff, office stationery etc. That is where economy is being effected.

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: The hon. Minister just now said that several thousands were found surplus in two Ministries. The total for all the Ministries is likely to come to 15 or 20 thousand May I know how this

surplus staff is dealt with? Are they retrenched outright or absorbed in other departments?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Only the posts were reduced, not the persons, so that in future recruitment the number of persons recruited goes down.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: He has given figures for two Ministries by way of illustration. That itself comes to Rs. 5 crores. That can be used for a minor irrigation project. If all the Ministries are taken into consideration, I think there will be a huge amount which will be sufficient for construction of major projects. May I know what steps the Minister is going to take to reduce such expenditure, so that we may have enough funds for constructive purposes.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I gave only two illustrative departments. If the hon. Member wants, I can give details about all the departments. I have every figure with me. The total amount which has been saved by reason of this exercise is of the order of Rs. 36,98,74,000.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: The reply given by the hon. Minister about the Finance Ministry is that there is going to be a saving of Rs. 3 crores and that the Staff Inspection Unit have been able to detect this. May I know from him whether all the proposals which had come to the Finance Ministry were properly scrutinised by them and if so, how is it that the Ministry could not detect what the Staff Inspection Unit could?

A large number of Centrally sponsored schemes have been transferred to the State Governments now. What was contemplated about the reduction of staff and I would also like to know whether that kind of exercise has been done and if so, the result thereof.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: There are two ways in which this is being

done. When the proposals come from the department for a particular pattern of staff, then the Staff Inspection Unit goes into this question and says that such a strength is not required and it cuts it down. Therefore, it is not that after they are appointed, the posts are reduced; even before they are appointed, the Staff Inspection Unit goes into the question whether there is any need for the number of staff members as requested and then it cuts it down. This figure includes all those which have been cut down like this.

About the Centrally sponsored schemes, only last year, they were transferred to the States and a study will reveal the reduction in staff that would occur as a result of the transfer.

Working of Chit Funds and Financial Institutions in Gujarat

*244. SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the working of Chit Funds and such other Financial Institutions have fraudulently deprived thousands of depositors of their life long savings running into crores of rupees in Gujarat;

(b) if so, what action the Government has taken or propose to close such Financial Institutions or to take them over as well as to give refund of money to depositors of their life long savings; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken against the defaulters and such other persons who are engaged in such deals?

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

STATEMENT

In respect of companies conducting prize chit business, the Reserve Bank has reported that some complaints

were received by them against such companies operating in Gujarat alleging non-disbursement of prizes and non-payment of subscriptions etc., under the schemes floated by them.

The conduct of prize chit schemes has been banned under the Prize Chits and Money Circulation Schemes (Banning) Act, 1978 with effect from 12th December, 1978. With the commencement of the Act, the power to take action for infringement of its provisions now vests with the State Governments.

So far as regulation of Conventional Chief Funds are concerned, the matter is under consideration of the Central Government.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: I would like to know whether some of these Chit Fund Companies and particularly one of them viz., Rajnikant Shroff & Company is enlisted in the list of companies which have not paid income-tax in respect of their transactions, and what steps are being taken against this company as well as similar other companies which are taking money from the public in the name of deposits, making use of it in any manner they like, not subjecting themselves to income-tax and thus defrauding the people.

SHRI R VENKATARAMAN: In respect of any single company or a particular company, I would require notice. But in respect of general policy, I can answer the question. If it is a prize chit company, then the Act passed in 1978 banning the prize chits will apply to that and it must be wound up. The Act has come into force from December 1978 and the State Governments have been asked to take actions in pursuance of this Act. Therefore, if it were a conventional chit company, there is no law regulating conventional chit funds, but the Government proposes to bring forward a legislation to control the conventional chits also.

SHRI MAGHANBHAI BAROT: In spite of what the law, according to

him, is and whatever may be, the directions to the State Governments, these companies are not only pursuing their own methods and modus operandi, but advertisements also appear in the dailies everyday, asking for deposits, big functions are being held and such things are going on right under the nose of the Government. Since the Central Government is ruling Gujarat now, can immediate action be expected from the Minister?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Again, I would like to know whether the hon. Member refers to prize chit fund or conventional chit fund. If it is to prize chit fund, it was banned under the law which we had enacted in 1978. If he gives particulars about any person violating the Act, then we will take action. If it is a conventional chit fund, the law has to be enacted.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: My Question was about conventional ones, not about the prize chit funds. They are cheating the people and, day in and day out, the advertisements are coming in the newspapers.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I have had a lot of difficulty in finding an answer to this Question because the hon. Member did not put in this Question that it relates to conventional chit funds. We had to work till late last night. If we had put in the Question clearly about the conventional ones, we would not have been put to that much difficulty.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN: May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware that the Sudarshan Chit Fund are not paying money in time to thousands of its subscribers and they are facing a crisis and whether the hon. Minister knows that the workers are on strike, that they are demanding, among other things, the prompt payment to the customers and, if so, what steps the Government propose to take?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Again, I think this is a conventional chit fund. I want to know, is it a conventional chit fund or a prize chit fund?

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Why should you put a question to him? He has put a question to you.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The law is different. Therefore, I want to know whether it is a conventional one or a prize chit fund. If it is a conventional chit fund, as I said, the law has to be enacted.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: May I ask a supplementary specifically regarding the prize chit funds? The hon. Minister has stated that the State Governments were asked to take action according to law which banned the operation of these prize chit fund companies. May I know when it was written to the State Governments and whether any action has been taken by any State Governments and, if so, what are those States?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I thank the hon. Member for the question which enables me to give the correct position. A member of companies have filed writs in several High Courts challenging the validity of the Prize Chit Fund Act passed by Parliament. The Government is moving the Supreme Court to consolidate all these appeals and hear once and for all also so that there may be a finality of decision.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: The hon. Minister has said about the proceedings taken in different High Courts. May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware about the nature of the complaints made in those writ petitions, whether the vires of the law has been challenged or whether it has been contended by several of the companies that they do not come within the ambit of this Act but the Act is sought to be applied to them?

May I also know from the hon. Minister whether he has got the figures, that is, if this ban is imposed, how many employees or persons connected with these companies will be affected because in Peerless, a well-known concern, which employs or engages about 2 lakhs of people, a very serious human problem would be created and unemployment would be further increased, whether any attention has been paid by the Government to this aspect, and, if so, what is the Government's line of thinking?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: As regards the first question, the validity has been challenged on several grounds. Some have challenged the vires of the law and others have questioned the applicability of the law to their particular case. There are a number of other points which they have raised.

As regards the number of people employed, I would require notice. I have no information at present. But I wish to inform the House that there was such an amount of cheating going on in the name of prize chit funds that the entire House demanded that some such regulation is required.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: You please regulate instead of imposing a total ban.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Actually, the prize chit fund is a lottery and, therefore, it was decided that it would not be proper to allow this kind of a lottery to go on.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: In view of the fact that such companies which are operating all over the country are defrauding the people, will the Government consider the desirability of bringing in a legislation completely banning them?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Again, I am in a difficulty, whether he refers to conventional ones or the prize chit funds. About conventional chit funds, I said that I

will be bringing in the necessary legislation.

Stock position of Coal and Iron Ore in each Steel Plant

*245. **SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDAR:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the latest stock position of coal and iron ore in each steel plant throughout the country, whether in the public or private sector separately; and

(b) what steps Government are going to take for improving the position?

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

Statement

(a) The latest available stock position of coking coal and iron ore in the integrated steel plants is given below:—

	(in '000 tonnes)		
	Coking Coal	Iron Ore	
	(as on 25.3.80)	Lumps	Fines
		(as on 15.3.1980)	
Bhilai Steel Plant	49.4	235	154
Durgapur Steel Plant	16.9	44	23
Rourkela Steel Plant	14.2	55	58
Bokaro Steel Plant	39.3	25	81
IISCO	8.8	61	.

As regards TISCO the position is as under:

	(in '000 tonnes)	
	Coking Coal	Iron Ore
	(as on 25.3.1980)	(as on 18.3.1980)
	24.2	65

(b) The stock position in respect of iron ore has been generally considered satisfactory and no special steps are considered necessary in this regard. As for coking coal, several steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken, to improve the position. Some of these are indicated below:—

(i) close and consent liaison is being maintained with the coal producers (CIL, BCCL, etc.) and the Ministry of Energy (including the power generating bodies such as DVC and State Electricity Boards), so as to ensure optimum production of coking coal;

(ii) regular liaison on daily basis is being maintained with the coal supply agencies and the Railways by a Coordination Cell (on which SAIL is also represented) so as to ensure adequate and timely availability of wagons and prompt movement of loaded rakes;

(iii) close monitoring of the position regarding supply of coal and power and rail movement is being done every week by the Cabinet Committee on Industrial Infrastructure;

(iv) power supply to the coal mines is being augmented by giving them a higher priority on an *ad-hoc* basis so as to improve the production of coal in Bihar-West Bengal belt which is the main source of coking coal production in the country; and

(v) timely action was taken to import 1.2 million tonnes of high grade low ash coking coal so as to augment the indigenous supplies and also to improve the quality of coke feed in the blast furnaces. The strategy for further import of coking coal during 1980-81 so as to maintain the continuity of such supplies is also under consideration of the Government.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: The Minister, in his statement, has raised five points, regarding improvement of the supply of raw

materials to the integrated steel plants. You know, Sir, that IISCO has its captive coal mines and Bhilai also has its captive iron-ore mines. (Interruption). I would like to know from the Minister whether, for the improvement of the Durgapur Steel Plant, Government is considering captive coal mines and iron-ore mines for the Durgapur Steel Plant.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: So far as the allocation of coking coal is concerned, firstly we have identified the agencies for the three types of coking coal—lime, medium and blendable. Each area and organisation is identified and attached to the various still mills. So far as the steel mills which have their own captive mines are concerned, they utilise those captive mines. Otherwise, these organisations provide coking coal—whichever is needed—of these varieties. The Durgapur Steel Plant also comes within that category.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: The Minister has, in his statement, mentioned that the stock position of raw materials may be considered 'satisfactory'. But the figures which he has given for the Durgapur Steel Plant, I think, are not 'satisfactory'. For the improvement of the functioning of the Durgapur Steel Plant A.S.P. and TISCO, does Government have any proposal for the modernisation and expansion of these Steel Plants.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: So far as the word 'satisfaction' is concerned, it is absolutely relative. In fact, I used this word 'satisfaction' while I made a comparison of the position which prevailed earlier and which prevails today. But so far as the safety limit is concerned, we are far from 'satisfaction' because the safety limit requires 3.5 lakh tons and 'satisfaction' requires 5 lakh tons, while on 26th March we had only 1.5 lakh tons. Therefore, it has relatively improved because it went down to 1.5 lakh tons and, from there, it has improved to 1.69 lakh tons.

In regard to the 'expansion and modernisation of the Durgapur Steel Plant, I had already mentioned on the Floor of this House that a British steel company has been asked to prepare a techno-feasibility report. They are going to submit the report within a couple of months. After that, the modernisation programme will be taken in hand.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I would like to know from the Minister whether it is true that even when adequate coal is available from the mines and there is proper movement of coal to the steel plants, because the washeries are not functioning properly as a result of that, the effective availability of coal for the steel plants is less and, if so, to remedy the defect what steps are being taken?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: It is one of the reasons why we are not in a position to utilise the coal stocks which are available with us. Not merely the question of quantum but even in respect of the quality of coking coal which we are utilising in our steel plants, it depends considerably on the fuller utilisation of the washeries. In meeting their requirements, one of the major constraints is that of power, which we are not in a position to improve. That is why a decision has been taken to give priority, in power supply, to the coal sector so that they can meet the requirements of the thermal power stations and they can also improve the functioning of the washeries.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Have you given up hopes of improving the washeries?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Yeah.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He says he has given up hopes.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: No, no; why should I give up hopes?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: But absent-mindedly, you said 'yes'.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: May I know from the Minister what is the amount, as regards the capacity of this parti-

cular steel plant, and the availability of iron-ore and coking coal etc.? What is the comparative ratio and, according to that ratio, what is the shortage?

Secondly, as regards coking coal, is there any acute shortage due to the washeries' problems? Are you going in for import of coal though there is abundant coal in our country and, if so, what is the amount of foreign exchange that you are going to waste on this?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: So far as the ratio which the hon. Member wanted to know is concerned; I can give the figures. So far as coking coal is concerned, in 1979-80, the agreed programme was 16,423 lakh tonnes; the availability was 12,900 lakh tonnes; and, percentage-wise, the shortfall was 21.5 per cent. In regard to availability of coking coal and import, the hon. Member is well aware that a decision was taken to import 1.2 million tonnes of coking coal. Already ten lakh tonnes have reached, and two lakh tonnes are expected to reach by the end of this month. But in regard to further import of coking coal, this matter is under consideration; there are two views on it; one view is that we should improve the indigenous coking coal production quantity-wise and quality-wise and utilise it and that we should not import. Government has not yet taken any firm decision on that.

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय देश में अच्छे किस्म के कोकिंग कोल और इस्पात की इतनी कमी हो रही है कि सरकार को इन दोनों चीजों को बाहर से मंगाना पड़ रहा है ; और मंत्री महोदय ने अपने स्टेटमेंट में बताया कि कोकिंग कोल पिट हेड पर काफी जमा है और स्टील प्लान्ट्स पर आयरन ओर काफी जमा है। तो बिहार में हजारी बाग में जहाँ आधा दर्जन कम से कम अच्छे कोकिंग कोल की माइन्स हैं जिनको अभी भी प्राइवेट लोग चला रहे हैं सरकार को न उस बारे में कोई जानकारी देते हैं और न सरकार ही कुछ

कर पा रही है। तो इस दिशा में भी वह कुछ करने का प्रयास करेंगे ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: So far as private mining is concerned, it is a problem no doubt. This particular aspect, I do not know where it is happening, but Government is trying to stop illegal private mining. In regard to accumulation of stocks at the pitheads, in respect of both iron ore and coking coal, it is true; transport bottleneck is one of the reasons why we could not make these materials available to the steel plants. I have already mentioned this. Again and again we are coming to the question of power and transport bottleneck.

Shortage of Raw Cashewnuts

*246. **SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether shortage of raw cashewnuts has almost crippled the Cashew Industry;

(b) the reasons for the shortage;

(c) whether any special efforts are being made to meet the shortage by stepping to import of raw cashewnuts; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Indian Cashew Industry has been traditionally depending upon imports of raw cashew nuts to meet part of its requirement for processing. Of late, the exportable surplus with East African countries viz., Tanzania Mozambique, and Kenya who have been our traditional suppliers has gone down considerably due to increase in their own processing capacity and also a sizable decline in their production. Moreover, while earlier India

used to be the only buyer for the entire raw cashew nuts available abroad, now there is severe competition from countries like China, Brazil and Hongkong for the purchase of raw cashew nuts available. As a result import of raw cashew nuts by Cashew Corporation of India, through which import are canalised, has gone down considerably, thereby affecting the total availability of raw cashew nuts for processing. On account of the shortage of raw cashewnuts for processing, the cashew processing industry has been adversely affected.

The Cashew Corporation of India has been trying to develop non-traditional sources for supply of raw cashew nuts like Madagascar, Senegal, Nigeria and Guinea. In order to promote the imports, during July 1979, actual users were also permitted to import raw cashew nuts from non-traditional sources mostly on the West African Coast. For 1980, the Cashew Corporation has been able to execute a contract with Kenya for the purchase of their entire exportable surplus of raw cashew nuts.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has stated in the statement that the import of raw cashewnut from the traditional sources has been declining in the past few years. May I know from the hon. Minister whether, in view of the importance of the cashew industry as the country's second largest foreign exchange earner and also in view of the crisis that has afflicted the industry at present affecting more than one and a half lakh employees, Government would take up the question of import of raw cashewnut from the traditional as well as non-traditional sources, at the highest level, Government-to-Government level, instead of entrusting this merely to the Cashew Corporation of India which has not been successful in getting...

MR. SPEAKER: What is your pointed question?

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: My question is whether, instead of entrusting

to the Cashew Corporation of India, Government would take up the question of import of raw cashewnut at the highest level, Government-to-Government level.

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI: The Cashew Corporation of India has been trying to develop non-traditional sources for supply of raw cashewnuts—from Madagascar and other countries—and this suggestion may be examined in view of the fact that raw cashewnuts to the cashew industry are in short supply.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: The industry has been facing another serious problem, apart from the decline in the import of raw cashewnuts. Whatever was produced in the Kerala State was sought to be procured by the State Government but the private cashew processors have been trying to smuggle the raw cashewnuts out of the State into the neighbouring States like Tamil Nadu particularly and get them processed there using the cheap labour because the wage rate there is comparatively lower. In view of this crisis, the State Government had been requesting the Centre to persuade the Southern States to introduce a uniform wage policy so that this smuggling of cashewnuts from the State can be avoided. I want to know what steps have been taken in this regard.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: It is not possible to have a regional wage policy. I would request the hon. Member that he can persuade his government to take it up with the neighbouring governments like the governments of Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. It is just not possible to have a wage policy for a region because every State is entitled to fix the wages for workers and labourers there.

SHRI B. K. NAIR: The hon. Minister has not gone to the extent of denying that there is a serious crisis in the trade. The crisis is there. Apart from stating the policy in this regard of import of raw cashewnuts, I would like to know from the hon. Minister to what extent imports have

materialised—imports by private agencies as also by the government. It is stated that they are making inquiries and are trying to find out the sources. What is the extent of imports so far? I want to know the figures of imports that have materialised so far in the current year.

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI: It is 5000 tonnes.

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH: Can the Minister tell us the percentage component of the imported raw cashewnuts to the local produce? Then I would also like to know what steps are taken to organize production in India itself.

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI: The imports are decreasing year by year. In 1971-72 we were importing 1,57,300 metric tonnes of cashewnuts while our production was 66,000 metric tonnes. Now the position is this. In 1978-79 our estimated production of cashewnuts was 1,20,000 tonnes while we were importing only 24,200 tonnes.

Regarding the steps to augment local production, as a matter of fact the real solution to the problem is to increase the indigenous production of raw cashewnuts.

And for that purpose, the Cashew Corporation of India has initiated steps to assist the State Government in increasing indigenous production. Under this Scheme, the Cashew Corporation of India has set aside Rs. 4 to 5 crores for the State-sponsored export-oriented environment scheme of cashew cultivation and this is in addition to the various plan schemes for the development of cashew plantations undertaken by the Ministry of Agriculture.

Sir, the World Bank assistance has also been sought for the purpose of increasing cashew production.

MR. SPEAKER: Next question. Shri Arjun Sethi.

Allotment of Steel for building residential houses to Low and Middle Income Groups

*247. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the increasing price of steel in the market, Government propose to allot steel for building residential houses to low and middle income groups people at a prescribed rate through the Steel Authority of India Limited or some other Government agency; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) A scheme laid down by the Joint Plant Committee for supply of steel to small house builders at stockyard prices and up to a maximum of 5 tonnes in each case, is already in existence. Under this scheme, applications, duly supported by a building plan sanctioned by the Municipal Corporation or the Local Body together with the Architect's Certificate, are considered by ad-hoc Committees set up for the purpose at important centres. Supplies are arranged according to availability. Certain quantities of bars and rods both plain and torsteel in sizes 6 mm to 20 mm are set apart for this purpose.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has stated in his statement that supplies are arranged according to availability of the steel. We know the supplies are far too meagre as against the required quantity. So, may I ask the hon. Minister what specific steps does the Government propose to take so that steel is available to the low and medium income groups at the earliest so that their requirements or their needs can be fulfilled?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: It depends on the availability as I mentioned. Unless we produce this particular item, it would not be possible

to augment the supply. So far as steel supply for the current year is concerned, we have been able to provide 21,000 tonnes for the house builders.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: As you know the prices of steel are sky-high and it is beyond the reach of the common man and the middle income group. What specific steps does the Government propose to take so that the price of steel comes down to a reasonable level, so that it can be beneficial to the persons concerned.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: As regards the supply from the stock yard, I have already mentioned in the text of my main reply that it is at the stockyard prices. But to have overall price reduction, it is just not possible for one particular category of consumers.

SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE: In view of the increase in the prices of steel goods, people in the country, especially, the small and medium farmers, are experiencing great hardships especially when there is a price rise in the agricultural implements. I want to know what steps does the Government propose to take to reduce the price and to control the price of agricultural implements so that the farmers can get them at the reduced price.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, the question relates to the steel supply to the house builders.

SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: I want to know whether the Minister is aware that there is blackmarketing in the steel and whether Government propose to take any stern action against those people.

MR. SPEAKER: Well, naturally, they do it.

Next question. Mr. Lakkappa.

Meeting of heads of Banking Institutions

*248. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:†
SHRI SATISH PRASAD
SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he had convened a meeting of the heads of the banking institutions to consider effective implementation of the 20-point programme;

(b) if so, the guidelines issued to the banking institutions to ameliorate the lot of the weaker sections of the country;

(c) what other steps have been taken to provide credit facilities to the weaker sections in the rural areas and the urban poor; and

(d) what specific steps his Ministry propose to take to implement the 20-point programme in letter and spirit?

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

statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) The loans of public sector banks for neglected sectors already cover a large number of beneficiaries of 20-Point Programme. In the above meeting referred to, the following broad conclusions were arrived at in order to revitalise the banks' participation in the implementation of the 20-Point Programme:—

(1) Banks will endeavour to raise the share of priority sectors in their aggregate credit from the present level of 33.3 per cent to 40 per cent over the next five years. Within this overall target, a significant proportion will be provided to the beneficiaries of the 20-Point Programme.

(2) Banks will evolve special schemes tailored to the requirements of the beneficiaries of the 20-Point Programme as part of their District Credit Plans.

(3) The Scheme of Differential Rate of Interest and the programme of establishing Regional Rural Banks will be pursued with greater vigour.

(4) The Reserve Bank will evolve a monitoring system to evaluate the performance of different banks in the implementation of the 20-Point Programme.

In pursuance of the above decisions the Reserve Bank of India have appointed two Working Groups. One Working Group will examine and report on the modalities of implementation of 20-point programme by banks. The other Working Group will review the system of data collection in respect of advances to the priority sectors for the purpose of monitoring the progress made by the banks in rendering assistance to the target groups under the 20-point programme.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question relates to the 20-Point Programme. That is regarding convening of a meeting of heads of banking institutions. I have read the Statement.

MR. SPEAKER: Have you any objection?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I have read the statement laid by the hon. Minister very carefully.

My question is about 'effective implementation' of the 20-point programme.

MR. SPEAKER: Please put a pointed question.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: My point is that the whole system of implementation of the 20-point programme has not been carried out either by the public sector banks or by the private sector banks as envisaged and directed by the then government and also during the last two and a half years various States had completely neglected it.

MR. SPEAKER: What is your question?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I would like to know what are the names of the heads of the banks and institutions of the private and public sector banks who met and what are the decisions taken for effective implementation of the 20-point programme apart from the answer given out in the statement laid on the Table of the House.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Sir, you institute two trophies one for the shortest question and the other for the shortest answer.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, the 20-point programme was not implemented by the previous government. The 20-point programme was initiated by the Congress Government before 1977. Now, after coming back to power we are reviving the 20-point programme and asking the banks to give assistance in all those heads in which bank assistance is required. I held a meeting of the heads of the nationalised banks and then asked them to increase the amount of credit for the purpose of the priority sector from 33.1 per cent to 40 per cent. The Reserve Bank has appointed two committees—one committee to go into the various aspects of how to implement the 20-point programme through bank assistance and they said they will monitor whether this assistance flows to the people who deserve and to whom it is intended. Therefore, there is a committee to go into the question and this answer completely Mr. Lakkappa's question.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: My second supplementary question arising out of the answer given by the hon'ble Finance Minister is that I very much appreciate that he has got very serious approach to the implementation of the 20-point programme. I would like to know whether he is aware of the fact that the management of the public sector banks—the officialdom attached to these various banks—including the private banks have not been responsive to the needs of the weaker sections of the people in getting loans and there have been procedural wrangles and de-

lays. The same people who do not believe in this 20-point programme and the amelioration of the weaker sections of the society are there. Will the hon'ble Minister refer this matter to the two groups that he has envisaged to go into this aspect and see that there is complete overhaul of the administration in the banking system to make it easy to meet the situation?

Even Government may stand as a guarantee to the weaker sections of the country for the effective implementation of the twenty-point programme.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The hon. Member had a number of complaints against the manner in which the banks had been implementing the twenty-point programme. Sir, I have some figures with me which do not fully justify the criticism, though there is room and scope for improvement. All that I have said is this. We have taken note of the feelings in this country that greater assistance should flow to the vulnerable sections of society and weaker sections of society. Therefore we have constituted this committee not only to see that aid flows to those sections but also to monitor whether it flows according to our instructions. Therefore I would request the hon. Members to wait for 3 or 4 months and watch the way in which the banks function. And if they still come forward with any specific suggestion we will rectify the mistakes, any, which may be pointed out.

श्री सचिन प्रसाद सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, देहाती क्षेत्रों में बहुत से ऐसे गांव हैं जहां से बैंकों की दूरी बहुत काफी है और बैंक उन गांवों को अपने आपरेशन एरिया में लेना नहीं चाहते हैं। मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं क्या सभी देहाती इलाकों को बीस-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत बैंकों के आपरेशन एरिया में लेने का आदेश दिया जाएगा ?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Such of those villages are intended to be covered by the co-operative societies and co-operative banks.

If the hon. Member wants any particular or specific area to be included, then, the Government will examine the thing and then make its recommendation to the Reserve Bank.

श्री मलिक एम० एम० ए० खा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बैंकों से गरीब और कमजोर वर्ग के लोगों के लिए लोन केबलसिले में जो प्रोसीजर है वह इतना लम्बा और थका देने वाला है कि लोग परेशान होकर बैठ जाते हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो मजूदा प्रोसीजर है क्या उसको इतना आसान बनाने की कोशिश करेंगे कि जो गरीब आदमी अपनी तरक्की के लिए लोन लेना चाहें उनको जल्दी से जल्दी लोन मिल जाए ?

MR. SPEAKER: This is a suggestion—it is all right.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: We have taken steps to streamline the procedure. Actually the application form has been streamlined. On the back of the application form we have printed various particulars in regard to which they will be eligible for getting loans and all those things.

श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो बैंक देहाती क्षेत्रों में खोले गए हैं उनका लाभ गांवों में रहने वाले बड़े किसान ट्रैक्टर, मिनी बस इत्यादि खरीदने में उठा लेते हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ क्या वे यह निर्णय लेंगे कि बीस-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 50 प्रतिशत से अधिक लोन गरीब तथा पिछड़े हुए तबके के लोगों को देने की व्यवस्था की जाए ?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: one per cent of the credit is reserved for lending to people who are holding marginal and submarginal forms. That is given at a concessional rate, what is known as the DRI, at four per cent. We have also said that sixty per cent of the rural deposits received in the area must be lent out

to that area. This will ensure that the rural deposits are utilised for the people in the rural areas.

As regards the question that only richer farmers are able to get benefits, I would like to mention that we have so streamlined the procedure that the people who want loans upto Rs. one thousand need not give any guarantee, need not provide any surety and people who want loans upto Rs. five thousand for agriculture and allied purposes, if they give the surety or guarantee of their crops, etc., it would be considered sufficient. So, we have provided all the facilities for the people belonging to the weaker section.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: While the Central Government has the 20-point Programme, the West Bengal Government are having 36-point programme. Under the 36-point Programme, the West Bengal Government has asked the banking sector to give credit to the fifty thousand share-croppers and poor peasants. Will the Central Government persuade the nine States which are directly under its control to extend the scheme to the people in those States also?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The credit for the share-croppers, that is, people who do not own land, is also available under the 20-Point Programme. If anywhere this facility is not being made available, then it may be reported and we will take it up with the Reserve Bank for suitable action.

SHRI R. L. BHATIA: The attitude of the bank managers is generally to ignore the investment in the agricultural sector, because most of them come from the cities and they are not interested in the agricultural sector. May I know from the hon. Minister if in his meetings with the heads of the various banking institutions, the attitude of the bank managers was ever discussed and whether any percentage has been fixed for investment in the agricultural sector under 20-Point Programme?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Out of the total credit by the banks, forty per cent is reserved for loans to priority sectors including those covered under the 20-Point Programme. And in this programme, agriculture gets the highest priority. I will give you the figures of the investment made in the agricultural sector by the nationalised banks. In the year 1976, that is the year ending June, 1976, Rs. 726 crores were given directly and Rs. 277 crores indirectly. In the next year 1977, Rs. 950 crores were given directly and Rs. 324 crores indirectly. In 1978, Rs. 1234 crores were given directly and Rs. 424 crores indirectly. In the year 1979, Rs. 1686 crores were given directly and Rs. 557 crores indirectly. This only refers to nationalised banks. Apart from this, there is the cooperative credit to the tune of Rs. 1440 crores. Besides this, there is also credit available from the non-nationalised banks.

Loans to Agriculturists for productive purposes

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

(a) whether the nationalised banks have been directed not to insist on any guarantee for sanctioning loans upto Rs. 4,500 to the agriculturists for productive purposes; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Reserve Bank has advised all scheduled commercial banks, which include the nationalised banks, to adopt certain security norms according to which third party guarantees are not required for loans upto Rs. 5,000 for agriculture and allied activities. Such loans are given against hypothecation of crops or of moveable assets where such assets are created out of the loan amount. A further concession is given in the case of smaller loans upto Rs. 1,000; in such cases a demand promissory note or a

loan agreement is treated as sufficient security.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: In his answer, the hon. Minister has stated that the Reserve Bank of India has only advised the commercial banks, including the nationalized banks, in this country to advance loans upto Rs. 5,000 without any third party guarantee. First of all, I must thank the Government for taking this decision. But will the Government, instead of advising on this important matter to the banks, give directions to them to implement this policy?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The advice of the Government to the Reserve Bank is always accepted. There is no need to give any directive. Directives are given when the advice is not accepted or followed.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: In respect of these loans which are to be given to the agriculturists without third party guarantee or assurance, will Government treat them under the DRI schemes and as interest-free loans? Secondly, the top-level management in the nationalized banks are not having any faith in the implementation of this 20-Point Programme. In the case of persons appointed at the political level by the previous Government, will this Government come forward and change them; and will this scheme of loans of Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 1,000 be treated under the DRI scheme?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: It is a hypothetical question. If the bank managers or the chief executives do not carry out the advice of the Government, then the Reserve Bank will certainly take appropriate action to enforce it.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: The hon. Minister in his reply to the previous question has accepted that the top-level management appointed by the previous Government, have not implemented the 20-point programme. How will the same management im-

plement that programme now? The Minister himself said that the previous Government had not implemented the 20-point programme.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I will answer that question. After all, Government servants follow Government's directives; and the Reserve Bank follows the directives of the Government. And the banks also follow the directives of the Reserve Bank. If the Government has changed its policy, and it has a more liberal policy towards these people, that policy will naturally be implemented. Just because it was not implemented in the past, you cannot assume that it will not be implemented even after we have given the necessary instructions.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: It is heartening to hear from the hon. Minister that appropriate action will be taken against defaulting people. Is it in the knowledge of the Minister that there is a powerful movement in the banking sector, to compel people to hand down 2% to 5% first on the table to the staff, and then only take the loan? If so, can the Minister assure us that he will take some action to bring to book those persons who do not give loans to agricultural and weaker sections, and cover up the entire thing in procedural intricacies?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: If the general question is that there is corruption at the lower levels, we will try to put it down. cannot say that there is no corruption at all. But we will try to put down the corruption.

श्री विनास मुत्तेमवार : क्या मंत्र महोदय यह बताएंगे कि 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम में स्वा-ग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में ऋण देने और लेने का क्या पलिसी है ? (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Boosting of Export of Engineering Goods

***250. DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to

state:

(a) whether any urgent steps are being taken for boosting up the export of engineering goods; and

(b) if so, the details of the same?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Some of the more significant measures are: holding of trade fairs and exhibitions, helping exporters in securing necessary inputs for production of goods and assisting them in overcoming transportation and shipping difficulties.

Fixing of target plan to produce Steel Ingots in Public Sector

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

(a) whether a target plan to produce steel ingots in the public sector has been prepared by Government for 1980;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take for substantial increase in supplies of power and coal during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The following table gives the production targets fixed by SAIL, in terms of steel ingots, for the five integrated steel plants in the public sector, as compared to the anticipated production in 1979-80.

Plant	('000 tonnes)	
	Target, 1980-81	Production 1979-80@
Bhilai	2200	2123
Durgapur	1070	892
Rourkela	1460	1271
Bokaro	1820	1424
TISCO	670	580
	7220	6290

@(Based on the actuals of April, 1979—February, 1980 and estimates of March, 1980).

The overall target thus envisages a growth of 14.8% in the year, 1980-81 over 1979-80.

(c) Among the several steps taken by Government during the current year to improve the supplies of coking coal and power to the steel plants, mention may be made of the following:

(i) Close monitoring of the position regarding supply of coal and power and rail movement is being done every week by the Cabinet Committee on Industrial Infrastructure;

(ii) Close and constant liaison is being maintained with the coal producers (CIL, BCCL etc.) and the Ministry of Energy (including the power generating bodies such as DVC and State Electricity Boards) so as to ensure maximum supplies of power for production of coking coal as well as steel;

(iii) Regular liaison on daily basis is being maintained with the coal supplying agencies and the Railways by a Coordination Cell at Calcutta (on which SAIL is also represented) so as to ensure adequate and timely availability of wagons and prompt movement of loaded rakes;

(iv) Power supply to the coal mines is being augmented by giving them a higher priority so as to improve the production of coal in Bihar—West Bengal belt which is the main source of coking coal production in the country;

(v) Timely action was taken to import 1.2 million tonnes of high grade low ash coking coal so as to augment the indigenous supplies and also to improve the quality of coke feed to the blast furnaces. Strategy for further import of coking coal during 1980-81 so as to maintain the continuity of such supplies is also under consideration; and

(vi) Schemes have been sanctioned for augmentation of captive power generation capacity at Durgapur and

Bokaro Steel Plants to the extent of 300 M.W.

Development of Tourist Potential of Kanyakumari

*252. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state;

(a) whether any study has been made in Kanyakumari, the southernmost land-tip of the nation, as to the basic minimum amenities for both inland and foreign tourists; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to develop the tourist potential of Kanyakumari?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION AND LABOUR (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Central Department of Tourism had provided funds for the renovation of the Cape Hotel and met 50% of the cost of constructing the Tourist Bungalow at Kanyakumari. It has also given a motor launch to the Vivekananda Rock Memorial for ferrying visitors between Kanyakumari and Vivekananda Rock. Since tourists visiting Trivandrum/Kovalam Beach Resort take a half day excursion trip to Kanyakumari, the existing facilities available are considered to be adequate. For the large number of domestic tourists and pilgrims, inexpensive accommodation is available in rest houses and private lodges at Kanyakumari. Further development of facilities at Kanyakumari in the Central Sector will depend upon the availability of funds and inter-se priorities.

Phasing out of Maharaja Lounge on Jumbo Aircraft of Air India

*253. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal under consideration to phase

out gradually the Maharaja lounge on the Jumbo aircraft of Air India; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION AND LABOUR (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) Air India's proposal for the modification of its 747 aircraft fleet to instal thirty economy class seats on the upper deck which is presently being used as a lounge for first class passengers has been approved by Government.

(b) The basic objective of converting the upper deck lounge is to provide additional economy class seating to make more productive utilisation of the space available on the upper deck of the aircraft. With the very steep escalation in costs and introduction of low fares, the 747 operators have decided to take this course. It will also provide Air India with the flexibility to meet the directional and seasonal peak traffic demands especially on sectors into and out of India.

कोटा परमिट प्रणाली

* 254. श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोटा-परमिट प्रणाली मूल्यों में वृद्धि के लिए मुख्य रूप से जिम्मेदार है और इससे आवश्यक वस्तुओं की सप्लाई में कठिनाइयां उत्पन्न होती हैं क्योंकि ठेकेदार समय पर माल नहीं उठाते हैं और इनकी सुगम उपलब्धता में बाधा पहुंचाते हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार कोटा-परमिट प्रणाली समाप्त करने और खुले बाजार में आवश्यक वस्तुओं की पर्याप्त सप्लाई सुनिश्चित करने का है ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और इस्पात तथा खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी) : (क) की नहीं ।

(ख) वर्तमान सभी नियंत्रणों को समाप्त करने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है । तथापि, सरकार उत्पादन तथा आपूर्ति बढ़ाकर, आघार-ढांचे संबंधी बाधाओं को दूर करके और आवश्यक वस्तुओं के वितरण को सुप्रवाही बनाकर उपभोक्ताओं को आवश्यक वस्तुएं पर्याप्त मात्रा में उपलब्ध कराने के लिए प्रयत्नशील है । राज्य सरकारों से कहा गया है कि वे आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम और इसी प्रकार के कानूनों के अंतर्गत जारी किए गए आदेशों को सख्ती से लागू करें ।

Supersession of Senior Officers of I.A.

*255. SHRIMATI MOHSINA

KIDWAI:

SHRI SHIV KUMAR SINGH:

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

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to press report regarding peremptory manner in which some seniormost officers of Indian Airlines have either been asked to proceed on leave or they are being superseded by much junior colleagues;

(b) if so, his reactions to the news; and

(c) whether, in the above context, some steps are being taken to restore confidence in Indian Airlines staff and also its sister airlines i.e. Air India, against premature retirements and supersessions?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION AND LABOUR (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) Such press reports are not based on facts.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Expenditure Tax

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

(a) whether Government have examined the possibility of levying ex-

expenditure tax, so as to reduce extravagant consumption and promote savings to a larger extent, thus effecting radical changes in the taxation system of the country;

(b) if so, whether any decision in this regard would be taken at an early date; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor along with the reforms contemplated by Government in the taxation system prevailing at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA)

(a) to (c) The previous Government had appointed a Study Group consisting of some senior officers of the Department to examine the feasibility of replacing income-tax by a tax on expenditure. The Report of the Group has been submitted and is under consideration of the Government. Reforms in fiscal policies are made from time to time as part of the Budget.

Export of Onions

*257. SHRI RAMKRISHNAN SADASHIVE MORE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have permitted Export of Onions from India;

(b) if so, whether export licences have been issued to private exporters or whether the same will be exported by the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation Limited, (NAFED) only; and

(c) if NAFED is to Export onions, what are the storage arrangements being made by them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI Z. B. ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Export of onions is canalised through NAFED. Private exporters are also allowed to undertake export through NAFED.

(c) NAFED hires storage capacity of conventional type in the onion growing areas for storage in addition to their own storage space.

New Airports during current Plan Period

*258. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) what is the number of undeveloped airports in the country, (State-wise) and since when;

(b) what specific plans Government have framed for their development; and

(c) the number of new airports Government propose to construct during the current Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION AND LABOUR (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) and (b) Development of aerodromes is a continuous process and is planned according to the operational requirements and plan priorities within the available resources. There are 85 aerodromes under the control of the Civil Aviation Department, all of which are maintained in serviceable condition. The aerodromes to which Indian Airlines are operating or proposed to operate scheduled services are given priority in development for providing essential facilities required for the type of aircraft being operated/proposed to be operated.

(c) It is proposed to start construction of a new aerodrome at Calicut in Kerala.

Smuggling of Essential Commodities through Gujarat Rajasthan Border near Pakistan

*259. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD:
SHRI CHANDRA PAL
SHAILANI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to smuggling of essential commodities such as Sugar, Kerosene, diesel, etc. through Gujarat—Rajasthan border near Pakistan as reported in a section of the press;

(b) if so, steps taken to check the smuggling of these commodities;

(c) whether any persons involved in the activity have been arrested; and

(d) whether the Gujarat Government have been alerted to keep a vigil over the border?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) Reports received by the Government do not indicate any large-scale smuggling of essential commodities, such as Sugar, Kerosene, Diesel, etc., into Pakistan across the Gujarat-Rajasthan border.

(b) and (d) The Central Government and the Government of Gujarat have alerted the concerned Customs authorities, the Border Security Force and the Police authorities to prevent any attempted smuggling of these items across the border.

(c) No, Sir.

Indo-Nepalese machinery for promotion of Tourism

*260. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration for

establishing a joint Indo-Nepalese machinery for the promotion of tourism; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION AND LABOUR (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) and (b) Close cooperation already exists between India and Nepal in the field of tourism promotion through the membership of the two countries in the World Tourism Organisation (WTO) as well as its Commission for South Asia. A marketing programme is being drawn up by the Commission for joint promotion of tourism to and within the region, which will benefit both India and Nepal as well as the 5 other member countries namely, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Afghanistan, Iran and Sri Lanka. In view of this there is no proposal under consideration for establishing separate Indo-Nepal machinery for promotion of tourism.

New Projects Approved by UNDP

*261. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether it is a fact that the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has approved several new projects to promote technical development in India; and

(b) if so, the nature of projects, the financial assistance from UNDP and the location of the projects sanctioned?

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

(b) Statement giving nature, location and UNDP financial assistance of the projects approved from 1st January 1979 to 25th March 1980 is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

List of projects approved by UNDP during the period 1st January 1979 to 25th March, 1980

Sl. No.	Nature of the Project	Location of the Project	UNDP input in US & Million
1	2	3	4
1	Strengthening of the Central Institute of Road Transport.	Pune (Maharashtra)	0.852
2	Modernisation of Engineering Design and Consultancy Services	Engineers India Ltd., New Delhi.	0.739
3	Intensification of Freshwater Fish Culture & Training.	Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute, Barrackpore (West - Bengal).	0.582
4	Transfer of Technology for the Production of anti-malaria Drugs.	Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. Hyderabad (A.P.).	0.373
5	Assistance to the Management Development Institute—Hotel Management Programme.	Management Development Institute, New Delhi.	0.186
6	Improvement of Flood Forecasting System.	Central Water Commission, New Delhi	1.454
7	Improvement of Demonstration Centre for Leather Goods at Central Leather Research Institute, Madras.	Central Leather Research Institute, Madras (Tamil Nadu)	0.558
8	Research in Improvement of date Palm.	Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi.	0.456
9	Technical Assistance for Stimulating Milk Marketing & Dairy Development—Operation Flood-II.	National Dairy Development Board, Anand (Gujarat)	2.073
10	Assistance to Centres for Advanced Studies for Post-Graduate Agricultural Education & Research.	Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi.	4.570
11	Assistance to Communication Centre for Agriculture and Rural Development.	G.B. Pant University, Part Nagar (U.P.)	0.103
12	Advisory Services for Modernisation of Land and Water Schemes.	Deptt. of Irrigation, New Delhi.	0.361
13	Training of Oil and Natural Gas Commission Officials in Oil Exploration and Production.	Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Dehra Dun (U.P.)	0.236
14	Strengthening of facilities for Geophysical Data Processing.	Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Dehra Dun (U.P.)	0.785
15	Establishment of Primary and Transfer Pressure Standards for Calibration of pressure measuring Instruments.	National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi.	0.282

1	2	3	4
16	Setting up primary and transfer standards facilities for Calibration of Vacuum gauges, testing of vacuum pumps and vacuum equipment.	National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi.	0.281
17	Transfer of know-how through Expatriate Specialists of Indian Origin.	Delhi.	
18	Diversification and Development of New Fibres at South India Textile Research Association.	Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, New Delhi.	0.100
19	Establishment of the Advanced Level Telecommunication Training Centre, Director General, Post & Telegraph.	South India Textile Research Association, Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu).	0.259
20	Modernisation of Telecommunication Research Centre, Director General Post & Telegraph.	Ghaziabad (U.P.)	2.17
21	In-house Data Processing Facilities for Monitoring Organisation/Wireless Planning and Coordination Wing of Ministry of Communication.	Telecommunication Research Centre, New Delhi.	0.403
22	Special Assistance to Selected Universities/ Departments under University Grants Commission.	New Delhi.	0.022
		University Grants Commission, New Delhi.	2.491

Air Services to Places in Arunachal Pradesh

*262. SHRI P. K. THUNGAON: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that no I.A.C. flight touches any place in Arunachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, what measures are going to be taken by the Government to make the services available Arunachal Pradesh;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Government of Arunachal Pradesh have requested several times to make available the services of I.A.C. in Arunachal Pradesh;

(d) if so, what action has been taken;

(e) whether it is fact that the Government of Arunachal Pradesh submitted a proposal for purchase of 6 aircrafts viz., 2 chetak helicopters, 2 MI-8 helicopters and 2 twin-engined planes

to ameliorate the miserable conditions of the territory in respect of emergency evacuation of patients, supply of essential commodities, movement of public from far flung areas etc.; and

(f) if so, what action has been taken so far?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION AND LABOUR (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) In view of the capacity constraints, Indian Airlines are not in a position to undertake any new air-links. However, the following 6 places in Arunachal Pradesh figure in the list of 50 stations recommended for air-linking by the Committee on Third Level Air Services:

1. Itanagar, 2. Along, 3. Ziro,
4. Passighat, 5. Tezu, 6. Daborijo.

The report of the Committee is under consideration of the Government.

(e) and (f) The position is being checked up and necessary information will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Production Target of Saleable Steel

2079. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) what is the production target of saleable steel fixed for 1980-81; and

(b) steps taken to achieve the target?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The target of production of saleable steel from the integrated steel plants for 1980-81 has been fixed at 7.32 million tonnes representing a growth of 21.4 per cent with reference to the anticipated production in 1979-80.

(b) The above target is based on the technical capabilities of the steel plants and on the assumption that adequate supplies of essential inputs including coking coal and power would be available. The requirements of major inputs as also of rail transport have been discussed with the concerned agencies. Close liaison will continue to be maintained with the various agencies to ensure adequate and uninterrupted supplies of these inputs.

Sintering and Oxygen Plant in IISCO, Burnpur

2080. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) when the works of Sintering and Oxygen Plant will start in Indian Iron and Steel Company, Burnpur, and

(b) details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) In order to provide for the economic use of iron ore fines available in the Gua mines of IISCO and to reduce the cost of production of hot metal in the Burnpur Steel Works, the Indian Iron and Steel Company have proposed the installation of a Sintering Plant at Burnpur. This proposal is presently under consideration of the Steel Authority of India Limited. The question of installing a captive Oxygen Plant to meet its own requirements is still under examination of IISCO.

Review of Cadre Strength of Income Tax Inspectors

2081. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given on the 6th April, 1979 to Unstarred Question No. 6354 regarding augmentation of Inspectors strength and state:

(a) whether review of cadre strength of Income-tax Inspectors in the Income-tax Department has been conducted by the Government; and

(b) if not, what are the reasons therefor and by which time it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): (a) and (b) A work study for Inspector was taken in hand but it was found that the existing duty list of Inspectors needed revision. A fresh duty list has since been drawn-up and is under examination. After it is finalised work study will be resumed.

Standard deduction in Income-tax to Central Government Pensioners

2082. SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government pensioners are not allowed

standard deduction in Income-Tax as the working employees;

(b) whether the Committee on Direct Taxes in its report submitted in 1968 recommended this;

(c) whether representations have also been made to Government from time to time to grant this relief to the pensioners, also when they are very hard hit owing to very high cost of living; and

(d) if so, the difficulties which lie in the way of Government in granting this relief to their retired employees and the action which the present Government propose to take in the matter to redress this long-standing grievance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): (a) Pensioners including Central Government pensioners are not entitled to standard deduction under section 16(i) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 on the amounts received as pension.

(b) The Direct Tax Laws Committee (Chokshi Committee) has, in its Final Report, submitted in September, 1978, recommended that the standard deduction should be allowed also to a person in receipt of a pension from a former employer at the rate of 10 per cent subject, however, to a ceiling of Rs. 1,000 per year.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Government are yet to take a view on this demand of pensioners.

Additional Hotels by State Governments and Private Sector

2083. SHRI JAI NARAIN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to encourage the State Governments and private sector to build more hotels in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION AND LABOUR (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Government is formulating its policy in regard to development of hotels. Details are being worked out.

Conversion of Ahmedabad Civil Aerodrome as International Airport

2084. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to convert Ahmedabad Civil Aerodrome from alternate international airport into the full fledged international airport; and

(b) if so, the progress achieved in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION AND LABOUR (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Restriction by IA & AI on Marriage by Hostesses

2085. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that in many foreign countries there is no restriction that the air-hostesses must remain unmarried during their period of service;

(b) whether it is true that on the Indian Airlines and Air India some restrictions are imposed on the air-hostesses in this regard; and

(c) if so, whether the Indian Airlines and Air India propose to remove these restrictions?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION AND LABOUR (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) to (c)

Whereas some airlines allow their air-hostesses to continue flying after marriage, others terminate their services on pregnancy. In so far as Air-India and Indian Airlines are concerned, air-hostesses are allowed to marry on completion of 4 years of service and they are retired from the service of the Corporation on the first pregnancy or on attaining the age of superannuation, whichever is earlier. There is no proposal, at present, to remove this restriction.

बिहार से लीची, आम तथा केलों का निर्यात

2086. श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार में आम, लीची तथा केलों की बड़े पैमाने पर खेती की जाती है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इन

उत्पादों के निर्यात में विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित करती है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो गत तीन वर्षों में इसके निर्यात से अर्जित विदेशी मुद्रा का व्यौरा क्या है ;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने इन फलों की खेती के विकास के लिए कोई योजना तैयार की है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर रहमान अंसारी) :

(क) जी हां ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) पूरे देश के निर्यात आंकड़े नीचे दिये गये हैं :

मात्रा मी० टन में

मूल्य लाख रु०

1976-77

1977-78

1978-79

	मात्रा	मूल्य	मात्रा	मूल्य	मात्रा	मूल्य
आम	3443.0	197.59	3369.4	309.61	4505.3	371.92
केला	666.6	12.89	4.5	0.17	105.2	5.30
लीची	नगण्य					

(घ) तथा (ङ) : इन फलों की खेती के विकास के लिए कोई केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजना नहीं है ।

Illegal Labour Practice Adopted by TISCO in Hazaribagh, Bihar

2087. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of illegal labour practices adopted by the TISCO through its contractor, Engineering Construction Corporation at West Bokaro Colliery under it in Hazaribagh, Bihar;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is no record register maintained by the Engineering Construction Corporation and the TISCO as the principal employer signs on forged register of payment creating black money;

(c) whether recently there was great unrest on that account; and

(d) whether Government propose to make a thorough probe into the matter?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) No such irregularity has come to the notice of the Government.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

वनस्पति घी के मूल्यों का तुलनात्मक विवरण

2088. श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जनवरी, 1978 से फरवरी, 1980 तक की अवधि के दौरान प्रचलित वनस्पति घी के मूल्यों का, महीनेवार, तुलनात्मक विवरण क्या है ;

(ख) उक्त अवधि के दौरान वनस्पति उत्पादन संयंत्रों को आयातित तेल किस दर पर सप्लाई किया गया था और उनकी कुल मांग कितने प्रतिशत पूरी की गई; और

(ग) जनवरी, 1978 के बाद वनस्पति के मूल्य निर्धारित करने में क्या नीति अपनाई गई ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और इस्पात तथा खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी) :

(क) जनवरी, 1978 से फरवरी, 1980 के दौरान विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में प्रचलित वनस्पति के कारखाना-मूल्यों का माहवार विवरण अनुबंध-1 में दिया गया है ।

(ख) उसी अवधि के दौरान वनस्पति उत्पादक संयंत्रों को सप्लाई किये गये आयातित तेलों की दरों का ब्यौरा अनुबंध-2 में दिया गया है ।

उसी अवधि के दौरान इस उद्योग द्वारा वनस्पति-उत्पादन के लिए वास्तव में प्रयुक्त किए गए कुल खाद्य तेलों में आयातित तेलों का प्रतिशत अनुबंध-3 में दिया गया है ।

(ग) जनवरी, 1978 से फरवरी, 1979 के दौरान वनस्पति उद्योग ने स्वैच्छिक मूल्य नियंत्रण लागू किया था और इस प्रकार इस अवधि के दौरान विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में वनस्पति के 16.5 कि० ग्राम के प्रति मानक टिन का कारखाना-मूल्य कमोबेश 140 रु० ही बनाये रखा गया । विभिन्न आदानों की लागत बढ़ जाने से मार्च, 1979 से उद्योग द्वारा इस नियंत्रण को समाप्त कर दिया गया । सितम्बर-अक्तूबर, 1979 में लगभग छ सप्ताह की संक्षिप्त अवधि के अलावा, जबकि त्यौहारों के मौसम के दौरान उद्योग उसी प्रकार के नियंत्रण का पालन करने को सहमत हो गया था, वनस्पति के मूल्य संबंधित मंडियों में विद्यमान स्थितियों के अनुसार ही निर्धारित होते रहे हैं । सरकार के प्रयासों के बावजूद उद्योग अब किसी भी प्रकार के स्वैच्छिक मूल्य-नियंत्रण को फिर से स्वीकार करने का इच्छुक नहीं है ।

विवरण- I

विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में जनवरी, 1978 से फरवरी, 1980 तक वनस्पति के प्रति मानक टिन
(16.5 कि० ग्राम) का मासान्त कारखाना मूल्य

समाप्त होने वाला माह	1978	1979	1980
जनवरी	140.00	140.00	168.75-190.00
फरवरी	140.00	140.00	168.00-189.00
मार्च	140.00	140.00-170.00	
अप्रैल	140.00	151.00-161.00	
मई	140.00	150.00-166.00	
जून	140.00	151.00-162.00	
जुलाई	140.00	157.00-170.00	
अगस्त	140.00	153.00-179.00	
सितंबर	140.00	160.00-181.00	
अक्तूबर	140.00	160.00-181.00	
नवंबर	140.00	163.00-190.00	
दिसंबर	140.00	178.00-190.00	

टिप्पणी : जनवरी, 1978 से फरवरी, 1979 के दौरान प्रचलित वनस्पति का प्रति मानक टिन (16.5 कि० ग्राम) 140 रु० का कारखाना मूल्य, वनस्पति उद्योग द्वारा स्वीकार किये गये स्वैच्छिक मूल्य-नियंत्रण के कारण रहा था। विभिन्न आदानों की लागत बढ़ जाने के कारण उद्योग ने इस समझौते को मार्च, 1979 से समाप्त कर दिया।

विवरण-II

लोक सभा अतारांकित प्रश्न सं० 2088, जिसका उत्तर 28-3-80 को दिया जाएगा, के भाग (ख) के उत्तर में उल्लिखित अनुबंध।

राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा वनस्पति उद्योग को सप्लाई किये गये आयातित तेलों का निर्गम मूल्य (रुपए प्रति मीटरी टन)

अवधि	कच्चा सोयाबीन का तेल	कच्चा ताड़ का तेल	कच्चा रेपसीड तेल
1	2	3	4
1-1-78 से 31-7-78	5,950	5,500	5,950
1-8-78 से 13-3-79	6,100	5,650	6,100
14-3-79 से 25-4-79	7,250		7,250
26-4-79 से 14-9-79	7,110		7,110
3-5-79 (अब तक)		6,960	
15-9-79 (अब तक)	7,210	7,060	7,210

विवरण-III

लोक सभा अंतरांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2088 जिसका उत्तर 28-3-80 को दिया जाएगा,
के भाग (ख) के उत्तर ने लिखित अनुबंध।

वर्ष 1978 के दौरान बनस्पति के उत्पादन में उपयोग किए गए कुल तेन की तुलना में आयातित
तेन की प्रतिशतता को दर्शाने वाला माहवार विवरण

अवधि	1978	1979	1980
जनवरी	75.2	56.2	74.1
फरवरी	74.4	49.9	80.4 (अनन्तिम)
मार्च	74.9	51.5	
अप्रैल	74.6	46.8	
मई	74.9	50.0	
जून	74.6	61.5	
जुलाई	73.2	75.1	
अगस्त	78.1	85.2	
सितंबर	77.7	88.9	
अक्तूबर	78.9	90.8	
नवंबर	73.1	85.6	
दिसंबर	63.9	78.7	
औसत	74.5	68.1	

जबलपुर में असैनिक हवाई अड्डे का निर्माण

2089. श्री मुन्दर शर्मा.: पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जबलपुर में असैनिक हवाई अड्डे का निर्माण करने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है और यदि हां, तो क्या इस प्रयोजन के लिए कुछ स्थलों का सर्वेक्षण किया गया है

(ख) क्या स्थल का इस बीच चयन कर लिया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या असैनिक हवाई अड्डे के निर्माण के प्रस्ताव पर अब विचार किया जायेगा ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन तथा श्रम

मंत्री (श्री जे० बी० पटनायक) : (क) जबलपुर में एक सिविल हवाई अड्डा पहले ही से मौजूद है। जबलपुर में निकट-भविष्य में एक नया हवाई अड्डा बनाने की कोई योजना नहीं है, हालांकि नये हवा अड्डे के लिए तीन स्थानों का सर्वेक्षण किया जा चुका है।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) घन उपलब्ध न होने के कारण चालू पंचवर्षीय योजना में एक और हवाई अड्डे का निर्माण करना सम्भव नहीं है।

Companies allowed to Invest in Foreign Countries

2090. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the names of the companies, their lines of business and location of their operations which have been allowed to invest in foreign countries;

(b) how many and which of these ventures are presently in operation and how many are expected to become operational in the future; and

(c) how much inward remittances have been received as returns from investments in these overseas ventures during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it becomes available.

अजमेर के लिए विमान सेवा

2091. श्री भगवान देव :

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

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार अजमेर में ख्वाजा साहिब की दरगाह और अजमेर के निकट पुष्कर तीर्थ के महत्व तथा इन स्थानों पर प्रतिवर्ष बड़ी संख्या में आने वाले भारतीय और विदेशी पर्यटकों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, अजमेर में एक हवाई अड्डे का निर्माण करके विमान सेवा को चालू करने का है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो विमान सेवा कब तक चालू किये जाने की संभावना है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस बारे में अनुभव की जा रही कठिनाइयां क्या हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन तथा भ्रम मंत्री (श्री जे० बी० पटनायक) :

(ग). इन्डियन एयरलाइन्स की अजमेर के लिए विमान सेवा चालू करने की कोई योजनाएं नहीं हैं। तथापि, तीसरी वायु सेवाएं चालू हो जाने पर अजमेर को विमान सेवा से जोड़ने पर विचार किया जा सकता है।

Daily Air Link for Bhubaneswar, Rourkela, Gopalpur, Utkela and Sambalpur

2092. SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA.

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

(a) whether Government are planning to link Bhubaneswar, Rourkela, Gopalpur, Utkela, Sambalpur by air, daily service;

(b) if so, from when it will start; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION AND LABOUR (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK) (a) to (c) Due to paucity of aircraft resources Indian Airlines does not intend introducing new airlinks such as Bhubaneswar/Rourkela/Gopalpur/Utkela/Sambalpur. However, East Air, a private operator of Bhubaneswar has been permitted to operate non-scheduled flights, thrice weekly, on the route Bhubaneswar/Rourkela Ranchi/Jamshedpur and return.

ग्राम अगुचा, राजस्थान में जस्ता-भंडार

2093. श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास :

क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान में भीलवाड़ा जिले के हुर्दा तहसील के अगुचा ग्राम में जस्ते का विशाल भंडार पाया गया है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि देश में ऊँची प्रतिशतता वाले जस्ते का यह सब से विशाल भंडार है; और

(ग) क्या वहाँ पाये गये जस्ते के विशाल भंडार को देखते हुए वहाँ जस्ता कारखाना लगाने का विचार है और पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में ऐसे कारखाने के बारे में सरकार की नीति क्या है?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूति और इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी) :
(क) जी हाँ।

(ख) और (ग). अब तक की गई खोजों से यह संकेत मिलता है कि इस निक्षेप में जस्ता-सीसा अयस्क के लगभग 26 मिलियन टन महत्वपूर्ण भण्डार है जिसमें औसतन लगभग 10 से 12 प्रतिशत जस्ता और 1 से 2 प्रतिशत सीसा है।

इस निक्षेप की और आगे गहन खोज की जा रही है और निक्षेप की क्षमता का पूरी तरह आकलन कर लेने के बाद ही उसके समुचित दोहन के प्रस्तावों पर विचार किया जाएगा।

Overdraft by West Bengal by Reserve Bank of India

2094. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether States, specially West Bengal, suffer from overdraft policy of the Central Government; and

(b) what is the latest order of the Reserve Bank of India regarding overdraft to be taken by the West Bengal State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA):
(a) and (b): Overdrafts of the States on the Reserve Bank of India are in contravention of Article 293(3) of the Constitution and the agreements required to be entered into by

the State Governments with the Reserve Bank of India under Section 21 (A) of the Reserve Bank of India Act. The scheme of regulation of States' overdrafts, framed in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India and the Planning Commission, and enforced with effect from the 1st October 1978, is in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and the proper relations between the Reserve Bank of India and the State Governments. This scheme does not permit any State Government to be continuously in overdraft for more than working days. The scheme is uniformly applicable to all the State Governments and any State with proper fiscal and financial management does not suffer any hardship under the scheme.

Sick tea gardens taken over by Central Government

2095. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK:
SHRI SUBODH SEN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of closed and sick tea gardens taken over by the Central Government and their names;

(b) the number of employees engaged in those units; and

(c) whether the employees concerned enjoy statutory benefits provided under different Acts?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES & STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) (a) The names of the sick tea gardens whose management has been taken over by the Central Government under the provisions of the Tea Act, 1953 are given below:—

1. Pashok tea estate.
2. Looksan tea estate.
3. Vah-Tukvar tea estate.
4. Chargola tea estate.
5. Potong tea estate.
6. Kumai tea estate (since returned to owner)

(b) The total number of employees engaged in these gardens is 3198, excluding those in Kumai tea estate.

(c) Yes, subject to availability of funds, services and materials.

Amount spent on air journey by L.I.C. officers

2096. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent on air journeys by Life Insurance Corporation officers in the country in last three years, year-wise;

(b) Is it a fact that some officers did not perform the journey even after purchase of ticket and even refund was not taken; and

(c) total amount spent on purchase of the tickets by L.I.C. officers and the journey not performed in last three years?

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

इस्पात का उत्पादन और मांग

2097. श्री मोती भाई शारंग चौधरी : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पाठशाला भवनों, चिकित्सालयों और होटलों जैसे सार्वजनिक संस्थानों के निर्माण के लिये उचित मूल्य पर इस्पात उपलब्ध कराने को सुनिश्चित करने हेतु कोई कदम उठाने का विचार है ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी) : पाठशाला भवनों, चिकित्सालयों, होस्टलों आदि सार्वजनिक संस्थाओं के निर्माण के लिए इस्पात की सप्लाई के लिए संयुक्त संघ

समिति द्वारा बनाई गई एक योजना पहले से चल रही है। सप्लाई इस योजना के अनुसार की जाती है बशर्ते कि माल उपलब्ध हो।

Setting up of Civil Supplies Corporations in States

2098. SHRI S. R. A. S. APPALANAI DU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to set up Civil Supplies Corporations for different States and Union Territories for distribution of essential commodities at controlled prices; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES & STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) & (b) Civil Supplies Corporations are to be set up by the concerned State Governments. Such Corporations exist in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The States of Manipur, Sikkim and Union Territory of Delhi are also considering setting up of such Corporations. The Civil Supplies Corporation wherever it exists is entrusted with handling essential commodities for the Public Distribution System in the State.

Group Insurance of L.I.C. for U.P. Govt. Employees

2099. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme of group insurance of L.I.C. for Uttar Pradesh Employees in Uttar Pradesh,

(b) whether Government are considering to discontinue it;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the decision for discontinuance of the scheme is against the wishes of the Uttar Pradesh Government employees; and

(e) whether Government are considering to continue it for the benefit of the Uttar Pradesh Government employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): (a), (b) and (c) Some years ago, the Government of Uttar Pradesh had introduced group insurance schemes for their employees, including police personnel, in collaboration with the Life Insurance Corporation of India. The schemes provided, *inter alia*, that in the event of the death of an employee during service, a sum of Rs. 12,000 shall be paid to the family of the deceased. In order to provide higher death cover to various categories of employees, the Government of Uttar Pradesh has discontinued the LIC Scheme and started self-administered schemes, with the prior approval of the Central Government as envisaged in the Life Insurance Corporation Act with effect from 1st March, 1980.

(d) Government of India have not received any complaints in this regard.

(e) The matter concerns the Government of Uttar Pradesh.

Dry Port at Bharatpur

2100. SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any plan to have a dry port at Bharatpur, and

(b) if so, what is the progress in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES & STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) & (b) No such scheme is at present under Government's active consideration.

Transport and Power for the Aluminium Plant in Koraput, Orissa

2101. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry discussed with the Ministries of Railways and Energy for the transport and power for the proposed aluminium plant at Damanjodi in Koraput District of Orissa State; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) & (b) The feasibility report of the Orissa alumina-aluminium complex is presently under scrutiny by the appraisal agencies of Government. Before the matter is placed before the Public Investment Board, proposals for provision of Railway facilities and power supply to the project will be finalised in consultation with the concerned agencies.

Direct Air Flight between Delhi and State Headquarters

2102. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the State headquarters at present having no direct air flights to Delhi;

(b) will Government take steps to introduce direct flights to Delhi from these headquarters also; and

(c) whether Government propose to introduce direct flight to Delhi from Trivandrum immediately?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION AND LABOUR (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK):

(a) & (b) Indian Airlines does not operate any air service to the Capitals of the following states:—

State	Capital
Himachal	Simla
Sikkim	Gangtok
Meghalaya	Shillong
Nagaland	Kohima.

The Capitals of the following States which are airlinked have no direct flight to and from Delhi:—

Kerala	Trivandrum
Manipura	Imphal
Tripura	Agartala

They are however connected to Delhi by same day by connecting services as explained below:—

Trivandrum to Delhi via Bombay
IC-168/185 (Arr. IC 168 1200/Dep.
IC-485 1445 hours)

Imphal to Delhi via Calcutta
IC-218/410 (Arrival IC-218 1200/
Dep. IC-410 1235 hours).

Agartala to Delhi via Calcutta IC-
236/402 (Arrival IC-236 1340/
Dep. IC-402 2020 hours).

Taking into account the present level of traffic demand and the aircraft resources, Indian Airlines has no plans to introduce direct flights to Delhi from the above State Headquarters.

(c) No, Sir.

Contracts entered into by S.C.P.C.
and Chloramphenicol

2103. SHRI CHANDERDEO
PRASAD VERMA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of contracts entered into by the State Chemical and Pharmaceutical Corporation of India Ltd., a subsidiary of State Trading Corporation, for L-Base and Chloramphenicol during the last three years;

(b) whether an increased price has been paid every time; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE

AND CIVIL SUPPLIES & STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) During the last three years namely 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80 CPC had entered into 10 contracts for L-Base and 8 contracts for Chloramphenicol Powder.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not apply.

Foreign Debt

2104. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA
DASAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what was the total indebtedness of India, as on 1st January, 1980; and

(b) what was the break up of such indebtedness to U.S.A., U.S.S.R., U.K., Japan, France, Federal Republic of Germany and other countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): (a) The total external indebtedness of India as on 1st January, 1980 was Rs. 12,339.31 crores.

(b) A statement is attached giving break up of such indebtedness by countries and institutions.

Statement

Break-up of External Debt of India by countries and by institutions as on 1st January 1980
(Rs. crores)

Country/Institution	Debt Outstanding
1. U.S.A.	2640.92
2. U.S.S.R.	179.00
3. U.K.	890.15
4. Japan	726.78
5. France	328.06
6. F.R.G.	1508.62
7. Austria	28.95
8. Belgium	65.81

9. Canada	366.23
10. Denmark	24.35
11. Italy	25.19
12. Netherlands	407.27
13. Switzerland	22.84
14. U.A.E.	57.61
15. Kuwait Fund	45.54
16. Abu Dhabi Fund	12.31
17. Saudi Fund	31.94
18. Iraq	132.33
19. Iran	781.39
20. Czechoslovakia. . . .	3.174
21. Hungary	10.87
22. Poland	7.85
23. Yugoslavia	0.01
24. I.B.R.D.	570.11
25. I.D.A.	3313.98
26. O.P.E.C. Fund. . . .	29.46

Total : 12339.31

Use of Foreign Trade Mark

2105. SHRI CHANDRA BHAL MANI TEWARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 481 on the 14th March, 1980 regarding use of foreign Trade Mark and state:

(a) whether Government are guided only by the terms of the Registered Users Agreement to determine or whether any consideration is involved direct or indirect;

(b) have Government checked up whether in the case of "Old Spice" any goods have to be bought by the Indian Trade Mark user from the foreign licensee; and

(c) do not the Government require every company which has a Registered Users Agreement with a foreign company to seek Reserve Bank of India clearance under Section 28(1)(c)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): (a) Apart from a scrutiny of the Registered User Agreement, the Reserve Bank makes further enquiries to ensure whether the arrangements have any consideration.

(b) There is no obligation under the Trade Mark Licence Agreement to purchase goods from the foreign proprietors of the trade mark.

(c) Only these arrangements which have a consideration, direct or indirect, attract the provisions of Section 28 (1) (c). However, the requirements of the Section are statutory in nature and those who contravene are liable for penal action under the Act.

Discussion with Delhi Exporters' Association

2106. SHRI UTTAMRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have held any discussion with the Delhi Exporters Association on 18th February, 1980 regarding the refusal of issuing of Exemption Certificate to the exporters for the export of old re-worked Ivory products, available in India since long (particularly in Rajasthan and Gujarat) to U.S.A. etc; and

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) (a) & (b) Representatives of Delhi Exporters Association had discussions in the Ministry of Agriculture and requested for extension of time for declaration of stocks

of ivory imported into India prior to February 4, 1977. Since manufacturers/dealers have already been given sufficient time for declaration of stocks, further extension in date was not considered desirable.

Representation from Delhi Exporters' Association for export of old reworked ivory had also been received by Government. Since there was no evidence to prove that old reworked ivory was of African origin, its export was not found permissible.

S.T.C. to boost Export of Pineapple slices

2107. SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation is considering a proposal to boost the export of pineapple slices as well as mango pulp and juice to West Asian Markets;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the STC proposes to market these goods by using Japanese brand names;

(c) the reasons for which Indian brand names cannot be used; and

(d) whether any royalty shall have to be paid to Japanese firms whose brand names the STC is going to use and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) (a) STC is trying to boost the export of processed foods including pineapple slices, mango pulp etc. as a part of its normal sales efforts.

(b) STS has no firm proposal in the matter.

(c) Processed foods are being exported under STC's own brand name as well as other manufacturer's brand names.

(d) Question does not arise.

Over-stay of Deputation in Tourism and Civil Aviation Ministry

2108. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that contrary to orders of the Government that deputation to ex-cadre posts has been limited both percentage-wise and period-wise, deputationist Accounts Officers have been retained in his Ministry beyond six years;

(b) whether it is a fact that a decision was taken to revert the officers to their parent cadre some years ago, if so, under what circumstances the officers were retained even after that; and

(c) whether the same officers have been appointed as Senior Accounts Officer in the scale of Rs. 1100—1600 even after the above quoted decision of the Government, if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM & CIVIL AVIATION & LABOUR (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK) (a): One Accounts Officer appointed on deputation terms from 12-6-73 continued to be on deputation upto 17-3-80 (FN). He was not allowed any deputation (duty) allowance beyond 4th year of deputation i.e. from 12-6-77, as deputation allowance beyond 4 years is not admissible under the rules.

(b): It was decided in June, 1978, to revert the officer to his parent cadre. Action was accordingly initiated to appoint an officer to replace him. However, the officer could not be reverted for the following reasons:—

(i) From among the officers who volunteered for the post in response to circulars, none was found suitable; and

(ii) The incumbent of the post of Director (Finance) reverted, to his parent cadre in March, 1979.

It was, therefore, decided to utilise the services of this Accounts Officer for another year to avoid dislocation of work on the Finance side.

(c) The said Accounts Officer applied for the post of Chief Accountant (Southern Region) in the scale of Rs. 1800—2000 in the India Tourism Development Corporation in response to an open advertisement in the newspaper and his application was routed through his parent department i.e. Accountant General, Commerce, Works and Miscellaneous now Director of Audit, Commerce, Works and Miscellaneous). He has been relieved to join the India Tourism Development Corporation as Senior Accounts Officer with effect from 17-3-1980 in the scale of Rs. 1100-1600 on the advice of his parent office.

Income-tax Assessee prosecuted for Offences by Income Tax Department

2109. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of assesseees with annual income exceeding Rs. 50,000 who have been prosecuted by Income Tax Department during April, 1977 to December, 1979 (year-wise) with details thereof;

(b) the nature of their offences;

(c) the action taken against each one of the offenders; and

(d) the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA):

(a) to (d) Requisite information for the period from April, 1977 to December, 1979 is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Steps taken to promote Hotel Industry

2110. SHRI ARIF MOHAMAD KHAN:

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

(a) what is the latest policy of Government for Hotel Industries, through I.T.D.C.;

(b) how many entrepreneurs applied for the four and five Star hotels during the year 1978-79 and 1979-80 up to February, 1980 in the entire country; and

(c) what steps Government contemplate to promote the Hotel Industry to encourage Tourists in this country in near future?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION & LABOUR

(SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) The I.T.D.C. provides accommodation facilities according to the requirements of each tourist centre. However, the emphasis is on creating hotel accommodation in the low and medium priced range in order to cater to the needs of the increasing volume of budget minded foreign tourists and domestic travellers.

(b) Star categories are awarded to functioning hotels after they are inspected for purpose of classification by the Hotel and Restaurant Approval and Classification Committee. During the period April, 1978—February, 1980, 64 hotel projects were granted approval by the Central Department of Tourism.

(c) Government is in the process of formulating its policy in regard to the development of hotels to further stimulate the expansion of the accommodation sector of tourism.

Non-supply of Steel Material to North Eastern States

2111. SHRI P. A. SANGMA:

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

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that in spite of a special scheme evolved for the distribution of steel material, to the North-Eastern States, they are not getting steel materials; if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) is it a fact that the nominees of the State Government, are supplied with a small quantity of G.C. sheets only and that they are being refused other steel materials by the Gauhati Stockyard; if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether they will be supplied with other materials and how soon; and

(d) what is the total quantity of steel material supplied so far for State of Meghalaya, particularly for the Garo Hills Districts?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE & CIVIL SUPPLIES & STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) In spite of the higher priorities for supplying materials to North Eastern Sector, the actual supplies are falling short of the programmed quantities due to movement transshipment and wagons problems experienced by the Railways. Against the supply of 62000 tonnes during the last year, only 44,500 tonnes were supplied from SAIL plants during April, 1979—February, 1980 to North Eastern Sector against a planned programme of 87000 tonnes. In addition, 10000 tonnes have been offered from buffer imports to various Electricity Boards and Government Departments in North Eastern Sector. This material will be despatched to them from the ports. Out of 44,500 tonnes nearly 8500 tonnes were moved by road by SAIL incurring higher transport cost but without passing on any additional cost to the consumers in the North Eastern Region.

(b) and (c) The allocations are made against demands sponsored by the Nodal Authorities of the States in the North Eastern Region. All items including GC Sheets, are given against such demands.

(d) Data showing district-wise supplies are not maintained. As such it is not possible to indicate the supplies of steel material to the Garo Hills districts. Moreover, as there is no restriction on movement of

materials from one area to another, it is quite possible that even materials sold in Gauhati or nearby areas might have moved to Meghalaya and it is difficult to ascertain such quantities.

Statement regarding circulation of Black Money

2112. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister of Information and Broadcasting made a statement in the Press that there was twenty thousand crores black money in circulation in the country; and

(b) if so, the basis of this statement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA):

(a) and (b) While addressing a film industry function at Bombay, the Minister of Information and Broadcasting had referred to the estimate of the Committee headed by Shri N. P. K. Salve of which he was a member, on the basis of the earlier Wanchoo Committee projections, that the unaccounted wealth in the country would be of the magnitude of rupees twenty thousand crores.

Guidelines for implementing section 28(1)(c) of Fera

2113. SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA:

SHRI CHANDRADEO

PRASAD VERMA:

SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the guidelines for implementing Section 28(1)(c) of Foreign Exchange Regulations Act and what are the Notifications issued and permissions granted thereunder; and

(b) what are the guidelines about "direct" consideration and "indirect" consideration and how are these distinguished?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA):
(a) Attention of the Hon'ble Members is invited to the answer given to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 477 dated 14-3-1980 containing the required information.

(b) Direct consideration will represent cash remittable to the owner of the trade mark for user rights. It is not feasible to generalise about elements which will constitute 'indirect' consideration. A view will have to be taken in each case taking into account the totality of facts and circumstances relating to the arrangement for use of trade mark.

Loss of Foreign Exchange due to faked transactions by some Officials of Nationalised Bank and a Travel Agency

2114. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that huge loss to the country in foreign exchange due to faked transactions by some officials of a nationalised bank and a travel agency has come to light;

(b) if so, the modus operandi of the persons involved; estimated loss to the country in foreign exchange;

(c) whether the persons involved have been identified and arrests made; and

(d) the steps taken to recover the amount involved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA):

(a) and (b) Reports received by Government indicate that in March, 1979, the Enforcement Directorate detected a case of loss of foreign exchange on account of illegal transfer of foreign exchange by some persons in collusion with employees of

a travel agency and a bank. These transfers were made in fictitious names of tourists and transit passengers by giving fictitious passport numbers and on the basis of forged or non-existing Currency Declaration forms.

The amounts illegally remitted are estimated to be Sterling £. 1,69,990, U.S. \$. 9,18,739 and Canadian \$. 1000 equivalent to over Rs. one crore.

(c) So far 10 persons who were actively involved in the racket have been identified and arrested.

(d) The Enforcement Directorate have been able to retrieve so far, the amounts consisting of U.S. \$. 82,477 and Canadian \$. 1,000 in India.

दिल्ली के लोगों को कंट्रोल का कपड़ा देना

2115. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या वाणिज्य और नागरिक पूति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 500.00 रुपये प्रति माह से कम आय वाले दिल्ली के लोगों को त्रैमासिक दिया गया 10 मीटर कंट्रोल का कपड़ा इन परिवारों के सभी सदस्यों की आवश्यकताएं पूरी करने के लिए पर्याप्त है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या प्रति माह 10 मीटर कपड़ा देने के लिए प्रबंध किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूति और इस्पात तथा खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणव मलहोत्री) :
(क) व (ख). दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा तैयार की गई नीति के अनुसार ऐसे प्रत्येक खाद्य कार्डधारी को, जिसकी पारिवारिक मासिक आय 800/- रु० से कम है, त्रैमासिक आधार पर दस मीटर कंट्रोल का कपड़ा दिया जा रहा है। यह नीति वस्त्र आयुक्त द्वारा दिल्ली की जनसंख्या के आधार पर प्रतिमास आवंटित

की जा रही 165 गांठों के कोटे के बाधा पर निश्चित की गयी है। नियमित कपड़े के राष्ट्रीय उत्पादन के वर्तमान स्तर को देखते हुए इसमें वृद्धि करना संभव नहीं है।

Alleged threat by Hotels in Bombay

2116. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

be pleased to state:

(a) whether the owners of hotels and restaurants in the Greater Bombay have decided to discontinue preparation of some of the popular dishes from March, 1980 unless prices of certain essential commodities are brought down by at least 25 per cent;

(b) if so whether this decision will not affect adversely a large number of poor and middle class people who depend solely on hotels for their daily needs; and

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to take to safeguard the interests of the consumers who are likely to hit hard by the price increase?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Efforts are being made to increase production of essential commodities, remove infra-structural bottlenecks and improve supply arrangements. State Governments have also been asked to implement vigorously orders issued under the Essential Commodities Act and similar enactments. According to Government of Maharashtra, steps have been taken to ensure kerosene quota to hoteliers in Bombay.

Employment Opportunity through Employment Exchange in Central Government Undertakings

2117. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided not to give employment opportunity through Employment Exchange in the Central Government undertakings;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and what would have been the norms for such employment instead of; and

(c) whether this policy is applicable to all States or some of the selected States with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA):

(a) and (b) The Government have advised the public enterprises that recruitment to posts carrying pay scales, maximum of which does not exceed Rs. 800 p.m. should be made only through the National Employment Service and other sources of recruitment could be tapped only if the Employment Exchanges issue "non-availability Certificates." The enterprises are also required to make every effort in such recruitments to give preference to persons displaced from the areas acquired for the project, especially Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (e.g. Adivasis). Preference is also to be given to the candidates who, even if they come from distance, have been or are about to be retrenched from other Government undertakings. Recruitment for all other posts below the Board level are made by the enterprises on All India basis.

The above recruitment and management policy of the public enterprises has been formulated with a view to ensuring that these organisations are permitted to run on commercial lines while at the same time the justifiable aspirations for emp-

loyment opportunities of the local candidates, i.e., the residents of the State in which the enterprise is located, are also satisfied.

(c) The public enterprises in all the States of the Union of India are required to follow the above policy.

Policy towards Foreign Private Capital Investment

2118. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mr. Orville Freeman, Chairman of the Indo-US Joint Business Council, has recently pleaded in New Delhi for a more "pragmatic and flexible" policy by India towards foreign private capital investment;

(b) how Government propose to react to this appeal; and

(c) whether it has been finally decided that Indian and US private firms will collaborate in setting up joint ventures in third countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Governments approach to foreign collaboration is selective and is designed to direct such flows to those sectors of the national economy, where there are significant technological and production gaps.

(c) The Indo-US Joint business Council has taken up a project designed to identify and promote Indo-US collaboration in third countries.

Alleged violation of Income Tax Rules by M/s. Hindustan General Industries, Nangloi

2119. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that M/s. Hindustan Gene-

ral Industries, Nangloi, Delhi is violating the income tax rules regularly; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA):

(a) Yes, the Government is aware that the company has been violating the Income-tax rules over a period of years.

(b) Prosecutions have already been filed as provided in law.

Posts reserved for S.C./S.T. remained Vacant in Ministry

2120. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts reserved for the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in his Ministry which remained vacant on 1st February, 1980; and

(b) what are the reasons for not filling up these posts and by what date these vacancies are likely to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION & LABOUR (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) and (b) The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha as soon as it becomes available.

Import of Second DMT Plant by Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Company

2121. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Company has applied for import of 'Second hand DMT Plant'; if so, what action Government contemplate to take; and

(b) whether the Chairman of the Company is an Indian citizen, if not, to which nationality he belongs?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES & STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB-MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir. Their application for import of second-hand plant and machinery was approved by the Project Approval Board. Since the Letter of Intent issued earlier on 30-12-1978 in favour of the Company has not yet been converted into an Industrial Licence, no import licence has so far been issued in their favour.

(b) The Chairman and Managing Director of the Company is a British National as on 21-2-1980.

Assistance to Backward Districts in Gujarat

2122. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA:

SHRI D. P. JADEJA:
SHRI AHMED M. PATEL:

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

(a) the names of the districts in Gujarat State which have been declared backward;

(b) the names of districts out of them which are qualified for assistance under the Central Cash Subsidy Scheme;

(c) the policy of granting financial assistance to the new establishments desirous of setting up industrial units in those districts; and

(d) the rate of interest charged?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA):

(a) to (d) The following districts in Gujarat State have been declared as backward:

Amreli
Banaskantha
Bhavnagar

Broach
Junagadh
Kutch
Mehsana
Panchmahals
Sabarkantha and
Surendranagar

Of these districts, Panchmahals, Broach and Surendranagar qualify for grant of subsidy for setting up of industrial units.

New industrial units are eligible for 15 per cent investment subsidy on the fixed assets created by the unit, subject to a maximum of Rs. 15 lakhs. Any existing units, effecting expansion of 10 per cent or more of the fixed assets, is eligible for 15 per cent subsidy subject to a maximum of Rs. 15 lakhs on the additional fixed assets.

In addition to the above, the following fiscal and other incentives are available for setting up of industries in backward areas:

1. Assistance for seed/margin money.
2. Income tax relief.
3. Supply of machinery on concessional terms by the National Small Industries Corporation.
4. Free consultancy for technical services.
5. Interest subsidy.
6. Special facilities for importing raw materials.
7. Assistance under Industries Projects programme.
8. Assistance under Rural Artisans Programme.
9. Assistance under the scheme of District Industries Centre.

Since Central Investment subsidy is an outright grant to industrial units set up in the specified backward areas, the question of charging

interest thereon does not arise. Concessional finance from financial institutions is available at a rate of 9½ per cent p.a. as against the present normal rate of interest of 11 per cent p.a. Seed money given in the form of a loan to the entrepreneurs carries simple interest, subject to a maximum of 4 per cent p.a. In the case of hire purchase of machinery by small scale units from the National Small Industries Corporation Ltd. the earnest money payable by technocrats and entrepreneurs from the declared backward areas is 10 per cent as against 15 per cent in other areas. The rate of interest is 11 per cent p.a. in respect of technocrats and entrepreneurs coming from backward areas as against 13½ per cent in the case of others. A rebate of 2 per cent is allowed for prompt payment.

Consultancy for technical services is provided free of cost. The entire amount of consultancy fee is paid by the Government in case of units located in backward areas, whereas only 25 per cent of the consultancy fee is paid by the Govt. in the case of units in other areas.

Interest subsidy aims at assisting the engineer entrepreneurs who set up self-employment ventures. The scheme envisages that the Government would pay to the engineer entrepreneurs the difference in interest rates paid by them to the financial institutions on loans taken by them at 7 per cent subject to a maximum of Rs 20,000 per annum.

Stagnation in trade between India and Hungary

2123. SHRI SHIV KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that trade between India and Hungary has been stagnating for some time past; and

(b) if so, the detailed reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES & STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) The overall volume of trade with Hungary as has remained around Rs. 33—37 crores from 1976 onwards, with exports and imports more or less balanced. The change from the bilateral to multi-lateral trade from 1st January, 1978, has had some effect on our stable trade with Hungary. There is, however, a qualitative change in our exports to Hungary inasmuch as we are now supplying more non-traditional items like tinned fruits and juices, cosmetics and toiletries, leather goods, automobile spares and other engineering goods, than traditional goods like coffee, spices etc.

We are making efforts to find ways and means to increase the volume of trade with Hungary.

Action against Mr. Hoon under COFEPOSA

2124. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any guidelines on which the Central Government, State Governments and other officers exercise the powers of detention under the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act;

(b) whether it is a fact that every person found involved in large scale smuggling in or out of the country has been detained under the COFEPOSA;

(c) whether one Mr. Hoon was recently arrested by the customs authorities in Bombay in connection with smuggling on a colossal scale;

(d) whether the said Mr. Hoon was released on bail by court and the customs authorities did not object to bail being granted; and if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether action under the COFEPOSA against Mr. Hoon has been initiated, and if not, the reasons therefor;

(f) what is the stage the investigation has reached and when is a prosecution likely to be launched; and

(g) *prima facie* details of the case at the present juncture?

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

(b) Detention orders are passed under section 3(1) of the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974 by the Central Government, the State Governments or their specially empowered officers with a view to preventing organised smugglers and foreign exchange racketeers from continuing their activities and to provide a deterrent to those who are habitual offenders.

(c) to (g) One Mr. Pritam Nath Hoon was arrested by the Customs authorities at Bombay on 5-2-1980 in connection with the case involving seizure of 100.5 kgs. of silver of the value of Rs. 3.21 lakhs by the Customs authorities at Bombay. Mr. Hoon was remanded to judicial custody till 15-2-1980 and was later released by the Court on bail. The bail application was, however, opposed by the Customs authorities. Investigations in this case are in progress and appropriate action against him will be taken in accordance with the law.

(e) Action under the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act against Mr. Hoon is under consideration of the appropriate authority.

Foreign Exchange racket unearthed in Delhi

2125. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a foreign exchange racket involving huge amount was exposed in Delhi in the last week of February, 1980; and

(b) if so, persons involved in the racket?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Tourist facilities in Western Coast, Kerala and Goa

2126. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the western coast of the country and particularly Kerala and Goa, have great tourist potential which has not been fully exploited; and

(b) if so, what steps do Government contemplate to develop tourist facilities in that coast?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION & LABOUR (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) and (b) Recognising the tourism potential of the west coast of the country, particularly Kerala and Goa, a beach resort has been developed at Kovalam near Trivandrum in the Central Sector. It is also proposed to construct a hotel in the public sector on one of the beaches in Goa. Loans amounting to Rs. 80 lakhs have been given for the construction of hotels in the private sector in Goa. The Central Department of Tourism has constructed youth hostels, one each at Panaji and Trivandrum, in order to encourage youth travel to these areas. Further development in these areas will depend upon the availability of funds and *inter-se* priorities.

ग्वालियर में हवाई जहाजों का रात को उतारना

2127. श्री ए० के० शेजवलकर : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ग्वालियर हवाई-मैदान पर जहाजों

रात को उतरने की व्यवस्था कब तक किये जाने का विचार है;

(ख) उसी हवाई-मड्डे पर बोइंग और अन्य हवाई जहाजों के उतरने की व्यवस्था कब तक हो जाएगी और कब तक इस हवाई-सेवा के शुरू हो जाने की सम्भावना है; और

● (ग) क्या सरकार का ग्वालियर जैसे महत्वपूर्ण पर्यटन स्थल होकर खजुराहो के लिए हवाई-सेवा की कोई व्यवस्था करने का विचार है?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन तथा श्रम मंत्री (श्री जे० बी० पट्टनायक) : (क) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है तथा सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

(ख) और (ग) निकट भविष्य में ग्वालियर से होते हुए बोइंग सेवायें परिचालित करने अथवा खजुराहो को ग्वालियर से जोड़ने की इंडियन एयरलाइन्स की कोई योजना नहीं है।

Discovery of deposits of Silver etc. in Bhilwara (Rajasthan)

2128. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large deposits of silver etc. have been discovered in Bhilwara District of Rajasthan State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what are the other places where exploration work is in progress at present?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Traces of silver have been found in a deposit of zinc and lead ore discovered near Agucha village in Bhilwara District.

(b) Investigations so far carried out by the State Department of Mines and Geology have indicated a tentative reserve of about 26 million tonnes of zinc and lead ore containing on an average 10 to 12 per cent zinc and 1 to 2 per cent lead and a small quantity of Silver of about 50 grms. per tonne.

(c) In Bhilwara District, Geological Survey of India, during its annual programme for 1979-80, proposes to conduct investigations for zinc-lead in Rampura-Agucha area; for poly-metallic mineralisation in Salampura area; for limestone in Ladpura-Menali-Meghniwas area; and for mica in Shapura area.

Malpractices by House of Jains, producers of Suddha Vanaspati

2129. SHRI JYOTIRMAY BOSU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the House of Jains, producers of Suddha Vanaspati are allegedly involved in serious malpractices;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) the action taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): (a) to (c) It is presumed that the question refers to the seizure of 15,674 stainless steel drums and 2721 stainless steel sheets made out of similar drums from the premises of M/s. Jain Suddha Vanaspati Pvt. Ltd., Ghaziabad and other connected premises between 18th and 20th August, 1979. Investigations made in the case had shown that this firm had imported 19,590 such drums as containers for the R.B.D. palm oil imported by them. Since these containers could not be considered as normal trade packing for the imported R.B.D. palm oil, they were liable to action under the Customs Act, 1962. Adjudication proceedings in the case under the Customs Act have already been initiated by the Collector of Customs, Bombay. The firm has, however, filed a writ petition in the Delhi High Court on 11-2-80 and obtained

an interim order restraining the Government from proceeding further in the case.

Investigations into certain other alleged malpractices involving the firm M/s. Jain Suddha Vanaspati are also being made by the Customs authorities and the Central Bureau of Investigation.

Survey of mineral resources in Rajasthan

2130. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during 1978 and 1979 an extensive survey was undertaken to find out the mineral resources in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, whether the results of the survey have since been finalised; and

(c) whether it is a fact that copper reserves have been traced as a result of the above survey and if so, the names of the places where these have been found and the names of the other mineral resources located as a result of the above survey?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES; AND STEEL & MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) During 1978 and 1979, Geological Survey of India and State Department of Mines and Geology continued to carry out exploration for minerals in different parts of Rajasthan.

(b) Results of some of the survey projects have been finalised.

(c) As a result of the investigations carried out reserves of copper ore estimated are 3.5 million tonnes with 1.6 per cent copper in Basantgarh in Sirohi district; and 1 million tonne with 1 per cent copper in Padarki-pal in Dungarpur district. Significant results were also achieved in the investigation for copper in different areas in Jhunjhunu, Sikar, Chittorgarh and Jaipur districts.

Others minerals located during the surveys include barytes in Relpatlia, Udaipur district, bentonite in Barmer and Jhalawar districts; zinc-lead ore in Agucha in Bhilwara district, limestone in Sawaimadhopur district and tin and tungsten ore in Sirohi district.

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा निम्न तथा उच्च आय वर्गों को ऋण

2131. श्री काली चरण शर्मा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों से पिछली दो वर्षों के दौरान निम्न तथा उच्च आय वर्गों में अलग-अलग उपलब्ध कराये गये ऋण की राशि कितनी थी ;

(ख) निम्न आय वर्ग को उचित ऋण सुविधा उपलब्ध न कराये जाने के क्या कारण थे ; और

(ग) क्या निम्न आय वर्ग को आसान ऋण सुविधाएं प्रदान करने की योजना को शीघ्र ही कार्यान्वित करने का विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया) (क) से (ग) बैंक आंकड़े सूचित करने की अपनी वर्तमान प्रणाली के अंतर्गत ऋण कर्ता की आय के आधार पर सांख्यिकीय आंकड़े नहीं रखते हैं। इसलिए, जिस रूप में यह सूचना, मांगी गई है, उपलब्ध नहीं है।

विभेदी व्याज दर योजना के अंतर्गत जो कि समाज के कमजोर से कमजोर वर्गों के लिए तैयार की गई है, बैंकों द्वारा 4 प्रतिशत वार्षिक व्याज की रियायती दरों पर ऋण प्रदान किया जाता है। जून, 1979 के अंत तक इस योजना के अंतर्गत सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों की बकाया राशि 113.73 करोड़ रुपये थी जिसमें कि 18 लाख ऋण कर्ताओं के खाते व्याप्त थे।

इसके अलावा बैंक प्राथमिकता प्राप्त क्षेत्रों को जिनमें छोटे तथा सीमांतक

किसान कुटीर, ग्रामीण तथा छोटे पैमाने के उद्योग, छोटे सड़क तथा जल परिवहन चालक, खुदरा व्यापार तथा छोटे व्यापारी, शिक्षित बेरोजगार तथा अन्य स्वनियोजित व्यक्ति शामिल हैं, अधिकाधिक मात्रा में ऋण प्रदान कर रहे हैं। सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों द्वारा प्राथमिकता प्राप्त क्षेत्रों के लिए निर्धारित ऋणों को अपने कुल ऋणों के कम से कम 33.3 प्रतिशत से बढ़ाकर 40 प्रतिशत कर दिया गया है जो कि अगले पांच वर्षों में पूरा करना है। प्राथमिकता प्राप्त क्षेत्रों को दिये जाने वाले बड़े हुए ऋणों का एक महत्वपूर्ण भाग 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम के लाभान्वितों को मिलेगा। क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों की स्थापना के कार्य क्रम में भी तेजी लाई जायेगी। जून 1979 के अंत की स्थिति के अनुसार सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों द्वारा प्राथमिकता प्राप्त क्षेत्रों को दिये गये ऋणों की बकाया राशि 5229 करोड़ रुपये थी जिसमें 97.23 लाख ऋणकर्ता खाते न्याप्त थे।

Deposit_s in Nationalised Banks

2132. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details regarding the deposits received in different nationalised banks, State-wise, during the year 1978-79; and

(b) the amount each bank paid as loans to farmers and private sector entrepreneurs during the same period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): (a) and (b) Available data relating to end-December 1978 are set out in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-781/80].

Although in a broad sense the term 'private sector entrepreneurs' covers all economic ventures in the private sector, it is presumed that the re-

ference in the Question is to Small Scale Industry.

Loss suffered by Banks as a result of Dacoities and Robberies in Nationalised Banks

2133. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total loss suffered by the banks as a sequel to the incidences of dacoities and robberies which took place in different nationalised banks in the country since 31st May, 1979;

(b) the number of persons arrested and convicted and the amount recovered so far; and

(c) the security measures banks have taken or propose to take against dacoities and robberies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): (a) and (b) Information to the extent possible is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) While Government takes a serious view of the occurrence of bank robberies, it expects the State Governments to take appropriate measures to ensure that such robberies are prevented or when they occur to ensure that effective steps are taken to bring the guilty to book. All the banks have their own internal security arrangements which are reviewed by them, from time to time, in the light of their experience and in consultation with the local police wherever required.

Availability of Sugar to Kerala at reasonable price

2134. SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that shortage of sugar still persists in many areas of Kerala and it is not available on controlled price;

(b) if so, whether special attention will be paid to ensure adequate supply of sugar to the Kerala state; and

(e) the time by which sugar is likely to be available there at reasonable price?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c) State-wise monthly quotas for levy sugar have been fixed on the basis of their quotas during the partial control period immediately prior to the de-control of sugar on August 16, 1978. These quotas have been worked out so as to provide monthly per capita availability of 425 grams of sugar on the basis of projected population as on April 1, 1978, the mid-year of the sugar season 1977-78. As such, Kerala State is being allotted a monthly levy sugar quota of 10,495 tonnes.

The Government of Kerala is handling the wholesale and retail distribution of levy sugar in the State. In March, 1980, according to Kerala Government, as against a monthly allotment of 10,495 tonnes of levy sugar, a quantity of 7130 tonnes had been lifted by March 25, 1980, of which 3889 tonnes had been made available for public distribution and the balance stock was in transit. The present allotment, as indicated by the State Government, will be lifted before the end of March, 1980.

Kerala Government has informed that open market availability of sugar is not adequate. They have requested Government of India to allot additional levy sugar to the State.

Smuggling of Watches

2135. **SHRI OSCAR FERNANDESE:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any increase in the smuggling of watches during last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof, year-wise;

(c) the number of smugglers arrested during the above period; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): (a) and (b) Reports received by the Government and the seizures made by the Customs authorities indicate an upward trend of smuggling of watches into the country during the last three years. The total value of smuggled watches seized by the Customs authorities has risen to Rs. 3.36 crores in 1979 from Rs. 3.11 crores in 1978 and Rs. 1.68 crores in 1977.

(c) The number of persons arrested in connection with smuggling of watches into the country during the calendar years 1977, 1978 and 1979 are: 151, 283 and 342 respectively.

(d) The Customs preventive and intelligence machinery have been alerted to maintain a strict vigil to check any attempts to smuggle watches into the country. Efforts are also being made to raise the indigenous production of watches to meet the domestic demand for this item.

I.A. Service to connect Muzaffarpur with other Cities

2136. **SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Airlines used to operate services between Muzaffarpur—an industrial town of Bihar and other principal cities of the country about five years ago;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Indian Airlines have not stopped the operation of Air service between Muzaffarpur and Patna; and

(c) if so, do Government propose to start operation of I.A. services connecting Muzaffarpur with other cities?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION AND LABOUR (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Indian Airlines has no plan to resume air service to Muzaffarpur.

Equalisation of Prices of Steel

2137. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any other country where there is equalisation of price of steel as in India; and

(b) if not, what are the special reasons for the equalisation of price of steel in India?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) It is presumed that the reference is to the operation of the freight equalisation scheme for Iron and Steel products of the main steel producers in this country. This was done primarily with a view to balanced industrial development of different parts of the country. Such freight equalisation schemes are in operation not only in respect of pig iron and steel but also some other products like cement, petroleum products and nitrogenous fertilizers. Government are not aware of any such scheme operating in any other country.

It may be added that there is also another scheme for equalising prices of imported and domestic supplies of certain categories of steel; the major part of those requirements are met through indigenous production, but where some quantities are also required to be imported. This is to ensure that users of imported materials are not at a disadvantage compared to those using similar material produced locally.

Development of Tourism as an Industry

2138. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to develop tourism as an industry; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION AND LABOUR (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) and (b) Recognizing the significance of tourism as an important economic activity, Government have under consideration various proposals to develop tourism and (its most important component) the hotel trade, as an industry.

दुर्गापुर और राउरकेला इस्पात कारखानों का आधुनिकीकरण करने की योजना

2139. श्री दयाराम शाक्य : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दुर्गापुर और राउरकेला इस्पात कारखानों का आधुनिकीकरण करने के लिए कुछ मार्ग दर्शी योजनाएं बनाई गई हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन योजनाओं को कब क्रियान्वित किया जायेगा और उनके क्रियान्वयन में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूति और इस्पात तथा खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी) :

(क) तथा (ख) स्टील अथारिटी आफ इंडिया लि० ने दुर्गापुर इस्पात कारखाने में बाटम ब्लोन आक्सीजन कन्वर्टर प्रक्रिया से इस्पात तैयार करने के लिये एक प्रायोगिक संयंत्र की स्थापना करने की योजना बनाई थी। यह योजना इस्पात कारखाने के आधुनिकीकरण के कार्यक्रम का ही एक भाग थी। दुर्गापुर इस्पात कारखाने की विकास योजना के जो ग० के० के ब्रिटिश स्टील कारपोरेशन (ओवरमिज सर्विसिज) लिमिटेड द्वारा तैयार की जा रही है, प्राप्त होने और उस पर विचार किए जाने तक इस योजना पर आगे विचार करने का काम आस्थगित रखा गया है। जहां तक राउरकेला इस्पात कारखाने का सम्बन्ध है, इस कारखाने का आधुनिकीकरण करने के लिए एक प्रारम्भिक शक्यता प्रतिवेदन तैयार किया गया है। पश्चिम

जर्मनी के निर्माताओं, रूपांकनकारों और परामर्शदाताओं की फर्मों के एक समूह ने इस इस्पात कारखाने के आधुनिकीकरण के बारे में अध्ययन करने हेतु अभिरूचि दिखाई है। इस अध्ययन के लिए पश्चिम जर्मनी के सहायता कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत धन की व्यवस्था करने की सम्भावना का पता लगाया जा रहा है।

विदेशी कम्पनियों द्वारा विदेशों को भेजा गया धन

2140. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष 1973 में विदेशी मुद्रा विनियमन अधिनियम का संशोधन होने के बाद रिजर्व बैंक आफ इण्डिया द्वारा तैयार किए गए आंकड़ों के आधार पर पांच वर्षों के दौरान प्रत्येक वर्ष विदेशी कम्पनियों की भारतीय सहायक कम्पनियों और शाखाओं ने अलग-अलग रायल्टी, लाभ, लाभांश, तकनीकी शुल्क, ब्याज आदि जैसे विभिन्न शीर्षों के अन्तर्गत विदेशों को जो धन भेजा है उसका देश-वार, कम्पनी-वार और औद्योगिक-वार ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया) : माननीय सदस्य द्वारा जो सूचना पूछी गई है वह बहुत व्यापक स्वरूप की है। फिर भी इसे यथा-संभव अधिक से अधिक सीमा तक इकट्ठी करके सभा पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा।

Proposal to expand Rourkela Steel Plant

2141. SHRI CHINTAMAN JENA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) is there any proposal for expansion of Rourkela Steel Plant and establishing any ancillary industries therein; and

(b) if so, the total investment on that account and the employment potentialities therein and the year of implementation?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) There is no proposal for the expansion of the Rourkela Steel Plant, under consideration of the Government. The ancillary industries near the Steel plants are also not established by the Central Government but by entrepreneurs, although their establishment and growth is encouraged by the Public Sector Steel Plants.

(b) Does not arise.

Levy of Export Duty on Fish Meal

2142. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Collector of Appeals, Bombay, gave clear orders, in one case of exports of fish meal, that there is no export duty of Rs. 125/- per tonne leviable on fish meal;

(b) whether in spite of such clear orders, the Collector of Customs are collecting export duty as stated above, thereby causing financial blockage of exports and unnecessary appeals; and

(c) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to ensure that Collectors of Customs act in accordance with the orders of the Collector of Appeals?

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

(b) and (c) The question of whether an annulment or modification of the said decision of the Appellate Collector should be sought for, under

the relevant provision of the law is under consideration.

सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के लिए दुकानदारों का चयन

2143. श्री के० एम० मधुकर : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार के पूर्व चम्पारन जिले में कितनी पंचायतें हैं और प्रत्येक पंचायत के अन्तर्गत कितनी जनसंख्या है ;

(ख) क्या दो हजार की जनसंख्या वाली सभी पंचायतों में सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के लिए दुकानदारों की सूची तैयार की गई है ;

(ग) क्या सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के लिए दुकानदारों के नामों का चयन करने में कोई अनियमितताएं सरकार के ध्यान में आई हैं, यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) क्या उन पुराने दुकानदारों के नाम छोड़ दिए गए हैं जिनके खिलाफ कोई शिकायत नहीं है, यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और इस्पात तथा खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी) : (क) से

(घ) जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

बिहार के पूर्वी चम्पारन जिले में स्थानों का विकास

2144. श्री के० एम० मधुकर : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार के पूर्वी चम्पारन जिले में पिपली कानन, अरैराज, चांदीस्थान, लोरिया, केसरिया जैसे तथा अन्य कितने स्थानों का पर्यटन की दृष्टि से विकास किया जा सकता है क्योंकि वहां

पर अनेक प्राचीन ऐतिहासिक खण्डहर हैं जो उपेक्षित अवस्था में हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन स्थानों की सड़क निर्माण, होटल निर्माण तथा अन्य सुविधाएं प्रदान करने की दृष्टि से उपेक्षा किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार निकट भविष्य में पर्यटन की दृष्टि से इन स्थानों के विकास की सम्भावनाओं के सम्बन्ध में सर्वेक्षण कराने और उनके उचित विकास के लिये एक योजना क्रियान्वित करने का है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन तथा श्रम मंत्री (श्री जे० बी० पटनायक) : (क) और (ख) भारत में बड़ी संख्या में पर्यटक अभिरुचि के प्रचुर स्थल हैं और इसमें सन्देह नहीं कि पूर्वी चम्पारन जिले में पिपली कानन, अरैराज, चांदीस्थान, लोरिया, केसरिया और अन्य स्थान उनमें से कुछ स्थल हैं। तथापि, संसाधनों पर नियंत्रण के कारण पर्यटन आयोजना के प्रति एक चयनात्मक दृष्टिकोण अपनाना अनिवार्य हो जाता है, अतः प्राथमिक रूप से केन्द्रीय सैक्टर के अन्तर्गत उन केन्द्रों में पर्यटक सुविधाओं के विकास पर जोर दिया जाता है जो अंतर्राष्ट्रीय पर्यटकों के बीच पहले से ही लोक प्रिय होते हैं अथवा उन्हें आकर्षित करने की संभाव्यता रखते हैं। इसे ध्यान में रखते हुए बिहार में बौध्दगया, राजगीर और नालंदा में, जहां भारत और विदेशों से बौद्ध तीर्थ यात्री आकर्षित होते हैं, पर्यटक सुविधाओं का विकास किया जा रहा है।

(ग) बिहार के पूर्वी चम्पारन जिले में पिपली कानन, अरैराज, चांदीस्थान, लोरिया, केसरिया और अन्य स्थानों पर विकास हेतु अपेक्षित सुविधाओं का

निर्धारण करने के लिए सर्वेक्षण कराने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Scheme for Detailed Exploration of Mineral Potentialities of Orissa

2145. SHRI KRUPA SINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state whether the Government of India are contemplating any specific scheme for a detailed exploration of mineral potentialities of Orissa which is very rich in various types of minerals?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Investigations for minerals in Orissa are carried out continuously by the Geological Survey of India in accordance with its annual programme of exploration in the State; and, detailed exploration for various minerals such as bauxite, chromite, iron ore, manganese ore, copper ore etc. is already in progress.

मध्य प्रदेश को सप्लाई की गई चीनी और खाद्यान्न

2146. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : क्या वाणिज्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जनवरी, 1979 से जनवरी, 1980 तक की अवधि में मध्य प्रदेश में सार्वजनिक वितरण व्यवस्था के अधीन उपभोक्ताओं को सप्लाई करने के लिये चीनी और खाद्यान्न का कितना कोटा दिया गया है ; और

(ख) इसी अवधि में सप्लाई की गई चीनी और खाद्यान्न के कोटे में से कोटे की कितनी मात्रा अप्रयुक्त पड़ी है ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और इस्पात तथा खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी) : (क) और (ख) जनवरी,

1979 से जनवरी, 1980 तक के 13 महीनों के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने 340 हजार मीटरी टन चावल और 670 हजार मीटरी टन गेहूं की मांग की थी और सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के तहत उपभोक्ताओं को देने के लिए इस सारी मात्रा का आवंटन उन्हें कर दिया गया था। इस आवंटन में से राज्य सरकार ने 180.2 हजार मीटरी टन चावल और 399.5 हजार मीटरी टन गेहूं उठाया है। जहां तक लेवी चीनी का संबंध है, 17-12-79 से लगाये गये आंशिक कंट्रोल के बाद से मध्य प्रदेश को जनवरी, 1980 तक 28,503 मीटरी टन चीनी का आवंटन किया गया था। इसमें से 31-1-80 तक 9,344 मीटरी टन चीनी भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा भेजी जा चुकी थी।

"Soviet Indian Cooperation in Ferrous Metallurgy"

2147. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn towards a news item appearing in "The Patriot" dated 22nd February, 1980 under the caption "Soviet Indian Cooperation in Ferrous Metallurgy" (Publishing the speech of Shri I. Kazanets, Minister of Ferrous Metallurgy of the USSR);

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that spare parts required for use at Bhilai Steel Plant and Bokaro Steel Plants are imported and none of them manufactured in India;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof and the details of foreign exchange spent for import of spare parts for use at Bhilai and Bokaro during the last five years; and

(d) the reasons for not setting up a factory for manufacturing such spare parts in the country?

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

(b) and (c) It is not a fact that none of the spare parts required for use at Bhilai Steel Plant and Bokaro Steel Plant are manufactured in India. In fact, only those spare parts are imported from Soviet Union which cannot be manufactured in India and for which detailed manufacturing drawings are not available. The details of imports for the two steel plants during the last 5 years are given below:

(Rupees in crores)

Year	Bokaro	Bhilai
1975-76.	6 59	2 10
1976-77	4 70	1 65
1977-78.	3 90	1 85
1978-79.	8 77	1 36
1979-80 (upto 20-3-80)	4 36	1 73

(d) Both Bhilai and Bokaro Steel Plants have captive workshops to take care of their day-to-day needs of normal spare parts requirements. Some heavy spare parts are procured from various indigenous manufacturers including Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi. Some items of spare parts are, however, imported because of the prohibitive costs of developing and manufacturing them in the country.

Mica Mines in Bihar

2148. SHRI RAM SWAROOP RAM: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the mica mines operating in Bihar are controlled by the State Trading Corporation; and

(b) whether Government are considering taking over of all the mica mines situated in Bihar in order to maintain and utilise their potentials to the maximum possible extent?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES & STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The mining leases for most of the mica mines in Bihar have been granted by the State Government to private parties. However, a few of the mica mines in Sapahi area are being worked by M/s. Bihar State Mineral Development Corporation (a State Government Undertaking).

(b) There is no proposal under consideration of the Central Government for nationalisation of mica mines in Bihar.

House Rent Allowance to Sons/Daughters of Government Servants

2149. SHRI T. S. NEGI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that the sons/daughters of Government servants who are in possession of Government accommodations are not being paid house rent allowance;

(b) is it also a fact that many Government servants whose parents are possessing Government accommodations are getting house rent allowance by giving wrong addresses; and

(c) whether Government propose to change the house rent allowance rules in order to treat all the Government servants alike for purpose of giving house rent allowance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): (a) Central Government servants who share Government accommodation allotted to their parents are not entitled to house rent allowance.

(b) The administrative authorities concerned have to satisfy themselves that the claims for house rent allowance are in accordance with the orders in force and in cases where they have reason to doubt the genuineness of the claim, they are expected to make separate enquiries

and to take appropriate action, if any of the particulars given in the claim are found to be incorrect.

(c) No, Sir.

Procurement and Supply of Essential Commodities

2150. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the high rise in prices of all essential commodities and their scarcity and non-availability, there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to procure them and supply for States for distribution through fair price shops at subsidized and uniform rate as it is done in case of steel and sugar while it is exported abroad; and

(b) if not, what is the reason and what is the alternative scheme of procurement and distribution for the removal of hardship of mass of people of the country?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES & STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The concept of procurement and distribution of certain items of essential commodities has been accepted by the Government since long. The Public Distribution System is under constant review by the Central Government in consultation with the State Government and Central Ministries concerned with the procurement and supply of essential commodities. As a result, food-grains such as wheat and rice are procured from the surplus States for being supplied to the deficit States at uniform issue prices. Edible oils are being imported to tide over internal shortages and are supplied to the States for distribution through the outlets of the Public Distribution System. Arrangements have also been made under the dual price policy for the supply of levy sugar to all the States in the country. Arrangements have also been made for

supply of kerosene and soft coke through the Public Distribution System. While sugar is being supplied through the Public Distribution System at an uniform price of Rs. 2.85 per kg., rice, wheat, edible oil, kerosene and soft coke are supplied through the Public Distribution System at central issue prices plus some local incidental charges. Arrangements have also been made for supply of tea, coffee, toilet soap, match boxes and exercise books through the Public Distribution System and many States have taken benefit of these arrangements.

(b) Question does not arise.

राउरकेला इस्पात कारखाना/संयंत्र द्वारा बहुत अधिक कीमत पर ट्रेनियन रिंग की खरीद

2151 श्री रघु प्रताप बाडंगी : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो ने राउरकेला इस्पात कारखाना संयंत्र द्वारा बहुत अधिक कीमत पर ट्रेनियन रिंग खरीदे जाने के संबंध में जांच पड़ताल करने के लिये उनके मंत्रालय से स्वीकृति मांगी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह स्वीकृति कब प्रदान की गयी और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या सेल के उच्च अधिकारी और एक उच्च राजनैतिक नेता इस मामले में सम्मिलित हैं ; और

(घ) इस बारे में स्वीकृति कब तक प्रदान कर दी जायेगी?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूति और
इस्वात तथा खान मंत्रो (श्री प्रणव
मुकर्जी): (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख), (ग) और (घ) प्रश्न नहीं
उठते।

Alternative arrangements for drug units to import L-Base

2152. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR
SHASTRI: Will the Minister of COM-
MERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be
pleased to state:

(a) what are the alternative ar-
rangements made by the Government
which are available to the drug units
who wish to import L-Base themselves
through their own import licences in-
stead of canalising agency, the State
Chemical & Pharmaceutical Corpora-
tion Ltd.; and

(b) whether the price fixed by the
Government for Chloramphenicol
under DPCO 1979 assures them rea-
sonable margin against their imports,
and if so, what are the details of the
same and if not, then what steps have
Government taken besides the arrange-
ment with the canalising authority?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE
AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND STEEL
AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB
MUKHERJEE): (a) Import of 'L-Base'
is not canalised. This item is included
in the list of Restricted items in the
Import Policy 1979-80. Actual Users
(Industrial) can, therefore, obtain
direct licences in accordance with the
policy.

(b) The pooled price of Cholram-
phenicol powder is Rs. 460/- per Kg.
This price has been fixed taking into
account the price of L-base at
Rs. 475/- per Kg. and includes a reason-
able margin for the converters of L-
base into chloramphenicol. A scheme
has also been introduced under which
Actual Users holding valid import
licences for L-base can also surrender
them to the State Chemical & Phar-
maceutical Corporation to obtain L-

Base there against at the price of Rs.
475/- per Kg. Such Actual Users have
to sell chloramphenicol powder at Rs.
460/- per Kg. against allocation orders
issued by the State Chemical and
Pharmaceutical Corporation.

Availability of Phosphate at Jhabua, Madhya Pradesh

2153. SHRI DILIP SINGH
BHURIA: Will the Minister of STEEL
AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the available quantity of phos-
phate at Jhabua in Madhya Pradesh
State since 1975 to-date;

(b) the quantity of phosphate des-
patched so far to other States since
1975 to-date;

(c) whether Government have any
proposal under consideration to set up
a super phosphate industry on the
basis of raw material available in
Jhabua; and

(d) if so, when and if not, the
reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE
AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND STEEL
AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB
MUKHERJEE): (a) The Geological
Survey of India has reported a deposit
of about 4.35 million tonnes of rock
phosphate having 28 per cent phos-
phorous pentoxide at Jhabua in
Madhya Pradesh.

(b) Approx. 1.31 lakh tonnes of
Jhabua rock phosphate has been des-
patched to various States (other than
Madhya Pradesh) from 1975 to 1978.

(c) and (d) A letter of intent was
issued to M/s. M. P. Agro Morarji
Fertilizers Limited (a Joint Sector
Project) in early 1978 for the manu-
facture of 1,40,000 tonnes per annum
of sulphuric acid and 50,000 tonnes per
annum of phosphoric acid and 93,000
tonnes of Mono Ammonium Phosphate
at Jhabua, Madhya Pradesh.

Applications from some parties have
also been received for a Single Super-
phosphate Plant in the State of Madhya
Pradesh, which are presently under

the consideration of the Government of India. Some of these applicants may use rock phosphate available at Jhabua in case industrial licences are granted to them.

Availability of Essential Commodities in Assam

2154. SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the immediate measures so far adopted/proposed to be adopted to make available essential commodities in Assam particularly for salt, rice, Kerosene oil, sugar and the steps so far taken to introduce a proper public Distribution System in Assam; and

(b) what is the quantity of levy sugar allotted to Assam and quantity allotted and distributed in Cachar District in January and February, 1980?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Since difficulties have been faced in movement of essential commodities to Assam by railways, a committee of officials has been constituted to review and monitor the movement of essential commodities to Assam.

Salt quota has been allotted to Assam from various sources as demanded by the Assam State Cooperative Marketing and Consumers' Federation Ltd.. The sole nominee of Assam Government for import of salt into the State. It is proposed to move salt in block rakes within the next four to six weeks to make salt available in adequate quantities.

For the month of March, 1980, 20,000 tonnes of wheat and 30,000 tonnes of rice were allotted to Assam for public distribution. Efforts are being made by railways to step up the movement of foodgrains to Assam and other north-eastern States to about 3,500 tonnes per day (one lakh tonnes per

month). During the period from 18th March to 21st March, 1980 average daily loading to these States has already picked upto 3000 tonnes.

For the period 17th December, 1979 and 31st March, 1980, Assam has been allotted 24,300 tonnes of levy sugar. By 20th March, 1980, 10,841 tonnes of levy sugar had been moved to Assam. Further despatches are in progress.

State Government has reported that during the past few months there was acute shortage of kerosene owing to closure of Digboi and Gauhati refineries. The position has now improved after commencement of production in the refineries.

According to the State Government, the entire State of Assam has been covered by the public distribution system comprising cooperatives with their retail outlets in rural areas and fair price shops and cooperatives in urban areas.

(b) Allotment of levy sugar to Assam in January and February, 1980 was 7,541 tonnes per month. According to the information made available by the State Government, allotment of levy sugar to Cachar District in January and February, 1980 was 835.4 tonnes per month.

Amount spent on AIR Journey by L.I.C. Officers

2155. SHRI V. N. GADGIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the L.I.C. Class I Officers Federation has presented a Memorandum dated 14th January, 1980 highlighting the anomalies in the pay scales, D.A., and other allowances of Class I and Class III employees;

(b) whether it is a fact that Class I employees have demanded that they may be demoted;

(c) whether it is a fact that the personal assistant of a Zonal Manager in the L.I.C. gets more emoluments than the Zonal Officer; and

(d) if so, what steps Government propose to take to remove the anomalies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): (a) & (b) Yes Sir. However in the Memorandum Class I Officers have not demanded that they may be demoted.

(c) & (d) No Sir. There is no post of Zonal Officer in the L. I. C. The Hon'ble Member perhaps refers to the post of Zonal Manager. The personal assistant of the Zonal Manager however does not get more emoluments than the Zonal Manager.

Fixation of pay of Central Govt. Employees

2156. **SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that pay once fixed in a particular post under the existing normal rules of F.R. for the non-Gazetted Central Government employees may be reduced or revised;

(b) if so, under what grounds;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) has any case of the non-Gazetted Central Government employees so far been decided by the Central Government in which the pay once fixed in a particular post under the existing normal rules of F.R. have been reduced and if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The pay of a Government servant, including a non-gazetted Central Government employees, can be reduced as a result of penalty under Central Civil Service (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1966, or

in accordance with his own option. His pay can also be revised consequent upon general revision of scales of pay or when there is a revision of scale of pay of his post because of change in duties and responsibilities.

(c) Do not arise.

(d) There may have been cases where the pay of non-gazetted Central Government employees might have been reduced either as a measure of penalty or in accordance with their own option. No record of such cases is, however, kept centrally at one place in the Government.

Black Marketeers and Hoarders of Essential Commodities arrested in the Country

2157. **SHRI UTTAM BHAI PATEL:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons arrested for black marketing and hoarding during Janata-Lok Dal Rule that is 1st April, 1977 to 10th January, 1980; and

(b) quantity and value of the goods seized and action taken against the culprits?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) & (b) Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Implementation of prevention of Black Marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980 in States

2158. **SHRI AHMED M. PATEL:**

SHRIMATI MOHSINA

KIDWAI:

SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the States have adopted Prevention of Black Marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980;

(b) if so, the names of the States which have not adopted;

(c) the number of persons detained under the law so far; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to put this law throughout the country compulsory?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES & STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d) The state Governments are required to enforce the provisions of the law enacted by Parliament and all the State Governments and Union Territories have been advised accordingly. The State Governments of West Bengal, Tripura and Kerala have expressed some reservations about implementation of Act. According to the latest information made available by the State Governments and Union Territories, 52 persons were detained under the Act.

Revised Wage Structures of Steel Plant Workers

2159. **SHRI ARJUN SETHI:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding the revised wage structures of steel plant workers; and

(b) whether there has been any increase effected and if so, the details thereof, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES & STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) & (b) The wage of steel plants under SAIL were revised as per Memorandum of Agreement reached on 19th June, 1979 by the National Joint Consultative Committee for the Steel Industry for a period of four years w.e.f. 1-9-1978. The total wage consists of three components, viz., Basic Pay, Fixed D. A. and variable (adjustable) D. A. As a result of the revision, the minimum total wage of the lowest paid workers w.e.f. 1-9-1978 in the Steel Industry has been enhanced from Rs. 437.40 to Rs. 505/- at the CPI or 327 (Base 1960—100). During the earlier period of 1-9-1974 to 31-8-1978, the wages of the steel workers were governed as per the Agreement reached on 30th July, 1975. The details of the wage structure along with Dearness Allowance for the steel plant workers, before and after the revision, are given below:—

Period—1-9-74 to 31-8-78		Period—1-9-78 to 31-8-82	
Code No.	Scale of pay (Rs. per month)	Code No.	Scale of Pay (Rs. per month)
BASIC WAGE STRUCTURE :			
A. Works Grade			
P 1	300—6—348	S 1	400—8—488
P 2	310—7—352—8—400	S 2	410—9—473—10—543
P 3	330—9—420—10—440	S 3	430—12—514—13—605
P 4	355—11—487	S 4	455—14—552—15—658
P 5	390—15—570	S 5	490—20—630—21—777
P 6	430—20—670	S 6	530—26—804
P 7	490—21—595—24—763	S 7	590—27—775—30—989
P 8	550—28—718—32—910	S 8	650—33—881—37—1140
P 9	650—35—1000	S 9	750—40—990—42—1158

B. Ministerial Grades

O1	340—15—445—20—625
O2	440—20—600—24—792
O3	550—28—718—32—910
O4	550—35—935

M 1	440—20—580—26—814
M 2	540—26—748—30—988
M 3	650—33—881—37—1140
M 4	650—40—980—42—1142

2. DEARNESS ALLOWANCE :

Pay Ranges	Fixed Dearness Allowance (CPI 269)	Variable Dearness Allowance	Pay ranges	Fixed D.A. (CPI 312)	Additional Dearness Allowances
Upto 369	62.00	@Rs. 1.20 per point	Upto 469	85.50	@ Rs. 1.30 per point
370—519	67.00	above CPI 269	470—619	90.00	above CPI 312
520—619	72.00	(Base 1960 as 100)	620—719	95.00	(Base—1960 as 100)
620 and above	77.00		720 and above	100.00	

Memoranda from Indian Traders exporting Indian Goods to Foreign Countries

2160. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a number of Memoranda from the Indian Traders exporting Indian goods to foreign countries regarding the difficulties they are facing in order to compete with the traders of the developed countries; and

(b) if so, in what manner Government propose to help the Indian traders with the foreign countries?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES & STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) & (b) Indian exporters keep on representing from time to time to the Department of Commerce as well as to other concerned Departments of the Government regarding the difficulties they encounter in their export trade. In order to make exports from India competitive with exports from other countries, a number of export assistance measures are already in vogue. These includes grant of import facilities to exporters against their exports Compensatory Support on selected products, duty drawback etc. Financial

assistance is also provided to the Export Houses to participate in various fairs abroad or to send their sales teams to solicit export business. Assistance is also provided to Export Houses for opening offices abroad.

Aircraft with I.A.

2161. SHRI JANARDHANA POJARY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of aircraft with Indian Airlines as on 31st December, 1979 and their break up;

(b) the number of aircraft crashed during last decade;

(c) whether Government propose to add more planes to its fleet; and

(d) the number of aircraft to be added during 1980-81?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION AND LABOUR (SHR J. B. PATNAIK): (a) Indian Airlines fleet consisted of the following aircraft:—

A300B2	..	6
Boeing 737	..	13
HS 748	..	15 (including one on lease from DGCA)
Fokker F-27	..	8

Total : 42

(b) Indian Airlines has lost twelve aircraft in accidents since 1970.

(c) and (d) Government has approved purchase of 2 A 300B2 Airbus and eight Boeing 737 aircraft by Indian Airlines to be added to the fleet in 1980 and 1981.

Number of Contractor Workers in IISCO, Burnpur and Kulti

2162. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) how many contractor workers are engaged in IISCO, Burnpur and Kulti, unit-wise, plant-wise; and

(b) details of steps taken by Government to regularise them against permanent vacancy thereof?

Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

MUKHERJEE): (a) The number of contractors' workers does not remain constant. The average numbers of such workers employed in the Production Departments and Maintenance and Service Departments of Burnpur and Kulti Works of IISCO during the last quarter of 1979 were as under:

	Burnpur Works	Kulti Works
Production Deptts.	1,041	162
Maintenance and Service Deptts.	2,381	893
Total:	3422	1055

(b) The Government of West Bengal has issued a notification No.

134-LW

LW/41-17/79

dated 9th February, 1980 under section 10 of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 prohibiting employment of contract labour on certain jobs in the Burnpur Works of IISCO with effect from 1st April, 1980. The Management of IISCO is taking steps to departmentalise these jobs. For this purpose, they are assessing through industrial engineering study the number of posts required to be created and, simultaneously, discussing the details and modalities of such departmentalisation with the five unions as per existing negotiating practice.

So far as Kulti Works are concerned, the Labour Directorate of West Bengal Government is looking into the issue of regulation and abolition of contract jobs.

Production of Steel and Alloy

2163. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state the production of Steel and Alloy during the last three years, year-wise, plant-wise?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): The production of ingot steel and saleable steel from the six integrated steel plants and from Alloy Steels Plant, Durgapur and Visvesvaraya Iron and Steel Limited, Bhadravati during the years 1976-77 to 1978-79 and April, 1979 to February, 1980 is indicated in the table below:—

Plan	('000 tonnes)			
	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80 (April 79— Feb 80)
INGOT STEEL				
Bhilai	2302	2371	2000	1925
Durgapur	1091	1092	945	804
Rourkela	1503	1409	1319	1140
Bokaro	956	933	1195	1300
IISCO	667	651	628	514
TISCO	1908	1968	1966	1613
Total	8428	8424	8153	7302

Alloy Steels Plant Durgapur	94.8	97.2	97.3	71.8
VISL. Bhadravati	137.3	102.9	113.4	108.1

SALEABLE STEEL

Bhilai	2019	1930	1846	1536
Durgapur	901	865	776	570
Rourkela	1174	1178	1042	940
Bokaro	736	815	931	800
IISCO	542	506	481	380
TISCO	1550	1601	1516	1288

Total :	6922	6894	6592	5472
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Alloy Steels Plant, Durgapur*	51.9	48.8	48.8	41.0
VISL. Bhadravati	80.6	72.7	83.7	81.3

Sanction of Selection Grade to Income-tax Inspectors

2164. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the criteria laid down by the Government for creation of Selection Grade in a Cadre;

(b) whether the criteria laid down by the Government have been strictly followed while creating 'Selection Grade' in the Cadre of Assistant Commissioners of Income-tax in the Income-tax Department;

(c) if not, what are the reasons for departure from the existing orders;

(d) whether the criteria followed in the case of Assistant Commissioners of Income-tax are also proposed to be applied for giving 'Selection Grade' to Income-tax Inspectors; and

(e) if so, when the 'Selection Grade' to Income-tax Inspectors is going to be sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): (a) A copy of Department of Expenditure

O.M. No. F. 7(21)-E.III(A)/74, dated the 10th January, 1977 governing the criteria for creation of selection grade, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 781/80].

(b) 'Selection Grade' in the grade of Assistant Commissioners of Income-tax was created on the recommendations of the Cadre Review Committee. As such, the criteria adopted in creating 'Selection Grade' in the grade of Assistant Commissioners of income-tax was different.

(c) to (e) Do not arise in view of (a) & (b) above.

Machinery for effective functioning of Distribution system for Essential Commodities

2165 PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up any suitable machinery for the effective functioning of the distribution system for essential commodities like sugar, kerosene, edible oils, cement etc.;

(b) if so, the nature thereof;

(c) if not, whether Government would set up such a machinery under the aegis of the Central Government; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) & (b) Public Distribution system in the country is decentralised and the State Governments are responsible for the administration of the System. Under the existing System all State Governments have to arrange for distribution of essential commodities supplied by the various Central Agencies like the Food Corporation of India, Public Sector Oil Corporation, State Trading Corporations etc., through the outlets of the Public Distribution System in the urban and rural areas.

(c) The Central Government is reviewing the functioning of the Public Distribution System from time to time in consultation with the State Governments and the Central Ministries responsible for procurement and supply of the various essential commodities. The Central Government has also set up an Advisory Council for reviewing the functioning of the System and considering proposals for strengthening the System.

(d) Does not arise.

Opening and functioning of branches of Banks in Rural Areas

2166. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued any guidelines for the opening and functioning of the branches of the banks especially in the rural areas;

(b) if so, whether the representatives of the people like Members of Parliament, MLAs, Chairmen of Pan-

chayat Samities/Zila Parishad, are associated in this process especially in the advancement of loan; and

(c) if so, whether any suitable machinery at the State/District level has been evolved for this purpose and the nature thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): (a) The current branch licencing policy of Reserve Bank of India seeks to secure, in consultation with State Government the branch expansion efforts of the commercial banks for the years 1978-81 towards providing banking facilities at unbanked rural and semi-urban centres in deficit districts having poorer banking coverage than one bank office for every 20,000 rural/semi-urban people.

Public Sector banks have been advised to secure larger flow of funds through their rural and semi-urban branches and to achieve on an aggregate all-India basis a credit deposit ratio of 60 per cent in these branches.

(b) & (c) With a view to review inter-institutional programmes and to provide a common forum for sorting out coordination problems, coordination/consultative forums have been created at the State and the District levels.

The composition of State-level Coordination Committees is primarily to be decided by the State Governments. They have, however, been requested to associate elected representatives of the people with these Committees.

At the district-level also, the State Governemnts have been advised to identify specific groups of beneficiaries of the banks' credit schemes in each district and to invite representatives of such groups of beneficiaries, including non-officials, to the meetings of the District Consultative Committees.

Discovery of large Bauxite Deposits

2167. SHRI JAI NARAIN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state,

(a) the names of places where large bauxite deposits were found recently in the country; and

(b) what steps Government have taken to exploit these places?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Large deposits of bauxite have been located in the East Coast in Orissa and Andhra Pradesh. The localities include Karlapat, Pot-tangi Ballada, Panchpatmali, Kodinga-mali, Baphlimali, Maliparbat, Karnapadikonda, Lanjigarh, Sijimali, Kutrumali, Sasbahumali, Pasengmali in Orissa; and Galikonda, Raktakonda, Katuki, Chittamgundi Kottavalara and Dumkonda Hill in Andhra Pradesh.

(b) It is proposed to set up alumina/aluminium Plants for exploitation of these deposits in Orissa and Andhra Pradesh on the East Coast. Feasibility studies for alumina-cum-aluminium project in Orissa by M/s. Aluminium Pechiney (of France) and for an alumina project in Andhra Pradesh by M/s. Tsvetmetpromexport (of USSR) were commissioned. The studies have been completed and the feasibility reports for these projects are under further consideration of the Government.

Concerted effort on the part of rich nations to restrict access of developing countries to their markets

2168. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KID-WAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the fact that there is a concerted effort on the part of the rich nations to restrict the access of the developing countries to their markets;

(b) if so, his reactions in the matter; and

(c) the nature of action proposed to be taken individually and through international forums?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Many developed countries are adopting protectionist policies which are a cause for serious concern to us. Government of India is trying to counter these trends through efforts on bilateral and multilateral fora.

रोजगार का विश्व पर्यटन केन्द्र के रूप में विकास

2169. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार में राजगृह को विश्व पर्यटन केन्द्र के रूप में विकसित किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने उसके विकास के लिए कोई योजना बनाई है ; और

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

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन और श्रम मंत्री (श्री जे० बी० पटनायक) :

(क) से (ग) सरकार बिहार स्थित राजगीर में सुविधाओं का विकास करने पर विचार कर रही है क्योंकि यह बौद्ध तीर्थयात्रा का एक महत्वपूर्ण केन्द्र है । शुरुआत करने के लिए केन्द्रीय पर्यटन विभाग ने सुविधाओं का नियमित विकास सुनिश्चित करने और राजगीर की पर्यावरण संबंधी विशेषताओं को सुरक्षित रखने के लिए एक महायोजना (भूमि-प्रयोग योजना) तैयार करने का कार्य चालू किया है । महायोजना में इस बात का भी संकेत किया

गया है कि विभिन्न सुविधाएं कहां-कहां पर अवस्थित होंगी । राज्य सरकार द्वारा महायोजना को अधिसूचित किए जाने पर, केन्द्रीय सेक्टर में सुविधाओं का विकास शुरू किया जाएगा । इनमें पर्यटक काम्लैक्स पर विभिन्न श्रेणियों के आवास की व्यवस्था , कैम्पिंग स्थल ट्रेलर पार्क, पार्किंग क्षेत्र और भूदृश्य निर्माण शामिल होंगे ।

Special grants to States recommended by Seventh Finance Commission

2170. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Seventh Finance Commission has recommended special grants to the 8 hill states including Himachal Pradesh keeping in view the backward economy and inadequate economic development;

(b) whether Government propose to examine the possibility of special treatment to these States in respect of Central development for launching new projects like the new railway lines, schemes for the development of tourism and opening and strengthening of the tele-com and postal facilities;

(c) if so, whether any decision has been taken in this regard;

(d) if so, broad features thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): (a) The Seventh Finance Commission has recommended grants-in-aid to Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Orissa, Sikkim and Tripura which, according to the estimates made by the Commission, had a deficit in the revenue account even after taking into account the devolution of Central taxes and

duties to the State recommended by the Commission. These grants total about Rs. 1173 crores for the five year period from 1979-80 to 1983-84.

(b) to (e) The Central Government's policy aims at reduction of regional imbalances and development of backward States/regions. The principal components of this policy are (i) recognition of backwardness as a factor for transfer of resources from the Centre to the States; (ii) special programmes like tribal sub-plans, special Central assistance for development of hill areas and drought prone areas programme for development of backward States with particular economic problems; (iii) preference to backward State/regions for location of Central projects, other things being equal ; and (iv) grant of fiscal and monetary incentives for private investment in specified backward regions/districts.

Departmentalisation of Jobs in Bokaro Steel Ltd.

2171. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a committee was formed by the SAIL to identify the perennial type of job being done by the contractors and to departmentalise that in the Bokaro Steel Ltd. during the Janata Rule;

(b) if so, the result of the study and the jobs departmentalised after that in the Bokaro Steel Ltd.;

(c) whether it is a fact that the supply workers of Bokaro Steel Ltd. are doing perennial type of job but not yet departmentalised; and

(d) if so, reason thereof?

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

(b) The Committee has identified a few jobs being performed by contract labour as of perennial nature.

One of these jobs (cutting of splash plates in the structural shops) has since been departmentalised. The question of departmentalisation of the remaining jobs is under consideration of the management.

(c) At present there is no labour supply contract in Bokaro Steel Plant.

(d) Does not arise.

Illegal retrenchment in Bokaro Steel Limited

2172. Shri A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that the management of the Bokaro Steel Ltd., snatched gate passes of 135 canteen workers working within the factory at the instance of a few contractors and got them retrenched in the year 1979;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Deputy Labour Commissioner, Bokaro Steel City held that retrenchment illegal and gave a copy of his finding in writing to the management of the Bokaro Steel Limited, if so, facts in details;

(c) whether it is a fact that even after that the retrenched canteen workers have not been reinstated;

(d) whether the management of the Bokaro Steel Limited is in league with the contractors doing mal labour practice flouting even the Labour Department; and

(e) if so, steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES & STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) It is not a fact that the management of the Bokaro Steel Plant snatched the gate passes of 135 canteen workers. However, the gate passes of 101 canteen workers were cancelled on the Canteen Contractors reporting about the termination of their services on grounds of misconduct and/or unauthorised absence from duty despite notices served on them.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) to (e) Do not arise.

Development of villages around BSL

2173. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the commitment of the Janata Government to develop villages around the Bokaro Steel Ltd. upto 15 Km. by the management of the Bokaro Steel Ltd.;

(b) if so, the development work taken up so far for the upliftment of the villages around Bokaro, facts in details; and

(c) whether the present Government would honour that commitment?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES & STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (c) It is not correct to say that the Janata Government had made any commitment to develop the villages around the Bokaro Steel Plant up to 15 kms. by the management of the Bokaro Steel Limited. Guidelines have been issued from time to time emphasising that while the primary aim of the public sector enterprises must be the achievement of objectives for which they are set up they should actively explore ways and means to enrich the quality of life in the rural areas surrounding their place of operation. They are accordingly advised, as a part of their social commitment to improve the lot of the surrounding communities, to take up (subject to availability of funds and other resources) relatively simple activities like tree planting or rural education, which could be undertaken at very little cost and without assuming responsibility for any recurring expenditure or liability in respect of any rural development scheme. Similarly, they may consider making use of technical and other skills of their employees for purposes of developing

the surrounding rural scene without detriment to their main task. These guidelines are broadly in line with the thinking of the present Government.

(b) Details of development work undertaken by the Bokaro Steel Plant in the neighbouring villages during 1979 are given below:—

Amount Spent
Rs.

1. *Adult Education*

No. of adult covered—1129 14,800

2. *Medical*

No. of patients covered—
1170 (Medicines distributed) 1,170

3. *Veterinary*

(No. of animals treated—
331 (Medicines given) 250

4. *Public Health*

Disinfection of 7 wells Separate
and 4 ponds proper-anti- account
mosquitoes and anti-larvae not kept
measures undertaken.

5. *Walkway Bridge*

Across river Ganga
(1651' long and 41' wide)
constructed for the benefit
of villagers to come to the
Steel township 1,00,000

During the current year (January-March, 1980) Adult Education, Medical, Veterinary and Public Health measures are being continued. In addition, sinking of 20 hand-pumps at a cost of Rs. 35,035 is in progress. Further, steps have also been taken for repairing and roofing of five school buildings at an estimated cost of about Rs. 1.25 lakhs in the villages of Kandra, Kantidi, Satampur, Amdihia and Sibbandih, and for repairing the road leading to Chas Cremation Ground at a cost of about Rs. 63,000/-.

खाद्य तेलों की अनुमानित कमी

2174. श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल
क्या वाणिज्य और नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह
बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1979-80 के दौरान कुल
मांग की तुलना में खाद्य तेलों की अनुमानित
कमी कितनी है;

(ख) अनुमानित उत्पादन और मांग
की अलग-अलग मात्रा क्या है;

(ग) इस वर्ष के प्रारम्भ में राज्य
व्यापार निगम के पास इसका कितना स्टॉक
था?

(घ) इस कमी को पूरा करने के लिये
कितनी मात्रा में तेल का आयात किया जा
रहा है और इस दिशा में किये जा रहे अन्य
उपाय क्या हैं;

(ङ) बढ़ते हुए मूल्यों को रोकने के
लिये आयातित तेल का उपयोग करने का
प्रस्तावित तरीका क्या है; और

(च) क्या तेल का आयात करने के
लिये प्राइवेट पार्टियों को अनुमति दी जा
रही है अथवा अनुमति देने का विचार है ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और इष्पात
तथा खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी) : (क)
और (ख). खाद्य तेलों के लिये योजना
पहली नवम्बर से आरम्भ होने वाले तेल वर्ष
के आधार पर बनाई जाती है।

तेल वर्ष 1979-80 के दौरान खाद्य
तेलों की मांग तथा देश में उनकी उपलब्धता
में इस समय लगभग 10 लाख मीटरी टन
का अंतर होने का अनुमान है। खाद्य तेलों
का उत्पादन लगभग 27 लाख मी० टन तथा
मांग के लगभग 37 लाख मी० टन होने का
अनुमान है;

(ग) पहली नवम्बर, 1979 को जब चालू तेल वर्ष आरम्भ हुआ, लगभग 2.19 लाख मीटरी टन।

(घ) मांग तथा देश में खाद्य तेलों की उपलब्धता के बीच के अन्तर को प्रभावी ढंग से दूर करने के लिये खाद्य तेलों की पर्याप्त मात्रा का आयात जारी रखने का प्रस्ताव है, ताकि विभिन्न उपभोक्ताओं की जरूरतों को पूरा किया जा सके। तेल वर्ष 1979-80 के दौरान आयात की ठीक-ठीक मात्रा इन बातों पर निर्भर करेगी—देश में तेलों का उत्पादन स्तर, देश में तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मूल्य रुख, विदेशी मुद्रा की उपलब्धता तथा अन्य संगत बातें। इसके अलावा, देश में खाद्य तिलहनों और तेलों का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये दीर्घकालीन तथा अल्पकालीन कदम भी उठाये गये हैं;

(ङ) राज्य व्यापार निगम वनस्पति उद्योग जैसे उपभोक्ताओं को आयातित तेल उपलब्ध करता रहा है। इसके अतिरिक्त, राज्य सरकारों को लाइसेंसशुदा उचित दर की दुकानों के माध्यम से वितरित करने के लिये आयातित तेल अधिक मात्रा में दिये जा रहे हैं। राज्य व्यापार निगम समय-समय पर कुछ चुने केन्द्रों में आवश्यकतानुसार बाजार दखल के उपाय के रूप में खाद्य तेलों की वाणिज्यिक बिक्री भी करता रहा है, ताकि मूल्यों के बढ़ते रुख को रोका जा सके।

(च) जी नहीं। नीति के तौर पर खाद्य तेलों का आयात 2 दिसम्बर, 1978 से राज्य व्यापार निगम के माध्यम से किया जा रहा है। तथापि, प्राइवेट पार्टियों को कुछ लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं; ये लाइसेंस कुछ उच्च न्यायालयों के आदेशों के कार्यान्वयन के रूप में और उन प्राइवेट पार्टियों द्वारा दायर की गई अपीलों पर दिये गये अंतिम आदेशों के परिणामस्वरूप दिये गये जिनके लाइसेंस के आवेदन मुख्य नियंत्रक आयात और निर्यात द्वारा अस्वीकार कर दिये गये थे।

चाय बागानों द्वारा चाय की बिक्री

2175. श्री कृष्णा कुमार गोयल : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार चाय बागानों द्वारा चाय की बिक्री के लिये अपनाई जा रही प्रक्रिया से संतुष्ट है;

(ख) क्या इस मामले की जांच करने के लिये कोई समिति गठित की गई थी, यदि हां, तो उस समिति का नाम क्या है और उसका प्रतिवेदन किस तारीख को प्रस्तुत किया गया था; और

(ग) समिति के प्रतिवेदन पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और इस्पात तथा खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी) :

(क) तथा (ख) चाय बागानों द्वारा बिक्री के वर्तमान तरीके, जिनमें भारत या लन्दन में मुख्य रूप से नीलामी करके बिक्री करने और विदेशी खरीदारों या घरेलू खरीदारों को सीधे बिक्री करने के तरीके शामिल हैं, एक शताब्दी से भी अधिक समय से चल रहे हैं और कुल मिलाकर समय की कसौटी पर खरे उतरे हैं। तथापि, अन्य चाय निर्यातक देशों के साथ प्रतियोगिता बढ़ जाने, आन्तरिक खपत बढ़ जाने और विश्व चाय उद्योग तथा व्यापार के ढांचे में अन्य परिवर्तनों के आ जाने से सरकार ने इस प्रणाली की समीक्षा करना वांछनीय समझा ताकि ऐसे उपचारात्मक उपाय किये जा सकें जो नये परिवर्तनों को देखते हुए आवश्यक हों।

चाय बागानों द्वारा चाय की बिक्री सहित चाय की विपणन प्रणाली की जांच करने के लिए फरवरी, 1978 में श्री पी० एल० टंडन के नेतृत्व में एक समिति नियुक्त की गई थी।

(ग) समिति की सिफारिशों पर सरकार इस समय विचार कर रही है।

जबलपुर में मेडाघाट का पर्यटन केन्द्र के रूप में विकास

2176. श्री मुन्दर शर्मा : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जबलपुर में मेडाघाट का पर्यटन केन्द्र के रूप में विकास करने की कोई योजना क्रियान्वित की जा रही है;

(ख) क्या कोई अन्य प्रस्ताव भी विचाराधीन है; और

(ग) गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान कितने पर्यटकों ने मेडाघाट की यात्रा की और उनमें से कितने विदेशी पर्यटक थे ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन तथा श्रम मंत्री (श्री ज० बी० पटनायक) : (क) केन्द्रीय सैक्टर के अन्तर्गत जबलपुर में मेडाघाट का एक पर्यटक केन्द्र के रूप में विकास करने की कोई योजना नहीं है। तथापि, भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम ने पर्यटकों को मेडाघाट, कान्हा नेशनल पार्क और पर्यटक रुचि वाले आस-पास के अन्य स्थानों पर ले जाने के लिए एक परिवहन यूनिट की जबलपुर में स्थापना की है, जिसमें दो कारें और एक कोच शामिल है।

(ख) राज्य सरकार से यह पता चला है कि उन्होंने मेडाघाट के लिए एक विशेष क्षेत्र विकास प्राधिकरण स्थापित किया है, जिसने मेडाघाट के लिए 29 लाख रुपये की राशि की एक व्यापक विकास योजना तैयार की है। यह स्कीम राज्य सरकार के विचाराधीन है। इस बीच, 1979-80 के दौरान, राज्य सरकार ने मेडाघाट पर पुंज-प्रकाश के लिए 2 लाख रुपये और पहुँच-मार्ग के लिए 75,000 रुपये का प्रावधान किया था। 1980-81 के दौरान, मेडाघाट के सामान्य विकास और पुंज-प्रकाश के लिए 3.50

लाख रुपये की धन-राशि का प्रस्ताव किया गया है। मेडाघाट में राज्य सैक्टर के अन्तर्गत सुविधाओं के विकास के लिए पंचवर्षीय योजना 1978-83 में 9 लाख रुपये का आवंटन किया गया है।

(ग) चूंकि पर्यटकों से संबंधित आंकड़े अखिल भारतीय आधार पर तैयार किये जाते हैं, इसलिए ऐसे पर्यटकों की संख्या, जिन्होंने पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान मेडाघाट की यात्रा की और उनमें विदेशी पर्यटकों की संख्या संबंधी सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

Orissa Government request for Air Strips in Orissa

2177. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHERA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND/ CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Orissa have requested that air strips should be constructed in different places in Orissa;

(b) if so, the names of those places; and

(c) if not, the procedure followed for sanctioning of air strips?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION & LABOUR (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) No such request has been received by Civil Aviation Department.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Aerodromes are constructed as per requirements of Indian Airlines and non-scheduled operators subject to availability of resources and plan priorities.

Proposal for Tourist Centres at Kalahandi District (Orissa)

2178. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHERA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal for opening tourist centres at Kalahandi Dis-

district of Orissa has been received from the State Government;

(b) whether it is a fact that there are a number of important places of tourist interest in the district like 'Guohandi', 'Dokrichanchara', 'Furlisharan', 'Ravandhar', 'Biripur', 'Mara-diguda', etc.;

(c) whether the Ministry has deputed a party or an officer to explore the potentialities of these places of tourist importance; and

(d) if so, whether the information would be placed on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION & LABOUR (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) No, Sir.

(b) These places would be of local interest, and may therefore have the potential to attract domestic tourists.

(c) No, sir. However, the Kalahandi District Administration has requested the State Government to survey the tourism potential of Dokarichanchara, Furlisharan and Gudahandi with a view to developing them as tourist centres. The matter therefore rest with the State Government.

(d) Does not arise.

**जैन शुद्ध वनस्पति गाजियाबाद द्वारा आयातित
खाद्य तेल**

2179. श्री चन्द्र पाल शैलानी : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गाजियाबाद की "जैन शुद्ध वनस्पति" नामक कम्पनी द्वारा पिछले वर्ष आयात किये गये रेप-सीड तथा दूसरे खाद्य तेलों की मात्रा कितनी थी;

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस आयात में किये गये घोटाले की जानकारी है;

(ग) क्या केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो इस सम्बन्ध में उक्त कम्पनी के विरुद्ध एक जांच कर रहा है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो जांच की कब तक पूर्ण हो जाने की संभावना है ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और इस्पात तथा खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी) :
(क) विदेश व्यापार के आंकड़े फर्मवार नहीं रखे जाते। तथापि, इस फर्म को 1979 में 17.21 करोड़ रु० मूल्य के 27252 मि० टन आर०बी०डी० ताड़ के तेल के आयात के लिए 2 लाइसेंस दिये गये थे।

(ख) से (घ) अपेक्षित जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Lock-out in Government Opium and Alkaloid Factory, Neemuch (M.P.)

2180. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the management of Government Opium and Alkaloid Factory at Neemuch in the State of Madhya Pradesh have illegally declared lock-out last year and violated the written assurance in respect of the demands and grievances of the employees; and

(b) if so, whether Government proposes to look into the whole affairs and do the needful to bring about an amicable settlement of the dispute?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): (a) Reports received by Government show that the management of the Government Opium and Alkaloid Factory at Neemuch did not declare any lock-out last year. On the contrary, certain workers belonging to Government Opium and Alkaloid Employees Sangh, Neemuch were on tool down strike from 25-10-79 to 28-10-79 and again remained on strike from 3-12-79 to 11-1-80. However, the factory was kept running

with the help of workers who were not on strike. The management did not violate any written assurance in respect of the demands and grievances of the employees.

(b) The Government have looked into the demands of the Government Opium and Alkaloid Employees Sangh, Neemuch and some demands like payment of the production award for the year 1978-79 have already been met.

Collection of Central Excise Duty, Export Duty and Corporation Tax from Tea

2181. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the amount of money received by way of Central Excise Duty from tea during 1977-78 and 1978-79;

(b) the amount collected by way of Export Duty on tea, during 1977-78 and 1978-79; and

(c) the amount collected by way of Corporation Tax from the tea industry and the amount lying in arrear during the period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA):

(a) The amount of Central Excise Duty received on tea during the years 1977-78 and 1978-79 is given below:

1977-78	Rs. 6063 lakhs
1978-79	Rs. 6478 lakhs

(b) The amount of Export Duty collected on tea during the years 1977-78 and 1978-79 is given below:

1977-78	Rs. 9843 lakhs
1978-79	Rs. 3959 lakhs

(c) The information regarding the amount of Corporation Tax and tax arrears from tea industry separately

is not available with the Government. However, the number of assessments completed and the tax demand raised in respect of tea Companies during the financial year 1977-78 are given below:

No. of assessments of Tea companies completed.	338
--	-----

Demand for Corporation tax raised against these Companies.	14.04 Crores.
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Amount of Suspence Accounts lying with Life Insurance Corporation

2182. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether huge amounts are lying with Life Insurance Corporation of India in Sundry/suspence accounts with them on behalf of the Policy holders paid towards premia;

(b) total such amounts lying as on 1st January, 1980 and period for which these are lying, year-wise and the reason for the same; and

(c) whether these amounts will be re-paid to the policy holders with interest and if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA):

(a) and (b) The amount paid by a policyholder towards premium is kept in deposit if—

(i) it falls short of the full premium; or

(ii) it is paid by quoting a wrong policy number or without quoting any policy number; or

(iii) it is paid after expiry of the days of grace and the requisite late fee is not paid; or

(iv) it is paid under a lapsed policy and the formalities for revival of the policy have not been completed.

On 1st January, 1980, the total amounts lying in the deposit account

were Rs. 69.86 crores. These pertained to amounts received by the LIC during the period 1st April, 1974 to 31st December, 1979.

(c) Since the amounts are paid towards premium, efforts are made, in the first instance, to adjust them against premiums by asking the policyholders to make up the short payments and meet the other requirements. Where, however, owing to non-compliance of the requirements by the policyholders, or for any other reason, adjustment is not possible, steps are taken to refund the amount to the policyholder. The refunds do not carry any interest.

पाकिस्तान को खाद्य तेल की सप्लाई

2183. श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या समाचार-पत्रों में प्रकाशित यह समाचार सही है कि भारत पाकिस्तान को 3 लाख टन खाद्य तेल सप्लाई करेगा;

(ख) पाकिस्तान को खाद्य तेल सप्लाई करने के क्या कारण हैं जबकि देश में ही इसकी कमी है;

(ग) वर्ष 1979-80 में विदेशों से कितनी मात्रा में और कितने मूल्य का खाद्य तेल आयात किया गया था और देश में यह तेल किस दर पर बेचा गया है और वर्ष के दौरान इससे सरकार को कितनी हानि होने की संभावना है; और

(घ) वर्ष 1980-81 में कितनी मात्रा में खाद्य तेल आयात किया जायेगा और यह किस दर पर उपलब्ध कराया जायेगा और इससे अनुमानतः कितनी हानि उठानी पड़ेगी और देशवार आयात की जाने वाली तेल की मात्रा क्या है?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और इस्पात तथा खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी) :

(क) जी नहीं; समाचार सही नहीं है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा 1979-80 के दौरान (29 फरवरी, 1980 तक) आयात किये गये खाद्य तेलों की मात्रा तथा कीमत नीचे दी गई है :—

मात्रा	कीमत
(लाख मीटरी टनो में)	(करोड़ रुपयों में)
8.86	519.80

राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा आयात किये जाने वाले खाद्य तेलों के निर्गम मूल्य विभिन्न बातों की समीक्षा करने के पश्चात् समय-समय पर निर्धारित किये जाते हैं और ये मूल्य आम तौर पर लाभ-अलाभ लागत पर होते हैं। वर्ष 1979-80 के दौरान इन तेलों के आयात तथा इनकी कुल बिक्री से सरकार को कोई हानि होने की संभावना नहीं है।

(घ) मांग तथा देशीय सप्लाई की खाई को प्रभावी ढंग से पाटने के लिये खाद्य-तेलों की पर्याप्त मात्रा के आयात को जारी रखने का प्रस्ताव है, ताकि विभिन्न उप-भोक्ताओं की जरूरतों को पूरा किया जा सके। वर्ष 1980-81 के दौरान आयात की ठीक-ठीक मात्रा इन बातों पर निर्भर करेगी—देशीय तेलों का उत्पादन स्तर, देश में तथा अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मूल्य रुख, विदेशी मुद्रा की उपलब्धता तथा अन्य दूसरे संगत कारण। इस समय यह कहना भी संभव नहीं है कि विभिन्न देशों से कितनी-कितनी मात्रा आयात की जायेगी अथवा उपभोक्ताओं को समय-समय पर आयातित तेल किन भावों पर बेचे जायेंगे, क्योंकि ये विभिन्न बातों पर निर्भर करेंगे, जिनमें ऊपर दी गई बातें भी शामिल हैं।

अम्बोजी का पर्यटन केन्द्र के रूप में विकास

2184. श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस तथ्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि अम्बोजी एक प्रसिद्ध तीर्थ स्थान तथा पर्वतीय सेरगाह है, उसे एक पर्यटक केन्द्र के रूप में विकसित किया जायेगा तथा वहाँ पर एक प्रसिद्ध वैद्यशाला की स्थापना की जा रही है; और

(ख) गुजरात में ऐसे अन्य स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके पर्यटन केन्द्रों के रूप में विकसित किये जाने का विचार है और इस सम्बन्ध में ब्यौरा क्या है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन तथा श्रम मंत्री (श्री जे० बी० पटनायक) : (क) चूँकि स्वदेशी पर्यटकों/तीर्थयात्रियों के लिए सुविधाओं का विकास मुख्यतया राज्य सरकार का दायित्व है, इसलिए अम्बोजी का विकास राज्य सरकार के अधिकार-क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत आयेगा। ऐसा समझा जाता है कि पंचवर्षीय योजना 1978-83 के दौरान अम्बोजी में पर्यटकों के लिए आवास का निर्माण करने के प्रश्न पर राज्य सरकार विचार कर रही है, बशर्ते कि धन-राशि उपलब्ध हो।

(ख) केन्द्रीय सेक्टर में विकास के लिए राज्य सरकार ने निम्नलिखित योजनाओं का सुझाव दिया है :—

- (1) अहमदपुर-माण्डवी (जिला जूनागढ़) का विकास ;
- (2) उकई जलाशय क्षेत्र का एक पर्यटक कम्प्लेक्स के रूप में विकास; और
- (3) अहमदाबाद में एक जनता होटल का निर्माण।

देश में पर्यटन के समग्र विकास को ध्यान में रखते हुए पारस्परिक प्राथमिकताओं के आधार पर उपर्युक्त योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जाएगा, बशर्ते धनराशि उपलब्ध हो।

Progress of Vizag Steel Plant

2185. SHRI S. R. A. S. APPAIA NAIDU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far with regard to the implementation of the Vizag Steel Plant;

(b) whether there is any improvement in the construction work in view of the recent visit by Soviet Officials;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the construction work is going on as per schedule and the approximate time it will take for its completion?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES & STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Following the investment decision by Government for the setting up of a steel plant at Visakhapatnam, an Inter-Government Agreement was signed on 12-6-1979 between India and USSR for co-operation in the design and construction of this plant. The Agreement *inter-alia*, envisages that the major production units of the plant would incorporate modern Soviet technology. The Detailed Project Report prepared earlier has, therefore, to be revised. The revised DPR is expected to be ready by the middle of '1980.

Meanwhile, various pre-construction activities has been taken up at site. Most of the land needed for the plant proper has been acquired. Site levelling work has been taken up all over the plant area and over 2.5 lakhs cu. metres of earthwork have been done. Detailed soil investigations are nearing completion. The work of

widening and strengthening the Gazuwaka-Balacheruvu approach road is also nearing completion. Six transformers have already been installed at plant site to meet the immediate requirement of construction work. A pipeline for supply of one million gallons/day of water required for construction is about to be completed. The South Eastern Railway has taken up the work of laying a construction siding at the plant site. Tenders have also been finalised for the construction of water filtration plant, temporary construction office, etc.

(b) and (c) The time schedule for various pre-construction activities had been prepared and taken up even before the visit of Soviet officials and is proceeding smoothly.

(d) So far only the pre-construction activities have been taken up at the site. The first stage of VSP having a capacity of 1,625 million tonnes of ingot steel, however, is to be completed within 4 years from the date of actual commencement of construction work and the Second stage of 3.30 million tonnes in 2 years thereafter.

Changes in Credit Policy of Banking Sector

2186. SHRI S. R. A. S. APPALANAIDU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to bring changes in the credit policy of the banking industry in view of the implementation of the 20-point programme; and

(b) what would be the ratio of credit for the industry, agricultural operations and self-employment schemes in the proposed changes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): (a) and (b) At the meeting of the Chief Executives of public sector banks and financial institutions held

on 6th March, 1980 it was decided that the banks would endeavour to raise the share of priority sector advances in their aggregate credit from the present level of 33.3 per cent to 40 per cent over the next five years. Within this overall target a significant proportion would be devoted to the beneficiaries of 20-Point Programme. The banks would evolve special schemes tailored to the requirements of the beneficiaries of the Programme.

In pursuance of the above decision the Reserve Bank of India have constituted a Working Group to examine and report on the modalities of the implementation of the programme.

Opening of Regional Office of State Bank of India

2187. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration of his Ministry to open Regional Office of State Bank of India in the Koraput District of Orissa State as part of reorganisation of State Bank for better control of branch banks;

(b) if so, when the Regional Office is likely to be opened in the Koraput District of Orissa;

(c) whether the location of head-quarter for the proposed Regional Office is also in the proposal; and

(d) if so, the criteria adopted for the selection of headquarter if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): (a) State Bank of India have reported that there is no such proposal under consideration.

(b) to (d) Question does not arise.

Import of Cocoa

2188. PROF. P. J. KURLIN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of cocoa imported in the country during the last three years; and

(b) whether Government will take steps to stop the import of Cocoa in

view of the increased production in the country?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) While formulating import policy, the indigenous production is duly kept in view.

Statement

Statement showing import of Cocoa during the years 1976-77 to 1978-79

Sl. No.	Description of items	(Quantity in Thousand Kgs.)		
		1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Cocoa beans, raw or roasted:	609	782	613
2.	Cocoa powder unsweetened	27	7	80
3.	Cocoa paste (in bulk or in block) whether or not defaulted	7	—	—
TOTAL		643	789	693

Source : (i) 1976-77 and 1977-78

Monthly statistics of foreign Trade of India (Volume II) Imports published by Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta.

(ii) 1978-79

Advance data received in the office of the Economic Adviser Department of Commerce from Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta.

NOTE : Figures are provisional and subject to revision.

Instructions regarding arrangement of Senior Class I officers in the Select List

2189. SHRI JAI NARAIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the instructions regarding arrangement of Senior Class I Officers in the Select List when promoted to next higher grade after being graded as 'Outstanding', 'Very Good' 'Good' and 'Unfit' by DPC in the Indian

Income-tax Service, Customs and Excise Service, Indian Audit and Accounts Service and Indian Defence Accounts Service;

(b) in each of last 5 years, in each service separately, how many vacancies were earmarked for promotion and how many officers were within the zone of consideration against their respective vacancies;

(c) how many officers were graded as 'Outstanding', 'Very Good', 'Good' and 'Unfit' by DPC in each service during each year and their position in their respective Select List announced by Government; and

(d) whether large scale supersessions as a result of 'out of turn' promotion cause discontent in the Services and the guidelines prescribed for the DPC in order to limit such supersessions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): (a) Under the existing orders relating to promotions by selection of senior Class I Officers for promotion to next higher grade applicable to the Indian Income-tax Service, Customs and Excise Service and Indian Defence Accounts Service, the Departmental Promotion Committees have to decide the field of choice from among the eligible Officers awaiting promotion in senior Class I. The field of choice is usually limited to five to six times the number of vacancies expected within a year, from among the officers within the field, excluding those who are considered unfit for promotions. The remaining Officers are classified as 'Outstanding', 'Very Good' and 'Good' on the basis of merit as determined by their respective records of service. The Departmental Promotion Committees then prepare the Select Lists, the size being limited to the number of vacancies available, by first selecting the Officers who have been categorised as 'Outstanding' followed by those graded as 'Very Good' and 'Good' in that order. However, within each of these categories, the officers are arranged in accordance with their normal seniority in the senior Class I grade.

In the case of Indian Audit and Accounts Service, such promotions are made on the basis of selection on the recommendations of the duly constituted Departmental Promotion Committee presided over by the Comptroller and Auditor General. All Officers found fit for promotion by the

Departmental Promotion Committees are placed in the Select Lists in the order of their seniority in the senior time scale and promotions are made strictly in the order in which the names are placed in the Select List.

The placement in the Select Lists are also subject to the concessions granted to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes Officers in accordance with the instructions issued by the Government from time to time.

(b) and (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

(d) As the zone of consideration is usually restricted to five or six times the number of vacancies, this reduces the extent of supersession. Further, as according to the instructions the names of the Officers with the same 'grading' are to be arranged in the Select List in order of their *inter se* seniority in the cadre/eligibility list, this reduces the incidence of supersession.

Proposal to ban the Export of old Reworked Ivory

2190. SHRI UTTAM RAO PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE & CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to ban the export of old reworked Ivory;

(b) whether Government have received any other representation from Delhi Exporters' Association suggesting that All India Handicrafts Board, New Delhi be authorised to issue Exemption Certificate to the exporters for the export of old reworked ivory to USA and other countries; and

(c) if the replies to parts (a) and (b) above be in affirmative, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) to (c) At present there is a ban on the export of Ivory products from India.

However, Exemption Certificates can be issued for exporting such African Ivory articles which are made of African Ivory imported prior to February 4, 1977 subject to the provisions of Public Notice No. 7-ETC(PN)/80 dated 1-2-1980. Government had received a representation from the Delhi Exporters' Association that Exemption Certificates may be issued by the All India Handicrafts Board. This proposal has not been found acceptable, as under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora such Certificates/Permits are required to be issued by the Management Authority designated by the party State. In case of India, Director, Wild Life Preservation in the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation is charged with the responsibility of issuing Certificates/Permits. The powers vested in the Management Authority cannot be delegated to any other Officer.

Difficulties in Export of Old Ivory Products

2191. SHRI UTTAM RAO PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware about many difficulties in the export of old ivory products (by artisans/exporters/dealers) which have been caused by the concerned departments resulting in great hardship to the workers/exporters in general and loss of foreign exchange to the country; and

(b) if so, what are the details therefor and what remedial steps taken by Government to remove the hardship to the concerned parties and workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). Representations have been made to Government about difficulties in the export of ivory products. Request was made

for extension of time for declaration of stocks of ivory imported into India prior to February 4, 1977. Since manufacturers/dealers had already been given sufficient time for declaration of stocks further extension in date was not considered desirable. It had also been represented that there were difficulties in export of old reworked ivory of African origin. Since there was no evidence to prove that the old reworked ivory was of African origin it was not possible to permit its exports.

Representation from Delhi Exporters' Association, Delhi

2192. SHRI UTTAM RAO PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from Delhi Exporters' Association, Delhi regarding export of Old and reworked African Origin Ivory Production Products;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof and action taken thereon; and

(c) what is the annual export earning from Old Ivory products and how much labour force in rural and urban areas is engaged in the carving and reworking of Old reworked African Originated Ivory?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Representations from Delhi Exporters' Association for export of old ivory was received by Government. Since there was no evidence to prove that the stocks of old reworked ivory, intended for export are of African origin, the Government did not find itself in a position to permit the export.

(c) Separate Statistics for such old ivory products are not available. Exports of ivory products as a whole during the year 1978-79 were of the

order of Rs. 209.25 lakhs. About 15,000 carvers are engaged in this trade.

Strikes in IA and AI from April 1977 to December 1979

2193. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees and crew of various categories of Indian Air-Line and Air India have gone on strikes during April 1977 to December, 1979;

(b) if so, the details of such strikes;

(c) what were their demands;

(d) the outcome of the said strikes and the details of agreements arrived at and assurances given in each strikes; and

(e) the details of losses to the management and the employees as well as to Government and the Exchequer?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION AND LABOUR (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e). A statement giving the requisite information in respect of Indian Airlines is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-782/82] Information in respect of Air India is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Exports by MMTC

2194. SHRI ARIF MOHD. KHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) total amount of exports made by the M.M.T.C. during the year 1978-79 and 1979-80 up to February, 1980;

(b) what were the main exports items and the names of the concerns; and

(c) what is the latest policy of Government to boost up the exports in near future?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Exports made by MMTC during 1978-79 and 1979-80 are as under:

	(Value in Rs. crores)
1978-79	195.42
1979-80 (upto Feb., 1980)	187.99 (Provisional)

(b) The main export items of the Corporation are:—

(i) Iron ore, (ii) Manganese ore, (iii) Coal, (iv) Chrome ore, (v) Barytes, (vi) Sillimanite, (vii) Mica. exported through MITCO, a subsidiary of MMTC.

(c) The Government is trying to boost the export of minerals by (i) improving the infrastructural facilities in order to cut down internal costs and (ii) diversifying the export markets.

Import of Coking Coal from Poland

2195. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that coking coal is in short supply in the country and for that reason Poland has been requested to export some of its surpluses to India;

(b) if so, what is the quantity proposed to be imported and at what cost; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the prices of coking coal have been revised five times and are now on an average 50 per cent higher since the nationalisation of the coal industry?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) Government have been considering several possibilities including imports in order to augment the indigenous availability

of coking coal. A final decision in the matter is yet to be taken. While some preliminary talks of exploratory nature were held with the Polish side some time ago; no concrete proposals have emerged so far.

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

Suggestions on Multinational Companies

2196. SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received certain suggestions from certain quarters that Third World multinational companies in the private and public sectors for transitional investment and the transfer of technology within the Third World should be set up; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): (a) Yes, Sir. In the context of the programme of Technical Cooperation among the Developing Countries (TCDC) suggestions have been received that developing countries could transfer technology among themselves without solely depending on enterprises in industrialised countries. Several developing countries have reached a level where they can provide know-how, expertise and service and these are more suited to the needs of developing countries.

(b) Government supports the suggestion and would encourage measures taken to promote TCDC.

Circulation of Black Money in Film Industry

2197. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DAN-DAVATE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chairman of the All India Film Producers Council said that

they have over Rs. 20,000 crores in black money in circulation in the film industry; and

(b) the steps being taken to get it unearthed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): (a) and (b) It has been reported in the newspapers that the Honorary President of the All India Film Producers' Council clarified in a statement that Union Minister for Information and Broadcasting, speaking at a reception, accorded to him by the Council, had stated that a sum of Rs. 20,000 crores in black money was in circulation in the whole country and not just in the film Industry. There is no reliable estimate of unaccounted income or wealth—commonly called 'black money' in the country. The Government propose to deal with the problem of black money through multi-pronged action of more effective implementation of tax laws and launching drive against hoarders and profiteering.

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा हथकरघा बुनकरों को ऋण दिया जाना

2198. श्री मुल चन्द डागा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष 1977-78 और 1978-79 के दौरान राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा उन हथकरघा बुनकरों को कुल कितना ऋण दिया गया जो सहकारी समितियों के सदस्य नहीं थे?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया) : प्राथमिकता प्राप्त क्षेत्रों को दिये गये बैंक ऋणों के बारे में आंकड़े एकत्र करने की वर्तमान प्रणाली में, हथकरघा बुनकरों के लिये अलग से सूचना इकट्ठी करने की व्यवस्था नहीं है। इस श्रेणी के ऋणकर्ताओं को कारीगरों, ग्राम और कुटीर उद्योगों आदि की श्रेणी में शामिल किया जाता है। भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा दिये गये अनन्तिम आंकड़ों के मुताबिक जून, 1979 के अंत की स्थिति के अनुसार,

सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों द्वारा कारीगरों, ग्राम और कुटीर उद्योगों को दिये गये ऋणों की बकाया राशि 270491 ऋण खातों में 40 करोड़ रुपये बैठती है।

Indian Joint Ventures Abroad

2199. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Indian Joint Ventures abroad have been losing;

(b) whether any of the joint ventures have made any profits; and

(c) give details of the joint venture who have made profit in the year 1979?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) Latest year for which data on profits and

losses made by Indian joint ventures abroad is available is 1977-78 in respect of only 53 units out of 109 in production/operation. As a large number of joint ventures had become operational only in 1977, 1978 and 1979, information on the operational results is not available for the remaining 56 units. On the basis of the information furnished by the Indian parties who have set up joint ventures abroad, the position regarding profits and losses made by the 53 units is as follows:

	1977-78
(1) No. of Joint Ventures for which information is available	53
(2) No. of joint ventures earning profits	27

(3) No. of joint ventures incurring losses	26
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(c) A statement giving the required information is attached.

Statement

(c) Details of Joint Ventures which have earned profits during 1977-78.

Sl. No.	Name of the Indian party	Field of collaboration	Location of Joint Venture
1.	M/s. Development Consultants (P) Ltd., Calcutta	Engg consultancy services	Hong Kong
2.	M/s. The Century Spg. and Mfg. Co. Ltd., Bombay	Textile Yarn	Indonesia
3.	M/s. Bharat Commerce and Industries Ltd., New Delhi.	Textile Yarn	Indonesia
4.	M/s. Shahibag Entrepreneurs (P) Ltd., Ahmedabad	Polyester blended yarn	Indonesia
5.	M/s. The Raymond Woollen Mills Ltd., Bombay	Engineer's steel files, rasps etc.	Indonesia
6.	M/s Vishal Malleables Pvt. Ltd., Ahmedabad	Malleable iron pipe fittings.	Indonesia
7.	Shri R. N. Goculdas, Bombay	Textile Mill	Kenya
8.	M/s. The Raymond Woollen Mills Ltd., Bombay	Wollen textiles	Kenya
9.	M/s. Orient Paper Mills Ltd., Calcutta	Paper	Kenya
10.	Godrej and Boyce Mfg. Co. P. Ltd., Bombay	Steel furniture	Malaysia
11.	M/s. Kirlosker Electric Co. Ltd., Bangalore	Electric Motors, Pumps etc.	Malaysia

Sl. No.	Name of the Indian party	Filed of collaboration	Location of Joint Venture
12.	M/s. L. G. Balakrishnan & Bros. Ltd. Coimbatore.	Bicycle chain etc.	Malaysia
13.	M/s. Tata Oil Mills Co. Ltd., Bombay	Neutralised oil, palm oil etc.	Malaysia
14.	M/s. Kwaliti Textile Associates Pvt. Ltd., Pollachi	Cotton yarn and blended yarn	Malaysia
15.	M/s. Birla Brothers (P) Ltd., Calcutta	Light engineering goods	Nigeria
16.	M/s. Birla Brothers (P) Ltd., Calcutta	Consultancy services	Nigeria
17.	M/s. Eastern Spinning Mills Ltd., Pirgachha	Yarn	Philippines
18.	M/s. Tata Engg. and Locomotive Co. Ltd., Bombay	High precision toolings	Singapore
19.	M/s. Jay Engineering Works Ltd., Calcutta	Sewing machine & electric fans	Sri Lanka
20.	M/s. Birla Brothers P. Ltd., Calcutta.	Synthetic and cotton yarn	Thailand
21.	M/s. Gwalior Rayon Silk Mfg. (Wvg.) Co., Ltd. Birlagram	Viscose staple fibre	Thailand
22.	M/s. Birla Jute Mfg. Co. Ltd., Calcutta	Jute Goods	Uganda
23.	M/s. Ajit India P. Ltd., Bombay	Aluminium architectural Products	U.A.E.
24.	Shri C.P. Kukreja, New Delhi	Engg. & architectural consultancy services	U.A. E.
25.	M/s. Ghai Lamba catering Consultants (p) Ltd. New Delhi	Indian Style restaurant	U.K.
26.	M/s. Park Hotel, Calcutta	Indian style restaurant	U K.
27.	M/s. Kirloskar Oil Engines Ltd., Pune.	Assembly of diesel engines	West Germany.

चुंगी की अदायगी

2200. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में माल का परिवहन करने वालों को चुंगी की अदायगी से छूट दिये जाने का विचार है; यदि हां, तो कब और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस तथ्य का पता है कि माल परिवहन गाड़ियों को चुंगी की अदायगी के लिए बार-बार विभिन्न स्थानों पर रुकना पड़ता है और इस प्रकार वे भ्रष्टाचार के शिकार बन जाते हैं !

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया) : (क) और (ख) सरकार को माल परिवहन कर्ताओं द्वारा चुंगी

की अदायगी किये जाने के संबंध में होने वाली असुविधा की जानकारी है। चुंगी का उन्मूलन राज्यों के क्षेत्राधिकार में एक राजकोषी सुधार है तथा इसके लिए अनुशासन और धैर्य की आवश्यकता है।

खैतड़ी तांबा उद्योग समूह (राजस्थान में किया गया पूंजी निवेश)

2201. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या झोड़पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) खैतड़ी तांबा उद्योग समूह (राजस्थान) में अब तक कुल कितना पूंजी निवेश किया गया है और क्या वहां पर कार्य की प्रगति परियोजना प्रतिवेदन के अनुसार है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और इसके लिए कौन-कौन से व्यक्ति जिम्मेदार हैं; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस उद्योग

समूह के कारण हिन्दुस्तान कापर लिमिटेड को अब तक बहुत भारी वित्तीय हानि उठानी पड़ी है और यदि हां, तो कितनी हानि हुई है और इस हानि को और अपने लक्ष्यों को यह उद्योग समूह किस तारीख अथवा वर्ष तक पूरा कर लेगा ?

वाणिज्य और नागरिक पूर्ति तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्रों (श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी):

(क) खेतड़ी कापर कम्पलैक्स में 138.36 करोड़ रुपये की स्वीकृत लागत की तुलना में जनवरी, 1980 तक कुल 131 करोड़ रुपए का पूंजी-निवेश हुआ है। समग्र खेतड़ी कापर कम्पलैक्स के लिए कोई विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट तैयार नहीं की गई थी। मई, 1974 में परियोजना के संशोधित लागत अनुमानों को स्वीकृति देते समय प्रद्रावक की स्थापना के लिए जो अवधि बताई गई थी, उसमें मात्र कुछ महीनों का समय ही अधिक लगा। प्रौद्योगिक और परिचालन संबंधी समस्याओं के कारण वर्ष 1979 तक प्रद्रावक की क्षमता का काफी कम उपयोग हुआ। खानों में भी उत्पादन काफी कम रहा। यद्यपि वर्ष 1973-74 में खान में नियमित उत्पादन शुरू हो गया था तथापि अभी तक अयस्क का उत्पादन निर्धारित क्षमता तक नहीं पहुंच पाया है। ट्रिपल सुपर-फास्फेट संयंत्र को चालू करने में लगभग 2½ वर्ष और फास्फोरस अम्ल संयंत्र को चालू करने में लगभग 5 वर्ष की देरी हुई है।

खानों का धीमी गति से विकास और उसके फलस्वरूप अयस्क उत्पादन की दर-क्षमता की प्राप्ति में विलम्ब, कठोर चट्टानों के खनन के लिए अपेक्षित तकनीकी विशेषज्ञता न होने के कारण हुआ। प्रद्रावक की स्थापना में देरी मुख्यतः बिजली पूर्ति की असंतोषजनक स्थिति और निर्माण-सामग्री की कमी के कारण हुई है। जहां तक प्रद्रावक के तार-छड़ ढलाई संयंत्र और अम्ल-एवम्-उरवर्क संयंत्र का संबंध है इसके निर्माण में

विलम्ब इनके लिए नियुक्त ठेकेदारों के कारण हुआ।

तार-छड़ गड़ाई यूनिट और अम्ल-एवम्-उरवर्क संयंत्र की स्थापना में विलम्ब के लिए ठेकेदार जिम्मेदार पाये गये और इस संबंध में कंपनीद्वारा समुचित कार्रवाई की गई है। कठोर चट्टानों के खनन में विशेषज्ञता के अभाव, तांबा प्रौद्योगिकी के विशिष्ट स्वरूप और विलम्ब की अवधि को देखते हुए इसके लिए किसी को जिम्मेदार ठहराने का सवाल नहीं उठता।

(ख) हिन्दुस्तान कापर लि० को 31-3-1979 तक लगभग 38 करोड़ रुपये का संचित घाटा हुआ और खेतड़ी कापर कम्पलैक्स को उपर्युक्त तारीख तक लगभग 66 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा हुआ। खानों में घटिया अयस्क की प्राप्ति, कारखानों की संरचना और संचालन में प्रौद्योगिक समस्याओं, क्षमता के कम उपयोग, असंतोषजनक औद्योगिक संबंधों और बिजली सप्लाई की समस्याओं के कारण खेतड़ी उच्च उत्पादन लागत वाली इकाई है। हिन्दुस्तान कापर लि० द्वारा खान, प्रद्रावक और अन्य संयंत्रों के कार्यकरण में सुधार लाने हेतु संयंत्र और उपकरणों के डिजाइन में सुधार, प्रौद्योगिकी परिवर्तन, विदेशी विशेषज्ञों और परामर्शदाताओं से सहायता प्राप्त करने जैसे विभिन्न उपाय किये गये हैं। इन उपायों के फलस्वरूप खानों और कारखानों के उत्पादन में सुधार हुआ है। लेकिन लाभप्रदता तांबा धातु के विन्यय-मूल्य पर भी निर्भर करती है, जो इस समय अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मूल्यों से जुड़ा हुआ है, जिनमें समय-समय पर काफी घट-बढ़ होती रहती है। इस सब को देखते हुए इस समय यह बताना संभव नहीं है कि पिछले घाटे को किस तारीख अथवा किस वर्ष तक पूरा कर लिया जायेगा। जहां तक उत्पादन-लक्ष्यों का संबंध है खानों की कम उत्पादन क्षमता बिजली की भारी कटौतियों के कारण है, जो दिसम्बर, 1979 से 50—80

प्रतिशत तक है। यदि विजली सामान्य रूप से मिलती रहे तो 1984—85 तक ज्ञानों में अधिकतम उत्पादन होने की संभावना है। प्रद्रावक की क्षमता का उपयोग पिछले तीन महीनों में लगभग 70 प्रतिशत हो गया है। चूँकि खेतड़ी में ग्रयस्क उत्पादन खेतड़ी प्रद्रावक की जहूरत को पूरा करने के लिए काफी नहीं है अतः प्रद्रावक की पूरी क्षमता का उपयोग केवल वर्ष 1982—83 में मालजखंड तांबा परियोजना (मध्य प्रदेश) के चालू होने के बाद ही किया जा सकता है।

Demand for delegation of more powers to States to deal with Blackmarketing and Profiteers

2202. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state whether some State Government have demanded delegation of more powers to the States to enable them to deal with blackmarketing and profiteering effectively?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Proposals from a few State Governments for delegation of more powers under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, were received and were considered not feasible. The existing powers are considered adequate to deal with blackmarketeers and profiteers effectively.

Alleged Smuggling by V.I.P.s

2203. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been cases of smuggling by the V.I.P.s brought to the notice of Government during the last three years, by the Air Port Authorities at different Airports; and

(b) if so, the names of these persons, the details regarding the goods seized from them and the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): (a) and (b) According to reports received by Government, 10 cases involving 10 V.I.P.s. (i.e. persons holding diplomatic passports) were detected at the airports of Bombay and Delhi during the last three years. It will not be in the public interest to disclose the names of these persons. The goods seized from these persons included watches, gold, diamonds, silver etc. Appropriate action under the law was initiated against all these persons.

Closure of Iron Ore Mines in Keonjhar (Orissa)

2204. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been closure of iron ore mines in the Keonjhar District in Orissa in March, 1979, due to the refusal of Metals and Minerals Trading Corporation of India Limited's taking ore from this area;

(b) if so, the details regarding the loss of production and the number of workers rendered unemployed; and

(c) the action Government have taken to save the workers of this area?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c) Purchases of iron ore are made by MMTC from private/public sector mines in Keonjhar for export and supply to public sector Steel Plants. From 8th March, 1979 for a period of about one month iron ore supplies on ex-plot basis at Banaspani, Barbil and Bolani could not be accepted due to inadequate rail movement to Paradip Port and resultant build-up of stocks in the stack yards to saturation level. The temporary suspension had some effect on the production and employment position in the sector. After the improve-

ment in rail movement from the 1st week of April, 1979 intake of ex-plot supplies was resumed from Barbel, Banaspani and Bolani sectors.

Complaints against M/S. Amin Chand Pyarelal Group

2205. **SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:**
SHRI SATISH PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3760 on 11th August, 1978 regarding complaints against M/s. Amin Chand Pyarelal Group and state:

(a) what progress has been made in investigating/adjudicating the various cases against them by the Enforcement Directorate, coming under Customs Act and Income-Tax Act; and

(b) reasons for delay, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): (a) and (b) It is reported that after completion of necessary investigations against Amin Chand Pyarelal Group, the Enforcement Directorate have initiated adjudication proceedings against concerns/persons in the Group in three more cases in August, 1978, March, 1979 and January, 1980. Out of the ten cases which were pending adjudication as on 11-8-78, one case has already been finally adjudicated. The adjudication proceedings in respect of the 9 cases are held up on account of Court injunctions.

There are no cases pending investigation/adjudication under the Customs Act, 1962.

Information regarding the cases under the Income-tax Act in being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Insurance Facility to Agriculturists

2206. **SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY:** Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state the details of the Scheme of insurance facility to the

agriculturists for their pump sets against fire, theft and other calamities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): Details of the scheme of insurance facilities which are available to the agriculturists for their pump sets, from all the four subsidiaries of the General Insurance Corporation of India viz: (1) National Insurance Co. Ltd., (2) New India Assurance Co. Ltd., (3) Oriental Fire & General Insurance Co. Ltd. and (4) United India Insurance Co. Ltd; are as under:—

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| 1. Risks covered: | (i) Fire/Lightning. |
| | (ii) Theft/Burglary. |
| | (iii) Mechanical/
Electrical Break-down. |
| 2. Sum Insured: | 100% of market value at the time of issue of cover |
| 3. Annual premium : | Electric sets : Rs 25/- to Rs. 95/- |

depending upon Horse power as per details below:—

Horse Power	Annual Premium
	(Rs.)
3.0	25
5.0	30
7.5	45
10.0	50
15.0	65
17.5	75
20.0	85
25.0	95

Diesel/Oil Sets: Rs. 35 to Rs. 115/- depending upon Horse Power as per details below:—

Horse Power	Annual Premium
	(Rs.)
5.0	35
7.5	40
10.0	60
15.0	80
17.5	90
20.0	100
25.0	115

4. Deductible Franchise: In respect of Machinery Breakdown claims, the insured has to bear certain amount of claim as per details below:—

Electric Motor Sets

Horse Power	Deductible Franchise
	(Rs.)
3.0	50
5.0	50
7.5	60
10.0	75
15.0	100
17.5	100
20.0	125

Diesel/Oil Sets

Horse Power	Deductible Franchise
	(Rs.)
5.0	75
7.5	90
10.0	100
15.0	100
17.5	125
20.0	150
25.0	175

Decline in Tea Exports to U.K.

2207. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has fallen behind Kenya in tea exports to U.K.;

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

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to revitalise tea exports?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES & STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) No, Sir. During 1979, the exports of Indian tea to U. K. were higher than those from Kenya.

(c) In addition to the continuing promotional measures, the Government have abolished export duty on tea, allowed refund of additional excise duty on packet tea exports, reduced the import duty on tea bagging machinery and enhanced the rate of cash compensatory support for packet tea and tea bag exports, in order to further boost the export of Indian tea.

Disposal of Confiscated goods

2208. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding the value of confiscated goods disposed of during the last three years, (year-wise and category-wise);

(b) what was the mode of disposal; and

(c) whether Government propose to dispose them through Super Bazaars also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): (a) Details of confiscated goods disposed of during the last three years, 1977, 1978 and 1979 are given in the Statement attached.

(b) The manner of disposal of different categories of goods is briefly indicated in the Statement—II.

(c) According to the existing policy, the items like, Synthetic textiles and other miscellaneous goods are disposed of to National Consumers Cooperative Federation for sale to bona fide consumers through Cooperative Consumers Societies, Super Bazars, Sahakari Bhandars, etc.

Statement—I

(In crores of Rs.)

Commodity	1977	1978	1979
1	2	3	4
1. Gold, Silver and Jewellery made thereof.	4.18	2.48	3.09
. Currency.	.24	.33	.42

	1	2	3	4
3. Precious and semi-precious stones.		.54	.19	.11
4. Textiles.		2.52	.16	2.37
5. Watches.		1.66	.19	.25
6. Others (like baggage items, consumer & miscellaneous goods like electronic goods, vessels, vehicles and Trade goods like Industrial raw materials, machinery parts etc.		4.53	2.69	5.23
Total		13.67	6.04	11.47

Statement—II

Manner of Disposal of Different Categories of Goods

Discription	Manner of Disposal
1. Trade goods.	. Trade goods like chemicals, industrial raw materials machinery parts motor vehicle parts etc. disposed of by auction.
2. Conveyances	. Conveyances like vessels and vehicles sold by public auction. Vessels and Indian vehicles suitable for Government Departments are appropriated departmentally.
3. Gold and Silver	. Deposited in the Government Mints
4. Indian and foreign currency	. Deposited with the Reserve Bank of India for crediting to Government.
5. Arms and Ammunition	. Arms and ammunition of other than 0 38 and 0 32 bore revolvers/pistols and their ammunition are disposed of in the following manner:— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Sten guns are offered to the Ministry of Home Affairs and those not required by them sold to the Ministry of Defence. (b) All weapons of prohibited bore and their ammunition are disposed of to Ordinance Factories (Ministry of Defence). (c) Crude weapons of indigeneous made are offered to C. B. I. for being exhibited in their museum. (d) All other weapons for which licences are issued to the public are disposed of by public auction. Revolvers/pistols of .38 and .32 bore and their ammunition are kept for departmental use.

Description	Manner of Disposal
6. Antiquities	Antiquities handed over to the Archaeological Survey of India, free of cost, for disposal by way of gifts to different museums or institutions or if necessary by other means.
7. Wild life products	To be sold to educational and research institutions, museums etc. at a token price.
8. Synthetic and metallic yarn	Sold to weavers' cooperatives/associations and to actual users.
9. Liquor	Disposed of to India Tourism Development Corporation against their Import quotas or against the quotas of other eligible hotels on the usual terms and conditions and through State Trading Corporation to Canteen Stores Department (India).
10. Diamonds.	Rough and uncut diamonds sold by auction or tender to import licence holders against debit of their licences. Cut and polished diamonds sold for export only.
11. Precious and semiprecious stones other than diamonds	Rough and uncut precious and semi-precious stones sold in the internal market by auction or tender to holders of import licences against debit of their licences. Cut and polished precious and semi-precious stones other than diamonds are sold internally by auction or by tender
12. Watches	<p>To be handed over to HMT. In case the HMT expresses unwillingness to lift the same or fails to lift the same within a period of three months, they may be offered for sale to —</p> <p>(a) Military and para-Military Organisations for use of their personnel; and</p> <p>(b) N. C. C. F. for sale to <i>bonafide</i> consumers through consumers cooperative societies, super bazars, sahakari bhandars, etc.</p>
13. Electronic goods	Electronic goods like calculators, tape recorders etc. and typewriters and photographic goods to be offered to Government Departments for official use and to educational and research institutions and to Universities.
1. Synthetic textiles	<p>T. V. sets to be sold to Hospitals.</p> <p>To be exported.</p>

Additional Measures

Synthetic textiles and other consumers goods like electronic goods, including other miscellaneous items are disposed of as stated below:—

- (1) Through retail sale by Customs Houses of those items which are seized in small lots in passenger baggage.
- (2) By sale to Military and Para-Military Organisations for use of their personnel and
- (3) By sale to National Cooperative Consumers' Federation Ltd., for sale to *bonafide* consumers through Consumers Cooperative Societies, Super Bazars, Sahakari Bhandars, etc.

Rates of interest on Agricultural loans

2209. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to reduce the rates of interest on all the agricultural loans; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA):

(a) and (b) The interest rates for agricultural loans which were first lowered in December, 1977 were again lowered in 1979. As against the minimum lending rate of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent prescribed in the Reserve Bank's directive to banks the rates of interest on agricultural advances are as below:

(1) Term loans with maturity of not less than three years for agricultural development for:

(a) minor irrigation/land development not exceeding $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum

(b) for diversified purposes:

(i) to small farmers $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum

(ii) to other farmers $10\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum

(2) For loans upto Rs. 2500/- whether extended as short, medium or long-term credit, the rate of interest to be charged to the ultimate borrower not to exceed 11 per cent per annum.

Under DRI scheme formulated for the weakest of the weaker sections the rate of interest is 4 per cent.

Discontinuation of import of sweet oil

2210. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have discontinued the import of sweet oil;

(b) whether there is adequate stock of sweet oil in the country; and

(c) what steps have been taken to streamline the import and distribution of sweet oil?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES & STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c) Presuming that by "Sweet oil" the reference is to edible oil, there has been no discontinuance of import of edible oils. The import of edible oils have, however, been canalised through the State Trading Corporation of India with effect from the 2nd December, 1978. In order to meet the gap between demand and supply of edible oils, adequate imports are being made from time to time. The overall stock position in the country is satisfactory. As regards the distribution, the requirements of imported edible oils of the vanaspati industry are already being met through the STC. In addition, greater quantities of imported oils are being issued through the public distribution system for sale from the fair-price shops. STC has also been undertaking commercial sale of imported oils as a part of market intervention, from time to time, to contain the rising trend in prices, at certain selected centres in the country.

Delay in completion of work on Madurai Airport

2211. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for delay in completing the work on Madurai airport for receiving Boeings and such other big planes; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to connect Madurai and Courtallam with helicopter feeder service?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION AND LABOUR (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) Indian Airlines have not asked for

the development of Madurai airport for Boeing 737 aircraft operations.

(b) No, Sir.

भारत से सोने की तस्करी

2212. श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत से चोरी छिपे सोना ले जाने का काम करने वाले व्यावसायिक व तस्करो के विरुद्ध सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है; और

(ख) क्या कुछ भारतीय तस्कर विदेशों में रंगे हाथों पकड़े गये हैं और यदि हाँ, तो उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया) : (क) सरकार को प्राप्त रिपोर्टों से ऐसा संकेत नहीं मिलता कि सोना बड़े पैमाने पर अथवा सुसंगठित तरीके से चोरी-छिपे भारत से बाहर भेजा जा रहा है। तथापि, स्थिति पर सावधानी पूर्वक नजर रखी जाती है और सोने को

चोरी-छिपे भारत से बाहर भेजने के किसी भी प्रयास को रोकने के लिए, सीमाशुल्क अधिकारियों को पूरी तरह चौकस कर दिया गया है।

(ख) सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी नहीं है कि भारत से सोने की तस्करी के सिलसिले में किन्हीं व्यक्तियों को विदेशों में गिरफ्तार किया गया है।

हथकरघा और विद्युत चालित करघा कपड़ों के निर्यात में गिरावट

2213. श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या विदेशों में मिल में कपड़े की तुलना में हथकरघे और विद्युत चालित करघे के कपड़ों की अत्यधिक खपत होने के बावजूद जनता पार्टी और लोक दल के शासन काल में हथकरघा और विद्युत चालित करघे से बने कपड़ों के निर्यात में गिरावट आई थी ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर रहमान अंसारी) :

सूती मिल निर्मित, विद्युत चालित करघे और हथकरघे कपड़े (फैब्रिक्स) के निर्यातों के आंकड़ों की स्वतः स्पष्ट तालिका नीचे दी गई है :—

सूती फैब्रिक्स के निर्यात

(मुल्य करोड़ रु० में)

सूती फैब्रिक्स (कपड़ा)	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79 (अप्रैल-अक्तूबर)	1979
			ज	
मिल निर्मित	202.28	139.08	139.96	102.98
विद्युत चालित करघा	19.18	15.09	20.29	10.02
हथकरघा	53.17	81.59	54.60	30.81

Deficit Budgeting

2214. SHRIMATI MOSHINA KID-WAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased state:

(a) whether it is a fact that deficit budgeting by the last Government has resulted in inflationary trends all over, taking the prices of essential commodities very high and also causing fall in production;

(b) if so, whether some steps are being taken now to minimise the deficit; and

(c) if so, the nature of steps being taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA):

(a) The large budgetary deficit of 1979-80 is one of the factors behind the rise in prices in the current year. Other reasons are: wide-spread drought, upward adjustments in administered prices of certain commodities, sharp rise in the prices of imported petroleum and its products, and near stagnancy in industrial output following shortage of power, transport bottlenecks and strained industrial relations.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The vote-on-account Budget for the coming fiscal year 1980-81 has brought down the budgetary deficit to Rs. 1235 crores as against the revised estimates of Rs. 2700 crores in the current fiscal year, 1979-80. This has been achieved by an improvement in tax collections, larger internal and external borrowing and small savings and provident funds. Attempts have also been made to keep increases in non-developmental expenditure to the minimum.

Criteria for opening of New Branches of Banks

2215. PROF . NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the criteria for opening new branches of the (i) nationalised (ii) non-nationalised banks in

the cities and rural areas respectively; and

(b) whether any relaxation of these criteria is allowed in opening such branches in hilly areas where the population is scattered and the geographical conditions require the branches of the banks at short distance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA):

(a) The current branch licencing policy of the Reserve Bank seeks to secure in consultation with the State Government the branch expansion efforts of the commercial banks for the years 1979-81 towards providing banking facilities at unbanked rural and semiurban centres in deficit districts having poorer banking coverage than one bank office for every 20,000 rural/semi-urban people. Opening of new branches at urban and metropolitan centres is being allowed only on a need based selective basis.

(b) In the implementation of the licencing policy, special consideration is being given to the Hilly areas. The State Governments have been requested by Reserve Bank to suggest centres for opening rural and semi-urban branches even in non-deficit districts taking into consideration the special features of hilly areas.

Setting up of Expert Committee to check Tax evasion

2216. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government for setting up Expert Committee to suggest measures to check tax evasion; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA):

(a) There is at present no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Income-tax Due from Large Industrial Houses

2217. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) what is the amount of income tax due from each of the 70 large industrial houses as on the 31st March, 1979; and

(b) what steps Government have taken to realise the outstanding amount of income tax?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA):

(a) The undertakings registered under Section 26(2) of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 as covered by sections 20 (a) (i) and 20(a) (ii) of the said Act are considered as large industrial houses. The desired information

is not available about all such concerns. It is, however, available for assessee against whom the gross income-tax demand outstanding at the end of each quarter exceeded Rs. 10 lakhs. The industrial house-wise information in respect of such concerns (identified and grouped on the basis of registrations under the MRTP Act as on 30-6-1978) is furnished in the statement attached.

(b) Demands remain outstanding in the cases for various reasons such as, pendency of appeals, stay orders by Courts, management taken over by Government, rectifications and revisions pending etc. Steps have been taken to expedite disposal of appeals by the concerned Appellate Authorities wherever demands are disputed and appeals are pending. In other cases, depending on the facts and circumstances of each case, suitable steps are taken from time to time by the Income-tax authorities concerned for recovery of arrears in accordance with the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961.

Statement

Details of amounts of income-tax due from Large Industrial houses as on 31-3-1979

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of Large Industrial House	Amount of Income-tax outstanding as on 31-3-1979		
		Tax in arrears	Tax not fallen due	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Bangur	—	34.77	34.77
2.	Birla	38.83	184.70	223.53
3.	G.V. Naidu	97.71	124.58	222.29
4.	Jaipuria	0.43	84.67	85.10
5.	J.K. Singhania	24.85	214.25	239.10
6.	Kamani	125.38	21.00	146.38
7.	Kapadia Killick	67.73	41.96	109.69
8.	Kesturbhai Lalbhai	—	26.45	26.45

1	2	3	4	5
9. Kirloskar	—	10 61	10 61	
10. Mafatlal	—	11 49	11 49	
11. Modi	24 15	430 26	454 41	
12. M.S. Oberoi	—	12 48	12 48	
13. Raunak Singh	234 51	169 70	404 21	
14. R.N. Goenka	17 58	56 49	74 07	
15. Sarabhai	—	11 78	11 78	
16. Shriram	2 06	35 98	38 04	
17. S.P. Jain	20 69	—	20 69	
18. Surajmal Nagarmal	—	336 08	336 08	
19. Thiagaraja	15 39	22 95	38 34	
20. T.V.S. Iyengar	25 68	38 40	64 08	
21. United Breweries	16 15	30 26	46 41	
22. Union Carbide	—	49 69	49 69	

Air Connection for Kota, Bikaner, Ajmer, Jaisalmer Etc.

2218. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the former Civil Aviation Minister had given an assurance that Kota, Bikaner, Ajmer, Jaisalmer etc. cities of Rajasthan will be connected by air in 1980; if so, by what time this will be done and the steps being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION AND LABOUR (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): In the absence of particulars and date on which the assurance was given, it has not been possible to trace the same. However, Indian Airlines has no plan to introduce air services to Kota, Bikaner, Ajmer and Jaisalmer. The above stations are however among the 50 places recommended for inclusion in operation of Third Level Air Services. The recommendations are under the examination of the Government.

Investigation in cases of wasteful Expenditure and Purchase of wrong Equipments

2219. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the article 'Multi-crore waste in Indian Airlines' appearing in the *Blitz* issue of 19th January, 1980;

(b) if so, has the Government made any inquiry into the purchases and operations of ground support and baggage-handling equipments in the IAC;

(c) whether it is a fact that certain investigations and inquiries regarding wasteful expenditure by IAC by the former Chairman have been stalled and covered-up; and

(d) will the Government appoint Expert Committee to investigate all cases of wasteful expenditure and purchase of wrong equipments?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION AND LABOUR (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No specific case of waste in the matter of purchase of Ground support equipment has come to the notice of Indian Airlines. However, some of the items received were sub-standard. The defects were got rectified from the manufacturers.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Indian Airlines are already inquiring into the matter.

Setting up of Aluminium Foil Plant at Korba (Madhya Pradesh)

2220. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bharat Aluminium Company Limited has obtained approval for setting up Aluminium Foil Plant at Korba in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the BALCO is now considering the change in location of this industry to some other State, if so, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) A feasibility report for setting up the Foil Plant has been prepared and is presently under examination of Bharat Aluminium Company Limited. At the time of taking investment decision, the location of the plant will also be decided.

Winding up of Public Sector Units incurring losses

2221. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bureau of Public Enterprises in its Study Report has suggested winding

up of several public sector units which are incurring perennial losses;

(b) if so, which are the units suggested for winding up or auction to the private sector;

(c) what is the amount of non-plan subsidies, which the exchequer has to bear because of the losses incurred by public sector units during 1978 and 1979 (upto June end); and

(d) what is the comparative position of the 28 units examined by the Bureau of Public Enterprises, and what action Government propose to take, based on the recommendations of the study groups?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): (a) to (d): The Bureau of Public Enterprises constantly reviews the performance of various public enterprises and the studies cover profitability and public purpose served by them. However, this Ministry has not framed any proposal for winding up of any losing public sector units or auctioning of such enterprises to the private sector.

(c) The information is being collected for the financial year 1978-79, and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Industrial Exhibition in Birmingham (England)

2222. SHRI SHIV KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India held her biggest industrial exhibition in Birmingham (England) during the month of March, 1980;

(b) if so, the details of materials exhibited there;

(c) the extent to which Indian goods stood comparison with British goods;

(d) the details of export orders obtained and the countries which placed such orders; and

(e) the estimated foreign exchange earned as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES & STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (e): Trade Development Authority, and Organisation set up under the societies' Registration Act under the administration control of the Department of Commerce, had organised a Buyer-Seller Meet at Birmingham (England) from March 2-6, 1980. This Buyer-Seller Meet was the biggest of its kind organised by the Trade Development Authority so far in England. A wide range of industrial products of India was displayed at the Meet which, *inter-alia*, included auto-ancillaries, builders hardware, forgings and castings, diesel engine and parts, electronic equipments and components, hand, small and cutting tools, garden tools, industrial fasteners machine tools and accessories, scientific and measuring instruments, bathroom fittings, bicycle parts, electric motors, fishing equipments, industrial gloves and process control valves. The Meet evoked very good response from the British buyers and according to the first information received from the participants, orders worth about Rs. 3.50 crores were booked on the spot during the course of the Meet. Substantial enquiries were also generated during the course of the Meet.

Increase in price of Copper and Tin

2223. SHRI SHIV KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have increased the prices of copper and tin in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the extent to which the increase in price of these two metals will have an adverse effect on small scale industries like utensils making industries in the country and also foreign trade; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to safeguard the interests of small and medium entrepreneurs in the country?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES & STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) & (b) Yes, Sir. The prices of copper and tin imported by Minerals & Metals Trading Corporation for sales during March 1980 have been raised from Rs. 34,000/- and Rs. 2 lakhs per M. T. to Rs. 33,000/- and Rs. 2.02 lakhs per M. T. respectively.

(c) & (d): While fixing these prices, the ruling international price, the price paid for the goods already in stock and the price at which fresh stocks are expected to be imported are kept in view, apart from other incidental charges etc. The increase in price is not likely to have an adverse effect on any particular sector of the industry. In the case of export products, direct import of these items is allowed as replenishment like other items canalised through public sector agencies.

Discovery of huge deposits of non-ferrous zinc and lead near Agucha (Bhilwara)

2224. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:
SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL:

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

(a) whether huge deposits of non-ferrous zinc and lead have been discovered near Agucha Rampura village of Bhilwara; and

(b) if so, the quantity discovered and steps taken to exploit the discovery fully?

*** THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE):** (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Investigations carried out so far, have indicated a reserve of about 26 million tonnes of zinc-lead ore containing about 10 to 12 per cent zinc and 1 to 2 per cent lead.

Exploration is being continued to assess the potentials of the deposit. M/s. Hindustan Zinc Limited (a Govt. of India Undertaking) has applied for mining lease over the area.

Proposal to modernise steel industry

2225. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL

REDDY:

SHRI LAKSHMAN MAL-
LICK:

SHRI MAGAN BHAI
BAROT:

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

(a) whether Government have any proposal under consideration to modernise steel industry; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES & STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) & (b): Proposals for modernisation through updating of technology innovations and replacement of equipment in the existing steel plants in order to maintain their technical and physical health are being considered by Government on a continuing basis. Having regard to the rapid technological development in the world in the last 25 years, certain proposals are at various stages of consideration/implementation. These are:

(i) Preparation of programmes for the introduction of technological improvements/innovations at Bhilai covering modernisation and up-dating of technology and equipment and processes so as to secure additional production from the existing facilities at minimal cost. A Feasibility Report for this purpose is under preparation.

(ii) A preliminary Feasibility Report to modernise the Rourkela Steel Plant has been drawn up. Presently, some negotiations are going on with a consortium of West German firms for undertaking a study on the modernisation of the plant.

(iii) Discussions are presently being held for the preparation of a comprehensive development plan for the modernisation of Durgapur Steel Plant.

(iv) There is also a proposal for drawing up programmes for the introduction of technological improvements at Bokaro Steel Plant as in the case of Bhilai Steel Plant so as to raise its productivity with minimum investment; and

(v) With the object of maintaining production from the hot strip mill of Rourkela installed in 1961, major re-vamping and modernisation of the mill in line with modern technology has been taken up at an estimated cost of Rs. 31 crores.

Except for item no. (v) above, the other proposals are still in various stages of consideration/preparation.

Import of Coking Coal

2226. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to import coking coal during 1980-81 to meet the demand of steel industry in the country;

(b) if so, total requirements of coking coal of the steel industry to attain its production target during 1980-81; and

(c) its value and countries from where to be imported?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES & STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) (a) to (c): The total requirement of coking coal for the six integrated steel plants to attain their production target in 1980-81 is 17 million tonnes. The question of import of coking coal to augment the indigenous supply is under consideration of the Government.

Non-Implementation of Indian Joint Ventures

2227. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of COM-

MERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as many as 180 Indian Joint Ventures have not been implemented; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES & STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c) The total posals approved by Government for setting up Indian Joint Ventures Abroad 179 Joint Venture Projects are reported to have not been implemented. The reasons attributable for such failures *inter-alia* include underestimation and lack of awareness of the problems in respect of raising of finances, marketing of goods produced and management arrangements etc. Inadequacy of pre-investment survey, project reports and firm collaboration arrangements as also certain factors over which the Indian promoters had no control such as changes in the political and economic conditions in the host countries, non-extension of tariff protection and changes in the investment policies have also contributed to the non-implementation of some projects.

Insufficient Facilities at Most Airports

2228. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the facilities available at most airports in the country are insufficient in view of increasing traffic; and

(b) if so, what steps do Government contemplate to improve this state of affairs?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION & LABOUR (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) and (b) The improvement of the facilities at the aerodromes is a continuous process and is constantly re-

viewed keeping in view the increasing air traffic, the operational requirements, priorities and the availability of the resources. Schemes for improvement in runway complexes, terminal facilities, communication, radio and radar aids, landing aids and safety services to suit the operations with the Airbus and Boeing 737 aircraft planned by Indian Airlines have already been taken up or are proposed to be undertaken at some aerodromes in the current Five Year Plan (1978-83).

Distribution of essential commodities through fair price shops in West Bengal

2229. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL:
SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of West Bengal proposed to the previous Government for the distribution of some essential commodities through fair price shops;

(b) if so, the fact thereof;

(c) whether the present Government propose to accept the proposal of the West Bengal Government;

(d) if so, when it will be implemented; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES & STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c) The Chief Minister of West Bengal *vide* his letter dated 6th June, 1979, to the then Commerce Minister, regarding distribution of the various existing commodities like wheat, rice, controlled cloth edible oil etc. had *inter alia* suggested that sugar should also be brought under the Public Distribution System as before. The dual price policy was brought into operation by the previous Government from 17th December, 1979 and the same policy is being continued by the present Government.

(d) & (e) Does not arise.

मध्य प्रदेश में खनिजों की संभावनाओं का पता लगाने के लिए सर्वेक्षण

2230. श्री एन० के० शंजवलकर : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के उत्तरी जिलों, तथा ग्वालियर, भिण्ड, मोरेना, शिवपुरी, गुना और दतिया में खनिजों के पाये जाने की संभावनाओं का पता लगाने के लिए कोई सर्वेक्षण किया गया है और यदि हां, तो सर्वेक्षण कब किया गया था और उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं, और

(ख) क्या ग्वालियर-शिवपुरी के निकट उपलब्ध हुए पत्थर में लौह तत्वों की प्रचुर मात्रा पाई गई है और यदि हां, तो उसकी मात्रा कितनी है तथा क्या लौह तत्वों की प्रचुर मात्रा को देखते हुए वहां पर एक लोहे का कारखाना स्थापित किये जाने की कोई योजना है और क्या जिला और तहसील ग्वालियर के 'धुवन गांव' तथा जिला शिवपुरी, तहसील नाखार के नगरीनी में लौह उद्योग मौजूद थे ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पति और इस्पात तथा खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणव मंखर्जी) :

(क) इन जिलों में खनिजों की खोज के लिए सर्वेक्षण किया गया है और हाल ही के वर्षों में ग्वालियर और शिवपुरी जिलों में खनिज मिट्टी, गेरू, आधार-धातु और लौह अयस्क, गुना जिले में गेरू, बाक्साइट और खनिज-मिट्टी, मुरेना जिले में कांच-रेत और कोरंडम (एक स्फटिक खनिज) तथा मुरेना, शिवपुरी और गुना जिलों में चूना-पत्थर आदि खनिजों का पता चला है ।

(ख) ग्वालियर और शिवपुरी जिलों में लौह अयस्क के छोटे-छोटे भण्डारों का पता चला है, इन में से एक भण्डार जिसके लगभग 0.13 मिलियन टन होने का अनुमान है, ग्वालियर जिले के 'धुवन गांव' के समीप है । इन भण्डारों पर आधारित इस्पात कारखाने की स्थापना का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

पता चला है कि प्राचीन काल में इन क्षेत्रों से कुछ लौह-अयस्क निकाला जाता था ।

New Flight for Bombay-Jalgaon-Nagpur

2231. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal for starting an alternative airline's service between Delhi, Bombay via Jaipur, Aurangabad and via Jaipur Jalgaon for the tourists visiting Ajanta caves and also for other passengers of Jalgaon and surrounding area; and

(b) if not, whether Government propose to consider the proposal of starting a flight twice in a week between Bombay-Jalgaon-Nagpur?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION & LABOUR (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) and (b) Indian Airlines plans to introduce daily Boeing 737 service on the Delhi|Jaipur|Bombay route, in addition to the Boeing service operating on the route Delhi/Jaipur/Udaipur|Aurangabad|Bombay, when the four additional B-737 aircraft are inducted into its fleet this year. However, the Corporation has no plan for introducing either a Delhi|Jaipur|Jalgaon or Bombay|Jalgaon|Nagpur service.

Supply of Cement, Sugar, Kerosene and Diesel to Rajasthan State

2232. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of **COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of sugar, cement, kerosene, diesel supplied to Rajasthan during the last three months—commodity-wise;

(b) whether these supplies made to the State were adequate to meet the entire need of the State for these commodities and if not, the shortfall in supply in regard to each of these commodities; and

(c) what are the criteria that the Central Government adopts in allocating to the different State Governments the commodities of every day need and how do these supplies effected in part (a) above as compared with those of the neighbouring States of Punjab, U.P. and Haryana?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Allocations of sugar, cement, kerosene and diesel made to Rajasthan during January-March, 1980 are given at Statement attached.

(b) According to the information made available by Government of Rajasthan, the supplies of commodities indicated in Annexe-A were not adequate to meet the requirements. The shortfall in the supply, as indicated by the Government of Rajasthan, is as under:

Commodity	Quantum of shortfall
Sugar	. About 4,000 M. T. per month.
Kerosene Oil	. about 15,000 K. LS. per month.
H. S. D.	. About 20,000 K. LS. per month.
Cement	. About 2,00,000 M. T. per quarter.

(c) Cement is allocated to States on quarterly basis. The allocations of

the States from quarter III/1978 (July-September) onwards were fixed on a uniform basis taking into account the highest of the following 3 figures:

- (i) Quarterly average despatches during the five years period 1973 to 1977.
- (ii) Quarterly average despatches during the five quarters i.e. January-March, 1977 to January-March, 1978.
- (iii) The allocation made in quarter II/78 (April-June). These allocations have been revised suitably keeping in view actual availability of cement.

State-wise monthly quotas for levy sugar have been fixed on the basis of their quotas during the partial control period immediately prior to the de-control of sugar on August 16, 1978. These quotas have been worked out so as to provide monthly per capita availability of 425 grams of sugar on the basis of projected population as on April 1, 1978 the mid-year of the sugar season 1977-78.

The allocations in respect of high speed diesel oil have been made on the basis of previous year's consumption of the corresponding months after allowing for a growth rate of 5%. The allocation of kerosene during the current financial year have been made at the same level as the actual sales of the product in the corresponding months of the previous year. However, during January, 1980; in view of the closure of 4 refineries, the availability of both kerosene and diesel was reduced sharply. Therefore, cuts had to be imposed on the quotas of diesel and kerosene for the States in the northern region during January, 1980. The allocations for March, 1980 have been enhanced.

Information regarding allocations of sugar, cement, kerosene and diesel to the States of Punjab, U.P. and Haryana is given at Annexe.

Statement

Allocations of sugar, cement, kerosene and diesel to Rajasthan, Punjab, U.P. and Haryana from January 1980 to March 1980

Commodity & Months	State-wise allocation			
	Rajasthan	Punjab	U.P.	Haryana
Sugar (tonnes)				
January 1980	12,757	6,564	41,761	4,919
February 1980	12,757	6,564	41,761	4,916
March 1980	12,757	6,564	41,761	4,916
Cement (tonnes)				
For the First quarter of 1980 (January-March)	1,53,300	2,38,900	4,98,600	159,10
Kerosene (tonnes)				
January 1980	10,200	10,000	26,000	5,300
February 1980	9,596	7,906	29,596	3,297
March 1980	11,128	9,299	30,140	5,442
Diesel (tonnes)				
January 1980	32,300	37,800	60,000	19,000
February 1980	30,700	30,000	75,488	19,312
March 1980	40,000	38,000	86,000	21,000

मध्य प्रदेश में ग्वालियर और चम्बल डिविजन का आर्थिक विकास

2233. श्री कालीचरण शर्मा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में ग्वालियर और चम्बल डिविजन के आर्थिक विकास के लिए विदेशी सहायता कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत

क्या-क्या योजनाएं मंजूर की गई हैं,

(ख) क्या इनमें से कुछ योजनाएं भिण्ड और दतिया के डाकू-ग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में भी लागू की जाएंगी ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब और उनका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया) : (क) हल कि ग्वालियर डिविजन. किसी विदेशी सहायता के कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत नहीं है तो चम्बल डिविजन को अंतराष्ट्रीय विकास संघ से सहायता प्राप्त चम्बल कमांड क्षेत्र विकास परियोजना में शामिल किया गया है .।

(ख) अंतराष्ट्रीय विकास संस्था से सहायता प्राप्त चम्बल कमांड क्षेत्र विकास परियोजना में लहार को छोड़कर भिण्ड जिले की भिण्ड और मेघा तहसील शामिल है ।

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश की राज्य आयोजना से राज्य के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों की आर्थिक और सामाजिक कठिनाईयों को ध्यान में रखने की आशा की जाती है ।

Deterioration in Service of 5-Star Hotels of I.T.D.C.

2234. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any deterioration in the service of five star hotels run by India Tourism Development Corporation;

(b) whether Government are also aware that many of these hotels lack cleanliness and hygiene; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken by Government to improve the conditions?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION AND LABOUR (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) to (c) By and large, the service, cleanliness and hygiene in 5-star hotels of I.T.D.C. are of requisite standard. Every effort is made to maintain high standards. Periodical and surprise inspections are carried out to ensure high standard of service.

Private Business men holding Posts in Public Sector Undertakings

2235. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to lay a statement showing the names of the private businessmen holding posts at the decision-making level or in the Government bodies of the Public Sector Undertakings during last three years together with the names of the respective undertakings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): Presumably, the Honourable Member is referring to full-time directorships in public enterprises. As far as information available in the Bureau of Public Enterprises is concerned, no private businessman has been appointed as Chairman, Managing Director or functional Director of a public sector undertaking in the last three years. Government have, however, appointed professional managers, who had ear-

lier held assignments in the private sector, to some of these posts.

Permission to Pure Drinks to Set up Company Abroad

2236. SHRI CHANDRA BHALLMANI TEWARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether permission has been granted to Pure Drinks group to set up a Company abroad;

(b) if so, what are the terms and conditions; and

(c) what is the purpose for which this company has been set up abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): (a) No Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

बिहार की राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में लोगों द्वारा जमा की गई राशि

2237. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) बिहार में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में लोगों द्वारा जमा की गई राशि की प्रतिशतता का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उद्योग, वाणिज्य अथवा व्यापार में लगाई गई राशि की प्रतिशतता जमा की गई राशि की प्रतिशतता की अपेक्षा कम है ,

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

(घ) महाराष्ट्र, पंजाब कर्नाटक आदि राज्यों में जमा की गई और निवेश की गई राशि की तुलनात्मक प्रतिशतता क्या है ?

वार्णिज्यिक बैंकों द्वारा उद्योग एवं व्यापार को दिये गये ऋणों के जुन, 1977 के उपलब्ध आंशिक संलग्न विवरण में दिये गये हैं।

(करोड़ रुपये में)

की व्यवस्था नहीं है। प्रश्न में उल्लिखित राज्यों में अनुमूचित वणिज्यिक बैंकों तथा सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों को जमाराशियाँ और अनुमूचित

विवरण

राज्य	जमाराशियाँ			ऋण	राज्य सर- कारों और अन्य अनु- मोदित प्रति- भूतियों में निवेश*			ऋण : जमा ऋण : निवेश अनुपात जमा अनु- (%) पात (%)	
	मभी अनु- मूचिन वाणि- ज्यिक बैंक	जिममे से सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंक	कुल	(उपयोग के अनुसार)	जिसमें से	निर्माता उद्योग	व्यापार		
बिहार	806.36	795.97	437.15	238.34	27.25	123.1	54.2	69.5	
महाराष्ट्र	4110.15	3504.48	2678.91	1532.53	528.94	354.41	65.2	73.8	
पंजाब	908.70	701.73	692.38	154.50	386.44	87.57	76.2	85.8	
कर्नाटक	940.35	729.50	859.18	400.53	86.13	179.09	91.4	110.4	

* मार्च 1977 से संबंधित

पटना का पर्यटन केन्द्र के रूप में विकास

2238. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पटना नगर गुरु गोविन्द सिंह का जन्म स्थान है और वहां उनकी स्मृति में एक विशाल गुरुद्वारा बनाया गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उस स्थान के दर्शन के लिए हर रोज बड़ी संख्या में पर्यटक वहां आते हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार उस स्थान का विकास पर्यटन केन्द्र के रूप में करने का है ;

(घ) क्या गुरुद्वारा प्रबंधक समिति ने इस संबंध में सरकार को कोई ज्ञापन प्रस्तुत किया है ;

(ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(च) उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन तथा श्रम मंत्री (श्री जे० बी० पटनायक) : (क) और (ख) जी, हां।

(ग) चूकि बड़ी संख्या में पर्यटक तीर्थयात्री इस स्थान की यात्रा करते हैं इसीलिए पहले से ही इस स्थान को एक पर्यटक केन्द्र समझा जाता है। पटना में, सरकारी सैक्टर के अन्तर्गत एक होटल का निर्माण किया गया है और पर्यटकों की सुविधा के लिए वहां एक परिवहन यूनिट भी स्थापित किया गया है। पटना में प्राइवेट सैक्टर के अन्तर्गत एक होटल के निर्माण के लिए 37,00,000/- रुपए का ऋण प्रदान किया गया था। होटल पहले से ही चालू है।

(घ) हाल ही में गुरुद्वारा प्रबंधक समिति से कोई ज्ञापन प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

(ङ) और (च) प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

इस्पात कारखानों और कोयला खानों से अर्जित लाभ में गिरावट

2239. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान इस्पात कारखानों से अर्जित लाभ में गिरावट आई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका तुलनात्मक ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) लाभ में गिरावट के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) घाटे को समाप्त करने और लाभ अर्जित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किए जाने हैं ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और उपसाधन तथा खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी) :

(क) तथा (ख) सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र लोहा तथा इस्पात कम्पनी (पुनः संरचना) तथा प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1978 के अनुसार 1 मई, 1978 से सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के इस्पात उद्योग की पुनः संरचना से पूर्व सरकारी क्षेत्र के भिलाई, राउरकेला तथा दुर्गापुर स्थित इस्पात कारखाने, हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड के अधीन थे तथा बोकारो इस्पात कारखाना बोकारो स्टील लिमिटेड के अधीन था। 1-5-78 से इन दोनों कम्पनियों का सेल में विलय कर दिया गया। इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के इस्पात

कारखानों की मालिक कंपनियों के गत तीन वर्षों के कार्य परिणाम नीचे दिए गए हैं :-

(करोड़ रुपये)

कम्पनि	1976-77	1977-78 13 महीने	1978-79 11 महीने
हिन्दूस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड	+67.46	+46.78	—
बोकारो स्टील लिमिटेड	+1.76	--10.10 ⁶	—
स्टील अथारिटी आफ इंडिया लिमिटेड	—	—	+43.94
कुल	+69.22	+36.68	+43.94
इस्को	—16.25	—30.81	—27.19*

अस्थाई

AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) A statement giving the required information is attached.

(b) The total value of Indian equity share capital in the joint ventures which are in operation, is estimated to be about Rs. 31 crores.

Statement

Indian Joint Ventures in operation

Sl. No.	Country	No. of Joint Venture in operation
1.	Afghanistan . . .	1
2.	Bahrain . . .	1
3.	Canada . . .	1
4.	Fiji . . .	1
5.	France . . .	1
6.	Hong Kong . . .	1
7.	Indonesia . . .	9
8.	Iran . . .	1
9.	Kenya . . .	7
10.	Kuwait . . .	1
11.	Malaysia . . .	28
12.	Mauritius . . .	8

(ग) तथा (घ) सामान्यतः वर्ष 1978-79 में इस्पात कारखानों की लाभ दायिकता परक्षमता के अपर्याप्त उपयोग तथा आदानों के मूल्य में हुई वृद्धि और वेतन वृद्धि आदि कारणों से प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा है। जहां तक इस्को का सम्बन्ध है संयंत्र पुनः स्थापन योजना के लिए, लिये गए ऋणों पर ब्याज का भारी बोझ तथा अप्रचलित प्रौद्योगिकी का इस्तेमाल आदानों की अधिक लागत आदि अतिरिक्त कारण थे। इसलिए लागत वृद्धि के विभिन्न कारणों, जिन पर इस्पात कारखानों का नियंत्रण नहीं है सम्बन्धी कठिनाइयों की सीमाओं के अन्तर्गत अधिकाधिक उत्पादन करने और उत्पादन लागत में कमी करने के लिए सभी प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं।

Joint Ventures in Operation in Foreign Countries

2240. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of joint ventures in operation in foreign countries, country-wise as on 28th February, 1980; and

(b) total Indian investment?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND STEEL

1	2	3
13. Nepal	1
14. Netherlands	1
15. Nigeria	5
16. Oman	3
17. Philippines	3
18. Saudi Arabia	1
19. Singapore	6
20. Sri Lanka	3
21. Thailand	4
22. Uganda	1
23. U.A.R.	9
24. U.K.	4
25. U.S.A.	6
26. W. Germany	1
27. Zambia	1
TOTAL		109

NOTE : The information is based on reports furnished by Indian parties who have set up joint ventures abroad.

Export duty on hessian

2241. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has been urged by the Jute Commissioner to give prospective effect to the newly imposed export duty on hessian irrespective of actual shipments; and

(b) if so, Government's decision on it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government have examined the Jute Commissioner's suggestion, along-with similar suggestions received from others, but have found them to be unacceptable.

भारत-नेपाल सीमा पर तस्करों द्वारा चुंगी कर्मचारियों से छीनी गई चांदी

2242. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत-नेपाल सीमा पर कुछ तस्करों ने चुंगी कर्मचारियों से 40 किलोग्राम चांदी छीन ली जिसका विवरण दिनांक 23 फरवरी, 1980 के समाचार पत्र "हिन्दुस्तान" में प्रकाशित हुआ था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में अब तक कितने व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है अथवा तस्करों को पकड़ने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता है ।

खनिजों की खोज

2243. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिनांक 1 जनवरी, 1980 से 29 फरवरी, 1980 तक की अवधि के दौरान देश में किन-किन स्थानों पर खनिज पाए गए हैं ; और

(ख) पाए गए खनिजों के नाम क्या हैं और उनकी अनुमानित मात्रा कितनी है ?

वाणिज्य और नागरिक पूर्ति तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी) : (क) और (ख) भारतीय भू-वैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण ने कथित अवधि में महाराष्ट्र के नागपुर जिले में बोर्किपेट के समीप बुल्फ्रेमाइट और शीलाइट, खोवना और खाव्री के समीप कोलम्बाइट - टेन्टालाइट; मध्य प्रदेश के पन्ना जिले में रानीपुर के समीप कालीना, चाल्कोपाइराइट, कोवेलाइट, मैनेलाइट और पाइराइट के खनीजीकरण तथा बस्तर जिले में सुकमा के समीप पराम, फेरीघाट और कुभारारस के बीच सावरी नदी के पाम एल्यूविल गोल्ड होने की सूचना दी है। इन खनीजों की मात्रा और आर्थिक महत्व के बारे में अभी आकलन किया जाना है।

लघु इस्पात संयंत्रों में विद्युत भट्टियों की स्थापना

2244. श्री दया राम शाक्य : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार ने लघु इस्पात संयंत्रों में विद्युत भट्टियाँ स्थापित करने के लिए 1970 के बाद क्या उपाय किए हैं और इस्पात उत्पादन क्षमता में किस सीमा तक वृद्धि हुई है ;

(ख) देश में इस्पात की भारी कमी के कारण कितनी मात्रा में कतरन का निर्यात किया जा रहा था और इन भट्टियों के लगाए जाने के बाद अब हर वर्ष कितनी मात्रा में कतरन का निर्यात किया जा रहा है ; और

(ग) कतरन का निर्यात न करने और इसका देश में ही उपयोग करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं ?

वाणिज्य और नागरिक पूर्ति तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी) : (क) सरकार ने फरवरी, 1970 में औद्योगिक लाइसेंस देने की अपनी नई नीति की घोषणा की थी। यद्यपि इस नीति के अनुसार विद्युत भट्टियों को औद्योगिक लाइसेंसों के क्षेत्र में लाया गया था तथापि केवल माधारण इस्पात का उत्पादन करने वाली इकाइयों को जिसका सम्बन्ध बड़े-बड़े औद्योगिक घरानों, विदेशी कम्पनियों और प्रभावशाली उपक्रमों से नहीं था और जिनकी स्थायी रिसम्पत्ति पर कुल निवेश एक करोड़ रुपए से कम था, बिना लाइसेंस के लगाने की अनुमति दे दी गई थी, शर्त यह थी कि उपकरणों का आयात न करना पड़े। उनको केवल अपने आपको लोहा और इस्पात नियंत्रक के पास पंजीकृत कराना होता था। औद्योगिक लाइसेंस देने की यह उदार नीति 31-10-1973 तक चलती रही। उसके पश्चात् इन इकाइयों को इस बात का प्रमाण प्रस्तुत करने पर कि उन्होंने कारखाना लगाने के लिए कारगर कदम उठाये हैं, कारोबार जारी रखने के लाइसेंस दिये गये थे। विद्युत आर्क भट्टी इकाइयों को लाइसेंस देने की नीति 25 अगस्त, 1977 तक चलती रही, जब इस बात को देखते हुए कि पहले ही काफी क्षमता बनाई जा चुकी है, और लाइसेंस जारी करने पर रोक लगा दी गई। सरकार ने इस उद्योग को पुनः ठीक हालत में लाने और इनको पहले जारी किए गए लाइसेंसों को कार्यान्वित करने के योग्य बनाने के लिए निम्नलिखित कई उपाय किए हैं :—

1. 5 प्रकार के नये तथा प्रयुक्त स्टील मेल्टिंग स्क्रैप पर से रमस्त उत्पादन शुल्क हटा दिया गया है।

2. इस्पात-पिण्डों/बिलेटों पर 100 रुपए प्रति मीटरी टन से अधिक का उत्पादन-शुल्क छोड़ दिया गया।

3. लोहे और इस्पात के उत्पादों पर से भी 100 रुपए प्रति मीटरी टन से अधिक का उत्पादन-शुल्क हटा दिया गया है। इसके अलावा जहां इस्पात के उत्पादों का निर्माण इस्पात के ऐसे पिण्डों से किया गया हो, जिन पर उत्पादन-शुल्क पहले दिया जा चुका हो, समस्त उत्पादन शुल्क हटा लिया गया है।

4. हेवी मेल्टिंग स्क्रैप को छोड़कर फेरस मेल्टिंग स्क्रैप के आयात को, जहां तक उतना आयात वास्तविक उपयोगकर्ताओं द्वारा किया जाता है, सीमा-शुल्क और प्रतिप्रभावी उत्पादन शुल्क में मुक्त कर दिया गया है।

5. लघु इस्पात संयंत्रों को अपने उत्पादन में विविधता लाकर कुछ ग्रेडों का मिश्र-इस्पात तैयार करने की अनुमति दे दी गई है।

6. यह फैसला किया गया है कि वित्तीय संस्थान लघु इस्पात संयंत्रों को अपने उत्पादन में विविधता लाने के लिए ऋण के आवेदनों पर, योजना की अर्थ-क्षमता को ध्यान में रखते हुए, सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार करें।

7. देशीय स्रोतों से ग्राफाइट इलेक्ट्रोड्स की सप्लाई में कमी को पूरा करने के लिए इनका आयात करने की अनुमति दे दी गई है।

8. स्पंज-लोहा आयात करने के प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं। इसे प्रत्येक विद्युत आर्क भट्ठी में 25 से 50 प्रतिशत तक स्टील मेल्टिंग स्क्रैप के बदले इस्तेमाल किया जा सकता है।

9. बेलन मिलें लगाने के लिए लघु इस्पात संयंत्रों के आवेदनों पर "फारवर्ड इन्टीग्रेशन" के उपाय के रूप में रोलिंग मिलों के लिए विचार किया जा रहा है, बशर्ते कि इनसे लघु क्षेत्र की वर्तमान रोलिंग मिलों के हितों पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव न पड़ता हो।

10. लघु इस्पात संयंत्रों के उत्पादों की क्वालिटी में सुधार करने के लिए लगातार ढलाई करने वाली मशीनें लगाने की अनुमति दे दी गई है।

परिणामस्वरूप लघु इस्पात संयंत्रों का इस्पात का उत्पादन, जो वर्ष 1970-71 में 93,000 टन था, बढ़कर वर्ष 1978-79 में 16,57,000 टन तक पहुंच गया था। वर्ष 1977 और 1980 में लाइसेंस कृत और चालू की गई क्षमता नीचे दी गई है :—

(लाख टन)

	1977	1980
लाइसेंस कृत क्षमता	32.55	33.20
चालू की गई क्षमता	21.76	30.00

(ख) और (ग) जो स्टील मेल्टिंग स्क्रैप लघु इस्पात संयंत्रों द्वारा इस्तेमाल किया जा सकता था, इस्पात की कमी की अवधि के दौरान, निर्यात नहीं किया गया। वर्ष 1978-79 के पहले की अवधि में जब लघु इस्पात संयंत्रों को अपने उत्पादों की मांग में आई मन्दी का सामना करना पड़ रहा था, देशीय स्क्रैप की मांग कम थी और इसलिए स्क्रैप एकत्र करने वाले और उसको प्रोसेस करने वाले उद्योग, जिसमें 2 लाख से अधिक व्यक्तियों को रोजगार मिला हुआ है, स्क्रैप का निर्यात करने की अनुमति दे दी गई थी। जैसा कि नीचे दिये गए आंकड़ों से स्पष्ट है, जैसे ही लघु इस्पात कारखानों का उत्पादन बढ़ना शुरू हुआ वैसे ही देशीय स्टील मेल्टिंग स्क्रैप की कुछ ऐसी श्रेणियों, जिनका देश में इस्तेमाल नहीं किया जा सकता था बहुत थोड़ी मात्रा में निर्यात को छोड़कर देशीय स्टील मेल्टिंग स्क्रैप से निर्यात पर रोक लगा दी गई थी।

वर्ष	निर्यात की गई मात्रा
1977-78	14,093
1978-79	2,234 (पहले दी गई अनुमति में से अग्रेनीत मात्रा)
1979-80 (फरवरी तक)	365 (पहले दी गई अनुमति में से अग्रेनीत मात्रा)

Scope of Bokaro expansion programme

2245. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bokaro expansion programme is running behind the schedule, if so, facts in details;

(b) whether the original plan to expand the production capacity of Bokaro Steel Ltd. to ten million ton has been dropped; if so, reason thereof; and

(c) whether his attention has been drawn to the unanimous resolution of Bihar Assembly last year against any move to curtail the capacity and scope of Bokaro Steel Ltd., if so, reaction thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir. The expansion of Bokaro Steel Plant from 1.7 MT to 4.0 MT capacity, which was to be completed by June, 1979 for the steel making stage and by July, 1981 for the cold rolling mill complex according to the original schedule, is now expected to be completed by March, 1981 and March, 1983 respectively; this slippage has been taken place due to a number of factors: one of the main factor has been the serious delays in the supply of equipment. Meanwhile, the expansion of Bokaro Steel Plant to a capacity of 2.5 MT was completed and commissioned in the last quarter of 1978-79.

(b) In connection with the long-term planning strategy for steel, the possibilities of Bokaro Steel Plant expansion to 10 MT per annum were studied but no plan as such for its 10 MT expansion was drawn up. The question of dropping the plan for 10 MT expansion of does not, therefore, arise. However, proposals for expansion of Bokaro Steel Plant to 4.75 MT, and then to 5.5 MT, are under consideration.

(c) A copy of the Resolution passed by the Bihar Assembly last year has not yet been received in the Department of Steel. However, the position in this regard has been explained in para (b) above.

विदेशी चाय कंपनियों का भारतीयकरण

2246. श्री रामविलास पासवान : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1973 में विदेशी मुद्रा विनियमन अधिनियम में संशोधन के बाद के पांच वर्षों के दौरान, चाय-बागान और चाय के उत्पादन में लगी विदेशी कम्पनियों की शाखाओं और भारतीय सहायक कम्पनियों द्वारा किए गए वार्षिक निवेश का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) ऐसी कितनी कम्पनियां हैं जिन्होंने अपना भारतीयकरण कर लिया है और भारतीय तथा विदेशी ईक्विटी की कम्पनी-वार राशि तथा उसका प्रतिशत क्या है ;

(ग) ऐसी कितनी कम्पनियां हैं जिनका भारतीयकरण अभी तक नहीं किया गया है और उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) उपर्युक्त भाग (ग) में उल्लिखित कम्पनियों को कितनी अवधि तक के लिए भारतीयकरण से छूट दी गई है

और उसके बाद इन कम्पनियों के प्रति क्या नीति अपनाए जाने का विचार है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ पट्टाभय्य) : (क) चाय बागान एक ऐसा क्षेत्र नहीं है जो नए विदेशी पूंजी निवेश के लिए खुला हुआ है। जहां तक विद्यमान कम्पनियों का संबंध है कोई नया विदेशी निवेश नहीं किया गया है, क्योंकि अभी कम्पनियां विदेशी मुद्रा विनियमन अधिनियम के विदेशों के अनुसार भारतीयकरण की कार्यवाही में लगी हुई थी।

(ख) से (घ) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Air Flight to Bhubaneshwar and Konark

2247. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state whether there is any proposal for introducing Air flight to Bhubaneshwar and Konark for the convenience of the tourists visiting the places?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION AND LABOUR (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): Indian Airlines has no plans to introduce an air service to Konark.

Opening of Hotels in Puri, Konark, Bhubaneshwar and in Chilika Coast

2248. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to open hotels in Puri, Konark, Bhubaneshwar and in Chilika Coast in Orissa for accommodation of the tourists; and

(b) if so, when such hotels are to be opened and their category?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION AND LABOUR (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) and (b) During the Sixth Five Year Plan

period (1978—83) the India Tourism Development Corporation proposes to set up hotels of the 2-3 star category at Puri and Konarak in collaboration with the State Tourism Development Corporation.

The Corporation has recently expanded its travellers lodge at Bhubaneshwar and converted it into a 3-star standard 38-room hotel.

Development of Sea-Beach of Bengal

2249. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal of the Government of India to develop the sea beach of Bay of Bengal like Chandaneswar and Aradi of Balasore District as tourist centres; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the tourists visiting the places are experiencing difficulties for want of Communication, accommodation and other facilities?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION AND LABOUR (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No complaints from tourists regarding difficulties experienced in respect of lack of communication, accommodation and other facilities have been received in the Central Department of Tourism.

विदेशी मुद्रा की आयात

2250. श्री एन. के. शेजवलकर क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) गत वर्ष (1 मार्च, 1979 से 29 फरवरी, 1980 तक) (एक) विदेशों में रहने वाले भारतीय लोगों, (दो) भारत आने वाले विदेशी पर्यटकों और (तीन) अन्य स्रोतों से, अलग-अलग देश को विदेशी मुद्रा की कितनी आयात हुई;

(ख) व्यापार के लिये और विदेशों में भारतीय वस्तुएं बेचने के लिये विदेश जाने वाले भारतीय व्यापारियों को विदेशी मुद्रा उपलब्ध कराने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(ग) क्या इस समय विदेश जाने वाले भारतीय पर्यटकों को उपलब्ध की जाने वाली विदेशी मुद्रा अपर्याप्त होती है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया) : (क) वर्तमान विदेशी मुद्रा नियंत्रण विनियमों के अन्तर्गत अलग-अलग व्यक्तियों द्वारा देश में भेजी जाने वाली 10,000 रुपए और इससे कम की राशि के मामले में प्राधिकृत डीलरों की राशि के ब्यौरे के साथ-साथ राशि भेजने वाले की राष्ट्रीयता, प्रयोजन आदि की सूचना भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक को नहीं देनी पड़ती और इसलिए विदेशों में रहने वाले भारतीय राष्ट्रियों अथवा अन्य वर्गों के व्यक्तियों द्वारा भेजे गए धन की अलग-अलग जानकारी देना सम्भव नहीं है । लेकिन देश में भेजी गई आयात-भिन्न सकल राशियों के, जिनमें हवाई जहाजों की प्राप्तियां, लाभांश प्राप्तियां, जहाजी कम्पनियों की प्राप्तियां पारिवारिक भरण-पोषण संबंधी प्राप्तियां, बचतों के अन्तरण और विदेशों में रहने वाले भारतीयों द्वारा परिसम्पत्ति के अन्तरण जैसी सभी किस्म की प्राप्तियां शामिल हैं; तुरत अनुमान (संशोधित आंकड़े) नीचे दिए गए हैं ।

		(करोड़ रुपये)
मार्च, 1979	.	333.65
अप्रैल, 1979	.	224.63
मई, 1979	.	211.79
जून, 1979.	.	274.21
जुलाई, 1979	.	192.75
अगस्त, 1979	.	210.94
सितम्बर, 1979	.	247.76
अक्टूबर, 1979	.	173.51
नवम्बर, 1979	.	255.09
दिसम्बर 1979	.	339.71
जनवरी, 1980	.	400.47
		(अन्तर्तिम)
फरवरी, 1980	.	उपलब्ध नहीं

(ख) इस संबंध में ये कदम उठाए गए हैं :

- निर्यात संवर्धन कार्यों के लिए विदेश यात्रा करने के वास्ते विदेशी मुद्रा उपलब्ध की जाती है ।
- पंजीकृत निर्यात गृहों और विदेशी मुद्रा की कतिपय न्यूनतम कारबार की शर्त पूरी करने वाले अन्य निर्यातकर्ताओं को कम से कम 75000 रुपए की खुले परमिट की सुविधा दी जाती है ।
- निर्यात गृहों को खुले परमिट (आई० टी० सी०) योजना के अन्तर्गत विदेशी मुद्रा के अतिरिक्त खुले परमिट जारी किए जा रहे हैं ।
- निर्यात के मामले में नए बाजारों का पता लगाने तथा निर्यात संवर्धन के लिए नए निर्यातकों के लिए विदेशी मुद्रा उपलब्ध की जाती है ।

(v) अलग-अलग कार्यकारी अधि-कारियों को उनकी हैसियत के अनुसार और सरकार, व्यापार संघों आदि द्वारा प्रायोजित दलों के मुखियाओं को मनोरंजन भत्ता मंजूर किया जाता है।

(vi) कम्पनियों, फर्मों को बड़ी कीमत के संविदाओं के संबंध में बातचीत करने की स्थिति में 3 से 4 व्यक्तियों तक के दल भेजने की अनुमति दी जाती है।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) यह साल पैदा ही नहीं होता।

Export of Dry Fish to Ceylon through S.T.C.

2251. SHR G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) how much have been the exports of dry fish to Ceylon from Bombay through S.T.C., Bombay for the last five years;

(b) whether it is a fact that the exports are falling, and if so, whether Government are considering de-canalising the exports of dry fish from S.T.C.; and

(c) whether it is a fact that while exports of dry fish through S.T.C. Bombay, are decreasing while court disputes with parties are on the increase, and, if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to avoid such unfortunate trend?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) The value of export of dry fish by STC, Bombay for the last 5 years was follows:—

1975-76*	. Rs. 57.00 lakhs
1976-77	. Rs. 84.63 lakh
1977-78	. Rs. 176.79 lakhs
1978-79	. Rs 70.83 lakhs
1979-80	. Rs 50.00 lakhs (Prov.)

*Figures are for the whole of India.

Separate figures for STC's exports from Bombay for 1975-76 are not readily available.

(b) There is fluctuation in exports depending upon the requirement of Ceylon and their purchase programme. However, there is no proposal at present for de-canalisation.

(c) According to the information available, there has been no appreciable increase in court disputes with the parties. As already explained, fluctuation in export of dry fish is due to fluctuation in demand from Ceylon. STC is constantly endeavouring to increase exports and also to increase unit value realisation.

Financial requirements of State of Orissa

2252. SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount recommended for Orissa by the previous Finance Commission keeping in view the financial requirements of the State, and

(b) the amount out of the recommended amount sanctioned so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): (a) The Seventh Finance Commission has recommended a grant-in aid of Rs. 136.92 crores to Orissa to meet the gap on their revenue account, during the years 1979-84, as assessed by the Commission.

(b) Rs. 41.55 crores, out of the total sum mentioned above, payable for 1979-80, has already been paid to the State.

Rules and procedure for selection of officers for training and posting in foreign countries

2253. PROF. P. J. KURIEN:
SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Bank of India has any rules and procedures for selection of officers for training and posting in its offices in foreign countries; if not the reasons therefor;

(b) how many officers the Bank has abroad and whether some officers sent abroad are not qualified for the job they are doing;

(c) is it a fact that a senior officer has been in Paris for several months while the French Government has not allowed the bank to open an office there all this while; and

(d) is it a fact that an officer has gone abroad for training more than once in a year while other officers with requisite experience have not been considered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA):

(a) The State Bank has reported that it has rules and well defined procedures for selection of its officers for training and posting in their offices abroad. The Committee consisting of Managing Director and two Dy. Managing Directors holds interviews and selections under its "Trainee Officials Scheme" and similarly for the postings abroad out of the panel of eligible officials fulfilling specific criteria maintained at their Central Office.

(b) State Bank has at present 99 officers abroad including 30 deputed under the "Trainee Officials Scheme". They are qualified for the job they are doing.

(c) The State Bank deputed the Manager-designate to Paris on transfer in May, 1979 for completing the preliminary licensing and other formalities which normally takes about

six to eight months. Because of some unexpected delay in the grant of the requisite licence the Bank is arranging to utilise his services also for other assignments in Europe like correspondent relations and survey work for its other overseas expansion projects.

(d) No officer is reported to have been deputed by the Bank for training abroad more than once in a year.

Unemployment in cashew workers in Kerala for lack of raw nuts

2254. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that nearly two lakhs of cashew workers in Kerala are unemployed for nearly ten months in an year for lack of raw nuts;

(b) the steps which Government propose to take to give more employment to these workers; and

(c) whether Government intend to import more raw nuts in order to provide more employment to these workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Government are aware of the difficulties being caused to the Cashew Workers due to inadequate availability of raw cashewnuts. However, the number of persons rendered unemployed and the duration of unemployment are not known.

(b) Government have already liberalised scheme of import under which actual users are allowed to import raw cashewnuts directly from the non-traditional sources. Government are also considering grant of financial assistance to some State Governments for export oriented viable schemes of cashew cultivation for increasing indigenous production of cashewnuts.

(c) Government are taking all steps to import as large a quantity of raw cashewnuts as possible.

Supply of coking coal for steel production

2255. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that inadequate supply of coking coal throughout 1979-80 to the Public Sector Steel Plants has made it impossible for them to restore the eight per cent production cut-back, effective from April, 1979;

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

(c) what steps, if any, have been or are being taken to step up steel production?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) As against a desirable level of 5 lakh tonnes and safe operating level of 3.5 tonnes of coking coal in the Steel Plants (including TISCO), the actual stock position fell down to 1.375 lakh tonnes as on 1-4-79. In view of the continuing short supplies as well as the need to build up stocks before the advent of monsoon (when the coal production is even less), it was decided to impose an 8 per cent cut in the coke oven pushing rate from April, 1979. However, despite the reduction in oven pushing rate, the stock position in respect of coking coal continued to be precariously low almost throughout the year 1979-80. Consequently, not only has it not been possible to restore the cut but that the actual reduction in oven pushing has been in the range of 12—16 per cent in the last few months.

(c) Apart from inadequacy of coking coal supplies, the production of steel in 1979-80 was affected adversely by the acute shortage of power. The following are some of the main steps taken, or proposed to be taken, to meet the situation:—

1. Close monitoring of the position regarding supply of coal and power and rail movement is being

done every week by the Cabinet Committee on Industrial Infrastructure;

2. Close and constant liaison is being maintained with the coal producers (CIL, BCCL, etc.) and the Ministry of Energy (including the power generating bodies such as DVC and State Electricity Board), so as to ensure optimum production of coking coal;

3. Regular liaison on daily basis is being maintained with the coal supply agencies and the Railways by a Coordination Cell (on which SAIL is also represented) at Calcutta so as to ensure adequate and timely availability of wagons and prompt movement of loaded rakes;

4. Timely action was taken to import 1.2 million tonnes of high grade low ash coking coal so as to augment the indigenous supplies and also to improve the quality of coke feed in the blast furnaces. The strategy for further import of coking coal during 1980-81 so as to maintain the continuity of such supplies is under consideration;

5. Power supply to the coal mines is being augmented by giving them a higher priority so as to improve the production of coal in Bihar-West Bengal belt which is the main source of coking coal production in the country;

6. Close and constant liaison is being kept with Ministry of Energy, DVC authorities, State Electricity Boards so as to secure maximum supplies of power; and

7. Schemes have been sanctioned for augmentation of captive power generation capacity at Durgapur and Bokaro Steel Plants to the extent of 300 M.W.

Establishment of integrated steel plant

2256. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have received any foreign proposals for

establishment of an integrated steel plant on a Turn-key basis with complete financing by the Collaborators; and

(b) if so, which are the foreign collaborators and what are their terms and conditions and the places they have proposed for location?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) Government have been exploring the possibilities of setting up a new steel plant with technical and financial assistance from some of the developed countries. As a result of the discussions held in this regard, concrete proposals have been received from M/s. Davy International of U.K. and M/s. Mannesmann Demag of West Germany. For the purpose of preparing the offers, Paradip has been assumed by both the parties as the tentative location. However, these proposals including the question of final location as well as other terms and conditions require technical and financial evaluation and will have to be negotiated further with the parties concerned before a final decision can be taken. In view of these considerations, it will be premature to give any further details thereof at this stage.

Availability of rich bauxite ores in Gandhamaidan hills, Orissa

2257. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India are aware of the availability of rich bauxite ores in Gandhamaidan hill range in Sambalpur District of Orissa; and

(b) if so, what steps are being contemplated to ensure the utilisation of these ore reserves?

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

Large bauxite deposits have been located in Gandhamaidan Plateau in Bolangir-Sambalpur districts of Orissa. M/s. Bharat Aluminium Company (a Government of India Undertaking) and M/s. Orissa Mining Corporation (a State Government Undertaking) have already applied for mining leases in the area for exploitation of these deposits.

Establishment of a concentrator in Sargipali, Orissa

2258. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Zinc Limited has sought clearance of the Public Investment Board for establishment of a concentrator with a feed capacity of 750 tonnes per day in Sargipali in Sundergarh District of Orissa; and

(b) if so, when the decision of the Central Government is expected to be announced?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) Examination by the Government of the Project Report submitted by Hindustan Zinc Ltd. in 1975 to develop a mine for production of 750 tonnes of ore per day with matching beneficiation facilities, indicated that the project was not commercially viable on the international price of lead then prevailing and was marginally viable on domestic prices. Subsequent feasibility study, however, revealed that the project at an operating level of 500 tonnes per day may be viable. Accordingly, based on the additional exploration data, a revised Project Report prepared by Hindustan Zinc Ltd. was submitted to Government in April, 1978. The revised Project Report envisaged production of 500 tonnes of ore per day with matching beneficiation facilities. The project has been approved by Government on the recommendations of the Public Invest-

ment Board in January, 1979 with following main parameters:—

- (i) Capital cost . Rs. 11.88 crores.
- (ii) Annual ore production capacity. . 1,50,000 tonnes.
- (iii) Annual concentrates production—
 - a. Lead concentrate 11,000 tonnes.
 - b. Copper concentrate . 1,288 tonnes.
- (iv) Life of the project. . 14 years.

Work is in progress on ground to implement the project.

Unauthorised exploitation of precious stone in Orissa

2259. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India are aware of the availability of the precious stones in some areas of Bolangir District in Orissa and if so, what steps the Central Government have taken to prevent its unauthorised exploitation by some private parties; and

(b) whether the Government of India are proposing to work out these areas for commercial purposes in collaboration with the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) Information is being obtained from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Decline in foreign trade of chromite ores

2260. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for gradual decline of foreign trade of chromite ores with other countries; and

(b) whether levy of excessive export duty in chromite ores by Government is one of the reasons and if so, whether Government propose to abolish the export levy to boost up its export trade?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Chrome ore exports have shown a gradual increase from 1977 onwards.

(b) Question does not arise.

Government Opium and Alkaloid Factory, Neemuch (M.P.)

2261. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that there were allegations of irregularity in the Government Opium and Alkaloid Factory at Neemuch in the State of Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, whether Government have enquired into the matter and taken necessary action against the persons involved in the case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): (a) Yes, Sir. A representation dated 6-11-78 alleging certain irregularities in the Government Opium and Alkaloid Factory, Neemuch, was received from the Government Opium and Alkaloid Employees Sangh, Neemuch.

(b) The allegations made in the aforesaid representation were looked into. It was reported that the allegation relating to appointment of two persons against vacancies reserved for Schedule Tribes, on production of false certificates, was on investigation found be correct. While one of the person resigned on 11-4-79, the services of the second person were terminated with effect from 11-6-79. The allegations regarding other irregularities have not been substantiated.

News-item captioned "Indo-Soviet Technical and economic cooperation in Aluminium Industry"

2262. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention have been drawn to a news-item appearing in "The Indian Express" dated 22nd February, 1980 under the caption "Indo-Soviet technical and economic cooperation in aluminium industry";

(b) if so, the details of the total expenditure incurred for setting up aluminium industry at Korba both by India and USSR (country-wise);

(c) whether some other Western countries were also invited for setting up aluminium industry in India, if so, the details thereof together with the reasons for rejecting their proposals;

(d) the extent to which this industry is dependent on USSR's help for spare parts and annual foreign exchange incurred on their import from USSR;

(e) whether USSR is the sole importer of Indian aluminium or it is exported to other European countries; and

(f) whether it is exported to Russia at a cheaper rate than other countries with reasons thereof?

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

(b) The Bharat Aluminium Company Limited (a Govt. of India Undertaking) has so far incurred total capital expenditure of Rs. 242 crores on the setting up of Smelter and Fabrication Units at Korba with Soviet Technical Collaboration. There is no financial participation by Soviet Union in this Project.

(c) For the Korba Smelter negotiations were held only with U.S.S.R. Hindustan Aluminium Corporation has set up an aluminium complex in collaboration with Kaiser Aluminium &

Chemical Corporation and Kaiser Aluminium Technical Services Incorporated of the USA, while the Indian Aluminium Company has set up its plants in collaboration with Alcan of Canada and Madras Aluminium Company in collaboration with Alumetal (formerly Montecatini) of Italy.

(d) Apart from technological vehicles imported from the USSR, the main equipment of the Korba Smelter is of Indian origin. Thus, the plant operations are not dependent on the Soviet Union for spare parts. Even for technological vehicles, indigenous sources have been developed for supply of spares to a large extent. The cost of actual imports of spares during 1979-80 (there being no import earlier) amounted to Rs. 2.56 lakhs.

(e) No, Sir. While USSR has been a major importer of alumina (not aluminium), produced by the Bharat Aluminium Company Limited, small quantities have been exported to other countries, viz., Spain, Brazil, Thailand and Indonesia.

(f) No, Sir.

News-item captioned "Indo-Soviet Trade Outlook Bright"

2263. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn towards a news item appearing in the "Hindustan Times" dated 28th February, 1980 under the caption "Indo-Soviet trade outlook bright"

(b) if so, the names of the leader and other Members of Indian delegation and their status who visited USSR and the leaders of USSR with whom they had discussions; and

(c) the total foreign exchange spent on the delegation?

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

(b) The names and the status of the Leader and other members of the delegation from the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry to the USSR in February 1980 are given in the enclosed statement. The delegation held discussions primarily with the President and other officials of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry. In the course of their stay they also held discussions with H.E. Mr. Ivan Arkhipov, Soviet Deputy Prime Minister and Mr. I.T. Grishin, Soviet Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade.

(c) Foreign exchange equivalent to Rs. 57,600 and rupee equivalent of US \$2,000 was released in favour of the delegation.

Statement

Names of the Leader and other members of the delegation from the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry to the USSR, February, 1980

Name	Designation
1. Hari Shankar Singhania	President Federation of LEADER Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry President JK Organisation
2. J. H. Doshi	Chairman USSR Section of FICCI, Chairman & President of Amar Dye-Chem Ltd.
3. A. B. Garware	Director, Garware Group of Companies, Chander Mukhi.
4. Sanjay Shrenik Lalbhai	Executive Director, Arvind Mills Ltd.
5. V. G. S. V. Prasad	Managing Director, National Engineering Co. (M) Pvt. Ltd.
6. Kulwant Rai	President Ram Krishan Rai Group, Usha spinning & Weaving Mills Ltd.

7. H. S. Sandhu

President, Federation of Indian Export Organisation

8. P. Chentsal Rao

Secretary-General, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry.

9. OBSERVER
Satish Kumar Ahluwalia

General Manager (Operations) Mining & Allied Machinery Corpn. Ltd.

Export of Rice to Soviet Union

2264. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is exporting rice to Soviet Union as reported in the 'Indian Express' dated 1st March, 1980;

(b) if so, the quantum of rice to be exported, the quality and value thereof; and

(c) the details of mode of return of rice by Soviet Union i.e. whether it will be returned in instalments and if so, the quantity thereof and if payment is to be made by Soviet Union, whether it will be in lump sum or in easy instalments and whether the price will be paid as fixed at the time of agreement or at fluctuating rates from time to time?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c) Discussions are being held with the Soviet side on the possibilities of supply of rice to the Soviet Union in 1980-81. No final decision has yet been taken.

अहमदाबाद से दिल्ली तक प्रातःकालीन विमान सेवा

2265. श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात के प्रमुख नगर अहमदाबाद से दिल्ली तक प्रातःकालीन

विमान सेवा उपलब्ध नहीं है और यदि हां, तो क्या इसकी व्यवस्था करने का विचार है ;

(ख) यदि ऐसा सम्भव नहीं है तो क्या किसी नई दिल्ली प्रातःकालीन को बरास्ता अहमदाबाद भेजने की व्यवस्था की जायेगी; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन तथा भ्रम मंत्री (श्री जे० बी० पटनायक) :

(क) अहमदाबाद से दिल्ली के लिये सुबह की कोई उड़ान नहीं है और इन्डियन एयरलाइन्स की इस प्रकार की सेवा प्रदान करने की फिलहाल कोई योजना भी नहीं है ।

(ख) और (ग) सुबह बम्बई से दिल्ली के लिये सभी सेवाएँ बहुत भरकर चल रही है । अहमदाबाद में विमान को रोकने से प्रयोजन सिद्ध नहीं होगा क्योंकि बम्बई से क्षमता का पूर्ण प्रयोग किया जा रहा है ।

राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा अरंडी के तेल का निर्यात

2266. श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी :
क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पुति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अरंडी के बीजों में सट्टे पर में प्रतिबन्ध हटाये जाने का विचार है;

(ख) क्या इस समय केवल राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा अरंडी के तेल का निर्यात किया जाता है और क्या वह अरंडी के बीज के उत्पादन में वृद्धि के कारण अरंडी के तेल का समूचे निर्यात कार्य करने में असमर्थ है जिसके परिणाम-स्वरूप किसानों को उचित मूल्य नहीं मिल पाता और यदि हां, तो क्या राज्य

व्यापार निगम के अतिरिक्त सहकारी समितियों को भी अरंडी के तेल के निर्यात की अनुमति दी जायेगी और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) गत तीन वर्षों में राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा किन दरों पर अरंडी का तेल खरीदा गया और बेचा गया और कितना लाभ अर्जित किया गया और कितना उनके द्वारा उस पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई;

(घ) गत तीन वर्षों में कितनी मात्रा में और कितने मूल्य के अरंडी के तेल का निर्यात किया गया और बिक्री की तुलना में व्यय की प्रतिशतता क्या है ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पुति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर रहमान अंसारी) :

(क) फिलहाल अरंडी के तेल के वायदा बाजार पर लगा रोक को हटाने का कोई प्रस्थापना नहीं है ।

(ख) अरंडी के तेल का निर्यात राज्य व्यापार निगम की मार्फत मार्गीकृत है जिसके पास निर्यात व्यापार संभालने की व्यवस्था है । पिछले मौसम की तुलना में चालू मौसम में अरंडी के बीज पर बेहतर कीमत मिल रही है। राज्य व्यापार निगम के अलावा, जो सरकारी लेखे पर निर्यात कर रहा है, सरकारी समितियों को अरंडी के तेल के निर्यात की अनुमति देने की कोई प्रस्थापना नहीं है ।

(ग) तथा (घ) 1976-77, 1977-78 तथा 1978-79 के वर्षों में अरंडी के तेल के निर्यात की मात्रा एवं मूल्य निर्यात पर सकल लाभ, राज्य व्यापार निगम का मार्जिन व्यय तथा बिक्री मूल्य की तुलना में व्यय की प्रतिशतता दर्शाने वाला विवरण अनुबन्ध-I पर है । जनवरी, 1977 से अरंडी के तेल की क्रय तथा विक्रय कीमतें अनुबन्ध-II पर है ।

विवरण—I

वर्ष	अरंडी के तेल का निर्यात		निर्यात पर	राज्य व्यापार	व्यय	बिक्री की
	(मात्रा)	(मूल्य)	समग्र लाभ	निगम का	(लाख रु०)	तुलना
	(मेट्रन)	(लाख रु०)	(लाख रु०)	मार्जिन		में व्यय
				(लाख रु०)		की
						प्रतिश-
						तता
1976-77	53873	3081	156.19	156.19	2924.39	94.9
1977-78	26095	2093	290.70	107.48	1985.95	94.9
1978-79	51369	3088	237.50	154.40	2933.51	95.0

विवरण—II

अरंडी के तेल की राज्य व्यापार निगम की क्रय और विक्रय कीमते

	क्रय कीमत		विक्रय कीमत	
	(रु० प्रति मे० टन)		(अमरीकी डालर प्रति मे० टन)	
	न्यूनतम	अधिकतम	न्यूनतम	अधिकतम
1977				
जनवरी	—	—	—	—
फरवरी	—	—	—	—
मार्च	—	—	—	—
अप्रैल	—	—	—	—
मई	—	—	—	—
जून	6928	6928	1112.50	1181.25
जुलाई	6400	6900	—	—
अगस्त	6200	6950	923.00	990.00
सितम्बर	6750	6950	1040.00	1153.00
अक्टूबर	6500	6985	1055.00	1055.00
नवम्बर	—	—	—	—
दिसम्बर	5850	5950	892.00	1010.00

		न्यूनतम	अधिकतम	न्यूनतम	अधिकतम
1978					
जनवरी	.	5700	5850	965.00	970.00
फरवरी	.	5800	5800	890.00	957.00
मार्च	.	5800	5800	1020.00	1020.00
अप्रैल	.	5250	5500	735.00	748.00
मई	.	5300	5500	745.00	794.00
जून	.	5200	5500	870.00	870.00
जुलाई	.	4900	5000	680.00	680.00
अगस्त	.	5200	5400	—	—
सितम्बर	.	5100	5300	680.00	748.00
अक्तूबर	.	5100	5550	770.00	784.00
नवम्बर	.	5000	5000	675.00	675.00
दिसम्बर	.	5050	5150	675.00	740.00

1979

जनवरी	.	5325	5425	776.00	776.00
फरवरी	.	5150	5325	—	—
मार्च	.	5100	5150	715.00	715.00
अप्रैल	.	4975	5050	773.75	785.00
मई	.	4975	5650	700.00	761.50
जून	.	5285	5500	706.00	865.00
जुलाई	.	6700	6700	1000.00	1030.00
अगस्त	.	6350	6700	1090.00	1090.00
सितम्बर	.	—	—	—	—
अक्तूबर	.	7075	7200	1225.00	1225.00
नवम्बर	.	—	—	1100.00	1221.25
दिसम्बर	.	6900	7400	1030.00	1030.00

1980

जनवरी	.	7200	7500	1030.00	1221.25
फरवरी	.	7200	7700	—	—

Representations for opening of Import of Cynopyridines

2267. SHRI CHANDRA BHAL MANI TEWARI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) what are the reasons in detail for banning imports of Cynopyridines in spite of the fact that it is not manufactured in the country;

(b) whether Government are aware of the fact that a number of SSI units licences to manufacture naicinamide and isonizid from cynopyridines are having their installed capacity idle;

(c) whether representations have been received by Government to reopen imports of cynopyridines; and

(d) if so, what action Government have taken in the matter and if not, the detailed reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The intention is that, in place of cynopyridine, the industry should use Beta picoline in the manufacturing process from a more basic stage.

(b) Government is not aware of this. However, imports have recently been cleared in the case of some SSI units on the recommendation of the sponsoring authority concerned, so as to give some more time to the units to switch over to the use of Beta picoline

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) These are under consideration.

Clearance of Tetracycline Consignment by Bombay Customs

2268. SHRI CHANDRA BHAL MANI TEWARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for allowing, in November, 1979, clearance by Bombay Custom Authorities, a consignment of 1500 Kgs. of Tetracycline HCl which

is a cannalised drug and the import of which is prohibited by any private importers; and

(b) what are the reasons for the departure from the accepted Import Policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): (a) and (b) A consignment of 1500 Kgs. of Tetracycline HCL was imported through the Port of Bombay and the Customs duty on it was paid on 27th October, 1979. It seems that the question refers to this consignment. The import in question was covered by the Import Licence that was produced read with the Import Policy for the relevant period. The clearance was therefore, allowed.

Central Board of Revenue

2269. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the main functions of the Central Board of Revenue and who are its present Members?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): The Central Board of Revenue which was formerly looking after the administration of both the direct and indirect taxes was w.e.f. 1-1-1964 split up into two separate Boards namely—

(i) The Central Board of Direct Taxes and

(ii) The Central Board of Excise and Customs. The main functions of the two Boards and the names of their present Members are indicated in the enclosed statement.

Statement

The Central Board of Revenue which was constituted under the Central Board of Revenue Act, 1924 was charged with administration of Taxes came into existence as a result of the Central Board of Revenue Act, 1924. Initially the Board looked after

the administration of both the Direct Taxes like Income-tax etc. and Indirect Taxes like Central Excise and Customs. When the administration of taxes became too unwieldy for one Board to handle, it was split up into two Boards namely, the Central Board of Direct Taxes and Central Board of Excise & Customs w.e.f. 1-1-1964. This bifurcation was brought about by constituting the two Boards under Section 2 of the Central Board of Revenue Act, 1963. The functions of the two Boards are as follows:

(i) THE CENTRAL BOARD OF DIRECT TAXES:

The Central Board of Direct Taxes is concerned with all matters relating to Income-tax (except matters relating to Income-tax Appellate Tribunal), Corporation tax, Capital Gains Tax, Excess Profit Tax, Business Profits Tax, Estate Duty, Interest Tax Act, Companies (Profits) Surtax Act, Annuity Deposit Scheme, Super Profit Tax Act, Expenditure Tax Act, Wealth Tax, Compulsory Deposit Scheme, Voluntary Disclosure Scheme and all administrative matters pertaining to attached and subordinate offices. The composition of the Board is as follows:

- (a) Chairman—Shri O. V. Kuruvilla
- (b) Members—
 - (i) Shri Avtar Singh.
 - (ii) Shri V. S. Narayanan.
 - (iii) Shri S. N. Sastri.
 - (iv) Shri K. N. Butani.
 - (v) Shri T. Y. C. Rao.
 - (vi) Shri Jagdish Chand.

For detailed execution, the Board has under it a number of attached and several subordinate offices.

(ii) THE CENTRAL BOARD OF EXCISE & CUSTOMS:

The Central Board of Excise and Customs is concerned with technical and administrative matters relating to the administration of Indirect Taxes including all matters relating

to Central Excise, all matters relating to Customs (Sea and Land) including the Indian Tariff Act, 1975, Tariff Valuations, Customs Cooperation Council, Customs nomenclature and similar matters, duties on goods imported or exported, prohibitions and restrictions on imports and exports in the interest of revenue, interpretation of Customs Tariff, Anti-Smuggling and Revenue Intelligence; Medicinal and Toilet Preparations Act, and all administrative matters pertaining to attached and subordinate offices of the Central Board of Excise & Customs.

The present composition of the Board is as follows:

- (a) Chairman Shri S. Venkatesan
- (b) Member—(i) Shri A. K. Bandyopadhyay
- (ii) Shri J. Datta
- (iii) Shri R. C. Misra
- (iv) Shri C. T. A. Pillai
- (v) Shri G. S. Sawhney
- (vi) Shri S. Venkataraman

For detailed execution of its functions, the Board has under it a number of attached and subordinate offices.

2. For administrative purposes, both the above Boards come under the Ministry of Finance, Department of Revenue.

Processing of Cashew Kernels in Foreign Countries

2270. SHRI A. NEELALOHATHADASAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have detailed information regarding processing of cashew kernels in Foreign Countries; and

(b) if so, what is the estimated total annual quantity of cashew Kernels which enter the World-Market from such countries as against India's export of Cashew Kernels?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) & (b) Government do not have detailed information regarding processing of Cashew Kernels in foreign countries. However, it was estimated that during 1979, 32928 MT of cashew kernels were exported by other exporting countries viz., Brazil, Tanzania, Mozambique/Kenya as against 37287 MT exported by India during the same period.

Steps to control Silver Prices

2271. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the estimated amount of silver smuggled out of the country during 1978 and 1979; and

(b) what steps Government have taken to control silver prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): (a) There are no reliable estimates of the quantity of silver being smuggled out of the country. However, measures against smuggling have been intensified.

(b) The rise in the price of silver being mainly of international origin, domestic policies can hardly influence the trends in domestic prices.

Loans taken by Directors of Pure Drinks Limited, New Delhi

2272. SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHAN: SHR DHARAM BIR SINHA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Directors of Pure Drinks (New Delhi) Limited have borrowed about Rs. 32 lakhs as on 31st October, 1977;

(b) whether such loans and advances or payments to these Directors by the Company are deemed to

be dividends as under Section 2 sub-Section 22(e) of the Income Tax Act of 1961;

(c) if so, whether these Directors of the above firm have paid Income Tax on these borrowings; and

(d) if not, what action has been taken against them or is contemplated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA):

(a) Yes Sir. As per the balance sheet as on 31-10-77 filed with the Income-tax Department, the following moneys are due from the two Directors mentioned below:

Shri Daljit Singh —Rs. 1129300

Shri Charanjit Singh—Rs. 2134422

Rs. 3263722

(b) & (c) These two Directors have not been found to be substantial shareholders in terms of Section (22)(e) in the income-tax assessment from assessment years 1976-71 to 1977-78. Therefore, Section 2(22)(e) did not apply. The assessments for assessment year 1978-79 onward are pending.

(d) In view of the answer above, the answer to this question does not arise.

Representations regarding Malpractices adopted by Financial Institutions and Chit Funds

2273. SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Finance Minister has recently received any representations in connection with malpractices and such other acts being adopted by some financial institutions and working of Chit Funds etc.;

(b) if so, the nature of malpractices pointed out therein; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA):

(a) and (b) Complaints have been received against certain companies alleging non-payment of interest and non-refund of deposits c. maturity. Representations have also been received from the Employees Union of a chit fund company alleging, *inter alia*, delay in the disbursement of prize amounts, misappropriation of subscription moneys, victimisation of employees etc. by the company.

(c) Neither the Government nor the Reserve Bank is statutorily empowered to compel such defaulting companies to repay the deposits and/or to pay interest thereon. The acceptance of deposits is a contract between the depositor and the concerned company and in case of breach of contract redress can be sought in a Court of Law.

Matters raised in the employees representations are also outside the purview of the scheme of control exercised by the Reserve Bank over the deposit acceptance activities of Non Banking financial Companies.

Hijacking of an I.A. Plane in December, 1978

2274. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to reply given to Starred Question No. 88-B on the 1st February, 1980 regarding Hijacking of an I.A. plane in December, 1978 and state:

(a) whether the accused are on bail and whether the bail application of the accused was opposed;

(b) whether any application has been made to the court for expeditious disposal of the case; and

(c) is any special prosecutor being put in charge of the case?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION AND LABOUR (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): (a) to

(c) The requisite details are being obtained from the State Government of Uttar Pradesh, and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Amount of Ad hoc Licence given to Coca Cola Export Corporation

2275. SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state what was the amount of Ad hoc licence given to Coca Coal Export Corporation from 1972 and the reasons for the fluctuation, if any, in the amount of licence from year to year?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES & STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): The c.i.f. value of Actual User Ad-Hoc import licences for raw materials issued to Coca Cola Export Corporation since 1972 is as follows:

Year	Value c. i. f. of actual users imports licences.	
	(Rs. in lakhs)	
1972	.	7.00
1973	.	16.00
1974	.	Nil
1975	.	14.25
1976	.	2.61
1977	.	Nil

The reasons for fluctuation in the amount of licences are:

In 1972 licences worth Rs. 7.00 lakhs were issued on the recommendation of the D.G.T.D.

In 1973, licence for Rs. 16 lakhs was issued following reduction of rate of replenishment from 20 per cent to 4.5 per cent of the f.o.b. value of export of the Corporation from

1971-72, and decision of the Inter-Ministerial Committee to issue *ad-hoc* licences for Rs. 16.00 lakhs per annum on the basis of the quantum of raw materials required by the Corporation in 1971.

No licence was issued in 1974 as their application was received very late.

The Inter-Ministerial Committee had also decided to reduce the value of AU licence to be issued to Coca Cola Export Corporation by 5.5 per cent per annum commencing from 1974-75. A further cut of 5 per cent in their entitlement was imposed on account of delay in submitting their application for 1973-74. Therefore, in 1975, licence for Rs. 14.25 lakhs was issued to the party against their belated application.

In December, 1976, an advance raw material licence for Rs. 2.61 lakhs only was issued pending disposal of their applications made under the Foreign Exchange (Regulations) Act.

In 1977 no AU *ad-hoc* import licence was issued in their favour because the Corporation ceased to manufacture coca cola concentrates in India before a final decision on their application for 1977 could be taken.

Peerless General Finance and Insurance Company Limited

2276. SHRI T. S. NEGI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Peerless General Finance and Investment Company Limited has been introducing Social Welfare Saving Schemes to the people;

(b) whether there is any money deposited with the Reserve Bank of India as security, if so, what is the percentage;

(c) what is the liability to public and what percentage invested in Government Custody as on 1979;

(d) who has the controlling powers of the Company;

(e) whether the Company is controlled by the Central Government, if so, the Government propose to provide income tax relief to the policy/scheme holders; and

(f) whether there is any proposal to nationalise the Company?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA):

(a) From 1956 the Company is operating some schemes under the name "Social Welfare Savings Schemes" for public.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) As per the published balance-sheet of the company, as on December 31, 1978, its liability under the Social Welfare Scheme was Rs. 42.08 crores and investment in Government and Trustee Securities and fix deposit with nationalised banks on that day was Rs. 44.45 crores. Figures for 1979 are not yet available.

(d), (e) and (f) The company has a Board of Directors for overall supervision but the powers of management and day to day supervision are vested in the Director-cum-Secretary. There is no proposal at present for the Central Government to either nationalise the company or to take over its management or to provide income tax relief to its subscribers or policy holders.

Payment of Excise Duty by some Plants manufacturing Campa Cola

2277. SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the plants manufacturing Campa Cola whose sales are below Rs. 5 lacs are not paying excise, a facility available to small manufacturers;

(b) whether the Law Ministry has opined that licensed bottlers sales are

not to be taken in isolation, but all bottlers sales are to be added in computing whether the small manufacturers benefit is to be given;

(c) whether it is a fact that the bottle of Campa Cola has written on it "A Product of Pure Drinks";

(d) if so, are the bottlers of Campa Cola manufacturing the drinks "For and on behalf of Pure Drinks"; and

(e) what action is proposed to be taken?

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

From the information obtained from the Collectors of Central Excise it would appear that only three manufacturers at Jaipur, Lucknow and Nagpur are availing of the exemption given to small scale manufacturers under Notification No. 71 of 1978 dated 1-3-78 under which clearances for home consumption up to a value of Rs. 5 lacs are exempt from duty provided the total clearances in the preceding financial year did not exceed Rs. 15 lacs in value. The manufacturers of Campa Cola elsewhere are paying Central Excise duty as leviable.

(b) The Law Ministry has expressed the view (though in the context of another manufacturer) that the issue whether licenced bottlers should be treated in isolation or not, would depend upon the terms of the agreements between the bottlers of the soft drinks on the one hand and the suppliers of the concentrates on the other.

(c) From the information available it is seen that in some cases, bottles of Campa Cola bear the inscription "A Product of Pure Drinks". However, in some other cases it would appear that presently bottles do not bear any such inscription even though old bottles bearing the inscription are still in use.

(d) Whether the bottlers of Campa Cola are manufacturing the drinks. "For and on behalf of Pure Drinks" will depend upon the terms of the Franchise agreement, between the bottlers of the soft drinks and the suppliers of the soft drink concentrates

(e) In view of (d) above, individual cases will have to be decided on merits.

Misappropriation of Funds by Directors of M/s. Pure Drinks (New Delhi) Limited

2278. SHRI CHANDRA BHALL MANI TEWARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3010 on 13th March, 1979 regarding permission to M/s. Pure Drinks for calling public deposits and state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Finance have detected any misappropriation of funds by the Directors of M/s. Pure Drinks (New Delhi) Limited;

(b) is it a fact that a number of expensive foreign cars have been bought by the Company; and

(c) if these cars are for the use of the Directors, are the Directors paying due taxes on these perquisites?

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

12 Hrs.

MR. SPEAKER: Now papers to be laid. Shri Pranjab Mukherjee.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I am on a point of order under Rule 334A. Either by Mr. Faleiro or by your goodself had leaked to the Press a motion of privilege which had been tabled against . . . (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I have disallowed it (Interruptions).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Rule 334A says: "A notice shall not be given publicity by any member or other person until it has been admitted by the Speaker and circulated to members." It has come out in the Press and therefore it has been leaked either by Mr. Faleiro or by your goodself. We would like to know who has leaked it out to the Press? It is in contravention to Rule 334A a gross violation of the rules.

MR. SPEAKER: That has not been admitted. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am telling you that it has been leaked to the Press either by you or by him. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: It was mentioned in the House at Eleven O'clock Yesterday *(Interruptions)* A notice was given

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I understand to say that has been given to the Press either by Mr. Faleiro or by your goodself *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: No, you are again casting aspersion. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am asking you who have leaked it out to the Press? *(Interruptions)*. It is a very serious matter. . . *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have seen *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What does your debate say?

MR. SPEAKER: You do not listen to me. You gave your notice at Eleven O'clock.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am on a point of order under Rule 334A. Let me make my submission. Rule 334A says, "A notice shall not be given publicity by any member or other person until it has been admitted by the Speaker and circulated to members." You see the debate of yesterday, page 8164. It reads as follows:

"**SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO** (Mormugao): Sir, I have given notice of a privilege motion. What has happened to it?"

MR. SPEAKER: I have received today at 10.40 A.M. a notice of question of privilege from Shri Eduardo Faleiro regarding alleged aspersions on the Speaker by certain members as reported in the Press. As the notice was received late, I did not have time to consider it. I will go into the matter and decide the question of its admissibility. *(Interruptions)* *. Nothing is to be recorded." Then at the bottom it is typed "***Not recorded."

MR. SPEAKER: After that, not this.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: How the Press got it that there is a privilege motion notice against eight members?

MR. SPEAKER: That is over-ruled. *(Interruptions)*. First I have to answer him. This is not the part of that sentence exactly. That concerns something else. This was not expunged at all—whatever interruptions, whatever was said after that. No, no, I would not allow you. *(Interruptions)* I do not admit. Whatever has been said afterwards that was expunged. I said only the interruptions *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): What has been not admitted by you has been given press publicity by somebody.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no, it is a record of the House *(Interruptions)*. Whatever other aspects of the question are, I will go into them and give my judgment later on. *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Mujaffarpur): It does not mention the names of any Members, the record of the House does not mention the names.

MR. SPEAKER: I will go into the matter. I cannot give my ruling without finding what is in it, I must find out.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Do not take it otherwise. Two parties are involved. Mr. Faleiro and yourself.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No question; there is no question of leakage at the Table, it is sacrosanct. I say, I will look into the record and I will find out the facts and then give my ruling.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: The point is this, there has been a leak, somebody has leaked it out.

MR. SPEAKER: I will have to see. I will have to find out.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: The part quoted by Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, that does not concern the proceedings of the House. I only asked the latter part to be expunged, whatever interruptions were there.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): On a point of order under rule 376. You have referred to the episode. You have said that you are looking into the matter. The proceedings of the House were read out by Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu. You said the expunction part did not refer to what was said earlier. Even accepting that, he has rightly pointed out, even in the unexpunged part of the proceedings, there is no reference to the names of Members of the Opposition but that part has appeared in the Press. It has been given either by Mr. Faleiro or some one else; I do not know who has done it. Therefore you have to look into it.

MR. SPEAKER: I have explained it. The question of motion of privilege was put before me at 11 O'clock. I had no time to go into it. Whether I said on the factual position is before me. About the later part I will go by the facts and then decide it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will you ascertain from the Press?

MR. SPEAKER: I will find out the facts. Mr. Barot.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT (Ahmedabad): Sir, we the Members of the House should sit according to the seats allotted by you under rule 4. Till a minute before this time, the seat given to the Deputy Speaker of the House was being occupied by Mr. Charan Singh and the Deputy Speaker was sitting behind. I want to know whether it is proper. Now Mr. Fernandes is doing so.

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat, Mr. Barot.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed Shri Faleiro.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Direction 2 mentions that after questions if there is no leave to move Motion for Adjournment questions involving breach of privilege will be taken. Now the Question Hour is over and now if there is any motion for any matter of breach of privilege, that should be taken.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Please read Direction 2. We have adjournment motion. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bosu, you are transgressing all the limits. Why should you? I allowed you and you had your say. Now let him have his say. I will over rule it or admit it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is my duty to point out if somebody misleads the Chair.

MR. SPEAKER: When the time comes you do it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No, no, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: No, you cannot take it into your own hands. Not at all. (Interruptions)** I would not allow. Mr. Mani Ram Bagri.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक संवैधानिक प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूँ। संवैधानिक व्यवस्था यह है कि हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों भाषाओं में कागजात लोक सभा के सदस्यों को मिलेंगे। यह जो वैद्वलिंगम रिपोर्ट है यह सिर्फ अंग्रेजी में है और हिन्दी में यह नहीं मिली है। यह हिन्दी का तिरस्कार है। ऐसा करके संविधान का उल्लंघन किया गया है। ये संविधान के भंगी है। यह तब तक तरीका बन गया है कि अंग्रेजी को बढ़ाया जाए। संविधान का इस तरह से उल्लंघन चल नहीं सकता है। अंग्रेजी सखी भाषा है और हिन्दी राज भाषा है। ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं मंत्री महोदय से इसके बारे में बात करूंगा :

श्री जार्ज फ़र्नांडीज : अगर हिन्दी में रिपोर्ट नहीं आती है तो जिन सदस्यों को अंग्रेजी नहीं आती है वे इस बत्स में कैसे हिस्सा ले सकते हैं ? अंग्रेजी की रिपोर्ट ले कर अंग्रेजी नहीं जानने वाले हैं वे कैसे बोलेंगे ...

MR. SPEAKER: I have taken a note of it.

श्री चंद्रपाल शैला (हाथरस) : हम इसको फाड़ रहे हैं।

श्री जार्ज फ़र्नांडीज : आप रूलिंग दीजिये और इसको पोस्टपोन कीजिये।

You have to give a ruling. It is a Constitutional point. It will not be possible to debate the subject the on which Members do not have a report. There is a practical and Constitutional aspect. The Constitutional requirement is that the papers must be made available in the national language. It has not been fulfilled. Secondly, there is a practical aspect. Our Members who do not understand English (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I will.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : इसी सदन में बिगत साल स्पीकर ने रूलिंग दिया था कि जुलाई 1979 के बाद अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी दोनों में रिपोर्ट आया करेगी। इसी हाउस में स्पीकर द्वारा यह रूलिंग दिया गया था ...

MR. SPEAKER: I will look into it. I have already done it. I will look into the matter and give my ruling. Now we go on to the Papers to be Laid on the Table. Shri Pranab Mukherjee.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I have given notice of motion of breach of privilege against Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah. The Minister has misled the House in connection with the onion growers matters.

MR. SPEAKER: I will look into the facts I will adjudicate on it. (Interruptions). I have asked for the facts and I will give a ruling.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have one submission I have given two notices, one against Shri Ghani Khan Chaudhuri. Then under your advice, I gave notice under direction 115 that he should correct the production figures of DVC. (Interruptions).

Mr. Shiv Shankar said, CPM is responsible for Birlas coming to the top. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I have seen that. The second one is under my consideration. (Interruptions). Mr. Bosu, please sit down. Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu gave notice under direction 115 regarding alleged inaccuracy in the

answer given by the Minister of Energy and Irrigation and Coal on 11th March, 1980, to a supplementary to Question No 3 relating to the Lower Generated by DVO. After going through the factual note furnished by the Ministry of Energy and Irrigation and Coal, with the approval of the Minister. I do not see any substantial inaccuracy in the answer given by the Minister. I have not, therefore, given my permission to raise this matter under direction 115.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: There is inaccuracy in the answer.

MR. SPEAKER: You come to me. I will show you. I will discuss it with you. I have called for the facts for the next one. That is under my consideration.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I will give facts on this.

MR. SPEAKER. If there is anything else, you can tell me. So far I have found nothing.

12.10 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER EXPORT (QUALITY CONTROL AND INSPECTION) ACT, COFFEE ACT, ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT, REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT ETC. OF METALLURGICAL AND ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS (INDIA) LTD., RANCHI FOR 1978-79

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): On behalf of Shri Pranab Mukherjee, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Export of Mica (Inspection) Amendment Rules, 1980 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 533 in Gazette of India dated the 8th March, 1980 under sub-section (3) of section 17 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-704/80].

(2) A copy of the Coffee Board

Servants (Conduct) Amendment Rules, 1979 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 447 in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 1979, under section 48 of the Coffee Act, 1947. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-705/80].

(3) A copy of Notification No. S. O. 184(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th March, 1980, under section 12A of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-706/80].

(4) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Metallurgical and Engineering Consultants (India) Limited, Ranchi for the year 1978-79.

(ii) Annual Report of the Metallurgical and Engineering Consultants (India) Limited, Ranchi, for the year 1978-79 along with, the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Report. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-707/80].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER AIRCRAFT ACT, FINANCIAL ESTIMATES AND PERFORMANCE BUDGET OF EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE CORPORATION, AND MINIMUM WAGES (BIHAR AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 1980

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION AND LABOUR (SHRI J. B. PATNAIK): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 14A of the Aircraft Act, 1934:—

(i) The Aircraft (Amendment) Rules, 1980, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 193 in Gazette of India dated the 16th February, 1980 together with an explanatory note.

(ii) The Aircraft (Second Amendment) Rules, 1980 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 194 in Gazette of India, dated the 16th February, 1980 together with an explanatory note. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-708/80].

(2) A copy of the Financial Estimates and Performance Budget of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation for the year 1980-81 (Hindi and English versions), under section 36 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-709/80].

(3) A copy of the Minimum Wages (Bihar Amendment) Ordinance, 1980 (No. 18 of 1980) (Hindi and English versions) promulgated by the Governor of Bihar on the 4th March, 1980, under article 213(2) (a) of the Constitution read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 17th February, 1980 issued by the President in relation to the State of Bihar. [Placed in Library See No. LT-710/80].

GUJARAT RURAL HOUSING BOARD (AMENDMENT) RULES, BIHAR GOVERNMENT ORDINANCES MADHYA PRADESH TOWN IMPROVEMENT TRUSTS (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCES, PUNJAB MUNICIPAL CORPORATION (INVESTMENT OF SURPLUS MONEY) RULES, GUJARAT GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS, ETC.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Gujarat Rural Housing Board (Amendment) Rules, 1980 published in Notification No. GH/P/7/80/RHB/A2 in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 18th

January, 1980, under sub-section (3) of section 68 of the Gujarat Rural Housing Board Act, 1972 read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 17th February 1980 issued by the President in relation to the State of Gujarat. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-711/80].

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Hindi versions of the above Notification. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-711/80].

(3) A copy each of the following Bihar Government Ordinances under article 213(2) (a) of the Constitution read with clause (c) (vi) of the Proclamation dated the 17th February, 1980 issued by the President in relation to the State of Bihar:—

(i) The Bihar State Housing Board Ordinance, 1980 (Hindi and English versions) promulgated by the Governor of Bihar on the 4th March, 1980.

(ii) The Bihar Municipal (Amendment and Validation) Ordinance, 1980 promulgated by the Governor of Bihar on the 4th March, 1980.

(iii) The Bihar Municipal and Patna Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1980 (Hindi and English versions) Promulgated by the Governor of Bihar on the 4th March, 1980.

(iv) The Bihar Cinemas (Regulation) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1980 (Hindi and English versions) promulgated by the Governor of Bihar on the 4th March, 1980.

(v) The Bihar Municipal (Amendment) Ordinance, 1980 (Hindi and English versions) promulgated by the Governor of Bihar on the 4th March, 1980.

(vi) The Bihar Municipal (Amendment) and Validation Ordinance, 1980 (Hindi and English versions).

sions) promulgated by the Governor of Bihar on the 4th March, 1980.

(vii) The Bihar State Water and Sewage Board Ordinance, 1980 (Hindi and English versions) promulgated by the Governor of Bihar on the 4th March, 1980.

(viii) The Patna Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Ordinance 1980 (Hindi version) Promulgated by the Governor of Bihar on the 4th March, 1980.

(ix) The Chotah Nagpur and Santhal Pargana Swashasi Vikas Pradikaran (Amendment) Ordinance, 1980, (Hindi version) promulgated by the Governor of Bihar on the 4th March, 1980. [Placed in Labrary. See No. LT-712/80]

(4) A copy of the Madhya Pradesh Town Improvement Trusts (Amendment) Ordinance, 1980 (No. 4 of 1980) (Hindi and English versions) promulgated by the Governor of Madhya Pradesh on the 7th February, 1980, under article 213(2) (a) of the Constitution read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 17th February, 1980 issued by the President in relation to the State of Madhya Pradesh. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-713/80].

(5) A copy of the Punjab Municipal Corporation (Investment of Surplus Moneys) Rules, 1979 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 75/PA42/76/84 read with S. 2/79 in Punjab Government Gazette dated the 8th June, 1979, under sub-section (2) of section 397 of the Punjab Municipal Corporation Act, 1976 read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 17th February, 1980 issued by the President in relation to the State of Punjab. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-714/80].

(6) A copy each of the following Gujarat Government Notifications issued under the Gujarat Municipal Finance Board Act, 1979 read with Clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 17th February, 1980 issued

by the President in relation to the State of Gujarat:—

(i) The Gujarat Municipal Finance Board (Recruitment and Conditions of Service of Secretary) Rules, 1979, published in Notification No. KP/213-79/MFB-1679/7106-P-I in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 7th December, 1979;

(ii) The Gujarat Municipal Finance Board (Term of Office and Conditions of Service of Chairman and Members Rules, 1979, published in Notification No. KP/10-80/MFB/1179-7385-P. 1 in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 19th January, 1980. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-715/80].

(7) A copy each of the following Tamil Nadu Government Notifications issued under the Tamil Nadu District Municipalities Act, 1920 read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 17th February, 1980 issued by the President in relation to the State of Tamil Nadu:—

(i) G.O. Ms. No. 149 (Hindi and English versions) published in Tamil Nadu Government Gazette dated the 20th February, 1980.

(ii) G.O. Ms. No. 1860 (Hindi and English versions) published in Tamil Nadu Government Gazette dated 24th November, 1979.

(iii) G. O. Ms. No. 759 published in Tamil Nadu Government Gazette dated the 13th June, 1979. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-716/80].

(8) A copy each of the following Madhya Pradesh Government Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Madhya Pradesh Municipalities Act, 1961 read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 17th

February, 1980 issued by the President in relation to State of Madhya Pradesh:—

(i) Notification No. 127-XVIII-I-80 published in Madhya Pradesh Gazette dated the 4th March, 1980.

(ii) Notification No. 135-XVIII-I-80 published in Madhya Pradesh Gazette dated the 10th March, 1980.

(iii) The Madhya Pradesh Municipalities (Remuneration and Allowances to Councillors) Rules, 1979, published in Notification No. 818-XVIII-I-79 in Madhya Pradesh Gazette dated the 5th October, 1979.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-717/80].

(9) A copy of the Gujarat Slum Clearance Board (Conditions of Service of Officers and Servants) (Amendment) Rules, 1979, published in Notification No. GH/P/19179 SAA. 2877/1685/A2 in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 8th November, 1979, under the Gujarat Slum Areas (Improvement, Clearance and re-development) Act, 1973 read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 17th February, 1980 issued by the President in relation to the State of Gujarat together with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-718/80].

(10) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rajghat Samadhi Committee, for the year 1978-79 along with the Audited Accounts.

(ii) Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the above Report.

(iii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Report

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-719/80].

(11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Gandhi Smriti Samiti, for the year 1978.

(ii) Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the above Report.

(iii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-720/80].

(12) A copy of the Uttar Pradesh Urban Planning and Development (Amendment) Ordinance, 1980 (No. 4 of 1980) (Hindi and English versions) promulgated by the Governor of Uttar Pradesh on the 6th March, 1980, under article 213(2) (a) of the Constitution read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 17th February, 1980 issued by the President in relation to the State of Uttar Pradesh. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-721/80].

(13) A copy of the Maharashtra Vacant Lands (Interim Protection to Occupiers from Eviction and Recovery of Arrears of Rent) Ordinance, 1980 (No 1 of 1980) promulgated by the Governor of Maharashtra on the 6th March, 1980, under article 213(2) (a) of the Constitution read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 17th February, 1980 issued by the President in relation to the State of Maharashtra. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-722/80].

REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT ETC. OF
REGIONAL ENGINEERING COLLEGE,
WARANGAL FOR 1978-79

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HEALTH (SHRI
NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): I beg to
lay on the Table:—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Engineering College, Warangal, for the year 1978-79.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the above Report.

(2) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Engineering College,

Warangal, for the year 1978-79 together with Audit Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-723/80].

ANNUAL REPORT ETC. OF MAULANA AZAD COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY, BHOPAL FOR 1978-79 AND ANNUAL REPORTS ETC. OF VARIOUS REGIONAL ENGINEERING COLLEGES, ETC.

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR:

I beg to lay—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Maulana Azad College of Technology, Bhopal for the year 1978-79.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-724/80].

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report of the Regional Engineering College, Rourkela, for the year 1978-79.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the above Report.

(iii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying simultaneously the Hindi versions of the Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-725/80]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report of the Visvesvaraya Regional College of Engineering, Nagpur, for the year 1978-79.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the above Report.

(iii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying simultaneously the Hindi version of the Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-726/80].

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report of the Motilal Nehru Regional Engineering College, Allahabad, for the year 1978-79.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the above Report.

(iii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying simultaneously the Hindi version of the Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-727/80].

(5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Engineering College, Kurukshetra, for the year 1978-79.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the above Report

[Placed in Library See No. LT-728/80].

(6) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Engineering College, Kurukshetra, for the year 1978-79 together with Audit Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-728/80].

(7) (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi, for the year 1978-79 together with Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 23 of the Indian Institutes of Technology Act, 1961.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying simultaneously the Hindi version of the Accounts.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-729/80].

BIHAR GOVERNMENT ORDINANCES, GUJARAT GOVERNMENT ORDINANCES AND STATEMENT RE. CENTRAL TIBETAN SCHOOLS ADMINISTRATION, ETC.

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR: I beg to lay:—

(1) A copy each of the following Bihar Government Ordinances (Hindi and English versions) under article 213(2) (a) of the Constitution read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 17th February, 1980 issued by the President in relation to the State of Bihar:—

(i) The Bihar Sanskrit Education Board Ordinance, 1980 (No. 33 of

1980) promulgated by the Governor of Bihar on the 4th March, 1980.

(ii) The Bihar Board of Madarsa Education Ordinance, 1980 (No. 34 of 1980) promulgated by the Governor of Bihar on the 4th March, 1980.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-730|80]

(2) A copy each of the following Bihar Government Ordinances under article 213(2)(a) of the Constitution reads with clause (c)(iv) of the Proclamation dated the 17th February, 1980 issued by the President in relation to the State of Bihar:—

(i) The Bihar Rajya Vishwa-vidalaya (Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 1980 promulgated by the Governor of Bihar on the 4th March, 1980.

(ii) The Bihar Anter-Vishwa-vidalaya Board Ordinance, 1980 promulgated by the Governor of Bihar on the 5th March, 1980.

(iii) The Bihar Vishwavidyalaya Seva Ayog (Sanshodhan) Adhyadesh, 1980 promulgated by the Governor of Bihar on the 4th March, 1980.

(iv) The Patna Vishwavidyalaya (Sanshodhi aur Vidhi-manyakari) Adhyadesh, 1980 promulgated by the Government of Bihar on the 4th March, 1980.

(v) The Bihar Prohibition of Intoxicants Ordinance, 1980 (Hindi and English versions) promulgated by the Governor of Bihar on the 4th March, 1980

(vi) The Bihar Excise (Amendment and Validations) Ordinance, 1980 (Hindi and English versions) Promulgated by the Governor of Bihar on the 4th March, 1980.

[Placed in Libary. See No. LT-731|80].

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Hindi version of the Ordinances mentioned at (i) (iv)

above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-731|80].

(4) A copy each of the following Gujarat Government Notifications under sub-section (4) of section 143 of the Bombay Prohibition Act, 1949 read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 17th February, 1980 issued by the President in relation to the State of Gujarat:—

(i) Notification No. GH-L/814/DNS-1077/75833-(79)?M published in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 29th September, 1979.

(ii) Notification No. BH-L|815|DNS-1077/66025-(79)-M published in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 29th September, 1979.

(iii) Notification No. GH-L/816/DNS-1078/45120-(79)-M published in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 29th September, 1979.

(iv) Notification No. GH-L-949/DNS-1078/85691-(79)-M dated the 16th November, 1979.

(v) Notification No GH-L-882/DNS-1076/63695-(79)-M published in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 26th October, 1979.

(vi) Notification No GH-L|883-DNS-1076|64729—(29)—M published in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 26th October, 1979.

(vii) Notification No GH-L-1001/DNS-1079/91518-M published in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 15th December, 1979.

(viii) Notification No. GH-L-1051/DNS/1076/80455-M published in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 27th December, 1979.

(ix) Notification No. GH-L-1025/DNS/1076/80456-M published in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 27th December, 1979.

(x) Notification No. GH-L-84/DNS-1076/6076(1)-80-M published in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 30th January, 1980.

(xi) Notification No. GH-L-85/DNS-1076/6076(2)-80-M published

in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 30th January, 1980.

(xii) Notification No. GH-L-85/DNS-1076/6077-M published in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 30th January, 1980.

(5) Five statements showing reasons for delay in laying the above notifications and for not laying the Hindi versions of the Notifications. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-832/80].

(6) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Accounts of the Central Tibetan Schools Administration, New Delhi, for the year 1978-79 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting year. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-733/80].

(7) A copy each of the following Gujarat Government Notifications under sub-section (3) of section 17 of the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958 read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 17 February, 1980 issued by the President in relation to the State of Gujarat:—

(i) The Gujarat Probation of Offenders (Gujarat Second Amendment) Rules, 1980 published in Notification No. G-KSH-35(A)-EST-I-1077/I-1596(79) in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 7th February, 1980.

(ii) The Gujarat Probation of Offenders (Amendment) Rules, 1980, published in Notification No. G-KSH-34-EST-1077/I-1596(79) in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 8th January, 1980.

(8) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay and not laying the Hindi version of the Notification. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-734/80].

ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF CALCUTTA PORT TRUST FOR 1978-79, REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF DREDGING CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD., FOR 1978-79, REVIEWS AND ANNUAL REPORTS OF MOGUL LINE LTD., FOR 1978-79 AND OF INDIAN

ROAD CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION LTD., FOR 1978-79

SHRI J. B. PATNAIK: On behalf of Shri A. P. Sharma, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Calcutta Port Trust for the year 1978-79 together with Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (2) of section 103 of the Major Port Trust Act, 1963.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above document. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-735/80].

(3) A copy each of the following papers under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Dredging Corporation of India Limited, for the year 1978-79.

(ii) Annual Report of the Dredging Corporation of India Limited, for the year 1978-79 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Hindi version of the Report. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-736/80].

(5) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Mogul Line Limited, Bombay, for the year 1978-79

(ii) Annual Report of the Mogul Line Limited, Bombay, for the year 1978-79 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-737/80].

(b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Road Construction Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1978-79.

(ii) Annual Report of the Indian Road Construction Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1978-79 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-738/80].

HINDU RELIGIOUS TRUSTS (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 1980, NOTIFICATION UNDER MADHYA PRADESH SAMAJ KE KAMZOR VARGON KE LIYE VIDHIK SAHAYATA TATHA VIDHIK SALAH ADHINIYAM AND ORISSA HINDU RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENTS (AMENDMENT) RULES, 1979.

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Bihar Hindu Religious Trusts (Amendment) Ordinance, 1980 (No. 24 of 1980) (Hindi and English versions) promulgated by the Governor of Bihar on the 4th March, 1980, under article 213(2)(a) of the Constitution read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 17th February, 1980 issued by the President in relation to the State of Bihar. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-739/80].

(2) A copy of Madhya Pradesh Government Notification No 17(e)-326-78-XXI-B (Hindi and English versions) published in Madhya Pradesh Gazette dated the 31st July, 1979 under sub-section (3) of section 46 of the Madhya Pradesh Samaj Ke Kamzor Vargon Ke Liye Vidhik Sahayata Tatha Vidhik Salah Adhinyam, 1976 read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 17th February, 1980 issued by the President in relation to the State

of Madhya Pradesh. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-740/80]

(3) A copy of the Orissa Hindu Religious Endowments (Amendment) Rules, 1979 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.R.O. 59/80 in Orissa Gazette dated the 17th January, 1980 under section 24A of the Orissa General Clauses Act, 1937 read with the clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 17th February, 1980 issued by the President in relation to the State of Orissa. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-741/80].

ANNUAL REPORTS OF NATIONAL FEDERATION OF COOPERATIVE SUGAR FACTORIES LTD., FERTILISER (CONTROL) AMENDMENT ORDER, 1980, BOMBAY LAND REQUISITION (GUJARAT AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 1979 AND GUJARAT GOVT. NOTIFICATIONS, ETC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN): On behalf of Shri Birender Singh, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Federation of Cooperative Sugar Factories Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1976-77 along with Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-742/80.]

(2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Federation of Cooperative Sugar Factories Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1977-78 along with Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-742/80.]

(3) A copy of the Fertiliser (Control) Amendment Order, 1980 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 31(E) in Gazette of India dated the 6th February, 1980, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-744/80.]

(4) A copy of the Bombay Land Requisition (Gujarat Amendment)

Ordinance, 1979 (No. 9 of 1979) (Hindi version) promulgated by the Governor of Gujarat on the 29th December, 1979, under article 213(2) (a) of the Constitution read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 17th February, 1980 issued by the President in relation to the State of Gujarat. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-745/80.]

(5) A copy each of the following Gujarat Government Notifications issued under the Gujarat Cooperative Societies Act, 1961 read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 17th February, 1980 issued by the President in relation to the State of Gujarat:—

(i) The Gujarat Cooperative Societies (Amendment) Rules, 1980, published in Notification No. GHKH/14/80/MIS/1078/30411-C in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 21st January, 1980.

(ii) The Gujarat Cooperative Societies (Amendment) Rules, 1979, published in Notification No. GHKH/202/79/CSA/1078-MR-2189-Z in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 21st October, 1979.

(6) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Hindi version of the Notifications mentioned at (5) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-746/80.]

(7) A copy each of the following Bihar Government Ordinances (Hindi and English versions) under article 213(2) (a) of the Constitution read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 17th February, 1980, issued by the President in relation to the State of Bihar:—

(i) The Bihar Sugar Undertakings (Acquisition) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1980 (No. 46 of 1980) promulgated by the Governor of Bihar on the 4th March, 1980

(ii) The Bihar Cooperative Societies (Amendment) Ordinance,

1980 (No. 3 of 1980) promulgated by the Governor of Bihar on the 4th March, 1980. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-744-A/80.]

(8) A copy each of the following papers under sub-section (i) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Gujarat Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Ahmedabad, for the year 1978-79.

(ii) Annual Report of the Gujarat Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Ahmedabad, 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-745-A/80.]

(b) (i) Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Karnataka Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1976-77.

(ii) Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Karnataka Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1976-77 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(9) Two statements showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (8) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-746-A/80]

(10) A copy of Notification No. GSR 16(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th January, 1980 issued under the Produce Cess Act, 1966. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-746-B/80.]

(11) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Cooperative Housing Federation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1978-79 along with Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-747/80.]

(12) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi version) of the National Council for Cooperative Training, New Delhi, for the year 1978-79. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-748/80.]

(13) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Federation of State Cooperative Banks Limited for the year 1978-79 along with Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-749/80.]

REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD. FOR 1978-79.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): I beg to lay on Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the National Industrial Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1978-79.

(ii) Annual Report of the National Industrial Development Corporation 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-750/80]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER INDUSTRIES (DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION) ACT, REVIEWS AND ANNUAL REPORTS OF TANNERY AND FOOTWEAR CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD., KANPUR, BRAITHWAITE AND CO., LTD., CALCUTTA, ETC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): On behalf

of Dr. Charanjit Chanaana, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 18AA of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951:—

(i) SO 525(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th September, 1979 regarding continuation of the management of Amritsar Sugar Mills Company Limited, Amritsar.

(ii) SO 630(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd November, 1979 regarding continuation of the management of M/s. Ganesh Flour Mills Company Limited, Delhi. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-751/80.]

(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India Limited, Kanpur, for the year 1978-79.

(ii) Annual Report of the Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India Limited, Kanpur, 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-752/80.]

(b) (i) Annual Report of the Braithwaite and Company Limited, Calcutta for the period 1st December, 1976 to 31st March, 1977 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(ii) Statement regarding Review by Government on the working of the Company.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-753/80.]

(c) (i) Annual Report of the Burn Standard Company Limited,

Calcutta, for the year ended 31st March, 1977 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(ii) Statement regarding Review by Government on the working of the Company.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-754/80.]

(d) (i) Annual Report of the Burn Standard Company Limited, Calcutta for the year ended 31st March, 1978 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(ii) Statement regarding Review by Government on the working of the Company.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-755/80.]

(e) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Bharat Leather Corporation, Limited, Agar, for the year 1978-79.

(ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Leather Corporation Limited, Agra, for the year 1978-79 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) Three statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Reports mentioned at (b), (c) and (d) of item (i) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-756/85.]

(3) A copy of the Bihar State Aid to Industries (Amendment) Ordinance, 1980 (No. 20 of 1980) (Hindi and English versions) promulgated by the Governor of Bihar on the 4th March, 1980 under article 213(2) (a) of the Constitution read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 17th February, 1980 issued by the President in relation to the State of Bihar. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-757/80.]

(4) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 590(E) (Hindi and English

versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd October, 1979 regarding continuation of management of M/s. Carter Pooler and Company Private Limited, Calcutta, under sub-section (2) of section 18A of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-758/80.]

(5) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 18AA of the Industries (Development and Regulation), Act, 1951:—

(i) S.O. 387 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th July, 1979 regarding continuation of the management of M/s. Associated Industries (Assam) Limited, Chandrapur.

(ii) S.O. 572 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th October, 1979 regarding continuation of the management of M/s. Motor and Machinery Manufacturers Limited, Calcutta.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-759/80.]

BIHAR MEDICAL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS (REGULATION AND CONTROL) ORDINANCE, 1980

SHRI N. R. LASKAR: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Bihar Medical Educational Institutions (Regulation and Control) Ordinance, 1980 (No. 5 of 1980) (Hindi and English versions) promulgated by the Governor of Bihar on the 4th March, 1980, under article 213(2) of the Constitution read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 17th February, 1980 issued by the President in relation to the State of Bihar.

[Placed in Library. See LT-760/80.]

BIHAR GOVERNMENT ORDINANCES

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): I beg to lay on Table a copy each of

the following Bihar Government Ordinances (Hindi and English versions) under article 213(2) of the Constitution read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 17th February, 1980 issued by the President in relation to the State of Bihar:—

(i) The Bihar Essential Services (Maintenance Amendment) Ordinance 1980 (No. 6 of 1980) Promulgated by the Governor of Bihar on the 4th March, 1980.

(ii) The Bihar Control of Crimes Ordinances, 1980 (No. 26 of 1980) Promulgated by the Governor of Bihar on the 4th March, 1980.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-761/80].

ANNUAL REPORT OF INDIAN INVESTMENT CENTRE, NEW DELHI, 1978-79, REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CONTROLS AND SUBSIDIES, ETC.

SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA:
I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Investment Centre, New Delhi for the year 1978-79 together with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Company.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-762/80].

(2) A copy of the Report (Hindi* version) of the Committee on Controls and Subsidies along with Volumes containing Annexes and Appendix to the Report. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-763/80].

(3) A copy of the Uttar Pradesh Stamp (Thirty-Six Amendment) Rules, 1979 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. SR-1487/X-206(2)-73-CA-2-1899—Rule 1942-AM-36-1979 in U.P. Government Gazette dated the 22nd August, 1979, under sub-section (2) of section 23A of the Uttar Pradesh General Clauses Act, 1904 read with clause (c) (iv) of the

*English version of the Report was laid on the Table on the 9th July, 1979.

Proclamation dated the 17th February, 1980 issued by the President in relation to the State of Uttar Pradesh. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-764/80].

(4) A copy of Gujarat Government Notification No. (GHN—69)—GST-1079/S. 5(2) (8)TH published in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 3rd October, 1979 making certain amendment to Schedule 1 of the Gujarat Sales Tax Act, 1969 under sub-section (3) of section 5 of the Gujarat Sales Tax Act 1969 under sub-section (3) of section 5 of the Gujarat Sales Tax Act, 1969 read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 17th February, 1980 issued by the President in relation to the State of Gujarat.

(5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Hindi version of the Notification mentioned at (6) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-765/80].

(6) A copy each of the following Orissa Government Notifications under section 29A of the Orissa Sales Tax Act, 1947 read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 17th February, 1980 issued by the President in relation to the State of Orissa:—

(i) S.R.O. No. 1051/79 published in Orissa Gazette dated the 30th October, 1979.

(ii) S.R.O. No. 1096/79 published in Orissa Gazette dated the 7th November, 1979.

(iii) The Orissa Sales Tax (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 1979, published in Notification No. SRO 55/80 in Orissa Gazette dated the 18th January, 1980.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-766/80].

(7) A copy of the Bihar Agricultural Income-Tax (Repealing) Ordinance, 1980, (No. 11 of 1980) (Hindi and English versions) Promulgated by the Governor of Bihar on the 4th March, 1980, under arti-

cle 213(2) (a) of the Constitution read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 17th February, 1980 issued by the President in relation to the State of Bihar. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-767/80].

(8) A statement correcting the reply given on the 14th March, 1980 to Unstarred Question No. 608 by Shri Manoranjan Bhakta about news-item regarding Exchequer defrauded by crores by real estate operators. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-768/80].

(9) A statement (i) correcting the reply given on the 23rd March, 1979 to Unstarred Question No. 4485 regarding amount paid to informers and (ii) giving reasons for delay in correcting the reply. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-769/80].

(10) A copy of Madhya Pradesh Notification No. 721-1206-V S R-80 (Hindi and English versions) published in Madhya Pradesh Gazette dated the 19th March, 1980 under sub-section (5) of section 8 of the Madhya Pradesh Entertainments Duty and Advertisements Tax Act 1936 read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 17th February, 1980 issued by the President in relation to the State of Madhya Pradesh. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-770/80].

(11) A copy each of 25 Gujarat Government Notifications (Hindi and English versions) regarding exemption given in public interest to specific entertainments or class of entertainments conducted for any educational, medical, charitable, philanthropic or similar purposes, from payment of entertainment tax and additional entertainment tax either wholly or partly, under sub-section (2) of section 29 and sub-section (5) of section 31 of the Gujarat Entertainments Tax Act, 1977 read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 17th February 1980 issued by the President in relation to the State of Gujarat [Placed in Library. See No. LT-771/80].

REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF MISHRA DHATU NIGAM LTD. HYDERABAD AND HINDUSTAN AERONAUTICS LTD., BANGALORE

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence Shri C. P. N. Singh, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Mishra Dhatu Nigam Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 1978-79.

(ii) Annual Report of the Mishra Dhatu Nigam Ltd., Hyderabad, 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-772/80].

(b) (i) Annual Report of the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1978-79 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(ii) A statement regarding Review by Government on the working of the Company.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-773/80].

BIHAR PANCHAYAT RAJ (AMENDMENT AND VALIDATION) ORDINANCE AND GUJARAT GOVT. NOTIFICATIONS, ETC.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Bihar Panchayat Raj (Amendment and Validation) Ordinance, 1980 (No. 42 of 1980) (Hindi and English versions) promulgated by the Governor of Bihar on the 4th March, 1980, under article 213(2) (a) of the Constitution read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 17th February, 1980 issued by the President in relation to State of Bihar. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-774/80].

(2) A copy each of the following Gujarat Government Notifications issued under section 323 of the Gujarat Panchayats Act, 1961 read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 17th February, 1980 issued by the President in relation to the State of Gujarat:—

(i) The Gujarat Panchayats Preparation and Maintenance of Part II of List of Voters, (Amendment) Rules, 1979, published in Notification No. KP/166/PDK/1079/2463 (79)TH-1 in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 29th September, 1979.

(ii) The Gujarat Panchayats Service (Transfer of Servants) (Second Amendment) Rules, 1979, published in Notification No. KP/195/PRR-1078/1062 TH in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 17th November, 1979

(iii) The Gujarat Panchayat Service (Classification and Recruitment) (Fifteenth Amendment) Rules, 1979, published in Notification No KP/197(79)-PRR-1078-4086-TH in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 19th November, 1979.

(iv) The Gujarat Panchayat Service (Classification and Recruitment) (Sixteenth Amendment) Rules, 1979, published in Notification No. KP/205/(79)/PBN-1074/0482-TH in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 12th December, 1979.

(v) Notification No. KP/303(79)/JPM-1070-10897(1)TH published in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 20th December, 1979.

(vi) The Gujarat Panchayat Service (Classification and Recruitment) (Seventeenth Amendment) Rules, 1980, published in Notification No. KP/9/(80)/PRR-1078 6872/TH in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 16th January, 1980.

(vii) The Gujarat Panchayat Service (Classification and Recruitment) (Eighteenth Amendment) Rules, 1980, published in Notification No. KP/24/(80) PRR/1077-8081(78)TH in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 29th January, 1980.

(viii) The Gujarat Panchayat Service (Classification and Recruitment) (Nineteenth Amendment) Rules, 1980 published in Notification No. KP/37/80/PRR/1079/UP-229 in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 15th February, 1980.

(3) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Hindi version of the notifications mentioned at item (2) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-775/80].

(4) A copy of Tamil Nadu Government Notification No. GOMs 1863 published in Tamil Nadu Gazette dated the 26th November, 1979 making certain amendment to the rules relating to the house tax leviable by the Panchayats, published in Notification No. SRO A-489/1961 dated the 26th April, 1961 issued under section 125 of the Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1958 read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 17th February, 1980 issued by the President in relation to the State of Tamil Nadu.

(5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Hindi version of the Notification mentioned at (4) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-776/80].

(6) A copy of the Tamil Nadu Land Reforms (Fixation of Ceiling on Land) Amendment Ordinance, 1980 (No. 3 of 1980) (*Hindi version) promulgated by the Government of Tamil Nadu on the 10th

*English version of the Ordinance was laid on the Table on the 27th March, 1980.

March, 1980 under article 213(2) (a) of the Constitution read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 17th February, 1980 issued by the President in relation to the State of Tamil Nadu.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-777/80].

BORDER SECURITY FORCE LEAVE (AMENDMENT) RULES, AND UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION (MEMBERS) AMENDMENT REGULATIONS, 1980

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Border-Security Force Leave (Amendment) Rules, 1980 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. GSR '236 in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 1980. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-778/80].

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under article 318 of the Constitution:—

(i) The Union Public Service Commission (Members) Third Amendment Regulations, 1979, published in Notification No. GSR 1230 in Gazette of India dated the 6th October, 1979 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ii) The Union Public Service Commission (Members) Fourth Amendment Regulations, 1979, published in Notification No. GSR 1418 in Gazette of India dated the 1st December, 1979, together with an explanatory memorandum.

(iii) The Union Public Service Commission (Members) Amendment Regulations, 1980, published in Notification No. GSR 257 in Gazette of India dated the 8th March, 1980.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-779/80].

12.17 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 26th March, 1980, agreed without any amendment to the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property (Amendment) Bill, 1980, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 19th March, 1980."

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सुन लिया, आपने अपनी

बोली कह ली है, आपने बोलने का कह ली है।

It is under my consideration. (*Interruptions*). Now calling attention.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): Sir, I am raising a point of order under Direction 2 read with rule 224. Yesterday, I gave notice of breach of privilege against Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, Shri George Fernandes, Shri Ram Vilas Paswan, Prof. Madhu Dandavate, Shri Indrajit Gupta...

MR. SPEAKER: You gave a notice of privilege yesterday regarding alleged aspersions on the Speaker, as reported in the Press, by certain members. As per established practice, the members concerned have been requested in the first instance, to state what they have to say on the matter, for my consideration. On receipt of their replies I will go into the matter and then decide the admissibility of the notice of privilege. (*Interruptions*) As a matter of fact, the dignity of the whole House is at stake. It is not myself who is concerned; it is your dignity and the dignity of the House. So, I will give full consideration and then give my decision. First, let me hear from the hon. Members what they have to say and then I will decide.

(*Interruptions*)

Now, Calling Attention—Mr. Vikram Mahajan.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I am on a point of order. You in your wisdom, have made it clear that his privilege motion is under consideration. Now, Sir, under Rule 334(a) he is forbidden to go to the Press.

MR. SPEAKER: That is under my consideration. Nothing doing. Please sit down. I will give my ruling.

(Interruptions)

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डीज : आपकी इस पर रूलिंग चाहिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने नोट कर लिया है, मैं बाद में करूंगा ।

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डीज : आपने नोट तो कर लिया, आपकी रूलिंग नहीं आई ।
(व्यवधान)

Please hear my submission. The other Members have raised this issue. My submission is that without a copy of the Report being made available in Hindi, how are we going to have a discussion? You are shutting out all Members who do not know English from participating in the debate. This is an issue on which your ruling is immediately required.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Venkatasubbaiah.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I want your ruling.

MR. SPEAKER: I will give my ruling.

(Interruptions)

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डीज : इस डाक्यूमेंट के साथ उनका कोई वास्ता नहीं है, अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मेरी बात सुन लीजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने सुन ली है ।

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डीज : यह जो आर्डर-पेपर है, इससे उनका कोई वास्ता नहीं है । यह आपकी तरफ से निकाला हुआ दस्तावेज है । वैदालिंगम कमेटी की रिपोर्ट की हिन्दी की कापी सदस्यों को नहीं मिली है । इस सदन में जिस विषय पर आप बहस कराना चाहते हैं तो जिनको अंग्रेजी नहीं आती है, क्या, उनको इसमें हिस्सा लेने का मौका ही नहीं देना चाहते हैं ? क्या हिन्दुस्तान में हिन्दी नहीं चलेगी ? संविधान को भी आप तोड़ेंगे ? हमको आपकी इस पर रूलिंग चाहिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : रूलिंग दूंगा, आप उनकी बात सुन लीजिये ।

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डीज : आर्डर पेपर पर यह मामला, आपका इस पर क्या निर्णय है ?

MR. SPEAKER: "A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying simultaneously the Hindi version of the Report mentioned at (i) above." Let him give the explanation and then we will see.

(Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Sir, you have to give a ruling (Interruptions). How are Members to participate? (Interruptions). The Constitution demands that every document shall be made available. (Interruptions). What we are seeking is a discussion on the Report of Shri Justice Vaidialingam. If the document which has to be discussed is not available to Members in Hindi, how can it be discussed? (Interruptions).

आप अपना निर्णय दीजिए । आर्डर पेपर पर आप ने इस सवाल को जोड़ा है । संविधान का उल्लंघन हुआ है...
(व्यवधान).....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तीन बजे आएगा, अभी तो आएगा नहीं ।

.... (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दोनों चलेगी । आप कैसे कहते हैं ?

. . . (व्यवधान) . . .

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Mr. Stephen, is it your point that only English should be here?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): Sir, he has asked me a question. The question is . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप भी नहीं सकते, वह भी नहीं सकते । आप इनको रोकना चाहते हैं ।

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: This should not be recorded.

(Interruptions)**

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप कुछ सुनते ही नहीं है, हम क्या करें ? आपने मन बना रखा है कि सदन की कार्यवाही नहीं चलने देगे । (व्यवधान) हमने फैसला कर रखा है कि आपके खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं करेंगे । (व्यवधान)

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डोज : हम आपसे दो बातों पर रूलिंग चाहते हैं । पहली बात है क्या इस सदन के काम-काज में अंग्रेजी ही चलेगी और इस सविधान का उल्लंघन होगा और क्या हिन्दी में कागजात सदस्यों को दिए जायेंगे या नहीं ?

दूसरी बात यह है कि जो बहस आप चलाना चाहते हैं उसका जो दस्तावेज है वह हिन्दी भाषा में लोगों को नहीं मिला है तो फिर कैसे सदस्य उस बहस में हिस्सा ले सकते हैं ? यह

दो बुनियादी सवाल हैं जिन पर आप रूलिंग दीजिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसका फैसला करेंगे ।

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डोज : आप रूलिंग देने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं और हमारी नीयत पर हल्ला कर रहे हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप भी नहीं सकते हैं और वे भी नहीं सकते हैं । आप उनको तो रोकना चाहते हैं लेकिन आप नहीं सकते हैं । मैं कब से कह रहा हूँ, आपसे भी कह रहा हूँ और राम विलास जी से भी कह रहा हूँ । मैं देखकर रूलिंग देना चाहता हूँ ।

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: If it is not there in a certain language, then they will explain. (Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I seek your ruling. I do not seek their explanation. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: When the point comes, I will give my ruling. But upto now, it has not come. (Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: If the Order Paper is not in order, it can be raised at any time.

MR. SPEAKER: Let the time come. I will decide.

(Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: You may not be sitting in the Chair at that time.

I seek your ruling on my point of order. You give your ruling.

MR. SPEAKER: I will give my ruling.

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप पहले इनका एक्सप्लेनेशन सुनिए, फिर मैं रूलिंग दूंगा ।

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डीज : : मुझे आपका रुलिंग चाहिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं रुलिंग बाद में दूंगा । (व्यवधान)
आप सुनते क्यों नहीं मैं खड़ा हूं, बागड़ी जी आप बैठ जाइए ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : संविधान की हत्या की गई है, मैं बिल्कुल बैठने वाला नहीं । यहाँ राज्यभाषा की हत्या की गई है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : संविधान की हत्या नहीं हो सकती (व्यवधान)
देखिए, मैंने बहुत सुना है । सारे बाहर के लोग देख रहे हैं कि हम किस
एक प्वाइंट ऑफ आर्डर श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डीज ने उठाया था कि मैं इसका इसी वक्त . . .

PROF N. G. RANGA (Guntur):
What was his point of order?

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Fernandes has raised a point of order that he can raise any point of order about the Order Paper at any time

He says, any point arising out of the business of the House can be discussed at any moment. That is what he says. I invite your attention to Rule 376(2)...

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES. My point of order is under Rule 25.

MR. SPEAKER: You please look to Rule 376(2). It says:

"A point of order may be raised in relation to the business before the House at the moment;"

The business before the House at the moment is the Calling Attention. When that item comes up, we will discuss it and then we will see.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:
Please give me a hearing.

My point of order is under Rule 25. This is about the arrangement of business and the List of Business. Rule 25 refers to the arrangement of Government business. It says:

"On days allotted for the transaction of Government business, such

business shall have precedence and the Secretary-General, shall arrange that business.....

Provided that such order of business shall not be varied on the day that business is set down for disposal unless the Speaker is satisfied that there is sufficient ground for such variation."

What I submit is this.

आप ने आज के लिये जो आर्डर-पेपर तय किया है, जिस में आज के काम-काज के जो प्रस्ताव लिखे हैं उनमें एक प्रस्ताव यह है कि वैद्यलिंगम रिपोर्ट पर बहस की जाये। मेरी आप के सामने अर्ज है कि जब इस रिपोर्ट को इस सदन में पेश किया गया, तो वह सिर्फ अंग्रेजी भाषा में दी गई। आज जब इस पर बहस के लिये प्रस्ताव आया है और सदन के सदस्यों के हाथ में इसकी अगर हिन्दी कापी नहा दी गई और यह कहा जाना है अंग्रेजी कापी के आधार पर ही इस सदन में बहस होगी, तो सदन के उन तमाम सदस्यों पर जिन को अंग्रेजी नहीं आती है, वे चाहे किसी भी दल के क्यों नहीं, उनके बहस में हिस्सा लेने पर रोक लग जायेगी।

मेरा दूसरा बुनियादी सवाल यह है कि इस देश के संविधान के अन्तर्गत इस सदन का जो भी काम-काज है वह हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में चलेगा। दूसरी राज-भाषाओं में भी इस सदन में बोलने की आजादी है और जो सदस्य बोलते हैं उन के लिये तर्जुमा करने का, अनुवाद करने का इन्तजाम है, जिन भाषाओं के लिये नहीं है, उन के लिये भी इन्तजाम करना चाहिये। लेकिन इन दो भाषाओं के बारे में आप के संविधान में बहुत ही स्पष्ट है और आज जब यहाँ बहस होने जा रही है और सदन का काम-काज चलाते हुये बाली अंग्रेजी भाषा में चलाने का

को सिलसिला बैचसिंगम रिपोर्ट को संघी भाषा में दे कर किया जा रहा है, इस में संविधान का उल्लंघन होता है ... (व्यवधान) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : My ruling is this. जब श्रीका आयेगा जब वह माइम आयेगा, उस वक्त इस को लेंगे। इस वक्त हाउस का काम चलने दीजिये, काल-एटेंशन चलने दीजिये, जब वह माइम आयेगा तब उस पर विचार करेंगे।

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डीज : क्या हम यह मान कर चले कि आर्डर-पेपर पर अगर संविधान का उल्लंघन करके कोई प्रस्ताव आता हो, तो वह आर्डर पेपर पर रहेगा।

I will bring it to your notice then. Will you still allow it to remain on the order paper?

MR. SPEAKER: We will see to that. I have not decided about that.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: So, your ruling is reserved.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप पहले इन का एक्सप्लेनेशन सुनिये, उस के बाद जब वक्त आयेगा तब रूलिंग दूंगा।

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I am not interested in the explanation.

MR. SPEAKER: We have to.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I am interested in preserving the Constitution.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: The List of Business is there. When the item comes, only then somebody can raise a question. No point of order can arise now; no question of ruling now.

There is a List of Business. One by one we should go on.

When the subject comes up, then the question would arise.

श्री जगपाल सिंह : (हरिद्वार) आप को अपनी बात कहनी है, तो अपनी मातृ-भाषा में कहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब मैंने इन को

सुना है, तो इन्हें भी सुनना पड़ेगा। आप यह क्या कर रहे हैं।

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Now there is no point of order and no ruling would arise on that.

MR. SPEAKER: That is what I said. Yes, Mr. Vikram. (Interruptions).

श्री जगपाल सिंह : भाषा के सवाल पर आत्मसमर्पण नहीं होगा।

..... (व्यवधान)

एक माननीय सदस्य : अध्यक्ष जी, आप संविधान की रक्षा कीजिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कर रहे हैं। आप बैठिये। यह आप सब क्या कर रहे हैं।

श्री जगपाल सिंह : यह हिन्दी में भी आनी चाहिये। ... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. SPEAKER: What is your, point of order? (Interruptions).

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): I wanted to make a very humble submission to you. I gave an Adjournment Motion notice. I am not questioning your decision that you have not allowed me: I am not going into that. But the matter is of such great importance, namely the escalation of the trouble that is going on in Assam...

MR. SPEAKER: That is not a point of order. It is not allowed. (Interruptions). You have done. Enough of it, Mr. Chatterjee. Not allowed: out of order. (Interruptions).

SHRI VASANT SATHE: It should be expunged from the record. Under the guise of point of order they go on saying whatever they want.

MR. SPEAKER: No, Please. (Interruptions).

12.50 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED SPURT IN VIOLENCE BY OUT-
ED Mizo National Front INSURGENTS

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN (Kang-
ra): I call the attention of the Minister
of Home Affairs to the following mat-
ter of urgent public importance and
request that he may make a statement
thereon:

"The situation arising out of re-
ported spurt in violence by outlawed
Mizo National Front insurgents and
the steps taken by Government to
check the activities of Mizo in-
surgents".

(Interruptions).

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी : (हाथरस) :
मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

श्री जयापाल सिंह कश्यप (ग्रावला) :
व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाये बिना, आप ने
कैसे कह दिया कि एलम्राऊ नहीं करते।

... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी अध्यक्ष जी,
मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न सुन लीजिये।

... (व्यवधान) ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब वह आइटम
आयेगा, तब देखेंगे।

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : व्यवस्था का
प्रश्न नहीं उठाया गया और पहले ही उस
पर कैसे फैसला किया जा सकता है।

... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Yogendra
Makwana.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF HOME AF-
FAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAK-
WANA): Sir, Consequent on the
issue of a "Quit Mizoram" notice by
the MNF underground in June, 1979,
there was a spurt in the incidence of
violence in Mizoram. Taking into
consideration the re-prudescence of
violent activities in the Union Terri-
tory and the need to maintain peace

and order, operations by Security
Forces, which were suspended earlier,
were resumed. The strength of the
Security Forces was increased to deal
with the situation effectively. The
Mizo National Front and its allied
organizations were declared as unlaw-
ful associations under the Unlawful
Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967, on
the 7th July, 1979. These steps helped
to bring the situation under control
and the elections to the Lok Sabha
could be held in January, 1980, with-
out any serious violence.

However, there has again been an
increase in violent activities in Mizo-
ram since January this year, result-
ing in the death of 18 persons. From
about the middle of this month, pos-
ters have appeared in some parts of
Mizoram, emphasising the demand
that non-Mizos should leave Mizoram.

The Union Territory Administration
have taken steps to further tighten
security measures to deal with the
increasing violence. Prohibitory orders
have been issued, wherever necessary,
and combing operations are being
undertaken by the Security Forces.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Vikram Maha-
jan. (Interruptions)

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Sir,
under the dynamic leadership of
Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Shri-
mati Indira Gandhi, India became a
strong and powerful nation, but the
thirty years of gains were set at
naught in the two and a half years
of Janata and Lok Dal misrule. The
total incompetence of the Janata and
Lok Dal Governments and the total
inability of their administration creat-
ed a mess not only in the north-
eastern region but in the entire coun-
try. During the regime of these
Twentieth Century Mohammed Tuga-
laqs there was weakening of the
Central Government and there was
complete de-stabilisation of the north-
eastern region. The opportunist ele-
ments like the CPM took advantage
of the situation and helped the insur-

gents. This is the strong belief of most of us. Not only this, the additional factor is that the local administration headed by Brig. Sailo is unable to meet the needs of the State and there is a great demand that this Government should be changed. Not only this, because of the lack of understanding of the problem on the part of the previous Governments, the Central Government became weak and this has encouraged the disgruntled elements to raise their heads. Now, Sir, I have a few questions to ask.

12.56 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]
My questions are these. Is the Government going to consider the imposition of President's rule in Mizoram... (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Vikram Mahajan, please speak in a voice louder than theirs.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Is the Government considering the possibility of imposing President's rule in Mizoram? Secondly, will you call the Mizo National Front for negotiations to Delhi to have a peaceful settlement? I also want to know what compensation has been paid to the victims. You have mentioned that 18 of them died. If you have not paid compensation, will you consider paying compensation to these victims? Will you also institute a judicial inquiry into the deaths of these 18 persons? (Interruptions.)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I would make an appeal to the Members on this side to sit down. He is asking for certain clarifications. The Call-Attention is going on. You please carry on.
13 hrs.

श्री चन्द्र पाल शैलानी : (व्यवधान)

मैं वाक्यांश कहता हूँ (व्यवधान)

The hon. Member then left the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You carry on. I appeal to you. Call atten-

tion is going on. It is for you... (Interruptions.)

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: I was submitting . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please be very short so that the Minister can reply to you.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: I was submitting that all the gains of the thirty years were set at naught in these two and a half years by the misrule of the previous government which was run by the Janata-Lokdal combine. Because of their internal squabbles, the central government was weakened and these twentieth century Tughlaks by their weak-kneed policy and their internal quarrels destabilised the entire north-eastern region . . . (Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Office other than what Mr. Mahajan speaks nothing shall go on record.

(Interruptions)*

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: One additional factor is that there is a great resentment against the local administration. . .

(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All these things will not go on the record. Only what Mr. Mahajan speaks will go on record.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: So, my questions are:

(1) Will you impose President's rule in Mizoram?

(2) According to your own statement 18 persons have been killed.

Have you given any compensation to them? If not, what are the reasons for not giving any compensation? Or are you considering the possibility of that?

(3) Will you open negotiations with the Mizo National Front and also strengthen the security forces there? At the same time, will you open negotiations with them?

*Not recorded.

These are the three main questions.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA:

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please come to the front.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA:

Regarding imposition of President's rule, Mizoram is a Union Territory and it is just similar to President's rule.

So far as the compensation question is concerned, the government will consider it sympathetically.

The third question is regarding negotiations with the Mizos. The doors are open for talks and we have not closed the doors... (Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing other than what the Minister replies will go on record.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: I have to speak on this call attention. Just give me one minute.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, no, please.

Shri Krishana Pratap Singh.

श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह (महाराजगंज) : जनता पार्टी के शासन में मिजोरम की स्थिति और भी खराब हो गई थी और यह इनके निकम्मेपन के कारण हुआ था, उसका प्रतीक था। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कांग्रेस के सत्तारूढ़ होने के बाद आप ने जो कहा है कि कड़े सुरक्षात्मक कदम आप उठाने जा रहे हैं, कौन से कदम आप उठाने जा रहे हैं और कितने मिजो विद्रोहियों को आपने गिरफ्तार किया है? और जो मीजों फ्रंट के नेता हैं, तथा जिस फ्रंट को आपने अवैध घोषित किया है, उसके कौन कौन से नेता आज तक गिरफ्तार हुए हैं और जो कड़े कदम उठाने की आपने बात की है वह कौन से कदम हैं जिनको सुरक्षात्मक व्यवस्था के लिये आप उठाने जा रहे हैं

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA:
The figures are:—

	Year 1979	
	Total	After-issue of Quit Mizorm notice
No. of extremists Captures	163	99
No of Extremists surrendered.	253	238
No of extremists killed in operation by Security Fores.	15	15

These are the figures which you wanted.

All necessary steps will be taken to bring about the normal situation—normal order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Manphool Singh. Not here. Mr. Janardhana Poojary. (Interruptions).

* * *

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing goes on record. Mr. Poojary, you go ahead.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY (Mangalore): Sir, Mr. Laldenga came to an agreement with the representatives all over India on the 18th February, 1980 and did acknowledge that Mizoram as an integral part of India and that he would honour the decision and accept the settlement or problems within the framework of the Constitution of India. Now, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether they have gone back or they have backed out from that. Further, I would like to know from him whether there is any foreign hand behind this because, it has been reported in today's *Patriot* as follows:

"China's Subversive Propoganda. It has been stated:

"The main theme is said to be that Assamese people "are connected to the Tibeto-Burman and Chinese cultures across the border".

* * *

"It is further pointed out that at Borkol in the Chittagong Hill

Tracts of Bangladesh where the rebel Mizos set up camps last year, the presence of Chinese experts was a regular feature.

"According to these sources, China may not risk direct confrontation with India now. But, such constraints do not end China's quiet (and not so quiet) search for a sea port—an access to the Indian Ocean via the Bay of Bengal."

This is said to be an ideal place for the activities of the insurgents because this has got an international border on two sides, that is, with Burma and Bangladesh.

Now, we have to find out whether there is any foreign hand. Further, I may bring out another news item reported in *Patriot* dated 16th November, 1979. I quote:

"Mizoram: Evidence of US interference.

The U.S. is directly interfering in the internal affairs of India and egging on the rebel Mizos. A Voice of America (VOA) broadcast on 11 November morning in its Southeast Asian service has made this clear, reports CNS.

"The broadcast said that 'Mizoram was waging a struggle for its autonomy against the Indian Government.'"

"It explained how during Mrs. Indira Gandhi's regime, Laldenga was freed and how he came to Delhi for negotiations. It added that 'some agreement' was reached but 'this was not implemented after the fall of the Indira Gandhi Government by the Janata Government.'"

"The Broadcast quoted a VOA correspondent who had interviewed Laldenga to make the following claims:

(a) Mizoram has a distinct and separate identity and has nothing in common with India.

(b) The Indian Constitution has been "forced upon" Mizoram people against their will.

(c) The autonomy the people of Mizoram want is a separate status like Kashmir.

"There have been wellfounded suspicions that Americans and other anti-Indian forces have been instigating the Mizo people against India. The VOA broadcast is not only one more confirmation of this sordid fact but also a direct interference in the internal affairs of this country."

In view of these facts may I know whether any cooperation was secured from the border area countries, namely, Bangladesh and Burma in order to curb the insurgent activity. Further, whether we have strengthened the security forces on the border areas. Whether any foreign hand was involved in order to instigate the Mizo rebels in their secession movement?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: The hon'ble is right in so far as the two agreements, viz., 18th February, 1976 and 1st July, 1976 are concerned. After entering into these agreements the Mizos never honoured these agreements and, as such, the talks finally broke down on 19th March, 1978. Then the talks were resumed and the same were going on but meanwhile they started their activities surreptitiously and, therefore, finally on 19th March, 1978 the talks were broken. Now, the Mizo leader, Mr. Lal Denga is here in Delhi. He was under arrest. Now, two cases are going on against him. As rightly pointed out by the hon'ble Member they were getting help from the neighbouring countries and we have taken all necessary precautions and we are negotiating with the Government of Bangladesh as

well, as the Government of Burma not to help the underground Mizos. I can assure the hon'ble Member that all necessary steps are taken to control these Mizo insurgents and to protect the border.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): Sir, I rise on a point of order under Article 343 of the Constitution and Rule 25 of the Rules of Procedure.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Are you raising this point of order on the item under discussion?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I am talking about the List of Business for today. I am on the Indian Constitution. I am raising my point of order in respect of the entire proceedings of the House today.

AN. HON'BLE MEMBER: Sir, the Speaker has already made observations.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: The Speaker has not given any ruling. I am now raising a point of order under Article 343 of the Constitution which reads as follows:

"The official language of the Union shall be Hindi in Devanagari script."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can raise the point of order when that item comes up for discussion. It should have been raised at the very beginning itself.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: There is nothing in the rules which says that the House shall consider an unconstitutional list of business. There is nothing in the rule. Please show me the rule. (Interruptions) Sir, I am not yielding.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): The hon. Member may bring it up when that subject comes up for discussion. Please don't stop the other proceedings on that score.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I can understand their predicament. You are the custodian of the Constitution. We all swear allegiance to the Constitution of India. The Constitution of India says this that the 'Language of the Union shall be Hindi, in Devnagri script'. There is an item which is listed for discussion and that is, consideration of the Valdialingam Report. My point of order is this. That Vaidialingam Report has not been given in the language of the Union. Sir, I am not concerned with what that language is. It only says, 'The official language of the Union shall be Hindi in Devnagri script.' You are today seeking a discussion on this issue. But you have not given us the report in the language of the Union. You have listed it for discussion in the Order Paper. Under Rule 25, you can vary the order of business which is *prima facie* illegal, unconstitutional and against the provisions of the Constitution. We all owe our allegiance to the Constitution. You owned allegiance to the Constitution more than once. There is an order paper which defies this constitutional provision totally. Is it possible to discuss it here? Now my respectful submission to you is this. It is open to you, under Rule 25, to vary the order of business. The rule only says that 'it shall not be varied on the day that business is set down for disposal, unless the Speaker is satisfied that there is sufficient ground for such varification.' So, Sir, you have the authority under the rule which says clearly that if there is anything in the Order Paper which is unconstitutional, which does not fulfil the obligations imposed by the Constitution, you have, as the Custodian of the House, got this authority under Rule 25, at any time, to modify the whole Business of the House. Sir, this Order Paper, as I said, defies everything that the Constitution has stipulated. So, my submission is this: Kindly have this item,—item No. 23,—removed from this Order of Business of the day. You must

immediately have this item removed from the Order of Business for the day. This is my respectful submission. This is my Point of Order, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. George Fernandes. I have heard your point of order. Let me give my reply to you. Mr. George Fernandes has raised a point of order. I would state that this Point of Order would be in order if it is raised when that item is taken up for discussion in the House. Therefore, I do not allow this Point of Order. We now go on to the next subject in the Agenda. I now call upon Mr. C. P. N. Singh to make a statement. (Interruptions) Mr. George Fernandes, you may raise the point of order at the time of the discussion of the subject, not now.

Now Mr. C. P. N. Singh to make a statement. This is my decision.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: In other words, you will approve the Point of Order when that item comes up for discussion....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, I did not say that. You can come up with your Point of Order at the time of the discussion of the Vaidialingam Report.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: You see the merit of the point of order. You only say that the timing is not all right. But, the point of order is all right. Sir, what is the meaning of Rule 25, Mr. Deputy Speaker? Has not Rule 25 taken care of such instances to remove any unconstitutional items getting into the order paper? My submission is that this item should be removed from the Order Paper. Rule 25 says, the Speaker and in the absence of the Speaker, the Deputy Speaker...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. George Fernandes, as a responsible former Minister, as a very good parliamentarian, when I have given my ruling, can you talk about it afterwards? No, please, I am not permitting you.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I am on the Constitution...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am not permitting you. I have given my own decision. I am not permitting you to speak on that. You must seek permission to speak. I am not permitting.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I am seeking your permission. I am on the Constitution.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am not permitting you to speak on the decision which I have already given. I have already given the decision. I am not permitting you. I have given my own decision.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Sir, I am not challenging. I did not challenge the decision. I am making a point of order. This point of order relates to the List of Business. I am not at all challenging your decision.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I don't want that you should rake up that subject once again. Now Mr. C. P. N. Singh.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: There is one thing for which I want to draw your attention

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What is it? I think it is not connected with this.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Not at all, Sir. The members of my party are very much agitated about the violence being exhibited by the Congress (I) people on the Assam-West Bengal border and the blockade created by them. Yesterday they burnt four trucks. They are importing anti-social persons from eastern U.P. I have got the list which I have communicated to the Inspector General of Police, West Bengal this morning. They want bloodshed at the border of Assam and West Bengal. Are we going.... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Bosu and others, please take your seats. This question has already been

discussed and placed before the House and has been ruled out. I do not want to reopen the subject.... (Interruptions.)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Kindly help us and ask the hon. Home Minister to make a statement. He is a good man.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If he is a good man, go to his room and discuss this with him. Why do you tell that to me here?.... (Interruptions.)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, the Prime Minister makes a statement here that the young people cannot be controlled and then there is an escalation of their activities in West Bengal. There has been arson yesterday and trucks have been burnt. They want a confrontation between the different States.... (Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Sir, today is the last day of the session. They have started a violent movement. The House must know before it adjourns as to what they are going to do. Are they going to start killing the Assamese people?.... (Interruptions). Today is the last day of the House. We would like to know what their intentions are. The Prime Minister's writ is not running. It is not running in the country, it is not running in her own party. The Prime Minister makes a statement here and their people start burning buses and trucks there. Her writ is not running.... (Interruptions). There is a total collapse both in the Government and the party.... (Interruptions). Let the Home Minister make a statement. He must speak.... (Interruptions).

AN HON. MEMBER: This is too much.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: What is too much?.... (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please sit down.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Today is the last day of the House. They have started a blockade and

have become violent. The Prime Minister makes a statement here... (Interruptions.)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am on my legs; please sit down. I would appeal to all of you to take your seats.

In the deliberations of this august House, you must all kindly cooperate, otherwise one person cannot conduct the deliberations of this House properly. We belong to a country with a very ancient civilization of the world. Let us not act in this Parliament in such a manner that we are misunderstood by the people in the galleries, in the country at large and in the international world. We should not forget the people.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: What about the people of Assam and Bengal?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am very sorry the parliamentary procedure and the democratic traditions that have been built up in the past 30 years in this country—I am sorry I have to make this statement—are being ruined. There is a procedure; there are some rules. And every one of us is bound by those rules and procedures. Now the statement has to be made by Shri C. P. N. Singh. So many other extraneous considerations and extraneous things are raised. How then can we conduct the proceedings? Can anyone who is here, if he comes and sits here, conduct the deliberations? Can Mr. Bosu or Mr. George or Mr. C. P. N. Singh conduct the deliberations? No. Therefore, I would make an appeal the last appeal—to you and say that I am going to this item i.e. the statement on behalf of the Prime Minister, by Shri C. P. N. Singh. I will not allow any interference in the proceedings of the House. Please help me. You can be harsh with me. I cannot be harsh with you. Therefore, please help me. I will not allow anybody to intervene in the proceedings of the House.

Now Mr. C. P. N. Singh to make the statement.

linked bonus to Def.

Production workers (SI)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:
rose.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am
not allowing you, Sir. No.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE
(SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): rose.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am
not permitting anybody. I am not
permitting you. Whatever he says
will not go on record. Whatever hon.
friends say will not go on record. I
am not permitting you. I have said
I am not (Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please
sit down. (Interruptions)** I have
said I am not allowing.

13.28 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. GRANT OF PRO-
DUCTIVITY LINKED BONUS TO
THE WORKERS OF DEFENCE
PRODUCTION ESTABLISHMENTS

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE
(SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): Mr. Speaker
Sir.

The Government have accepted the
scheme for grant of Productivity
Linked Bonus to the workers of De-
fence Production Establishments
which would be applicable to the
productivity of the Financial Year
1979-80 and for which the first pay-
ment would be made by October 1980.
As a token of appreciation of the
employees' representatives accepting
the scheme for payment of bonus
linked with productivity, it has also
been decided to make an ad-hoc pay-
ment equal to fifteen days' wages
during the current financial year.
Formal orders have been issued.

Proposals for grant of bonus to
other categories of civilian workers in
Defence Establishments are separately
under consideration.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum):

**Not recorded.

I have to move a motion against the
Deputy Speaker. That is the position
to which you are driving us.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now
Bills to be introduced. Mr. Shiv
Shankar.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am
not permitting anybody to intervene,
in the conduct of the business. Let
all these things not go on record. Do
not note it. Mr. Shiv Shankar. Only
Mr. Shiv Shankar's introduction will
go on record.

(Interruptions)**

COMPANY SECRETARIES BILL*
13.30 hrs.

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUS-
TICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS
(SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): Sir, I
beg to move for leave to introduce a
Bill to make provision for the regu-
lation and development of the pro-
fession of Company Secretaries.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The
question is:

"That leave be granted to intro-
duce a Bill to make provision for
the regulation and development of
the profession of Company Secre-
taries."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: I intro-
duce the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now
Mr. Shankaranand.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This
will not go on record. Anybody's
speaking other than on the business
will not go on record.

(Interruptions)**

**Not recorded.

*Published in the Gazette of India
Extraordinary Part II section 2, dated
28-3-1980.

12.32 hrs.

ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY (AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION
AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WEL-
FARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND):

Sir, I rise today to make a statement of momentous importance, which will be welcomed by all Members of the House, and indeed, by all sections of our country's population.

Education is both a means of conserving what is best in our cultural heritage and an instrument to create a modern, progressive and great society. It must, therefore, reflect the aspirations of the people and should be so organised...

Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Aligarh Muslim University Act, 1920.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): I have given notice of my intention to oppose the introduction of the Bill. I am rising under rule 72; and I am referring to rule 67. Rule 67 says:

"When a Bill is pending before the House, notice of an identical Bill, whether received before or after the introduction of the pending Bill, shall be removed from..."

"or not entered in the list of pending notices, as the case may be, unless the Speaker otherwise directs."

There is a Bill pending before the House: and in fact, there are three Private Members' Bills which are pending before this House, one moved by Mr. G. M. Banatwalla, second moved by Mr. Ram Jethmalani and the third moved by Mr. George Fernandes. Now all the three Bills are concerned with the amendment of the Aligarh Muslim University Act. Now the hon. Minister may make a point that the rule says that only identical Bills shall not come. Now

the Bill that the hon. Minister is seeking to introduce is one clause Bill and that clause is the enactment, short title, amendment of section 2 of the Aligarh Muslim University Act, 1920. This is how it reads: "In section 2 of the Aligarh Muslim University Act, 1920, for clause (1), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

"(1) 'University' means the educational institution of their choice established by the Muslims of India which originated as the Mohammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh and which was subsequently incorporated as the Aligarh Muslim University."

This is one sentence clause that is sought to be introduced through this Bill. Now here is a copy of the Bill No. 18 of 1980 which is also the Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Bill, 1980 by Shri George Fernandes. Now clause 2 of that Bill is identical to every comma, to every full stop, to every letter and to every alphabet to the Bill which the Minister is now seeking to introduce. In so far as the introduction of this Bill now is concerned, if the Minister's intention or the government's intention is to amend the Aligarh Muslim University Act, then there is a pending Bill and under Rule 67, it is not open to the government, it is a mandatory rule which says that it shall not whether received before or after the introduction of the pending Bill. There is a pending Bill, that is, Bill No. 18 of 1980 as introduced in Lok Sabha. Therefore, if there is any notice received thereafter, it shall be removed from or not entered in the list of pending notices. Therefore, my submission is that this Bill being identical attracts the Rule 67 and therefore cannot be moved here today. There is already a Bill and that Bill may be considered. I am not insisting that the Bill moved by Mr. George Fernandes be considered or there is a Bill moved by Mr. Banatwalla, they may consider that if the government chooses to consider that

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or there is a Bill moved by Mr. Ram Jethmalani which they may consider that. But if they are insisting on a technical point, then my submission would be that the Bill moved by me must be taken into consideration. The government need not come forward with any other Bill. They may also raise a small technical point and the small technical point is that my Bill says that in clause 1, sub-clause (ii) it shall come into force at once, because this is a matter on which there has been a lot of agitation in Aligarh, all over the country. This has been a major issue over the years. Despite all the agitation the government has failed to come forward with any legislation. We were also in the government. We had also problems. But earlier while the Muslims were agitating on this question for years and years while they were agitating, the Congress Government of the day at that time refused to come forward with this Bill. Now I can see that they are taking shelter perhaps behind a technical point and saying that there is a difference between the Bill moved by Mr. George Fernandes and the Bill that is now sought to be moved on the last day of the current session of the Lok Sabha by the government. My Bill says that the Act shall come into force at once. Their Bill does not say when the Act shall come into force. In other words, in keeping with their traditional style of functioning, this may be one more assurance that has come that they are introducing the Bill and let that Bill be there. Whether it comes in the next session or not, it does not make any difference. So, let the Bill be there. It stays in cold storage and if and when it suits the government they want to regulate it, they may want to bring it forward. But I don't think this is a technical point on which anybody can raise an issue. The issue in the substantial section that is sought to be brought in, that is the real Bill. There may submission is that there is an identical Bill that is pending before the House and this attracts Rule 67. Therefore,

I would urge upon the government and say that the motion moved by the Minister is out of order and ask the government either to accept Mr. Banatwalla's Bill or Mr. Jethmalani's Bill or if they want to stick to the rule then Mr. George Fernandes' Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Under what rule?

SHRI CHANDRA PAL SHAILANI (Hathras): Rule 377.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You want to speak on the point raised by Mr. Fernandes?

SHRI CHANDRA PAL SHAILANI: I belong to Aligarh.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not permitting you now, you can discuss it afterwards. I am sorry, many of you do not know the rules. Please sit down. Dr. Karan Singh.

SHRI CHANDRA PAL SHAILANI: **

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It will not go on record. Dr. Karan Singh.

DR. KARAN SINGH (Udhampur): Under rule 72, I rise to oppose the introduction of this Bill on somewhat more fundamental basis than my friend Mr. George Fernandes, who raised the technical point. On the 3rd May 1979, the Lok Sabha passed the Aligarh Muslim University Amendment Bill, 1979 which was a very comprehensive Bill containing a number of useful amendments. It was passed unanimously by the Lok Sabha and it was sent to the Rajya Sabha for their consideration. Meanwhile, Lok Sabha was dissolved and therefore that Bill has lapsed. The Rajya Sabha has passed the one clause Bill and it is pending in Lok Sabha. The proposal that had been made originally was that the new legislation would combine the provisions of the Bill passed by the Lok Sabha and the definition in Babu Triloki Singh's Bill in Rajya Sabha and that the government would come forward with a comprehensive Bill containing both these. I am started to see that instead of doing that the government had come forward with a single clause Bill. What happens to

**Not recorded.

all the 'beneficial and useful changes made in the Aligarh Muslim University Amendment Bill of 1979 that was passed by the Lok Sabha unanimously and that has got to be incorporated? That is nowhere there. A single one clause Bill is there. I am sorry to say, I never use strong language, either it is a deliberate attempt to mislead public opinion or the Minister may kindly clarify why a comprehensive Bill including the earlier one has not been introduced.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): It is an election stunt.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: The hon. Member Mr. George Fernandes has raised an objection for moving this Bill, under rule 67. Very wisely he read half of the clause and left the latter part of it. If he had read the full clause perhaps he would have been convinced himself, rather than being convinced by others. The rule says:

"When a Bill is pending before the House, notice of an identical Bill, whether received before or after the introduction of the pending Bill, shall be removed from, or not entered in, the list of pending notices, as the case may be,....."

He read this much.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): I read the entire rule, you are a witness, Mr. Deputy-Speaker. The hon. Minister cannot make a false statement here. I take strong exception to this. I challenge the Minister, I read the entire clause. He must not make a wrong statement. He must listen to the proceedings.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I am not here to denigrate the statement made by Shri George Fernandes. May be, listen to me, I might have heard. If I am wrong, I stand corrected.

MR. DEPUY SPEAKER: He stands corrected.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: But I lay emphasis on the latter part of the clause which says—'unless the Speaker

otherwise directs'. The House should be fully convinced that only on the direction of the Speaker this item has been entered in the List of Business. It is not on my direction or anybody's direction it appears on the List of Business. It is only on his direction.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: There was an identical Bill pending. Was the Speaker (*Interruptions*).

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Listen to me fully. Now he said there are two Bills pending before the House.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Tree Bills.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : प्राधा झूठ बोलते हैं।

श्री बी० शंकरानन्द : ग्रन्थ चार भी कहें, तो हम क्या कहें। (व्यवधान)।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order please.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Mr. George Fernandes' Bill is not exactly an identical one. May be, it is a similar Bill. But the rule does not say of the similar bill. It says 'identical'.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Is it not identical?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: It is not identical. You have yourself explained why it is not identical. I need not explain it. You have yourself given explanation how it differs from the official Bill.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I wanted with immediate effect and this is 'not with immediate effect' but at some time and some future date or wait.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Let us not indulge in accrimony in the House. I think the entire House is interested in this. (*Interruptions*) As far as Dr. Karan Singh's objection is concerned, I do not think is an objection. (*Interruptions*). As far as Dr. Karan Singh's objection is concerned, I do not think

he considers it as an objection. Perhaps, he suggests.....

DR. KARAN SINGH: It is a very major point.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: That is why, I said, he suggested both these Bills one passed in the Lok Sabha and the other which was passed in Rajya Sabha should be combined and a comprehensive Bill should have been brought forth. That is his suggestion. This cannot be taken as an objection. He suggests. (*Interruption*) I do not know why all this when every section of the House welcomes such a Bill and they are eager to see that the minority community character is restored to the Aligarh Muslim University. That is your intention. I take them to be so. The Bill having been passed in this House and in the Rajya Sabha, should be combined, I think that is the intention. The Government has come with the honest intention to see that this amendment is done and if there is any other suggestion, that can also be taken into consideration at the time of discussion and the passing of the Bill.

So, there are, I think, no valid objections and the Bill may be allowed to be introduced. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is my decision. I will see.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Further I want to say a few words on this because they have raised objection. While moving I.....

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: No statement can be made. He is seeking permission to move the Bill. How can he make a statement? Under what rule he is making a statement? (*Interruptions*). Under what rule he is making a statement?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I am explaining.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: You cannot. No explanation. I am on a point of order. Under what rule is the Minister while introducing the Bill

can make a statement? He is seeking leave of the House to introduce the Bill. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You are not making a statement.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: He has taken the statement in his hand.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: No, no.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: He has only to seek the leave of the House. The rules are very clear. (*Interruptions*). Under what rule? Rules are very clear. No statement can be made by the Minister.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri George Fernandes has raised an objection. It is for him to reply. Let him reply.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I want your ruling. I want to understand. You are the custodian of the House. He has committed breach of the rules. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I have to reply to your objection.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Every day this is happening. We want your ruling. We do not want their ruling. You give me your ruling. (*Interruptions*) He has to seek the leave of the House. (*Interruptions*). No, you have immediately to put it... (*Interruptions*). I want your ruling. There is constant breach of every rule being committed in this House. Earlier, I raised a constitutional point. The Minister says, he wants to make a statement. Under what rule?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Minister is replying to what Shri George Fernandes has objected to. Therefore, after he replies, Shri George Fernandes can always raise it. I would give my ruling. Don't insist on my ruling.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: He got up to make a statement. You have to protect us. You have to uphold the rules. He has finished his reply. (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has not finished his reply. That is what he says.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Is he not interested in the Bill? Education is a means of ... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Under what rule is he reading the statement? (*Interruptions*) He cannot do this. Sir, you cannot allow the Minister to make a statement. (*Interruptions*).

श्री भगवान् देव : (अजमेर) इनको कानून की बात करने का हक नहीं है। ये तोड़फोड़ करने वाले हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please don't address each other. Please address the Chair. The Minister has sought leave of the House to introduce the Bill. Shri George Fernandes and Dr. Karan Singh have raised some objections and the Minister was replying to the objections. Afterwards, he himself said that he is making some statement. He started reading...

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I did not say that. I said, I want to reply to the objections raised by the hon. Members. (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: At this stage, the Minister cannot make a statement or read something else. Only when the Bill is under discussion, he can do that. Therefore, if it is a statement or some other thing, he cannot read it. Therefore, the Minister cannot make a statement.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I want to tell something for the Muslim brothers of this country. If the opposition does not want it, I am so sorry. They want to prevent what I want to say to the minorities of this country and they want to thwart it. (*Interruptions*).

I can now understand the interest taken by the opposition in the minorities.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: There should be classes for the Ministers.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let us be fair even to our Ministers.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: You have failed as a Minister.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I am prepared to teach you.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: You have failed as a Minister. You cannot be an exemplar.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri George Fernandes had given notice of his intention to oppose the introduction of the Bill. I have looked into the matter and I find that Clause 2 of the Bill now being introduced by the Minister of Education and Clause 2 of the Bill by Shri Fernandes are identical. There is a slight difference in the two Bills, namely, there is an additional sub-clause (2) of Clause 1 relating to commencement of the Act in the case of the Bill by Shri Fernandes.

The Bill was introduced by Shri Fernandes on 1st February, 1980. It secured the 17th Position in the ballot for consideration of Private Members' Bills held on 3rd March, 1980 and as such could not be included for consideration either on 14th March or today. In any case, the consideration of Private Members' Bills in the House depends on the position they secure at the ballot.

I have accordingly given permission for introduction of the Government Bill in accordance with the provisions of Rule 67 of the Rules of Procedure of Lok Sabha.

There is a precedent for it. A Government Bill, namely, the Maintenance of Internal Security (Repeal) Bill, 1978 was permitted to be introduced on 19th April, 1978 although an identical Private Member's Bill was pending in Lok Sabha at that time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. Now, the question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Aligarh Muslim University Act, 1920."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

13.55 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377**(i) REPORTED CLOSURE OF J. K. RAYON, KANPUR**

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): Sir, J. K. Rayon Kanpur, which produces continuous process artificial silk fibre, and which employs nearly 2,000 workers, is on closure since 27th August, 1979 due to non-supply of electricity by the Kanpur Electric Supply Administration. The reasons for stopping power supply to this mill is that the management had violated the power cut order, and were using excess electricity clandestinely. There was a power cut of 33 per cent.

The management of J. K. Rayon, Kanpur, declared closure of mills and laid off the workers when the UP Government imposed 69 per cent power cut, rendering about 2,000 workers and their families numbering about 8,000 unemployed and on the verge of starvation.

In fact, the Government of UP, in order to ensure that this continuous process mills is not closed due to power shortage etc., gave financial assistance to establish power plant in this mill in 1974, but it was stopped by the management.

Under the circumstances, immediate steps may be taken to give 50 per cent power to J. K. Rayon, Kanpur, so that this viable unit can restart its production and livelihood to nearly 2,000 workers is restored. Early steps by the Government can stop intensification of workers' struggle.

(ii) POSITION OF PAKISTAN IN THE LIGHT OF EVENTS IN AFGHANISTAN

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay-North East): Sir today the fate of Pakistan has become a matter of vital concern for the national security of India. The events of Afghanistan have cast a dark shadow on the integrity of Pakistan (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BHAGWAN DEV (Ajmer): ***

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Under rule 377, you cannot put questions to him, nor can he answer. This is a statement approved by us. He has to make that statement. Therefore, whatever the hon. Member said just now shall not go on record. Nothing except the statement will go on record.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: * * *

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: The people of Pakistan are living with this threat with courage, but they expect that India will provide them with moral and other support. I think a historic opportunity has presented itself to India to win the hearts of the people of Pakistan and bury the bitterness of the past.

India is now in a position to help Pakistan without the need to worry about the possible consequences. In my recent visit to Pakistan, I found the people there too recognise our superior force. Therefore, this is an adequate deterrent.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: * * *

14 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Under Rule 377, a statement by a Member is placed before the Speaker and with the permission of the Speaker he reads that statement and therefore, nobody can question the statement in the House and ask for some clarification or reply. Therefore, any interruption or questioning of the statement will not be of any use. Under Rule 377 this statement has already been given to the Speaker and the Speaker has approved it and I am now permitting the same. Therefore, you complete this. Nobody can raise any issue.**

SHRI MANI RAM BAGRI (Hissar):

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I thus plead that the Prime Minister take some bold initiatives to set in motion moves to bring about a major rapproachment with Pakistan, and offer to help them feel more secure in their defence preparedness.

***Not recorded as ordered by the Chair.

**Not recorded.

.(iii) REPORTED ACUTE DRINKING WATER PROBLEM IN BIHAR

SHRI D. P. YADAV (Monghyr): There has been acute drinking water problem in the drought hit areas of Bihar, more particularly the district of Monghyr has been severely hit. The Monghyr Municipal Water Supply system has been disrupted and there is water famine in the municipal area.

(iv) BAN ON EXPORT OF COTTON SEED EXPELLER CAKES

SHRI S. A. DORAI SEBASTIAN (Karur): On 4th December, 1979 the then Government at the Centre banned the export of cotton seed expeller cakes (decorticated and undecorticated) on some grounds presented before it. One would have appreciated the ban order being given effect from 4th December, 1979. But one fails to understand the argument that the intervening delay in proclamation and its coming into effect would have adverse effect and so even the export commitments entered into earlier than 4th December, 1979 have been banned. This has created serious consequences to the cotton seed expeller cakes manufacturing units in Tamil Nadu. Nearly 1300 metric tonnes of cotton-seed expeller cakes are lying at Mar-magosa Port for the past six months. The Port authorities have asked the manufacturer-exporters of Tamil Nadu to lift the consignments from the fore-shore estates. They are likely to lose nearly 16 lakhs of rupees in this transaction. Besides losing the national honour because of our failure to meet the export commitment, the foreign buyers are likely to launch prosecution cases against the exporters of our country. There is no justification whatsoever for banning the export commitments entered into before 4th December, 1979. I demand immediate lifting of this ban by the Ministry of Commerce.

(v) REPORTED NON-AVAILABILITY OF RAILWAY RAKES FOR CARRYING IRON ORE TO PARADIP PORT

SHRI ARJUN SETHI (Bhadrak): Due to non-availability of railway rakes to Paradip Port of Orissa State,

ships are being returned empty. It is now a common complaint against the railways that enough railway wagons are not being provided to carry iron ore to the port site from the hinterland of Orissa. As a result, enough iron ore is not being transported and thereby Government suffers loss of revenue. Hence, I request the Government to provide sufficient rakes so that the port does not starve for want of iron ore.

(vi) NEED FOR IMPORT OF A NEW PESTICIDE FROM USA TO SAVE MANGO ORCHARDS

श्री उत्तमभाई एल० पटेल (बलसार) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, दक्षिण गुजरात में करीब 15 हजार हेक्टेयर जमीन में आम के पेड़ हैं, लेकिन अधिकतर आम बाड़ी बलसार जिले में है। इस क्षेत्र में करीब दो या तीन करोड़ रुपयों की दवाइयों का छिड़काव होता है। प्रतिवर्ष 12 से 15 लाख टन की उपज होती है, जिसका मूल्य 12 करोड़ रुपये तक का है। देश को तीन करोड़ रुपयों की विदेशी मुद्रा मिलती है। विश्व के कई देशों में निर्यात होता है। आम का आचार, मैंगो ज्यूस, पल्प आदि अरब देशों में निर्यात होता है। करीब पिछले छः साल से कीट के कारण आम का उत्पादन कम होता जा रहा है। पेस्टीसाइड्स के दाम भी बहुत बढ़ गये हैं और उनका असर भी बहुत कम होता है। सामान्य किसान को आर्थिक दृष्टि से इस दवाई का छिड़काव भी अखरता है। किसान आर्थिक दृष्टि से देनदार बनता जा रहा है। यदि सरकार इस ओर ध्यान नहीं देगी, तो भविष्य में आम के पेड़ भी काट दिये जायेंगे और देश को भारी क्षति होगी और आम का फल मिलना मुश्किल हो जायेगा। अपने जिले के दौरे में भी मैंने यह बात देखी है कि आम के फल का उत्पादन निष्फल हुआ

है। विदेश में, खासकर अमरीका में, अभी एक ऐसी दवाई का संशोधन हुआ है, जिसका नाम है ग्लोसी टलर, एच० एफ०, जिसे इनवेरीनमेंटल प्रोटेक्शन एथारिटी (इपीस) को आयात करके इस्तेमाल करवाना चाहिए, ताकि ग्राम के पेड़ों को बचाया जा सके। किसानों को राहत मिलनी चाहिए, सबसिडी मिलनी चाहिए। एक हाई-पावर कमेटी का गठन कर के इस विषय में पूर्ण संशोधन कराना चाहिए। जिस दवाई का असर नहीं होता है, उसमें मिलावट करने वालों को कड़ी सजा मिलनी चाहिए। एक सर्वे कर के कितना आर्थिक नुकसान हुआ है, उसका अन्दाजा लगा कर योग्य आर्थिक सहायता प्रदान करनी चाहिए।

(vii) UTILISATION OF RIVER WATERS GOING WASTE INTO SEA ON DROUGHT AFFECTED DISTRICTS OF TAMIL NADU

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM (Tiruchendur): The Irrigation Commission of 1973 had gone in great depth into the question of utilising the river waters going waste into the sea in the interests of the people having in drought-afflicted parts of our country. In Tamil Nadu they located Ramana-nathapuram, Tirunelveli and Coimbatore as permanently drought-afflicted areas and their redemption lies in utilising the waters of the west-flowing rivers which are going waste now in view of Kerala being surplus in waters. In pursuance of the suggestion of this Commission, the Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, constituted in 1975 a Technical Committee, after getting the concurrence of Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu States, to study further this question. The technical people at the highest level of these three States were made the members of this Committee. It is reported that though they have held a few meetings, they have not yet come to the stage of finalising their recommendations. Meanwhile, the Planning Commission constituted a technical committee comprising tech-

nical people belonging to the Central Government to study this question and make recommendations. I understand that they have submitted their Report to the Planning Commission.

I demand that expeditious action should be taken to implement the recommendations of this Technical Committee of Planning Commission so that about 1 million acres in the drought afflicted areas of Tamil Nadu can be brought under irrigation. Steps should also be taken to expedite the report of the Technical Committee comprising of representatives of three States.

(viii) INCREASE IN CASES OF MALARIA DUE TO SHORTAGE OF INSECTICIDES

श्री प्रताप भानु शर्मा (विदिशा): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के अधीन देश में मच्छरों व मलेरिया के बढ़ते हुए प्रकोप और उस से उत्पन्न स्थिति की ओर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

पिछले ढाई वर्ष में (जनता पार्टी की उदासीनता एवं अव्यवस्था के कारण) हमारे देश में राष्ट्रीय मलेरिया उन्मूलन योजना प्रभावी ढंग से लागू नहीं हो पायी जिस के कारण पूरे देश में विशेषकर मध्य प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश एवं बिहार में मलेरिया एवं मच्छरों का प्रकोप बढ़ा है। यह कार्य-क्रम कीटनाशक दवाओं के अभाव में प्रभावित हुआ है। क्या ढाई वर्ष में कीटनाशकों की पर्याप्त व्यवस्था नहीं हो पायी? यदि हाँ, तो क्या कारण है कि आवश्यकतानुसार कीटनाशक दवाओं की खरीद नहीं की गई?

आजकल ग्रामीण एवं शहरी क्षेत्रों में जन-जीवन मलेरिया एवं मच्छरों के बढ़ते हुए प्रकोप से पीड़ित है एवं आने वाले गर्मी तथा वर्षा के मौसम में इस का प्रकोप और बढ़ने की आशंका है। स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि केन्द्रीय सरकार मलेरिया व मच्छरों के बढ़ते हुए प्रकोप को युद्ध

स्तर पर नियंत्रित करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रही है?

(ix) Non-implementation of Industrial Tribunal Award by Aralam Central Farm, Kerala

SHRI K. KUNHAMBU (Cannanore): Aralam Central farm is situated in Tellicherry taluk of Cannanore district of Kerala. The total area of this farm is 12,500 acres. This farm was started 15 years ago with the help of the Soviet Government. Seasonal crops such as Tapioca, banana, ginger, elephants-foot and cash crops such as coconut, rubber, pepper and cashew are grown in this farm. Today the farm is getting a substantial income from the cash crops.

The farm employs 1400 employees including 288 permanent workers. Wage fixed for a male worker is Rs. 8 per day and for a female worker it is Rs. 6 per day. In 1978, the workers submitted a charter of demands. Mr. Ummen Chandy, the then Labour Minister of Kerala intervened in the matter and it was referred to the Industrial Tribunal at the instance of the management.

The Industrial Tribunal gave an award which laid down that male and female workers should be paid a basic salary of Rs. 75 and Rs. 65 respectively. The Tribunal also laid down that all those temporary workers who continuously work for 240 days in a year should be regularised. But unfortunately, the management has not honoured the award. Instead, they have questioned the very validity of this award in the High Court of Kerala. In the meantime the temporary workers who are about to complete 240 days are being retrenched. Although the Labour Minister and the Labour Department have initiated conciliatory efforts, the management has not so far cared to respond to them. Even the suggestion by the hon. Minister of Labour that the workers may be paid some ad hoc relief has been turned down by the management. Unable to find a solution to their problems, the workers on the farm have

gone on strike since 18th February, 1980.

The main demands of the workers are (i) implement the Arbitration Award and (ii) reinstate all those workers who have been illegally retrenched.

Before I conclude, I may point out that the economic condition of the farm is quite sound as per the balance sheet of 1977 and the subsequent years. A factual and comprehensive report of the economic condition of the farm has been submitted to the Central Minister as well as to the Chairman by the Workers' Union. They are prepared to have an open discussion with them but the farm authorities had turned down every single reasonable suggestion that came from the workers as well as the Labour Department of Kerala. The workers of the Kerala Government controlled farms are getting Rs. 450 per month whereas those of this Central farm are not getting even half of that.

Therefore, I would earnestly request the hon. Minister of Agriculture to intervene in the matter immediately and find a solution to this problem and save this farm from ruin.

(x) Formulation of a national policy to curb atrocities on Harijans

श्री राम बिलास पासवान (हाजीपुर)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय :

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) :

महिलाओं के साथ जो बलात्कार किया जा रहा है, इस सम्बन्ध में मैंने भी दिया था, मेरा नाम भी इसके साथ जोड़ दिया जाये।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : हरिजनों की हत्याओं के सम्बन्ध में प्रतिदिन समाचार आ रहे हैं।

दिनांक 25 मार्च, 80 को हरियाणा के सोनीपत जिले के मोहाना तहसील में एक चौदह वर्षीय हरिजन राजकुमार कर्मचारी को स्थानीय निवार बनाने वाले कारखाने के मालिक द्वारा हत्या कर दी

गई। वह हरिजन युवक उसी कारखाने में बँकर का काम करता था। दिन में जब वह खाना खाने नहीं गया तो उसका भाई शाम को कारखाना गया वहाँ उसने मालिक के द्वारा बुरी तरह अपने भाई को मार खाते देखा। उसने छुड़ाने की कोशिश की लेकिन असफल रहा। अन्त में राजकुमार को रस्सी बांध कर घसीटा गया फलस्वरूप उसकी मृत्यु हो गई। हजारों वाल्मीकि हरिजनों ने थाना को घेर लिया। हरिजनों में आतंक एवं भय है। अभी तक हत्यारों के विरुद्ध कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की गई है।

एक सप्ताह पूर्व बिहार के हजारीबाग जिले के चतरा थाना में मरमादरी गांव में एक हरिजन की हत्या दिन दहाड़े कर दी गई।

विगत 25 फरवरी, को एक हरिजन महिला जिसका नाम मीरा था, जिसकी उम्र 25 साल की थी और दिल्ली कैंटोनमेंट में रहती थी उसे कल्याणपुरी पुलिस स्टेशन में तीन दिनों तक रखा गया, उसके साथ बलात्कार किया गया और उसके बाद वहाँ से गायब है। इस सम्बन्ध में उसके पिता तथा एक लोकसभा के सदस्य को तथा पुलिस अधिकारी को तुरन्त सूचित किया लेकिन कोई पता नहीं चला।

उत्तर प्रदेश के ललितपुर जिला के जाखलोन के थानेदार द्वारा एक हरिजन महिला के साथ बलात्कार के समाचार प्रकाशित हुए हैं।

आज रात पंजाब भटिण्डा जिले के वरीय आरक्षी अधीक्षक की पत्नी श्रीमती पूर्णिमा सिंह की हत्या कर्जन रोड स्थित कस्तूरबा गांधी होस्टल के कमरा नं० ई० 812 से हत्या कर उसे आठवीं मंजिल से नीचे फेंक दिया गया। श्रीमती पूर्णिमा सिंह अपने एक रिश्तेदार जो दिल्ली में एक पुलिस उच्च अधिकारी हैं और उसी कमरे में रहते हैं, के यहां दो दिन पूर्व आई थी।

इस तरह के दर्जनों उदाहरण हैं। सरकार जितना अधिक आश्वासन देती है उतनी ही तेजी से अधिक घटनाएँ एवं हरिजनों की हत्याएँ हो रही हैं। यह पूरे राष्ट्र के लिए शर्म की बात है। आजादी के 32 वर्षों के बाद भी इस देश में हरिजनों की न तो इज्जत है, न जीने का अधिकार है।

सरकार हरिजनों की समस्या के निदान हेतु सभी दलों के नेताओं एवं हरिजन प्रतिनिधियों की बैठक शीघ्र बुलावे तथा राष्ट्रीय नीति तय करे। हरिजन अत्याचारों के निदान हेतु संसद् के दोनों सदनों के सदस्यों का एक विशेष सेल बनावें।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): Sir, I share the anxiety of the hon. Member. He has said that there are atrocities committed on the Harijans. We are aware of it. We have taken necessary steps. Even then, I can assure the hon. Member that he has made a good suggestion and I accept the suggestion made by him. A meeting of all the leaders of the Opposition parties and the Harijan MPs will be called within a very short time to discuss this issue and to frame some policy.

So far as the second point is concerned, there is already a Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes which works as a cell. So, there is no necessity of a separate cell. Even then, I can assure the hon. Member that I will look into it very sympathetically.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Sir, I want the Minister...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No discussion please.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I am not discussing.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No verbal discussion. I am not allowing any further discussion. (Interruptions).*

*Not recorded.

(xi) Proposal to set up truck engine manufacturing factory in Alwar by Ashoka Leyland Company

श्री राम सिंह यादव (अलवर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत सरकार का ध्यान निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ :

राजस्थान में अलवर मत्स्य औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में 'दि आशोका लीलेण्ड कम्पनी ट्रक एंजिन बनाने का कारखाना लगाना चाहती है। कम्पनी ने तत्संबंधी प्रोजेक्ट रिपोर्ट तैयार करली है और अलवर में कारखाना लगाने हेतु स्थान का चयन कर लिया है। इस प्रोजेक्ट पर 2,50,00,00,000 (दो सौ पचास करोड़) रुपया खर्च होगा। इस प्रोजेक्ट से (कारखाना लागू होने से) क्षेत्र के मजदूर एवं शिक्षित बेरोजगारों को रोजगार मिलेगा, किन्तु सरकार की लापरवाही के कारण इस कारखाने के लगाने में विलम्ब हो रहा है, जिससे क्षेत्र के मजदूर एवं शिक्षित बेरोजगारों में असंतोष व्याप्त हो रहा है। यह प्रश्न अविलम्बनीय लोकमहत्व का है। सरकार इस ओर शीघ्र कदम उठाए और कारखाना लगाने में सहयोग करे।

(xii) Steps to meet famine situation in Madhya Pradesh.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT (Rajgarh): The drought and famine situation in M.P. is assuming alarming gravity causing rural population untold hardships. The scarcity works are proving insufficient to give work to the unemployed. The food-for-work projects have to be backed by sufficient stock of foodgrains. The problem of drinking water is becoming grave and during the coming three months large section of population will have to migrate, creating new problems in urban areas. Even the fodder and grass for animals will pose a challenge. This Government should therefore act on war-footing to augment the State financial resources, foodgrain and fodder stocks in M.P. Besides, in the areas where

people suffered drought in 1978 Kharif and Rabi season, some provision for doles to the needy must be planned now. Camps for animals and labour have to be chalked out from now. The Government should face this alarming drought situation with a will and determination to save hunger deaths and loss of animal wealth.

I call upon the Government to make an all-out drive to meet the grave challenge of drought and famine in M.P., particularly in Districts like Rajgarh, Guna and other areas which have gone through the drought in both the seasons of 1979.

The Administration in M.P. must approach the problem, keeping aside political pressures, from a humanitarian point of view. It would build up the confidence of the public in M.P. if the Administration and the Chief Secretary announce the complete details of the plans for facing this grave problem for the next four months of drought and famine.

(xiii) Export duty on turmeric

SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY (Adilabad): Andhra Pradesh produces more than 35 per cent of turmeric produced in the country. The turmeric is also exported and in 1978-79, we have exported more than 10,000 tonnes worth Rs. 11.03 crores. Normal market price of turmeric in our country was about Rs. 5000 per M.T.

Unfortunately, during the Janata Government, for the first time they have levied export duty of Rs. 2000 per M.T. from 20th January, 1979 onwards. The merchants who purchased and exported, automatically have thrown the burden of export duty on agriculturists. As a result, the price of turmeric has come down to Rs. 2,500/- per M.T. Thereby the agriculturists have suffered heavy losses. Most of them did not even get back their investment. If the same export duty is continued then the agriculturists may not grow turmeric at all; thereby not only scarcity of turmeric will be created in our country but the Government will

also lose foreign exchange of more than Rs. 11 crores per year. Therefore, the Government should immediately withdraw the export duty on turmeric and save the agriculturists from losses and also save the turmeric from being vanished from our country.

(xiv) Reported shortage of drinking water in certain districts of Bihar.

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा (कोडरमा) : बिहार प्रदेश के उत्तरी छोटा नागपुर प्रमण्डल के गिरिडीह, हजारी बाग, धनबाद रांची, पलामू, संथाल परगना के हरिजन, आदिवासी एवं पिछड़ी जातियों के ग्रामों में पेयजल का भयंकर संकट उपस्थित हो गया है। अकाल एवं भयंकर सूखे से जनता त्रस्त है। अन्न संकट से भी लोग भूखों मरने की नौबत में हैं। सम्प्रति लोक स्वास्थ्य अभियंत्रण विभाग के द्वारा जो पेयजल की व्यवस्था की जा रही है वह सर्वथा अपर्याप्त है। रिग मशीनों की भारी कमी है। अधिकारी लोग टाल-बेटाल करते जा रहे हैं। गिरिडीह जिले में पंचायत समितियों में पारित किये गए प्रस्तावों के अनुसार भी चापाकल नहीं लगाये जा सके हैं। बिहार रिलीफ़ कमेटी की एक शाखा बगोरदर द्वारा पेयजल का सिचाई कूपों के निर्माण कुछ प्रखण्डों में 200 से 400 की संख्या में करवाये जा रहे हैं जो काम केवल बड़े तबके के लोगों के लिये पक्षपातपूर्ण ढंग से किया जा रहा है। अनुचित लाभ कमाने के लिये भी किसानों को बहुत तबाह किया जाता है। इस दिशा में निगरानी विभाग को लगाना औचित्यपूर्ण होगा। एक सर्वांगपूर्ण सर्वेक्षण सभी क्षेत्रों का कराना चाहिये ताकि कोई भी गांव, मुहल्ले, टोले नहीं छूटें वहां पेयजल की कमी को सुनिश्चित कालबद्ध योजना बना कर समाप्त किया जाना लोकप्रिय सरकार का अविलम्बनीय लोक-महत्व का प्रश्न है। इस दिशा में नजरअन्दाज करना जनहित की उपेक्षा

होगी। अतः तुरन्त राज्यपाल, बिहार प्रशासन से कारगर कार्रवाई करा कर जल संकट तथा अन्न संकट कम से कम गिरिडीह एवं हजारीबाग जिले में प्राथमिकता देकर दूर किया जाय।

श्री चन्द्रदेव प्रसाद वर्मा : (धारा) : बिहार स्थित पटना जिला के मनेर प्रखण्ड में जीवराखन टोला गंगा की तेज धार से कट रहा है इस गांव की जनसंख्या लगभग 4000 थी। गांव के आधे से अधिक मकान गंगा की धारा में विलीन हो गये। अनेक व्यक्ति और जानवर भी गंगा की तेज धारा में डूब कर मर गये।

यह कटाव लगभग एक वर्ष से चल रहा है। इन की बचाव एवं रक्षा के लिये अभी तक कोई कारगर कार्यवाही नहीं हो रही है। ये वेधर होकर जानवरों के साथ इधर-उधर भटक रहे हैं। कहीं कोई स्थान नहीं है। स्मरणीय है कि इस गांव में बसने वाले अधिकांश हरिजन और पिछड़े वर्ग के लोग हैं।

अतः सरकार से आग्रह है कि कटाव पीड़ित परिवारों को बसने के लिये मुफ्त जमीन दं, मकान बनावें और उनके जानवरों के लिये अन्न और चारे की व्यवस्था करें।

(xvi) Exploiting the name of the prime minister in advertisements by liquor vendors.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA (Bombay South): Sir, I beg to raise the following matter under rule 377:—

A liquor vendor at Ulhas Nagar, Bombay, has given an advertisement in a local daily congratulating his customers on the Republic Day. He has published as a part of the advertisement a photograph of Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi in the Centre and his own alongside bearing his name. The advertisement is reproduced in the issue of *Hindi Current* dated the 15th March, 1960. It proceeds to state that the vendor, Shri Duni Chand Kalani, is the Pre-

sident of the Congress (I) at Ulhas Nagar and provides particulars of the name of the shop, its address, list of the liquors and wines available in the shop and the photograph of the shop-owner, Duni Chand Kalani. This sort of an advertisement of a liquor vendor with the photo of the Prime Minister is an outright exploitation of the name of the Prime Minister for the selfish purpose of the liquor vendor who has disgraced and misused the name and office of the Prime Minister of India. It is high time that the Prime Minister took steps to stop the vested interests from dragging her name and her office for being exploited by liquor vendors.

14.30 hrs.

MOTION RE INCREASE IN INCIDENCE OF RAPE ON WOMEN—
Contd.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now we take up further consideration of the motion moved by Shrimati Geet Mukherjee.

Shrimati Suseela Goplan to continue her speech.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT (Ahmedabad): Sir, to the resolution which is now being discussed we have suggested some amendments.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is only at the discussion stage.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: There is no dispute about it. We only want to widen the scope of the resolution. So please accept our amendments.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That will come after her speech is over. Shrimati Suseela Goplan.

श्रीमती कृष्ण साही (बेगूसराय) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहती हूँ कि इनका जो यह मोशन है, उस पर मेरा एक एमेंडमेंट है। मेरी रिक्वेस्ट है कि उसको मंजूर कर लिया जाए।

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPLAN: (Alleppey): Sir, it is a matter of satisfaction that at least now this neglected subject has come to this august House for consideration and discussion, thanks to the Forum against Rapes which has been formed in Bombay and which took up the Mathura case and brought it before the notice of the public as also of this House against the tortuous attacks and the behaviour of the Police against such atrocious attacks.

Sir, dozens of such incidents have taken place in our country during the last so many years. But whenever there is an incident, there will be some protest and the government will make some statement and then they will say that they will take action and some directions will be given to the government. But what will happen afterwards? After a few days, the protest dies down and nobody cares about what happens afterwards to the victims of that attack. What happens to them—nobody cares about that. And also about the legislation and the implementation of the legislation nobody cares. That has become the order of the day. Why in this Mathura case has the verdict come like this? I think it is because we have shown utter negligence about this social aspect and because so many things are taking place and nobody cares about it. We have hundreds of such cases in our country. But what steps have the government taken? The government has taken no steps to prevent such things which go on every day. That is why the Narayanpur and Pipra and so many other cases have come to our notice. These things are taking place and pathetic stories are heard. Then there is no remedy. It is going on like this. Even in this case one of the culprits, the Police Officers who had committed a heinous crime within the Police station has been allowed to escape and he escaped because the poor girl could not prove that she was below 15 years and also she could not prove that there was resistance. Two drikards took this girl to the police station in the dead

of night. But the court asked the girl whether she resisted. That was the verdict of the Court. It was not proved that she has used enough force.

14.33 hrs.

[SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL in the Chair]

So, the police officer has been told that this is a matter of concern. Even the Supreme Court did not say a word against the police officer who used the police station as an arena for sexual intercourse. That is because, over the last so many years, they have neglected such a thing. We had not taken upon the problem as it should be. Even the conscience of the general public or of the judges or any higher-up in our society has not taken this seriously. So, this thing has come to stay.

In Kerala, Sir, we were fighting against the atrocious attacks on women for the last so many years. In 1975 while two girls were arrested and taken to police custody they were raped—one from Trivandrum and the other from Calicut. When they came out of the lock-up, they committed suicide. We took up the issue—the women's organisation in Kerala took up the issue. We even had an agitation and had the *dharna* before the Police Station in Kerala. The Government had to come forward and say that action would be taken against the police people. And the policemen were suspended. It was also announced that hereafter no woman would be kept in the custody, in the lock-up, after 5 o'clock. It was announced like that. But, what happened afterwards? After three years, everybody forgets that. After a particular enquiry report came, the police officers were taken back to work. Not only that. They were also given promotion even though they committed that crime. When a question was raised in the Assembly, the Minister concerned said that those girls aged 17 and 18 were bad. When they came out because they were afraid that they would not get married and they could not live in society,

they committed suicide. The Minister said that the girls were like that. The entire report is like that. And so, the police officers were taken back to work.

Such incidents are taking place everyday in our country. The Minister, in his reply, also said that they have no idea of amending the law. Even now he is not prepared to do it. We are hearing from Rajasthan that the Kerala nationals going to Rajasthan were molested, raped and killed. They can do everything there. So much of hue and cry was raised in Kerala Assembly also. We had brought that to the notice of the Centre as well as the State Government about the nurses going to Rajasthan. We are told that they would have to obey the officers. They would be molested, raped and in the end killed. This has happened actually. What have you done about that?

You might have heard everyday the nurses going to the villages sometimes get the chance of being married. They are married. But, what happens afterwards? They are taken abroad to be the harems of the Badshahs in Arabia. This is what is happening. They tell their parents that they would marry them and they would give ornaments. Afterwards, the girls were taken and sent to Arabia for prostitution. That is what is taking place. So many such incidents have taken place. What does the Government do? So many atrocious things everyday are taking place to the married girls from Kerala, Tamilnadu and Karnataka. From the coastal districts of these three States, so many of them were taken by the contractors; they tell them that they take them for processing the fish. But, in the end, they will be taken to the brothels of Bombay. This is what is happening? So many reports like that appear in the papers. But, no action is taken. Even government is not taking it seriously. We also do not take it seriously;

Are we prepared to punish the culprits when such acts are done? No. Because government takes a partisan

attitude even in this. In 1969 when I was the Member of Parliament when from Bengal a 14 year old girl who was molested came to Delhi and we took her to the Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi and requested her to get it enquired and take action against the culprits. What happened. A police officer of the same police station was deputed for enquiry and he said that there was nothing.

Sir, You might have heard about Geeta Chatterjee from Bengal. She came here and told the Prime Minister that she had been molested before her husband. Her husband was tied to a pole and before him she was molested. After some time she became unconscious and when she regained consciousness she found her husband has been cut into pieces. She came to Delhi and appealed to the Prime Minister to enquire into that. What did the Prime Minister do? She did not do anything. Why! Because she is the wife of a communist worker so she was not prepared to do it. (Interruptions).

Women are molested everyday. So, what is the remedy? What is happening in Delhi? Everyday women are attacked and hundreds of girls are burnt because they have not fulfilled the commitment of dowry. What are you doing? You cannot save these girls. No woman can walk on the streets of Delhi even with her husband and the government is saying that law and order situation has improved after the Centre has taken over the reigns of administration of Delhi. If you take a partisan attitude you can never save any woman who is being attacked.

In 1975 the Status of Women's Committee had gone into details about all these things and recommended to the government that a commission should be formed with statutory powers to deal with women question. What have you done? Even the UNO Committee has suggested that a commis-

sion with statutory powers should be formed so that they can go into the details of these attacks and then also about the security of women—not only of their life and honour but their job also. There is no security of job for women.

Even after thirty-two years of Independence women have to suffer a lot. Nobody is prepared to take any action. Only lip sympathy is given. Whenever there is an incident the minister will make a statement that they have issued the instructions to the State not to arrest any woman in the night or keep them in the lock-up. But will you make it a point that whenever these instructions are not obeyed the concerned officers will be punished. If any officer—whether police or otherwise—indulges into sexual intercourse especially at his place of duty that officer should be given severe punishment. If it is proved that it is done in that office, that man should be dismissed. Are you prepared to bring in such a legislation so that no woman can fall into the clutches of these inhuman beings? Sir, Government has not taken any steps even though we have raised it in many forums and this topic has come to the forefront. Now, I tell you one thing: Every year you are tying Rakhi. What does it signify? Just as a custom you are observing it, but what is the message behind it? That you are not observing. These steps must be taken if you really want to save the women from atrocities. In this country we are fighting for these things for the last so many years. In Kerala, we have been agitating and fighting all along. I know the Minister will be giving us a reply that everything will be done. But I know nothing is being done. That is the situation, Sir. Mr. Stephen is smiling. He will be thinking, why you are complaining because your Ministry is there in Kerala. Hereafter you will see what will happen in Kerala. Safeguards will be there to protect women. But what are you doing from here? Are you prepared to take proper steps?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): Take it up in the next Cabinet meeting.

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATION (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): Is the situation in Kerala so bad? That is what I am asking.

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPLAN: You are away from the soil; you don't know what is happening in Kerala. Ask the women; they know it.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I never knew it was so bad.

SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: Every where in India we come across so many such cases. But you are not prepared to amend the law. These instances are taking place on a large scale but you are not prepared to change the law. Women are put to difficulties in every field. There is an attitude of total disregard by the Government with regard to this problem. I appeal to you. You must rouse the conscience of the people against such atrocities on women. Sir, we always talk about our culture and tradition and so many other things. But, Sir, I feel very much pained when I see the men-folk in the country remaining as passive on-lookers or spectators against such outrageous incidents taking place. This is happening in a country where Ranade and Raja Ram Mohan Roy, the great social reformers have lived and preached various kinds of social reforms. Now nobody is bothered about all these things. So, I request, at least now the House should take note of these things and pass the necessary legislation.

Sir, certain suggestions have been put forward by Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee and also by Mrs. Madhu Dandavate about these things. We can have more suggestions from hon. Members. But the point is this. Several legislations are there, which have been passed, but they are not implemented. Laws passed for safeguarding the interests of women are not being implemented. I hope this

House will give a warning to the Government and tell them that such atrocious things should not happen in this country and if it happens the culprits will be punished properly.

श्री राम सिंह यादव (बलवर) : सभापति जी, जिस आर्डर में अमेंडमेंट्स हैं उसी आर्डर में लें ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is nothing like that.

श्रीमती कृष्णा साहू (बेगूसराय) : सभापति जी, मैंने पहले भी चेयर से अनुरोध किया था कि जो मोशन श्रीमती गीता मुखर्जी का था उस पर हमने कुछ संशोधन दिये हैं । मेरा अनुरोध है कि उन संशोधनों को अभी स्वीकार किया जाय, क्योंकि वह महत्वपूर्ण संशोधन हैं ।

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): I have not seen any other amendment circulated.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: We will come to your rescue and widen the scope. I am sure you will not object to my speaking. Please have a little sympathy; all this has been done to help you.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: It is not helping them but everybody.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: Yes, the whole society.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I seek your permission to move my amendment to the motion. The idea behind my moving this amendment is to enlarge the scope of the motion. Instead of restricting it to a certain section of the society, namely the police and anti-social elements engaged by the vested interests, we want everyone to be roped into. We want the law to be basically altered. Here, there is no controversy.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): The police is the custodian of law and order. If they indulge in this, it is very serious and a heinous crime.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: We want that anyone indulging in a crime of this nature should be punished.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: But their responsibility is much greater.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: In all humility, I want to say that the motion as it stands intends to stand against a particular section. I am only trying to wide its scope and there can be no controversy about it. And when the hon. Members hear my arguments based on my experience as a lawyer, I am sure, I will be able to convince them.

I request you to kindly grant permission to move my amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I grant you the permission to move the amendment.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: I beg to move:

That in the motion,—

(i) omit "its".

(ii) for "the alarming incidence of rape on women, particularly by anti-social elements engaged by the vested interests and on occasions even by the police in different parts of the country".

substitute—

"various incidents of rape in different parts of the country".

(iii) for "effective steps to prevent their recurrence".

substitute—

"all possible measures to prevent their occurrence, including measures after consulting the Law Commission to strengthen the law where it is found inadequate". (3).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mrs. Sahi, don't you think that your amendment, and that of Mr. Maganbhai Barot are virtually the same?

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Not virtually the same. There are differences.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I permit you to move it.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: I beg to move:

"That in the motion,—

(i) for "alarming incidence" substitute—

"various incidents"

(ii) omit "particularly by anti-social elements engaged by the vested interests and on occasions even by the police".

(iii) add at the end—

"including measures after consulting the Law Commission to strengthen the law where it is found inadequate". (2)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Yadav, what is your amendment?

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV: It is the same.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: I rise to participate in the debate, with all apologies to the fair sex of this country, from one of whose member this Motion has come. Here is the time and opportunity for me, as a person who has practised at the Bar in criminal and original courts, to place before this House certain circumstances, which this House should, in its wisdom, take into consideration, if we want to ensure that all the crimes that men have committed against women for many centuries now, and especially during the last one century, are to be dealt with properly.

Many things have been said, including this that it is against the law and that we should do this and that. But I would like to tell some facts to this House, as to why 90 out of 100 cases go unpunished. Where is the lacuna? How can we, the custodians of law, take proper steps?

Let me point out three facts. Let us understand the environment in which the rape case initiates. Let us understand the procedure under which it is prosecuted and let us

understand the law under which the final judgement is passed.

We live in a strange society, so far as the poor women are concerned. The laws enacted by the Britishers are not laws meant for the poor, or for women; and surely, they are not laws for poor women.

Where is the lacuna? Let us go into it. A young girl is raped. And the first question put to the parent is whether he has lodged a complaint or not; and then whether he will go to the police or not. Many problems are involved, namely, social stigma, the future of the girl, her married life, and the lives of her family members like daughters, sisters etc. The father thinks many times before lodging the complaint.

15 hrs.

This kind of taking time, which is known in legal terminology as 'delay', is looked upon with suspicion. And it is asked: 'The rape was committed in the morning; and you have come to make the complaint 6 hours after that.' We forget that when a person's money is defalcated, he goes to file the complaint 6 months later; and he says, "The manager had no knowledge about the defalcation". There the delay is pardoned, but in a crime where social stigma is involved, the delay is ultimately responsible for the rejection of the case. Then what is the next stage? Then the same daughter and her father go to the police station. There let us know what happens? The Mathura case is known to everybody. The system in which a girl is required to write her complaint before a male constable is not good. We hardly hear a female constable to write a complaint. Then comes the third stage of her physical examination. She is sent to a doctor. I am not questioning about the bona fide of anyone. Imagine the plight of a young girl who has to be thoroughly examined probably sometimes in a very unpleasant situation. The real torture starts after she lodges a complaint.

Then comes the trial. I have been watching it for the last 25 years helplessly; I have been a helpless spectator thereof. I want to present before the House what happens there. I want to tell this august House about a sad situation in which a rape case is tried. I do not say that there is a law, but there is a practice. A girl gives her evidence before a male prosecutor; he has to examine her. A male cross-examiner is waiting for a chance to prove the consent; a male judge has to decide her fate and there the question arises to describe the act as if the act is one of giving a slap by one to another, as if it is a case of pick pocket. You want a young girl to say all this in the presence of a hundred persons including a male prosecutor, a male cross-examiner and to describe the act. If she says,

मेरे साथ दुर्व्यवहार किया गया ।

No, Sir, that is no evidence. The law language would require to describe the act and act in a filthy manner, a manner which is vulgar, a manner which is uncivilized, a manner which is inhuman and then only it is evidence from her. Then comes the real situation. A law laid down from the time of the British judiciary and till today not removed completely is this. A prosecutrix shall not be relied only up on her words. She would need corroboration, corroboration after act of rape, corroboration for a crime committed some time in the dark hours of night, corroboration for an act committed in a dark corner of a house. Where does the corroboration come from? It is impossible. This is the law of this country or this is the practice of this country. It is time for us to change it.

Many suggestions have been made by hon. Members. I would also like to make a few suggestions from my practical experience which can at least give some relief if they do not completely remedy the crime that we have committed so far. Before we

go to amend this law, I would particularly request the lady Members of this House not to restrict to one aspect of the social injustice. I will give you another. I will tell you from my personal experience. It is my duty duty to the society and to the nation to tell you about this from my experience. I remember a case and hope that you will permit me to quote from my experience. There was a case of matrimonial nature. The husband and the wife, both educated, quarrelled on the custody of their children. Our law is such, let this House know, that after five years, the father has a right to keep the children under his custody and before five years, the mother has a right to keep them under her custody. The learned judge asked her, "Madam, forgive, the law is this that after seven years the children are to be handed over to the father." I remember and it is ringing in my ears. Let this august House recollect it. She said, "Yes, your law must have been such. Upto seven years, we rear the children; we nurse the children; we make them self-sufficient and the father comes with a law at his back that the children are his." She told a Judge of the High Court, "Sir, those sitting in the Parliament and who must have passed this law must be all fathers. There must be no mothers sitting in the Parliament. Otherwise, the law would have been different. If the mothers would have been there the law would have been reverse." We require to do this. We require change; we require to do it in succession, in custody, in molestation, in physical assault. How do we do it? If we cannot do all, let us at least do a few. If I were in a position to change it, I would say: let there not be any public trial of rape. Never, Do not keep open the door of the courts trying rape case. Because who are in the audience? I appeal to the members of the federation of women to think. There will be very few ladies: only males will be there. These girls are put in an awkward situation, in a hesitating situation, where they could

not disclose. Therefore, whatever may be the Criminal Procedure Code, in rape cases, let there be a clear provision that there will be in-camera trial. In those trials, let it be made clear: the learned prosecutor, the defence lawyer, the judge and the accused will be there. If the State cannot compel the presence of a lady advocate for defence, at least give a lady prosecutor for the prosecution. When a girl is a victim of rape you cannot expect a male lawyer: a lawyer asking the girl to describe the physical act, how can she describe the act of shame. I have seen with my own eyes prosecutors asking the girl to say: what was done, what was done without your consent and the girls collapsed in the court room.

Let us do one thing. Here is a law which says like any criminal law that a person is innocent unless proved otherwise. This law is wrongly based on the principle, namely let ten guilty persons go unpunished, let not an innocent one be punished. Why? Why should ten guilty persons go unpunished? Time has come to change it. If you change the presumption and put it as in the anti-corruption cases and in many other cases, it will improve matters. We have to change the presumption. The prosecution be required to prove only act of intercourse, then the presumption shall be that it is rape; it shall be presumed that it was an act of rape against the consent of the girl. Basically the law requires to be altered. I request the government to do these three things. The Commission is looking into it; let them direct the commission to expedite it and amend section 114 of the Evidence Act so that rape shall be presumed to be without consent. There should be in-camera trials. There should be a lady public prosecutor, if possible a lady constable and certainly a lady gynaecologist or lady doctor. They should examine this woman. The rest of what Geetaji said, I accept. I hope that after hearing me hon. Member Geetaji and other lady Members in this House would agree that I am not restricting myself only to the police or to

social or unsocial elements. I am widening it and I hope and trust they will accept my resolution which will do more service.

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल (झंझारपुर) :
सभापति जी, जो प्रस्ताव सदन के समक्ष प्रस्तुत है उसके समर्थन में बोलने के लिए मैं खड़ा हुआ हूँ। यह अनुभव पर आधारित सत्य है कि जो बलात्कार की घटनायें हो रही हैं और इस वर्ग के साथ इस तरह की घटनायें हो रही हैं इन कैटेगोरिज के लोगों के साथ इस तरह की घटनायें हो रही हैं, उसको यदि आप देखें तो हम इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुँचते हैं कि इस तरह की घटनायें प्रधानतया उन लोगों के साथ घट रही हैं, जिन को हम मजदूर कहते हैं या हरिजन कहते हैं या जिनको हम आदिवासी के नाम से पुकारने हैं या जिनको छोटे लोग कहते हैं। ये मुख्य करके तीन वर्गों के लोग हैं, जिनके साथ इस तरह की घटनायें अधिक हुआ करती हैं। यदि इसके मूल में जायें तो हम यह भी देखते हैं कि इनके साथ जो घटनायें हो रही हैं, वे खामस करके उनके अधिकारों को दबाने के लिए होती हैं।

अभी जो चर्चा हुई, चाहे वह पिपरा की घटना के बारे में हो या नारायण पुर की घटना के बारे में हो या और भी जितनी घटनायें हो रही हैं, इन सारी घटनाओं को मिलाकर के देखें तो उनमें ज़मीन का मामला भी है, मजदूरी का मामला भी है और बड़े लोगों के रौब-दौब का मामला भी है। ये सारे मामले मजदूरी की मांग को दबाने के लिए, ज़मीन की मांग को दबाने के लिए और उनको दबा करके रखने के लिए है और इसी वजह से इस तरह की घटनायें होती हैं।

जब हम इनके कारणों में जाते हैं, तो हम प्रस्तावक महोदया से सहमत हैं कि इसमें वैस्टेड इन्टरेस्ट, गुण्डे और पुलिस की मिली भगत भी होती है। ये तो निहित स्वार्थ के लोग हैं, वे इन लोगों को अधिकार न देने के लिए और दबाए रखने के लिए, ये जो एन्टी-सोशियल एलीमेंट्स हैं, जिनको गुण्डा

कहते हैं, हम इन सबलिये लोगों को इस्तेमाल करते हैं और जब हम इन लठैलियों का इस्तेमाल करते हैं तो इसमें पुलिस की मिलीभगत भी जरूर होती है। इसलिए इन तीनों के सहारे से, वैस्टेड इन्टरेस्ट, एन्टी सोशल एलीमेंट्स और पुलिस की मिली भगत, ये घटनायें होती हैं। इसलिए हमें यह कहने में कोई हिचक नहीं है कि इस देश में जो छोटे लोगों को गरीब लोगों को, आज तक अधिकार नहीं देने दिया जा रहा है, जो अधिकार लेने के लिए उत्सुक है, प्रगतिशील है, उनमें इन तीनों का हाथ है और इन्हीं के बल पर इन लोगों को दबा कर रखा जाता है।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, आप करल साइड और शहर दोनों को मिलाकर देखें तो क्या होता है। इन गरीब लोगों को जिनमें मैं जातपात को अलग नहीं करता हूँ, स्त्रियों में सारी स्त्रियाँ चाहे छोटे वर्ग की हो या ऊँचे वर्ग की हों, जितनी भी स्त्रियाँ हैं और हरिजन तथा शूद्र कहलाने वाले मध्यम जाति के लोग हैं, मैं इन सबको एक श्रेणी में रखना चाहता हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि आज के समाज में इनको छोटे लोग कहा जाता है, जिनमें स्त्रियाँ भी हैं, मैं स्त्रियों को सबसे पहले रखना चाहता हूँ, इन छोटे लोगों के साथ इस तरह की घटनायें अधिक घट रही हैं। इसलिये मैं इसके मूल कारण में जाना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि ऊपर से ही सारी बातों को कर देने या लीपापोती कर देने से काम नहीं चलेगा। जब तक इसकी मूल समस्या में हम नहीं जाते हैं, तब तक इसका निराकरण भी नहीं निकाल सकते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस बात को अच्छी तरह से समझ लिया जाए। जो अपना समाज है और जो उसकी बनावट है, उसमें दो श्रेणियों के लोग बन गए हैं, जिन को छोटे लोग और बड़े लोग कहा जाता है। ये दोनों श्रेणियाँ छोटें लोगों में बटी हुई हैं, जिनमें मैं औरतों को भी लेता हूँ। इन लोगों के साथ जो इस तरह की घटनाएँ होती हैं— इनमें रैप तो सब से बड़ा जुर्म है। कल हमारी एक माननीय सदस्या ने इस बात की और

इंगित किया कि जब मध्य प्रदेश की विधान सभा में हंगामा हुआ, हो-हल्ला हुआ, तो मध्य प्रदेश के इंस्पेक्टर जनरल आफ पुलिस ने एक डायरेक्टिव अपने महकमे को दिया कि इस तरह की घटनायें विधान सभा के चलते नहीं करें। जब विधान सभा सेशन में हो तो इस तरह की घटनायें नहीं होनी चाहिये। इसी से आप को उनके दृष्टिकोण का पता लग जाता है। आजकल विधान सभाओं और पार्लियामेंट में हरिजन और आदिवासी काफ़ी संख्या में आने लगे हैं, वे ऐसी घटनाओं के विरुद्ध बहुत शोर करते हैं। कभी-कभी आप को भी बहुत नागवार गुज़रता है कि ये लोग इतना शोर कर रहे हैं। वे क्यों शोर करते हैं? इस लिये करते हैं कि दुर्भाग्य से हमारे समाज की जो संस्कृति है, उस में लोगों की इज्जत को इज्जत नहीं माना जाता। यदि किसी ऊंची जाति की औरत का शीलहरण हो, तब तो लगता है कि बगावत हो जायेगी—मैं इस के खिलाफ़ नहीं हूँ, इसके पक्ष में हूँ। जैसे द्रोपदी के साथ दुर्व्यवहार हुआ तो महाभारत हो गया। इसलिये यदि किसी भी औरत का शीलहरण होता है तो बगावत होनी चाहिये, लेकिन दुर्भाग्य यह है कि ऐसा सब के साथ नहीं होता है। ऊंची जाति की औरत के मामले में तो बगावत हो जायेगी, लेकिन छोटी जाति की औरत के साथ, जैसे मथुरा का मामला था, मीरा का मामला था, हमारे एक साथी ने उसको यहां उठाने की चेष्टा की तो उनको कहा गया कि आप अधीर न हो। जैसे यह कोई मामला ही नहीं था, कोई साधारण घटना है, यही कहा गया कि शान्ति रखिये। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने भी कह दिया कि कन्सेन्ट से था।

इसलिये मैं कह रहा था कि औरत का शीलहरण हो तो वह गम्भीर बात है, लेकिन यह सभी औरतों के साथ होना चाहिये, ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये कि ऊंची जाति की औरत को तो बगावत हो जाये लेकिन दूसरी तरह की औरत के साथ हो तो सबको कहा जाय कि शान्ति रखिये, कुछ नहीं हुआ है। आज अपना समाज

जो ऐसा बन गया है, उसको कैसे ठीक किया जाय? मेरे पूर्ववक्ता महोदय ने कहा कि कानून को इस तरह से बदलना चाहिये। बड़े अच्छे सुझाव उन्होंने दिये मुझे, उन सुझावों से कोई विरोध नहीं है लेकिन मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन की जो पुलिस है उसकी मिलीभगत से यह सब काम होता है।

महोदय, नारायणपुर की घटना हुई प्रधान मंत्री जी वहां पहुंच गई। मुझे कोई गिला नहीं है, उन को जाना चाहिये था। लेकिन उस के बाद क्या हुआ? चाहे जो घटना हो, आप घड़ियाँ, घासू बहाने के लिये वहां पहुंच जायें, झूठी सहायभूति दिखाने के लिये वहां चले जायें, राजनीतिक लाभ उठाने के लिये च जाये, लेकिन उस के बाद कुछ नहीं होता। पुलिस को मोटिवेट करने के लिये आज भी ट्रेनिंग की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। जिस को जनता के अधिकारों की रक्षा करनी है, यदि वही रक्षक भक्षक बन जाये, उसी की मिलीभगत से सारे काण्ड हो—तब क्या किया जाय। पुलिस को रीप्रोप्रिएन्ट करने के लिये कोई काम नहीं किया जा रहा है यही सब से बड़ी दिक्कत की बात है। जुडीशियरी, न्याय की प्रक्रिया के लिये बहुत सारी बातें कही गई, लेकिन पुलिस के सम्बन्ध में कोई बात नहीं कहीं जा रही है। यह जो मूल समस्या है इस का सम्बन्ध पुलिस से भी है, प्रशासन से भी है और समाज से भी है। जब तक छोटे और बड़े दो तरह के नागरिक इस देश में रहेंगे इस तरह की घटनायें होती रहेंगी। इस को ठीक किये बिना यदि हम चाहेंगे कि ऐसी घटनायें न हों, तो यह मन को भुलावा देने की बात होगी। इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि यह जो सरकार बराबर आश्वासन देती रहती और उस आश्वासन का कोई भी प्रभाव नहीं होता है वह आश्वासन पूरा होना चाहिये

[श्री धनिक लाल मंडल]

महोदय, मैं अपने अनुभव से कहता हूँ कि चाहे किसी हरिजन की हत्या होती हो, चाहे कोई बलात्कार का केस होता हो, कभी किसी केस में किसी बड़े पुलिस अफसर को निलम्बित नहीं किया गया। भले ही कांस्टेबल या हेड कांस्टेबल को निलम्बित कर दिया गया हो लेकिन कभी डी० आई० जी० या एस० पी० को ऐसे केसिज में निलम्बित नहीं किया गया। उनको भी निलम्बित किया जाना चाहिये। फिर यह सवाल केवल निलम्बन का ही नहीं, उनके प्रशिक्षण का भी सवाल है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं समाप्त करता हूँ।

सभापति महोदय : श्रीमती विद्या चैन्नुपति : आप तीन-चार मिनट बोलिये, दूसरे सदस्य भी बोलना चाहेंगे।

श्रीमती विद्या चैन्नुपति (विजयवाड़ा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, महिलाओं पर बलात्कार के विषय में हमारे भाई लोग भी अच्छी तरह से बोने हैं और हमारी महिला सदस्यों ने भी बहुत सी बातें कहीं हैं। मैं तो यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि यह जो महिलाओं की समस्या है, यह हमारे भाईयों की भी समस्या है। हमारी महिलाओं पर जो बलात्कार होता है, उस के कारण समाज में उनका सोशल बायकाट हो जाता है। जब भी किसी लड़की पर रेप होता है तो उसको समाज में अच्छा स्थान नहीं दिया जाता छोटी-छोटी लड़कियों पर, जो कि 14 साल की लड़कियां होती हैं उन पर भी रेप किया जाता है। उन पर यह रेप केस होने से उनका विवाह नहीं होता। इस तरह से उनका सोशल बायकाट सा हो जाता है।

महिलाओं पर बलात्कार कभी-कभी गुंडइज्म से होती है तो कभी-कभी पुरुषों की आदत ऐसी हो जाती है जिस के कारण भी होता है। कुछ पुरुषों की आदत ऐसी बन जाती है जिसके कारण वे महिलाओं पर रेप करते हैं। जिन पुरुषों की यह आदत हो जाती है उन पुरुषों के साथ रहने वाली महिलाओं को कोई रास्ता ही नहीं होता है। ऐसी बहुत सी महिलाओं के हमने केस देखे हैं। जब उनके बारे में पुलिस में रिपोर्ट करायी जाती तो पुलिस वाले उन्हें पुलिस स्टेशन में रखते हैं और वहां भी उन पर रेप किया जाता है। इस तरह से महिलाओं को पुलिस में भी सुरक्षा नहीं मिलती है। इसके लिये मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि जो मर्द रेप केस में इन्वाल्ब हों उनको अनबेलेबल वारन्ट में पकड़ा जाए और उसके बाद उन्हें रिलीज न किया जाये। नहीं तो वे लोग पकड़े जाने के बाद कोर्ट से बेल लेकर छूट जाते हैं और अपनी आदत से बाज नहीं आते।

इस में अमीर और गरीब महिलाओं की प्राबलम नहीं है। सभी तरह की महिलाओं की एक ही तरह की समस्या है। कभी कभी ऐसा होता है कि पुलिस वाले जिन औरतों पर रेप करते हैं उन्हें प्रोस्टीच्यूट कह दिया जाता है। इस तरह से वे छूट जाते हैं। यह भी गलत है। किसी भी प्रोस्टीच्यूट के साथ रेप करना गलत है और उनके साथ जो रेप करते हैं उन्हें छोड़ देना अच्छा नहीं है।

महिलाओं की जितनी प्राबलम है उनके लिये गवर्नमेंट कानून बहुत से बनाती है लेकिन उनका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन नहीं होता है। पुलिस वाले भी उनको इम्प्लीमेंट नहीं करते हैं। महिलाओं के बहुत से कानून ऐसे हैं जिन में बहुत समय लग जाता है। कोर्ट में बहुत समय लग जाता है। इसलिये मेरी यह

इच्छा है कि सरकार जो भी कानून बनावे, उसका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन भी अच्छी तरह से होना चाहिये। हमारी महिलाओं की जो प्राबिलम है या जो महिलाओं इन रेप केसिज का शिकार हैं उनके लिये बड़ा अनिश्चय का सवाल है। उनके सामने समस्या होती है कि वे कैसे अपने पिता जी को कहे कैसे अपने हसबैंड को कहे।

यह बहुत बड़ा प्राबलैम है। जो बहनें बलात्कार की शिकार होती हैं वे इस बात को बाहर किसी को कह भी नहीं सकती हैं। इस वास्ते यह बहुत बड़ा प्राबलैम है। सरकार को ही इसका कोई उपाय करना होगा और हमको इज्जत देनी होगी। सरकार जो कानून बनाती है उन के इम्प्लेमेंटेशन पर भी उसको जोर देना चाहिये।

जो भी कानून बनाये जाते हैं उन में इस तरह की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये कि वे औरतों को इज्जत दें, उनकी इज्जत बनाये रखने में सहायक हों। भाई हमारे जो हमारे पक्ष में बोले हैं उनको भी मैं बहनों की ओर से बहुत बहुत धन्यवाद देती हूँ।

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही : (बेगूसराय)
माननीय सदस्या श्रीमती मुखर्जी ने इस प्रस्ताव को रखते हुये जो भावनायें व्यक्त की हैं तथा अन्य माननीय सदस्यों और सदस्याओं ने व्यक्त की हैं, उन भावनाओं के साथ मैं अपनी भावनाओं को भी जोड़ना चाहती हूँ और उनकी भावनाओं की कद्र करती हूँ। मैंने इस प्रस्ताव में कुछ संशोधन भी दिए हैं जो मैं आशा करती हूँ कि स्वीकार कर लिए जाएंगे। बेइंसाफी, अन्याय, अत्याचार और शोषण के विरुद्ध वातावरण तैयार तो किया ही जाना चाहिये और ये सब बन्द भी होने चाहियें और महिलाओं को जीने का अधिकार तो मिलना ही चाहिये लेकिन यह जो समस्या है यह कोई नई समस्या नहीं है। यह बरसों से

चली आ रही है। यह बहुत ही दुःखद है और दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण भी है। हमारे यहां कानून कुछ ऐसे बने हुए हैं जो त्रुटिपूर्ण हैं और इस कारण से भी हमारे देश में आए दिन बलात्कार की घटनाएं हुआ करती हैं। मैं मानती हूँ कि कानून बना देने से ही समाज में सुधार नहीं हो सकता है। मैं अपनी बहनों से भी कहना चाहती हूँ कि यदि किसी लड़की के साथ बलात्कार जैसी कोई घटना होती है और अगर लड़का उससे बाद में शादी करने के लिए तैयार हो भी जाता है तो ऐसी कितनी सार्सें आई हैं, मदर्ज इन ला हैं जो उसको बहु के रूप में स्वीकार करने के लिए तैयार होंगी? ऐसा नहीं होता है।

सभी जानते हैं कि डोरी के खिलाफ हम ने कानून बना रखा है। मैं पूछना चाहती हूँ कि क्या यह सही नहीं है कि डोरी की प्रथा दिन प्रति दिन बढ़ती ही जा रही है, भीतर ही भीतर चुपचाप क्या उसको ले नहीं लिया जाता है जिस की जानकारी बाहर के लोगों को मिल भी नहीं पाती है। जब दो परिवारों का सम्बन्ध स्थापित होता है तो एक परिवार दूसरे परिवार वालों को जेल भोजना नहीं चाहता है। इस वास्ते यह बात खुलती नहीं है।

हम ने बाल विवाह, विधवा विवाह के बारे में कानून बना रखा है। मैं पूछना चाहती हूँ कि कितने प्रतिशत ऐसे कानूनों को हम इम्प्लेमेंट कर पाते हैं? मैं मानती हूँ कि कानून में संशोधन जरूर होना चाहिये लेकिन उसके साथ साथ हमारा जो दृष्टिकोण है वह भी बदलना चाहिये। हमारे देश में पचास प्रतिशत महिलायें हैं और पचास प्रतिशत पुरुष हैं। पुरुषों के बराबर हमारी भी आबादी है। लेकिन देखने में आता है कि शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में बहुत डिसपैरिटी है। इस कमी को पूरा करना होगा और महिलाओं को हम को शिक्षित करना होगा। जो समाज सेवा संस्थायें हैं महिलाओं की या पुरुषों की

भी, उनको भी एक ऐसा एटमासफीयर क्रिएट करना होगा जिस में इन सब बातों को उचित महत्व मिले। न सब संस्थाओं को भी देखना होगा कि इस तरह की घटनाएं न बटें।

यह एक ऐसा सबाल है जिस को राजनीति से, दलगत भावना से ऊपर उठ कर हमको लेना चाहिये था और विचार करना चाहिये था। लेकिन मुझे दुख है कि जिन बहनों ने इस प्रस्ताव को उपस्थित किया है, ऐसा लगता है कि वह भी दलगत राजनीति में पड़ गई हैं और इस में कुछ राजनीति की बू भी आती है। विपक्ष के जो सदस्य या सदस्यायें बोली हैं उन्होंने ऐसा आभास दिया है जैसे जब से श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी प्रधान मन्त्री हुई हैं तभी से ये सार अत्याचार सौ रहे हैं। उन्होंने एलार्मिंग शब्द का प्रयोग किया है। इसका अर्थ तो यह निकलता है कि जो रेप एलार्मिंग नहीं हैं, जो नार्मल रेप नहीं हैं, वह रेप ही नहीं होगा।

All rapes are alarming, irrespective of the status of the woman raped. Under the garb of the word "alarming" बहुत सी ऐसी रोजाना घटनाएं हो जाती हैं जिन का रोग नोटि नहीं लेते हैं। इस वास्ते यह जो एलार्मिंग शब्द है इसको आपको हटा देना पड़ेगा क्योंकि आर रेप्स आर एलार्मिंग। जो महिला 13-14 साल की है और घनी परिवारकी है उसके साथ अगर दुर्व्यवहार होगा तो उसको क्या आप रेप नहीं कहेंगे। मैं नहीं। चाहती कि इस में वर्गीकरण किया जाए।

इन्होंने यह भी लिखा है कि हायड्र एण्टी सोशल एलीमेंट्स

MR CHAIRMAN: We will now have to take up Private Members' Bills. So, you can continue your speech when this Resolution is taken up the next time.

श्रीमती कृष्णा साहू: अगर अब समय नहीं है तो मैं दूसरे सेशन में बोल लूंगी क्योंकि मुझे तो अभी बहुत कहना है, थोड़ा समय दिया जाय।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Private Members' business starts.

श्रीमती कृष्णा साहू: तो दूसरे सेशन के लिये इसको रख दें। मुझे तब बोलने का मौका दिया जायेगा?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes.

15.31 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We shall now take up Private Members' business.

INDIAN MEDICINE CENTRAL COUNCIL (Amendment) BILL*

(Amendment of Section 17 and Second Schedule)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970."

The Motion was adopted.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of articles 75 and 164)

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: I introduce the Bill.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of articles 19 and 326)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: (Rajapur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further 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: I introduce the Bill.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of Eighth Schedule)

DR. KARAN SINGH (Udhampur): 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.

DR. KARAN SINGH: I introduce the Bill.

CONSTITUTION (SCHEDULE CASTES) ORDERS (AMEND- MENT) BILL*

PROF. P. J. KURIEN (Mavelikara): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950, the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) (Union Territories) Order, 1951, the Constitution (Dadra and Nagar Haveli) Scheduled Castes Order, 1962, the Constitution (Pondicherry) Sche-

duled Castes Order, 1964, and the Constitution (Goa, Daman and Diu) Scheduled Order, 1968.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950, the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) (Union Territories) Order, 1951, the Constitution (Dadra and Nagar Haveli) Scheduled Castes Order, 1962, the Constitution (Pondicherry) Scheduled Castes Order, 1964 and the Constitution (Goa, Daman and Diu) Scheduled Castes Order, 1968."

The Motion was adopted.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: I introduce the Bill.

ABOLITION OF CAPITAL PUNISH- MENT BILL*

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for abolition of Capital Punishment in India.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for abolition of Capital Punishment in India."

The Motion was adopted.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: I introduce the Bill.

HOARDING AND PROFITEERING PREVENTION BILL*

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): I am not introducing the Boundary Commission Bill shown as item No. 8 of the List of Business.

Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the prevention of hoarding of and profite-

ering in essential commodities of daily use.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the prevention of hoarding of and profiteering in essential commodities of daily use."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: I introduce the Bill.

FREE LEGAL SERVICES BILL*

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide free legal services to indigent persons in certain cases.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide free legal services to indigent persons in certain cases."

The Motion was adopted.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: I introduce the Bill.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL—Contd.

(Amendment of articles 102 and 103)
by Prof. Madhu Dandavate

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Prof. Madhu Dandavate on the 14th March, 1980, namely:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): What is the time allotted for this Bill?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Two hours. He has taken five minutes already. One hour and 55 minutes are left.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): The subject matter of my Anti-Defection Bill is beyond the pale of controversy, and I am sure that all those who are interested in a healthy democratic life and in preserving the values of parliamentary democracy will find no difficulty in supporting wholeheartedly the contents of my Bill.

Today unfortunately defection in the country has polluted the political climate and there is a growing threat to the experiment of parliamentary democracy. The evil of political defection is not of recent occurrence. If you trace the history of defections, you will find that after 1967, particularly during 1967-68, there were many political defections which were the precursor of the defections that are taking place today.

If I may be permitted to quote some figures, out of 438 defections that took place in those 12 months, 210 defections from various States had joined different Councils of Ministers. That itself indicates that it is the lure of office that had really impelled a number of legislators to change their political loyalties and to cross the floor so that they can gain some political advantage. That was the period when it was not the political parties which ruled the States, but the defectors. Therefore, those who are interested in the healthy functioning of our democratic life, in stabilising our experiment of parliamentary democracy, will have to see that this chronic disease of defection is completely eliminated.

I do not want to say that the previous Governments were not conscious of this particular need.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Oh!

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I am referring to Governments of the past 30 years. I am paying a compliment to you, and you are not able to appreciate it. I am going to refer to what you did, which I am going to support.

On 8th December, 1968, this very House unanimously adopted a resolution moved by Mr. Venkatasubbaiah, who is an hon. Minister today and is going to intervene in the debate.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): He did not anticipate it then.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I shall read the resolution to refresh the memory of the hon. Members of this House.

(Interruptions)

The day I change, I shall resign from the membership of the Lok Sabha. You can rest assured.

The Resolution that was passed was:

"This House is of the opinion that a high level Committee consisting of representatives of political parties and constitutional experts be set up to consider the problem of Legislators changing their allegiance from one party to another and their frequent crossing of the floor in all its aspects and make recommendations in this regard."

It was a 19-Member Committee headed by Shri Y. B. Chavan and I am very happy to recollect that the Conscience of this nation, late Shri Jayaprakash Narain was a Member of this Committee and some of the stalwarts in the field of Constitution like Shri M. C. Sitalwad, Shri H. N. Kunzru, Shri Daftary and many others were members of this Committee. This Committee did a valuable work. This

particular Committee on Defections had prolonged deliberations and they tried to receive memoranda from various organisations and institutions and on the basis of their discussions, they tried to arrive at certain consensus. As far as the problem of defection is concerned, there is a controversy today as to what is to be described as defection. In that Committee, it was late Shri Jayaprakash Narain who put forward a particular definition and by and large, by consensus that definition of defection was accepted. The definition that was proposed by late Shri Jayaprakash Narain as a Member of that Committee was like this:

"As elected member of a legislature who had been allotted the reserved symbol of any political party can be said to have defected, if after being elected as a member of either House of Parliament or of Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State, he voluntarily renounces allegiance to or association with such political party, provided his action is not in consequence of a decision of the party concerned."

This was the definition that was proposed by late Shri Jayaprakash Narain, as a Member of that Committee. There were representations of all political organisations and I am glad that the constitution of that Committee in 1967 was such that the Committee could rise above partisan and political considerations. I am happy to remember that Prof. Ranga, who is one of the hon. members of this House, was also an hon. member of that Committee and he has also contributed considerably to the proceedings of that Committee on Defections. There were various recommendations of this Committee. The Committee was concerned not only with the legal aspect, but the political aspect, moral aspect, the sociological aspect of the entire problem of defections. They had arrived at certain

formulations and on the basis of that, on the basis of the consensus arrived at, they had made certain recommendations. They had prescribed the first important step, that is, a code of conduct for the political parties and I fully agree with the contention of the Committee that you might have certain formulations in terms of the constitutional amendments . . .

श्री भगवान देव (अजमेर) : आपने
डाई साल में क्या किया ?

वह भी बताता हूं।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
Young man, have some patience. I am trying to rise above party lines. Let us have that spirit. (*Interruptions.*) Do not come to that crude level. Let us have some patience. I can carry on a debate like that at the pitch of my voice for three hours. I can do that. But try to learn certain parliamentary procedures in this House. I am referring to the work to which your own party members were a party and you should be proud of it.

श्री भगवान देव : ये बातें आप ही
सिखाते रहते हैं।

प्रो० मधु दण्डवते : मैं आपको सिखाने
की हिम्मत नहीं करूंगा। आप सीखने की
स्थिति से बहुत आगे चले गये हैं। आप शान्ति
से सुनिये।

Do not belittle every problem by shouting. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I can assure the young man that though I am 55 years old, if it is a battle of the pitch of voice, mine will be higher than his.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Have
you mentioned your correct age?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I
have mentioned my correct age. I am not appearing younger only because my wife happens to be in the House.

Therefore, a code of conduct for the political parties is one important aspect to which this Committee had

addressed itself and they arrived at a consensus that a code of conduct will have to be evolved. There will have to be some standing committee to see that this code of conduct that has been evolved is effectively implemented. That was the first recommendation.

The second recommendation was, "Barring appointment as Prime Minister or Chief Minister of a person who was not a member of the lower House". It was a very good recommendation. Now, of course, we are implementing that. Whoever occupies the Position of Prime Minister or whoever occupies the position of Chief Minister, he has to be a member of the concerned lower House.

The third recommendation was, "Barring the appointment of a defector as a Minister for one year". I do not fully agree with it because the very content of my amendment is such that once someone changes his loyalty to the political party, there is no question of his becoming a Minister because he goes out of the legislature to which he belongs.

The fourth recommendation, a very important recommendation, was about limiting the size of Ministry to 10 or 11, depending upon whether there are two chambers or there is one single chamber. Here, the idea was on the basis of the earlier data that I placed before you that in 12 months, out of 438 defectors, 210 defectors had joined various Councils of Ministers. This indicates that it is the lure of office which really impels defectors to change their political loyalty. So, rightly, the Committee on Defections had suggested limiting the size of Ministry to 10 or 11.

One more recommendation was that the right of dissolution be accorded to the Council of Ministers. For instance, if the Council of Ministers has that right, it will act as a deterrent and those who want to defect will be frightened that anticipating defections, the Council of Ministers may recommend dissolution of the entire

House and, in that case, even the defection will not politically help them.

These are the various types of recommendations that were already made by the Committee. But the recent history and the past history has proved that those recommendations go a long way; they do not go a distance long enough. Therefore, certain constitutional changes are absolutely necessary. It is not merely that defections are taking place at the State level but they are taking place in the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha also. My proposed amendment is of a restricted type. I am only seeking to make an amendment in article 102 which is about the disqualifications for membership of both the Houses of Parliament. Article 191 deals with the disqualification for membership of State legislatures or Legislative Councils. As a consequence of this, I would like that that amendment also be adopted. But for the time being, I have concentrated only on article 102. If the spirit of the amendment is accepted, in that case, at a later stage, we can even amend article 191 which prescribes disqualifications for membership of State Legislatures and also Legislative Councils.

There is one aspect which is very important. Very often, the controversy is going on as to what is the distinction between split and defection. Some friends are trying to draw a fine distinction between split and defection. I am surprised at the argument. For instance, if one person commits a theft, it is to be described as a theft and, if 10 persons or 25 persons commit the same crime, it is to be described as a robbery. If I am the victim of a theft or a robbery, the person who loses the property or his belongings, to him, an academic distinction as to whether it is a theft or a robbery is irrelevant. Whoever loses the property or belongings is not concerned with as to whether one person came to his house at mid-

night and stole away the property or belongings or whether 10 persons came together to his house and actually stole away his belongings. It is only an academic distinction. As far as the man who has lost his belongings is concerned, he is only sorry that his belongings are lost. Therefore, if we try to have a small distinction or a fine distinction between a split and a defection, in that case, I think we will come to naught. There are various political parties in which defections have taken place. They have taken place in the Janata Party; they have taken place in the Lok Dal; they have taken place in the Congress Party—in the Congress (I) and Congress (U). At the same time, I must record my appreciation of the Left Parties of the country and congratulate my colleagues from CPM and CPI and other Left Parties that these are the Left Parties where not a single defection has taken place. (*Interruptions*)

Why do you feel embarrassed when somebody is praised? (*Interruptions*)

I don't belong to those Parties but the facts are to be stated and the facts of history cannot be mutilated at all. Therefore, if I find that in some of the Left Parties no defections have taken place . . .

AN HON. MEMBER: Their case comes under 'bandits', collectively shifting their support to this or that Party.

AN HON. MEMBER: We are not commodities like you to be bought and sold.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has already said that. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Let us go on with the debate. (*Interruption*). I will take care of them; don't worry.

I am not bringing in the question of commodity, but it is true that politics has come to such a pass that even legislators are being reduced to commodities and, especially in times of crisis, they become essential commo-

dities; We may even say that the Constitution Amendment Bill that I am seeking to introduce is an 'Essential Commodities' Bill and so it is very important. From my point of view that particular Bill has great significance, from the point of view of the stability of Parliamentary democracy. Today, what is our experience? What has happened at the Centre? The other day we found that in the Rajya Sabha the Proclamation has been adopted. In order to see that the President's Proclamation regarding the dissolution of Assemblies is adopted, since the entire strength of the Opposition in the Rajya Sabha was not adequate, a number of manoeuvres had to be manoeuvred. Some people had to be taken from one Party to another and they were moved from one place to another just as we, in the Railways, move commodities from one station to another.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: When they vote, they vote for candidates only as Members of Parliament, not as one belonging to a particular Party, for your information (*Interruptions*).

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: While I accept what you have said, in our political system, you will agree with me that each Party, on certain important issues, issues a whip to the political party and voting takes place on the basis of the whip that is issued. Not only in this country but even in the mother Parliaments i.e., the U.K Parliament, a whip is issued to political party members who belong to Parliament and they have to obey the whip. If the whip is defied, that defiance of whip is treated as defection in certain countries. Therefore, this is a very important aspect that, with respect, I am pointing out to you. You are a Parliamentarian and you are a Trade Unionist and therefore I wanted to bring home to you this additional fact which does not contradict what you have said but only complements and supplements what you have said and enriches it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have only said that for membership of Parliament they participate in the Elections for Parliament. That is all I have said.

AN HON. MEMBER: The whip is unofficial.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The whip is unofficial; but many things happen unofficially. Defection is also not official; it is all unofficial. Many things take place behind the back. No Resolution is passed that such and such a man has defected from this Party to another, with the promise that such a post will be offered to him! All these things are behind the back. There are certain transactions which are open transactions and there are some transactions which are underground transactions . . . (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is making a general statement and not about any particular Party

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE. Why do you feel that the cap fits your Party? I have not mentioned any particular Party now. (*Interruptions*) I have mentioned the name of my own Party also. You forget that. As far as this proposition is concerned, I would not try to be partial at all. I had started with the name of my Party first. I know there are a number of parties. Only in that context, I mentioned the Left Party.

Look at the defections that have taken place. Why have I tried to bring this Bill? What has been happening at the State level? Political loyalties in this country are being sold in two ways. There is a trade in political allegiance and loyalty. There are two types of trade, the wholesale trade and the retail trade, in which the legislators have indulged, the Chief Ministers have indulged. In the case of wholesale trade of their political loyalty, the concern

State Government is not dismissed, the concerned Assembly is not dissolved. But wherever the political loyalty trade has been a retail trade, only a few people have been sold from this side to that side and that has not disturbed the political balance, that has not brought the desirable party into power or the undersirable party into power, in that case that Government is dismissed, that Assembly is dissolved. That is how the political manoeuvring is taking place. We, leftists, always believe that there should be nationalisation of the wholesale trade.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Since how many years has the political manoeuvring been taking place?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It has been going on. I have quoted 1967. I have given the facts and figures. Whenever I speak in the House, I never speak without basis. I have quoted all the facts and figures. In 1967-68, when defections took place, how many defections had taken place, how many among them became Ministers, I have quoted all the facts. This is the aspect that has to be taken note of. Unless we are able to stop this wholesale trade in the political loyalty of the legislators, I tell you, a time will come when the people of this country, the ordinary voters in this country, will come to the conclusion that the experiment of Parliamentary democracy will not succeed in the country. People ask questions: 'When we elect you on a particular symbol, what guarantee is there that you will stick to your own Party?' I do not want to blame the voters because that is the reality of our situation. We find a number of political parties, and people go on changing, according to every season, their political loyalties. Because this is happening, we are actually bringing in instability in the political system. It is because of this that I have moved this Bill, and it is going to be the test of the Members of the House. All the

political parties, at one time or the other, have pledged to the voters that they would not allow their political loyalty to be sold away, that political loyalty would not be treated as a commodity. If that has been the pronouncement in our election campaign, I consider it to be the test of all of us, irrespective of the political parties to which we belong, whether we stand by that profession.

As far as I am concerned, when I got elected to the House and I am proud that I scored the highest percentage of votes in any constituency in the country—I have given an assurance to my electorate that, when I go to the Lok Sabha, in the very first Session I will introduce the anti-defection Bill, and I have had the opportunity, I have had the privilege, of introducing this anti-defection Bill in the very first short Session of Parliament. And, as luck would have it, even in the ballot, my number came second, and that is why, I have been able to move this Bill.

Therefore, I appeal to all sections of the House to understand my Bill in the proper perspective. I commend my Bill for the acceptance of this House unanimously.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

श्री हरिश चन्द्रसिंह रावत (मलमोड़ा) : मान्यवर, मानीय दण्डवते साहब ने जोबिल यहां पर प्रस्तुत किया, मूल रूप में आज उनके हृदय में भी वही भावना हो तो यह बिल समर्थन के लायक है। मगर अफसोस तब होता है कि उन के स्टेचर का आदमी इस तरह के बिल को केवल राजनीतिक उद्देश्य से यहां पर प्रस्तुत करता है।

मान्यवर, उन्होंने इस बिल को प्रस्तुत करते हुए अपने भाषण में कुछ बातों को कहा, मैं यह चाहता था कि वह अन्तर्मन से अपनी उन गलतियों को भी महसूस करते जो पिछले ढाई तीन साल के अन्दर उन की

पार्टी ने/की, जब कि वे स्वयं सरकार में थे, महत्वपूर्ण स्तरों पर थे। उन्होंने कहा हम वामपंथी लोग जो कहते हैं ईमानदारी के साथ कहते हैं और फिर उस को लागू करवाना चाहते हैं। लेकिन, मान्यवर, सत्य इस के विपरीत है। उन की सोशलिस्ट पार्टी के लोग हमेशा कभी उधर गये और कभी उधर गये और इस तरह से उन्होंने वामपंथी इतिहास को, वामपंथ के चरित्र को कलंकित किया। उन को सत्ता में आने के बाद अवसर मिला था कि अपने कलंक को धोते, लेकिन अफसोस, कि ढाई साल तक सत्ता में रहने के बाद भी सोचे रहे इस के लिये कोई भी क्रान्तिकारी कदम नहीं उठा पाये कि उनकी पार्टी इस सदन में कोई ऐसा विधेयक लाती और उस को पास करवाती।

आज भी उन की पार्टी के पास ऐसे लोग हैं जो डिफेक्शन में विश्वास रखते हैं, जो आज भी डिफेक्ट कर सकते हैं और आज भी इस बात को यह सदन बड़ी गम्भीरता से महसूस करता है कि कभी भी उन की पार्टी के लोग डिफेक्ट कर के उधर आ सकते हैं या उधर जा सकते हैं। मुझे यह कहते हुए कोई हिचक नहीं है और मैं दावे के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि आज भी प्रतिपक्ष के अधिकांश नेता जो अपने अपने दलों के रहनुमा कहलाते हैं, वे डिफेक्शन के चरित्र से उस स्तर तक पहुंचे हैं। माननीय दण्डवते साहब को चाहिये था कि जब वह इस विधेयक को प्रस्तुत कर रहे थे तो अपने उन साथियों का जो उन के साथ मन्त्रिमण्डल में थे, जिन्न करते। उन को चाहिये था कि सब से पहले चौधरी चरण सिंह जी की भर्त्सना करते, क्योंकि वे इस देश में दलबदल के पितामह हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश का मुख्य मन्त्री बनने के लिए उन्होंने सब से पहले दलबदल किया। जिस पार्टी ने उन को सेवा करने का महत्वपूर्ण अवसर दिया था, उन्होंने उस की पीठ में छुरा घोंपा। मुझे इस बात का भी अफसोस है कि उन को मुख्य मंत्री पद की नदी हासिल कराने में माननीय दण्ड-

वते साहब की पार्टी का भी हाथ था। उस समय माननीय दण्डवते साहब भी सोशलिस्ट पार्टी की कार्य-कारणी के सदस्य थे, वह अपने इस गलत काम के प्रति अफसोस जाहिर करते, तो मैं उन की मंशा को समझ सकता था, उन की भावना का स्वागत कर सकता था।

यही हालत हमारे कम्युनिस्ट भाइयों के साथ है। यद्यपि उन के यहां पार्टी के रूप में डिफेक्शन नहीं है, लेकिन सिद्धान्तों के रूप में डिफेक्शन है। वे लोग देश के सिद्धान्तों के साथ डिफेक्शन कर हैं, कभी किसी देश के साथ अपने सिद्धान्तों को जोड़ लेते हैं और कभी किसी के साथ जोड़ लेते हैं। यही हालत हमारे लोक दल के लोगों की है—वह तो बना ही डिफेक्शन के आधार पर है।

माननीय, दण्डवते साहब ने चाहे अपनी गलतियां, अपनी भूलें महसूस न की हों, लेकिन मैं इस हाउस से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि उन की बातों को गम्भीरता से लेना चाहिये। हमें इन के राजनीतिक परिपेक्ष्य में नहीं जाना चाहिये, हम को देश के आगे आने वाले भविष्य को सोचना चाहिये, महसूस करना चाहिये। इस हाउस से मेरा निवेदन है कि हम कुछ ऐसी मान्यतायें आपस में विकसित करें, कानून बनाने से इस का हल नहीं निकल सकता है, जब तक राजनीतिक दल स्वस्थ मनोभावनाओं से दलबदल की इस बीमारी का निदान के विषय में नहीं सोचेंगे तब तक इस समस्या का हल नहीं निकल सकता है, अन्यथा यह बुराई, यह बीमारी इसी तरह से पनपती रहेगी। यदि हम एक दूसरे के ऊपर छींटाकशी करते रहे तो कभी आप दोषी थे, कभी हम दोषी हो सकते हैं। सुविधा के लिए हम इस दोष को एक दूसरे के गले मंडते रहते हैं।

मान्यवर, यहां पर छोटे छोटे राजनीतिक दल आज जिस रूप में उभर कर आ रहे हैं, जिस तरह से आज विरोधी पक्ष के नेता लोग आपसी स्वार्थ के कारण एक दूसरे की टांग खींचने में लगे हुए हैं यह डिफेक्शन की

सब से बड़ी बुराई है। विपक्षी दलों को चाहिए कि एक स्वस्थ राजनीतिक विपक्ष के रूप में अपने को एकीकृत करें और अपने को आगे लाएं। अगर वह राष्ट्रीय विचारधारा के अनुसार अपने को एक मंच पर लाएंगे तो हम भी उसका स्वागत करेंगे, हमारी सरकार भी उसका स्वागत करेगी और यह देश भी उसका स्वागत करेगा। लेकिन अफसोस की बात है कि आज विपक्ष रचनात्मक विपक्ष नहीं है। यह विपक्ष वह विपक्ष नहीं है जो 1977 के बाद हमारी कांग्रेस पार्टी के लोगों ने इस पार्लियामेंट को दिया, इस देश को दिया। आज भी विपक्ष में ऐसे लोग हैं जो डायनामाइट के आधार पर इस देश की स्वतन्त्रता को कभी भी खतरे में डाल सकते हैं, इस देश की शांति और अमन को कभी भी खतरे में डाल सकते हैं। आज भी उधर ऐसी ताकतें हैं जो देश को कभी भी साम्प्रदायिकता और जातीयता से बर्बाद कर सकती हैं। कभी भी इस देश के लोगों के मन में आपस का वैमनस्य पैदा कर सकती हैं, इस देश की आजादी और शांति को खतरे में डाल सकती हैं।

मान्यवर, मैं अपने विपक्ष के भाइयों से निवेदन करूंगा कि वे अपनी सैद्धान्तिक त्रुटियों को, उनके राजनीतिक दर्शन में जो त्रुटियां हैं, उनको दूर करें। तभी डिफेक्शन की यह बुराई दूर हो सकती है। हमारी कांग्रेस पार्टी और हम ईमानदारी के साथ इस को रोकना चाहते हैं और हम दिल से इसको रोकना चाहते हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि थोक में कभी दल बदल होता है, कभी फुटकर में दल बदल होता है। मान्यवर, उनके साथ कुछ लोग 1977 में निहित स्वार्थों के कारण चले गये थे। यदि वही लोग जो कांग्रेस कल्चर के लोग हैं, जो कांग्रेस के सिद्धान्तों में, कांग्रेस के दर्शन में विश्वास करते हैं, जो उनके साथ चले गये थे, आज अपनी गलती को महसूस कर के, अपनी भूल को स्वीकार कर के फिर से वापस आ जाएं, अपनी राजनीतिक कल्चर में वापस आ जाएं और हम उन्हें स्वीकार कर

ले तो यह बदल नहीं है। वे तो अपनी कांग्रेस की कल्चर में, अपनी मुक्त धारा में आ मिले हैं और हमने उनको अंगीकार कर लिया है, स्वीकार कर लिया है, इस को दल बदल कहना मूर्खता है। दण्डवते जी तो सयाने आदमी हैं, मूर्खता की बात मैं नहीं कह सकता लेकिन उसके नजदीक की बात कह सकता है ;
(व्यवधान)

जैसा मैंने पहले कहा, दल बदल तो होगा, दण्डवते साहब की पार्टी में, माननीय चौधरी चरणसिंह जी की पार्टी में और छोटी-छोटी पार्टियों में जो उधर बैठी हैं। उनके दिल में, जो मुझे उकसाने की बात कर रहे हैं, शायद मेरी बात चुभ रही है, शायद उनके दिल में मेरी बात असर डाल रही है, इसीलिए वे यह कह रहे हैं।

मान्यवर, मैं कहता हूं कि इस सदन का सब से नौजवान सदस्य होने के नाते वे मेरी बातों को, इस देश की आने वाली पीढ़ी की भावनाओं को समझें और यह समझें कि भविष्य में आने वाली पीढ़ी इस दल-बदल को किस परिप्रेक्ष्य में सोचती है। मुझे उम्मीद है कि विपक्षी दल के लोगों, माननाय दण्डवते और उनके साथियों को इस बात को समझ कर सदबुद्धि आयेगी। इसके साथ ही मैं समाप्त करता हूं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Rawat, because you are very young, the disease of defection has not affected you.

MR. SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Not here. Shri Shivraj V. Patil.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL (Latur): Sir, it is not possible to object to the principles that are involved in this Bill. But, the problem is not very simple. It cannot be solved by making an amendment in the Constitution.

It is very much complicated. Unless we pay full attention to all aspects of it, it would be difficult to do away with this kind of malady which is existing in the political life of our country. Sir, I think that nobody in this country has a right to raise this issue. Let that man throw the stone who has not committed the sin, it is said. I would not like to describe or put before this House the facts which would probably cut at the very root of the claim made by Mr. Dandavate. It is said: Judge not that you be judged. It is very easy to judge others but it is very difficult to be judged by others.

Sir, the question before us is: What is actually the defection?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, since he has raised the issue, I can assure this House that the day I give up the Janata party on whose ticket I am elected, I shall resign the membership of the Lok Sabha. It will not take even one second for me to do it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Is there any possibility of that because every now and then you have been saying this!

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: We would not at all like Mr. Dandavate to leave us and this House.

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): Even otherwise I wish him to continue in the House so that his counsel may be available to us.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: That is the feeling of all the members in the House and we would not like Mr. Dandavate to leave his party or leave this House. We would very much like him to continue in his party and in this House and assist in the deliberations taking place in the House in a manner which will be helpful to the people at large.

But, Sir, the question is very difficult. What actually is defection? That is one of the most difficult questions to be solved. If an individual leaves the party and joins other party or does not join other party will it be called defection? What happens if he join a party and what happens if he does not join a party. That is also to be distinguished. If a few members of a Party do not see eye to eye with other members in that party and they leave the party and they sit in a group then what happens?

Again the question is, Sir, the parties go before the people with manifestoes and they explain to the people that this we will do for you but having come to the power they do not implement the manifesto. What is the duty of the member! Should he remain in the same party? Should he not object to the non-implementation of the manifesto which had been put before the people by the party? Whether he owes an allegiance to the name only or whether he owes an allegiance to the principles or whether he is having allegiance to the wishes of the people. That is also a question. All these questions are to be distinguished and having distinguished all these questions then we have to put before this House a Bill or a resolution or whatever kind of device that can come before this House and then only we can solve this problem. Without solving these problems it would be difficult to do away with the malady of defections simply by amending the Constitution.

Now the hon. Member has said this. He said, let us amend Article 102 and the problem will be solved. The hon. Member just wanted to highlight these things in the House. He has given solemn assurance to the people and he has brought it. We can very well appreciate it. But, simply by amending Article 102, this is not going to take place.

In Chapter III of our Constitution, it is stipulated that people have a right

to hold their opinions and views. Now, how are you going to overcome the difficulty that is posed by the Fundamental Rights that are enshrined in our Constitution? Are you going to say,—well, once you get elected to the House, you are not allowed to hold any opinion separately from the opinion or the view held by the party? That is the question. Sir, as you rightly said, in the House the Members vote as Members of the House, and not as Members of any particular party, as such. Our Constitution has not mentioned about party at all. You read it from the first page to the last page of the Constitution. You find that the word party is not mentioned at all in the constitution. The framers of the Constitution had already applied their mind and they have framed this Constitution. But nowhere have they mentioned the word party. What is the intention for their not mentioning the word party in our Constitution? So many things are included in our Constitution: ours in one of the bulkiest constitutions in the whole world. Yet the word party is not mentioned in our Constitution.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Lawyers' Paradise!

SHRI SHIV RAJ V. PATIL: That is why, while I can very well appreciate the principle and the honesty of our hon. Member, I would at the same time submit that simply by amending the Constitution, and simply by making some changes here and there, we will not be solving this problem. We have got to solve this problem by considering all aspects by creating a kind of philosophy, a kind of psychology in the minds of the people.

AN. HON. MEMBER: How it is to be created?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: That is the problem. I did not talk of the CPM; you are provoking me to talk about it. There is one more thing which I wish to bring to your notice. Suppose I belong to a party which party joins

hands with another party which has an ideology which is quite at variance with the ideology which I have accepted...

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore): They make a front..

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: It is fraud on the people...

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: I said 'front' not 'fraud'.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The confusion is because of the Bengali pronunciation:

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: When people holding different ideologies come together and they form a party, what is it to be called, if it is not a defection? I think it is a defection, when people holding different ideologies come together and form a party. I think they should not have formed a party of that kind. And, Sir, if they form a party of that kind, surely, neither are they honest to themselves, nor are they honest to the people, nor would they be able to govern the country properly. That is a defection from the ideology.

While I respect the sentiments of the hon. Member, at the same time, I would like to say that it would not be so simple to accept the amendment which has been suggested to the Constitution by the hon. Member, because, I feel, it would create more problems than what it would solve. It is only by paying attention to all aspects of the Constitution, to all that is happening in our society, all that we together are doing, that we will really be able to solve this problem. With these words I conclude.

श्री झारखंडे राय (घोसी): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस विधेयक का हार्दिक समर्थन कर रहा हूँ। 1948 की बात है जब कांग्रेस-सोशलिस्ट पार्टी, जिसने 1947 में अपना नाम सोशलिस्ट पार्टी स्वीकार किया था, उसने अपने प्रखिल भारतीय महा सम्मेलन, जो कि नासिक हुआ था,

के बाद यह फैसला किया कि हम कांग्रेस को छोड़ दें। वह सब लोग कांग्रेस से बाहर आ गये, कुछ कांग्रेस में रह भी गये। उस समय हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश की असेम्बली के 9 आदमियों ने आचार्य नरेन्द्र देव के नेतृत्व में एम०एल०ए० शिप से इस्तीफा दे दिया। यह आदर्श 1948 में 9 विधायकों ने प्रस्तुत किया, जो कि सोशलिस्ट पार्टी के थे, लेकिन कांग्रेस टिकट पर चुने गये थे। क्योंकि सोशलिस्ट पार्टी कांग्रेस के अन्दर की एक जमात मानी जाती थी, देखने में यह आया कि चुनाव में 9 की 9 सीटें वे हार गये। आचार्य नरेन्द्र देव जैसे महान व्यक्ति, दार्शनिक, विद्वान, देशभक्त भी एक कांग्रेस के आर्डिनरी उम्मीदवार के मुकाबले में फैजाबाद में हार गये।

1969 में भी श्री गिरि साहब ने एक आदर्श प्रस्तुत किया। वह निर्दलीय उम्मीदवार की हैसियत से खड़े हुए। यद्यपि वह उपराष्ट्रपति थे और उस समय कार्यकारी राष्ट्रपति भी थे, यदि वह चाहते तो अपने पद पर रहकर भी चुनाव लड़ सकते थे, लेकिन उन्होंने आदर्श प्रस्तुत किया कि दोनों पदों से इस्तीफा दे दिया और अपने दामाद के छोटे से घर में जाकर चुनाव लड़ा। जीते या हारे, यह बात अलग है। यह आदर्श रहा हमारे राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन का, लेकिन अब ठीक उलटो गति हो गई है।

अब तो हालत यह हो गई है कि एक कार्टून को मैं थोड़ा सा आपकी आज्ञा से पढ़ना चाहता हूँ। वह बात जब जनता पार्टी शासन में आई थी, तो उस पर लागू थी और अब वह कांग्रेस पर—कार्टून को थोड़ा पढ़ लें, उसमें आगे पीछे गांधी टोपी पहने, खदर का कुर्ता पहने हुए, धोती पायजामा पहने हुए हैं, तो उसमें लिखा है :—

चलो काकसी चलो

चलो “सत्ता के साथियो, चलो

चलो “चमचों” चलो।

चलो “दायों बायों” चलो

चलो “भ्रवसरवादियो” चलो

चलो अब “जनता पार्टी की ओर”।

वही बात अब भी है, चलो अब कांग्रेस (आई) की ओर। जो भगदड़ मची थी जनता पार्टी की ओर, उसके सत्ता में आने के बाद, क्या सचमुच वही बात आज कांग्रेस (आई) की ओर नहीं हो रही है। इतना नैतिक राजनीतिक पतन हमारे देश में हो रहा है 1967 के बाद, यह चिन्ता का विषय है।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Was this an advertisement in a newspaper?

SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI: It is simply a cartoon of such people. This is as much relevant today as it was at that time.

श्री झारखंड राय : मैं यह कहूंगा कि यह विषय सचमुच ऐसा है, जिस पर हमें सोचना चाहिये।

मैं एक बात कहूंगा कि केवल यह मान लीजिये इस सदन में कि अगर किसी पार्टी के टिकट पर हम ग्राम प्रधान हों, ब्लाक प्रमुख हों, ब्लाक क्षेत्र से हम जिला परिषद के मेम्बर हों, एम०एल०ए०, एम०पी या मिनिस्टर हों, हम उस पार्टी को अगर छोड़ें तो उस पार्टी के टिकट पर चुने होने के कारण जिसपद पर मैं हों, हम उससे इस्तीफा देने को विवश हो जायें, तो मैं चेन्नै के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि 95 प्रतिशत डिफेक्शन रुक जायेगा।

बड़े-बड़े तथाकथित जस्टिसों का, मैं नाम नहीं लेना चाहता, अगर यहां यह बात हो जाये तो एक बार नहीं हजार बार वह सोचेगा कि पार्टी को छोड़े या न छोड़े।

इसलिये मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ और चाहता हूँ कि यह सदन एक स्वर से इसको स्वीकार करे, इसमें "इफ" एण्ड "बट" से लाभ नहीं होगा। उस वक्त जनता पार्टी की ओर भगदड़ मची थी। जैसे देहात में कौए होते हैं। जिस खेत में अच्छी सब्जी पकी होती है, उसमें गिर पड़ते हैं। जब सब्जी खत्म हो जाती है, तो फुर से उड़ जाते हैं। हम लोगों की हालत भी कौओं की सी हो गई है। धिक्कार है ऐसी एम० एल ए—शिप, एम० पी०—शिप और, मिनिस्ट्री पर।

हरियाणा में जो कुछ हुआ, उस पर ताज्जुब होता है। ग्रुप का ग्रुप पार्टी को छोड़ देता है—और एक मिनट भी नहीं लगता है उनको स्वीकार करने में। इन्दिरा जी के दरबार में वे हाजिर होते हैं और एक गान्धार फोटो भी आता है। केवल इन्दिरा जी नहीं बदलीं। लेकिन ग्रुप का ग्रुप डिफेक्शन कर जाता है। क्या यह पतन नहीं है? इसको कैसे रोका जाये?

यह कानून बिल्कुल सही है। तीस साल तक कांग्रेस सत्ता में रही और तीन साल जनता पार्टी रही। हम लोग नौ साल यहां पर रहे। हर बार कहा जाता था कि अगले सत्र में इस बारे में कानून आयेगा। प्रतीक्षा करते करते नौ साल बीत गये। उसके बाद जनता पार्टी शासन में आई, तब भी बड़ी उम्मीद थी कि ऐसा कानून आयेगा, लेकिन नहीं आया। अब आप लोग फिर सत्ता में आ गये हैं, तो वह कानून ले आइये। यह यश आपको मिलेगा। इतिहास में आपका नाम स्वर्ण श्रक्षरों में लिखा जायेगा कि आपने डिफेक्शन के खिलाफ कानून लाया। लेकिन आज ऐसा कानून न लाने में ही आपका हित है—कौए आपकी तरफ भागे जा रहे

हैं। लेकिन जब आप सत्ता से हटा दिये गये, तो वे सत्ता की तरफ भागेंगे। क्या ऐसे लोगों के रहते राजनैतिक नैतिकता, पोलिटिकल मारेलिटी, रह सकती है? गांधी, पटेल, आजाद, नेहरू और सुभाष की कांग्रेस तो मर गई, अब तो कांग्रेस (आई) है। (व्यवधान) अगर आप ऐसा कानून लायें, तो हम उसका समर्थन करेंगे। यह कानून लाना आपका फर्ज है। चूंकि आप उसमें चूक गये, और चूक रहे हैं, इस लिए प्रोफेसर साहब ने यह गैर-सरकारी विधेयक पेश किया है। उसका भी विरोध करना उचित नहीं है। यदि इस बिल में कोई कमियां हैं, तो आप एक काम्प्रिहेंसिव और सम्पूर्ण बिल लाइये, इन कमियों को पूरा कर के लाइये।

अगर आप ऐसा बिल नहीं लाते हैं, क्योंकि ऐसा करना आपके हित में नहीं है, तो इससे गलत परम्परा पड़ जायेगी। आगे चल कर जो कोई बूर्जवा पार्टी आयेगी, वह भी नहीं लायेगी। इस लिए अगर देश में पोलिटिकल मारेलिटी को ऊंचा उठाना है, देश में एक आदर्श कायम करना है, तो इस विधेयक को सर्व-सम्मति से पास किया जाये। इसी में हमारे देश का कल्याण है।

डा० राजेन्द्र कुमार बाजपेय (सीतापुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, डिफेक्शन पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के लिए कांस्टीट्यूशन में यह जो संशोधन लाया गया है, सिद्धान्ततः उससे किसी का विरोध नहीं हो सकता है। लेकिन हमें देखना यह है कि क्या केवल कांस्टीट्यूशन के आर्टिकल 102 में संशोधन से ही डिफेक्शन रूक सकता है या क्या इसके लिए हमें कुछ और भी करना पड़ेगा।

जब मैं यहां बोलने के लिए खड़ी हूँ, तो मुझे याद आ रहा है उत्तर

प्रदेश एसेम्बली का वह दृश्य, जब चौधरी चरण सिंह पहली बार अपने 17 साथियों के साथ हमारी आंखों के सामने दल को छोड़ कर दूसरी तरफ चले गये थे ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आपने कहा है "पहली बार" । क्या कई बार हुआ है ?

डा० राजेन्द्र कुमारी वाजपेयी : कई बार हुआ है । वह पहली बार थी । उस समय के मुख्य मंत्री, स्वर्गीय श्री सी० बी० गुप्त, बैठे थे । गवर्नर के एड्रेस पर धन्यवाद-प्रस्ताव पर बहस चल रही थी । वोटिंग होने वाली थी ।

पांच बजने में 15 मिनट बाकी रह गए थे । चौधरी चरण सिंह उठे, उन्होंने कहा अध्यक्ष जी, मैं कुछ निवेदन करना चाहता हूं और फिर उन्होंने कहा कि मैं बड़े दुख और कष्ट से कांग्रेस को छोड़ कर दूसरी तरफ जा रहा हूं । उस के बाद हमारे दल को छोड़ कर अपने सत्तह साथियों के साथ दूसरी तरफ चले गए । हमारी आंख के सामने ही हमारे इतने सीनियर मेम्बर, इतने दिन तक कांग्रेस के साथ रहने वाले इस तरह चले जाएंगे मिनटों के अन्दर यह हम कल्पना नहीं कर सकते थे । लेकिन वह गए और ठीक हमारी आंख के सामने उस तरफ गए । बाद में पता चला कि उस वक्त चौधरी साहब के कमरे में बैठे थे नाना जी देशमुख, राजनारायण जी और दूसरे नेता जो उन को प्रलोभन दे चुके थे कि अगर वे उनके साथ जाएंगे तो उन्हें उत्तर प्रदेश की चीफ मिनिस्ट्री मिल जायेगी । और फिर यही किया । उस समय केवल यह नहीं कि केवल जनसंघ और समाजवादी दल को मिला कर उत्तर प्रदेश में गवर्नमेंट बनी बल्कि उस वक्त कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के लोग भी उस में शामिल हुए

थे जो पहली एस.बी.डी. सरकार उत्तर प्रदेश में बनाई गई थी..... (ध्यक्षान)उस वक्त उन्होंने रास्ता दिखाया था ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : उसी में माननीय राय साहब भी थे ।

डा० राजेन्द्र कुमारी वाजपेयी : यह है 1967 की बात । हम उन को तो किंग आफ डिस्फेक्ट्स कहते हैं चौधरी चरण सिंह को और उत्तर प्रदेश में हम ने उन का नाम चेयर सिंह रखा क्यों कि उन के सामने कोई सिद्धांत नहीं, वह कभी भी अपनी चेयर के लिए किधर भी जा सकते हैं । हम सब जो यंगर जनरेशन के लोग थे हमें बड़ा आश्चर्य हुआ कि यह क्या हो रहा है । लेकिन यहीं तक यह बात रुकती, ऐसा नहीं है । खुद चौधरी साहब के कुछ दिन के बाद कहा कि यह एस.बी.डी. तो बाड़ी पालिटिक्स में कैंसर के समान है । 8 अगस्त को हमें याद है यह उन का पहला स्टेटमेंट आया था । उसके दस महीने बाद एसेम्बली भंग हुई, प्रेसीडेंट्स रूल हुआ और 69 का चुनाव हुआ । 69 में भी उतनी संख्या नहीं थी कि पूरी तरह से स्थायी सरकार बनाई जा सकती । उस वक्त भी पहले उन्होंने चन्द्रभान गुप्त जी से बात चलाई । रात को हम बड़ी बेचैनी से इंतजार कर रहे थे कि कल उत्तर प्रदेश का कौन मुख्य मंत्री होने जा रहा है । कुछ लिखा पढ़ी भी हो गई । फिर सबेरा होने पर बात टूट गई और चौधरी चरण सिंह ने कहा कि अब हम आप लोगों के साथ गवर्नमेंट बनाएंगे । यह 1970 की बात है । चौधरी चरण सिंह के साथ मिली जूली सरकार बनाने की बात आई । उस समय हम उन के मंत्रिमंडल में आए । लेकिन सिद्धांतों के लिए या कार्यक्रमों के लिए जो वायदे

उन्होंने कांग्रेस के साथ किए थे उस पर वह अडिग नहीं रहे। प्रिवी पर्स का ईशू जब आया केन्द्र में और राज्य सभा में जब हम हार गए, हम लोगों ने वहां रिजाइन किया और वह गवर्नमेंट गई।

कहते का मतलब मेरा यह है कि डिफेक्शंस ने किस तरह से अस्थिरता पैदा की है राज्यों के अन्दर इस का एक उदाहरण मैंने आप के सामने उत्तर प्रदेश के इस उदाहरण से दिया है।
.....(व्यवधान)..... मैं बात कर रही हूं जो मेरी ऊपर बीती है। मैं उन सब चीजों में रही हूं इसलिए बता रही हूं। हम लोग भुक्तभोगी हैं, अपने अनुभव से बात कर रहे हैं, किसी और की बात नहीं कर रहे हैं? हम ने देखा है उस चलते फिरते चलचित्र को और नाटक को, इसलिए मैं आप के सामने यह बता रही हूं कि डिफेक्शंस का क्या असर होता है और किस तरह से उत्तर प्रदेश में लगातार यह ड्रामा चलता रहा? नतीजा उस का यह हुआ कि हमारा मुँह किस तरह पीछे हो गया। नेता लड़ते रहे कुर्सियों के लिए, प्लान के ऊपर किसी ने ध्यान नहीं दिया, आर्थिक विकास के ऊपर किसी ने ध्यान नहीं दिया और राजनीति के अन्दर नैतिकता का हनन कैसे किया जा सकता है इस का उदाहरण भी वहां उपस्थित किया गया। एस० बी० डी० की सरकार 67 के एलेक्शन के बाद उत्तर प्रदेश में ही नहीं, बल्कि अन्य सात आठ स्टेट्स में भी बनाई गई थी। लेकिन क्या हुआ कि धीरे धीरे एक एक कर के ताश के पत्ते की तरह वह धराशायी हो गई। फिर लोगों ने अपनी गलतियां महसूस कीं। श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के लिए आप कहते हैं लेकिन उन्होंने ऐसे उदाहरण उपस्थित किए हैं कि जब 1969 में कांग्रेस की

स्प्लिट हुई और इस सभा में भी वह लमने लगा कि... (व्यवधान)... माननीय नारबड़े राव जी उस समय उत्तर प्रदेश असेम्बली में हमारे साथ थे, उनको हमारी इन बातों को समझना चाहिए क्योंकि वे भी चोट खाए हुए व्यक्तियों में से हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश में जो डिफेक्शंस की राजनीति चल रही थी उसमें उनको भी मिनिस्ट्री छोड़नी पड़ी थी। एक दूसरे माननीय सदस्य श्री राम किकर जी भी यहां पर बैठे हैं, वे भी उस समय हमारे साथ थे। वे सभी जानते हैं कि उत्तर प्रदेश में क्या खेल खेले गए। आप सभी उसके भुक्तभोगी हैं और उसमें घायल हुए हैं।

तो 1969 में कांग्रेस की स्प्लिट के बाद प्रिवी पर्स और बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के सवाल को लेकर ऐसा लगा कि इस सदन में हमारी पार्टी की जो संख्या है वह कम है, हमें और ज्यादा मेजारिटी की जरूरत है इसलिए श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी जनता की अदालत में गई। 1971 में 14 महीने पहले ही लोकसभा के चुनाव करा लिए गए। उन्होंने डिफेक्शंस की राजनीति शुरू नहीं की बल्कि वे लोगों के पास गई मैनडेट लेने के लिए। इस प्रकार से उन्होंने एक उदाहरण प्रस्तुत किया कि राजनीति लाने के लिए, डिमोक्रेसी मजबूत करने के लिए किस प्रकार से जनता के बीच में जाना चाहिए और वह हुआ। 1971 के चुनावों में हमारी पार्टी को भारी बहुमत मिला, दो तिहाई मेजारिटी मिली। बंगलादेश की लड़ाई भी हुई। तब दूसरी पार्टी के लोगों को लगा कि अगर इस देश का नेतृत्व कोई कर सकता है तो वह श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ही है। और वह संस्था भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस ही है। लोगों ने महसूस किया

कि भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस के झंडे के नीचे इकट्ठे होकर, जो प्रगतिवादी नीतियाँ हैं उनको लागू करने के लिए तथा देश में आर्थिक वृद्धि के रास्ते में रोड़े अटकाने वाली जो शक्तियाँ हैं उनसे लड़ने के लिए, एक होना चाहिए। इसीलिए श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के नेतृत्व में लोग इकट्ठे हुए थे। 1971-72 के बीच में जबकि देश में गरीबी मिटाने के लिए कार्य किए गए उस समय डेफेक्शंस की बात हम नहीं सोच रहे थे। लेकिन कुछ जो फस्ट्रेटेड लोग थे वे इकट्ठा हुए और जनता पार्टी का एक बैल्पिक रूपा बना जिसमें सभी झंडे एक कर दिए गए, सभी चुनाव चिन्ह मिलाकर हलधर बना, सभी लाल पीली टोपियों को हटा दिया गया लेकिन उनकी जगह पर कोई लुक टोपी नहीं ला पाए। 1 मई को जब जनता पार्टी का संगठन बना तो न तो कोई कार्यक्रम बन सका और न ही पार्टी का नेतृत्व बन पाया क्योंकि उनके सामने केवल एक चीज रही थी कि अलग अलग जो वोट डिवाइड हो जाते हैं क्यों न उनको इकट्ठा करने के लिए हम एक हो जायें और कांग्रेस हुकूमत वा ख्यात्मा बरें। उसके बाद इस टाइम को भी देश ने देख लिया है लेकिन आज क्या हो रहा है ?

डिस-ग्रानेस्टी की बात वहीं गई लेकिन क्या केवल घूस लेना और पैसा लेना ही डिस-ग्रानेस्टी है, चेंबर के लिए बदल जाना क्या डिस-ग्रानेस्टी नहीं है ? यह जो अनैतिकता का वातावरण देश में उपस्थित किया गया उसके लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है ? हम जिम्मेदार नहीं है, उस तरफ बैठने वाले ही जिम्मेदार है जिनके कि नेता चं० चरणसिंह है, श्री राज-नारायण हैं और दूसरे लोग हैं।

आप कहते हैं कि एक दल को छोड़कर दूसरे दल में जाना डेफेक्शन है, यह सही बात है लेकिन हमें और सारे देश को गम्भीरता के साथ सोचना होगा कि डेफेक्शन की सही

परिभाषा क्या हो। जनता सरकार के समय में भी एक बिल आया था। माननीय शारदा राय जी ने कहा कि पिछले 9 वर्षों से बार-बार कहा जाता था कि बिल आयेगा लेकिन नहीं आया। जनता सरकार के समय में जब बिल आया तो उस समय श्री मं० लिमए, जोकि इस समय सदन में नहीं हैं,—हमने अखबारों में पढ़ा था—उन्होंने पार्टी में और बाहर भी इसका विरोध किया। प्रो० दण्डवते जी जोकि इस बिल को लाए हैं उनके बहुत नजदीक के साथी मं० लिमए जी थे। हम क्या माने, समाजवादी पार्टी क्या चाहती है ? यह जनता पार्टी तो कई पार्टियों को मिलाकर बनी थी। यह घटकवाद वाली पार्टी है, लेकिन समाजवादी पार्टी के लोगों ने क्यों नहीं आचार्य नरेन्द्र देव के रास्ते पर चलने की बात कही। उन्होंने अपने लिए व्यक्तिगत रूप से यह बात कही थी। लेकिन जब वे सरकार में थे, तो क्यों नहीं ईमानदारी के साथ इस बिल को लाए और आज वे इसको नॉन-आफिशियल-रिजोल्यूशन के रूप में यह बिल ला रहे हैं। उस वक्त सदन में लाकर और फिर उसको विद्रोह कर लेना इससे हम क्या यह समझें कि पार्टी में उनकी बात नहीं चली या वे इस तरह की बात कर रहे थे, जो कि दिखाने वाली बात थी और फिर आज उसको लाना चाहते हैं, तो मैं इस अवसर पर यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि यह जरूरी है कि देश में इस तरह के डिफेक्शंस रुकें। इसके लिए जरूरी है कि हम राजनीतिक दल मिलकर ऐसे कुछ कोड-आफ-कंडक्ट बनायें, जिसमें कुछ पोलिल एंथिक्स होनी चाहिए कि हम ऐसी चीजें न बरे और उसको करने के लिए आप हर एक कानून पास करते हैं, तो वह भी सब की राय से होगा। लेकिन बहुत सी ऐसी चीजें हैं तो कानून के अलावा पोलिटिकल थिंकिंग की चीज होती है, राजनीतिक तरीके से सोचने और विचार ने की चीज होती है। हमें देखना पड़ेगा कि वह डिफेक्शन बिल कहाँ तक हमारे उद्देश्यों को पूरा करता है।

सभी हमारे एक माननीय सदस्य स्व. श्री जय प्रकाश बाबू की बात कह रहे थे, लेकिन उन्होंने तो राइट-ऑफ-रिकाल की बात कही थी। उसकी चर्चा जनता पार्टी की सरकार आने के बाद और इस समय कान्ति के बाद सारे के सारे लोग भूल गए। भारत की राजनीति में स्वस्थ परम्परायें कायम करने के लिए यह जरूरी है कि हम सब राजनीतिक दल मिलकर कुछ ऐसे कोड-ऑफ-कंडक्ट बनायें, कानून के अतिरिक्त, जिससे कि उन को इस तरह से लागू कर सकें, जिस से हमारे देश में सही परम्परा कायम हो सके।

यह जो अस्थिरता का वातावरण आज हमारे देश में है, जिसने हमारे देश की राजनीति को, हमारे देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को बहुत बुरा आघात पहुंचाया है, चोट पहुंचाई है, उसके लिए इतिहास भी कभी जनता पार्टी को माफ़ नहीं करेगा और जनता पार्टी के एक-एक नेता को जनता माफ़ करने वाली नहीं है। भारत की जो अगली पीढ़ी है, वह इस बात को बड़ी गम्भीरता से देख रही है और मुझे पूरी आशा है कि हम केवल यहां पर डिबेट ही करके नहीं रह जायेंगे, हम इस देश के अन्दर ऐसा क्लाइमेट पैदा करेंगे, ऐसा वातावरण बनायेंगे, जिसमें कि इस तरह के डिफेक्शन्स को जो बातें होती हैं, उसको एक बहुत ही बुरा, गलत और राजनीतिक अनैतिकता का स्वरूप समझा जाएगा।

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): The Bill which has been moved by Shri Madhu Dandavate deals with a very important aspect of our political life. The gracious lady Member who just now spoke has also on behalf of the ruling party criticised what is known as defection so far as

I have been able to understand. But the usual practice these days is to pass on all responsibility to the Janata Party; I do not hold any brief for the Janata Party I was recalling that during the Fifth Lok Sabha a Constitution Amendment was brought as a Government Bill providing for constitutional changes to stop defection in this country. That Bill was referred to the Select Committee. Although I had the privilege of being a Member of that Select Committee we could find that that Bill never made any progress and got held up in the Select Committee for nearly five years. For five years Anti Defection Bill, brought by the then Government which had the massive mandate of which we had been reminded every day those days, did not see the light of the day, in the sense that even the Select Committee Report was not submitted. As a Member of that Committee we had been trying to expedite it but being in a hopeless minority there we could not get it through. Defection in this country has become a part of the dictionary of politics in this country. We have coined the words "Ayaram" Gayaram". Haryana has made a signal contribution in this country. If I am not mistaken, some members have changed sides more than 2 or 3 times in a day even.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The record is 13 times crossing.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I stand corrected by Mr. Dandavate. As I said, we have found a new terminology. Bhajan Lal model of defection is something which had been unknown of—wholesale Ministers in the Cabinet changing sides. We have seen another model in Karnataka recently. The

Chief Minister resigns. Overnight there is a change in the composition of the legislature party and then another person who had been in the minority becomes the majority leader and forms the Government. Another is Goa model. Another is Himachal Pradesh model. Who has been the beneficiary here? If you are seriously thinking of curbing this menace in our political life, do some introspection, please. You are now on the treasury benches. You are now the beneficiaries of all these defections. The difficulties you had anticipated in getting the dissolutions approved of in the other House have been overcome, but by what method? Therefore, do not ignore these things. The people of this country are not that fools. They realise what is happening. By this process, the bourgeois landlord parties are exposing themselves and have already exposed themselves to the people. No method is debarred. To get a majority, to get more people on your side, you do not hold any method as taboo. Therefore, if there was any political will then this Government would have itself come with a Bill. At least the same character of the Government was there in 1971, with the same Prime Minister, but as I said, that Bill never came out of the Select Committee, although so many Bills came out of so many Select Committees. Do you or do you not want defections? Tell to the people that Congress(I) is against defection of all kinds. What type of defection you like? So long as it is on your side, you do not mind. If it goes out of you, what would you say? If any of the Governments controlled at the moment by Congress (I) falls because of defection, what would you call them? Are you seriously suggesting to the people of this country that all these defections in dribblets which has taken place during the last few days in the other House have been because of their sudden or gradual realisation that Cong-

ress(I) is the only political party in this country? Do you want the people of this country to believe that? Therefore, don't laugh. The Janata Party because of its own contradictions, because of the same character it possesses, has broken into pieces. Lok Dal is breaking into pieces. The Congress broke into pieces.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPALA NAIDU (Chittor): What about the Communist Party?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I am coming to that. Mr. Naidu, I do not know your past records. From 1977 I find you are in Congress(I). Let us see; you remain there so long as they are in power. Don't tread upon areas where you are weak. Therefore, as a method of retaining power or as a method of acquiring power, defection is a menace to the politics of this country. That is the point we are making.

I disagree with Mr. Madhu Dandavate, a good friend of ours, a knowledgeable friend of ours when he said that there is no difference between split and defection. There is. Supposing a political party goes back on its pledges to the people, if there is a conscientious member who does not wish to stick to that place, comes out of it or a body of members of that political party come out of it saying that this Party is now reeking with corruption, this party is not keeping its pledges to the people as given in the manifesto, then they have not only a right but a duty to separate themselves.

Supposing, a member of the Congress had come out of it protesting against the Emergency, protesting against the use of MISA, even against the Congress people, of perpetuating the authoritarian rule in this country for which you had not sanction of the people, that would not have been a defection. The people of this country never sanctioned imposition of Emergency. The people of this country could never dream that MISA would be used against the Working Committee Members of the Congress, against political leaders like Jayaprakash Narayan although solemn assurances were given on the floor of the House by the Prime Minister and the then Home Minister that MISA will never be used against political opponents. If some courageous persons had come out of the Congress, certainly we would have appreciated that. Similarly, where we find that a political party is breaking its pledges and making compromises, then certainly there is a right as also a duty to come out of that. And if Mr. Rajagopal Naidu wishes to know the split that took place in the Communist Party in this country, that was on the basis of principles and that was a split. That was not a defection, not indriplets to be in power. The Communist Party did not separate to acquire power or to go into the Ministry somehow or other, not like Mr. Bhajan Lal or Gundu Rao. This was not the method; this was not the system. Try to understand the process of history.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You must also tell the Members on what principles your Party split.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Today, you want me to give a discourse why the Communist Party broke. We are discussing a particular Bill relating to defection. Such comments coming from the Chair will be misunderstood. So, please be careful in making such comments.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You said that there was defection in other political parties for power but there was a split in the Communist Party on principle. I wanted to know as a Presiding Officer, as to what the principles are. There is no harm in asking that.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: On fundamental principles. That was not for acquiring power, not getting into position of power. Therefore, I said, I am disagreeing with Mr. Madhu Dandavate in that respect. But we are supporting the principle behind that Bill. Today, we find this canceritis spreading. Today, we find that for the sake of remaining in power, acquiring power, this is a simple method which is being adopted. Although the people have not voted for a particular person or a particular party, they are in positions of power today. The position of the Haryana Assembly today is something which the people of Haryana never contemplated. The position of the Karnataka Assembly is something which the people of Karnataka never contemplated. Therefore, if you have faith in the peoples' mandate, is this how you pay respect to that?

Your answer is because in the Lok Sabha elections you have got the majority, therefore you have got the right to manipulate and get them on your side. Would there have been defections in Haryana if the Ministership had not been assured to them, if Shri Bhajan Lal had not been assured the Chief Ministership? Nobody could dream of that. Therefore, on that assurance, he changed side. Today we find that persons who overnight changed their political loyalty, political colour, are given Ministership. The hon. Home Minister is here and the hon. Law Minister is also here.

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): I am going to reply to the debate.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I would like to know whether the ruling party approve of defections or not and, if so in what circumstances they do it and in what circumstances they do not approve of defections. Let the people of this country know it. Is it not a fact that the previous Government under the leadership of Shri-mati Indira Gandhi had brought a Bill for stopping defection? I would like to know whether this Government has any such intention to come with a similar Bill.

In order to decide whether a Member should continue as a Member or not, the electorate should be given the right of recall. It is important because it will be showing respect to the electorate. The right of recall must be brought into this country, that right should be conceded to the people so that the people can judge. But that right is never being conceded to the people.

You want to say that because of the result of one election, the other results would follow. You feel that so long as it is on your side, the current is towards you, it is all right. It is this type of inconsistent position that is encouraging defection. We have never heard the ruling Congress saying that, whatever may be the fate, we respect the verdict of the people, we shall not try to win over persons.

It has been rightly said that the people of this country, the people in the streets, they are commenting, they are laughing that the Members of the Legislature are like essential commodities, to be bought and sold, to be bartered. Is this feeling of the people something that we should encourage? We can stop it only by our own action, by the action of the Legislature, of the political parties and of the members, by laying down standards, norms of political life. That alone

can stop such comments, derivative comments and strictures, by the people of this country.

Therefore, I commend this Bill, although it would have been better if it had been a more comprehensive Bill. We plead for some principled politics in this country. We should oppose and we should try to root out unprincipled change of loyalties; we should try to eliminate from this country the feeling, the justified feeling, that politicians are negotiable commodities or persons. They are negotiable, their loyalty is negotiable. Such a feeling has to be removed. We have to have radical changes in our electoral law. We have, at the same time, seriously to think of curbing the money power. A Committee was set up by the Hon. Speaker in the Fifth Lok Sabha to suggest reforms in electoral law and I had the great privilege of being a Member of that Committee which had illustrious Members and many unanimous recommendations were made by that Committee, to which members of the then ruling Congress were parties, but none of them was even implemented. The unanimous recommendations of a Committee appointed by the Hon. Speaker of the House were not implemented.

17 hrs.

Sir, proportional representation has to be introduced to remove the imbalance in the electoral results. Today Mr Faleiro has changed his loyalty after the election. What would you call it? I would like to know. He was elected, if I am not wrong, on Congress(U) ticket, and after having got the verdict of the people in favour of Congress(U) against Congress(I), he comes to this House, and I do not know how many days afterwards he says that it is a victory of Congress(I) in his own constituency and therefore, he changes sides. What is it? How do you describe this? You are inviting them, taking them

with open arms, you are not opposing or objecting to anything. The former President of Haryana Jan Sangh is now a member of Indira Congress. Every day you are criticising the RSS. The hon. Member in the last House, in the previous House, the President of the Haryana Jan Sangh, became the President of the Janata Party and I do not know whether he is a President or not, he is a welcome member of the Indira Congress. On what principle you explain this? Therefore, do not criticise Jan Sangh. Has he become an angel as soon as he touched you? Has he dis-associated himself from his RSS views? How have you found that out?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: In which company you were there till yesterday?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: We have open mind, Mr. Home Minister. Your couplets sometimes are over our head. But may I request the hon. Home Minister to try to understand that we had made our stand repeatedly clear, that so long as they fought against authoritarianism and for restoration of democratic rights, we were with them. We fought against them on the floor of this House. We opposed the Charan Singh Budget. We opposed the Industrial Relations Bill. We opposed their firing on the workers and students. We did all that. If you care to go through the records of the House if you have time or if you have the inclination to learn or if you have the ability to appreciate and understand, then you will realise this, instead of making this, if I may say so a silly joke. Try to educate yourself first before you go and make the complaints.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The fundamental right of ignorance is guaranteed by the Constitution:

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I am supporting this Bill although it is

in a somewhat imperfect form. I hope some time in the near future there will be a proper measure before the House, but I know that the Indira Congress will never bring such a Bill. Even if they bring it for public consumption, they will never pass it, they will not pass it until the entire process is over.

Therefore, I commend this Bill although I know its fate, but I expect that the present Government is also against defection which is detrimental to the country. So, let them also try to stop this menace if they wish to.

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डू (निजामाबाद) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी जो हमारे मधु इंडवते जी बिल लायें हैं, वह बहुत अच्छा बिल है, लेकिन इस बिल को थोड़ा तरमीमात के साथ लाना चाहिये, क्योंकि आजकल जो डिफैक्शन हो रहे हैं, उसमें कई नमूने हैं। अभी हमारे काबिल दोस्त श्री चटर्जी, ने कहा है कि कर्नाटक में जो डिफैक्शन हुआ है, वह सही नहीं है, मँबताना चाहता हूँ कि जितने कर्नाटक के एम० एल० एज० हैं, वह सब कांग्रेस पार्टी के टिकट पर 1978 में चुने गये हैं।

हमारे चटर्जी साहब भी पॉलिटीशियन है, उनके पिता जी भी पॉलिटीशियन थे, मगर हिन्दुस्तान में जितने भी पॉलिटीशियन रहे हैं, वह सब कांग्रेस में रह चुके हैं और किसी न किसी समय में वह कांग्रेस में आना चाहते हैं। जब कांग्रेस की पालिसी अच्छी होती है और अच्छी चलती है तो उसकी तरफ बहुत से लोग आते हैं, यह नहीं भूलना चाहिये। उसको डिफैक्शन या स्प्लिट के नाम से एक होशियार वकील अच्छी तरह से समझा सकता है अपने काज के वास्ते, जैसे सुप्रीम कोर्ट या हाई कोर्ट में आग्युमेंट करते वक्त बतला सकते हैं कि वह डिफैक्शन है या स्प्लिट है। जब तक हम स्प्लिट और डिफैक्शन का एक्सेलेशन न करें, उस वक्त तक यह बिल कामयाब नहीं हो सकता है। किसी वजह से हम यह कहें कि

यह डिफेंशन है तो वह कोई में जाकर वहाँ को बर्खास्त करके यह साबित करेगा कि वह डिफेंशन नहीं, सिमिट है। (धन्यवाद)

अब जो फ्लोर कासिंग शुरू हो गया है, वह चरण सिंह जी के बोलने में 1977 से हुआ है। तब से अब तक फ्लोर कासिंग बहुत हो रहा है, उसको किसी न किसी स्टेज पर रोकना चाहिये। अब एक स्टेज ऐसा जरूर आ गया है कि असेम्बली के इलैक्शन के बाद यह डिफेंशन बिल लाना जरूरी है क्योंकि किसी भी पोलिटिकल माइडियोलॉजी के साथ-साथ हर पार्टी को सोचना चाहिये। यहां दो, तीन पार्टियों की माइडियोलॉजी है कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी, सोशलिस्ट पार्टी और कांग्रेस (आई)। बाकी किसी पार्टी में कोई माइडियोलॉजी नहीं है। इसलिये जितने लाइव माइन्डेड लोग हैं, उनको अपने-अपने स्थान पर चले जाने का मौका होना चाहिये। उसके बाद सख्ती से एंटी-डिफेंशन बिल का इम्प्लीमेंटेशन होना चाहिये। हमारे देश में सिर्फ 3 पार्टी सिस्टम होना चाहिये, एक कांग्रेस, एक सोशलिस्ट और एक कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी। बाकी जो पार्टियां हैं, उनका कोई बेस नहीं है, कोई माइडियोलॉजीकल बेस नहीं है इसलिये एंटी-डिफेंशन बिल के साथ अगर इतनी पार्टी हो जायें, तो देश का भला हो जायेगा। धन्यवाद।

SHRI A. T. PATIL (Kolaba): I should welcome the spirit in which this Bill is sought to be brought before the House. The spirit is not that a man should not change his philosophical ideas, as has been sought to be put forward by one of the members. The spirit is that, when you go before the people and take the people into confidence and tell them that you are going to implement or follow a particular social, economic and political ideology during your career and if you, thereafter, change over and support some other ideologies, political, social and economic, it is a breach of trust of the people and in that case, it is your bounden duty to get

yourself away from representation and therefore, it is necessary that you must get out of the House or the party to which you have been elected by the people. Therefore, the Bill seeks to find out a solution. So far as this mode of conduct is concerned, difference should be made especially with reference to the political party. There are political parties, which do not believe in the democratic functioning, parties which believe that these representative bodies are merely administrative committees formed or constituted by the capitalists. If the persons who believe in such an ideology, go before the people and get their entry into such representative bodies, is it honesty of purpose, honesty of philosophy, honesty of ideology on their part to do this?

So far as defection, as has been stated or sought to be defined in the present Bill, is concerned, the question will be whether a particular act can be said to be an act of defection from a party. If a question arises as to whether a particular act is to be called an act of defection, from a party, we must first understand what 'party' means, whether there is a party, what sort of party it is, whether all the salient features of the concept of party are possessed by a group of people. I will request the House to consider this aspect also in the light of the provisions of the present Bill, whether a group of persons has a political ideology, economic ideology and social ideology on which they stand, whether they have a programme to implement their ideology, whether they have the organisation to implement that particular programme and whether that organisation has a discipline directed towards the particular ideology and programme and whether the discipline can be maintained and sustained by an effective leadership. These are some of the aspects or features which must be found in an organisation if it is to be called a political party. If suppose, a party, instead of being said to be a party

political party, if they say, it is a mass movement, the point is whether you are going to identify the mass movement with the political party. These are some of the fundamental aspects which will have to be taken into consideration. I will just pose a problem. If two small warring groups of legislators elected by the people, on a particular programme—promises are given to the people in the election manifesto—sit together for sometime, forming an alliance and then coming out of that alliance for an ulterior motive. What sort of an action is it? Is it a defection? Is it any other thing? What sort of concept will you call it?

For instance, in a particular State, a number of groups, small groups of legislators, came together for seizing power. They seized power. They carry on, hold together, for the sake of power. But when the crucial moment comes, when the crucial test comes, they go out to the people and say, "Well, this party or the candidate belonging to this party is our foe. He must be defeated." I do not understand small group of people calling themselves as party members under a particular nomenclature, sitting together for the sake of power, and when they go out, they fight against one another. What sort of a conduct is it? Is it a fraud or a front? It is a fraud on the people. They sit together for the sake of power and at the same time, they change their alliances. For example, within two months, the CPM changed alliance in Orissa. They sat with the Lok Dal. This was in 1979. Mr. Jyoti Basu was a party to it. What sort of faith you give to the people. That is the problem.

It is not easy to define "defection", as Prof. Madhu Dandavate says. You have to sit together, discuss it and deliberate over it and then define the concept of "defection". Then only you will understand what it is. It is not so simple. Principally, the faith of the people must be maintained. There is no doubt about it. But how

are you going to maintain it. That is the main problem.

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, speaking personally, I am one of the greatest admirers of Prof. Madhu Dandavate. Though personally we have never been close, ideologically I have been very closely following him. I have always felt that Professor Sahib had been in a wrong company throughout and I would have very much wished that he would have joined our ranks.

AN HON. MEMBER: It will be a defection.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: It will not be a defection. We adore him so much that it would not be called a defection at all.

While I admire and appreciate the principle behind which this Bill has been moved, I regret I cannot agree with the Bill per se because of the obvious defects in it. Before I go to make my submissions on the merits of the Bill, I would like to bring to the notice of the House article 102 of the Constitution which is sought to be amended by virtue of this Bill. Its contours and precincts deal only with disqualifications for being chosen as a member of either House of Parliament.

Therefore, Art 102 has a very narrow concept in which it operates and the matter of defection is so embracing of Article 102 that the Article itself will not be able to digest this concept.

I may say this at this very stage itself that when I said that, because of the manner in which it has been brought, I oppose it, this is what I meant. This Article deals only with the membership of 'either House of Parliament'. Now, then, what happens to other forms of defections? I do not know why Professor Sahib has left it out. He has said that the amendment to Art. 191 would be consequential but, then, he has left it to

the realm of somebody else to take it up at a later stage. So, does he want Art. 191 to be left untouched, in which case, does he justify defections in the various Legislatures of the country? Therefore, as I have said, in the present form in which it has been presented—the amendment only seeks to confine itself to defections in either House of Parliament—it is not a solution at all. And I do not know why Professor Sahib has become only 'touchy' with reference to membership of the two Houses of this Parliament. Why would he not like to go beyond? It is something which has been puzzling me when I was sitting and contemplating on the amendment that has been brought forth. That is why I say that this amendment is not only insufficient but this amendment does not solve the problem at all. It only touches it on its periphery. Therefore, it is very difficult for me to agree with Professor Saheb on this amendment.

The other aspect of the matter is that while Professor Sahib wants that so far as Clause 2 of Art. 102 is concerned, it should be treated as an explanation, he adds Clause 2 in which he says that a person shall be disqualified from continuing as a member of either House of Parliament if he, having been elected such a member, gives up his membership of the political party by which he was set up as a candidate in such election or of which he became a member after such election.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): What happens if the Party itself changes its own ideology?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: So, Professor Sahib, I am sorry...

PROF. N. G. RANGA: There is another Professor here.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: And you forget that he was a father of our Constitution. So you must respect him.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: That is all the more reason why, when he is

opposing it, I have to be careful in accepting your amendment!

Now, the concept or condition of 'giving up' is so loosely worded, in my humble opinion, that it creates manifold complications. Does it cover a case of voluntarily giving up or a case where a person is removed from a Party on the basis of disciplinary action or where a person has been elected as an Independent but joins a Party later and then leaves that party? Does it take in these cases? Does this expression 'giving up' take in all the aspects that the human ingenuity can conceive of so that it could be said that the expression is all-embracing and therefore the defection part is fool-proof? Now, this amendment which has been very loosely worded is an amendment which has really put me into a puzzling mood, and it is very difficult for the Government to accept this part of the amendment, which is the basic amendment as proposed by Professor Saheb.

Then, the proviso that has been added is something where the President has been brought into a controversy on a reference by a political party. Sir, when a dispute arises or a question is entertained as to whether a particular person, having been a Member, has become the subject-matter of a disqualification, then what has been suggested is that the President shall entertain such question on a reference by a political party for the decision. I personally feel that the authority of the President should not be brought into a conflict on an issue where a political party would like to decide whether a particular person has defected from their ranks or not.

Then, Professor Saheb, the other aspect which assumes importance is what exactly is the concept or the connotation of a political party itself, because, one will have to define the political party for the purposes of bringing in the whole, to make this provision workable.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I hope you do not raise the fundamental issue as to what is the definition of 'Member of a Legislature'.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: I have not gone that far.

Therefore, having regard to the various loopholes in the amendment itself, I am of the view that this amendment is not going to solve the problem. It would not touch the fringes; it would only work at the periphery and create more complications than are already there.

So far as the question of defection itself is concerned, I am one with the concern, anguish and anxiety exhibited by all the Members of the House. I for one treat it as a different malady altogether. May I say this that it is a case of falling standards in the character of the nation and they are exhibited in the political parties...

AN HON. MEMBER: By the ruling party.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: I am saying, 'by the political parties'. I must say that your Party is such—I wanted to say this; I will say it now—that people have not found it worth to defect on your side. This is the misfortune of yours. They have never found it worth. (*Interruptions*). I am going to come to the two points which have been made by Mr. Chatterjee, and I am going to answer them. I thought that people had not found the CPM worth such a Party where they could go to embrace it because they have found it worthless. (*Interruptions*). Mr. Chatterjee, while modesty is a virtue, I never thought that you were so hypocritical as to say that 'you do not possess money'. Anyway, let us forget that part of it. I am saying, in the ultimate analysis...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The matter under discussion is not modesty but honesty.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: Professor Saheb, my respect for you rather subordinates me not to say anything

because your personal character has rather impressed me too much in the formation of my career. So, I forget that part...

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): I want to ask one question.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: I am not going to answer your question now.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: My question is: are you not decrying the woman who cannot be enticed?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: This is a matter of your choice. You think out.

Now, forget about it. What I was trying to say was that ultimately it is a question of a character, a character of an individual, the morality of a political party, the ethics of a political party and the people who claim, 'We are the representatives of the people. This is my conscience and my honesty.' That is more important than anything else...

(*Interruptions*).

श्री झारखण्डे राय : पैगम्बराना उपदेश है, और कुछ नहीं है।

श्री प. शिवशंकर : आप ने पैगम्बराना उपदेश कह दिया, मैं तो सच बोल रहा हूँ, कहीं आपको तकलीफ तो नहीं हो रही है।

श्री रामावतारशास्त्र : हम तो सच बातें बतलाते हैं, झूठ नहीं बोलते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has said good things about you also.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: What actually happened was this. Professor Saheb at one stage said that he would refer to what happened during the Janata rule but left it out. I will take up the thread at that stage and proceed a little further. Actually, soon after the Janata Party came into office, they wanted a suitable legislation on defection and they had many an exercise made and which I need

not recall to the Professor Saheb who was himself a member of the Cabinet then. Ultimately, the consensus that was arrived at and which was recorded by the then Government in order to define 'defection' itself was—I am stressing this because the Professor himself was a party to it, I will not go into the other details and I will only refer to one thing, and that is:

"It was also agreed that splits in political parties should not be treated as defections. For this purpose it was decided to make a provision to define 'split' as meaning a division in the legislature party of which 25% of its strength subject to a minimum of 5, register themselves as a separate party with the Election Commission."

I must remind the members of the other side that what is sauce for the goose is also sauce for the gander. This is the type of definition which was evolved by a consensus by the former government where they say that a split will not be treated as a defection and for that purpose they have gone to the extent of saying that if 25% of the strength of a party, subject to a minimum of 5 legislators, defect and go and register themselves with the Election Commission as a political party, it would not be a case of a defection.

Now I would like to apply the same parameter and would like to say something on what has been urged with reference to Himachal Pradesh and Haryana. A lot has been said. My friend, Mr. Chatterjee, has talked of the principled politics. He has gone on record to say that if on a principle one breaks away from the party, he should not be called a defector. And he gave an instance by saying that supposing somebody were to oppose emergency or, in his own words, authoritarianism—I have not so far been able to appreciate the connotation of the expression 'authoritarianism' and about which I will certainly make an observation immediately afterwards—but, if he defects

on this principle, then it is not a defection and it should not be so treated. Therefore, he is not one with Professor Saheb on this count

I would like to tell Mr. Chatterjee that this is my argument that in Haryana or in Himachal Pradesh, the mandate was given on the same principle. The principles are twofold—one is: what has been evolved by the Janata Party and the other is what has been evolved by Mr. Chatterjee while addressing the House. It is on that basis I am submitting that the Congress (I) got a massive mandate in these States. At least in Himachal Pradesh, where we contested all the seats we won all of them. (*Interruptions*). I am putting it on a principle. So far as Mr. Chatterjee is concerned, if the Legislators, having seen the mandate of the people and, in conformity with the wishes of the people, bowing themselves down, had left that party, how can you call it a defection? It is only aligning themselves with the wishes of the people, with the mandate of the political Sovereign and, if they had come and joined our Party, by what stretch of imagination, you would call that this is not a case of defection on a principle?

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will you then please define what is defection?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: I have answered that so far as your party is concerned. But, so far as Professor Saheb himself is concerned, in the Government which took a decision to it, you were a party where it was said that if 25% legislators walk out, it will not be called Defection but a split. If this is the approach, it is on this approach or it is on this that Shri Madhu Limaye and his company wanted to take their own arguments when they left the Janata Party. Am I not right in saying that it is more than 25 per cent legislators who have

walked out either in Haryana or in Himachal Pradesh so as to be within the four corners of the definition, Professor Sahab, which you yourself have laid down:

So, the position, as it emerges, is that the principle that you yourself laid down does not suit you on a particular occasion. Therefore you are prepared to eschew it as a forgotten baby. But, so far as we are concerned, if we have tried to follow your own approach and if people come to us voluntarily, then, how would you blame us? I say this because your friend has referred to that. In the other House, we were only 98 or 99. It is not a case that all of them have joined our party and voted. Perhaps, your party people might have also voted for us. That is why we got 124 votes. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: But, you do not have the courage to say this.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: It is something which is secret.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What is it that you can do? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: That is your habit. I would not, therefore, like to take more time of the House. Our approach in so far as the main principle of defection is concerned, as I said, is something which nobody would know. At least a reasonable person would try to support it. This is only a very incomprehensive, a very defective type of a Bill, that has been brought. Actually, we took over hardly about 2½ months ago the matter is engaging our consideration and we would like certain to go into it and various decisions that have been taken by the previous Government many of which seem to be reasonable, would not escape our mind. I can assure that to this House. We would like to take them into consideration and

having regard to the fact that the matter of defection forms part of a larger perspective of the electoral reforms, I with all my modesty beseech Professor Sahib to withdraw this Bill so that we might at a proper stage after a proper study come forth with a comprehensive Bill on the electoral reforms.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, at the very outset, let me make it very clear that when I framed the Bill I had also prepared at a later stage an amendment for 191 but because that had come late that is why it could not become part of that but I agree that both 102 and 191 are to be amended.

Sir, after carefully listening to the debate on the Bill that I have placed before the House, I found that quite a good number of members on both sides of the House said that they agree with the spirit of the Bill. An interesting part of such a debate is that the spirit is accepted but the bottle is rejected. That is generally the tenor of the argument.

Sir, the hon'ble Minister just now said that merely by constitutional amendment the distortions and aberrations caused by political defections cannot be eliminated. It is really crisis of character. But I would ask the Minister incharge of Law, Justice and Company Affairs that if tomorrow any philosopher or any politician says that no doubt there are crimes in the country but if the crimes are to be completely eradicated merely Criminal Procedure Code is not going to help. It is the crisis of character and so long as the character of the human beings is not transformed there is no need of criminal procedure code at all. I do not know whether that will be justified.

Sir, no doubt there is a certain constitutional and legal aspect and I do agree with him that merely making a constitutional amendment is not going to solve the problem if the politician in the country is going

to remain as he is today. Unfortunately, the politician in the country has lost his credibility and, therefore, that credibility has to be restored. But one of the contributory factors of loss of credibility is occasional and constant defections that are taking place.

Sir, in Haryana our legislator claimed that he had crossed the Floor thirteen times. What a mobility! And what a dynamism! That is the tragedy of our political life. Therefore, I am just trying to make a modest beginning by introducing this constitutional amendment.

AN HON'BLE MEMBER: If I remember correctly, he has been elected.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Yes. He has been elected. There is a premium on defection and probably he was elected because some admirers of defection, felt let us see whether he can break the record still further.

Sir, some hon'ble Members including Shivrajji and others had raised a very important ideological issue. They said that there are sometimes political groups and political parties who combine together and form coalitions. They form fronts. Are they not worse than defection? Sir, it is an accepted practice all over the world that there is an admissible politics of coalitions. I give you the illustration of Germany. That is a classic instance. There is the Social Democratic Party of Deutschland and there is the Christian Democratic Union. Ideologically these parties have difference, but even then there were periods when there was a coalition between the Christian Democratic Union and the Social Democratic Party of Deutschland.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That does not get credibility.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: That have proved even such coalitions have done better than what the

single party has done in some of the countries.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Cannot we say that it is to capture power? The same person goes from one party to the other. Parties combine together and they capture power. How do you account for their credibility?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Firstly, I have already referred to that in my initial enunciation while I moved the motion. Therefore, I do not want to repeat that point. I did refer to that I started with that. You can check the record: I referred to that. Therefore, as far as the 'fronts' and the 'coalitions' are concerned, it is very clear that the politics of coalition is a normally accepted proposition in the developed countries as well as in the developing countries.

Therefore, Sir, so long as parties remain as they are what is the point in saying that the Constitution does not make reference to any political party? What is the point in saying that the Representation of the People Act does not make reference to the political parties, excepting where the question of adoption of symbol is there? But, Sir, the very functioning of the Legislature is such that the Leader of every party has to submit to the Speaker a list of the Members belonging to his particular political party.

Therefore, though in the Constitution it is not mentioned, the political parties do exist and their existence is a reality. So, that particular point has got to be borne in mind.

Very often questions have been raised: Is it not a fact that Members of the Lok Dal in the past have defected? Is it not a fact that Members of the Janata Party have defected? Again, if you check the proceedings, you will find that I myself stated this: and I mentioned my party first; the Lok Dal Congress (I) and all other parties I mentioned. I thought that this is a point which cuts across

party lines. Therefore, there can be a non-partisan attitude as far as this particular Bill is concerned.

Sir, I may narrate a very interesting experience. Somebody referred to the efforts in the Fifth Lok Sabha to arrive at an Anti-Defection Bill. I was a Member of the Joint Select Committee in the Fifth Lok Sabha to which the Bill at that time was referred, when Shrimati Indira Gandhi was the Prime Minister. And my interesting experience is this. I went to Bangalore to participate in the proceedings of the Select Committee on Defections. And, on the day we were to meet there to consider that Anti-Defection Bill, on that very same day—Emergency was proclaimed upon the country and I was put under detention for two years. And I do not know whether that was the price which I had to pay, because of my opportunity to attend that meeting and to participate in its proceedings. The same draft was there. That draft came before the Janata Government and I must make it very clear that even when that particular Bill was discussed, the then Prime Minister, Shri Morarjibhai Desai, had made it clear to the Members of the Janata Party that this Bill can be referred to the Select Committee and Members of the Janata Party can make their suggestions. Some Members then had pointed out that they did not accept this aspect regarding individual defection and defection caused by the split. Now, on that, there was a difference of opinion. And the then Prime Minister had given an assurance to the Members of the Janata party saying that the Members of the Janata party themselves, either on the Select Committee or outside the Select Committee, can send their suggestions; we do not rigidly bind you to this particular distinction between split and defection, he said. My point of view was made extremely clear and I have made it clear once again.

My last point is this. The hon. Minister has appealed to me that I should withdraw this Bill. I do not want to withdraw it. I am going to press for voting, because, this involves a significant principle. Once this particular Bill is accepted, probably, the Government can come forward with a more comprehensive Bill. I can assure the hon. Minister that if a more comprehensive Bill is brought before the House,—if that particular Bill is helpful to us—without prejudice to the existing Bill, many Members of the Opposition will be prepared to extend their wholehearted support to such a comprehensive Bill that will be brought forward.

Let me close my observation and my reply once again with a reference to the late Acharya Narender Dev, although my colleague had referred to that. In 1948 we the Socialists left the Congress and in the 1952 election, in terms of votes polled, we emerged as the largest party. Eminent members of the Congress Working Committee came out of the Congress and formed the new Socialist Party. And, Sir, really speaking, why 25 per cent. more than 25 per cent people were with us—friends like Prof. Ranga will be able to bear me out. In spite of that, the late Acharya Narender Dev told us "Do not take a technical view of things. In Uttar Pradesh, when nine or ten members of the legislative Assembly elected on the Congress ticket left the Congress, when these socialists left the Congress, he said. "All of us are going to tender resignations from the membership of the Legislative Assembly" Acharya Narender Dev and eight others resigned, they contested the election and an ordinary man defeated Acharya Narender Dev . . .

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): Shri Tenneti Vishwanatham also did the same thing.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
Yes. And I tell you that in the history of Indian parliamentary democracy, the action of late Acharya Narendra Dev is a shining example of idealism, political idealism and a lesson for all of us.

With this reference, I would conclude and once again request the Law Minister and appeal to him to support the Bill instead of appealing to me to withdraw the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Before I put the motion to the vote of the House, this being a Constitution Amendment Bill, voting has to be by division. Let the lobbies be cleared. The questions is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration."

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 4]

सु ८९:८१]

AYES

Balan, Shri A. K.
Barman, Shri Palas
Basu, Shri Chitta
Bhattacharya, Shri Sushil
Biswas, Shri Ajoy
Bosu, Shri Jyotirmoy
*Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal
Chatterjee, Shri Somnath
Chaturbhuj, Shri
Chaudhary, Shri Motibhai
Choubey, Shri Narayan
Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
Digamber Singh, Shri
Ghosh, Shri Niren
Goswami, Shrimati Bibha Gosh
Goyal, Shri Krishna Kumar
Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra
Hannan Mollah, Shri

Horo, Shri N. E.
Kodiyen, Shri P. K.
Kurien, Prof. P. J.
Maitra, Shri Sunil
Mandal, Shri Sanat Kumar
Modak, Shri Vijoy
Muzaffar Hussain, Shri Syed
Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas
Rai, Shri M. Ramanna
Rajda, Shri Ratansinh
Ram Kinkar, Shri
Riyan, Shri Bajju Ban
Roy, Shri A. K.
Saha, Shri Gadadhar
Saran, Shri Daulat Ram
Sen, Shri Subodh
Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
Subba, Shri P. M.
Tirkey, Shri Pius
Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.
Varma, Shri Ravindra
Verma, Shri Raghunath Singh
Yadav, Shri Chandrajit
Yadav, Shri R. P.

NOES

Ahmed, Shri Kamaluddin
Alluri, Shri Subhash Chandra Bose
Anbarasu, Shri Era
Ankineedu, Shri M.
Anuragi, Shri Godil Prasad
Appalanaidu, Shri S. R. A. S.
Arakkal, Shri Xavier
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Bajpai, Dr. Rajendra Kumari
Baleshwar Ram, Shri
Bansil Lal, Shri
Barot, Shri Manganbhai
Barway, Shri J. C.
Behera, Shri Rasa Behari
Bhardwaj, Shri Parasram
Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu
Bhuria, Shri Dilcep Singh
Birendra Singh Rao, Shri

*Wrongly Voted for AYES.

Chakradhari Singh, Shri
 Chaudhary, Shri Manphool Singh
 Chavan, Shri S. B.
 Chennupati, Shrimati Vidya
 Chouhan, Shri Fatehbhan Singh
 Dabhi, Shri Ajitsinh
 Daga, Shri Mool Chand
 Dalbir Singh, Shri
 Das, Shri A. C.
 Dennis, Shri N.
 Deo, Shri K. P. Singh
 Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan
 Dhandapani, Shri C. T.
 Doongar Singh, Shri
 Ekka, Shri Christopher
 Fernandes, Shri Oscar
 Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
 Gireraaj Singh, Shri
 Gomango, Shri Giridhar
 Gouzagin, Shri N.
 Gurbinder Kaur, Shrimati
 Jai Narain, Shri
 Jain, Shri Virdh; Chander
 Jena, Shri Chintamani
 Jha, Shri Kamal Nath
 Kamakshaiah, Shri D.
 Krishan Dutt, Shri
 Krishan Pratap Singh, Shri
 Krishnan, Shri G. Y.
 Kuchan, Shri Gangadhar S.
 Kunwar Ram, Shri
 Mahabir Prasad, Shri
 Mahajan, Shri Y. S.
 Mahendra Prasad, Shri
 Mallick, Shri Lakshman
 Mallu, Shri A. R.
 Mayathevar, Shri K.
 Misra, Shri Harinatha
 Mohsin, Shri F. H.
 More, Shri Ramakrishna
 Mukherjee, Shri Ananda Gopal
 Murugian, Shri S.

Nahata, Shri B. R.
 Naidu, Shri P. Rajagopal
 Nayak, Shri Mrutyunjaya
 Nihal Singh, Shri
 Nityananda, Shri
 Pahadia, Shri Jagannath
 Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
 Panika, Shri Ram Pyare
 Pardhi, Shri Keshao
 Patel, Shri U. H.
 Patil, Shri A. T.
 Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe
 Patil, Shri Chandrabhan Athare
 Patil, Shri Shivraj V.
 Patil, Shri Veerendra
 Patnaik, Shri Janki Ballav
 Poojary, Shri Janardhana
 Pullaiah, Shri Darur
 Quadri, Shri S. T.
 **Rajan, Shri K. A.
 Ran Vir Singh, Shri
 Ranga, Prof. N. G.
 Ranjit Singh, Shri
 Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai Ananda
 Rao, Shri Jalagam Kondala
 Rao, Shri M. Nageswara
 Rao, Shri M. Satyanarayan
 Rao, Shri P. V. Narsimha
 Rao, Shri Pattabh; Rama
 Rathod, Shri Uttam
 Raut, Shri Bhola
 Rawat, Shri Harish Chandra Singh
 Reddi, Shri G. S.
 Reddy, Shri K. Obul
 Reddy, Shri K. Vijaya Bhaskara
 Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
 Reddy, Shri P. Venkata
 Sahi, Shrimati Krishna
 Sahu, Shri Narayan
 Sathe, Shri Vasant

Sethi, Shri Arjun
 Shakatawat, Prof. Nirmala Kumari
 Shankaranand, Shri B.
 Shanmugam, Shri P.
 Shantaram, Shri
 Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lal
 Sharma, Shri Kali Charan
 Sharma, Shri Pratap Bhanu
 Shiv Shankar, Shri P.
 Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
 Sidnal, Shri S. B.
 Singh, Shri D. G.
 Singh, Shrimati Madhuri
 Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari
 Soren, Shri Hari Har
 Sparrow, Shri R. S.
 Stephen, Shri C. M.
 Sunder Singh, Shri
 Swami, Shri K. A.
 Swaminathan, Shri R. V.
 Tandon, Shri Prabhunarayan
 Tewary, Prof. K. K.
 Thakur, Shri Shiv Kumar Singh
 Thrungon, Shri P. K.
 Tudu, Shri Manmohan
 Vairale, Shri Madhusudan
 Varma, Shri Jai Ram
 Venkataraman, Shri R.
 Venkatasubhaiah, Shri P.
 Verma, Shrimati Usha
 Vijayaraghavan, Shri V. S.
 Vishwanath, Pratap Singh, Shri
 Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal

Yadav, Shri R. N.
 Yadav, Shri Ram Singh
 Zail, Singh, Shri
 **Zainal Abedin, Shri
 Zainul Basher, Shri

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The result* of the division is:

Ayes—42; Noes—138.

The motion is not carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.
 The motion was negatived.

18 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL

(Amendment of Eighth Schedule by
 Shri Chitta Basu)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Before I call Mr. Chitta Basu to move for the consideration of his Bill, we should fix the time for it. Can we have it as 2 hours?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat):
 Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

Sir, the object of my Bill is very simple. It is under Article 347 of the Constitution. There are 15 languages which are treated as national languages, in the 8th Schedule. They are; Assamese, Bengali, Gujarati,

**Wrongly voted for NOES

*The following Members also recorded their votes:

AYES: Shri Jharkhande Rai, Shri M. M. Lawrence, Shri Ananda Pathak, Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty, Prof. Rup Chand Pal, Shri Zainal Abedin and Shri K. A. Rajan;

NOES: Shri Chitture Subba Rao Chowdhary, Shri A. A. Rahim, Shri Kedar Pandey, Shri K. Rajamallu, Shri Brajmohan Mohanty, Shri Satish Prasad Singh, Shri R. Y. Ghospade, Shri Jagan Nath Kaushal, Shri Dharam Das Shastri, Shri Shankarrao Patil, Shri Rameshwar Nikhra, Shri Tape-shwar Singh, Shri Ram Kumar Meena, Shri Banwari Lal, Shri A. M. Velu, Shri Birbal and Shri Chandulal Chandrakar.

Hindi, Kannada, Kashmiri, Malayalam, Marathi, Orya, Punjabi, Sanskrit, Sindhi, Tamil, Telugu and Urdu. The object of my Bill is to include Nepali in the Eighth Schedule.

Nepali belongs to the Indian languages. And Nepali script is definitely Indian, as there is no difference between the Nagari script used for modern Hindi and the script used for modern Nepali. The Bengali and Nepali languages have a very close affinity. There are two to three crores of Nepali-speaking people in India. And there should be an opportunity to develop their language and culture within the framework of the Constitution. The actual figure might be much higher, as Nepali is one of the dominant languages of the lower Himalayan and sub-Himalayan regions. As a matter of fact, Nepali is a kind of *lingua franca* used widely throughout the Himalayan area.

It is, therefore, in the fitness of things that this language be added to the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution.

Sir, this is the object of my Bill. Now the Article 351 of our Constitution enjoins upon the inclusion of the national languages in the Eighth Schedule. Nepali is one language which can enrich Hindi. Nepali can contribute to a very large extent to the evolution and enrichment of Hindi in our country.

As you know, there have been many reports on this subject. I only want to quote Mr. Suniti Chatterjee, a National Professor. He said, "Other Indian languages are to be added in (Eighth) Schedule, following the wishes of the speakers and their importance e.g. Sindhi and Nepali." Sindhi has been accepted as the language of the Eighth Schedule in 1967. Now I do not know what are the reasons for the non-inclusion of Nepali in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of our country under Article 251 of the Constitution.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can continue it in the next session. Let us start half-an-hour discussion on Shipyard at Haldia. Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu.

18.04 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION SHIPYARD AT HALDIA

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): This is a very serious matter. In that it is a clear and glaring instance as to how the Central Government has deliberately sabotaged the important project for Eastern India which was so very important and necessary for the unemployed youths, growth of our industry and economy. Mr. Sharma in reply to the question has stated that a techno-economic working group on the Haldia Shipyard was set up by the government to evaluate both the technical and economic consideration. The site proposed by the various State Governments into the Haldia was based on the report of the technical working group. The consultants were commissioned for preparation of the preliminary report etc. etc. I will prove here with documentary evidence that excepting the efforts to sabotage this Haldia Shipyard Project the Government of India has done nothing; and Mr. Sharma, whom I cannot hold responsible for this because he was not a Minister at that time, has got the onerous task on his shoulders to tell the House a story. Now what are the conditions? If you kindly read page 496 of the uncorrected debate you will find extremely poor soil condition which would result in difficult civil engineering work, heavy rainfall, etc.

Now I will show you from the Baveja Committee Report what is the position. What is stated here is totally baseless and fabricated. On page 37 of the Report, it is stated:

"Haldia was chosen as the most satisfactory location for sitting of

the satellite port because of the availability of requisite depth and minimum dredging."

For a port, a dockyard, it is the most important criterion. They have talked about heavy rainfall. I have got a copy of the meteorological department report on annual rainfall. The annual rainfall in Gangetic West Bengal is 1310.5 mm, for Orissa it is 1233 mm, for Gujarat, 1132 mm for Saurashtra and Kutch 1477.9 mm, for Konkan 2816.6 mm, Coastal Karnataka 2971.6 mm and so on. What is meant by heavy rainfall, I am yet to learn from the hon. Minister. He is a literate person, I take it. Therefore the heavy rainfall, what has been written by the bureaucrats or by hired saboteurs is nothing but a concoction, and unmixed untruth; it is a lie.

I should come to another part of the report. On page 4969 there are stated the reasons for not providing a site near Haldia for setting up a shipyard given by the consultants, A. B. Spelador of U.K. and a firm in Yugoslavia. I should like to know from when the Government has started putting more reliance on private foreign companies who could be purchased to do a thing for a consideration; they will write any report and give any opinion and by-pass and ignore and cold-storage the report drafted by the Government committee headed by senior-most persons in the field.

I will come to the report. This is the introduction to Baveja Committee report, which I shall be laying on the Table of the House with your permission, by Government of India, Ministry of Shipping, a most high powered committee. It was dated 2-7-1971. Under what conditions? In the context of the necessity of some urgent measures for industrial development in West Bengal a suggestion for setting up a shipyard in public sector at Haldia has been made. The

project would serve as an important focal point around which further industrial growth of this area could be planned to a considerable extent. This may also provide considerable workload to the engineering industry apart from providing some relief to the acute unemployment problem in West Bengal. With the above object in view it has been decided to constitute a working group to study in depth the question of setting up a shipyard at Haldia. The terms of reference to the working group were as follows: projections for demand of ships and the types likely to be in demand, availability of existing shipbuilding capacity and its adequacy for meeting the demand, necessity for additional shipyard, location, probable range of construction to be undertaken, facilities required and available therefor, recommendation as to feasibility, broad financial implications. This is what the report says.

The working group comprised of representatives of the ministries of shipping and transport, finance, commerce, industrial development, planning commission, Government of West Bengal, three public sectors shipyards, namely, Hindustan Shipyard Ltd., Cochin Shipyard Limited, Garden Reach Workshop Limited, Calcutta Port Commissioner, Central Inland Water Transport Corporation. By sabotaging this they have damned their own people who are proficient in their own sphere. They imported ticky-push consultants from London whom they could buy and write a Report to their advantage for a few thousand pounds. They completely brushed it aside. Is it not an insult to these officers also?

I have given details.

Shri G. C. Baveja, Joint Secretary, Shipping and Transport.

Shri S. K. Sehgal, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Industrial Development.

Shri T. K. Sarangan, Director,
Transport, Ministry of Commerce,
Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance.

Deputy Finance Officer, Ministry of
Finance, Deptt. of Expenditure.

Joint Director, Transport, Planning
Commission.

Shri P. C. Mittra, Deputy Chair-
man, Calcutta Port Trust etc.

The best available persons, 12 of
them were brought but they could not
be trusted because the Report did not
suit the then masters in Delhi. I
cannot tell. But one day I may be
able to tell you what was the consi-
deration who were after it. I am at
it. I will take a little time, but I
shall be able to bring skeleton for the
House. The Committee stated:

At this stage the composition of the
Sub-Group was intended to include
Shri S. Kasthuri, Chief Project Offi-
cer, Cochin Shipyard, S. Shri M. G.
Kutty, T. R. Sheshadri of Hindustan
Shipyard Limited. The Sub-Group
was headed by Shri M. K. Biswas
who was assisted by in his work by
Dr. S. K. Bhattacharya, Director,
Institute of Port Management
and Chief Hydraulic Engineer
He has gone to Indonesia on loan
on United Nations assignment. About
the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade,
on project study making a quantita-
tive commoditywise, portwise and
countrywise projection of Indias
Overseas Trade till 1979 since this
project could be commissioned only
in October 1972 the study was not ex-
pected to be completed in time. The
urgency was so very great. The group
could in the meantime proceed on the
basis of evaluation already made by
the Ministry of Shipping and Trans-
port and in Planning Commission and
shipping tonnage needs of the Fifth
Plan. How urgent was the project?
How much need was there for the
project? Yet the unseen hand of the
ghosts came. They came and sabotag-
ed it and these officers were insulted
for a good job that they had done.

Shipping and Ship-building industry
in India according to them suffered
serious set back primarily due to
neglect of the Government and second-
ly due to the country's inability to
keep pace with the advances in mari-
time technology.

Indian tonnage amounts for only 1
per cent of the total world tonnage as
it was in 1973. 16th in the rank of
the ship-building nations in the world.
In spite of that this was sabotaged and
the Government has the responsibility.
Mr. Sharma has the responsibility to
tell us who had done it and why was
it done?

It was said, at present there are
only three shipyards in the country.
The first being under the Ministry
of Shipping and Transport, the re-
maining two under the Ministry of
Defence. They are made to build
certain particular type of vessels. Re-
cently the Shipyard completed a dock
which shall alleviate the necessity for
ship built by them to be sent to Cal-
cutta for free delivery dry docking
and inspection and has enabled the
shipyard to undertake dry docking
and large scale repair of the market
ships. They have dealt with it elabo-
rately.

18.14 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

The Study Group under Chapter III
has brought out the position that dur-
ing the Fifth Plan Period acquisition
of ship tonnage will have to be of the
order of 2.25 million GRT comprising
Tankers, Bulk carriers, Tramps ves-
sels, Container vessels, Liner vessels,
cargo, etc., account for 5 lakh GRT
comprising as follows:

This should mean a total gap of
17.5 lakhs GRP in the Fifth Plan which
has to be met through purchase of
overseas shipyards. In spite of that
they did not proceed to build vessels.

Beyond the Fifth Plan Period,
against the annual demand of 8 to 10
lakhs GRT the annual capacity avail-
able of the four shipyards based on

sanctioned programme for development is only 2 lakh GRT. Thus demand will exceed supply by 8 to 9 lakh tonnes per annum. Even on the basis of exploiting the fullest expansion potential available in the shipyards, the annual capacity works out to only 4.75 lakh GRT. This leaves a gap of 3.25 to 6.25 lakh GRT per annum. The Group, therefore, recommends that the new ship-building capacity should be planned so as to cover this gap fully.

They have said in clear language that it was not that they should confine themselves to one shipyard. They have said that the country could easily take even two new shipyards, but the whole thing was totally ignored. We are not pleading for Haldia alone. Paradip, which is an equally suitable place, should also have a shipyard.

On page 29 they have gone into the fullest details like "Basic Norms for Location Siting..." etc. On page 30, they have demolished what Mr. Sharma had said clearly in his reply to different questions here. On page 30, para 7.4, they say:

"The following considerations will govern the selection of a site:—

(a) Availability of large open land adjoining waterfront at a reasonable elevation above the highest tide.

(b) Sufficiently firm soil conditions to minimise the cost of foundations, columns and structures which will have to withstand heavy loads etc."

So, they have said, "sufficiently firm soil conditions." Those who have told you, Mr. Sharma, have told a lie and nothing but a lie. I would not go into the details. But they have said in clear language that Haldia was the best available site for a shipyard and it was a priority project, okayed and cleared by a government machinery.

They have said in conclusion on pages 32 and 33 as follows:

"The Working Group has considered carefully whether Haldia or its vicinity is suited from the technical and economic angles for the location of a shipyard. The answer is in the affirmative for the following reasons:—

(i) It is within reasonable distance from practically all the steel mills so far built. These include TISCO, IISCO, Durgapur, Rourkela and Bhilai. Thus, the basic raw material, namely, ship-building quality steel will have to travel minimum distances to reach the shipyard.

(ii) Calcutta and its hinterland right up to Jamshedpur and Ranchi constitute an area in which engineering industry, heavy, medium and light, is fully established.

(iii) Haldia port, as a satellite deep-water port of Calcutta, having been developed as a major outlet for the export trade emanating from the eastern region, the requisite transport network has had to be developed fully.

(iv) With its long tradition of fully developed engineering industries, heavy, medium and light, skilled labour in such trades as steel fabrication, welding, rigging, erection, joinery work etc. is available in the immediate hinterland; equally the requisite managerial skills are also available.

(v) The Government of West Bengal has assured that electric power and fresh water needs of any shipyard will be fully met even as it has been done for the port project.

(vi) Haldia will be a terminal port. The ships calling at this port will include ore carriers, colliers, bulk carriers, bringing raw materials..." etc.

While recognising exactive features, they have pointed out certain figures,

but they have themselves dismantled it. Mr. Sharma, you are talking about Appledore & Co., a ticky-push company, in London. I know these mushroom companies. They were heavily relying on a *sahab* company.

On page 34 it says:

"In this connection, the Working Group took note of the fact that the U.K. Shipyard Mission had examined Diamond Harbour and Geonkhali sites in 1858. The U.K. Mission had rejected Diamond Harbour as unsuitable but had placed Geonkhali as No. 5 in five sites deemed worthy of further consideration by Government."

About Haldia, it had nothing against. Then it says:

"The requisite infra-structure facilities have been developed. Considerable river training works have been done during the last 15 years."

Therefore, there is a full proof case for Haldia to become a shipyard.

On page 47, in Conclusions (para 1) they said:

"By world standards, the growth of Indian Shipping during the last quarter century cannot be described as large when compared with the growth of tonnage in other National fleets. Among many factors which have restricted the growth of shipping, the most important one has been the woefully small capacity of the indigenous shipbuilding industry."

On page 50, para 123, it was pointed out:

"From the conclusions set forth above, it will be clear that the working Group has done its best to consider, precisely and specifically the issues arising from the terms of reference assigned to it. In the light of these conclusions, the Group recommends that:

(1) there is a clear case for the establishment of at least one additional shipyard and even two

more shipyards during the Fifth Plan..."

On page 85 they concluded that Haldia qualifies itself as a very suitable location for such a shipyard and may be selected for the purpose.

I would like to ask from my friend, Sharmaji—kindly take the House into confidence once and tell us—who had suppressed this report. Why was it not immediately given effect to? Why the work was not started? If you read the preface and the terms of reference, urgency is very much there. Who invited the U. K. Consultants, for what commission and how much slush money went out of it? I would request you, I would beseech you to give an assurance to this House and to the whole of Eastern India that the Baveja Committee recommendations will be implemented and we shall be most grateful to you.

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): When my friend, Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, raised the discussion I thought that the discussion was about the port at Haldia. But all through in the discussion that he has before this House, he has only discussed the Baveja Committee report. That is the only thing he has done. Perhaps, he has forgotten that the discussion is not about the Baveja Committee report.

Sir this Committee was set up, no doubt, at the instance of the West Bengal Government and the Ministry of Industrial Development. A working Group under the chairmanship of Shri G. C. Baveja, the then Joint Secretary in the Ministry of Shipping, was set up in July, 1971 to study the question of setting up a shipyard at Haldia. This was the question before the Baveja Committee when it was set up. That Committee examined the position of other places near Haldia also and submitted its report. While the Baveja Committee submitted the Report to the Government of India, in the meanwhile, the Gov-

ernment received requests from several other maritime States, and that is how another Committee was set up to consider the requests of the maritime States.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On what date?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: I will give you all the facts. Please have patience. So, Techno-economic Working Group was set up in May, 1973, headed by Brigadier Narula, the then Development Advisor in the Ministry, to examine the various sites, including Haldia. So, first of all, the Baveja Committee examined only Haldia. The Working Group under Brig. Narula was set up in 1973, after the Baveja Committee Report was submitted. That Report was received in December, 1973. Thereafter, three foreign consultants were appointed to prepare the project report. Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu asked as to whose idea it was to engage these foreign consultants. I think Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu can tell many things which he knows better than me. But I can only say that these consultants...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Who appointed Appledore?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: Why are you worried only about Appledore? There were three consultants.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Because in your reply you have referred only to two parties.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: The foreign consultants came to the conclusion that there were certain other places, other than Haldia, which were more suitable for setting up shipyards.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What was the fee paid to Appledore?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: Will you please listen, if you want me to give a reply? At the same time, I will also tell you something which you may not like. The report of the foreign consultants was evaluated by a group set up by this Ministry in May, 1975, which referred to Hajira

in the West Coast and Paradip in the East Coast. Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu was talking about sabotage of Haldia, because it is on the eastern region. Later on, he corrected himself, I could see, because he mentioned about Paradip also ... (Interruptions) At this point of time I want to say that I am new to this Ministry. So, I do not know who sabotaged it and for what purpose. This could be mentioned by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu himself better. So far as I am concerned, I am placing the facts before the House.

The Evaluation Group concluded that the East Coast would be a more suitable location for setting up the two types of shipyard contemplated at that time. The Evaluation Group considered the following as the demerits of Haldia. Do you want to know the demerits? I do not want to mention them, but there were certain demerits. The other day when I talked about the latest report, I was referring to this report, and I quoted four reasons before this House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have got the figures.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: I have also got the figure of rainfall and, for the satisfaction of Shri Bosu, I may quote them... (Interruptions) Please listen to me. This book is not going to help you. I will give you the figures. The relevant figures are:

Paradip 1,400, Hajira 1,200 and Haldia 2,200

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: For which year?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: This is not a debating society.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: But which year?

(Interruptions)

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: Sir, I would request Mr. Bosu to listen to me as I have listened to him. Therefore, so far as the Government is concerned, at this point of time I can tell you that nobody is interested in sabotag-

ing anything. We have to go by certain technical reports and according to the reports, as I said earlier in this House, Paradip has been considered to be the most suitable site and next is Hajira. The investment decision in this respect will be taken depending on the financial constraints and other priorities. That is the present position so far as Haldia and other places are concerned. Therefore, my friend, Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu will find that apart from the Baweja Committee Report, there are other Reports and I have said very clearly while answering the question the other day that whereas I am talking about the latest report, Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu is talking about a report submitted in 1973. He is never up-to-date. He is always behind. (Interruptions). He always repeats the old theory. (Interruptions).

Sir, it is not a question of West Bengal, it is a question of India... (Interruptions). Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu is never up-to-date. He is always behind time in every respect. He always repeats the old theory. That is why he is talking about sabotage. (Interruptions).

Now, for my friends, Mr. Somnath Chatterjee and Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu and rest of the other hon. Members who are interested in this problem I would like to say that Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu is, like the other day, a little bit confused between a shipyard and a ship repairing yard. So far as the ship repairing yard is concerned, I would like to say that a detailed project report has been prepared by M/s. Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers, a public sector undertaking of the Ministry of Defence. The project will take about 3 years for completion. The proposal is under the active consideration of the Government. This is the exact position so far as Haldia is concerned.

(Interruptions)

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : अध्यक्ष जी, (व्यवधान) मुझे अधिकार है, सवाल पूछने

का । आप बबराइये नहीं, मैं भाषण देने वाला नहीं हूँ क्योंकि मेरी जानकारी बहुत कम है । (व्यवधान)

हल्दिया में या पारादीप में शिपयार्ड का निर्माण किया जाए, इन दोनों का महत्व अपने अपने स्थान पर बहुत ही ज्यादा है, खास तौर पर उन इलाकों के विकास के लिए दोनों ही जगह ये होने चाहियें । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि दो दो कमेटियां सरकार ने, एक ही सरकार ने बनाई ऐसा क्यों करना पड़ा । मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि दोनों कमेटियों को अलग-अलग रिपोर्ट्स, तैयार करने में कितना समय खर्च करना पड़ा और कितना पैसा अलग अलग खर्च करना पड़ा ? ऐसा करने का औचित्य क्या है और जनता के पैसे का इस तरह से दुरुपयोग करने का आपको अधिकार क्या था ? साथ ही हल्दिया और पारादीप दोनों जगह शिपयार्ड का निर्माण किया जाए, इसमें कौन-कौन सी कठिनाइयां हैं और दोनों जगह आप क्यों नहीं बनाना चाहते हैं ? दोनों जगह बनाने में क्या कठिनाइयां हैं और सरकार उन कठिनाइयों पर काबू पाने की स्थिति में क्यों नहीं है ?

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): Calcutta and Haldia ports are near each other. The Irrigation Minister assured us in this House that he was interested in supplying 40,000 cusecs of water in the lean period for the betterment of the Calcutta and Haldia ports.

MR. SPEAKER: Where does that crop in?

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: It is related.

The hon. Minister has admitted that the Baweja Committee was set up. Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu has mentioned that the Government suppressed their report and set up another committee. I want to know why that report was not published why it was suppressed.

We have come to know something of the recommendations of that committee from Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu. I would like to get full details of the recommendations from the Government.

I agree that for a large country like India we require not only three, but even six shipbuilding yards. So, both Paradip and Haldia can be set up. Though both are in the eastern region, they are part of India, and we are thinking not only of the eastern region but the whole of India. We also know the difference between a ship repairing yard and a shipbuilding yard. So, may I know from the hon. Minister whether he will do some re-thinking and set up a shipbuilding yard in Haldia, and if so when?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): The hon. Minister has been good enough to refer to different reports. I do not think that there is a virtue necessarily in the subsequent report. Two reports differ from each other. May I know from the Minister whether the Government will look into the matter once again and find out or apply its own mind, instead of going by the foreign reports only, as to which one is more acceptable in view of the very strong demand for setting up a ship-yard at Haldia, which was approved by the Technical Committee and secondly, even if the ship-yard is at the moment not granted and if they take time to come to a decision, will the Minister take into consideration that for the ship repairing yard, about which he has made a reference, land has already been ear-marked by the State Government within the basin of Haldia dock system: it will have very important result from the national point of view if an immediate decision is taken for setting up a ship repairing yard, without giving up our claim for a shipyard. A study group set up by the Ministry had

recommended the proposal to set up a ship repairing yard at Haldia. Garden Reach Ship Builders and Engineers Ltd. are one of our pioneering concerns in this field and we are proud of it. They assigned the task of preparing a Project Report to Engineers (India) Limited and the Report has been received and we believe that they are in favour of setting up a ship building yard. In view of the fact that all assistance has been promised and assured by the State Government, will the Central Government take a decision as early as possible so that the work is commenced?

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum): I would put certain questions to my good friend, the hon. Minister, Shri Sharma. Did or did not the original blue print for Haldia include a shipyard project also? What was the first advice given by the British and Yugoslav consultants on it? That too has been suppressed. It has not been published and put before the public.

Then comes the Baveja Committee Report. Is it not true that certain pressure lobbies, I do not want to name them, had some influence upon the Government of India so that they thought of appointing another Committee in order to reverse the Baveja Committee Report and get a report suitable to their ideas? It is not only a case of sabotage, but a case of conspiracy also against the entire Eastern India, comprising of 20 crores of people, because it serves the entire Eastern India. Is it not a fact that the ship building yard, to which the hon. Minister referred, was agreed to by the previous Government and according to that Project Report, the project, including an off-Shore platform for manufacturing oil rigs, was sanctioned and now when he says that it is under the active consideration of the Government, is he not reversing the decision of the previous Government?

श्री ए० पी० शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री रामावतार शास्त्री ने यह पूछा कि यह जो दूसरी कमेटी थी, इसके गठन करने का कारण क्या था ? मैंने श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु को जवाब देते हुए बताया कि बवेजा कमेटी की रिपोर्ट जब हम लोगों के पास आई, उस वक्त करीब-करीब जो दूसरे मैरीटाइम स्टेट थे, उनकी भी रिक्वैस्ट आई कि हमारी जगहों की भी जांच की जाये कि वह पोर्ट के लिये सूटेबल है या नहीं, इसलिये ब्रिगेडियर नरूला कमेटी सैट-अप हुई ।

श्री रामावतारशास्त्री : मैंने पूछा था . .

श्री ए० पी० शर्मा : आपने यही पूछा था कि दूसरी कमेटी सैट-अप करने का कारण क्या था । मैंने आपको बताया कि पहली कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के साथ-साथ जो दूसरी कमेटी सैट-अप हुई उसका कारण यह था कि मेरीटाइम स्टेट की रिक्वैस्ट आई थी, उसी के आधार पर दूसरी कमेटी सैट-अप हुई । पहली रिक्वैस्ट वेस्ट बंगाल गवर्नमेंट की थी और इन्डस्ट्रीयल डेवलपमेंट मिनिस्ट्री की थी जिसके आधार पर बवेजा कमेटी की स्थापना हुई थी । इसलिये यह दो कमेटी सैट-अप हुई ।

जहां तक यह प्रश्न है कि इन पर कितना खर्च हुआ और कितना समय लगा, तो समय की बाबत तो सुन लिया, खर्च का हिसाब मेरे पास इस समय नहीं है, मैं मदन को बतला दूंगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : लिखकर भिजवा दीजिये ।

श्री ए० पी० शर्मा शास्त्री जी को लिखकर भेज दूंगा ।

So far as my hon. friend, Mr. Halder is concerned, he brought in an accusation that there was suppression of the Baweja Committee Report. If the Baweja Committee Report is suppressed or hidden, how could my friends get it in their hands? It is an open document.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: 'It is absolutely a secret document. It had to be stolen . . . (Interruptions)

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: There is no suppression of anything. The Baweja Committee Report is not a secret document. It is an open document.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It was refused repeatedly. Then, I had to use my master key and get it out.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: I want to tell my good friend, Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, if he could not get the Report of the Baweja Committee, it was because of his friends' Government. If he had requested me, as soon as we assumed office, I could have easily given it to him.

I want to assure my hon. friend, Mr. Halder, that there is no question of suppression of any fact. The Baweja Committee Report is an open document. He can again read it. He can again either take it from Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu or from me and read it and tell me if there is anything that has been suppressed.

The hon Member, Mr. Somnath Chatterjee, I think, is more reasonable than most of these friends. He has seen the right point. It is not a question of ignoring Haldia; it is not a question of ignoring any other place. It is a question of comparative merits about the place which we are going to give first priority. That is according to the Report Haldia has been declared as the most suitable site and, therefore, we are talking about Haldia or Hajira. It does not mean that we have got anything against Haldia. I say Mr. Somnath Chatterjee is more reasonable than most of these friends. He has come with a complete suggestion. I have already assured that a detailed project report has been prepared by M/s. Garden Reach Ship Builders and Engineers, a public sector undertaking under the Ministry of Defence Pro-

ductions. The project will take about three years. I have said, 'about three years' because that is the time anticipated. But it does not mean that that time table will necessarily be stuck to. If it can be completed earlier, it will be completed earlier. There is no difficulty about that.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: When would you take the final decision?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: We will keep that point in view. The time factor could be reduced. Again, it is dependent on so many other considerations. It is not in our hands only... (Interruptions).

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: The experts went there and saw the land. The land has been kept reserved earmarked, for this project. All assistance has been assured. Therefore, I am earnestly requesting you to say that you will take a favourable decision by this month.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: We want to know whether it has been cleared, whether that particular project of ship repairing, the report of which has been received by you, has been cleared.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: I can repeat again. The detailed project report has been prepared by M/s. Garden Reach Ship Builders and Engineers which is a public sector undertaking. The next step regarding this is going to be taken.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: When are you going to Calcutta next! Please announce there. I will invite you.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: Mr. Niren Ghosh is my old friend like Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu. I am very sorry, in everything he sees a lobby. That is because he is an expert in lobbying. I want to assure him that, so far as I am concerned, there was no lobby. No lobby can bring any pressure on me. So far as this Government is

concerned, no lobby can work. Therefore, I want to assure him that the only reason for which we have not considered Haldia as the first choice is because of the report of the technical committee of experts.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: He has not answered all my questions.

18.50 hrs.

RE. REPORTED ARREST OF MEMBER

MR. SPEAKER: Papers to be laid on the Table . . .

SHRI JYOTIRMAY BOSU: (Diamond Harbour): Sir, one submission. Mr. Devinder Singh Garcha, M.P., has been arrested and taken into custody. What is the reason, Sir? He is a Member of this House . . . (Interruptions).

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): Have you any information on this? (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: We will check up.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Have you any information on this?

MR. SPEAKER: No information, so far. I am checking up.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Have you any information?

MR. SPEAKER: That is what I am saying. I am checking up. Mr. Bhishma Narain Singh.

18.54 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE— contd.

BIHAR GOVERNMENT ORDINANCES AND A STATEMENT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): Sir I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy each of the following Bihar Government Ordinance under article 213(2)(a) of the Constitution read with clause (c)(iv) of the Proclamation dated the 17th February, issued by the President in relation to the State of Bihar—

(i) The Bihar Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads (Amending and Validating) Ordinance, 1980. (No. 38 of 1980) (Hindi and English versions) promulgated by the Governor of Bihar on the 4th March, 1980.

(ii) The Bihar Panchayat Election Rules and Supplementary Lists of Voters (Validating) Ordinance, 1980 (Hindi version) promulgated by the Governor of Bihar on the 4th March, 1980.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for

not laying the English version of the Ordinance mentioned at item 1(ii) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-794/80].

MR. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned *sine die*.

1855 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned *sine die*.

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