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Friday, March 6, 1981
Phalgun 15, 1902 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Fifth Session
(Seventh Lok Sabha)



(Vol. XIII contains Nos. 10 to 15)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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Friday, March 6, 1981/Phalgun 15,
1902 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of
the Clock

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

ग्रन्थकार महोदय : आज पहले आप...
(व्यवस्था) ...

एक माननीय सदस्य : कल की बंदना
सफल हुई ...

Lendings by Nationalised Banks to poorer sections

*247. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR
YADAV : Will the Minister of FIN-
ANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the
nationalised banks have failed to in-
crease their lendings to the poorer
sections to the stipulated one per
cent of their total advances ;

(b) if so, what is the percentage
of the lendings to the poorer sections
during the years 1979-80 and 1980-
81; and

(c) the percentage for the richer
sections during the same period ?

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

(a) to (c) . A statement is laid on
the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c) . The Honourable Member is presumably referring to lending under the Differential Rate of Interest Scheme which is restricted to such persons whose family income from all sources does not exceed Rs. 3,000 per annum in urban or semi-urban areas or Rs. 2,000 per annum in rural areas and except in case of borrowers belonging to scheduled castes/scheduled tribes, who do not own any land exceeding 1 acre if irrigated and 2.5 acres if unirrigated. It was in respect of this scheme that the banks were advised in December, 1978 to increase their lending from half a per cent to one per cent of their aggregate advances outstanding at the end of the previous year.

At the end of December, 1979, the public sector banks had advanced 94 per cent of their aggregate advances as at the end of previous year, under the scheme. The figures as at the end of December, 1980 are not available as yet, but it is expected that the target of lending viz %, 1 under the scheme would have been achieved. The existing data collection system does not yield information regarding bank advances to richer sections.

श्री विजय कुमार यादव : ग्रन्थकार
महोदय, आप मेरे सवाल को देखें तो उसके
भाग (ख) और (ग) का कोई उत्तर
नहीं आया है। मंत्री जी ने अपने उत्तर
में कहा है कि सूचना एकत्र करने की वर्तमान
प्रणाली समृद्ध लोगों को दिये गये बैंक प्रतिवेदी
के सम्बन्ध में आंकड़े एकत्र नहीं करती।

श्रावक महोदय : श्राविरी हिस्से का जवाब नहीं दिया है, पहले दो हिस्सों का है।

श्री विजय कुमार यादव : न तो इनके पास यह आंकड़े हैं कि 1979-80 और 1980-81 में गरीबों को कितने परसेंट बद्ध दिया गया और न ही इनके पास यह आंकड़े हैं कि अमीरों को जो दिया गया उसका क्या परसेंटेज है। बहरहाल, हमारे पास जो जानकारी है उसके मुताबिक दिसंबर 31, 1979 तक 378 जो बड़े ईडस्ट्रीयल यूनिट्स हैं उनको इन्होंने 1158.48 करोड़ का कर्जे दिया है—डिटेल्स मेरे पास है लेकिन मेंडिटेल्स में जाना नहीं चाहता—लेकिन उन के जवाब से यह स्पष्ट है कि ये जो मोनोपोलिस्ट्स कैप्टलिस्ट को कर्जा दे रहे हैं उसको छिपा कर रख रहे हैं ...

श्रावक महोदय : कम से कम आज आपने 'स्पष्ट' शब्द का पूरा उपयोग किया है।

श्री विजय कुमार यादव : "स्पष्ट" शब्द से आप को एलर्जी है इसलिए मैं "साफ तौर पर" कह रहा हूँ ...

श्रावक महोदय : मैंने यह कहा कि आपने इस शब्द का सदृश्योग किया है।

श्री विजय कुमार यादव : श्रावक जी, इस सिलसिले में भंवी जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार की जो नीति बड़े उद्योग वरानों को कर्जे की बड़ी रकम देने की है, क्या सरकार इसको घटाकर, देश की गरीबी की अवस्था को देखते हुए, गरीबों को जो कर्जे देने का परसेंटेज है, उसको बढ़ाना चाहती है और अमीर तक अमीरों के कर्जे का जो परसेंटेज नहीं निकलता है, क्या उस सिस्टम को सरकार इन्टोड्यूस करना चाहती है?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : The so-called bigger sections which the hon. Member referred to, the industrial class, get their loans from two types of institutions: one is the financial institutions like the IDBI, IFCI, etc., for their capital requirements, long-term requirements. They get their working capital requirements from nationalised banks.

So far as the weaker sections are concerned, we have already stated in this answer and also in the House that there are two sections, the priority sector and those whom we have to define as the 'weakest section' entitled to the differential rate of interest.

If the hon. Member wants any figures of the total money lent to the industrial class, he must put a separate question, so that I can collect the information from the nationalised banks as well as from the other banks. This question relates to nationalised banks alone and, therefore, from this we cannot give an answer.

So far as the weaker sections are concerned, a complete answer is given, that is, to the poor people how have an income less than Rs. 2,000 per annum in the rural areas and those with an income less than Rs. 3,000 per annum in the urban areas, we are lending at a differential rate of interest, at four per cent which is the lowest.

श्री विजय कुमार यादव : श्रावक जी, मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं आया है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि पूर्वर-सैक्सन्स को कर्जे देने का जो परसेंट है, जो अमीर उरुकार ने निर्धारित किया है, उसको वह बढ़ाना चाहती है या नहीं? इस प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं दिया गया है, इसका जवाब दिया जाय, तो दूसरा मैं प्रश्न पूछूँ।

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : I have already stated that it is one per cent, and we have achieved 0.94 per cent. Whether it should be increased or not is another matter. At present there is no idea of increasing it.

श्री विजय कुमार यादव : अध्यक्ष जी, मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि अमीरों के तो काफी बकाये रहते हैं और उसके बाद भी वह उद्योगपतियाँ को और देते हैं। क्योंकि इस सम्बन्ध में आंकड़ा नहीं पूछा है और न दिया गया है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ गरीबों को जो कर्ज दिया जाता है, उसको कर्ज देने की जो शर्तें हैं, क्या उन शर्तों को सरकार सुविधाजनक बनाना चाहती है? ताकि, जसे गारंटी देने और इस तरह की जो दूसरी शर्तें हैं उसको हटाकर के उसमें गरीब भी ज्यादा से ज्यादा कर्ज ले सकें और अपने पैरों पर खड़े हो सकें।

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT : Long back, the guidelines have been given with regard to that. It may be appreciated that upto an amount of Rs. 1,000 a demand promissory note is enough. Between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 5,000 (*Interruptions*) The hon. Member has asked whether there are any particular facilities for granting loans to the weaker sections, and that is what I am trying to answer. There have been relaxations : upto Rs. 5,000, whatever the borrower purchases, that itself becomes the hypothecation : above Rs. 5,000 and below Rs. 25,000, hypothecation and mortgage at the bank's discretion.

SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY : I had an opportunity to see the pattern of lending by the nationalised banks, including the differential rate of interest to the poor and SC and ST in Particular when I went as a member of a Parliamentary Committee to the various nationalised

banks. Only 1% of the total lending is earmarked for this DRI scheme out of which 40% is the minimum fixed for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Here it has been stated that it is restricted to such persons whose family income from all sources does not exceed Rs. 3,000 per annum in urban or semi-urban areas or Rs. 2,000 per annum in rural areas and except in the case of borrowers belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, who do not own any land exceeding 1 acre if irrigated and 2.5 acres if unirrigated.

I would like to know when exactly this ceiling is fixed. Our Prime Minister also made a policy statement that by the end of the Sixth Plan the government wanted to bring at least 50% of these people above the poverty-line. And out of the 40% some of the banks have not given even half of it.

Therefore, in view of this, I would like to know whether the Ministry is considering any proposal to raise the minimum from 40% to at least 80% and also the total allocation under DRI from 1 to 2 per cent.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT : As the hon. Finance Minister has said, we have reached 0.94% and we are trying to reach 1% which is our guideline and which is our target to-day.

As far as giving it to larger sections is concerned, it may be emphasised that this is for the poorest among the poor and, therefore, we have fixed a limit and if that limit is increased; the spread-over will be less and the larger income-group will get the benefit and not those from whom this scheme is really meant.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Sir, you will see in the reply, the Minister has said :

"The existing data collection system does not yield information regarding bank advances to richer sections."

I hope the Minister would correct this lacuna in the collection of data.

I would like to know this from him. Recognising the fact that States like UP and Bihar are poorer States and recognising the fact that the rural areas are poorer than the urban areas, is it not a fact that despite nationalisation and all the promises made by government, the credit deposit ratios of the poorer states are much smaller than the richer states and the ratios of the rural areas are much smaller than the urban areas and therefore, there is actually a transfer of resources from the poorer areas to the richer areas? The poorer areas are financing the richer areas and the rural areas are financing the urban areas. It want to know whether the government has got statistics with regard to credit deposit ratios for the rich and poor states and for urban and rural areas and also whether this conclusion is not borne out by these facts.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Sir, this is too general a question. If the hon. Member puts a specific question in respect of ever state I will give the reply. But I will broadly support the position that the credit deposit ratio in differnt states differs according to the viability of the scheme and industrial development in those states.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: That is matter evasion.

छोटे किसानों तथा लघु उद्योगों को बिना जमानत ऋणों की अधिकतम सीमा

* 248. श्री प्रशोक गहलोत : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की भूपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या छोटे किसानों तथा छोटे उद्योगों को बिना किसी जमानत अथवा गारंटी के 5000 रुपये तक के ऋण

वितरित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विवार छोटे किसानों तथा छोटे उद्योगों को बिना किसी जमानत अथवा गारंटी के ऋणों की अधिकतम सीमा को 25,000 रुपये तक बढ़ाने का है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब तक ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके बया कारण है ?

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

(a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The Reserve Bank of India has advised all scheduled Commercial Banks to adopt relaxed security norms for loans upto Rs. 5,000 for agriculture and allied activities. Such loans are given against hypothecation of crops or moveable assets where such assets are created out of the loan amount. No further security or guarantee is required for such loans. A further concession is given in the case of smaller loans upto Rs. 1,000 in which case a demand promissory note or a loan agreement is the only basis for grant of a loan. There is no proposal to extend this facility for loans of higher amounts. The above relaxations in the security norms were made with a view to provide to the weaker sections in agricultural sector a larger access to bank credit.

Banks have also been advised that under the small scale industries sector or composite loans upto Rs. 25,000/- to artisans & village/cottage industries should be sanctioned as term finance for equipment or as working capital or both. Such loans should not be refused for want of security or guarantee if the proposal is otherwise viable

श्री भारोक गहलोत : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे जो जवाब दिया गया है, उस में बताया गया है कि वित्त मंत्रालय ने, जो जमानत की शर्तें हैं उन को उदार बनाया है। 5 हजार रुपये तक के लोन की जो बात कही गई है, उस में यह कहा गया है कि किसान की जो सम्पत्ति है चाहे वह मूवैबिल हो या क्रोप हो, उस को गिरवी रखकर, 5 हजार रुपये तक लोन देंगे। आप कहते हैं कि हमने नीति को उदार बना दिया है। मैं पूछना चाहूँगा कि पुराने जमाने में गांव के साहूकार या मनीलेंडर भी किसान की सम्पत्ति को गिरवी रख कर लोन दिया करते थे और उन को लोन आसानी से मिल जाया करता था लेकिन आप भी मूवैबिल प्रोपर्टी या क्रोप का हाईपोर्थिकेशन कर के लोन देते हैं और उसको लेने के लिए किसान को बैंकों के बहुत ज्यादा चक्कर लगाने पड़ते हैं। तो फिर आपकी इस नीति में और पहले वाली में क्या अन्तर हुआ ?

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT : The hon. Member would recall that in the previous answer I have said upto Rs. 1000 there is no hypothecation at all. Only a demand promissory note will be sufficient. Between Rs. 1000 to Rs. 5000 hypothecation of the crop itself is sufficient. Above Rs. 5000 there are two things. One is hypothecation of the crops which he has referred to or a mortgage which again is left to the Bank Manager that in a given case he may not insist upon.

I would like to make it clear that there is a clear distinction between money lending which the hon. Member has referred to and lending by Banks where no insistence is made upon hypothecation of crop and when it exceeds Rs. 5000 it is left to the discretion of the Bank. No money lender ever in India has done that.

श्री भारोक गहलोत : मेरा दूसरा सवाल यह है कि जो 25 हजार रुपये तक

का लोन आर्टिशंस और छोटे उद्योगों के लोगों को आप देते हैं और जिसके बारे में यह कहा गया है कि अभी उसके पास पूरी गारन्टी नहीं भी होंगी तो भी उसको लोन दिया जा सकता है तो आज तक ऐसे कितने लोन दिये गये ।

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्रालय जो पब्लिक को सुविधायें देता है और आर० बी० प्राई० बैंकों को निर्देश देता है उसके बाद भी नीचे के लेबल पर जो अधिकारी होते हैं वे गरीबों को लोन नहीं देते हैं तो इसके बारे में आप क्या कार्यवाही करते हैं ?

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT : If I may say so, the Reserve bank has been very particular in giving the guidelines to all the Banks. As regards the point mentioned by the hon. Member interest rates etc. have also been fixed. In these cases, the banks cannot charge anything more than that.

So far as the working of any particular bank is concerned, if the hon. Member has any grievance that the guidelines have not been followed by it, if that is brought to our notice, that will certainly be looked into.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, permit me to club Question No. 247 and 248 with retrospective effect.

MR. SPEAKER : You had been a Minister. There cannot be retrospective effect to the question.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE When the D.A. can be given retrospective effect to, why not clubbing of the question also be given retrospective effect to ? Sir, in the previous answer, the hon. Minister has said that the existing data collection system does not yield information regarding bank advances to richer sections. This question is regarding the loans to small farmers and small industries. These loans are

to be made available from the amounts that are deposited with the banks. Therefore, though he has not been able to quantify the advances to the richer sections because of obvious difficulties, I would at least like to know qualitatively whether it is not a fact that whereas the major portions of the deposits in various banks come from the agricultural sectors, a substantial portion of the advances and loans are given only to the industrial groups and big business.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE : (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : I would not be able to substantiate that statement because the deposits come from several classes. The depositors, particularly, are the middle-classes. The richer classes are the borrowers. The deposits are always coming from the middle-classes. They are spread over not only the agriculturists but also over the salaried classes, the urban middle-classes and so on. This statement that the deposits come from the agriculturists and they are given to the industrialists may not be correct.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, you are an agriculturist. You must protect our interests. Even facts and figures are available that major portions of the deposits are coming from the agriculturists. Why does he deny the facts?

MR. SPEAKER : He does not deny the facts.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : To say that it comes from the rural areas is to say that it is coming from the agriculturists. There are other people in the rural areas who say this.

श्री राज नाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कर्जे लेने वाले लोग जब ग्रहण के लिए अप्लाई करते हैं तो वे प्रायः किसी निश्चित कार्य के लिए किसी निश्चित उद्योग के लिए या किसी फसल में सहायता प्राप्त करने के लिए अप्लाई करते हैं।

प्रायः दस-बीस हजार रुपये के लोन के लिए भी, फसल देने के बाद भी साल-डे-साल तक बैंक वाले उन्हें दौड़ाते रहते हैं और कहते रहते हैं कि कारोज पूरा नहीं हुआ है। यह सारी की सारी बात होती रहती है। मेरे एक जानने वाले व्यक्ति ने 25 हजार रुपये के लोन के लिए अप्लाई किया और आज तक उन्हें लोन नहीं मिला। अतः मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि ये जो अनियमिततायें और अष्टाचार बरता जा रहा है, इन को दूर करने के लिए आप क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रहे हैं?

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT : So far as giving the guidelines in time is concerned, the Reserve Bank has given directions not only for the small amounts but even for the amounts upto Rs. 25,000. In that event, the direction is that such applications are to be disposed of within a period of four weeks and applications are to be disposed of within eight to nine weeks where the amount varies from Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 1 lakh. Now these guidelines are there. I request the hon. Member that if he finds that the banks are not carrying out those guidelines, he may please bring them to our notice.

Misuse of import licence by M/s Parle Bottling Company

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***249. SHRI DHARAM DASS SHASTRI :**

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is true that M/s Parle Bottling Company imported bottling machinery as Actual Users but sold it to some other firms and if so, full details thereof;

(b) whether this violation is dealt under clauses 4 (d), (g) and (j) of the Import and Export Control Act, 1947

and if so, whether any action had been taken under these clauses against the firm ;

(c) if not, the reasons therefore;

(d) whether it is proposed to confiscate the goods now and impose penalty ; and

(e) other action contemplated against the company ?

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

(a) M/s. Parle Bottling (P) Ltd., imported three bottle filling machines for their own use in their factory, but sold the same without obtaining prior permission from the licensing authority as explained below:—

(i) One machine was sold to M/s. Chandigarh Bottling Co., Chandigarh on 30-8-69 for Rs. 1,18,450/- . This machine was installed and utilised in the factory of M/s. Chandigarh Bottling Co. till 1978 and, thereafter, sent to Bombay for disposal. The machine was seized by CBI on 2-7-80 at Bombay.

(ii) The second machine was sold to M/s. Hyderabad Bottling Co., Hyderabad for Rs. 1,50,000/- . This machine was used by M/s. Hyderabad Bottling Co. (P) Ltd. from October'70 to March'80. This machine was also seized by CBI in July, 1980 from Bombay where it had been sent for disposal.

(iii) The third machine was sold to M/s. Gujarat Bottling Co. (P) Ltd., Ahmedabad in 1969. The machine was used by this company from March, 1970 to 1972. Thereafter, it was sold to M/s. Amritsar Bottling Co., Amritsar who sent the machine to Nagpur for disposal in May, 1980. This machine was seized by the CBI on 30-6-1980.

(b) and (c) . Provisions of seizure and confiscation of imported goods were incorporated in the Imports & Exports (Control) Act on 4-11-1975. The 3 machines were imported and disposed off long before this date and are, therefore, not liable to seizure and confiscation under the new provisions of the Act.

(c) The machines have been seized by CBI and the case is before the Court.

(e) The question of taking Departmental action against the company is under consideration.

श्री छर्मदास शास्त्री : आदरणीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आदरणीय मंत्री महोदय से बड़े अद्व से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सत्य है कि रमेश चोणडा, जिसका पाले ग्रुप के साथ सीधा संबंध है, यह आदमी इन्कम टैक्स की चोरी करता है, एक्साइज ड्यूटी की चोरी करता है ... (व्यवहार)

MR. SPEAKER : You cannot mention the name of a person who is not present in the House and cannot defend himself.

श्री छर्मदास शास्त्री : मैं पाले ग्रुप की बात कर रहा हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पाले ग्रुप की बात ठीक है ।

श्री छर्मदास शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, ये एक्साइज ड्यूटी की चोरी करते हैं, इन्कम टैक्स की चोरी करते हैं, मशीनें इम्पोर्ट करके बेचते हैं, क्या यह सत्य है ? विभाग ने जो "बी" और "सी" में जवाब दिया है वह सरातर गलत है । इम्पोर्ट-एक्सपोर्ट 1947 जो कि 1955 में अमेंड किया गया, उसकी धारा 4-डी, 4-बी, 4-जे एण्ड 5 के अधीन ये सारी बातें मोजूद हैं कि इनके तहत इनकी सारी

मशीनें सीज होनी थीं, इनको अरेस्ट करना चाहिए था। न ही इनकी मशीनें सीज की गई थीं और न ही इन्हें अरेस्ट किया गया और न कोई जुर्माना किया गया।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सवाल पूछिये।

श्री धर्मदास शास्त्री : मैं सवाल पूछ रहा हूँ कि उनकी मशीनरी क्यों सीज नहीं की गई। इन्होंने कहा है कि सी० बी० आई० द्वारा मशीने सीज की गई हैं यह विलक्षण गलत है। दूसरी बात यह है कि 1969 में ये मशीनें बेची गई और 1980 में जाकर एक्शन ले रहे हैं, 11 वर्ष बाद एक्शन ले रहे हैं, इससे पहले एक्शन क्यों नहीं लिया गया?

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सवाल कर रहे हैं या प्रावधान कर रहे हैं। आप सवाल करिये।

श्री धर्मदास शास्त्री : मैं यह पूछ रहा हूँ कि 1969 में जब मशीने बेची गई तब एक्शन क्यों नहीं लिया गया? (ध्यवधान)

प्रावधार्य भगवान देव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, वाजपेयी जी खडे क्यों हैं, मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ। (ध्यवधान)

श्री धर्मदास शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब इपोर्ट-एक्सपोर्ट एक्ट में यह प्रावधान है तो इन्होंने जो मशीने 1969 में बेची और 1980 में इनके खिलाफ एक्शन लिया गया, इतना डिले क्यों किया गया?

MR. SPEAKER : If you cannot frame a question then I am going to disallow it.

श्री धर्मदास शास्त्री : डिले क्यों किया गया और इन्होंने "डी" में जबाब दिया है

कि मशीनें सीज की गई हैं, वे नहीं की गई हैं और अभी तक बोटाला चल रहा है।

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Sir, so far as the question is concerned as to why these machines were sold in 1969 and no action was taken till 1980, the answer to that is that so far as my Department is concerned they came to know of this fact of April 5, 1980 when CBI *suo motu* registered a case. Thereafter necessary action was instituted and the CBI completed the investigation. They sent their report to us and we authenticated it. They sent their investigation report to us on the 3rd of October, 1980. On the 11th of November we authenticated it. And the case has been filed in the Bombay High Court. In regard to the seizure of the machines, Sir, the information which I have given in the second part of the statement is based on the CBI investigation report.

श्री धर्मदास शास्त्री : सी. बी. आई. ने अभी तक मशीनें सीज क्यों नहीं की हैं। सीज नहीं की हैं यह मेरी परसनल नालिज में है। यह एक धोखा है। इसको बचाया जा रहा है। क्यों बचाया जा रहा है? इस आदमी को शील्ड क्यों किया जा रहा है? क्यों इस को शैल्टर दिया जा रहा है?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Sir, I am not giving shield to anybody. I have informed the hon. Member that I have reproduced the information which I have received from the CBI. I have just reproduced that information. If the hon. Member has got more information, I will take that information from him and I will look into it. But the present information which I have got is on the basis of the report which I got from the CBI.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, several questions have been posed in this honourable House to Finance Minister and the Commerce Minister. There is this question per-

taining to the misuse of the imported machines by Parle Bottling company Private Limited. The answer given by the Hon. Minister not only confuses us, but it is not relevant to the facts of the case. In 1947 you have got the rules under the Act. These Import and Export Licensing Rules have been framed then. In 1955 there was an amendment made to it. That is what I would like to know from him. He has given the answer saying that three machines were imported and disposed off long before this date.

MR. SPEAKER : Please put the question.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : In 1947 you have got these rules under the relevant provisions of the main Act.

MR. SPEAKER : You kindly ask a straight question.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : He said, he said he has no power of confiscation, or seizure. I would like to read out the relevant rule.

MR. SPEAKER : You don't read it. You may please put a straight question.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : The provisions have been misquoted by him. Sir, under section 4D you have got 'Power to seize imported goods or materials' under section 4G you have got the power of confiscation.

MR. SPEAKER : Unnecessarily you are delaying. Please ask a question.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : These powers relate to confiscation, seizure and so on. The penalty provisions have been mentioned in the Act. In answer to Mr. Dharan Das Shastry's question the Hon. Minister stated that this Company has come to notice in 1980. He has stated in his the main reply that provisions of seizure and confiscation of imported goods were incorporated in the Imports and Exports (Central) Act on 4-11-1975.

On the other hand he has also stated that there has been no seizure or confiscation of these imported goods. Therefore, there is a contradiction in the statement of the hon. Minister. The Parle Bottling Company has looted Rs. 4 crores in this way, before the case has come up before the House. The Commerce and Finance Ministries have not taken any action against certain violations of this company. Ever since 1955 you have got these provisions relating to seizure. I do not know why such action should be delayed. I would like to know why no action was taken in spite of all these irregularities indulged in by this Company.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : As far as the question of the Hon. Member regarding what action has been taken is concerned, I have explained the position clearly in my answer. There was a CBI investigation. Thereafter the case has been filed in the Court. In regard to departmental action also, I have stated that this is under consideration. The Hon. Member probably in his excitement has not read part (e) of my reply. So that is also under consideration. Now Sir, regarding the question 'What action you are going to take', I am not going to disclose it on the floor of the House and give a help to them to strengthen their case. No, that is not possible.

Secondly, the moot point is this, namely, whether, before the amendment of 1975 there were provisions, which the hon. Member has referred to, under which we could have confiscated the machines. Here I have got the information specifically and I had a discussion with the officers dealing with the various provisions of the Act. They specifically brought to my notice that only two types of actions could be taken before 1975 when an amendment was made. One is 'debarring'. The second is 'prosecution' which comes under Section 5 of the Act. Prosecution has already taken place. With

regard to the question of de barring, when such types of complaints come and something is under investigation or adjudication of the court, the normal course of action takes place. That is being contemplated. But whether this power was there before the 1975 Act is a matter of fact. One can examine the relevant provisions and get the true picture.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : My second supplementary... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Next Question.

आचार्य भगवान देव : अध्यक्ष जी, सी० बी० आई० के लोग गलत बयानी कर रहे हैं। हमें इस पर सवाल पूछना है, आप हमें बोलने का मौका दें।

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. SPEAKER : What is this, Mr. Acharya ? Not allowed.

श्री के० सक्षमा : मेरा दूसरा सवाल है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दो सवाल पहले नम्बर बाला सदस्य कर सकता है। दूसरे नम्बर बाला सदस्य केवल एक सवाल ही कर सकता है।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : I seek your protection. The hon. Minister has given his reply and I would like to know.

MR. SPEAKER : You have asked one supplementary ; no more supplementary.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : My question has not been answered... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : You give notice under Rule 155 if you are not satisfied. Not like this. Twelve minutes I have already been spent on this question. I am not going to allow any more supplementaries.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Why are you shielding this question ?

MR. SPEAKER : No question of shielding ; I have already given 12 minutes for this question.

आचार्य भगवान देव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस पर चर्चा होनी चाहिए। माननीय रतन सिंह राजदा और माननीय वाजपेयी जी खड़े हो कर उस कम्पनी की बकालत कर रहे हैं। वह कम्पनी राजनीति के अन्दर प्रवेश कर रही है।

(*Interruptions**)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : We are not going to agree to this.

MR. SPEAKER : Question No. 251. Shri G.Y. Krishnan.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : *rose*

अध्यक्ष महोदय : 12 मिनट से ज्यादा एक सवाल नहीं खल सकता।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Let us have half-an-hour discussion.

MR. SPEAKER : You cannot demand like this. I am not going to be cowed down.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : *rose*.

MR SPEAKER : Please sit down. I know my job. Question No. 251.

Charging of Different Rates of interest by Banks

*251. **SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government have examined the performance of the Banks in the context of the fact that some of the Banks are charging different rates of interests in compari-

**Not recorded

son to other banks with the aim of helping particularly the rural areas and the weaker sections of the society;

(b) if so, whether some cases have been brought to the notice of Government in this regard; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard?

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

Statement

The interest rate structure of the banks is governed by the broad framework indicated by the Reserve Bank of India. In respect of those categories of advances where the Reserve Bank stipulate only the maximum rates of interest, the banks are free, within these ceilings, to determine their own rates, which are influenced by several factors such as the cost of mobilising funds, the cost of credit deployment and recovery, composition of the

branch network, manpower strength and its composition etc. Inter-Bank variations in interest rates occur due to bank to bank variations in the factors which influence the determination of these rates, which do not necessarily reflect the quality of the performance of these banks.

However, in order to bring a higher degree of uniformity in the rates of interest charged by the banks on advances to weaker sections in the rural areas, the Reserve Bank have stipulated specific rates of interest in respect of several categories of such advances. Details of such rates effective from March 2, 1981 in so far as they are relevant to the bank lending in rural areas to the weaker sections of the society are set out in the Annex.

It may also be mentioned that all the public sector banks are implementing the scheme of Differential Rate of Interest for the weakest of the weaker sections of society under which they charge a uniform rate of interest of 4 per cent per annum. Two third of the credit under the scheme is earmarked for rural and semi-urban areas.

*Statement of rates of interest stipulated by the Reserve Bank of India for Scheduled Commercial Banks
(Effective March 2, 1981)*

	Per cent Per annum
I. Agriculture	
1. Loans to small farmers upto Rs. 5,000 (short, medium and long term)	12.50
2. Loans above Rs. 5000	
(a) over Rs. 5000 and upto Rs. 25000	Not exceeding 15.00
(b) Above Rs. 25000	Not exceeding 17.50
II. Small-scale Industry	
1. Composite loans upto Rs. 25000	
(a) Backward areas	10.25
(b) Other areas	12.50
2. Short -term advances limits of:	
(a) upto and inclusive of Rs. 2 lakhs	Not exceeding 15.00
(b) Over Rs. 2 lakhs and upto Rs. 25 lakhs	Not exceeding 17.50
(c) Above Rs. 25 lakhs	Not exceeding 19.50

III. Other categories

1. DRI advances	4.00
2. Retail trade advances	
(a) Limits upto and inclusive of Rs. 5000	12.50
(b) Over Rs. 5000 and upto Rs. 25000	Not exceeding 15.00
(c) Above Rs. 25000	Not exceeding 19.50
3. Priority sector not otherwise specified	Not exceeding 17.50

IV. Term Loans**1. Small Scale Industry**

(i) Units as in the new definition of SSI	
(a) Backward areas	12.50
(b) Other areas	13.50

2. Agriculture

(i) Minor irrigation and land development	10.25
(ii) Other purposes	
(a) Small farmers	10.25

(b) Other farmers	12.50
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3. Housing

(i) SC/ST upto and inclusive of Rs. 5000	4.00
(ii) Others upto and inclusive of Rs. 5000	12.50
(iii) Over Rs. 5000 upto Rs. 50000	13.50
(iv) Above Rs. 50,000	15.00

4. Road Transport Operators

(i) Single vehicle	12.50
(ii) Two or more vehicles	15.00

5. All other term loans

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: From the statement laid on the Table of the House by the Minister, it appears that my question has not been properly understood. My question is in respect of some advances, the different rates of interest that are being charged by each bank on the same sort or category of advances extended to the farmers and other entrepreneurs. That has not been properly replied to. Under the pretext of the differential rate of interest, the banks have been harassing the agriculturists as also the other sectors in the backward regions. In the statement, it has been mentioned that loans to small farmers upto

Rs. 5000 are being charged at the rate of 12.5 per cent per annum. The small scale industries in the backward areas are being charged interest at the rate of 10.25 per cent. Why not the same rate of interest of 10 per cent be charged from the small farmers also?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): The rates of interest are determined by the Reserve Bank of India taking into consideration several factors, the needs of the group, the repaying capacity, the profitability of the

undertaking and so on. That is how this is fixed by the Reserve Bank, but in respect of small farmers, to those who are getting loans up to five thousand rupees, it is 12.5 per cent. Then, in the case of the small industries if it is situated in the backward area, it is 10.25 per cent. In other areas it is 12.5 per cent. Therefore it is done on the basis of a very scientific calculation. If my hon. friend has different suggestions as to how it should be framed, he can give me a note and I will forward it to the Reserve Bank of India for consideration.

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Sir, will the Government assure us that at least 18 per cent of advances by banks will be reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Secordly in respect of Housing 4 per cent of interest is being charged from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Why not the same four per cent be extended to other sectors also for SC and ST

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: Sir, as said in the previous reply, this 4 per cent, which is called differential rate of interest is to protect the poorest among the poor particularly in that scheme. What is the condition for others? There is a relaxation as regards land holding etc. for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. Now the movement we extend this facility to a class, which is richer than or has a higher income than the one we have protected, then all the benefit will go and the spread over will be less and the benefit will be to those people and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes will suffer.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: The Finance Minister in his reply has said the industrially backward States will get 10.25 per cent interest, but is he aware of the fact that the District I come from, Cachar in Assam is an industrially backward district and the rate of interest charged there is as high as 14 per cent; and in spite of our bringing it to the

notice of the Finance Minister nothing has been done. What is the remedy for the borrowers in that area may I know?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Another letter to the Finance Minister please.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: May I know from the Finance Minister in regard to the advantage that he has provided for the weaker section of society whether it has come to his notice that our farmers who go in for loans, are spending Rs. 45/- for getting these Rs. 100 from the banks. They have been harassed like anything. Have you inquired into this matter to see that they get the best advantage out of it?

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: Sir, there is a proposal in the new guidelines that upto an amount of Rs. 1000/- there is nothing like getting any guarantee or security and giving only on promissory basis should reduce the harassment of a person. In spite of it if there is harassment to any class, we request the hon. Members to bring to our notice individual cases.

AN HON. MEMBER: Why should we not enquire into the harassment to the farmers?

Excise Duty on Soaps

*252. **SHRI P. K. KODIYAN :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether excise duty payable on soap varies from category to category ; and

(b) if so, under which category lifebuoy produced by Hindustan lever has been placed by Government and the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Lifebuoy soap is currently classified under Item 15 (2) of the Central Excise tariff read with Notification No. 170/79—Central Excise dated 24-4-1979 attracting a levy of basic excise duty at the rate of 15 per cent *ad valorem* and special excise duty of 3/4 per cent *ad valorem*. It is considered as soap other than household or laundry whose assessable value is not below Rs. 7,800 per metric tonne.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN : Sir, the Hon. Minister's reply is that lifebuoy is not a household or a laundry soap. Nor is it a toilet soap. According to the Ministry of Industry there are 2 categories of soap—household or laundry, and toilet. I do not know under what category this particular soap comes, *viz* Lifebuoy. (*Interruption*) I know that the company, *viz* Hindustan Lever which manufactures this soap, has claimed it to be a carbolic soap 'Carbolic' soap means that some medicinal substance which is good for skin, should be there. But I understand that it is nothing but the old sunlight soap, plus colour and a special odour. And it has been classified as a soap other than household or laundry, by which the company is able to cheat the public by parading this soap as a carbolic soap. I want to ask the hon. Minister (*Interruptions*) whether this soap has been tested. If so, what are the chemical contents of this soap—is it a carbolic soap as the company claims ?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : The Excise Department, for levy of excise duty has classified soaps under 3 categories : one category is soaps which are household and laundry, for which a basic excise duty of 5% and a special excise duty of 0.25% is levied then the second category is soaps where the value of the soap is below Rs. 7800 per metric tonne. Again, it is a cheap soap ; and therefore the same duty *viz* 5% and 0.25% is levied. For all other soaps, including Lifebuoy Soap and everything else, the highest rate is levied, *viz* 15%

and a special excise duty of 0.75%. I do not know whether Mr Kodiyan wants it to be reduced ; I don't know. We are levying the highest rate on Lifebuoy soap.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN : I have put this question, not without knowing that the Government is collecting the highest amount of excise duty. I know that by paying this little higher excise duty, the company has been able to get additional capacity by just showing another variety of soap in their production schedule. That is the idea. Hindustan Lever have been trying to get additional capacity of soap production. Recently, for detergents production, additional capacity to the tune of 20,000 metric tonnes has been obtained by them. I want to ask the hon. Minister whether the actual production capacity has been exceeded very substantially by this company, i. e. whether it has exceeded the licensed capacity of production. For example, in the 1979 balance sheet of the company, the installed capacity was 78,000 metric tonnes; and the licensed capacity, including permitted liberalization, was 87,000 metric tonnes. Actual production was 1,62,000 metric tonnes. This figure is much more than the licensed capacity.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : The Finance Ministry does not deal with the licensed capacity. It is a matter within the exclusive jurisdiction of my esteemed friend, the Minister of Industry.

Rise in the price of Vanaspati

+
 *254. **SHRI TRILOK CHAND :**
SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN : Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the sharp rise in the price of vanaspati in the local market during the last one month;

(b) if so, the extent of rise in the prices of vanaspati during the last

one year stating the reasons for the continuos rise in its prices; and

(c) them easures taken by Government to check the rise in its prices and to bring it at a roasonable level ?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c): Statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

The prices of Vanaspati being charged by the manufacturers had risen towards the end of December, 1980. Discussions were immediately initiated by the Government with the Vanaspati manufacturers, as a result of which the industry agreed to observe a Voluntary price-restarint till 28th February, 1981. Considering the overall trend during the last one year, the rise in the prices of Vanaspati was approximately 8 per cent, and was attributed by the Vanaspati manufacturers to the increased cost of inputs including the indigenous oils which they were required to use in a larger proportion with effect from the 1st January, 1981. The production of Vanaspati continued to be at a satisfactory level and it was generally available in the markets in adequate quantities. Reports received indicate that the price-restraint had more or less been observed by the Vanaspati Industry.

Government is continuing its dialogue with the Vanaspati manufacturers regarding the availability of Vanaspati in sufficient quantities and at reasonable prices, and would continue to take such appropriate steps as the situation demands from time to time.

श्री लिलोक चन्द्र : मंत्री जी ने जो उत्तर दिया है उसमें उन्होंने कहा है कि 8 प्रतिशत की बृद्धि पिछले साल में वनस्पति के दाम में हुई। लेकिन अभी जो बृद्धि हुई है उस तरीके से जो टिन 192 रुपये का था उस पर

प्राइस बढ़ गई 16 रुपये। यह 16 रुपया बढ़ने के माने यह हुए कि एक किलो पर एक आदमी को 1 रुपया 20 पैसा ज्यादा देना पड़ेगा जो सीधे उपभोक्ता पर पड़ता है। तो मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि इसके लिए उन्होंने क्या उपाय किया है और कैसे इसको रोकेंगे जिससे कि उपभोक्ता बच सकें ?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्लः वनस्पति के ऊपर इस वक्त कोई मूल्य का नियंत्रण कानूनी रूप से नहीं लगा है। तो भी हम लोगों ने जो वनस्पति बनाने वाले लोग हैं उनको बुला कर बात की और बात करने के अनुसार अभी जो कीमत निर्धारित की गई थी 192 रुपये साढ़े सोलह किलो के टिन के ऊपर। अब इस कीमत के ऊपर फिर से जोर इस लिए पड़ रहा है क्योंकि जो बाहर से तेल आता था जो निर्धारित कीमत पर उन्हें देते थे, पहले 95 प्रतिशत वह तेल हम लोग वनस्पति बनाने वालों को बाहर से भंगाकर देते थे, उसको घटा कर हमने 70 प्रतिशत कर दिया है। चूंकि वनस्पति वालों की अब हिन्दुस्तान में जो तेल बनता है खास कर काटन सीड़ आयल, उसकी मांग ज्यादा हो गई है तो उसकी कीमत कहीं दो हजार और कहीं ढेर हजार प्रति टिन अलग-अलग क्षेत्रों में बढ़ गई है जिससे फिर से वनस्पति की उत्पादन-कीमत पर जोर पड़ने लगा तो फिर से मैंने उन की मीटिंग 12 तारीख को बुलायी है मंवालय में। उसमें हम लोग इस बात पर ध्यान देंगे कि किसी तरीके से भी कोई मूनाफाकालीरी इस बात में न हो और जितना उचित भाव है वही यह उचोग उपभोक्ताओं से ले, उससे अधिक न ले। इसके लिए हम लोग जो पूरा प्रयास कर सकते हैं अपनी पूरी जक्ति का उपयोग कर के वह कर रहे हैं।

श्री विजयोक चन्द्रः मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि 12 तारीख को मीटिंग बुलायी है। पहले जो जवाब दिया था उसमें यह था कि दिसम्बर के महीने में प्राइस बढ़नी शुरू हुई। उसके पहले 8 प्रतिशत आपने बता ही दिया। फिर आपने

कहा कि 28 फरवरी तक कोई न कोई जवाब मिल मालिक देंगे। तो मैं जनकारी चाहता हूँ कि 28 फरवरी तक मिल मालिकों ने क्या जवाब आपको दिया कीमत बढ़ने के बारे में?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : माननीय सदस्य मेरा जवाब, मैं चाहूँगा कि फिर से ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ लें। मैं ने कहा था कि उन्होंने जो निर्णय लिया था कीमत का 192 रुपये साढ़े सोलह के ०३० के टिन का वह 28 फरवरी तक लागू था। 28 फरवरी के बाद फिर से उसमें हमें जो संशोधन करना है उसके लिए हमने उनसे कहा है कि संशोधन न करें जब तक कि फिर से मीटिंग न हो जाय। तो वह मीटिंग होने वाली है। उसमें हम लोग इस बात का प्रयास करेंगे कि कीमत बढ़ने से रोकें।

श्री दौलत राम सरन : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि टैरिफ कमीशन के फार्म्स के आधार पर आप जो कीमत निकालते थे वह क्या थी और जब आप 90 या 95 प्रतिशत आयातित आयल देते थे उस समय कीमत क्या थी तथा अब जब 70 प्रतिशत आयातित तेल उन्हें दे रहे हैं तब कीमत क्या है? कितने प्रतिशत आयल आपने कम दिया और कितने प्रतिशत प्राइस बढ़ी? क्या तुलनात्मक दृष्टि से यह टीक है? एक तो मेरा यह सवाल है। . . . (ध्यवधान) . . .

दूसरा यह है कि आपके नियंत्रण के अधीन गणेश फॉर्म्स मिल चल रही है, उसने 4 रुपये 20 पैसे पर टिन बढ़ा दिए हैं। वह तो आपके नियंत्रण में है, उसने कैसे बढ़ा दिया?

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : जब 95 प्रतिशत आयातित तेल हम देते थे तब वनस्पति की कीमत बाजार में 171-172 रुपए प्रति टिन थी। जब हमने आयातित तेल की माला 25 प्रतिशत घटा कर 95 से 70 प्रतिशत कर दी तो उन्होंने 205 से 210 तक की कीमत बढ़ाई जो हम समझते थे रावंथा गलत है और बातचीत करने

के बाद 192 पर कीमत निर्धारित हुई। जैसा मैंने पहले कहा कि 28 फरवरी तक इसको लागू किया गया था क्योंकि उनका ख्याल था कि किसी को पता नहीं कि बजट में इसके बारे में कोई खास चीज की जायेगी या नहीं इसीलिए यह तारीख तय की गई थी। चूंकि बजट में कोई ऐसा प्रावधान नहीं है जिसका इस पर गलत असर पड़े इसलिए हम फिर से बैठ कर इसके बारे में भातचीत करना चाहते हैं।

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: This vanaspati is an essential item. Whatever be the rationale of the present increase, how is it that the Government is not considering statutory control over fixation of prices? Is it under consideration; if not, why not?

SHR VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: It is a fact that vanaspati is one of the essential items and we are quite concerned about the price rise in this particular commodity; and we shall certainly consider all aspects including statutory control when the situation demands such consideration.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Is the Minister aware of the fact that this vanaspati industry was encouraged and started when they had to use a lot of oil which was not cooked as it is like sesame oil and things like that? Is he also aware that according to the research as done by the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Calcutta vanaspati is injurious to health? How is it that today vanaspati is being supplied with imported and indigenous oil which can be used as it is? Is he also aware of the fact that Hindustan Lever was caught within its compound with a tanker full of adulterated oil in Ghaziabad? I would like to ask whether he will publish a white paper giving ingredients in detail and costing of the vanaspati before he brings a further . . .

MR. SPEAKER : Your answer only the relevant part.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: It is a fact according to the opinion of a large section of medical people that vanaspati is injurious to health, but it is not an health hazard as such; and it is taken as highly saturated fat like animal fat like ghee. According to medical opinion, vanaspati is not more injurious than ghee; it is as injurious as ghee is.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Potency. (*Interruptions*) Not unparliamentary.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: This is what we know generally. I am not specifically answering this question because this would mainly relate to the Ministry of Health: they are actually incharge of it. Regarding the second question of seizure, we will have to get information from the U. P. Government.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr Vajpayee Last supplementary.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He did not say why vanaspati is being

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have to go according to the time available to me.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I know . I cannot devote more than 10 minutes to a question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He did not reply to one vital thing..... (*Interruptions*)

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु : अध्यक्ष जी, मंत्री जो ने स्वीकार किया है कि वनस्पति तेल एक आवश्यक वस्तु है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वनस्पति निर्मताओं ने दाम बढ़ाने से पहले सरकार से अनुमति ली थी

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु : चन्दा देकर।

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु : क्या सरकार को पता था कि 28 फरवरी को दाम बढ़ाए जा रहे हैं? यदि पता था तो सरकार ने उन्हें यह क्यों नहीं कहा कि बैठक तक दाम न बढ़ाए जायें, क्यों कि बैठक 12 मार्च को होने जा रही है। इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या दाम बढ़ाने का फैसला वनस्पति निर्मताओं और सरकार कोमिली-जुली फैसले करने की वृत्ति में से निकला है?

श्री विद्याचरन शुक्ल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय वाजपेयी जी के मन में जो डर है, वह सरासर गलत है, ऐसी कोई मिली-जुलीबात नहीं है। उन्होंने जो प्रश्न पूछा है, उस संबंध में मैं एक बात विशेष रूप से कहना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि इस के उपर कानूनी नियंत्रण किसी प्रकार का नहीं है और जो विवरण उन्होंने हमारे सामने पेश किया है, जो भी कीमत वनस्पति बनाने वालों ने बढ़ाई है, उसका कारण केवल यही है कि जो देसी तेल है, उसकी कीमत बढ़ गई है, क्योंकि वनस्पति इन्डस्ट्री वाले उस तेल को खरीदने लगे हैं। पहले जो उनको इम्पोट तेल मिलता था, उसकी मादा में 25 प्रतिशत की कमी होने के कारण, उनको बाजार में जाकर तेल खरीदना पड़ा और उसक कीमत बढ़ी है। उसके बाद हम लोगों ने देखभाल करके, कंकि 28 तारीख को बजट आने वाला था, निर्णय किया कि 192 रु. कीमत उचित होगी, जिसको उन्होंने भी माना और उन्होंने यह भी निवेदन किया कि उसको हम 28 ता रीख तक ही लाग रखें और फिर 28 तारीख के बाद जो स्थिति होगी, उस पर फिर चर्चा की जाए, जो कि 12 तारीख को होने वाली है।

इन्वेन्टरी

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं माननीय सदस्यों से एक अपील करना चाहता हूँ। देखिए, मेरी बात सुनिए—हर एक सवाल की अपनी इम्पोटेंस होती है। सारे मैम्बर्स सवाल पूछना चाहते हैं। मूँझे यह बात भी पता है।

इन्वेन्टरी

मैंडम, आर भेरी बात सुनिए। आपने यह हाउस चलाना है। मैं आठ मिनट और बल्कि दस-दस मिनट तक भी एक क्वेश्चन को चलाता रहा हूँ। इस को 11 मिनट हो गए है, इससे ज्यादा मैं कुछ नहीं कर सकता हूँ।

आप कोई और मोशन दीजिए।

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Kishore Chandra—not present; Prof. P. J. Kurien—not present. Then Q. No. 256—Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar—not present. Shri Navin Ravani—not present.

श्री हरिकेश बाबूर: कोई नहीं है।

श्री अच्युत महोदय: मुझे तो पता नहीं है, मुझे सपने में तो नहीं आया कि फलां आदमी होगा, फलां आदमी नहीं होगा।

LINKING OF PRODUCTION WITH EXPORTS

*258. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering any institutionalised set-up with a view to linking production with exports;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any steps have been initiated by Government to arrange production for exports to identified markets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) to (c): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The State Trading Corporation of India plans to create export supply capacity on its own trading through participation in joint ventures by providing assistance in technology transfer, marketing and financial participation, if necessary. The Corporation has identified processed foods, marine products, and leather products as items for promoting export capacity-creation units. The Corporation desires to promote such units not only through capital participation but also through expansion of infrastructural facilities on its own and technical and marketing collaboration with foreign companies. The foreign collaboration will be arranged only where the import of technology and know-how is necessary for production for export and where buy-back arrangements are possible. The decisions regarding capital structure of such joint ventures or project will be taken on a case to case basis. The State Trading Corporation has since initiated discussions with foreign parties in Germany, USA France and New Zealand for collaborations in such projects.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: The statement which has been laid on the Table of the House does not answer my three questions. It partly answers my (a) and (b) questions but it does not touch (c) at all. Part (c) of the question is, what additional measures are being contemplated by the Government to develop export, to identify market without causing domestic shortages!

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN: The main idea is to increase our production base and export base; and for this purpose, STC is trying and is in dialogue with various other companies and undertakings to increase the production, particularly in respect of such items in which the buy back conditions are laid down so that, whatever they produce, most of their production is exported so that we earn more and more foreign

exchange for which we are earnestly in need.

MR. SPEAKER: The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

अमरीका के आयात और निर्यात बैंक से ऋण

† 250. श्री राम प्यारे परिनिकाः ।

श्री होरा लाल प्यार० परमार० :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भ॒रत को जनवरी 1980 से अमरीका को आयात और निर्यात बैंक से ऋण प्राप्त हुए हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो वह कितनी राशि के हैं और उनका उपयोग परियोजनावार कैसे किया जाएगा ; और

(ग) इनका भगतान कितनी प्रवृद्धि किया जाएगा और उन पर व्याज की दर क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री प्यार० बैंकटरामन) :

(क) से (ग) : जी, हाँ । एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है ।

विवरण

क्रम संख्या	क्रृष्णकर्ता का नाम	करार की तारीख	राशि	प्रयोजन	व्याज की दर	बाससी-प्रदाताकरी की श्रवणि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	एप्र इण्डिया	17-11-1980	5.0	तीन बोइंग 747 हवाई- जहाजों की आंशिक लागत; को पूरा करने के लिए	8-3/8 प्रतिशत वार्षिक	6-1/2 वर्ष की रियायती श्रवणि श्रवणि सहित 10 वर्ष
2	इण्डियन एयर लाइन्स	9-6-1980	3.5	छ: बोइंग 737 हवाई- जहाजों की आंशिक लागत को पूरा करने के लिए	(क) 1.946 करोड़ डालर की पहली किस्त पर 8-3/8 प्रतिशत वार्षिक; और.	(ब) 1.554 करोड़ डालर की हसरी किस्त पर 8-11/12 प्रतिशत वार्षिक
3	स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया	30-6-1980	85.0	भारतीय आयातकों द्वारा संयुक्त गण्य क्रमेरिका से आयात किये जाने वाले पूँजीगत उपकरणों के वित्तपोषण के लिए	(क) 8 वर्ष से कम श्रवणि लागत मदों के संविदायत के रूपमें पर 7-3/4 प्रति- शत वार्षिक और वाले पूँजीगत उपकरणों के वित्तपोषण के लिए पर 8 प्रतिशत	(क) 8 वर्ष से कम श्रवणि लागत मदों के संविदायत मूल्य के अनुसार 5 से 8 वर्ष (क) 40 लाख डालर तक के मूल्यों के संबं- द्धायों के मामले में 5 वर्ष

(ब) 40 लाख डालर से प्रधिक लेकिन 75 लाख डालर से कम भूत्य के संचिदारों के मामलों में 7 बर्ब।

(ग) 75 लाख डालर अथवा उससे अधिक भूत्य के संचिदारों के मामले में 8 बर्ब ।

Offer by Swadeshi Company for setting up Steel Plant in India

***253. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :**

SHRI K. MALLANNA :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a Swedish Company has offered its services to set up a steel plant in India with new technology ;

(b) if so, whether it has visited India and selected site for the location ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (c). There has been continuing dialogue between the technologists of India and Sweden about the new developments in Iron making such as "Plasma smelt", "INRED" and "ELRED" processes. The Swedish organisation, BOLIDEN, have shown interest in transferring to India their know-how regarding INRED process; the Department of Science & Technology is considering the feasibility of installing a demonstration plant in India based on the INRED Process in collaboration with BOLIDEN. Representatives of two other Swedish organisations associated with ELRED process have suggested for consideration the trial of their technology also. However, no offer as such has been received from any Swedish firm for setting up a steel plant, based on the technology, in India.

Purchase of Jute by JCI in Andhra Pradesh

***255. SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA :**

PROF. P. J. KURIEN :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Jute Corporation of India had made any purchases of Jute stocks in Andhra Pradesh during the current year, if so, the details thereof ;

(b) whether it is a fact that huge stocks of Jute have been lying with the farmers as there were no outlets, in Andhra Pradesh, particularly in Visakhapatnam, Vizianagram, Shrikakulam and Chittoor Districts; and

(c) if so, the steps being proposed to be taken in this regard ?

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

(a) Till 15-2-1981, JCI, along-with co-operatives, have procured a total quantity of 23,000 bales in Andhra Pradesh.

(b) and (c) : The price support operations in Andhra Pradesh, which generally start late due to dropping pattern, are still continuing. It has been reported that there is a marked fall in arrivals and consequently, the prices of mesta have risen above support level in certain centres. The purchase centres have standing instructions to procure quantities offered for sale at support prices by the farmers.

Discrimination in the Service Conditions of Air Hostesses and Stewards of A. I. and I. A.

***256. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR :** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is discrimination in service

conditions of Air Hostesses and Stewards serving on the flights of Air India and Indian Airlines though the duties to be performed are alike ;

(b) nature of duties performed by Stewards and Air Hostesses on the flights ;

(c) the criteria taken into consideration for deciding the retirement age of Stewards and Air Hostesses ;

(d) whether any grievance petition was submitted to Government by representatives of Air Hostesses and, if so, the details thereof ;

(e) action taken by Government ; and

(f) if no action is taken, the reasons therefor and whether Government now propose to take any action to remove the discrimination ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA) : (a) The retirement age of air hostesses in Air India and Indian Airlines is 35 years, extendable to 40 years subject to suitability and physical fitness and that of Stewards, 58 years with a provision that the competent authority may retire a Steward on attaining the age of 55 years by giving 3 months notice. An air-hostesses retires from the Services of the Corporation on attaining the age of 35 years or on marriage if it takes places within 4 years, or on first pregnancy, whichever occurs earlier.

(b) Besides up to date knowledge of emergency procedure and full familiarisation with the use of emergency equipment, they are required to serve meals/refreshments and otherwise ensure that passengers have a comfortable journey. However, the Air Hostesses' main func-

tions are to serve meals/refreshments to the passengers, look after the convenience and requirements of passengers and carry out public relations in flight, to take announcements in flights and in addition assist the stewards in conducting a sale of items.

(c) The age of retirement of Stewards is 58 years as applicable to others. The reasons for keeping a lower age of retirement for Air-hostesses is that the job demands certain pre-requisite condition, such as smart and agile physical conditions, neat and trim turnout and efficiency in service.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) and (f) : These provisions have been challenged by some air-hostesses of these Corporations and the matter is *subjudice*. As such, it is not proposed to take any action in this regard until the cases are finally disposed of.

Housing Loans by Banks

*257. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether it is a fact that Nationalised banks have given a very poor performance in providing financial loans in the districts of Amreli, Rajkot and Bhavanagar to individuals, housing societies and others;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the policy of Government is to grant more and more financial loans and assistance to individuals and housing Societies and various other agencies so as to overcome housing shortages; and

(d) if so, what steps Government propose to make the present Rules

and Regulations very liberal so that housing loans can be awarded in full strength, very easily and without hindrances ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT) :
(a) to (d). The reporting system of the Reserve Bank does not yield district wise information about the flow of bank credit to 'Housing' as a sector. However, the quantum of credit flow from the banks to individuals, housing societies etc. for housing is bound to be small as, keeping in view the overall priorities of competing productive sectors of the economy on the limited resources of the Commercial Banks, it has been recognised that the extent of credit assistance from the banking system to the house construction activity can at best be only on a modest Scale, bulk of it being in the form of investments in bonds and debentures of HUDCO and the State Housing Board. No revision of this policy is at present contemplated.

OPENING OF BRANCHES OF NATIONALISED BANKS IN HARYANA

*259. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) number of branches of nationalised banks opened in villages to benefit the small farmers in Haryana during 1980 ; and

(b) deposits and advances of these branches in Haryana during 1980 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE SHRI MGAGAN BHAI BAROT) :

(a) Commercial banks opened 47 branches in Haryana during 1980, of which 40 were located at rural centres.

(b) Data for 1980 have not yet become available. Besides, data are not yielded by the data compilation system of the Reserve Bank separately for branches opened in different years. For all scheduled commercial banks, the available data show that as at the end of June, 1979 the Rural branches of these banks in Haryana had mobilised deposits of Rs. 92 crores and had outstanding advances of Rs. 62 crores.

राजस्थान राज्य को गेहूं और चीनी की सप्लाई

* 261. श्री बुद्धि चन्द्र जैन :

श्री मूल चन्द्र डागा :

क्या नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के माध्यम से किन-किन आवश्यक वस्तुओं की सप्लाई की जाती है ;

(ख) क्या राजस्थान में सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के माध्यम से वितरित किए जाने के लिए उसे केन्द्र द्वारा दिया जा रहा गेहूं और चीनी का कोटा राज्य की वर्तमान जनसंख्या के अनुरूप नहीं है ; यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या राजस्थान सरकार ने राज्य में गेहूं और चीनी के प्रतिव्यक्ति कोटे में कमी की है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ङ) क्या राजस्थान को सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के माध्यम से वितरित किए जाने के लिए दिया जाने वाला चावल अन्य राज्यों की तुलना में बहुत अधिक किसी का है ?

आधारिक पूर्ति मंत्री (श्री विजयवर्ण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ड) राजस्थान में सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के माध्यम से आमतौर पर लेवी चीनी, गेहूं, मिठी के तेल, खाद्य तेल तथा कंट्रोल के कपड़े जैसी वस्तुओं की आपूर्ति की जा रही है।

अगस्त, 1980 तक, राजस्थान को गेहूं का आबंटन राज्य सरकार की मांग के अनुसार किया गया। यह देखा गया कि आबंटन की तुलना में गेहूं की मात्रा कम उठाई गई। गेहूं की कठिन स्थिति जो देश में 1980 के मध्य में पैदा हुई, के कारण अगस्त, 1980 से राज्य सरकारों, जिनमें राजस्थान भी शामिल है, को सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली तथा रोलर फ्लोर मिलों के लिए किए जाने वाले गेहूं के आबंटन को सुव्यवस्थित किया गया, जिससे की उठाई जाने वाली मात्रा के लगभग ही आबंटन किया जाये। तदनुसार, विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों, जिनमें राजस्थान भी शामिल है, के लिए गेहूं के आबंटन में कमी की गयी। राजस्थान सरकार से मिली सूचना के अनुसार, प्रति युनिट 3 कि० ग्रा० गेहूं दिया जा रहा है। मार्च, 1981 से राजस्थान को गेहूं का आबंटन बढ़ा दिया गया है। चालू के मामले में स्थिति सहज रही है और इसका प्रयत्नित आबंटन किया गया।

राजस्थान को, उचित दर की दुकानों के माध्यम से वितरण हेतु 12,757 मी० टन चीनी का मासिक कोटा आबंटित किया जा रहा है। यह कोटा 1-4-78 को 3 करोड़ की अनुमानित भावादी पर आधारित किया गया है, ताकि प्रति व्यक्ति 425 ग्राम चीनी प्रति मास सुनिश्चित की जा सके। देश में इसकी उपलब्धता की कठिन स्थिति के कारण, विभिन्न राज्यों के मौजूदा, मासिक कोटे में बढ़ि करना सम्भव नहीं हो सका है।

भारतीय खाद्य निगम को स्थावी निवेश दिये गये हैं कि व अच्छ चालू जो उचित औसत किस्म के हों, सप्लाई करें। भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा उचित दर की दुकानों के दुकानदारों को इस बात की पूरी-पूरी सुविधा दी जाती है फिर वे गोदाम से सुपुद्दीनी लेने से पहले स्टाक की कवालिटी देख लें।

सरकारी कामों के लिए हिन्दी का प्रयोग

*** 262. श्री रामबत्तार शास्त्री :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गृह मंत्रालय का राजभाषा विभाग सरकारी प्रयोजनों के लिए हिन्दी के उपयोग के बारे में राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 के उपबन्धों के अन्तर्गत क, व और ग राज्यों के लिए कोई वार्षिक कार्यक्रम तैयार करता है;

(ख) क्या यह कार्यक्रम वित्त मंत्रालय को नियमित रूप से मिल रहा है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1980 के लिए राज्यों की उपर्युक्त श्रेणियों के लिए तैयार किए गए कार्यक्रम का व्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या उपर्युक्त कार्यक्रम कों क्रियान्वित करने के लिए इस मंत्रालय द्वारा कोई प्रयास किया गया है ; और

(ड) यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1980 के दौरान राज्यों की उपर्युक्त श्रेणी में सरकारी प्रयोजनों के लिए हिन्दी के उपयोग की प्रतिशतता क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री यशवं भाई बारोट) : (क) और (ख) जी, हां।

(ग) एक विवरण-पत्र सभापटल पर रखा जाता है।

(घ) जी, हां।

(ड) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथा संभव शीघ्र सभापटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

बिहार

क्षेत्र "क" के राज्य

- विहित प्रयोजनों के लिए हिन्दी का प्रयोग।
- विनिर्दिष्ट प्रयोजनों के लिए हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी दोनों भाषाओं का प्रयोग।
- क्षेत्र "क" में स्थित कार्यालयों को देवनागरी में तार भेजना।
- हिन्दी (देवनागरी) टाइपराइटरों की व्यवस्था।
- अधीनस्थ सेवाओं और पदों में भर्ती की परीक्षा में अनुकूलित माध्यम के रूप में हिन्दी का ऐच्छिक प्रयोग।
- प्रशिक्षण केंद्रों में प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए माध्यम के रूप में हिन्दी के ऐच्छिक प्रयोग की व्यवस्था।
- विभिन्न विभागीय परीक्षाओं में अंग्रेजी के अतिरिक्त हिन्दी का ऐच्छिक प्रयोग।
- कुछ चुने गए नगरों में हिन्दी का प्रयोग बढ़ाने के लिए गहन उपाय किया जाना।
- आदेशों, अनुदेशों, आदि का अनुपालन सुनिश्चित करने की दृष्टि से चैक-प्वाइंट्स स्थापित करना।
- कार्यालयों का निरीक्षण।

क्षेत्र "ख" के राज्य

- हिन्दी टाइपराइटरों की व्यवस्था।
- करारों, संविधाओं और निविदा प्रारूपों आदि के लिए हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी का प्रयोग।

3. भारत में हस्ताक्षर की जाने वाली अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संधियों और करारों को हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में तैयार किया जाना।

- कतिपय विनिर्दिष्ट नगरों में हिन्दी के प्रयोग को बढ़ाने के लिए समिलित प्रयास।
- राजभाषा (संघ के शासकीय प्रयोजनों के लिए प्रयोग) नियम, 1976 के नियम 10(4) के अवीन केन्द्रीय सरकार के कार्यालयों को राजपत्र में अधिसूचित किया जाना।
- उन राज्यों में, जिन्होंने केन्द्रीय सरकार के साथ पताचार के प्रयोजन के लिए हिन्दी को अपनाया है, स्थित केन्द्रीय सरकार के कार्यालयों में हिन्दी का प्रयोग बढ़ाना।
- प्रैस विज्ञप्ति आदि को हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में जारी करना।
- सरकारी विज्ञापन हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में प्रकाशित किए जाएं।
- उन कंपनियों/निगमों द्वारा हिन्दी का प्रयोग जो केन्द्रीय सरकार के स्वामित्व में हैं या उसके नियंत्रणाधीन हैं।
- नगर राजभाषा का कार्यान्वयन समितियों का गठन।

क्षेत्र "ग" के राज्य

- हिन्दी टाइपराइटरों की व्यवस्था।
- करारों, संविधाओं और निविदा प्रारूपों आदि के लिए हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों का प्रयोग।
- भारत में हस्ताक्षर किए जाने वाली सभी अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संधियों और करारों को हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में तैयार किया जाना।

4. राजभाषा (संघ के सासकीय प्रयोजनों के लिए प्रयोग) नियम, 1976 के नियम 10(4) के अधीन केन्द्रीय सरकार के कार्यालयों को 'राजपत्र' में अधिसूचित किया जाना ।
5. भुख्यालय के अधिकारियों (अर्थात् शाखा अधिकारी और हिन्दी सेल के अन्य अधिकारियों) द्वारा नियमित अंतरालों पर कार्यालयों का निरीक्षण किया जाना ।
6. प्रेस विज्ञप्तियों आदि को हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में जारी करना ।
7. विज्ञापनों को हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में जारी करना ।
8. अहिन्दीभाषी ज्ञेत्रों में स्थित केन्द्रीय सरकार के कार्यालयों में राजभाषा क्रियान्वयन समिति के कृत्यों को बढ़ाया जाना ।

Chore Committee Report on Credit Facilities

*263. SHRI H.N. GOWDA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any representation has been received regarding Chore Committee report on credit facilities ; and

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

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

(a) Yes Sir.

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

Statement

Representation have been received by Government as also Reserve Bank

of India regarding directives issued by the latter based on recommendations of the Working Group which reviewed the system of 'Cash Credit.' Broadly, the representations over such aspects as adverse impact of the provisions designed to secure large contribution of the borrowers towards working capital on production and further expansion, difficulties in fixation of peak level and non peak level credit requirements hardships to borrowers arising out of provisions for ad hoc limits for unforeseen contingencies at higher rates of interest, problems likely to be encountered in operating a bill financing limit instead of a cash credit limit against book debts difficulties in compiling sophisticated quarterly returns and penalties contemplated for non submission of these returns .

The directives issued by Reserve Bank regarding the regulation of the Cash Credit System are primarily applicable to bigger borrowers who are expected to be in a position to undertake proper credit planning and have an information system to monitor all aspects of their business operations on regular basis. Keeping in view the over all priorities of competing demands on limited bank funds it is also considered desirable to secure some reduction the degree of reliance of such borrowers (other than sick units) on the banking system. In case a borrower is not in a position to comply with the requirement of minimum contribution immediately the excess is treated as working capital term loan, repayable over a period not exceeding five years. This step is, therefore, not likely to stand in the way of production. Special problems peculiar to specific units or situations regarding grant of ad hoc limits, fixation of peaklevel and non-peak level limits substitution of cash credit limits against book debts by bill limits etc. can always be mutually sorted out among the borrowers and their banks on merits of each case.

High Rates of Insurance premia for Fishing Trawlers

*264. SHRI K.A. SWAMI : will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received representation on the high rates of insurance premia being charged by nationalised insurance companies for fishing trawlers ; and

(b) if so whether Government are studying the possibility of reducing this unrealistic burden of high insurance rates in trawler owners ?

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

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) The representation received has been referred to the General Insurance Corporation of India for consideration.

Import of duty Free Textiles Machinery

*265. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the scheme for duty free imports of sophisticated textile machinery submitted to Government by Indian Cotton Mills Federation has been shelved; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

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

(a) and (b) . The matter is under consideration.

Paradeep Steel Plant

*266. SHRI CHITTA BASU : SHRI ARJUN SETHI :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the

reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 2737 on 5th December, 1980 regarding location sites for the coast based Steel Plants and state :

(a) whether final decision has since been arrived at regarding the terms and conditions of foreign technical and financial collaboration for the Proposed Paradeep Steel Plant ;

(b) if so, details of such decision ; and

(c) by what time, work on the Project is expected to commence ?

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

(a) and (b). No, Sir. Revised offers based on pre-defined technical parameters and minimum conditions to ensure proper comparability have been received from four parties, viz., M/s. Mannesmann Demag of West Germany, M/s. Davy McKee of U.K., M/s. Met-Chem of Canada and M/s. Uzinexportimport of Romania and opened on 2-3-81.

(c) While every effort is being made to expedite the process, this will depend on the conclusion of negotiations, being held with the parties in the light of the evaluation of these offers.

Complaints regarding irregular Transactions in Tea Trade

*267. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH : SHRI RASHEED MASOOD :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there have been a number of complaints regarding irregular transactions in tea trade in the country;

(b) if so, the nature thereof ;

(c) the loss suffered by Government as a result thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to check the irregular trade in tea ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE):
(a) Tea Board has not received any specific complaints regarding irregular transactions in tea trade in the country.

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

Financing of Sugar Mills by Industrial Finance Corporation of India

2401. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA RATH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of sugar mills in the country financed by the Industrial Financial Corporation of India during 1978-79 and 1979-80 ;

(b) the sugar mills of Orissa which have received such financial aid during the above period ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT) :
(a) to (c). The number of sugar projects to whom financial assistance was sanctioned by the Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI) during 1978-79 (July-June) and 1979-80 (July-June) was 5 and 8 respectively. The IFCI did not receive any application for financial assistance from any sugar project in Orissa during the above period nor did it sanction any assistance to a sugar mill from Orissa during this period.

Employees of Bolani Ores Limited, Keonjhar, District of Orissa

2402. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the total strength of the different grades of employees of

Bolani Ores Limited, Keonjhar, district in Orissa ;

(b) whether due representation to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes had been given while the employees have been recruited ; and

(c) if so, the total strength of the Schedule Castes, tribals and non-tribals employees of the Bolani Ores Limited ?

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

(a) The Total strength of employees in different groups in Bolani Ores Limited as on 1-1-81 was as under :

Group-A	48
Group-B	164
Group-C]	1030
(excluding sweepers)	
Group-C (Sweepers)	35
	1277

(b) The Company has been rigidly adhering to the provisions of the Government directives on reservations in recruitment since its take over by the Government

(c) The total strength of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and non-tribal employees in Bolani Ores Limited, as on 1-1-81 was as under :

Scheduled Caste	197
Scheduled Tribe	258
Non-Tribal	
(excluding S.C.)	822

1277

Global tenders for Constructions floated by Malaysia

2403. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the global tenders for constructions floated by Malaysia; and

(b) if so, steps, if any, taken to secure these tenders for India and to further promote economic relations with Malaysia ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KURSHED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b). The High Commission of India in Malaysia sends Tender Notices issued in that country to the Editor, Indian Export Service Bulletin, Trade Fair Authority of India, New Delhi for publication in the Trade Journal for the information of interested parties. Tender Notices are also forwarded to the concerned Export Promotion Councils and Trade Associations. The High Commission renders not only all possible assistance for filling/submitting Tender documents but also for getting the contracts. The Governments of the two countries have concluded an Economic and Technical Co-operation Agreement in order to promote co-operation in the economic and technical fields.

Amount allocated by R.B.I. to States for procurement of Paddy

2404. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount allocated and provided by Reserve Bank of India to different States during 1980-81 for the procurement of paddy;

(b) whether Government have a proposal to provide more amount to the State of Orissa for this purpose during 1980-81; and

(c) if so, the total amount proposed to be given to Orissa after augmenting for the paddy procurement work ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) The total amount allocated by Reserve Bank of India to different States/their Agencies for procurement of foodgrains including paddy for the current (1980-81) Kharif season is Rs. 504.13 crores.

(b) and (c). The government of Orissa had requested for a credit limit of Rs. 24 crores for procurement of foodgrains during the current Kharif season. The Reserve Bank of India had initially sanctioned a credit limit of Rs. 15 crores on December 1, 1980 and this was subsequently enhanced to Rs. 24 crores on January 20, 1981 as requested for by the State Government. This limit would be valid till the end of March, 1981. The outstanding balance of the Government of Orissa against the credit limit sanctioned to it as on 6th February, 1981 amounted to Rs. 17.34 crores.

राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा आयत और नियंत्रित किये गये माल का मूल्य

2405. श्री लिहाल सिंह : क्या राज्यव्यापार मंत्री यह दर्शने की हुया करेंगे कि:

(क) गत दो वर्षों के दौरान राज्यव्यापार निगम द्वारा आयत किये गये माल का मूल्य क्या है और किन-किन वस्तुओं का आयत किया गया है ; और

(ख) उक्त व्यवस्था में विदेशों को कौन कौन सी वस्तुओं का नियंत्रित किया गया और उससे कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा की आय हुई ?

बाणिण्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (बी
कुरतीद यात्रा) : (क)
और (ख). एक विवरण संलग्न है।

1978-79 और 1979-80 के दौरान
राज्य व्यापार निगम के निर्वात

एक० शौ० बी० मूल्य करोड़ रु० में

विवरण

1978-79 तथा 1979-80 के दौरान
राज्य व्यापार निगम के आयात

मदे 1978- 1979-
79 80

लगत दोमा भाड़ा मूल्य करोड़ रु०

मद	1978- 79	1979- 80
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खाद्य तेल	306.6	610.5
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अखबार का कागज	74.0	51.6
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अदाद्य तेल तथा वसा	9.0	11.0
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संमेन्ट	83.8	92.4
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छिपाई का सफेद कागज	6.3	36.5
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विस्फोटक पदार्थ	2.2	9.8
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प्राकृतिक रबड़	23.6	23.0
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अनी चियड़े	3.7	6.5
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पट्टसन की बोरियां
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अन्य	14.8	10.8
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योग	524.0	960.0
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पट्टसन माल	21.0	22.4
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काफी	82.2	90.0
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मसाले	7.9	11.2
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तम्बाकू	3.8	12.3
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मूँगफली निस्सारण	4.2	71.2
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अफीम	6.4	7.9
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चमड़ा	8.6	11.6
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निर्माण सामग्री	2.1	2.6
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उपचारका उत्पाद	3.3	3.8
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जूते का चमड़ा	3.3	6.3
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जूते के संघटक	10.2	7.2
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तैयार चमड़ा	14.6	12.4
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अद्वं साधित चमड़ा	113.0	112.0
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अरण्डी का तेल	30.0	52.0
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चांदी	104.9	2.6
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सीरा	6.9	26.6
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चीनी	131.0	128.9
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आरएम जी	3.6	5.2
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अन्य	32.1	33.8
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योग	590.0	621.0
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Setting up of Ore-dressing laboratories

2406. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government have a proposal to set up some ore-dressing laboratories in the country;
- (b) if so, their number of places where such ore-dressing laboratories will be set up;
- (c) whether any such Laboratory is going to be set up in Orissa;
- (d) if so, when such laboratories are going to be set up; and
- (e) the details thereof?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Two laboratories one at Ajmer and another at Bangaloree proposed to be set up. The ore-dressing and pilot plant facilities at Ajmer are likely to be operational during the current year and those at Bangalore by the end of 1982.

(c) No, Sir; a regional research laboratory under the Council of Scientific & Industrial Research is already functioning at Bhubaneswar in Orissa. One of the important areas of activity of this laboratory relates to ore dressing and mineral beneficiation.

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

Development of Malangtoli and Bansapani-Barjamanda Iron Ore Mines

2407. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

- (a) the measures taken by his Ministry for the development of Malangtoli and Bansapani-Barja-

manda iron-ore mines so far and the schemes and proposals for exploitation of this huge iron ore reserves therefor in Sixth Plan;

(b) is it also a fact that the mining activities in Orissa remained stagnant during the last ten years due to non-offtake of large scale quantity of iron ores from all sectors by M.M.T.C. for export from Paradeep;

(c) if so, the role played by the M.M.T.C. as sole purchaser of the iron-ore to solve the problem of offtake of the ore; and

(d) the proposed programmes by the State and the M.M.T.C. in this regard therefor?

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

(a) Investigations into Malangtoli deposits were conducted by NMDC from November, 1972 to December, 1976 in three compact and contiguous blocks and a report was submitted to Government. Further development of the Malangtoli deposits could not, however, be taken up as there was no specific demand either for indigenous use or for exports. Bansapani-Barjamanda area has a number of mines which are producing iron ore for domestic consumption and export. There are no schemes in the Sixth Five Year Plan for development of Malangtoli and Bansapani-Barjamada deposits.

(b) The average annual production of iron ore from Orissa during the period 1975-79 was of the order of the 73 lakh tonnes as compared to the average annual production of 61 lakh tonnes during the period 1970-74. It would not be correct to say that ore mining activities in Orissa have remained stagnant.

(c) and (d). MMTC has been purchasing iron ore from the Bansapani-Barjamanda area both for ex-

port and for supply to the steel plants. Export of iron ore through Paradeep has been uneconomical to MMTC because of the long rail haulage and the limitations of port capacity. Because of the restricted draft in the port, foreign buyers are less ready to take ore from Paradeep than from larger ports like Visakhapatnam and Madras. The off-take by steel plants is not constant as they largely depend on their own captive sources. For these reasons, and because of the large stocks available with it, MMTC has had to restrict procurement of iron ore from this area. Nevertheless, largely on social considerations, MMTC is continuing procurement on the basis of quantities delivered by suppliers during the previous year. While efforts will continue to be made for larger off-take of iron ore from this area, much will depend on the future growth of demand.

of mini-buses for Kaziranga and Manas Wild Life Sanctuaries and trained elephants for Kaziranga have been provided for viewing wildlife. The India Tourism Development Corporation has set up a Transport Unit at Gauhati for operating conducted sightseeing tours to Kaziranga and Manas.

(b) and (c). To identify centres and determine schemes for development of tourism in Assam, a team of senior officials from the Central Department of Tourism and ITDC recently toured Assam. The recommendations of the team in respect of facilities to be provided and the development of tourist travel circuits in Assam will be discussed in a meeting this month with the tourist officials of the State Government when the details will be finalised.

Development of Tourism in Assam

2408. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by Government to develop tourism in the Assam State ;

(b) whether there is any proposal to carry out any survey for potential of tourist development in Assam ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A.P. SHARMA) : (a) The Central Department of Tourism has constructed a 24 double bed-room Forest Lodge at Kaziranga Wild Life Sanctuary. Transport facilities by way

Inter-State Movement of Oil and Oilseeds

2409. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Centre has intimated Gujarat to revive its reported move to retain 70 per cent of the groundnut output for sale within the State ;

(b) if so, whether the Ministry has examined that the recent spurt in the prices of edible oil was generally ascribed to State Government's proposal ; and

(c) if so, whether his Ministry had asked the Gujarat Government to take steps to restore free inter-state movement of oil and oilseeds ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir. Gujarat Government has since withdrawn the restrictions on free inter state movement of oil and oilseeds.

लौह अयस्क का उत्पादन

2410. श्री आर० एन० राकेश : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत को पेट्रोल के अतिरिक्त ग्रन्थ कच्चे माल के लिए भी विवेशों पर नियंत्र करना पड़ता है ;

(ब) क्या यह भी सच है कि भारत में तांबे, सीसे, और जस्ते जैसी आवश्यक अद्वितीय धातुओं की उत्पादन क्षमता भी सन्तोषजनक नहीं है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि भारत में लौह अयस्क के भण्डार उपलब्ध होने के बावजूद भी धातु के लिए आवश्यक कोयले की पर्याप्त मात्रा उपलब्ध नहीं है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

वाचिक तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री प्रद्युमनु मुख्यमंत्री) : (क) जी, हां

(ब) तांबे, सीसे और जस्ते का देशीय उत्पादन मांग को पूरा करने के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं है ।

(ग) यद्यपि भारत में लौह अयस्क के प्रचुर भण्डार हैं तथापि लोहे और इस्पात के उत्पादन के लिए आवश्यक धातु कार्मिक कोयले की दीर्घकालिक आवाहन पर मात्रा और क्वालिटी दोनों की दृष्टि से कमी है ।

(घ) धातु कार्मिक कोयले के सीमित भण्डारों के संत्याग के लिए क्षेत्र जम्हां कहीं

सम्भव हो संभिक्षण योग्य कोयला छाल रखने के लिए बढ़िया किस्म के कोयले को कोयला शोधनकालाओं में साफ किया जाता है और कोयले में राख की मात्रा में कमी लाई जाती है । बढ़िया किस्म के धातु कार्मिक कोयले की कुछ मात्रा का आयात भी किया जा रहा है । ग्रन्थ धातुओं की कमी आयात द्वारा पूरी की जाती है ।

Creation of Central Tourist Authority

2411. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have not so far taken any decision for the creation for Central Tourist Authority; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA) : (a) and (b). There is no proposal before the Government for creating a Central Tourist Authority.

Acquisition Notices under Income Tax Act

2412. SHRI BHIKHU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) how many acquisition notices u/s 269 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 have been given by the Income-tax Department to people during the two years 1978-79, 1979-80 and during the months of financial year 1980-81 ;

(b) how many properties have actually been acquired during the said period ;

(c) what amount of compensation has been paid during the said period for the acquisition so made;

(d) how were the acquired properties utilised and whether any revenue has been received from such acquired properties during the said period ; and

(e) what are the total administrative expenses for dealing with activities and the strength of the staff and officers engaged in that work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA) : (a) Acquisition proceedings were initiated in 4060, 5382 and 5084 cases during the year 1978-79, year 1979-80 and the period 1-4-1980 to 31-12-1980 respectively.

(b) Number of properties actually acquired in the said periods was 2, 2, and 3 respectively.

(c) Normal compensation payable in the amount of consideration mentioned in the sale deed plus 15% thereof. The compensation paid/payable for the properties acquired as per part (b) is Rs. 7,59,000, Rs. 1,89,750 and Rs. 5,26,326 respectively during the relevant periods.

(d) and (e). The information is not available. The same is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it has been received and complied.

Decisions to Civil Relief to Gujarat for Export duty on Cotton

2413. SHRI DAULAT SINHJI JADEJA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Gujarat State has so many time requested the Central Government to take a policy decision in regard to give relief for export duty on cotton ; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b). Gujarat Government have been urging for relief in export duty on cotton. Government do not favour any change in the duty structure, since this may adversely effect the needs of the domestic textile industry and also pose competition to export of value-added products in textiles. Government, however, consider individual specific cases of unremunerative exports by Public/ Cooperative sectors for partial or full exemption of export duty.

Decline in Export of Handloom Cloth

2414. SHRI N. SOUNDARAJAN: SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the export of handloom cloth has come down to malpractices recently ;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to prevent the malpractices in exporting handloom cloth ; and

(c) whether export quality of handloom cloth is made according to the taste and design by the demanding countries ?

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

(a) and (b). Government is not aware of any malpractice in the export of handloom goods. The exports of handloom goods (including cotton fabrics, made-ups, garments and silk goods) have increased in the last three years as given below :—

	Rs. in crores
1977-78	Rs. 258.43 crores
1978-79	Rs. 302.92 ..
1979-80(prov.)	Rs. 310.10

(c) By and large export production is on the basis of orders secured after satisfying foreign buyers about quality, design, prices, etc.

Assistance for new Tourist projects in 1981-82

2415. SHRI A. C. DAS : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the numbers of tourists from foreign countries received by our country during 1979-80 and 1980-81;

(b) the number of Indian tourists who have visited foreign countries during the above period;

(c) whether Government have proposal to provide financial assistance for some new tourist development projects in 1981-82;

(d) if so, the number of such tourist development projects which are going to be worked out in Orissa; and

(e) the details about the place of other location and the time of their implementation to attract the foreign tourists?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA) : (a) The figures of international tourist arrivals to India are compiled on calendar year basis. Thus the numbers of international tourists who visited India during 1979 and 1980 were 7,64,781 and 8,00,150 respectively.

(b) Statistics of Indians going abroad for various purposes such as study, business, medical treatment, attending conferences under Foreign Travel Schemes, etc. are maintained by the Reserve Bank of India based on the foreign exchange permits issued. The information for the

years 1979-80 and 1980-81 is as follows :

Year	No. of Indians travelling abroad (based on foreign exchange permits issued by RBI)
1979-80 . .	99,026
1980-81 (April to Oct' 80)	76,551

No separate statistics specifically of Indian tourists travelling abroad are being compiled.

(c) to (e). No Central assistance is given for tourism projects as Centrally sponsored in the tourism sector were abolished since the Fourth Five Year Plan. Hence tourism schemes are taken up either in the Central Sector or the State Sector.

The Central Department of Tourism proposes to construct a Forest Lodge at Simlipal National Park in Orissa; and the Indian Tourism Development Corporation in collaboration with the Orissa Tourism Development Corporation proposes to construct a hotel at Puri and a complex of cottages at Konark. As regards other tourist centres to be developed in Orissa, the travel circuits proposed by the State Government will be discussed with the tourist officials of the Government of Orissa this month for finalising the Schemes to be taken up when the responsibility for their development in the Central and/or State Sector will also be determined.

Distribution of Steel to Consumers in H.P. and Punjab

2416. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) what is the nature of set up for the distribution of steel to consumers

in the States of Himachal Pradesh and Punjab :

(b) the names of the dealers/agents authorised to sell 'steel' by the SAIL in the two States ; District-wise ;

(c) whether any more applications for new dealers/agents have also been received ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) As for all other States, steel is distributed to the consumers in the States of H.P. and Punjab through direct despatches from the main producers, and also through the Stockyards of the main producers as well as the Small Scale Industries Corporations, in accordance with the guidelines for Distribution of Iron and Steel Materials announced by the Joint Plant Committee.

(b) SAIL does not have any system of authorised dealers/agents for distribution of steel.

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

Exploitation of Iron Ore in Keonjhar

2417. SHRINARAYAN SAHU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) what is the plan of the Union Government for exploitation of Iron Ore in the district of Keonjhar abundantly in existence there ; and

(b) whether there is any proposal for development of Malangtoli Iron Ore Mines and setting up any industry for using the Iron Ore available there ?

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

(a) and (b). The Government have no immediate plans for exploitation of the Iron ore deposits of Keonjhar including those of the Malangtoli Block.

CBI Raid on premises of Parle-Bisleri

2418. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) on what basis CBI raided the premises of Parle-Bisleri offices ;

(b) whether the CBI filed charges against the company for the illegal remittance ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(a) Raids were conducted by the CBI after it had registered a case, on receipt of a complaint from the Directorate of Enforcement, against M/s. Bisleri (India) Pvt. Ltd., Bombay and its two Directors, namely S/Shri Ramesh J. Chauhan and H.M. Golwala, for alleged offences under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act and also under the I.P.C.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The case is under investigation.

News item Captioned "Exchange Racket Busted"

2419. SHRI S.M. KRISHNA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item 'Exchange racket busted' appearing in the 'Hindustan Times', New Delhi dated the 13th February, 1981 ;

(b) if so, the facts of the case and the genesis of the racket ; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to prevent such rackets arising in future ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A team of two officers—one each from the Directorate of Enforcement and the Directorate of Inspection (Income-tax)—visited Switzerland and U.S.A. in August/September, 1980, in connection with investigations in the cases of Shri Hem Chandra Golecha and some others, exporters of precious/semi-precious stones, against whom allegations had been made by Mr. John Ashlyn of Salas S.A., Geneva. Further investigations are still in progress. In the light of the investigations made so far by the Directorate of Enforcement, Shri Vimal Chandra Golecha appears to have transferred U.S. \$ 1,31,000 from his secret account in Switzerland, to a person in Geneva, in the year 1976. He was arrested at Jaipur by the Directorate of Enforcement on 10-2-1981 and was released on bail by the court on 11-2-1981. Prosecution is also being launched against him.

(c) Arrangements exist in the Customs stations for verification of valuation of export consignments. Whenever any case of mis-declaration of value, etc. arises, appropriate action under the law is taken. The Directorate of Revenue Intelligence and the Directorate of Enforcement are also vigilant and appropriate action is taken by them whenever general or specific information is received in such matters.

Retirement notices to those on extension in I.A.

2420. SHRI R.L. BHATIA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item 'IA

retirement notices to those on extension' appearing in the 'Times of India' New Delhi dated the 6th February, 1981;

(b) if so, the facts of the case and the particulars of senior Officers—both technical and others—who were on extension and have now been served notices of retirement;

(c) whether the same policy is being followed in the Air-India ; if so, the particulars of Officers of the rank of Director and above who have been extensions of service and are being allowed to continue; and

(d) the reasons for not following the same policy in this behalf on the Air-India side also ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A.P. SHARMA) : (a) and (b). Owing so acute shortage of Licensed Engineers and Pilot-in-Command Licence holders on jet type of aircraft in Indian Airlines, 41 retiring employees were granted extension in service. The particulars of such employees are given in the statement enclosed. The need for retention of such officials in service is constantly reviewed. As a result of such reviews conducted in the recent past, it has been decided to retire those who were granted extension and accordingly retirement letters have been issued to them.

(c) and (d). Air India has one officer of the level of Director and above who has been granted extension of service. The concerned officer is Shri D.P. Nimkar, Director Ground Services who has been given extension in service from 1-2-1981 to 31-7-81. Air India is reviewing the cases of employees who have been given extension in service with a view to terminate their services before expiry of the period of extension.

STATEMENT

INDIAN AIRLINES
(HEADQUARTERS)

List of Engineers on extension beyond superannuation

Sl. No.	Name (S/Shri)	Designation	Date of super- annuation	Period of Extension	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	K. A. Menon	Engineering Manager	31-7-79	1-8-79 to 31-7-81	
2.	K. R. R. Rao	Engineering Manager	31-7-79	1-8-79 to 31-7-81	
3.	S. K. Dhar	Engineering Manager	31-8-79	1-9-79 to 31-8-81	
4.	B. R. Toorkey	Dy. Engineering Manager	31-8-79	1-9-79 to 31-8-81	
5.	M. N. Chopra	Aircraft Engineer (Maintenance)	30-9-79	1-10-79 to 30-9-81	
6.	A. H. Ahmed	Asstt. Supdt. (A/C Overhaul)	30-9-79	1-10-79 to 30-9-81	
7.	G. V. R. Nair	Chief Engineering Manager	30-9-79	1-10-79 to 30-9-81	
8.	G. S. Samtaney	Dy. Engineering Manager	30-9-79	1-10-79 to 30-9-81	
9.	A. B. Banerjee	Asstt. Engineering Manager	30-9-79	1-10-79 to 30-9-81	
10.	S. S. Handoo	Aircraft Engineer (Maintenance)	31-10-79	1-11-79 to 31-10-81	
11.	K. Swaminathan	Senior Aircraft Engineer (Maint.)	31-10-79	1-11-79 to 31-10-81	
12.	G. L. Sengupta	Senior Technical Officer	31-12-79	1-1-80 to 31-12-81	
13.	S. K. Chakravorty	Dy. Engineering Manager	29-2-80	1-3-80 to 28-2-82	
14.	S. N. Bhalla	Asst. Engineering Manager	29-2-80	1-3-80 to 28-2-82	
15.	R. D. Kumar	Asstt. Supdt. (Instrument)	31-3-80	1-4-80 to 31-3-81	
16.	J. D. Jijina	Ch. Engineering Manager	31-1-81	1-2-81 to 31-1-82	
17.	K. K. Mehta	Engineering Manager	31-7-80	1-8-80 to 31-7-81	
18.	V. N. Natarajan	Dy. Engineering Manager	31-7-80	1-8-80 to 31-7-81	
19.	A. Ramanathan	Dy. Engineering Manager	30-6-80	1-7-80 to 30-6-81	

All the officers
have been issued
letters retiring
them from the
services of the
Corporation.

1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	S. K. Bose .	Asst. Engineering Manager	31-7-80	1-8-80 to 31-7-81	
21.	R. K. Sanyal .	Senior Aircraft Engineer (Maint.)	31-1-81	1-2-81 to 31-1-82	
22.	M. Sadasivan .	Asstt. Supdt. (Maint.)	30-6-80	1-7-80 to 30-6-81	
23.	M. Shankaran .	Asstt. Supdt. (A/C Overhaul)	30-6-80	1-7-80 to 30-6-81	
24.	S. D. Sarkar .	Aircraft Engineer (A/C Overhaul)	31-12-80	1-1-81 to 31-12-81	
25.	M. J. Singh .	Dy. Engineering Manager	31-10-80	1-11-80 to 31-10-81	
26.	R. P. Bhise .	Senior Aircraft Engineer (A/C O/H)	31-8-80	1-9-80 to 31-8-81	
27.	N. M. C. Rao	Senior Aircraft Engineer (A/C O/H)	31-5-80	1-6-80 to 31-5-81	
28.	J. S. Suri .	Senior Aircraft Engineer (Maint.)	31-3-81	1-4-81 to 31-3-82	
29.	M. S. Mahadeo .	Sr. Aircraft Engineer (Maint.)	31-3-81	1-4-81 to 31-3-82	
30.	M. S. Narasimhan .	Asstt. Engineering Manager	31-3-81	1-4-81 to 31-3-82	
31.	M. N. Arora .	Controller Ground Support	31-5-81	1-6-81 to 31-5-82	
32.	K. N. Kathju .	Dy. Managing Director	31-7-80	1-8-80 to 31-7-81	
33.	Capt. J. Joseph	Regional Director Madras	30-11-80	1-12-80 to 30-11-81	Letters have been issued to the officers retiring them from the services of the Corporation.
34.	Kripal Chand	Director, Finance	31-12-80	1-1-81 to 30-6-81	
35.	Capt. K. R. Jolly	Commander	31-10-79	1-11-79 to 31-10-81	
36.	Capt. J. L. Gomes .	Operations Manager	31-12-79	1-1-80 to 31-12-81	
37.	*Capt. D. S. Vaidya	Dy. Operations Manager	31-10-80	1-11-80 to 31-10-81	
38.	Capt. S. B. Singh	Commander	31-12-80	1-1-81 to 31-12-81	
39.	N. Subha Rao .	Chief Technical Instructor	31-10-79	1-11-79 to 31-10-81	
40.	N. M. Desai .	Dy. Commercial Manager, Bombay	30-9-80	1-10-80 to 31-3-81	
41.	I. J. Jani .	Dy. Commercial Manager, Bombay.	31-10-80	1-11-80 to 30-4-81	

*Capt. Vaidya has sought voluntary retirement w.e.f. 31st December, 1980 which has been agreed.

बंगला देश के साथ व्यापार

2429. श्री केशूर मूर्खण : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत और बंगला देश के बीच निजी व्यापार बढ़ाने में सहयोग देने के लिए एक व्यापार परिषद् का गठन किया गया है ;

(ख) इस परिषद् के माध्यम से किन-किन चीजों का निर्यात व आयात किया जाएगा ;

(ग) क्या भारत से बंगला देश को तम्बाकू का निर्यात भी किया जाएगा ; और

(घ) भारत बंगला देश को किन-किन वस्तुओं के निर्यात को प्रायमिकता देगा ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुरशीद आलम खां) : (क) और (ख) : भारतीय वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंडल परिसंघ एवं बंगला देश वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंडल परिसंघ ने 20 दिसम्बर, 1980 को हस्ताक्षरित करार के अनुसार एक संयुक्त व्यापार परिषद् स्थापित करने का विनिश्चय किया है। इस करार में दोनों देशों के बीच आयात और निर्यात के लिए वस्तुओं का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।

(ग) तथा (घ) : जब तक इस प्रकार का व्यापार दोनों देशों के आयात, निर्यात तथा विदेशी मुद्रा विधियों, विनियमों, तथा किया विधियों के अनुसार होता है तब तक भारत तथा बंगला देश के बीच व्यापार करने पर कोई प्रतिबन्ध नहीं है।

Janata Hotel for Madras

2422. SHRI C. CHINNASAMY : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that there is no hotel in Madras managed by I.T.D.C. ;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is a lot of demand of domestic tourists who need economy tourism accommodation ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that there was a proposal to construct a Janata Hotel which has been shelved subsequently ;

(d) whether any action is proposed to be taken to revive the proposal and construct the hotel ;

(e) what are the reasons for not pursuing the proposal to construct the Janata Hotel at Madras ; and

(f) what is the delay/hindrance for early starting the hotel ?

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

(c) to (f) : The India Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC) is constructing a Yatri Niwas (Janata type hotel) in New Delhi. For Madras, ITDC has a proposal to construct a complex consisting of an economy class and a 3-star category accommodation jointly with the Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation on the plot of land allotted for a Janata type hotel. The response of the State Government to this proposal is awaited

Iron ore Export

2423. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the State-wise quantity and value of iron

ore exported during the last three years, year-wise and the share of Goa therein.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): Iron ore is produced at the mines located in the States of M.P., Orissa, Bihar, Karnataka, Maharashtra & in

the Union Territory of Goa and is transported to the nearest port for export. In view of this position, the statistical data for Iron Ore exports is maintained on port-wise basis only. Details of quantity and value of iron ore exported from various ports during the last three years and the share of Goa therein are given in the statement attached.

Statement

STATEMENT SHOWING DETAILS OF QUANTITY AND VALUE OF IRON ORE EXPORTED FROM VARIOUS PORTS DURING THE LAST THREE YEARS

(Qty. Million Tonnes)
Value in Rs. Crores)

Port	1977-78		1978-79		1979-80	
	Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.
Haldia	0.13	1.94	0.10	1.22	0.09	1.17
Paradip	2.09	29.24	1.73	20.26	1.65	19.16
Vizag	6.07	76.59	5.96	74.01	5.37	71.29
Kakinada	0.02	0.24	0.01	0.10	0.01	0.12
Madras	2.32	36.15	2.95	39.95	2.86	39.50
Mangalore	0.01	0.22	0.02	0.31	—	—
Belikcri	0.15	2.41	0.03	0.64	0.16	2.41
Karwar	0.03	0.43	0.17	2.86	0.26	3.84
Redi	0.67	6.17	1.28	10.10	1.32	10.98
Merger						
BY MMTC	0.81	10.65	1.42	13.71	2.14	20.68
By Goan Shippers	9.52	86.89	7.80	62.40	11.01	112.00
TOTAL	10.33	97.54	9.22	76.11	13.15	132.68
Grand Total	21.82	250.93	21.47	225.56	24.87	281.15
Percentage share of Goa in total exports	47.34	38.87	42.96	33.74	52.87	47.19

Declaring of Bonus Shares

2424. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of FINANCE pleased to state :

(a) the details of the firms coming under the Companies Act which have declared bonus shares to the shareholders during the financial years 1979-80 and 1980-81 ; and

(b) the details there of companies State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) & (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, sec No. LT 2037/81]

Landing of Boeing Aircraft at Rajkot Airport

2425. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) what are the plans under implementation for making the Rajkot Airport worthy to land Boeing aircraft ; and

(b) when will these be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A.P. SHARMA) : (a) and (b). A statement indicating the works planned for development of Rajkot aerodrome to make it suitable for regular Boeing 737 operations and the likely dates of their completion is enclosed. Indian Airlines have already commenced Boeing 737 operations to Rajkot with effect from 1st August, 1980.

Statement

S. No.	Nature of work	Likely date of completion
1	Extension and modification of Terminal Building.	Work has been awarded and is likely to be completed by mid 1982.
2	Strengthening of 5400 feet of existing runway to LCN-40 as also widening of Apron and Taxi track and strengthening to LCN-40 (Phase-I).	Work has been awarded and is likely to be completed by end of 1982.
3	Extension of runway by 600 feet (LCN-40)	Detailed estimates are under preparation.
4	Acquisition of land for approach light.	Acquisition of land is involved. Works are likely to be completed in 1982-83.
5	Approach light Category-I.	
6	High intensity runway lights.	
7	2-Bar Visual Approach Slope Indicators (VASIS).	
8	2 Nos Crash Fire Tenders	1980-81 and 1981-82
9	One water bouser	1981-82
10	Standby generator	1981-82
11	Augmentation of Electric and water supply.	1981-82.

Cleaner Administration at the Customs Clearance posts at International Airport

2426. SHRI A.U AZMI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether chaotic conditions prevailed in the Customs Arrival Lounge at Palam Airport on the 25th December, 1980 and it took as many as four hours for the incoming passengers including those holding foreign passports getting cleared ;

(b) whether there was no drinking water arrangement even in the Lounge and the passengers had to undergo great ordeal in this long and tortuous wait ;

(c) whether persons with contacts get early clearance and contactmen are available outside the Lounge itself ;

(d) whether Government are aware of the very vast powers vested in the Customs Staff at the Airports in the matter of clearance of personal baggage and there is always an element of corruption and favouritism ; and

(e) if so, the steps he proposes to take to ensure cleaner administration at the Customs Clearance Posts at International airports ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGAN BHAI BAROT) : (a) On the night of the 24th/25th December, a number of international flights got unusually delayed. The result was that between the early morning hours of 03-20 and 06-45 on the 25th December, 1980, seven international flights carrying 1700 incoming passengers, as against 4 flights normally expected during those hours landed at Palam. On account of the limited capacity of the Airport Arrival Hall, inconvenience was caused to the passengers, although every effort was made to deal with the exceptional situation with courtesy and understanding.

(b) No complaints or instances of shortage of drinking water on the 25th December, 1980 have come to the notice of the Government.

(c) and (d). There are adequate procedural, administrative and supervisory arrangements to ensure against the wrongful exercise of discretion by the Customs officials and also to see that preferences or favours are not accorded by them. Cases of corruption and favouritism are dealt with severely.

(c) With a view to further facilitating the clearance of passengers with expedition and courtesy, a "Walk Through Green Channel" has been introduced recently at the major international airports. The system envisages examination of the passengers' baggage in the Green Channel only on a very selective basis or on suspicion.

Relaxation in Length of service in Banks in Favour of SC/ST Employees

2427. SHRI CHANDRA PAL SHAILANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6281 on 6th April, 1979 regarding reservations for Members of SC/ST nationalised banks and state ;

(a) the names of the banks which have relaxed the length of service/zone of consideration in favour of SC/ST employees and the extent of the period relaxed and also the extent of relaxation in qualifying standards in the written test/interview separately ;

(b) the names of the banks which have started and which have not started to maintain 40 point roster; and

(c) what efforts Government are making to pressurise those banks which have not yet followed Government instructions in regard thereto ?

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

Demands of Income-Tax Employees

2428. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Will the Minister of FINNACE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Income Tax Employees of various Unions, associations and federations are agitating in various states of the Country ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ;

(c) what are their charter of demands submitted to Central Board of Direct Taxes and the Government during 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978 and 1979 :

(d) what action has been taken to fulfil their demands and the details of the demands conceded so far out of it ;

(e) whether it is also a fact that they have submitted their charter of demands during 1980 and 1981 also ; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA: (a) and (b) : The Income Tax Employees Federation have given

a call for agitation in support of their demands. Reports have also been received from certain Commissioners of Income-Tax that the employees are agitating in their charges.

(c) and (d) There are 41 recognised local associations/unions and one recognised Income tax Employees Federation of all India character of non-gazetted employees. In addition, there are un-recognised local associations/unions and all India federations also. These associations/unions federations raise their demands at various forums like National Council, Departmental Councils, Office Councils in Commissioners charges. They also raise their demands whenever they meet Ministers, Chairman and Members of the Board and the Heads of Department. They also pass resolutions in their annual/other meetings. Employees individually also send their representations on particular demands to the Government/Board/Heads of Department. It is not possible to state all the demands raised by the employees over such a long period and action taken thereon. Appropriate action on various demands is always taken at appropriate level.

(e) & (f) The demands submitted by the Income Tax Employees Federation during 1980 and 1981 and progress of action taken thereon is given in the attached statement.

Statement

DEMANDS SUBMITTED BY THE INCOME-TAX EMPLOYEES FEDERATION DURING 1980 AND 1981 AND PROGRESS OF ACTION TAKEN THEREON

Sl. No.	Demand	Progress of action taken
1	8 hour duty to Watchmen employees	Action for creation of additional posts in the grade of Chowkidars, Daftary's and Stenographers (Rs. 380-640) has been initiated.
2	Augmentation of the Cadre strength of Daftaries.	
3	Creation of additional Stenographers Grade in the time scale of pay Rs. 380-640.	

Sl. No.	Demand	Progress of action taken
4	Revision of pay scales of Notice Servers and Inspectors.	Demand has been rejected and the Federation has been informed.
5	Adoption of Basic Cadre Seniority.	This demand which was earlier rejected is being reviewed.
6	Scrapping of Summary Assessment Scheme :	This demand has been rejected and the Federation has been informed.
	(a) Withdrawal of the Notification assigning assessment jurisdiction to Income-tax Inspectors.	
	(b) Scrapping of the revised Action Plan by withdrawing Instructions Nos. 1348 and 1349.	
7	Scrapping of Supersession	The demand has been acceded to substantially and all promotional posts in non-gazetted cadres have been converted into non-selection except the post of Inspector.
8	Stoppage of Direct Recruitment for a limited period to ease the stagnation.	This demand is under consideration of the Departmental Council in which the Federation is represented.

Recruitment in Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Hoshangabad

2429. PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether Government are aware of the fact that even the first ten candidates in an examination conducted by N.I.B.M. were not recruited in Kshetriya Gramin Bank Hoshangabad ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT) : Presumably the Hon'ble Member is refering to the written examination conducted by the National Institute of Bank Management (N.I.B.M.) on behalf of the Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Hoshangabad in 1980 for the recruitment of clerks-cum-cashiers. Out of 1174 candidates who appeared in this examination 173 candidates were declared successful and were all called for interview by the Bank. The Sub-Committee of the Board of Direc-

tors of the Kshetriya Gramin Bank interviewed these candidates. The candidates who had secured 50% or more marks were considered eligible for final appointment. The first ten candidates who had qualified in the written test could not qualify finally after the interview. A panel of 40 candidates was formed, and until now 27 candidates have been appointed by the Bank out of this panel.

Collaboration of Thailand for setting up export oriented industries.

2430. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Thailand has shown keen interest in collaborating with India in setting up export oriented joint ventures in Thailand ; and

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

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

(a) The Thai Government, Board of Trade of Thailand and Thai Association of Industrialists have shown interest and welcomed the possibility of more Indian parties establishing joint ventures in Thailand.

(b) They have shown keen interest in investment in fields such as agro-industries labour intensive industries and exports oriented industries. As and when proposals are received from Indian companies desiring to set up joint ventures in Thailand the same will be processed and decided in accordance with the Guidelines in vogue governing the setting up of Indian joint ventures abroad.

Import of raw cashewnuts

2431. SHRI E. BALANANDAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Cashew Corporation of India is still having monopoly of

cashew seeds (raw cashewnuts,) imports from abroad ;

(b) if so, what is the target fixed for 1981-82 ; and

(c) how many tonnes were imported during the last three years country-wise ?

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

(a) Import of raw cashewnut is canalised through the Cashew Corporation of India.

(b) Cashew Corporation of India has fixed an import target of 20,000 tonnes of Raw Cashewnuts for 1981-82.

(c) The country-wise imports by CCI during the last three years are :—

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81
Tanzania	20313	23641	9171
Kenya . . . . .	..	..	10,050
Madagascar	258	544	591
Nigeria . . . . .	..	..	183
Malawi . . . . .	..	..	425
TOTAL	20571	24185	20420
	MTS.	MTS	MTS

Contractor's workers at IISCO's Kulti Works

2432. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of contractor's workers are engaged on

job of a permanent nature at IISCO's Kulti Works ;

(b) why this infringement of the law is being permitted ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that statutory obligations regarding Provident Fund are not being observed by the biggest contractors and the

IISCO management as principal employer is not enforcing P.F. deductions from the workers's wages ; and

(d) what steps the TISCO management proposes to take against defaulting contractors' firms and for realisation of huge Provident Fund arrears?

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

Gramin Bank Scheme

2433. SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether in order to implement 20 points programme and give help and aid to the poor people "Gramin Banks" Scheme was formulated ;

(b) if so, how many banks so far are working in various States and their progress of work till 30th December, 1980 ; and

(c) whether Government will also place a report of any scheme, rules or regulations so far prepared for branch mangers and other employees of Gramin banks in service?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT) :
(a) Regional Rural Banks (Gramin Banks) are being set up to cater to the credit requirements of the weaker sections of the population in rural areas.

(b) As at the end of December 1980, eighty five Regional Rural Banks covering 143 districts were functioning in 17 States of the country. According to the latest information available, the 73 Regional Rural Banks in position as at the end of June, 1980 had opened 2735 branches

and mobilised Rs. 16 crores in deposits. The aggregate loans and advances outstanding on this date amounted to Rs. 181 crores in about 18.5 lakh borrowal accounts.

(c) Model (Staff) Services Regulations were prepared by the Government in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India and the Sponsor Banks under section 30 of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976. These Model Regulations cover various service aspects of the employees of the Regional Rural Banks such as appointments, probation, seniority, conduct, discipline, leave, medical benefits, Provident fund etc. According to the latest information available, most of Regional Rural Banks have adopted these Regulations.

भारतीयों द्वारा उगांडा में पूंजी निवेश

2434. श्री पारिक अनबर : क्या विस्त मंत्री यह बताने की इच्छा करेंगे कि :

(क) उगांडा में पूंजी निवेश की जरूरतों का व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) उगांडा में पूंजी निवेश नियंत्रित करने वाले नियम क्या हैं ; और

(ग) उगांडा के अनिवासी भारतीयों द्वारा किए गए पूंजी निवेश के लिए क्या सुरक्षा उपबंध किए गए हैं ?

विस्त मंत्री (श्री आर० चैकटरामन) :
(क) और (ख) यद्यपि उगांडा की वर्तमान सरकार की श्रीद्वागिक नीति तथा विदेशी भागीदारी से सम्बन्धित नियमों की घोषणा अभी तक नहीं की गई है, फिर भी यह बात स्पष्ट है कि विदेशी भागीदारों द्वारा किए गए निवेश से अर्जित आय के प्रेषणों की व्यवस्था का विनियमन विदेशी भागीदारों तथा यूगांडा सरकार के बीच निष्पत्त हुए भ्रष्ट अवसरों की जरूरी के

अनुसार, किया जाता है और प्रत्येक मामले का फैसला भी उसके गुणावगुणों के आधार पर किया जाता है।

(ग) संविदागत वचनबद्धताओं को पूरा करने की यूगांडा सरकार की नीति ही समस्त संभावित पूंजी निवेशकताओं के लिए पर्याप्त संरक्षण है।

Resentment among local people over employment in Rourkela Steel Plant

2435. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that there is strong resentment among the local people of Rourkela Steel Plant causing serious law and order problem since August 1980, on the issue of employment of the local people ;

(b) whether Government have received any letter from any Member of Parliament in this regard ;

(c) if so, what are the main points contained therein ; and

(d) the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government on the remedial measures?

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

(a) It has come to the notice of the Government that some sections of the local population of Rourkela and neighbouring areas nurse a grievance on the issue of employment of local people in the Rourkela Steel Plant.

(b) Yes, Sir. A letter dated the 22nd January, 1981 was received from the Hon'ble Member who has tabled this question. Another letter was also received earlier by the Steel

plant from another M.P., expressing just the opposite sentiments.

(c) The January 1981 letter contains allegations/suggestions, *inter alia*, like (i) existence of corruption in the plant in respect of recruitment and in the local employment exchange ; (ii) need to place the Department of Personnel in the plant under the Deputy General Manager and all recruitment being made by him ; (iii) non-observance of the policy laid down for recruitment of candidates for posts below the officers' level ; (iv) associating an officer of the State Government for recruitment at executive level and holding of interviews at Bhubaneswar or at Rourkela.

(d) There already exists a recruitment policy/procedure which is being followed by Rourkela Steel Plant as well as other plants. It is not correct to say that Rourkela Steel Plant is not following/observing the correct policy of recruitment to posts below the executive level. The Deputy General Manager, a deputationist from the State is already in charge of recruitment to all categories of posts made by the plant. He is also associated with all important Departmental Promotion Committees. Personnel Department has to be kept under the overall charge of a professional Personnel Manager as in the other plants of Steel Authority of India Ltd. Interviews for executive posts are held on an all India basis at 11 selected centres in the country. It will not be possible to nominate a representative of various State Governments on the Selection Committee.

Steps to unearth Black Money

2436. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA :
SHRI CHITTA BASU :
SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the latest assessment available with Government about

the extent of black money in the country ; and

(b) the details of the steps taken by Government during the past one year to unearth black money and the extent to which black money has been unearthed during the period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA):
(a) The Government have not made any estimate of the black money in the country.

(b) The fight against black money is a continuous one and no single measure can be a substitute for sustained and vigorous efforts to prevent the growth of black money. The Government have taken a number of legislative measures from time to time to check tax evasion and generation of black money. The legislative measures have been re-inforced by steps to strengthen the administrative and investigating machinery. Some of the steps recently taken/being taken by the Government in this regard are as follows :—

(i) Powers of search and seizure under the Income-tax Act, 1961 are being exercised by the Director of Inspection/Commissioners of Income-tax. Recently, the Deputy Directors of Inspection and the Inspecting Assistant Commissioners have also been so empowered.

(ii) For detecting persons having taxable income/Wealth but who are not paying tax and for collecting information about existing tax-payers, Survey Operations by the Income-tax Department have been intensified and a permanent organisation to undertake Survey on a continued basis is now being built up.

(iii) It has been decided to set up an organisation for collecting higher Intelligence. The organisation will be used, *inter-alia*, to build up dossiers of cases involving tax evasion on a large scale so that the

information contained therein can be utilised in making requisite investigation including search and seizure operations.

(iv) It has also recently been decided to give multi-media publicity to cases in which tax evasion has been established immediately after the conviction for tax offences. This has been done with a view that the wide publicity given might become a deterrent to other tax evaders.

(v) The organisation for handling prosecutions launched by the Income-tax Department is being strengthened.

(vi) With a view to canalising black money for productive purposes the Government have promulgated on 12th January, 1981 "The Special Bearer Bonds (Immunities and Exemptions) Ordinance, 1981" to provide immunities and exemptions to holders of such bonds.

The Income-tax Department conducted 3339 search operations during the period 1st April, 1980 to 28th February, 1981. *Prima facie* unaccounted assets of the value of Rs. 1707 lakhs were seized in these searches.

Misuse of loan licensing facility in Chemical Industry

2437. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether instances have come to Government's notice where misuse of loan licensing facility is taking place particularly in the Chemical Industry;

(b) whether it is also a fact that goods once exempted on loan licences are being exempted a second time for payment of excise duty resulting in the loss of revenue and suffering to the genuine units in small sector; and

(c) if so, the details of the cases that have come to Government's notice so far and the steps proposed to deal with the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) to (c) Representations alleging avoidance of central excise duty through manufacture of synthetic organic dyestuff on 'loan licence' basis (for central excise purpose) have been received by the Government. Necessary action in the matter is being taken. The question of exempting goods from central excise duty a second time does not arise and the Government is also not aware of any such case.

Steps to encourage productive Investment

2438. **SHRI JAI NARAIN ROAT:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the steps so far taken to encouraging productive investment?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): Since last year, Government have taken several steps to encourage productive investment. In the first instance, the Industrial Licensing Procedures have been streamlined and the time taken for clearances reduced. Secondly, provision has been made for regularisation of productive installed capacity and also for automatic growth in certain priority areas. A new facility for 100% export-oriented units has been created. The debenture guidelines have been revised and the rate of interest raised to 13.5%. The interest rate structure has been restructured with a view to generate productive investment. In the new Budget, several concessions and tax exemptions have been given with a view to increase saving and productive investment.

Security Press for printing Postal Stamps in Madhya Pradesh

2439. **DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to establish a Security Press for printing postal stamps and machinery in Madhya Pradesh; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

ग्रामीण विकास बैंक का खोला जाना

2440. **श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा:** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में ग्रामीण विकास बैंकों के खोलने का कोई निर्णय लिया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो मध्य प्रदेश में किन-किन स्थानों पर इस बैंक की कुल कितनी शाखाएं खोले जाने की आशा है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उत्तर मंत्री (श्री मगनभाई बारोट): (क) ग्रोर (ख) माननीय सदस्य का आशय संभवतः देश में राष्ट्रीय कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास बैंक की स्थापना से है। सरकार द्वारा, उपर्युक्त बैंक की स्थापना का निर्णय लिया जा चुका है। इस संबंध में एक विदेशीक के संसद में शीघ्र ही प्रस्तुत किये जाने की आशा है। बैंक, कृषि तथा ग्रामीण विकास के कार्यकलापों के लिए ऋण प्रदान करने के

क्षेत्र में राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर एक शीर्ष पुनर्वित्त संस्था के रूप में होगा। राज्यों में इसके कार्यालयों अथवा इसके प्रशासनिक ढांचे के बाहरे को अभी अंतिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है।

Survey in North Eastern Region for Rubber Plantation Area

2442. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rubber Board had conducted a survey in the North Eastern Region in the country to find out the possibility of enhancing rubber plantation area in this region; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) The Rubber Board has conducted extensive surveys to identify areas suitable for extending rubber plantation in the North Eastern Region. These surveys and experimental plantings have revealed considerable potentiality for rubber production in this region. According to preliminary estimates, there is land suitable for rubber cultivation to the extent of 1 lakh hectares in Assam, 25,000 hectares in Tripura and 20,000 hectares in Mizoram, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland and Manipur put together.

As per the latest survey, the Board has identified an area of 5,700 hectares in selected tracts suitable for rubber cultivation in Nagaland.

Discontinuation of Public Distribution System

2443. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States which have discontinued public distribution of grain and other essential commodities through the fair price shops, dealers; and

(b) the reaction of the Central Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY): (a) No such report has been received from any State Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Finances given to Companies of Birla Group

2444. SWAMI INDERVESH:
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the financial institutions which have financed Birla Group of Companies during the last five years, year-wise.

(b) the names of Birla concerns which have been financed;

(c) what is the total amount financed; and

(d) the terms on which the companies were financed ?

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

**Unearthing of Central Excise
Duty evasion cases**

2445. SHRI H.N. GOWDA:

SHRI D.M. PUTTE

GOWDA :

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

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

(a) whether it is true that the Directorate of Anti-Evasion (Central Excise) has unearthed evasion of Central excise duty amounting to Rs. 395 lakhs in 28 cases in 1980;

(b) if so, the particulars of 28 cases and the amount of excise duty evaded by each;

(c) details of other cases which are still under consideration and investigation; and

(d) what penal action has been taken against the defaulters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA) : (a) On the basis of various 'intelligence' reports regarding evasion of Central excise duties received in 1980 by the Directorate of Anti-evasion (Central Excise), 28 cases involving estimated evasion of duty amounting to Rs. 3,95.20 lakh were taken up for conducting operations/investigations. Out of these, investigations in 14 cases were completed in which estimated duty evasion involved was Rs. 1,55.87 lakhs. The investigations in the other 14 cases are still in progress.

(b) In 14 cases investigations are still to be completed. In the remaining 14 cases though investigations have been completed action thereon by the Collector of Central Excise concerned is still to be taken. Consequently giving the particulars of all 28 cases is not in public interest.

(c) A number of 'intelligence' reports regarding evasion of duty are under process. It may not be in the public interest to divulge the particulars of these cases at this stage.

(d) On completion of investigations, the investigation reports along with the relevant records are forwarded by the Directorate to the concerned jurisdictional Collectors of Central Excise for initiating departmental adjudication proceedings etc. in accordance with law.

Export Targets

2446. SHRI DHARAMBIR

SINHA :

SHRI M.V. CHANDRA-SHEKHARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether exports of a number of items are far short of the targets fixed for the current year;

(b) if so, the names of the items in which the exports have fallen and the reasons thereof; and

(c) steps taken to achieve the targets?

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

(a) to (c). The overall export target for the year 1980-81 has been set at Rs. 7100 crores, and it is expected that the target would be achieved.

The trend of exports performance in respect of a number of items has been encouraging during 1980-81. However, among the items whose exports have suffered a set back during the first two to three quarters of the current financial year as compared

to the corresponding period of the previous year include marine products, leather & leather manufactures, spices, oil cakes, and sugar.

The decline in exports of leather and leather manufactures is attributed to prevailing recession in International leather markets. Exports of marine products have suffered due mainly to fall in catch of prawns and rising cost of production as a result of increase in fuel costs. In the case of spices, exports of major items like pepper and cardamom have improved quantitatively, but there has not been corresponding increase in export earning due to lower unit value realisation. The decline in the overall export of spices has been confined to other items like chillies, ginger, turmeric etc. Export of sugar during 1979-80 amounted to 5.89 lakh tonnes valued at Rs. 138.3 crores. During the current year export of sugar was restricted and recently banned due to domestic needs.

In addition to regular export promotional activities, Government have recently taken a number of measures to augment export with a view to achieve the targets, which include :—

- (i) Exclusion of production for export for the purpose of "licensed capacity" and "Dominance".
- (ii) Permission to allow production of new articles for export where there is a variation of the articles, an industrial unit is licensed to manufacture.
- (iii) Favourable treatment to technology imports for export production which involved lumpsum payment of royalty.
- (iv) Free trade zone like treatment to all 100% export oriented units.

(v) Allow automatic expansion to an expanded list of industries for the purpose of increasing production for exports.

(vi) Selective relaxation in restrictions imposed on new industrial undertakings in metropolitan cities to such units which produce for exports.

Government is exploring the possibilities of increasing exports of public sector undertakings. The EX-IM Bank being set up is expected to provide enlarges financed for exports. Action is also being taken to reduce delays and simplify procedures in the disbursement of drawback of duties on exports. The export duty on semi-finished leather and Coffee has been reduced and on heasian jute goods abolished completely.

Transfer of State Bank Foreign Department

2447. SHRI NIREN GHOSH:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are planning to transfer the State Bank foreign Department from Tata Centre in Calcutta to International Division in Bombay ; and

(b) if so, what protection measures for the affected employees have been taken by Government ?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Self sufficiency in newsprint

2448. SHRI R.K. MHALGI :
PFOR. MADHU DANDAVATE :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) demand and supply position of newsprint paper during each of the last three months ;

(b) whether Indian and Eastern Newspapers Society has found the State Trading Corporation responsible for newsprint shortage ;

(c) if so, the facts and steps taken and the results achieved ;

(d) whether there is any proposal under consideration for achieving self-sufficiency in this regard ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(a) The requirement of imported newsprint projected by the Registrar of Newspapers for India, and its supply position during each of the last three months, is as follows :—

Month		Demand	Supply
Nov. '80	.	26,000	29,458
Dec. '80	.	26,000	30,689
Jan. '81	.	26,000	26,067

(b) & (c). From time to time, Indian and Eastern Newspapers Society indicate the problems being faced by their members and necessary action is taken to rectify them.

(d) & (e). It is not expected that the country would be self-sufficient in newsprint for the next few years. As newsprint is a cheap variety of paper, the scope for utilising the scarce and

valuable primary forest resources of the country for manufacture of newsprint, is limited. However, various schemes such as the expansion of National Newsprint & Paper Mills to a capacity of 75,000 tonnes per annum, the Kerala Newsprint Project of the Hindustan Paper Corporation for the manufacture of newsprint with a capacity of 80,000 tonnes per annum, and the Mysore Paper Mills Newsprint Project for the manufacture of newsprint with a capacity of 75,000 tonnes per annum, have been taken up to increase the indigenous production of newsprint.

Unutilised foreign assistance

2449. SHRI R.P. YADAV : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) whether it is a fact that a huge amount of foreign assistance remains unutilised ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and the details of the unutilised assistance, project-wise ; and

(c) how much assistance is going to lapse due to non-utilisation ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) :

(a) and (b). Foreign assistance is generally received in the form of project-tied aid and non-project aid. Aid agreements for project tied assistance provide a time schedule for its utilisation and the implementation of such projects proceeds according to that schedule. In the case of on-going projects, there is always a likelihood of extension of project period, re-allocation of funds, revision of project components etc. Even in respect of non-project aid there will be a time lag between the date of signing the agreements and the dates of actual disbursement which is completed generally within the time schedule prescribed in the agreements. As the available assistance is likely to be utilised only within the terminal

dates specified, at any point of time there will always be unutilised assistance in the pipeline.

(c) A small amount of Rs. 2.98 crores has lapsed relating to agreements entered between 1966 to 1978.

Plan to Revive Economy

2450. SHRI HARINATH MISRA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had planned to revive the economy and enunciated new policies for encouraging savings, investment, production and exports during the current financial year ; and

(b) if so, the measures taken and the results achieved so far ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) and (b). With a view to bring about speedy all round economic development, the Government has taken various measures, from time to time. The Budget for 1980-81 also contained several fiscal measures aimed at reviving the economy. Some of these measures are listed in the attached statement. As a result of these measures it was possible to achieve a turn around in the economy from the middle of 1980-81. The economic revival is expected to continue and gather momentum during 1981-82.

Statement

Some of the Measures adopted to revive economy

Some of the major measures initiated by the Government during the current financial year for reviving the economy are listed as follows :—

(i) Limits have been raised for claiming income tax exemption

on approved long term savings. This is expected to promote greater savings.

(2) To encourage investment and production, "tax holiday" provision has been modified ; additional depreciation allowance has been announced in respect of machinery and plant installed in the Sixth Plan period. Excise duties on a number of commodities have either been abolished or reduced. In the case of 72 specified commodities produced in the small scale sector, concessional duties are levied.

(3) For facilitating assistance from public financial institutions, the provisions of convertibility clause have been considerably liberalised.

(4) Measures have also been announced for permitting automatic growth and for recognising installed capacities in the core and basic industries. The licensing procedures have been streamlined and the time frame for disposal of applications has been drastically reduced.

(5) To promote industrial exports, a number of measures have been taken. These include, free-trade-zone-like treatment to all 100 per cent export-oriented units, automatic expansion to an expanded list of industries for the purpose of increasing production for exports, selective relaxation in restrictions imposed on new industrial undertakings in metropolitan cities, reduction on delays in disbursement of drawback, simplification of procedures, etc.

Fiscal and other measures for promoting savings, investment, production and exports form an important part of the overall economic policy of the Government. These are constantly reviewed in the light of the emerging economic situation.

**Import of deformed bars or
Torsteel**

**2451. SHRI RAJNATH SON-
KAR SHASTRI :
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR
SINGH :**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to import deformed bars or torsteel meant for construction purposes ;

(b) if so, the names of the countries from where these bars are proposed to be imported stating to the quantity and the foreign exchange involved ; and

(c) whether Government had examined the possibility of manufacturing these bars indigenously before deciding to go in for their imports, if so, the result thereof ?

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

(a) and (b). Import of 69,889 tonnes valued at Rs. 1886 lakhs contracted by SAIL during 1980-81 is from Austria, Japan, Indonesia, West Germany, Spain and the United Kingdom.

(c) In deciding import, capacity and scope for indigenous manufacture and the prevalent constraints, including availability of right type of re-rolls abroad in time at competitive price and the urgency of demand, particularly the time-bound requirements for Asian Games 1982 and priority needs were taken into account.

Mitco refused to register contracts for processed mica

**2452. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA :
Will the Minister of COMMERCE
be pleased to state :**

(a) whether it is a fact that MITCO has refused to register contracts for

processed mica entered into by the purchasing organisation in the USSR in July, 1980 with the registered exporters ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in September 1980 MITCO raised the statutory floor prices of processed mica and asked the Russian buyers to renegotiate the contracts entered into them two months earlier at new prices ; and

(c) whether Government propose to intervene in the matter and let exports already contracted go ahead in the interest of maintaining relations with the only buyer of Indian processed mica ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) No Sir, USSR buyers had not entered into any firm contract with Indian Exports in July, 1980.

(b) The export prices for Mica were revised in September, 1980 on the basis of rising input costs. As the previous enquiries of USSR buyers of June-July '80 had not been registered earlier, they were also governed by the new prices announced by MITCO in September, 1980.

(c) No. Sir, The USSR buyers have since concluded a contract for purchase of mica for the current year.

Borrowings from world markets

2453. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India may be a big borrower in the world markets during the Sixth and Seventh Five Year Plans ; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard and what steps Government propose to take for reducing the loans ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) and (b). It is expected that because of the rise in import prices of crude oil and petroleum products and the continuing international inflation affecting the cost of other essential imports, the country's balance of payments position in the short and medium term will come under considerable pressure. In order to meet the financing requirements of the balance of payments, it will be necessary to resort to external financing to a greater extent than in the past. However, the extent and composition of such financing will be strictly within the limits of prudent debt management.

2. The Government has been taking various measures to help reduce the dependence on foreign loans. These include :-

(a) Efforts at effective import substitution in the short and medium term through full utilisation of existing capacity in key areas such as steel, cement, non-ferrous metals and fertilisers and in the long run to ensure adequate expansion of capacity in these areas ;

(b) Efforts to reduce the heavy dependence on imported oil through stepping up domestic exploration, developing alternative energy and appropriate pricing of oil and oil products ;

(c) A number of steps have been taken to bring about a much more dynamic export performance so that the country can pay for the rising import requirements of a growing and modernising economy without excessive resort to external borrowings.

Proposal to shift central silk board office from Bombay to Bangalore

2454. SHRI M.V. CHANDRA-SHEKARA MURTHY : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government are considering a proposal to shift the

Central Silk Board Office from Bombay to Bangalore ;

(b) if so, whether this is being done because Bangalore is top grower of silk in the country ; and

(c) when the final decision in this regard is likely to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN)
(a) to (c). The proposal in question was considered but found not feasible.

Aircraft Mobilised for Third Airlines

2455. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the number of aircraft mobilised for the Third Airlines 'Vayudoot' introduced recently and the area of their operation ?

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

Vayudoot has been taken on lease two Fokker F-27 aircraft from Indian Airlines. Presently, Vayudoot is operating in the North-Eastern Region only and the following stations have been airlinked :

1. Barapani.
2. Kailashahar
3. Rupsi
4. Kamalpur
5. Tezu
6. Dibrugarh
7. Gauhati
8. Agartala

Settling of motor car accident claims

2456. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of FIN-
ANCE be pleased to state ;

(a) the average maximum and minimum time taken by the General Insurance Corporation for settling motor car accident claims ; and

(b) how many such claims were settled by the Corporation during each of the last three years and what the maximum and minimum amount paid and time taken ?

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

(a) and (b). The information to the extent available is being collected by the subsidiaries of the General Insurance Corporation of India and will be laid on the table of the House as soon as it is received.

Amount spent on Tourism and New Hotels From 1979 onwards

2457. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) how much amount was spent on Tourism in the years 1979-80

and 1980-81 and the proposed amount for 1981-82 which are the States benefited from it ;

(b) what is the amount spent in for construction of new Hotels from 1979 onwards ; and

(c) what are the criteria by which I.T.D.C. allocate the amount, how much has been spent in Kerala from 1979 onwards ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A.P. SHARMA) : (a) the expenditure on developing tourism is not incurred on State-wise basis. The schemes are taken up for development of tourism at various centres on the basis of their potential to attract tourists and expenditure incurred accordingly scheme-wise.

The expenditure incurred during 1979-80 for developing various tourist centres, the anticipated expenditure during 1980-81 and the outlay proposed for development and promotion of tourism during 1981-82 in the Central Sector are given below :

Central Sector	1979-80 (actual)	1980-81 (Estimated)	1981-82 (Proposed)
(Rs. in lakhs)			
(a) Department of Tourism	155.20	265.85	400.00
(a) India Tourism Development Corporation	840.42	700.00	1100.00
Total	9 95.62	965.85	1500.00

(b) A total amount of Rs. 543.65 lakhs has been spent during 1979-80 and 1980-81 (upto December, 1980) on the construction of new hotels by the India Tourism Development Corporation.

(c) Allocation of funds by the India Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC) are not made on a Statewise basis. Schemes as selected for implementation on the basis of demand, socio-economic considerations and *inter-se* priority keeping in view the availability of resources. ITDC has already incurred an expenditure of Rs. 210.00 lakhs on the construction of cottages and a hotel at Kovalam in Kerala. Towards their improvement, it spent Rs. 7.15 lakhs in 1979-80 and Rs. Rs. 8.66 lakhs during 1980-81 (upto January, 1981).

Shortage of Kerosene Oil, groundnut oil and Other Essential Commodities in Gujarat

2458. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that there is accute shortage of kerosene, groundnut oil and other essential commodities in Gujarat;

(b) whether Government are aware that the prices of groundnut oil have risen exorbitantly in recent months in Gujarat as against the prices prevailing during last two-three years.

(c) whether Government are aware that hike in prices of essential commodities has caused tremendous hardship to poor and middle-class persons ; and

(d) if so, steps taken to bring down the prices of groundnut oil, sugar and other essential commodities ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY) (a) On the basis of information available with the Union Ministry of Civil Supplies there is some shortage of a few essential commodities in several parts of the country including Gujarat.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Rise in prices of essential commodities does generally have adverse impact on common people which to some extent is lessened by distributing selected essential commodities through the public distribution system at fixed prices.

(d) The main thrust of the Government policy to contain prices of essential commodities is to increase production. The public distribution system is being expended. The export of essential commodities is being regulated and some essential commodities in short supply are being imported. The credit policy continues to be restrictive. The provisions of the Essential Commodities Act and Orders issued under it as well as the Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980 are being enforced vigorously by the States.

The Government have taken several long-term as well as short-term steps to improve availability of edible oils in the country. Some of the important measures taken are (i) encouraging production of oilseeds and planned effort to exploit non-traditional sources so as to reduce the gap between demand and supply of oils, (ii) continuing imports of adequate quantity of oil, (iii) release of more oils for public distribution system, (iv) maintaining steady production of vanaspati, (v) encouraging production of more cottonseed oil and (vi) curbing illegal trading in oilseeds and oils by the Forward Markets Commission through periodical raids.

**Agreement signed between
Parle Exports (P) Ltd. and
Bisleri India (P) Ltd.**

2459. SHRI DHARAM DAS SHASTRI :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 284 on 5th December, 1980 regarding agreement signed between Parle Exports (P) Ltd. and Bisleri India (P) Ltd. and state :

(a) what progress has been made by the CBI in respect of illegal transfer of foreign exchange amounting to 14336 pounds and other violations of F. E. R. A., 1947 ;

(b) what is the present stage of the case ; and

(c) action proposed to finalise the case expeditiously ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA) :
(a) to (c). The investigations in India in the case registered by CBI, on 5-4-1980, against M/s. Bisleri (India) Pvt. Ltd. and the two Directors of the said company namely S/Shri Ramesh Chauhan and H.M. Golwala for offences under I.P.C. and F.E. R.A. have been completed. Reports of enquiries referred to INTERPOL are awaited. Interpol are being reminded to expedite their report.

National Mineral Explorations Corporation

2460. SHRI KAMAL NATH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the places where work is being done by the National Mineral Exploration Corporation ;

(b) whether the methods used by the National Mineral Exploration Corporation are the latest ; and

(c) if not, steps that Government propose taking to update the technology available with National Mineral Exploration Corporation for expeditious exploration of mineral resources ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) :
(a) Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited is engaged in detailed exploration for various minerals in the country on promotional and contractual basis in various States.

(b) and (c). The Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited is adopting the techniques prevalent in the country which are sought to be updated from time to time. The Corporation has included some research schemes under its Research and Development Programme and the results of these schemes are to be evaluated.

Complaints for Non-Delivery of Raw Material Stocks

2461. SHRI JITENDRA PRA-SAD : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received complaints from export oriented industries that raw material stocks are not being delivered in time to them by the Steel Authority of India ; and

(b) if so, action Government propose to take to help these export oriented industries in increasing production ?

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

(a) A few such complaints about delays in delivery were received by Government.

(b) With a view to meeting the requirements of engineering exporters in time, Government have already accorded priority in supplies to them next only to Operational Defence and Asian Games. Periodical meetings with the producers are also held in the office of Iron & Steel Controller, Calcutta to review the supplies to engineering exporters. A special "Crash" programme of supplies for them was also drawn up. Specific cases of delay in delivery from the producers' stockyards when brought to the notice of Government are looked into and appropriate remedial action is taken.

Foreign Money

2462. SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Government of Kerala has submitted any scheme to the Central Government regarding the foreign money coming to the State specially from Gulf countries ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The State Government of Kerala had made a proposal for the establishment of a non banking financial agency to be called "The Kerala Savings & Investment Trust for mobilising foreign remittances flowing into the State specially from Gulf countries. The proposal was examined in consultation with the Reserve Bank and found to be not acceptable. The State Government was suitably advised in the matter by the Reserve Bank in April, 1980.

Evasion of Income Tax and Wealth Tax by Companies

2463. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) how many companies evaded income tax and wealth tax during the last two years ;

(b) names of those companies with the amount evaded ; and

(c) what are the steps taken by Government against those cases of evasion ?

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

(a) to (c). Cases of tax evasion by companies are detected every year by the Income-tax department through its multifarious activities namely, investigation of accounts, enquiries into specific allegations of tax evasion, survey, searches etc. These cases are dealt with by assessing officers scattered all over the country. Collection of information regarding tax evasion by companies during the last two years as well as amount evaded will involve immense time and effort which may not be commensurate with the desired results. As and when cases of evasion come to the notice of the department appropriate action as provided in law is taken. However, if the Hon'ble M.P. desires to have information in respect of any specific case the same will be furnished.

Super Bazar

2464. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Super Bazar is a consumer cooperative or a Government departmental store ;

(b) how many share-holders from the public have contributed to the share capital and of what amount ;

(c) whether it is a fact that not a single elected member of the shareholders is on the Managing Committee ; and

(d) how many times the general body meeting of the members of Super Bazar has been convened since [its inception ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY) : (a) Super Bazar, Delhi is a cooperative Store, registered under the Bombay Cooperative Societies Act (VII of 1925) as extended to the Union Territory of Delhi; under Registration No. F. 284(s) dated 25-6-1966.

(b) As on 31-12-1980, there were 18,707 share-holders and share capital contribution from them was Rs. 10.49 lakhs.

(c) The Managing Committee consists of 15 members of which 6 are to be elected and the rest are nominated by Government of India. Election has not yet taken place.

(d) As the number of members is very large and the subsidiary rules for constituting a representative general body have not been finalised, no general body meeting has so far been convened.

Criteria for Transfer of Income-tax Officers (Group-A) and Assistant Commissioners of Income-Tax

2465. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) what are the criteria laid down by Government for transfer of Income-tax Officers (Group-A) and Assistant Commissioners of Income-tax in the Income-tax Department from one charge to another;

(b) whether it is a fact that in a number of cases the above critaria have not been followed strictly in Delhi Charge while transferring the ITOs (Group-A) and the Assistant Commissioners of Income-tax of Delhi;

(c) if so, what are the names and designations of the ITOs (Group-A) and Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax (including their period as ITO Group-A) whose stay in Delhi is more than the stipulated period as mentioned in (a) above ; and

(d) what action Government propose to take in transferring these officers out of Delhi Charge ?

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

(a) The critaria for transfer of Assistant Commissioners of Income-tax and Income-tax Officers (Group-A) from one charge to another is broadly as follows :—

(i) An Assistant Commissioner who has stayed in a particular charge for 8 years including the period of Income-tax Officer (Group-A) will be liable for transfer to another charge in a state other than the state where he is presently posted.

(ii) A promotee Income-tax Officer would normally be liable to transfer to another charge after he has rendered 5 years regular service as Income-tax Officer (Group-A) in a particular charge and the directly recruited Income-tax Officer (Group-A) will be shifted to another charge after 6 years' stay in a charge.

(iii) If an officer is working or has worked on deputation at the same station, the period spent on deputation will not be taken into account for the purpose of counting his stay at a particular station.

(iv) On promotion, any officers can be transferred from one charge to another regardless of stay. *Ad hoc* promotion will not be treated as promotion for this purpose.

(v) As far as possible no Income-tax Officer will be transferred to another charge during the last 3 years of his service and Assistant Commissioner within the last 2 years of his service.

(vi) An officer posted to an unpopular station will be eligible for transfer to another place after a stay of 2 years at that station.

Notwithstanding what is stated above, the Central Board of Direct Taxes may, for administrative reasons, transfer any officer any time to any place in India.

(b) and (c). On stay basis, the following officers of Commissioner of Income tax, Delhi Charge, were due for transfer :—

S/Shri

1. Jawahar Singh, I.A.C. (Central)
2. T. S. Bedi, I.A.C.
3. A. Datta, I.A.C. (Assessment)
4. Krishanlal, I.A.C. (Assessment)
5. H.D. Sharma, I.A.C. (Assessment)
6. Sain Dass, I.A.C.
7. J.N. Sharma, A.A.C.
8. A.L. Sud, A.A.C.
9. Smt. S.K. Nigam, I.A.C.
10. Smt. Baljeet Matiyani, I.A.C. (Assessment)
11. Smt. Sunita Kaila, ITO (Group A)
12. Smt. Pamela Bhandari, ITO (Group-A)
13. Shri G.C. Kudaisya, ITO (Group-A)
14. Shri B. Ahuja, ITO (Group-A)

officers at Serial Nos. 1 to 5 and 14 had less than 2/3 years to serve and

hence not transferred. While in the remaining cases their retention was allowed on compassionate grounds/public interest.

Officers at Serial Nos. 1 to 4 have already retired officers at Serial Nos. 7 and 9 have also been transferred.

(d) The annual transfers of officers on stay basis are considered in April-May each year. The cases of the officers due for transfer will be considered again in April-May 1981.

Operation of Boeing Service from and to Coimbatore

2466. SHRI ERA MOHAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a plan to operate Boeing service from and to Coimbatore ;

(b) whether there is also a plan to expand the runway and other services at the Coimbatore airport :

(c) whether any time schedule has been drawn in this connection; if so, what is the time schedule ; and

(d) when is the airport likely to be ready to receive the Boeing aircraft ?

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

(b) to (d). Coimbatore airport is not suitable for Boeing 737 operations at present. There is a proposal for acquiring land for future extension of runway at Coimbatore airport. It is also proposed to augment safety services and provide additional visual aids. However due to paucity of funds, it will not be possible to provide for development of runway and Terminal Building works during the current Plan (1980-85). In view of this the Coimbatore airport is not likely to be ready for Boeing aircraft in the near future.

Steps to Formulate Broad National Policy for Incomes

2467. SHRI A.T. PATIL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) steps taken by Government to formulate a broad national policy on incomes :

(b) norms of relatively, if any, between different sectors of professions in their earning structures proposed under the aforesaid policy ; and

(c) safeguards (i) against inflationary pressures envisaged under the said policy, and (ii) for maintenance of the relative balance between the incomes in different sectors,

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) :

(a) to (c). The evolution of incomes policy in the country is a continuous process. It is recognised that due to historical and other socio-economic reasons there are disparities of income as between various sectors of the economy. Insofar as the wage sector is concerned, Government policy has been directed to narrowing of differentials, improvement in the earnings of employees especially those at lower levels and to the extent feasible restraining growth in higher salaries. Legislation relating to minimum wages as well as the system of collective bargaining which has evolved in organised sectors of the economy is designed for achieving the same objective. The rules and practices evolved for protecting the real wages of employees through the mechanism of dearness allowance have been evolved to take account of inflationary pressure. At the same time efforts have been made to provide incentives for higher productivity. As regard non wage incomes, where disparities are large the emphasis has been on progressive taxation and appropriate regulations on the means through which inequalities of income and wealth

are generated. An agriculture, policies have been directed towards providing for remunerative prices to farmers while safeguarding the interests of consumers especially those constituting the weaker sections of the society.

सत्तो दरों पर आवास सुविधाएं

2468. श्री छोटू भाई नान्नमेत : क्या पर्यटन और नगर विभान्न मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश के विभिन्न भागों में पर्यटकों को सस्ते मूल्य पर आवास सुविधाएं मुहैया करने की कोई योजना सरकार के पास विचाराधीन है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी योरा क्या है ?

पर्यटन और नगर विभान्न मंत्री (श्री आनन्द प्रसाद शर्मा) : (क) और (ख). विशेष रूप से युवा और स्वदेशी पर्यटकों के लिए सस्ते आवास की व्यवस्था करने के उद्देश्य से, केन्द्रीय पर्यटन विभाग ने चुने हुए पर्यटक केन्द्रों पर यूथ होस्टलों और पर्यटक बंगलों की एक शृंखला निर्मित की है। पंचवर्षीय योजना 1980-85 के दौरान चुने हुए केन्द्रों पर यूथ होस्टलों का निर्माण कार्य जारी रखा जाएगा।

2. इस समय भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम द्वारा नई दिल्ली में 1200 बैड वाले एक यात्री निवास का निर्माण किया जा रहा है। यह यात्री निवास निम्नलिखित दरों पर सस्ती बोर्ड और लार्जिंग सुविधाएं प्रदान करेगा।

लार्जिंग

15/- रुपये 2 बैड वाले कमरे में प्रतिदिन प्रत्येक बैड के लिए

30/- रुपये 2 बैड वाले कमरे के लिए प्रतिदिन

10/- रुपये 4 बैंड वाले कमरे में
प्रतिदिन प्रत्येक बैंड के लिए

बोर्ड

संच/डिनर

शाकाहारी याली	4.50 रुपये
मांसाहारी याली	6.00 रुपये
ब्रैंकफास्ट	2.00 रुपये
चाय	0.50 रुपये

3. नई दिल्ली प्रोजेक्ट के प्रथम 2-3 वर्षों के परिचालन परिणामों से सरकार के संतुष्ट हो जाने पर ही अन्य केन्द्रों पर इस प्रकार के प्रोजेक्टों के निर्माण पर विचार किया जाएगा।

4. राष्ट्रोन्म महत्व के बूने हुए तीर्थाटन केन्द्रों की बड़ी संख्या में यात्रा करने वाले निम्न आय वर्ग के पर्यटकों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने की दृष्टि से इन केन्द्रों पर आवास सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने के लिए केन्द्रीय पर्यटन विभाग द्वारा 1860 के सोसाइटीज रेजिस्ट्रेशन एक्ट के अधीन भारतीय यात्री आवास विकास समिति नामक एक सोसाइटी स्थापित की गई है। वर्ष 1979-80 में केन्द्रीय पर्यटन विभाग ने समिति को 5.00 लाख रुपये का सहायता अनुदान दिया था।

News Item Regarding 'Bogus Certificate'

2469. SHRI K.A. RAJAN : will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news item appeared "in Sunday" weekly dated 21st December 1980 under the heading "Bogus Certificate";

(b) if so, whether the company in question is Hindustan Lever, a subsidiary of Unilever, U.K.;

(c) if so, has any action been taken against this company for manœuvring such a Bogus Certificate; and

(d) why the foreign company is still continuing despite the discovery of the fact that there is no truth in the Company's claims about the use of sophisticated technology ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SIR R. VENKATARAMAN) :

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) to (d). For the purposes of FERA and in particular for assessing sophisticated nature of technology involved in any manufacturing activity, the advice of the Department of Science & Technology is sought. That Department gives its advice at a high level. The FERA advisory Committee takes a final view applying among other things the economic significance to be attached to the technology. It is not possible for any company to get away with the FERA obligations by producing any certificate from any particular officer in any Ministry. As far as the present FERA application of Hindustan Lever is concerned attention is invited to the reply given to starred Question No. 274 dated 5-12-1980 and Unstarred Question No. 758 dated 20-2-1981. The company, representation is still under examination.

Protectionist Measures Adopted by Canada For Imports of Textile From Developing Countries

2470. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Textile and clothing Board of Canada has recommended protectionist measures regarding the imports of tex tiles from developong countries ;

(b) if so, to what extent it will affect India's export to Canada;

(c) whether Government have conveyed their concern to the Canadian Government over this move; and

(d) is so, the details and the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) to (d). In their report on the Textile and clothing industry of Canada, based on an enquiry conducted by them. The Textile & Clothing Board of Canada have made several recommendations designed to curb/further reduce imports of textiles and clothing from developing countries. If the Government of Canada were to accept the recommendation, it would reduce India access as that of other developing countries to the Canadian textile market. It is difficult to assess the exact impact of these recommendation; on India's exports, or for that matter, exports of other developing countries. Government of India have already indicated their concern about the protectionist measures suggested by the Textile and clothing Board, to the appropriate Canadian authorities. The Canadian Government have not yet communicated any decision on the report.

Non Release of Export Quota of Groundnut

2471. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH

**SHRI B. D. SINGH :
PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:**

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that additional export quota of 50,000 tonnes of groundnut which was to be released in December, 1980 was not released when the prices in the international market were at a peak :

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the extent of loss in earnings suffered as a result thereof :

(c) whether Sudan and China have now entered the international market competing with the Indian exports of groundnut ; and

(d) if so, its likely impact on the Indian export of groundnut as a result of (c) above and the steps contemplated by Government to safe guard India's interests.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN) : (a) No additional export quota of 50,000 tonnes of HPS Groundnuts was released in December 1980.

(b) Export of HPS Groundnuts is allowed within a limited ceiling. The Export quota has to be determined with reference to factors like domestic production, prices etc. No decision has been taken in regard to the release of additional export quota. The question of loss in earnings on account of non-release of quota does not arise.

(c) and (d). Like India, Sudan and China and many other countries are in the international market in PHS Groundnuts. The share of the market may be available to us in the coming years also.

चांदी की तरकी

2472. श्री नरसिंह मकदाना : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चांदी के नियांत पर प्रतिबंध के बावजूद बड़े पैमाने पर अन्य देशों को अवैध रूप से चांदी की भेजा जाना बन्द करने के उद्देश्य से राज्य व्यापार निगम के माध्यम से इसका नियांत किए जाने के गुजरात सरकार के सुझाव को कार्यान्वित किये जाने में क्या कठिनाईयां अनुभव की गई हैं ;

(ख) चांदी की तस्करी को रोकने के लिये क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ; और

(ग) यत तीन महीनों के दौरान चांदी की कितनी मात्रा पकड़ी गई और वह मात्रा किन अविक्षियों से पकड़ी गई ?

दिसं भवालय में राज्य बंडी (श्री सदाई सिंह सिसोदिया) : (क) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

(ख) भारत से चांदी के तस्कर निर्यात को रोकने के लिए, सीमाशुल्क विभाग के निवारक और गुप्त सूचना तंत्र को सुदृढ़ किया गया है ।

सीमाशुल्क अधिनियम 1962 के अध्याय IV वा के उपबंधों को, जो चांदी के भण्डारण लाने-में-जाने और उसकी बिक्री के संबंध में विनियामक उपबंध हैं, 27 मार्च, 1980 से भारत नेपाल और भारत पाकिस्तान सीमाओं के साथ-साथ 50 कि० मी० की पट्टी पर लागू किया गया था । ये उपबंध पश्चिमी समुद्र तटीय और तमिलनाडु और पाण्डिचेरी समुद्र तटीय 50 कि० मी० पट्टी पर पहने ही से लागू थे ।

(ग) नवम्बर, 1980 से जनवरी, 1981 तक की अवधि में विभिन्न छापों और तलाशियों आदि में सीमाशुल्क अधिकारियों द्वारा पकड़ी गई चांदी की मात्रा नीचे दी गई है :—

माह	लगभग मात्रा कि० मी० में)
नवम्बर, 1980	1095
दिसंबर, 1980	2298
जनवरी, 1981	432

Target for Export of Engineering goods

2474. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) The overall target for the export of engineering goods during 1980-81 and 1980-85; and

(b) arrangements for ensuring adequate and timely availability of raw-material for such exports; and

(c) steps to monitor the progress of dominant units in the realisation of export objectives ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN) : (a) The Government have agreed with the Engineering Export Promotion Council to fix a target of Rs. 900 crores for the Export of Engineering goods during 1980-81. The Council has proposed a target of Rs. 1150 crores for the year 1981-82. According to EEPC's proposal, the exports of Engineering goods are planned to be stopped upto a level of Rs. 2450 crores by 1984-85.

(b) The Government have taken necessary measures to make available essential raw materials like steel, pig iron and coal to exporting units on a priority basis.

(c) Target for individual units, especially the top 200 units are proposed to be fixed by the Engineering Export Promotion Council and progress in regard to achievement of the target will be reviewed by them from time to time. The exporters will be given necessary assistance for meeting their export commitment in this regard.

Export of Rice

2475. SHRI V.S. VIJAYA-RAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to export rice to foreign countries ;

(b) whether some private parties have been given permission to export rice; and

(c) if so, the names of the private parties and the State to which they belong ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. Under the current policy export of Basmati Rice is allowed under open General Licence No. 3, whereas export of Non-Basmati rice is allowed within limited ceiling through designated Central/State Government agencies.

(b) Yes, Sir. Export of non-basmati rice by some private parties has been allowed on merits in cases where the parties had made commitments prior to the revision of the export policy of Rice on 18th June, 1980.

- (c) 1. M/s. Regent International Bombay.
2. M/s. Roseeb Exports. Bombay.
3. M/s. Maitry Exports Private Ltd., Bombay.
4. M/s. Ballarpur Industries, New Delhi.
5. M/s. Rajnikant and Co. Bombay.
6. M/s. Moon Exports (India) Delhi.

इण्डियन एयर लाइन्स की उड़ानों में विम्ब

2476. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 1 जनवरी, 1981 से अब तक इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स की कितनी उड़ानों में विलम्ब हुआ और उसके क्या कारण थे ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा) : पहली जनवरी, 1981 से 31 जनवरी, 1981 तक की अवधि के दौरान कुल 7612 उड़ानों की तुलना में

2221 उड़ानें विलम्ब से हुईं। इनमें से 119 देरियां मौसम आदि जैसे ऐसे कारणों की वजह से हुईं जो इंडियन एयरलाइन्स के नियंत्रण से बाहर थे जबकि 393 देरियां विमान संधारण तथा परिचालनात्मक और वाणिज्यिक कारणों से हुईं। शेष 1709 देरियां परिणामी प्रकार की देरियां थीं जिनका कारण एक उड़ान में हुई देरी के कारण उसी विमान द्वारा की जाने वाली बाद की उड़ानों में देरी होना था, क्योंकि एक ही विमान एक दिन में कई-कई उड़ानें करता है। यदि आरंभ में एक देरी हो जाती है तो उस रोज उस विमान द्वारा परिचालित सभी बाद वाली उड़ानें देर से होती हैं।

Direct Flight from Vizag to Madras

2477. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to introduce direct flights service from Vizag to Madras in view of the increased traffic; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Setting up of pellet plants at Mangalore and Bailadila

2478. SHRI B. D. SINGH : PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA :

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to setup

pellet plant at Mangalore and Bailadilla without first locating the foreign buyers;

(b) if so, the financial implications involved in setting up these plants;

(c) reasons for setting up these plants without first encuring the foreign market; and

(d) the manner in which these plants are proposed to be made economically viable?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) :
 (a) to (c). In the situation arising out of Iran's inability to offtake the entire quantity of 7.5 million of iron ore concentrate to be produced by the Kudremukh Iron Ore Project and with a view to improving its saleability to other buyers in the international market, a decision has been taken in principle to set up a three million tonne iron ore pelletisation plant at Mangalore. Foreign buyers for a portion of the production have already been located. It is expected that satisfactory sale arrangements for the full production will be tied up soon. The proposed plant is estimated to cost about Rs. 87 crores. No decision has been taken so far to set up a pelletisation plant at Bailadilla.

(d) Based on the present estimates, the proposed pelletisation plant at Mangalore will be economically viable.

श्रीदोगिक कम्पनियों की ओर बकाया आयकर

2479. श्री राम अवधि : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किन-किन श्रीदोगिक कम्पनियों की श्रीर गत तीन वर्षों से आयकर की राशि बकाया है; और

(ख) उनसे आयकर की बकाया राशि बसूल करने के लिये सरकार क्या प्रयास कर रही है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सचाई सिंह सिसोदिया) : (क) प्रश्न में प्रयुक्त "श्रीदोगिक कम्पनियों" शब्दों को ठीक-ठीक परिभ्रान्ति करना कठिन है। इस समय उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार 222 व्यक्ति ऐसे थे जिनमें से प्रथम की ओर 31 मार्च, 1977 को आयकर इससे पूर्व जारी की गई मांगों में से 30 सितम्बर, 1980 को स्थिति के अनुसार 10 लाख रुपये से अधिक का कर बकाया था। ऐसे सभी व्यक्तियों के नाम संलग्न विवरण-पत्र में दिये गये हैं। [प्रधानमंत्री से रखा गया देविए संलग्न LT-2038/81]

(ख) आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 में कर की बकाया रकमों की बसूली और उगाही के लिये विभिन्न उपाय करने की व्यवस्था है। प्रत्येक मासले के तथ्यों और परिस्थितियों पर निर्भर करते हुए, सम्बन्धित आयकर प्राधिकारियों द्वारा करों की बकाया रकमों की बसूली के लिए समय-समय पर उपयुक्त उपाय किये जाते हैं।

Percentage of Utilisation of Central assistance by States

2480. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise percentage of utilisation of Central assistance to the Plan schemes by the States during the past three years;

(b) the names of States and the quantum of Central assistance that has remained unutilised at the State level (state-wise utilised and unutilised figures are required); and

(c) how the unutilised sums are appropriated by the States and the role of Central Government in these cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FIN-
ANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA) : (a) A statement (I) is laid on the Table of the House.

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

(c) The unutilised amounts are not released to the States and remain with the Centre.

Statement I

STATEMENT SHOWING PERCENTAGE UTILISATION OF CENTRAL ASSISTANCE TO THE PLAN SCHEMES DURING 1977-78, 1978-79 AND 1979-80

States	Percentage utilised		
	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
1. Andhra Pradesh	99.76	100.00	98.81
2. Assam	100.00	100.00	99.39
3. Bihar	100.00	99.99	99.71
4. Gujarat	98.84	100.00	98.82
5. Haryana	97.43	96.11	98.04
6. Himachal Pradesh	100.00	100.00	99.88
7. Jammu & Kashmir	99.84	99.91	99.42
8. Karnataka	100.00	99.11	96.50
9. Kerala	100.00	99.58	100.00
10. Madhya Pradesh	100.00	100.00	99.75
11. Maharashtra	99.52	100.00	99.99
12. Manipur	100.00	96.61	98.57
13. Meghalaya	100.00	100.00	100.00
14. Nagaland	99.43	98.41	98.12
15. Orissa	99.93	100.00	99.77
16. Punjab	100.00	100.00	98.95
17. Rajasthan	99.94	100.00	95.38
18. Sikkim	100.00	99.00	100.00
19. Tamil Nadu	100.00	99.95	100.00
20. Tripura	94.94	98.30	99.61
21. Uttar Pradesh	100.00	99.43	100.00
22. West Bengal	99.56	97.79	98.57
TOTAL ALL STATES	99.78	99.56	99.29

Statement II

STATEMENT SHOWING THE QUANTUM OF CENTRAL ASSISTANCE UTILISED
AND UNUTILISED DURING 1977-78, 1978-79 AND 1979-80

(Rs. in lakhs)

States	1977-78		1978-79		1979-80	
	Utilised	Unutilised	Utilised	Unutilised	Utilised	Unutilised
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Andhra Pradesh	9426.62	22.38	15423.00	..	15683.00	189.00
2. Assam	5651.00	..	10489.00	..	11261.00	69.00
3. Bihar	9599.00	..	17432.47	1.53	20978.00	60.00
4. Gujarat	3157.00	37.00	6554.00	..	7903.00	94.00
5. Harayana	1077.58	28.42	3140.00	127.00	3140.00	62.41
6. Himachal Pradesh	2805.00	..	5745.00	..	6738.00	8.00
7. Jammu & Kashmir	11218.56	18.44	13069.76	11.24	12501.00	73.00
8. Karnataka	3729.00	..	8802.00	79.00	8275.00	300.00
9. Kerala	5317.00	..	9492.00	40.00	8036.00	..
10. Madhya Pradesh	7081.00	..	12034.00	..	13972.00	35.00
11. Maharashtra	8093.87	39.13	13794.00	..	13618.00	2.00
12. Manipur	1409.00	..	2384.27	83.73	2760.00	40.00
13. Meghalaya	1559.00	..	2365.00	..	2596.00	..
14. Nagaland	2107.00	12.00	2778.00	45.00	2867.00	55.00
15. Orissa	3822.45	2.55	7467.00	..	12769.00	29.00
16. Punjab	2615.00	..	5106.00	..	3894.53	41.47
17. Rajasthan	5173.92	3.08	9713.00	..	9458.52	458.48
18. Sikkim	1217.00	..	1558.19	15.81	1884.00	..
19. Tamil Nadu	4930.00	..	9485.00	5.00	10910.00	..
20. Tripura	1051.00	56.00	1850.00	32.00	2565.00	10.00
21. Uttar Pradesh	15907.00	..	28343.00	163.00	34117.00	..
22. West Bengal	7195.12	31.88	12516.00	283.00	11104.00	161.00
TOTAL ALL STATES	114142.12	250.88	199540.69	886.31	217004.64	1687.36

Less Releases to Rural
Electrification Corporation—300.00

199240.69

**Memorandum from Kerala
Dinesh Beedi**

2481. SHRI A. NEELALOHIT-HADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had received a memorandum from the Board of Directors of Beedi Workers Industrial Co-operative Society Limited. No. S. Ind. (C) (Kerala Dinesh Beedi) ;

(b) if so, their main demands in the memorandum ;

(c) what action has already been taken by Government on the demands; and

(d) what action Government propose to take in future?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main demands made in the memorandum are that either the Society be exempted from the levy of Central Excise duty on beedies, or it may be helped by the grant of a subsidy equal to the amount of duty paid by it.

(c) and (d). The demand for exemption from payment of Central Excise duty on beedies manufactured by the Society has not been accepted. The Government has also no scheme to grant any relief in lieu of the Central Excise duty paid by the Society.

Restructuring of Banks interest Rates

2482. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL :

**SHRI HARIHAR SORAN :
SHRI JANARDHANA
POOJARY :**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to restructure the banks interest rates both for deposits and credit; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b). Lending rates stipulated by the Reserve Bank for all scheduled commercial banks, effective from March 2, 1981 are set out in the attached statement.

The Reserve Bank of India have also revised interest rates payable by scheduled commercial banks on fixed deposits of some maturities. The categories of deposits and the rates effective from 2-3-1981 are indicated below :

	Per cent Per annum
1. For deposits for 1 year and above but less than 2 years	7.5
2. For deposits for 2 years and above but less than 3 years	8.5
3. For deposits for 3 years and above	10.0

(i) Regional Rural Banks may allow at their discretion additional interest of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum on term deposits of less than 3 years ;

(ii) Other scheduled commercial banks having aggregate demand and time liabilities of less than Rs. 25 crores may at their discretion allow additional interest of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on deposit of maturities less than 3 years. The interest rates payable by banks on other categories of deposits remain unaffected.

Statement

*Lending Rates of Scheduled Commercial Banks
as stipulated by the Reserve Bank of India
(Effective from 2-3-1981)*

Priority Sectors	Fixed Rates (%)
(A) Agriculture	
1. Loans to small farmers upto Rs. 5000/- (Short/ medium/long term) .	12.50
2. Term loans of not less than three years' maturity	
(a) Minor irrigation and land Development .	10.25
(b) Other purposes .	
(i) Small Farmers .	10.25
(ii) Other farmers .	12.50
(B) Small Scale Industry	
1. Composite loans upto Rs. 25,000	
(i) Backward areas .	10.25
(ii) Other areas .	12.50
2. Term loans of not less than 3 years' maturity	
(i) Backward areas .	12.50
(ii) Other areas .	13.50
(C) Retail Trade	
Limits upto and inclusive of Rs. 5,000/- .	12.50
(D) Road Transport Operators	
<i>Term Loans</i>	
(a) Single Vehicle .	12.50
(b) Two or more vehicles .	15.00
(E) Housing	
(a) SC/ST upto and inclusive Rs. 5,000/- .	4.0
(b) Others upto and inclusive of Rs. 5000/- .	12.50
(c) Over Rs. 5000 and upto Rs. 50,000 .	13.50
(d) Above Rs. 50,000 .	15.00

Priority Sectors	Fixed Rates (%)
(F) DRI Advances . . .	4.00
(G) All other Term Loans	15.00
(H) Public Procurement and Distribution Agencies	
(i) FCI/State Govt./agencies of FCI for procurement of food grains under full price support scheme with sales at fixed price through Govt. outlets. .	12.50
(ii) Central/State Govt. agencies for procurement/distribution of specified essential consumer commodities for sale at fixed prices through Govt. approved outlets commodities being pulses, Edible oils, Kerosene, Salt & Sugar .	15.00
(iii) Central/State Govt. agencies for procurement/distribution of essential commodities other than those mentioned in (ii) above. . .	17.50
(iv) Central/State Govt. agencies for procurement of Cash crops e.g. Jute/ Cotton, where there is an element of price support .	17.50
(v) Central/State Govt. agencies for procurement and distribution of fertilisers, pesticides and seeds . .	17.50
(I) Exports	
<i>1. Pre shipment Credit</i>	
(a) Specified medium and heavy engineering goods and construction contracts . .	
(i) upto 180 days .	12.50
(ii) beyond 180 days upto 270 days .	15.00
(b) Other specified goods (e.g. carpets, leather manufacturers, coir, cashew, tobacco, etc.) upto 180 days .	12.50

Priority Sectors	Fixed Rates (%)
1. Agriculture	
(i) Short term loans above Rs. 5000 and upto Rs. 25,000 . . .	15.00
(ii) Short term loans above Rs. 25,000 . . .	17.50
2. Small Scale Industry	
(i) Working capital/short-term advances	
(a) Limits of upto and inclusive of Rs. 2 lakhs . . .	15.00
(b) Limits of over Rs. 2 lakhs and upto and inclusive of Rs. 25 lakhs . . .	17.50
(c) Over Rs. 25 lakhs . . .	19.50
3. Retail Trade	
(a) Limits of over Rs. 5000 and upto and inclusive of Rs. 25,000 . . .	15.00
(b) Limits of above Rs. 25,000 . . .	19.50
4. All other advances	19.50
5. Central/State Govt. agencies for procurement and distribution of commodities for sale on commercial basis.	19.50
Selective Credit Control	Maximum Rates (%)
Commodities subject to Selective Credit Control . . .	19.50
Sugar Mills in respect of all stocks . . .	17.50

FINANCE TO INDUSTRIAL HOUSES BY FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

2483. SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be
pleased to state:

(a) details of financial institutions of his Ministry which finance industries;

(b) the loans given to industries during 1979-80 to top ten Industrial Houses in last three years ;

(c) the increase in production in ratio to loans ;

(d) if the recovery is according to schedule ; and

(e) details of defaulters and the steps to recover loans from them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT) :
 (a) to (c). The Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI), the Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI) and the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India (ICICI) provide assistance by way of term loan to industries. The total amount of financial assistance sanctioned to the top ten Industrial Houses by IDBI, IFCI & ICICI was Rs. 5,168.00 lacs in 1977-78, Rs. 11,792.00 lacs in 1978-79 and Rs. 9,152.00 lacs in 1979-80. Information regarding increase in production in ratio to loans is not available.

(d) and (e). Only three Companies under the top ten industrial houses have defaulted either in repayment of the principal to the tune of Rs. 2.12 lacs or payment of interest to the tune of Rs. 18.80 lacs. Government does not consider it proper to publicise the names of the industrial concerns who are in default at a particular point of time as this may adversely affect their credit worthiness in the market. The institutions make all efforts to recover the principal and interest amounts due to them through constant follow-up, frequent personal discussions with the Chief Executives of the concerns in default etc. In appropriate cases, legal steps are also taken.

Benami deposits in Banks

2484. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :

SHRI NAVAL KISHORE SHARMA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that there are 'Benami Deposits' in the Banks;

(b) if so, what steps Government are going to take to put curbs on such deposits; and

(c) whether there is any system to find out such type of 'Benami Deposits' ?

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

(a) Some cases of benami deposits in banks have come to the notice of the Income-tax Department following some search operations under Section 132 of the Income-tax Act.

(b) and (c). It is the usual practice of banks to obtain introduction of the prospective depositors from parties known to the banks when opening current accounts and cheque operated saving bank accounts. Besides, banks have been advised to ensure that full and correct addresses of all depositors are recorded in their books and to take such steps as will satisfy them about the identity of their depositors. Further, when specific investigations are undertaken by the Income-tax Authorities; the banks concerned cooperate with them.

Opening of another fair price shop in Sector I, R. K. Puram

2485. SHRI SATISH PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is only one fair price shop in Sector I, R. K. Puram

housing nearly 1500 families belonging to the Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society where long queues are seen very often and the store is not getting regular and proper supplies;

(b) whether due to very poor rate of commission and profit in running a fair price shop no other shop is coming up in the area for over last two years; and

(c) if so, what steps Government are proposing to take to tackle the situation and open another shop in Sector I, R. K. Puram ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY) : (a) and (b). According to the information received from Delhi Administration, it is a fact that there is only one fair price shop in Sector I of R. K. Puram and it is run by the Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society Ltd. The said fair price shop is getting regular and proper supplies of specified food articles. It is not wholly correct to say that no other shop is coming up in that area due to poor rate of commission and profit. Sector I, R. K. Puram consists of Government quarters having limited commercial complex. The rental value and other expenses in commercial complex are also on the high side. Hence, the main reason for delay in opening more fair price shops in that area is the non-availability of suitable premises in the commercial complex.

(c) The Delhi Administration has renominated the vacancy of a fair price shop in the said area in leading newspapers in January, 1981 and in response of this, two applications have been received. The applications are under process. One more fair price shop is likely to be allotted shortly to cater to the requirements of the area.

Emoluments of Officers of six Nationalised Banks

2486. SHRI V. N. GADGIL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the recommendations of the V. R. Gupte Committee regarding the emoluments of the Officers of the six banks nationalised in 1980 ; and

(b) whether Government propose to introduce standardization of pay scales on the basis of the Pillai Committee norms ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT) : (a) and (b). The Committee appointed by the Government under the Chairmanship of Shri V. R. Gupte to consider the question of standardization and revision of the pay scales, allowances and perquisites of the officers of the six banks nationalised in April 1980 has submitted its report to the Government. The recommendations of the Committee are under the consideration of the Government. It would not be in the public interest to disclose the recommendations of the Committee at this stage.

Decline in Export of Leather items

2488. SHRI KESHORAO PARDHI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the export of leather items have declined by 27 per cent during April and November, 1980 ;

(b) whether Government propose to cut the import duty to the leather chemicals and machineries to encourage the manufacturer to modernise ;

(c) whether Government propose to give a 25 cash compensatory support to the leather exporters; and

(d) what other facilities Government propose to give to the leather exporters and manufacturers of the leather items for setting up new units to encourage the export ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN) : (a) According to the export statistics furnished by the Leather Export Promotion Council, Madras, for the period, April, 1980—November, 1980, there was a decline of 27 per cent in the export of leather and leather products, as compared to the exports affected during the corresponding period last year.

(b) Proposals have been received from various quarters for import-duty reduction on the inputs for leather which will be examined keeping in view all aspects in this regard.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Government have already announced on the 31st December, 1980, a scheme for setting up of 100 percent export-oriented units, which envisages single point clearance in regard to the industrial licensing, foreign collaboration, import of capital goods and raw materials, etc. Under the scheme such units can be located anywhere in India, and would be eligible for duty-free imports of capital goods, raw materials and components. Besides these facilities, there would be no charge of excise duties on the indigenous supplies of raw materials to such units, which would normally operate in bonds.

Development of Tourist Centre at Bhensmal

2489. SHRI QAZI SALEEM : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there were and are some plans, estimates and proposals from Maharashtra and/or Central

Government for the development of a tourist centre at "Bhensmal" Taluka KhuldaBar in Maharashtra which is a hill station a very good tourist attractive place ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ;

(d) whether there were and there are demands for VIPs and various organisations for the development of the same ;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken to concede the same ;

(f) how much amount and under what heads—have been spent during the last five years; and

(g) how much amount is likely to be spent during 1981 and 1982 ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) As per the division of responsibility between the Central and State Sectors, the development of this place as a tourist centre falls within the purview of the State Sector.

(d) No, Sir.

(e), (f) and (g). Do not arise.

Directions to define norms and increase investment limits for S.S.I. units

2490. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Excise authorities, financial institutions and banks have so far not defined their norms for small scale units in keeping with the statement on Industrial Policy announced by the Minister of State for Industry in Parliament in July, 1980; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to give immediate directions to these institutions and authorities to define the norms and increase the investment limits for the S.S.I. units ?

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

(a) and (b) The Reserve Bank of India and the Industrial Development Bank of India have made eligible all investments covered by the revised definition for small scale industries for concessional assistance w.e.f. 2-3-1981.

For excise duty purposes, the criterion on investment on plant and machinery in respect of small scale units, wherever applicable, is also being raised to Rs. 20 lakhs w.e.f. 1-4-1981.

News-item captioned "USSR ahead of others in cotton buying"

2491. SHRI N. K. SHEJWAL-KAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn towards a

news-item appearing in the "Economic Times" dated 19th January, 1981 under the Caption "USSR ahead of others in cotton buying" ;

(b) the details of cotton exported to USSR during the last two years, the value thereof and variety exported ;

(c) whether it is a fact that Soviet Union is re-selling Indian cotton to other countries and earning a huge profit therefrom; if so, the reasons for India not exporting cotton to those countries directly; and

(d) whether some representations have been received by Government for not exporting Maharashtra cotton to USSR as its domestic demand is more to meet the country's own requirements; if so, the details of action taken ?

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

(b) Details of cotton exported to USSR during the last two years, its value and varieties, are as under :

Cotton year	Exporting Agency	Variety of Cotton	Qty. in b'les	Value (Rs. in 1 khs)
1979-80	—	—	—	—
1980-81	Maharashtra State Cooperative Marketing Federation	L-147 1007 H-4	39,043	801.64 (upto Jan. 81)
	Cotton Corporation of India	J-94 A-151/9 H-4 1007 Varalaxmi	52,278	1405.29 (upto Feb. 1981)

(c) Government have no information whether USSR is reselling Indian cotton to other countries.

(d) No such representation has been received. Government would continue to keep a watch on the emerging cotton situation and take appropriate decisions.

काले धन का पता लगाने के लिए मारे गये छापे

2492. श्री मुन्द्र शर्मा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की हुपा करेंगे कि :

(क) काले धन का पता लगाने के लिए 1980-81 में कितने छापे मारे गए ; और

(क) कितना काला धन पकड़ा गया ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राष्ट्रीय मंत्री
(जी सवार्हि सिंह सिसोदिया) :
(क) महोदय, आयकर विभाग ने 1
अप्रैल, 1980 से 28 फरवरी 1981
तक की अवधि के दौरान समस्त भारत
में आय/धन के कर की चोरी का
पता लगाने के नियमित लगभग 3339
तलाशियां ली हैं ।

(ब) इन तलाशियों के दौरान,
प्रथम दृष्ट्या, लगभग 17.07 करोड़
रुपये मूल्य की लेखा-वाहय परिसम्पत्तियां
पकड़ी गयीं हैं ।

Shifting of office of SAIL from Delhi to Ranchi

2493. SHRI T. S. NEGI: Will the MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the office of public sector steel industry formerly HSL and now SAIL has been shifted from place to place in the past ;

(b) whether it is a fact that it is again proposed to be shifted from Delhi to Ranchi ;

(c) if so, what are its benefits and what is the total expenditure involved in such a shifting and in creating office and other facilities at Ranchi ; and

(d) whether the expenditure involved is in keeping with the present national economy ?

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

(a) The registered office of SAIL has remained at Delhi since its incorporation in 1973. HSL started with its head office at Delhi in January, 1954, which was shifted to Calcutta in August, 1955, to Rourkela in October,

1956, back to Delhi in 1957, and to Ranchi in December, 1959. All these changes were made on operational and administrative considerations, as the scope of HSL's jurisdiction extended from one unit, viz. Rourkela Steel Plant, at the beginning, to cover other units, e.g., Bhilai and Durgapur Steel projects subsequently. HSL merged into SAIL with effect from 1-5-1978.

(b), (c) & (d) The proposal to shift the headquarters of SAIL to Ranchi is still under consideration.

Wasteful Government Expenditure

2494. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) what are the steps that have been taken by Janata Government to stop luxurious and wasteful Government expenditure so as to check to bring down inflationary trends of the economy or the country ;

(b) the details thereof and the out-come thereto ;

(c) the steps so far taken during 1980 and expected to be taken during 1981 and 1982 on the above ;

(d) what guidelines have been issued by Centre to various States for the same so as to bring down luxurious and wasteful expenditure, lessening their overdrafts so as to prevent deficit financing ; and

(e) how much per cent inflationary trend has gone up during 1980 in comparison to the previous years of 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978 and 1979 and the reasons therefor ?

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

(a) to (c) : Economy orders already in force over the past so

many years were consolidated and circulated to all Ministries/Departments of the Government of India in May, 1977. The measures stressed in this consolidated order cover restriction on creation/filling up of posts, regulation of allowances like travelling allowance and over-time allowance and reduction of expenditure on contingencies, staff cars, telephones and other items like purchase of furniture, holding of conferences, official entertainment, consumption of petrol, electricity etc. Further economy instructions were issued in May 1979 regarding curtailment in consumption of petrol by departmental vehicles/staff cars, which provided that the petrol consumed by staff cars would be restricted to 66-2/3% of the quantity consumed during the year 1978-79, in respect of non-operational vehicles including staff cars maintained by Secretariat, attached and subordinate offices and 85% in respect of operational vehicles maintained by field offices etc. Further orders were issued in July, 1979 to the effect that no additional budget provision would be agreed to unless a specific assurance for considering such provision was given at the time of finalising the original budget. Re-appropriation of expenditure from Plan to non-Plan was completely banned and it was stressed that on the non-Plan side, no additional posts would be sanctioned unless they were matched by equivalent savings by surrender of other posts, except in the case of entirely new organisations, the need for which had been specifically accepted. Additional allotment of funds would not be allowed to the Ministries/Departments particularly under items like telephone charges, provision of petrol etc. The additional liability should be met by economising on expenditure. Further instructions regarding reduction in Central Government non-Plan expenditure had been issued in September, 1979 regarding restrictions on the expenditure of 900 L.S.—6

telephones, economy in the use of paper, creation of new posts, transfers of Government employees, travelling allowance, contingencies, overtime allowance, staff sanctioned for Centrally Sponsored Schemes and Foreign Travel. It was stressed in this order that for creation of new posts, except for a new organisation, specific Cabinet approval should be obtained indicating corresponding savings.

In May 1979, a Commission on Public Expenditure had been set up mainly to identify areas in which economy could be effected without impairing efficiency or adversely affecting growth and to identify activities which were not essential or where there was over-lapping of functions between various Departments of the Government of India or between activities of the Central Government and those of the State Government and suggest measures for phasing out or rationalising such activities. The Commission on Public Expenditure was would up with effect from the 21st January, 1980.

The above economy measures are still operative but it is considered that while these measures are desirable by themselves, they may not yield adequate savings. The Government are, therefore, of the view that the economy in the true sense of the term can be ensured only through proper selection of schemes/projects and through their efficient implementation. It is only by ensuring proper selection, evaluation and implementation of projects according to a time-bound schedule that we can achieve best results out of our investments. It has been Governments endeavour to progressively improve the effectiveness of Government's expenditure through close monitoring of projects and programmes. Subsidies which account for a significant proportion of Government expenditure are also kept under review. As the savings arising as a result of economy measures are not reflected in any primary unit of expenditure or any separate

sub-head, the estimated achievements cannot be identified for quantification.

(d) The economy measures adopted by the Central Government have been communicated to the State Governments for adoption of similar economy measures. The guidelines issued to State Governments for lessening their over-drafts and preventing deficit financing are as under :—

All expenditure should be matched with availability of resources. Since overdrafts on the Reserve Bank of India cannot be looked upon as a budgetary resource and should therefore, be avoided, the State Governments should review their budgetary position and all expenditure which is not matched by resources and which can be postponed, should be put off until better times. Preference should be given to projects which can yield results in the short-term. Maximum economies in expenditure should be effected so that scarce financial resources are deployed judiciously and with a view to yielding maximum benefits. State Governments should not plan or undertake expenditure on the assumption that the Central Government would provide additional financial assistance ; availability of clearly identified resources alone should determine levels of expenditure. State Governments have been requested to manage their affairs so as not to incur deficits and consequently overdrafts on the Reserve Bank of India. The State Governments have also been requested to revive the system of preparing Ways & Means forecasts to be sent to the Department of Expenditure (Plan Finance Division) regularly, which besides helping the State Finance Departments to have close watch on the Ways & Means position, would help the Central Government to understand when the State Governments would be needing temporary help from the Centre.

State Governments have also been advised that arrangements should be devised to prepare at regular fortnightly or monthly intervals, a cash flow statement showing at least in essential detail the likely major receipts and disbursements in the following months. If such cash flow statements can be prepared at regular intervals for successive quarters and the year as a whole, this would prove to be a most useful tool to the State Finance Departments, providing the necessary signal in time for taking adequate corrective and remedial action.

(e) The percentage increase in the wholesale Price Index (1970-71=100) during calendar years 1975 to 1980 on a point to point basis is as follows :

Year	Rate of Inflation
1975	(—) 4.4
1976	(+) 5.4
1977	(+) 4.7
1978	(+) 0.1
1979	(+) 22.0
1980	(—) 13.2

The main causes of inflation in the country are the increase in prices of imports, particularly crude and petroleum products, unavoidable increases in administered prices, short supplies of certain essential commodities due to drought and poor performance of infrastructure in 1979-80. The excess liquidity created in the past years also contributed to inflation.)

Advertisement and Popularising of Sunderbans as a Tourist Centre

2495. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Sunderbans is one of the Tourist Centres in India ;

(b) whether Government have any concrete proposal to make it more attractive to the domestic as well as foreign tourists ;

(c) whether Government intend to sanction adequate grants to the West Bengal Government for providing better amenities like cheaper hotels, transport, better road communication, and beautification of some of the selected spots ; and

(d) whether Government are also considering for advertising and popularising Sunderbans in the Tourist Map of India displaying in all the Capitals of States, Railway Stations, Airports and other prominent part of our country ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA) : (a) to (d). Sunderbans is one of the centres selected for the development of tourist facilities during the Five Year Plan 1980-85. Besides the provision of a motor launch for cruising in the Sunderbans area, other facilities to be provided will be discussed with the tourist officials of the Government of West Bengal during this month. If necessary, a survey will also be undertaken to locate where facilities are required to be provided.

As regards publicising Sunderbans through advertising and display of posters, requisite action will be taken after the facilities have come up in the Sunderbans area.

Export of Sugar during 1981-82

2496. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to export sugar during the year 1981-82 ;

(b) if so, the quantity and total value thereof; and

(c) whether we have exportable surplus of sugar production for the year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (c) . The export of Sugar has been banned with effect from 21-2-1981.

Target of Exports by Export Promotion Council

2497. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Export Promotion Council has put the targets of export of glycerin, soaps, detergents, cosmetics and toiletries for 1980-81 at Rs. 50 crores ;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the exports of these items during the last three years were not more than seventeen crores or so ; and

(c) if so, how Government are going to meet such a big target for the year 1980-81 ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) According to the provisional estimates, exports of those products during April-January 1980-81 have already touched Rs. 54.20 crores.

Daily expenses of Pragati Maidan

2498. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

- (a) what is the daily expenses of the Pragati Maidan; details thereof;
- (b) the sources of income;
- (c) whether Government are considering for overhauling the Pragati Maidan complex;
- (d) the details thereof; and
- (e) the estimated cost for that purpose?

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

(a) On the basis of the total expenditure on civil and electrical maintenance and renovation, horticulture, water charges, electricity, commodity fairs and activation of Pragati Maidan during the period April 80—Jan 81 the daily average expenditure is estimated at about Rs. 32,000/-;

(b) The main source of income of the Authority is from space rent, advertisement and gate money, besides grant-in-aid from the Government.

- (c) No, Sir.
- (d) and (e). Do not arise.

Funds for 6th plan for development of alwar to Attract Tourists

2499. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a sum of Rs. 965 crores has been earmarked for tourism in the Sixth Plan;

(b) how much of this amount would be made available to the State Governments for development of tourist facilities and tourist spots both for foreign tourists and internal tourists;

(c) whether it is a fact that although Alwar has very beautiful buildings and lakhs of historical importance and despite its proximity to Delhi, it has not been developed sufficiently for foreign tourists; and

(d) how much of the allocations mentioned above would be given to Rajasthan and what measures are being taken to develop Alwar in a big way to attract tourists?

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

(a) No, Sir, An outlay of Rs. 72 crores has been approved for development of tourism in the Central Sector in the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85).

(b) The funds available in the Central Sector are not allocated on Statewise basis. The schemes for development of tourism are taken up at various centres on the basis of the potential the centres hold to attract tourists and accordingly the amounts allocated schemewise.

(c) While no tourist facilities have been provided in the town of Alwar in the Central Sector, existing facilities were improved and new facilities provided in the wild life sanctuaries of Sariska and Silerh, which are close to Alwar as these attract tourists.

(d) As mentioned in para (b) above, funds are not allocated on Statewise basis for the development of tourism. As to the development of tourist centres in Rajasthan, discussions are scheduled with the State tourist officials this month when tourism schemes to be taken up in Rajas.

than will be finalised and responsibility for their implementation will be determined between the Central and State Sectors.

Stock of imported steel items held by SAIL

2500. SHRI K.T. KOSALRAM : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the quantum of imported steel items being held as buffer stock by SAIL and since when ;

(b) the value of such buffer stock of imported steel items ; and

(c) the steps being taken to supply them to the steel units which are facing acute short supply of such items ?

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

(a) The total quantity of stocks of buffer imports held by SAIL as on the 31st January, 1981 is about 86,500 tonnes. The stocks are being held for varying periods.

(b) The value of the stocks mentioned above, on C. & F. basis is approximately Rs. 30 crores.

(c) Steps were taken to move the stocks at the ports by rake movements to the stockyards of SAIL, for delivery to the customers, as far as possible. As a result, the stocks have already come down from about 238,600 tonnes as on 1st April 1980 to 86,500 tonnes as on 31st January, 1981. The balance quantity now held has to be moved mostly in loose wagons, which are not readily available. Some wagons, have also to be diverted for moving imported coal at Visakhapatnam and Paradip. However, constant liaison is being maintained with Railways to procure adequate wagons for movement of stocks.

Taking over of Asian Refractories, Calcutta by Bokaro Steel Corporation

2501. SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VERMA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bokaro Steel Corporation has taken over the management of Asian Refractories, Calcutta ; and

(b) if the reply to (a) is in affirmative, the date, terms and conditions of taking over the Asian Refractories and the steps taken to safeguard the interests of the shareholders ?

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

(a) The Asian Refractories Limited, which was under liquidation, was acquired by the Government of India under the provisions of the Asian Refractories Limited (Acquisition of Undertaking) Act, 1971 (No. 65 of 1971). The erstwhile Bokaro Steel Limited was nominated under Section 8 of the Act to manage the Undertaking on behalf of the Central Government.

(b) The Asian Refractories Limited vested in the Central Government with effect from 17-10-1971, free from all encumbrances. An amount of Rs. 81 lakhs was to be deposited in the Court by the Central Government as compensation in respect of the transfer. A sum of Rs. 8 lakhs was deposited in the Court within 3 months of the acquisition. The remaining amount of Rs. 73 lakhs was to be deposited in ten equal annual instalments with 7% interest per annum thereon. So far, nine of these instalments have been paid and the last instalment of Rs. 7.30 lakhs plus interest will be paid in October, 1981. Under the Act, the Court is required to distribute the amount of compensation amongst the creditors of the Company and any surplus left after

such distribution amongst the contributaries of the Company in accordance with their rights and interests.

Resumption of Delhi-Kulu Flight by Indian Airlines

2502. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received representations for the resumption of Delhi-Kulu flight by the Indian Airlines which has remain suspended for the last few years causing serious set-back to tourism in that area ;

(b) whether Government have reviewed the matter and taken decision to resume the air service ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and when the air service would be resumed ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The matter is being reviewed.

C.I. Sheets Quota for Manipur

2503. SHRI MOHENDRANGA-NGOM : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the periodical quantity of C.I. sheets quota for the State of Manipur for 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980 till date, period-wise and year-wise; and

(b) whether any special quota of C.I. sheets was allotted to the Government of Manipur for relief measures during the year 1980 and if so, the quantity thereof and whether the delivery of the same was made in time and in full ?

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

(a) and (b). There is no statutory control on the distribution of steel at present and the question of "quota" does not arise. Presumably, the Hon'ble Member refers to the supply of GP/GC Sheets for the State of Manipur. The supply position in respect of GP/GC Sheets to the State of Manipur during the years 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81 (April 1980 to January 1981) is given below :—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Quantity Supplied</i> (In tonnes)
1978-79	1345
1979-80	2617
1980-81 (April '80- January '81)	1613

These supplies of GP/GC Sheets have made to Manipur State from SAIL Stockyards located at Gauhati, Tinsukia, New Bongaigaon and Calcutta.

Advances made by Scheduled Commercial Banks to Mills/ Factories and Industrial users

2504. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 2603 on the 5th December, 1980 regarding credit advanced by public financial institutions to private whole-salers and state :

(a) what is the latest position with regard to the total advances made by the scheduled commercial banks to the 'mills/factories and industrial users' and 'other borrowers' separately in cases of foodgrains, sugar, edible oil etc ;

(b) what is the reason behind Government's unwillingness to stop

bank credit to the whole-sale traders as long as they are not taken over ;

(c) whether it is proposed to take over whole-sale trade in all essential commodities ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(a) The outstanding advances of scheduled commercial banks against food-grains, sugar including khandsari and major vegetable oils and vanaspati as at the end of November, 1980 (latest data available) were as under :

(Rs. in crores)

Commodity	Mills/Factory & Industrial Users	Others	Total
Food-grains	83.7	48.00	131.7
Sugar including Khandsari	64.4	2.7	67.1
Vegetable Oils & Vanaspati	22.0	11.7	33.7

(b). Through the mechanism of Selective Credit Controls, Reserve Bank of India regulates the flow of bank credit against stocks of sensitive commodities to the level necessary to meet the genuine credit requirements of essential trading activity in such commodities. It may not, however, be in the interest of economy to stop indiscriminately all bank credit to whole-sale traders.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) In a large country with sizeable population, it may not be prudent to take over the whole-sale trade in all essential commodities.

Jaykaynagar unit of aluminium Corporation of India

2505. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether due to the absence of an integrated management policy the management of the unit (Jaykaynagar) of Aluminium Corporation of India which assigned to BALCO may lapse into sickness again ;

(b) whether the unit is suffering from marketing problems resulting into poor production, some time at 1/4th level ;

(c) whether the unit is also facing problems like payment, from both Government and private organisations, shortage of raw material and power ; and

(d) if so, what steps have been taken by Government to extend relief to the unit ?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Both on account of a current slackening of demand for foil and extruded products and because of unsatisfactory performance of the rolling mill, the plant is performing below capacity. These led to a liquidity problem and the management is making efforts to get over it. The matter is still under the purview of the management and Government will take appropriate action when required.

Upgradation of Bhubaneswar Airport as International Airport

2506. SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal for upgrading Bhubaneswar Airport as an International Airport; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Value of Rupee

2507. SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the per capita annual income during the last five years, year-wise; and

(b) value of the rupee based on the cost of living taking 1970-71 as the base year?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN)

(a) and (b) : The requisite information is given in the attached statement.

Statement

	Per Capita Net National Product		Value of Rupee* (1970-71 = 100)	
	At Current Prices			
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)		
1975-76	1028.8	663.6	64.94	
1976-77	1093.5	659.2	59.52	
1977-78	1210.0	701.0	57.80	
1978-79	1267.2	727.6	55.87	
1979-80	1378.8**	677.8**	49.75	

*Based on the All-India Industrial Workers' Consumer Price Index with base 1960=100 shifted to 1970-71. Figures relate to last month of each fiscal year.

**Quick estimates.

Guidelines to Banks Regarding Prime Minister's 20-Point Programme.

2508. SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether the nationalised banks were given guidelines to continue to support the Prime Minister's 20-Point programme; and

(b) if so, the total amount of money used in support of 20-Point programme during the year 1980?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The RBI has recently introduced a new reporting system to enable the banks to indicate the progress made for the implementa-

tion of 20-Point Programme. It may take some more time for the data to start flowing in from the banks.

जिला भीलवाड़ा (राजस्थान) में अफीम की खेती

2509. श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भूतपूर्व मेवाड़ सरकार के शासन काल में भीलवाड़ा जिले में अफीम की व्यापक खेती की जाती थी ;

(ख) क्या सेन्ट्रल नारकोटिक्स विभाग ने यह खेती करने की अनुमति रोक दी तथा जो लोग पीढ़ियों से अफीम की खेती कर रहे हैं उनको अनुमति देने से इनकार कर दिया है और उसके स्थान पर मनमाने ढंग से लाइसेंस दिए गए हैं ;

(ग) क्या मंदसीर जिले में अफीम की खेती के लिए बहुत से व्यक्तियों को अनुमति दी गई है जब कि भीलवाड़ा (राजस्थान) में सीमित खेती की अनुमति दी गई है ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार उन लोगों को अफीम की खेती की अनुमति देने का है जो वर्षों से यह खेती कर रहे हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सदाई मेवाड़ सिंह सिसोदिया) : (क) भूतपूर्व मेवाड़ महाराणा के शासन काल में जिन क्षेत्रों में अफीम की काश्त की जाती थी, वे क्षेत्र अब भीलवाड़ा जिले में आते हैं। लेकिन, वस्तुतः जितने क्षेत्र में पोष्ट की काश्त की जाती थी उससे संबंधित आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

(ख) विदेशों को अफीम के निर्यात के लिए कुल अनुमानित मांग और चिकित्सा

तथा वैज्ञानिक प्रयोजनों के लिए स्वदेशी जड़तांत्रों को हिंसाब में लेने के बाद देश में अफीम की काश्त की योजना बनाई जाती है। विश्व में भारतीय अफीम की मांग में कमी आ जाने और उसके परिणामतः अफीम का बड़ा स्टाक इकट्ठा हो जाने के कारण अफीम की काश्त हेतु लाइसेंस सुदा रकबे को कम करने का फैसला किया गया है।

(ग) जी, हां। मंदसीर जिले में उपजाऊ भूमि काफी अधिक है और उस क्षेत्र में परम्परागत रूप से अफीम की काश्त होती रही है।

(घ) जी, हां। ऐसे परम्परा गत काश्तकारों को तरजीह दी जाती है, जो अहंक उपज की शर्त पूरी करते हैं, और गैर-कानूनी गतिविधियों में ग्रस्त भी नहीं होते।

Steps Taken to Develop Tourist spots in Madhya Pradesh

2510. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV; Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state what are the proposals under consideration of Government to develop more tourist spots in the country and particularly in Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF TOURSIM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA) Besides the on-going schemes, the Central Department of Tourism proposes to develop infrastructural facilities on the concept of travel circuits to promote both international and domestic tourism. For this purpose the State Government had been requested to forward a blue-print of tourism development in their State on the travel circuit concept. The proposals received from the State Governments including Madhya Pradesh, and Union Territories will be discussed in a series of

meetings with the State tourist officials this month when schemes will be finalised for tourism development in the Central and State Sectors.

Civil Supply Corporation for Delhi

2511. SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposed Civil Supply Corporation for Delhi has since been formed;

(b) if so, the composition of the Corporation;

(c) what are the items which have been entrusted to the Corporation; and what other items proposed to be handed over to the Corporation; and

(d) in case the Corporation has not yet started functioning, the reasons for delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY)

(a) to (d) The Delhi State Civil Supplies Corporation has been incorporated as a Company under the Companies Act, 1956 on 14-11-80. The Lt. Governor has the powers to nominate the Board of Directors of the Corporation. He has nominated the following Board of Directors :

1. Chief Secretary	Chairman
2. Commissioner (F & S)	Managing Director
3. Development Commissioner	Director
4. Finance Secretary	Director
5. Managing Director	Director DSIDC

According to the Memorandum and the Articles of Association the following are the main objects of the Corporation :—

1. to engage in, promote, develop, improve, counsel finance production, purchase, procurement, pro-

cessing, movement, transport, import, export, distribution and sale of food-stuffs, cement, coal, timber, building materials, beverages, pharmaceuticals, petroleum products, and other essential and consumable commodities ;

2. to provide assistance by way of capital, credit resources technical and managerial services and advice etc., to promote the objects for which the company has been established.

Stock of Pulses and Oil Seeds

2512. SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have built up sufficient stock of pulses and oil seeds to avoid sudden rise in prices of these commodities during the current year?

(b) whether Government will disclose its stock of these commodities to avoid speculation etc; and

(c) what are the prospects of production of pulses and oil seeds during the current year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY) : (a) : The Union Government does not have stocks of pulses and oil seeds.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Preliminary assessment of *Kharif* and *rabi* crops of pulses and oil seeds is indicative of much better prospects during the current year.

Fixing of seniority in tarde fair Authority of India

2513. SHRI CHATURBHUJ : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given

to Unstarred Question No. 6809 on 14th April, 1978; regarding norms for fixing seniority in Trade Fair Authority of India and state:

(a) has the Inter-Departmental Committee examined the question of seniority norms and submitted its report;

(b) if not, when the Committee is going to submit the report;

(c) in case the Committee has submitted its report for norms to be adopted for fixation of seniority, what are the findings and recommendations; and

(d) by what date the recommendations of the Committee would be implemented?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A statement containing the findings and recommendations of the Inter-Departmental Committee is attached.

(d) The recommendations of the Inter-Departmental Committee, with such departures there-from as approved by the Board of Directors, have been implemented.

Statement

The findings and recommendations of Inter-Departmental Committee as under:—

1. After examining the terms of appointment and transfer of the employees of the merging organisations, the Committee concluded that no assurance had been given to the employees, regarding fixation of the inter-se seniority which has now to be fixed according to the rules and regulations to be framed by the Trade Fair Authority of India.

2. The Committee decided that the scale of pay should be the main criteria for fixing the inter-se seniority.

3. Since in the case of Indian Council of Trade Fairs and Exhibitions, India International Trade Fair Organisation and the temporary employees of the Ministry of Commerce who were transferred and appointed in the Trade Fair Authority of India, the Cabinet had decided that their services be terminated, all such employees may be treated as fresh entrants and the rules applicable to direct recruits be applied subject to the condition that terminal benefits are paid to this category of staff. As all these temporary employees would be joining the Trade Fair Authority of India on the same date i.e., 1-3-1977 their length of service in the scale of pay viz-a-viz each other may be taken into consideration for fixation of their inter-se seniority.

4. In the case of permanent Government servants transferred to the Trade Fair Authority of India it was decided that their seniority in the scale of pay as fixed and communicated to the Authority by the Ministry of Commerce would be applied. They would also be entitled to count their past service for seniority.

5. The Committee further suggested rationalisation of a number of identical time scales carrying similar duties and functions and also revision of certain time scales to bring them in harmony with the existing ones.

6. The Committee recommended that the following cadres should be continued in the Trade Fair Authority of India :—

(i) Exhibition Cadre;

(ii) Commercial Publicity (it will include Public Relations Unit and Hindi Editorial Section);

- (iii) Finance and Accounts Cadre;
- (iv) Technical Cadre;
- (v) Security Cadre;
- (vi) Establishment Cadre; and
- (vii) Stores Cadre.

Retrenchment in Calcutta Airport due to 'Vayudoot' Air Service

2514. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

- (a) whether consequent on the introduction of Vayudoot; any retrenchment will be made in Calcutta airport in near future ;
- (b) whether new recruitment will be stopped at Calcutta airport for introduction of Third Airline; and
- (c) if so, the reasons thereof ?

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

(c) Does not arise.

Supplying of paper to Government Press at Nasik

2515. SHRI D. P. YADAV : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a supplier of paper to the Government Press at Nasik has been supplying inferior quality paper at a considerably higher price than the market price ;

- (b) if so, whether the authorities have conducted any inquiry into the matter ; and

(c) also, whether any officials of the Press are in league with the supplier; if so, the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT) : (a) and (b). On receipt of allegations to this effect, investigations were launched by the appropriate authorities and the same have brought out enough *prima facie* evidence in support of the allegations and attempt to defraud the Government.

- (c) The extent to which the officers of the Press are involved is also under investigation.

Introduction of Vayudoot Air Service for Ladakh

2516. SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

- (a) whether it is a fact that fares of the Vayudoot is 30 per cent less than the Indian Airlines in view of non-existence of Railways and other mode of easy transport; and

- (b) whether Government propose considering reduction of air fare on similar routes of Indian Airlines like Ladakh and other in view of non-existence of railways and other means of easy transport and if not, state reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir, but it was not solely due to inaccessibility of the places in North-Eastern region. This was done to further the economic development of the region and with the reduction of air fare no frills are provided to passengers in this services.

- (b) As regards Ladakh, Indian Airlines offer 30% discount for

Indian National on normal round trip fares to facilitate transportation to and from Ladakh. There is no proposal under consideration by Government for reduction in air fare on any other route.

Recruitment of Management Trainees in Indian Airlines

2517. SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) what are the criteria for recruitment of Management Trainees by Indian Airlines through direct recruitment as well as through promotions/selections ;

(b) whether it is a fact that no percentage of marks in the academic qualifications is insisted upon for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe officers coming through promotions/selections from amongst internal employees in Indian Airlines ;

(c) if so, the reasons why the same relaxation in academic qualifications for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe officers coming through direct recruitment is not given ; and

(d) what are the reasons for not giving relaxations in first Division requirement in the academic qualifications for the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes recruited directly and not through promotions.

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A.P. SHARMA) :
(a) The candidates are required to have inter-alia a Post Graduate Degree in one of the fields, viz., Marketing/Finance/ Applied Mathematics or Business/ Applied Economics/ Materials Management or in Operations Research/Industrial Engineering Business Management/ Personnel Management/Industrial

Relations Labour Welfare with a minimum of 60% marks and above from a recognised University/Institution for being eligible for recruitment as Management Trainees in Indian Airlines.

(b) Recruitment to the post of Management Trainees in Indian Airlines is done by direct recruitment through the process of selection and applications of internal employees are also considered along with those of outsiders. Eligibility criteria, applicable to internal employees including Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates is the same as that applicable to outsiders.

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

सीमेंट का आयात

2518. प्रो०निमंत्रा कुमारी शक्तावतः क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत एक वर्ष में किन-किन देशों से कितने सीमेंट का आयात किया गया ;

(ख) वर्ष 1981-82 में निकट भविष्य में कितने सीमेंट का आयात होने की लंभावना है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार देश में सीमेंट का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए प्रयास कर रही है ; ताकि आयात को समाप्त किया जा सके यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में सरकार की योजना क्या है ?

वाणिज्य भवान्यमें राज्य मंत्री (श्री चूरशील शास्त्रम जा) : (क) 1980-81 में ग्रन्थी तक लगभग 15.03 लाख मे० टन सीमेंट की मात्रा का आयात किया गया है । जिन देशों

से सीमेंट का आयात किया गया है वे हैं :
उत्तर कोरिया, दक्षिण कोरिया,
इंडोनेसिया, जापान, फिलीपीन, तथा
वियतनाम ।

(ख) 1981-82 के दौरान आयात
की जाने वाली सीमेंट की मात्रा अभी
निर्धारित की जानी है ।

(ग) सरकार, यथाशीघ्र आयात को
समाप्त करने की दृष्टि से विद्यमान
क्षमताओं की उपयोगिता में सुधार
करके तथा नई क्षमताओं को
स्वीकृत करके, देश में सीमेंट की उप-
लब्धता बढ़ाने के लिए सभी प्रयास कर
रही है ।

Export of Prawn from Chilka Lake in Orissa

2519. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA RATH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of prawn exported from Chilka lake during 1979-80 and 1980-81;

(b) the total quantity of prawns exported from Paradeep and other fishing centres of Orissa during the above period;

(c) the total amount of foreign exchange earned by exporting Orissa prawns ; and

(d) the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) The details of prawns exported exclusively from Chilka lake are not available.

(b) to (d). The total quantity of prawns exported through Paradeep Port and amount of foreign exchange earned is as follows :

Q.y. in Tons	Value in Rs. (Rs.)
1979-80	2354
1980-81	2234
(April—January)	1233.13 1041.37

Exports from Paradeep Port include production from other fishing centres in Orissa. Prawns are exported from Orissa mainly in frozen form and almost the entire quantity from Paradeep is shipped to Japan.

Income-tax concealment cases in Haryana

2520. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases of concealment of income-tax which were detected in the State of Haryana during 1980 ;

(b) the amount involved in each case ; and

(c) the action taken against each person or firm ?

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

(a) In the charge of Commissioner of Income-tax, Haryana the number of orders passed, levying penalties for concealment of income during 1st April, 1980 to 31st January, 1981, is 36.

(b) and (c). The required information is furnished in the statement attached.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the case	Assessment year	Amount of concealed income	Amount of penalty imposed	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Smt. Shanti Mahipal C/o M/s Ram Lal Raj Kumar, Ellenabad	75-76	5,000.00	5,000.00	—
2	Sh. Lekh Ram S/o Sh. Munshi Ram, Dabwali	77-78	500.00	100.00	—
3	Sh. Raghbir Singh C/o M/s Behlsons & Co., Gurgaon.	76-77	960.00	180.00	—
4	Sh. Krishan Kumar C/o above.	76-77	960.00	180.00	—
5	Smt. Bhagwanti Devi C/o M/s Ramesh Chand Anil Kumar, Rewari	76-77	5,400.00	1,646.00	—
6	M/s Chanan Dass Ram Chand Rohtak	75-76	18,951.00	18,951.00	—
7	Haryana Rice Dall Mills, Saffidon	71-72	43,658.00	43,658.00	—
8	Sh. S.D. Gupta C/o above.	71-72	14,566.00	14,566.00	—
9	M/s Grean Tractors, G.T. Road, Karnal	74-75	10,000.00	10,000.00	—
10	M/s Rghunath Dass Telu Ram, Taraori	78-79	8,400.00	1,450.00	—
11	Sh. Sadhu Ram S/o Sh. Banwari Lal, Kaithal	65-66	14,990.00	16,000.00	—
12	M/s Rajinder Kumar Sohan Lal Pehowa	78-79	9,000.00	1,396.00	Prosecution launched.
13	M/s Daya Ram Bhagat Ram, Pehowa	77-78	15,000.00	9,900.00	—
14	M/s Sant Lal Prem Chand, Kaithal	79-80	7,814.00	3,800.00	—
15	Sh. Sadhu Ram C/o M/s Durga Bhatta Co., Pundri.	76-77	2,062.00	1,000.00	—
16	Sh. Inder Pal Prop., Inder Pal & Sons Ismailabad.	78-79	4,640.00	1,020.00	—
17	Sh. Partap Lal Adlakha, C/o M/s Adlakha Fancy Store, Panipat.	65-66	14,400.00	14,400.00	—
18	Sh. Ganesh Dass C/o Delux Textile, Panipat.	75-76	4,313.00	4,313.00	—
19	M/s Bharat Medical Hall, Bhiwani	75-76	33,998.00	33,998.00	—
20	Smt. Santosh Punj, Hissar.	71-72	13,000.00	13,000.00	—
21	Do.	73-74	3,300.00	3,300.00	—
22	Sh. Harbans Singh C/o M/s Rawalpindi Motor Works, Ambala City.	72-73	4,947.00	4,947.00	—
23	Sh. Ashok Kumar, L-17, License Pinjore.	76-77	3,050.00	571.00	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
24	Smt. Kanta Devi, L/H of late Sh. Krishan Lal S/o Sh. Lachhman Dass of Sadhaura.	74-75	1,000.00	232.00	—
25	Do. . . .	75-76	1,000.00	220.00	—
26	Do. . . .	76-77	1,000.00	220.00	—
27	Sh. Chunni Lal c/o M/s Chunni Lal Madan Lal, Ambala City. . . .	72-73	2,070.00	2,070.00	—
28	M/s Chabra Shoe Store Ambala City.	78-79	16,880.00	1,720.00	—
29	M/s Parveem Chemicals, N.I.T., Faridabad.	77-78	10,000.00	4,468.00	—
30	Sh. Ram Saran Dass c/o Auto Supply Co. Faridabad	75-76	14,470.00	14,470.00	—
31	M/s Tauru Coop. Labour & Construction Society, Tauru	75-76	45,562.00	45,562.00	—
32	M/s Haryana Rice Mills, Sirsa. . . .	73-74	20,971.00	20,971.00	—
33	Sh. Lal Chand c/o Lal Chand Flour Mills Sonepat. . . .	71-72	116.00	116.00	—
34	Mangat Ram Dhan Chand, Jagadhri. . . .	72-73	20,000.00	20,000.00	—
35	Sh. Laxmi Chand c/o above. . . .	72-73	3,000.00	3,000.00	—
36	Sh. Bhagat Ram Dhiman Prop. Dhiman Engg. Works, Yamuna Nagar. . . .	73-74	15,268.00	15,268.00	—

Central aid to write off Agricultural Loan Arrears of small Farmers in Haryana

2521. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any request has been received from the Haryana Government for Central aid to writeoff of agricultural loan arrears of small farmers in Haryana; and

(b) if so, action taken thereon ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Grant of amount to Haryana

2522. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state total amount of loan granted to Haryana Government during 1980 with purpose thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): The following amounts have been provided for being disbursed as loan to the Government of Haryana during 1980-81:

	(Rs. Crores)
1 Central assistance for State Plans	35.74
2 Central assistance for natural calamities relief	2.60
3 Small Savings Collections	9.58

4	Short-term loan for agricultural inputs	12.00
5	All India Officers House Building Loan	0.06
6	Storage Warehousing Control	0.05
7	Modernisation of Police Force	0.10
8	National Loans Scholarship	0.02
	TOTAL	60.15

Steps taken to make Air Services Profitable

2523. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that ever since the nationalisation of the air services, it is going in loss ; and

(b) if so, steps taken or proposed to be taken to make it profitable ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Civil Supplies Corporation

2524. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA RATH: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state whether Central guidelines have been sent to State Governments where Civil Supplies Corporations have been constituted for taking over the distribution of levy sugar, wheat and rice ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY) : No. Sir, It has been left to the State Governments to entrust the work of procurement, supply and distribution of various essential commodities in the Public Distribution System amongst the various State level cooperative/corporate agencies.

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Production of Ferrosilicon

2525. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA RATH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to news item appeared in the 'Times of India' dated the 6th December, 1980, "Captioned resumption of ferrosilicon export urged" and state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the overall producers of ferrosilicon of the country is quite sufficient to meet the demand of the SAIL :

(b) whether it is also a fact that the production of ferrosilicon of Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka had tried to impress upon SAIL last August not to import from abroad as they are in a position to meet its entire requirement ;

(c) if so, whether his Ministry propose sending necessary direction to SAIL to stop import ; and

(d) the detail thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) If ferro-silicon units produce to capacity, which is dependent on adequate availability of power, they should be able to meet fully the domestic requirement including that of SAIL. However, due to low production, acute shortage developed in 1979-80 and early part of 1980-81 which had to be met through imports.

(b) Although the producers of ferro silicon had offered in July 1980 to meet the requirements of SAIL, the actual supplies to SAIL during

the period, April—December, 1980, were only 2,700 tonnes as against the order for 22,000 tonnes for the whole financial year. But for the timely imports, production in the steel plants would have been seriously affected.

(c) and (d). The production of ferro silicon during 1981-82 is expected to be higher than that in 1979-80 ; non imports are, therefore, proposed at this stage.

Setting up of regional rural Banks during Sixth Plan

2526. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up some more Regional Rural Banks during the Sixth Plan period ;

(b) if so, the total strength of such rural banks proposed to be raised in the country during the above plan period ;

(c) the number of such banks proposed to be set up in Orissa during that period ;

(d) whether any such banks will be set up in the Keonjhar district of Orissa during the above period ;

(e) if so, whether places have been identified in that district ; and

(f) the details in this regard ?

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

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. It has been decided to open 105 more Regional Rural Banks during the Sixth Plan period bringing their number to 170 by the end of March, 1985.

(c) There are 8 Regional Rural Banks covering 10 districts in the State. At present there is a proposal to set up one more bank in Dhen-

kanal district in the plan period. With this bank, 11 out of 13 districts of the State will be covered by Regional Rural Banks.

(d) to (f). The district of Keonjhar is being served by a Regional Rural Bank named Baitarani Gramya Bank, Baripada, which was established on 23-6-1980. This bank has opened 5 branches in its area of operation comprising of Mayurbhanj and Keonjhar districts upto 31-12-80. Two of these branches are located in the district of Keonjhar.

दिल्ली हवाई अड्डे पर होटल का निर्माण

2527. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विभाग मंत्री पालम हवाई अड्डे पर विश्राम कक्ष सुविधाओं के बारे में 5 दिसम्बर, 1980 के अतरांकित प्रस्ताव संख्या 2590 के उत्तर के सम्बंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली हवाई अड्डे पर भारतीय होटल निगम द्वारा 15 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से एक होटल, जो जनवरी, 1981 में मुरु किये जाने का प्रस्ताव था, का निर्माण-कार्य इस बीच शुरू हो गया है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो विलम्ब के कारण करण है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विभाग मंत्री (श्री अनन्त प्रसाद झार्डा) :

(क) परियोजना पर भूमि-परिवर्तन, साधि जैसा प्रारम्भिक कार्य प्रारम्भ हो चुका है ।

(ख) प्रस्ताव नहीं जारी ।

राजस्थान में केंद्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क और सीमा शुल्क विभाग के कर्मचारियों द्वारा हीरे का पकड़ा जाना

2528. श्री निहाज सिंह: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की हुआ करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या राजस्थान में जनवरी, 1981 में मारे गए छापे में केंद्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क और सीमा शुल्क अधिकारियों ने 21 किंवद्दल हीरे पकड़े थे;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में कितने व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया और उनके विश्वेष किस प्रकार की कार्यवाही की गई; और

(ग) ये हीरे किस देश से चोरो-छिये लिये गए थे और उनकी कीमत कितनी है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राजमंत्री श्री सदाई शिंह सिसोदिया (क) से (ग) सरकार को मिली रिपोर्ट से पता चला है कि जयपुर में तैनात, सीमा शुल्क और प्रवर्तन अधिकारियों ने जनवरी, 1981 में जयपुर स्थित एक व्यापारिक परिसर से 14 लाख रुपये मूल्य के लगभग 2156 किलोग्राम रत्न और उपरत्न पकड़े। पकड़े गए रत्न और उपरत्न दक्षिण अमेरिका, अमेरिका और बर्मी मूल के बताए गए हैं।

इस मामले के सिलसिले में जिसकी जांच-पड़ताल की जा रही है, तीन व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किए गए थे।

चमड़े के खूते और चमड़ों के निर्बात में लग्नी रमें

2529. श्री निहाज सिंह: क्या आविष्य मंत्री यह बताने की हुआ करेंगे कि:

(क) उन कमों के नाम और पते क्या हैं जो गत तीन बवां से चमड़े के खूतों और चमड़ों के नियर्त में लगी हुई हैं और प्रत्येक कर्म द्वारा प्रति वर्ष अंजित विदेशी मुद्रा की राशि कितनी है; और

(ख) उनमें से प्रत्येक को सरकार द्वारा कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी गई गई है?

आविष्य: मंत्रालय में राजमंत्री (श्री सदाई शालम खां) (क) और (ख). जनकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है।

Financial assistance from World Bank for Land Consolidation On Programme

2530. SHRI R. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the World Bank is going to provide financial assistance to some States for the implementation of the land consolidation programme in 6th Plan period;

(b) if so, whether any such financial assistance is going to be provided to Orissa for the implementation of the land consolidation programme during that period;

(c) how many districts of Orissa are proposed to be brought under this scheme during the year 1981-82; and

(d) the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) :

(a) Assistance from the World Bank Group is received by the Government of India and is passed on to the concerned States according to standard norms for Central assistance to States. Assistance from the World Bank Group specifically for Land

Consolidation Programme is not contemplated, at this stage, for the period of the 6th Plan.

(b) In Orissa, there is an ongoing IDA assisted project, namely, Orissa Irrigation Project, which includes a component of land consolidation. Out of the IDA Credit of \$58 million for the project, \$3.3 million have been allocated for land consolidation. This project is expected to be completed by October 31, 1982 and the Credit shall close by October 31, 1983.

(c) The Command Area Development Programme under the Orissa Irrigation Project would cover seven districts and consolidation of holding would cover about 2 lakh hectares of irrigated lands located in the Hirakud, Salandi and Mahanadi Delta Irrigation Systems.

(d) A total of about 24,450 hectares of land had been covered under the Land Consolidation Programme of the Project till March 1980 at a total cost of about Rs. 4.04 crores. Out of this amount, IDA assistance under the project is provided at the rate of Rs. 150 per consolidated hectare.

Beach Resort at Konark and Tourist Hotel at Puri

2531. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the project reports have been prepared for Beach Resort at Konark and tourist Hotel at Puri and joint sector project of Orissa Tourism Development Corporation and I.T.D.C. in Sixth Plan ;

(b) if so, whether these projects have been considered by his Ministry for starting the construction of the same

(c) the funds placed by the Government of Orissa to OTDC and his Ministry of I.T.D.C. for the year 1980-81 and 1981-82 therefor ; and

(d) whether the Forest Lodge at Similipal National Park and Tourist Village at Bengireposhi has been cleared by his Ministry for construction in the year 1981-82 ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA) : (a) and (b) . The I.T.D.C. and Orissa Tourism Development Corporation propose to construct jointly hotels, one each at Puri and at Konark during the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85. These schemes are under formulation and thereafter project reports will be prepared and submitted to the Government for approval.

(c) For the present only a token provision of Rs. 1.00 lakh has been made for each of the schemes during 1980-81, and a lump sum provision of Rs. 30.00 lakhs has been made for schemes to be taken up with the State Tourist Development Corporations as joint ventures during 1981-82. Funds required for the above two schemes however, will be provided once these are cleared by the Government.

(d) The site for the construction of a Forest Lodge at Similipal National Park has been selected. The State Government has been requested to improve the approach road to the site and provide electricity before the work can be taken up. Presently there is no proposal under consideration regarding the construction of a Tourist Village at Bengireposhi.

Picture of Parliament House in Fifty Rupees Currency Notes

2532. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of India are aware of the fact that the

picture of Parliament House has been given in Fifty Rupees worth currency notes;

(b) if so, whether in that picture only the rod has been shown without the symbol of National Flag;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the steps taken by his Ministry to print the National Flag above the picture of the Parliament House; and

(e) instructions issued to the Reserve Bank of India in this regard?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The omission of the National Flag from the picture of Parliament House on the reverse of the fifty rupee currency note escaped notice at the designing stage.

(d) and (e). To rectify the omission, the printing of re-designed fifty rupee note in a new colour scheme and with the National Flag on the Parliament House has already been taken up and the first supplies are expected to be made to the Reserve Bank of India in April, 1981. The existing note of fifty rupee denomination will also continue to be legal tender.

Visit of delegation from France for Department of Tourism

2533. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a delegation from France which visited Delhi had discussion with him regarding developing tourism between France and India; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the outcome of discussion and decisions taken?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, a proposal has been received from a French organisation to operate weekly charters from France to India to bring in over 11000 French tourists. This is under consideration of the Government.

Loan advanced by Central Government to Assam

2534. SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loan advanced by the Central Government to Assam till the end of 1980; and

(b) the general terms of repayment of these loans and the amount outstanding thereon so far at present?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) and (b). The accounts for 1979-80 have not yet been finalised. According to the latest information available, the total amount of Central loans outstanding against Assam as at the end of the year 1978-79 is Rs. 601.89 crores. A major portion of the Central loans outstanding against the State of Assam as on 31-3-1979 has been consolidated and rescheduled as 15-year and or 30-year loans, after excluding a part of the loan which is to be written off, in terms of the recommendations of the Seventh Finance Commission. The other Central loans outstanding on 31-3-1979, which are not covered by the scheme of consolidation, mainly relate to Small Savings loans, in respect of which no repayment is to be made by State Government during the 5-year period 1979-84. For subsequent loans given to the State, the repayment terms vary with reference to the nature of each individual loan.

बड़े नगरों में शौक्षेगिक गृहों पर
आयकर के छापे

2535. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की खुणा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आयकर विभाग के आदेशों पर दिल्ली, कलकत्ता जैसे बड़े शहरों में शौक्षेगिक गृहों पर हाल ही में छापे मारे गए थे;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इन छापों के दौरान पाए गए सामान का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा दोषी फर्मों के विचार क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया) : (क) महोदय, आयकर विभाग ने 1 सितम्बर, 1980 से 28 फरवरी, 1981 तक की अवधि के दौरान समस्त भारत में विभिन्न स्थानों पर, जिनमें दिल्ली तथा कलकत्ता शहर शामिल है, लगभग 1842 तत्ताशियां ली हैं। इनमें उच्चोगपतियों तथा अन्य सौगंगों के मामले शामिल हैं।

(ख) इन तत्ताशियों के दौरान, प्रथम हृष्ट्या, लगभग 10.21 करोड़ रुपये मूल्य की लंबा वाह्य परिस्पर्तियां पकड़ी गई हैं।

(ग) इन मामलों में आयकर अधिनियम तथा अन्य प्रत्यक्ष कर अधिनियमों के अनुसार समुचित कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

Recommendations of Committee on Simplification of Direct Taxes

2536. SHRI B. V. DESAI :
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the month of January, 1981 the Union Govern-

ment had appointed a panel of officials to go into the question of simplifying direct taxes;

(b) if so, whether the committee has submitted their recommendations to the Government in this regard;

(c) if so, what are the main recommendations;

(d) whether Government have taken any final decision in this regard; and

(e) if so, when it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA) : (a) to (e). The Government have taken a decision to appoint a Committee of officials to make recommendations on simplification of direct taxes laws and necessary formalities are being taken to constitute the Committee. As the Committee has not started functioning, it is not possible to give details about its recommendations etc.

Losses in SAIL

2537. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Public sector Under taking under SAIL had defaulted any payment of interest and payment of loan to Government; and

(b) what are the steps being taken by Government to overcome this loss ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE & STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b). It is true that SAIL has been unable to meet its obligations in respect of interest payments and repayment of loans to the Government. This has been due to an ex-

ceptionally adverse financial situation arising mainly from a substantial loss of production because of serious infrastructural problems as well as steep escalations in costs which could be only partially compensated from the Steel Development Fund. Both SAIL and the Government have been making concerted efforts to bring about an improvement in the situation through a variety of measures. As a result of these efforts, the pace of production of saleable steel has improved since October, 1980 and a reasonable production target has also been adopted for 1981-82 which should result in an improved generation of resources in that year. Government have also recently allowed price increases on iron and steel and a part of the proceeds of these price increases will be available for meeting the cost increases to which the steel plants have been subjected. Certain categories such as bars, rods and semis have also been released from J.P.C. control, and this too should result in increased realisations by the steel plants. As the combined result of all these steps, it is hoped that subject to adequate availability of essential inputs, e.g., coal and power, SAIL's financial position will improve significantly in 1981-82 and Government have every confidence that SAIL will liquidate the arrears of loan repayments and interest in due course.

Licenced Powerloom Factories in Tamil Nadu and in the Country

2538. SHRI N. SOUNDARAJAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of licenced powerloom factories in India and in Tamil Nadu separately ;

(b) the annual production of these factories in India and in Tamil Nadu separately ;

(c) the estimated number of unauthorised powerlooms in India and in Tamil Nadu separately ; and

(d) the number of unauthorised factories brought to book and the penalties imposed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) to (d). The total number of powerlooms with valid permits as on 31-1-1981 is 4.54 lakhs. This includes 83,272 powerlooms in Tamil Nadu. The estimated production of powerlooms cloth during 1979-80, was 3450 million metres which included an estimated production of 408 million metres in Tamil Nadu. No assessment has been made as yet with regard to unauthorised Powerlooms in the country. However, unauthorised Powerlooms which were in existence as on 31-12-78 and in respect of which applications have been sent to the Office of the Textile Commissioner before 31-12-79, are being considered for regularisation. After the process of regularisation is over, Excise Authorities are expected to impose penalties on the unauthorised powerlooms;

Concession to entrepreneurs Belonging to scheduled castes/ Scheduled Tribes

2539. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to give certain concession to the entrepreneurs belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ;

(b) if so, the name of States where such facilities have been given to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes entrepreneurs ; and

(c) whether such facilities have been given to the entrepreneurs of Orissa ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Concessions/facilities provided

by banks and financial institutions to entrepreneurs belonging to SC/ST are as follows :

(1) Preference in lending under Priority Sector.

(2) Special bankable schemes in District/Block Credit Plans.

(3) Preference in Integrated Rural Development Programme and Training of Rural Youth for self-employment programme. At least 30% of the beneficiaries should be from SC/ST.

(4) Such entrepreneurs as are eligible under the D.R.I. Scheme can obtain loans upto Rs. 6,500 at 4% rate of interest. 40% of the credit under the scheme is earmarked for persons belonging to SC/ST.

(5) In the case of I.D.B.I. Refinance Scheme, promoters' contribution might be reduced to 5% of the project cost.

(6) For composite term loans upto Rs. 25,000 a concessional rate of interest of 10.25% is chargeable even if the unit is not located in backward areas.

In addition, the Small Industry Development Organisation has formulated, a special component plan for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes under which following facilities are being provided to SC/ST entrepreneurs.

(i) Training Courses exclusively for SC/ST candidates in various Entrepreneurial Development Programme.

(ii) Reservation of seats for candidates belonging to SC/ST communities in all the training courses conducted by SIDO.

(iii) Subsidised assistance to small entrepreneurs belonging to SC/ST for availing services from private consultants.

(iv) Reservation in Interest subsidy Scheme.

(v) Concessional rates for SC/ST entrepreneurs in Providing consultancy services and testing facilities.

(vi) Special publicity for SC/ST Groups.

(vii) Organisational support in tribal and backward areas.

(b) and (c). The above facilities are available to all SC/ST entrepreneurs desirous of setting up small scale units in any State or Union Territory of the country including Orissa.

Development of Tourism along Pong Dam Lake, Himachal Pradesh

2540. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state.

(a) whether I.T.D.C. have taken any steps to develop tourism along Pong Dam lake in Kangra district of Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the nature of the steps taken and the amount earmarked for the purpose ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Supply of wheel sets by durgapur steel plant to Railways

2541. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) what was the total number of wheel sets promised by the Durgapur Steel Plant to the railways to be used for wagons during the year 1980 ; and

(b) what is the actual supply made to the Railways?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE):
(a) and (b). Normally the production plan and delivery commitments

pertain to a financial year (April-March). However, based on the commitments made by Durgapur Steel Plant for the 4th Quarters of 1979-80 (January-March) and the three Quarters of 1980-81 (April-December), the delivery commitments and actuals for 1980 (Calendar year) are as under :

Particulars	(In Numbers)	
	Commitment	Supply
Assembled Sets	16,828	11,481 (Plus 178 Nos: 10-T sets un-planned)
Loose Wheels	9,817	6,461
Loose Axles	2,550	1,087
Total Equivalent sets @	20,950	13,997 +178
		<u>14,175</u>

@Equivalent set—Assembled set + 1/3 (Loose Wheels + Loose axles)

Loans advanced by Government Financing Institutions to Mohan Ortmann

2542. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY :
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) what are the loans advanced by Government financing institution to Mohan Ortmann ;

(b) what is the repayment schedule ;

(c) what was the projected profits and what are the actual profits and the reasons for the shortfall and the action proposed to safeguard the institutions advances ; and

(d) are institutions advances sufficiently secured, if so, in what a manner ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT) :
(a) and (b). The Industrial Development Bank of India, the Industrial Finance Corporation of India, the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India and the Life Insurance Corporaion of India have advanced loans of Rs. 127.36 lakhs and a Foreign Currency loan of DM 11.46 lakhs to Mohan Ortmann & Herbst Ltd. The loans are repayable in 14 half-yearly instalments commencing from November/December, 1981 and ending in May/June, 1988.

(c) & (d). The projected and actual profits of Mohan Ortmann & Herbst are as under :

	For the year ended 31st March			
	1977	1978	1979	1980
Projected	—12.98	+65.62	+40.94	+59.51
Actual	—0.03	—44.60	+0.38	—43.39

The shortfall in the projected profits is stated to be due to facts such as the increased cost of production of bottling plants because of hike in the prices of raw materials, petroleum products etc., drop in demand for the product from the small scale sector, total disappearance of demand for the plants from the brewery industry etc.

A review of the affairs of the Company with a view to examine the feasibility of ensuring its continued viability will be undertaken by the institutions. Taking into account the state of affairs of the Co. the institutions, at the instance of the Co., recently decided to extend relief to it by way of postponement of recovery of the instalments of principal/interest. The institutions jointly hold a first charge, on a *pari passu* basis, on the assets (other than moveables charged to the bankers in respect of working capital facilities) of the Company by way of equitable mortgage, and hence the institutional advances are sufficiently secured.

Inclusion of SC/ST persons as members of their respective selection committees

2543. SHRI CHANDRA PAL SHAILANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1810 on 1st December, 1978 regarding SC/ST employees associated with Selection Committees/Boards of nationalised banks and state ;

(a) the names of the Banks which have included SC/ST persons as one of the members of their respective Selection Committees and those which have not done this so far ;

(b) the reasons why these Banks have not acted upon the advice of Government in regard thereto ; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to pressurise the banks

to include SC/ST members in their respective Selection Committees ?

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

राजस्थान में बादलों से हृतिम रूप से वर्षा के लिये वैज्ञानिक अनुसन्धान

2544. श्री वृद्धि बन्द जैन : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विभानन मंत्री यह बताने की छूपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रतिवर्ष अगस्त और सितम्बर, के महीनों में अरब सागर से नमी बाले बादल प्रायः राजस्थान में बाड़मेर, जैसलमेर और जोधपुर जिलों के सूखा, प्रभावित रेगिस्टानी क्षेत्रों में घटते हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या उनके विभाग ने इन बादलों से हृतिम रूप से वर्षा के लिये कोई वैज्ञानिक अनुसन्धान किया है और यदि हाँ, तो प्राप्त परिणाम क्या हैं ; और

(ग) यदि इस बार में कोई अनुसन्धान कार्य नहीं किया गया है तो क्या विभाग का विचार रेगिस्टानी क्षेत्रों की खुणहाली के लिये कोई अनुसन्धान करने का है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विभानन मंत्री (श्री अनन्त ब्रसाद शर्मा) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) इन क्षेत्रों में हृतिम वर्षा करने के लिए अनुसन्धान करने की कोई वोलना नहीं है क्योंकि इन क्षेत्रों पर उथयुक्त बादल बहुत कम होते हैं ।

हिन्दी अनुवादकों, टंककों एवं आशु-
लिपिकों की कमी

2545. श्री रामावत्सार शास्त्री : क्या
वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजभाषा
अधिनियम 1963 की घारा 3 (3) के
अन्तर्गत 15 विषयों का द्विभाषीय होना
अनिवार्य होता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इन प्रावधानों
की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए
हिन्दी के अनुवादों, टंककों एवं आशुलिपिकों
की कमी दूर की जानी है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि
उनका मंत्रालय इस प्रयोजन के लिए
आवश्यक धनराशि प्रदान करते में टालम-
टोल की नीति अपना रहा है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या यह राजभाषा
अधिनियम के प्रावधानों का उल्लंघन नहीं
है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री
सदाई सिंह सिंहोदिया) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) और (ग) सांविधिक अपेक्षाओं को
पूरा करने के लिए आवश्यक वदों के सूजन
पर कोई रोक नहीं है। सरकारी कार्यालयों
में राजभाषा नीति के कार्यान्वयन के लिए,
अपेक्षित कर्मचारियों की इसी प्रकार
अपेक्षित आधार पर, स्वीकृति दी जा रही है।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

चावल की अच्छी किस्म का निर्यात

2546. श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा :
क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वासमती चावल और
बहुत अच्छी किस्म के चावल का निर्यात
किया जाता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1980-81 के
दौरान इसकी निर्यात की गई मात्रा क्या
है ;

(ग) क्या चावल का और भी निर्यात
किया जाना है ;

(घ) क्या देश में चावल के मूल्यों
में निरन्तर वृद्धि का प्रमुख कारण यह
निर्यात है ;

(ङ) क्या सरकार चावल के निर्यात,
प्रतिबन्ध लगायेगी ;

(च) यदि हां, तो कब तक ; और

(छ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या
कारण हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री
चूरशीद शास्त्री जां) : (क) जी
हां।

(ख) दिसम्बर, 1980 तक 3,16,208
टन में चावल का निर्यात किया गया ।
ये आंकड़े अनन्तिम हैं।

(ग) चावल के निर्यात हो रहे हैं।

(घ) गैर वासमती चावल की
निर्दिष्ट राज्य/सहकारी एजेन्सियों के
द्वारा सीमित मात्रा में निर्यातकरने की
मनुमति है और खुले बाजार से निर्यात
के लिए चावल की खरीद जिससे घरेलू
कीमतों पर प्रभाव पड़ सकता हो, की
मनुमति नहीं है।

(छ) से (छ) 1981-82 के
लिए नीति अभी बनाई जानी है।

खाद्य तेलों में आत्म-निर्भरता

2547. श्री मूल अन्न डाला :
क्या नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने
की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में खाद्य तेलों की कुल
मात्रा कितनी है और क्या भारत इस-
मामले में आत्म-निर्भर है ;

(ब) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि प्रति व्यक्ति खपत 3.36 किलोग्राम से कम होकर 3.30 किलोग्राम प्रतिवर्ष रह गई है और बनस्पति की खपत की 0.80 किलोग्राम से कम होकर 0.74 किलोग्राम रह गई है;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं;

(ङ) क्या सरकार को गत तीन वर्षों में खाद्य तेलों का भी आयात करना पड़ा था और यदि हाँ, तो कितनी मात्रा में और इस प्रकार किन किसी के खाद्य तेलों का आयात किया गया;

(च) बढ़ती हुई जनसंख्या को ध्यान में रखते हुए खाद्य तेलों और बनस्पति के मामले में भारत के कब तक आत्म-निर्भर हो जाने की संभावना है; और

(छ) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का क्या कदम उठाने का विचार है?

नामांकित पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री अज मोहन महन्ती) :

(क) और (ख) चालू तेल वर्ष

तेल वर्ष 1977-78, 1978-79 और 1979-80 के दौरान राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा सरकार की ओर से आयात किये गये विभिन्न प्रकार के खाद्य तेलों की मात्रा दर्शाने वाला विवरण।

तेल	मात्रा मीटरी टनों में		
	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
सोयाबीन ..	3,67,908	5,15,972	5,88,419
रेप्सीड तेल ..	65,948	1,10,987	1,28,087
ताड़ का तेल ..	87,338	19,855	81,727
आर० बी० डी०			
ताड़ का तेल ..	..	57,142	89,631
पामोलीन ..	12,333	1,20,101	2,61,259
मुंगफली का तेल ..	2,933	..	..
योग : ..	5,36,460	8,24,057	11,49,123

(1980-81) के दौरान खाद्य तेलों की कुल मांग 38.05 लाख मीटरी टन के लगभग होने का अनुमान है, जबकि देश में इन तेलों की कुल उपलब्धता अनुमानतः 10 लाख मीटरी टन के लगभग कम रहेगी; क्योंकि इनका उत्पादन मांग के अनुरूप नहीं है।

(ग) और (घ) इस बारे में सरकार को कोई जानकारी नहीं है। इसके विपरित, आमतौर पर यह समझा जाता है कि हाल के वर्षों में खाद्य तेलों की प्रति व्यक्ति खपत में वृद्धि हुई है।

(ङ) जी हाँ। विभिन्न प्रकार के खाद्य तेलों के आयात की मात्रा संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है।

(च) और (छ) सरकार यह समझती है कि खाद्य तेलों का आयात एक संक्रमण-कालीन स्थिति है और इस सम्बन्ध में अधिक संगठित प्रयास करने जरूरी होंगे। देश में तेल के विभिन्न स्रोतों, विशेषकर तिलहनों, के उत्पादन में पर्याप्त वृद्धि लाकर निकट भविष्य में, अधिमानतः छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक, खाद्य तेलों के मामले में आत्म-निर्भर होने का लक्ष्य रखा गया है।

विवरण

Expenditure of Agricultural Finance Corporation

1548. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) is it a fact that the total income of Agricultural Finance Corporation, which has a paid up capital of Rs. 5 crores, is Rs. 83 lakhs, but the income shown is only Rs. 5 lakhs ;

(b) Expenditure of the Corporation in the last three years, year-wise, with the detailed break-up of the expenses year-wise; and

(c) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the newsitem in *Current* dated 24-1-81 at page 21 under the heading 'AFC blows up Rs. 70 lakhs' and Government's reaction thereto ?

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

(a) the gross revenue of the Corpora-

tion during the year 1979 was Rs. 83.01 lakhs and the net profit after providing administrative, operational and tax expenses etc. was Rs. 5.09 lakhs.

(b) The expenditure of the Corporation during the last three years is as under :—

1977	1978	1979
32,40,995	41,13,839	61,72,299

Detailed break-up is given in the attached statement.

(c) The Government have seen the newsitem referred to.

Details given in the annexure indicate the factual position of expenditure incurred by the Corporation. The expenditure was commensurate with the type and scale of activities undertaken by the AFC.

Annexure

Statement

Details of expenses	1977	1978	1979
1. Salaries, allowances and other incidental expenses	17,78,494	19,45,532	25,77,161
2. Rent, Electricity charges, Postal charges, Printing and Stationery	5,35,108	5,88,555	7,24,444
3. T.A./D.A. and Boards meeting expenses	4,34,731	6,83,521	10,68,652
4. Depreciation	73,479	81,964	1,03,650
5. Consultancies, Service charges, remuneration to investigators	59,140	2,76,371	8,01,818
6. Expenses relating to previous year	25,690	1,36,646	4,89,677
7. Other Miscellaneous Expenses	3,31,413	4,01,250	4,06,889
TOTAL	32,40,995	41,13,839	61,72,299

राउरकेला और भिलाई इस्पात संयंत्रों में
उत्पादन

2549. ओ राम धारे प्रनिका :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राउरकेला और भिलाई इस्पात संयंत्रों में उत्पादन उनकी क्षमता से अधिक हो रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी अधिक दृढ़ि है और इन संयंत्रों की उत्पादन क्षमता कितनी है;

(ग) क्या सरकार उत्पादन को और अधिक बढ़ाने के लिए प्रयास कर रही है; और

(घ) यदि हां तो तस्मबन्धी व्योग क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

विक्रेय तथा इस्पात और खान मंडी (ओ प्रणब मुख्यमंत्री) : (क) हां और (ख) हां। जैसा कि नीचे बताया गया है, भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने में दिसम्बर, 1980 से तथा राउरकेला इस्पात कारखाने में नवम्बर, 1980 से विक्रेय इस्पात का उत्पादन उनकी निर्धारित औसतन मासिक क्षमता की तुलना में अधिक हो रहा है:-

उत्पादन औसतन मासिक क्षमता
(इंजार टन) का प्रतिशत

भिलाई इस्पात कारखाना

विक्रेय इस्पात के उत्पादन की निर्धारित वार्षिक क्षमता

1965 ..

विक्रेय इस्पात के उत्पादन की निर्धारित औसतन मासिक क्षमता

163.7 ..

विक्रेय इस्पात का उत्पादन

दिसम्बर, 1980 167.3 102.2

जनवरी, 1981 170.3 104.0

राउरकेला इस्पात कारखाना

विक्रेय इस्पात के उत्पादन की निर्धारित वार्षिक क्षमता

1225 —

विक्रेय इस्पात के उत्पादन की निर्धारित औसतन मासिक क्षमता

102.1 —

विक्रेय इस्पात का उत्पादन

नवम्बर, 1980 102.5 100.4

दिसम्बर, 1980 102.7 100.6

जनवरी, 1981 102.9 100.8

(ग) और हाँ।

(घ) इन दोनों कारखानों में विक्रेता इस्पात का उत्पादन बनाये रखने/बढ़ाने के लिए किये गये मुख्य-मुख्य उपाय इस प्रकार हैं :—

- (1) कोयले की देशीय सप्लाई में बृद्धि करने के लिए राख की कम मात्रा वाले कोककर कोयले का अध्यात किया जा रहा है। इसके साथ-साथ कोयले के देशीय उत्पादन में भी बृद्धि की जा रही है।
- (2) कारखानों की अपनी वर्तमान विद्युत उत्पादन इकाइयों में विजली का अधिकाधिक उत्पादन किया जा रहा है और सार्वजनिक लोतों से मिलने वाली विजली के उत्पादन में भी बृद्धि की जा रही है;
- (3) विजली की उपलब्धि के अनुसार जमा स्टाक से पिन्डों/सिलिंगों का अधिक बेलन किया जा रहा है;
- (4) कोयला तथा विजली सप्लाई करने वाले अधिकरणों और रेलवे के साथ निकट तथा सतत सम्पर्क रखा जा रहा है;
- (5) कारखानों को उहाँ हालत में रखने के लिए निवारक-रख-रखाव तथा पूंजीगत मरम्मतों के लिए योजनावें बनाया और उनको कार्यान्वित करना; और
- (6) कारखानों की अपनी विद्युत उत्पादन क्षमता में बृद्धि करने के लिए अवधारणा करना।

Finances given to Dalmia Group of companies

2550. SWAMI INDERVESH :

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the financial institutions which have financed Dalmia Group of Companies during the last five years, year-wise.

(b) what are the names of Dalmia concerns which have been financed ; and

(c) what is the total amount financed ; and the terms on which the companies were financed ?

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

(a) to (c). For purposes of classifying companies as belonging to Houses or Groups, financial institutions use a list of undertakings registered under the MRTP Act, which does not contain a group called Dalmia Group.

However, information on financial assistance extended by the term lending financial institutions to concerns owned by the Dalmias is being collected and to the extent available will be laid on the Table of the House.

Separate organisation for dealing with Indian Companies raising capital in foreign Money Markets

2551. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a separate Centralized organisation has been proposed to deal with Indian Companies raising capital directly in foreign money markets ;

(b) if so, when a final decision is likely to be taken ;

(c) whether the modalities of the proposed organisation have been considered and if so, when they are likely to be cleared ;

(d) what are the main reasons for this separate organisation ;

(e) what were the difficulties faced by the companies and to what extent this decision will help them ;

(f) whether several Indian Companies have approached the Government to permit them to raise capital with the foreign financial institutions and banks ; and

(g) if so, in how many cases the Government have given its approval ?

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

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

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

मौसम पूर्वानुमान केन्द्रों की स्थापना

2552. श्री कूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विभाग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार मौसम के पूर्वानुमान के लिए देश में 110 केन्द्रों की स्थापना के किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो मध्य प्रदेश में ऐसे केन्द्र किन स्थानों पर स्थापित किए जाने की संभावना है ; और

(ग) इस बारे में पूरा व्योरा क्या है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विभाग मंत्री (श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) देश के विभिन्न भागों में इन केन्द्रों के स्थान-निर्धारण की अभी जांच की जा रही है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Supply of Cotton Dresses to U.K.

2553. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY :

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether BBC over its nation wide programme labelled the Indian Cotton dress imported into that country as a danger to women and children because of their inflammability :

(b) if so, whether our Government have taken up this matter with the British Government ; and

(c) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (c). The BBC had telecast a feature on the inflammability of loose fitting cotton dresses from India. This was taken up strongly by our High Commission with the authorities concerned. As a result, in a subsequent programme, BBC brought out a statement to the effect that the dangers apply equally to Asian and other imported cotton dresses generally and not just to Indian cotton dresses, as their earlier report had implied. The Government of India has also suitably taken up the matter with the concerned authorities in U.K.

Proposal to set up dry ports

2554. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have under consideration proposals for setting up dry ports all over the country as a measure to boost exports ; and

(b) if so, specific steps taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) : The Government is not considering establishment of dry ports. However, decision has been taken in principle to set up inland container depots at Delhi, Bangalore and Ahmedabad which will make dry port facilities available to the exporters and at the same time confer on them the benefits of containerisation. Pending establishment of full-fledged inland container depots at these three locations, it has been decided to set up an Inland Container Depot at Bangalore Cantt. and another at Pragati Maidan Siding, New Delhi on pilot project basis.

दिल्ली में पकड़ा गया विदेशी कपड़ा

2555. श्री राम व्यारे पनिका : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में हाल ही में विदेशी कपड़ा पकड़ा गया है ;

(ब) यदि हां, तो उसकी मात्रा कितनी है और यह कहां पर पकड़ा गया है ;

(ब) क्या सरकार ने इस से सम्बद्ध व्यापकों के बिहु कोई कार्यवाही [की है ; और

(च) यदि हां, तो उसमें स्वीकृत क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राम व्यारे (श्री सराई लिंग वित्तमंत्री) :

(क) से (च). सरकार को प्राप्त रिपोर्ट से पता चला है कि दिल्ली में तैनात सीमाशुल्क अधिकारियों ने दिसम्बर, 1980 और जनवरी, 1981 के मही ५ में दिल्ली स्थित विभिन्न परिसरों पर मारे छापों के द्वारा लगभग 2.44 लाख रुपये मूल्य का विदेशी मूल का विदेशी कपड़ा पकड़ा। इन भागों के सिलसिले में उँची व्यक्ति विरपतार किये गये थे।

इन भागों में ग्रस्त पाये गये व्यक्तियों के विलाफ सीमाशुल्क अधिनियम 1962 के अन्तर्गत समुचित कार्यवाही शुरू की जा चुकी है।

Warning to Vanaspati Manufacturers

2556. SHRI RAMJIBHAI RAVANI : Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Centre has recently warned vanaspati units and traders that Government would take strong action against them if they failed to cooperate with it in checking price rise in vanaspati ;

(b) if so, details of such warning ;

(c) whether the vanaspati traders have in the past few days made heavy profiteering due to concessions extended to them in the form of more imported edible oil for vanaspati manufacture ;

(d) if so, the expected profiteering done by these traders during 1st December, 1980, to 31st December, 1980 and 1st January, 1981 to 10th February, 1981, State-wise ;

(e) the action taken against each ; and

(f) what were the market rates of various types of edible oils and vanaspati ghee during 1975 to 31st March, 1977, 1st April, 1977 to 31st December, 1979, 1st February, 1980 to 31st December, 1980 and during 1st January, 1981 to 10th February, 1981 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY) : (a) to (e). As the prices of vanaspati had shown a tendency of firming up towards the end of December, 1980, discussions were immediately initiated by the Government with the vanaspati manufacturers, as a result of which the industry agreed to observe a

voluntary price restraint till the 28th February, 1981. No new concessions or facilities were extended to the vanaspati manufacturers in the past few days in the form of higher allocations of imported oils for manufacture of vanaspati. In fact, the maximum usage of imported oils in the manufacture of vanaspati has been reduced from 95% to 70% with effect from 1st January, 1981. Government is continuing its dialogue with the vanaspati manufacturers regarding the availability of vanaspati in sufficient quantities and at reasonable prices and would continue to take appropriate steps as the situation demands from time to time.

(f) The average prices of edible oils and vanaspati during the specified period were as in the statement enclosed.

Statement

	Vanaspati	Groundnut Oil	Sesame Oil	Mustard Oil
	Rs. per 16.5 kg. tin	Rs./tonne	Rs./tonne	Rs./per tonne
1st Jan. '75 to 31st Mar. '77	196.89	6539.83	7162.95	5888.00
1st Apr. '77 to 31st Dec. '79	150.91	7831.82	7750.00	9263.48
1st Feb. '80 to 31st Dec. '80	178.36	10670.00	11750.00	12973.22
1st Jan. '81 to 10th Feb. '81	192.00	12875.00	13000.00	13000.00

श्री लंका के साथ जूह बम्होत्ता

2557. श्री राम प्यारे पनिका :
श्री चिन्तामणि पाणिप्रहोदी :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृता करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत और श्रीलंका के बीच हाल ही में कोई जूह बम्होत्ता हुआ है ; और

(द) अग्रि हां, वो जूह की यांत्रिक और मूल्य क्या क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री ज्ञानो बैकटरमन) :

(क) और (द). जी, हां। भारत सरकार और श्रीलंका सरकार के बीच 6 जनवरी, 1981 को एक जूह करार पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए थे। इस करार के अन्तर्गत श्रीलंका को भारतीय भवीति और उपस्कर खरीदने के लिए 10 करोड़ रुपये का जूह प्रदान किया गया है। यह जूह अहीं प्रकृत्यावाहन, 1983 से बुल नारके 25 मर्द-वार्षिक विस्तों में वापस आया किया जाएगा और जूह की वापसी रात्रि पर 6 अंतिम वार्षिक भी हर से अलग लायेगा।

**Study of Kolar Gold field by
monitorial laboratory set up
by B.A.R.C.**

2558. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN :
Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Monitorial Laboratory was set up by the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre in collaboration with the Bharat Gold Mines Limited to detect and study regarding the working of Kolar Gold Field in the State of Karnataka ; and

(b) if so, the details regarding its findings ?

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

(a) and (b). Bharat Gold Mines Ltd., have set up a seismic recording laboratory in collaboration with Bhabha Atomic Research Centre to record the foci of rockbursts and to calculate the energy liberated from rockbursts that occur in and around mining excavations which often result in severe damages. Data with regard to the velocity characteristics of rockbursts signals has been collected which has proved useful in monitoring and locating the foci of rockbursts for study of Seismic activity occurring in and around underground mine workings and assess their stability.

Ban on Import of Cocoa Beans

2559. SHRI P.K. KODIYAN :
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Areca nut and Cocoa Development Council

has suggested banning of import of cocoa beans ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's decision thereon ?

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

(a) and (b). The Indian Areca nut and Cocoa Development Council expressed the view at its meeting held in January, 1981 that there should be no import of Cocoa beans. This item has been canalised through State Training Corporation of India Ltd. on 16th July, 1980. The canalising agency has not made any import so far.

Housing loans by Banks in Amreli, Rajkot and Bhavnagar

2560. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI :
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to lay a statement showing how much amount has been sanctioned and granted by nationalised banks for house building loans etc. in the districts of Amreli, Rajkot and Bhavnagar during 1975 to 1977, 1st April 1977 to 31st December, 1979 and during 1st February, 1980 to 31st December, 1980 and the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT) :
According to the data reporting system presently in vogue, district-wise information regarding housing finance is not available. The available information regarding total bank credit outstanding in these districts is as below :

(Rupees in lacs)

	As at the end of		
	June, 1975	June, 1977	June, 1979
Amreli	277.06	276.99	517.48
Rajkot	3125.80	3517.41	6318.32
Bhavnagar	2887.11	3609.72	4836.44

Air Link service for Amreli of Gujarat state

2561. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an Aerodrome was constructed at Amreli during Ex-Baroda State Rule :

(b) if so, the purpose of the same ;

(c) whether the same Aerodrome is existing at Amreli but no Air-Service is operating since long ;

(d) whether Government are aware that the people of Amreli area have links with nearby areas of Bhavanagar and Rajkot where aerodromes and Air Services exist ;

(e) whether it is also a fact that there are demands from Bhavanagar, Rajkot, Amreli and such other nearby areas for a link Air Service with each other for the speedy development of Amreli District as well as regular Air service so that people of these areas can have Air Service facilities from Amreli as they have to rush to Bhavanagar and Rajkot for getting planes for onward journey to various parts of the country ; and

(f) if so, when the said demand is expected to be conceded for starting Air Link Service from Amreli?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A.P. SHARMA) (a) and (b). There is an airstrip at Amreli owned and maintained by Government of Gujarat. This airstrip is fit for the use of small light aircraft in fair weather.

(c) No air service is operating to Amreli.

(d) to (f). There have been requests for airlinking Amreli but at present there are no plans for connecting Amreli by scheduled services.

French credit to Orissa Project

2562. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India and France have recently signed a Financial Protocol for a French Credit to the Orissa Project ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. An agreement has been signed in January, 1981 between the Government of India and the Government of France for a loan of French Francs 400 million comprising of French Francs 200 million under Treasury Loan and French Francs 200 million under Bank Credit.

Cooking Coal stocks at Steel Plants

2563. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the coking coal stocks at the various steel plants are at a precariously low level ; and

(b) if so, the measures being taken by Government to meet the situation?

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

(a) and (b). No, Sir. As a result of various measures taken by Government, the position regarding coking coal stocks in the steel plants has improved considerably in recent weeks. The total stock in the steel plants as on the 1st March, 1981 was about 2,80,000 tonnes as against the desired minimum level of 3,50,000 tonnes for safe operations.

Provision of Cash/Credit to Agencies nominated by State Governments

**2564. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER
SHRI MANMOHAN
TUDU :**

Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have under consideration any proposal to make cash/credit available to agencies nominated by State Governments at concessional rate of interest for public distribution of essential commodities ;

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme ; and

(c) when it is likely to be implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY) : (a) to (c). The question of making available cash credit facilities at concessional rate of interest from Commercial Banks to agencies nominated by the States and Union Territories for the public distribution of essential commodities is under examination. These facilities are intended to strengthen the public distribution system.

Lifting of Kudremukh concentrate by USSR

2565. SHRI B.V. DESAI :

**SHRI JANARDHANA
POOJARY :**

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

(a) whether finding of immediate market for the part of the Kudremukh concentrates has brightened with the USSR having expressed its willingness to lift about 3 million tonnes of fines ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that port of Spain in the Caribbean Islands may provide a market for another 1 million tonnes of concentrate ;

(c) whether a high delegation of his Ministry has visited the Islands during the month of December 1980;

(d) if so, whether any agreement in this regard was reached there; and

(e) to what extent both the Port of Spain and USSR have so far lifted the fines?

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

(a) An offer was made to U.S.S.R. as a part of the Indo-Soviet Trade Plan for 1981-85 to supply about 3 million tonnes of Kudremukh concentrate to them annually. However, USSR do not seem to be in a position at present to buy iron ore from India on account of the high freight charges.

(b) to (d). A two-man delegation of KIOCL visited Trinidad and Tobago in November, 1980 to explore the possibility of supplying Kudremukh concentrate to that country for their proposed pellet plant likely to come up by 1984. As a result, a delegation from that country is expected to pay a return visit to India some time during the 3rd quarter of 1981 for further discussions in the matter.

(e) Does not arise.

Income-tax raids

2566. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) how many raids were conducted by the Income-tax Department in search for tax evaded income and wealth during the past six months ;

(b) names, addresses, designations and particulars of those persons who evaded income-tax and wealth-

tax amounting to more than Rupees twenty-five lakhs;

(c) what follow-up action, if any, is being taken in this regard; and

(d) are any criminal cases instituted against them?

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

(a) to (d). Sir, during the period 1-9-1980 to 28-2-1981 the Income-tax Department has conducted about 1842 searches for the purpose of unearthing concealed income and wealth. During the course of these searches *prima facie* unaccounted assets approximately to the extent of Rs. 10.21 crores have been seized. The extent of concealed income/wealth can be known only after assessment proceedings are completed in these cases. The cases are under investigation and prosecutions in accordance with law will be launched in appropriate cases.

ગુજરાત શ્રોદોગિક વિત્ત નિગમ કો
પ્લેનેટરી મિલ પરિયોજના કે લિએ
આશય-પત્ર જારી કિયા જાના

2567. શ્રી છોટું ભાઈ ગામિત :
ક્ષા ઇસ્પાત ઔર ખાત મંત્રી યહ બતાને કી
કૃપા કરોં કિ :

(ક) ક્ષા યહ સચ હૈ કી ગુજરાત
શ્રોદોગિક વિત્ત નિગમ મેં પ્લેનેટરી મિલ
પરિયોજના કે લિએ આશય-પત્ર માંગા હૈ;
ઓર

(ચ) યદિ હાં, તો તત્ત્વબન્ધી બ્યોરા
ક્ષા હૈ ઓર ઇસ પરિયોજના મેં કિસ-પ્રકાર
કા ઉત્પાદન કિયા જાએગા તથા ઇસસે કિતની
વિદેશી મુદ્રા કી બચત હોને કી સમ્�બાધના
હૈ ?

આશય તથા ઇસ્પાત ઔર ખાત
મંત્રી (શ્રી પ્રભુ સુહાર્દી) : (ક) ગુજરાત
શ્રોદોગિક વિત્ત નિગમ સે પ્લેનેટરી મિલ
સંગાને કે લિએ આશય-પત્ર કી સ્વીકૃતિ
હેઠું કરી આવેદન પ્રાપ્ત નહીં હુંથા હૈ।

લેકિન ઇસ પ્રકાર કા એક આવેદન મેસર્ચ
ગુજરાત શ્રોદોગિક પ્લેનેટરી નિગમ લિનિયર કે
પ્રાપ્ત હુંથા થા ઓર જાર્યે 17-2-1981
કો એક આશય-પત્ર જારી કિયા ગયા થા ।

(ચ) આશય-પત્ર નિમનલિખિત ઉત્પાદોને
કે ઉત્પાદન કે લિએ દિયા ગયા હૈ :—

ઉત્પાદન	વાર્ષિક આમદાન (ટર્ન)
1. ગર્મ બેલિત હાઇ કાર્બન	
ઇસ્પાત કી ચાદરેન્/સ્ટ્રેપ્સ	8,000
2. ગર્મ બેલિત મિશ્ર ઇસ્પાત	
કી ચાદરેન્/સ્ટ્રેપ્સ	2,500
(બેદાગ ઓર તાપ-રોધક કો છોડકર)	
3. ગર્મ બેલિત ક્લેફિડ બેદાગ	
ઇસ્પાત કી ચાદરેન્/સ્ટ્રેપ્સ	5,000
4. ક્લેફિડ નિકલ	1,000
5. નિકલ (અપને પ્રયોગ કે લિએ) :	100

અન્ય બાતોને કે સાથ-સાથ નિમનલિખિત શર્તે
રહી ગઈ હૈને :—

- (1) યહ પરિયોજના સરકારી ક્ષેત્ર કી
કાન્યની દ્વારા કાર્યાન્વિત કી
જાએગી ;
- (2) કાન્યની કેવલ ઉન્હીં શ્રેણીઓને ઓર
ગ્રેડોનો કા ઉત્પાદન કરેરી જિનકા
ઇસ સમય આયાત કિયા જા
રહા હૈ ; ઓર
- (3) કાન્યની પૂર્ણતયા અપના વ્યાન
ક્લેફિડ સામગ્રી કે ઉત્પાદન ઓર
વિષણ પર કેન્દ્રિત કરેગી ।

આશા હૈ પરિયોજના કે ચાલુ હો જાને પર
આયાત પ્રતિસ્થાપન કે દ્વારા પહુલે પાંચ વર્ષો મેં
લગભગ 100 કરોડ રૂપે મૂલ્ય કી વિદેશી
મુદ્રા કી બચત હોણી । લેકિન વાસ્તવિક
અનુભાવ કારખાને મેં ઉત્પાદન આરમ્ભ
હો જાને કે પણાત હી જાણા જા સકતા હૈ ।

Supply of steel for construction in rural areas, Andhra Pradesh

2568. SHRI K.A. SWAMI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are taking steps to ensure supply of steel for construction in rural areas, specially in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the amount of steel supplied by the SAIL Stock Yards in Vijayawada and Visakhapatnam respectively in 1980;

(c) the measures being taken to increase allotment of steel to the above two stock-yards ; and

(d) the measures taken to emphasise allotment of steel for construction in rural areas under the jurisdiction of the Vijayawada and Visakhapatnam SAIL Stockyards?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) :
(a) Under the present system of distribution, a specified quantity of different categories of steel materials is programmed every year to cater to the needs of consumers in rural areas, including constructional material.

(b) The amount of steel supplied by SAIL stockyards in Vijayawada and Vishakhapatnam is 7,710 tonnes and 42,814 tonnes respectively during April '80-Jan' 81.

(c) Despatches of steel to stockyards including Vijayawada and Vishakhapatnam are governed by the availability of steel and the extent of priority demands to be serviced through the respective stockyards, within the constraints of rail movement.

(d) Constant liaison with Railways is maintained to overcome problems of movement that may arise from the time so that overall quantum of steel moved to these stockyards shows improvements.

Loans to share-croppers and allottees of vested land by Nationalised Banks in West Bengal

2569. SHRI CHITTA BASU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Nationalised Banks in West Bengal provide loans to share-croppers and allottees of the vested land ;

(b) if so, the total credit advanced to them in 1979-80 and 1980-81 ;

(c) the number of such borrowers and

(d) the target for the year 1981-82 ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) : The programme for kharif 1979 envisaged financing of 79,255 share croppers/assignees by the commercial banks out of the total number of recorded share-croppers and assignees in the state. Details of finance given are as under:

No. of borrowers	Amount outstanding
Share croppers/ assignees of vested land.	Rs. 93.32 lakhs

Information regarding financing of share cropper/assignees during the crop seasons of 1980 is not readily available.

The Banks and the State Government have been coordinating at the operational level for financing of identified share croppers and assignees of vested lands.

(d) The target for 1981-82 is not available.

Industrial Growth

2570. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the target of industrial growth for the current year was fixed at 8 per cent;

(b) if so, whether the said target is likely to be achieved; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI VENKATARAMAN)
(a) to (c). The Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 envisages an annual average growth rate of 8 per cent for industrial production for the plan period. However, industrial production continued to suffer in the first half of 1980-81 due to infrastructure problems and the impact of drought in last year. Concerted efforts were made by the Government to improve infrastructure performance during 1980-81. As a result, the power, coal and railways sectors have shown distinct improvement. Notable increases in production have also taken place in key industries such as steel, cement, transport equipment etc. Industrial production improved by 1.9 per cent and 6.0 per cent respectively in the second and third quarters of 1980-81. During the year 1980-81 as a whole the growth rate is expected to be about 4.0 per cent.

Appointment of High Power Pension Commission

2571. SHRI R.K. MHALGI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received in August, 1980 a memorandum from members of Parlia-

ment requesting the Government to appoint a High Power Pension Commission; and

(b) if so, what action Government have taken so far, or propose to take in the near future ?

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

(b) The request was considered carefully but it was not found possible to accept the same.

Mechanization/Automation in State Bank of India

2572. SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are introducing mechanization/automation in the State Bank of India ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). The State Bank of India does not have any proposal just at present to introduce any further mechanization/automation. The Indian Banks' Association (IBA) which represents the managements of all the banks including the State Bank of India has however raised a general issue for a more extensive use of mechanization/automation in all banks for greater efficiency, and that issue is under consideration before a Board of Arbitrators.

Internal Trading indulged in by M/S Hindustan Lever

2573. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have found subs-

tantial amount of internal trading indulged in by Hindustan Lever without the permission of Reserve Bank of India under FERA; and

(b) if so, the extent of illegal activity discovered against the company and action taken thereupon?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Special Bearer Bonds Scheme

2574. PROF MADHUDANDAVATE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is true that the Wanchoo Committee on Direct Taxes had expressed its view that inducements and concessions to those who break the tax laws has a deleterious effect on honest tax payers and weakens the working of the tax laws and tax administration; and

(b) if so, will not the Special Bearer Bonds Scheme run counter to the views of the Wanchoo Committee and put premium on evasion of taxes;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA) : (a) The Direct Taxes Enquiry Committee had observed that disclosure schemes have deleterious effect on the level of compliance among that taxpaying public and on the morale of the administration.

(b) The Special Bearer Bonds Scheme is completely independent of the tax administration and accordingly is not likely to have any harmful effects as respects morale and effectiveness of the tax administration.

Fall in Growth Rate due to Declining Investment

2575. PROF. MADHU DANAVATE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is true that after the presentation of the Central Budget for 1980-81 the investment has suffered considerably;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the extent of fall in the growth rate due to declining investment?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) :

(a) No, Sir. On the contrary the trends in the indicators of investment in the industrial sector available so far such as, consents for capital issues, loans sanctioned and disbursed by the term lending institutions, import licences issued for importing capital goods and heavy electrical plants, as also the approvals given by the Capital Goods (Main) Committee for import of plant and machinery reveal that there has been a significant pick up in industrial investment in the current year. The general sentiment on the stock exchanges and the capital market also reinforce this observation. However, the precise magnitude of improvement in industrial investment in 1980-81 over 1979-80 can be estimated only when comprehensive data relating to the above indicators become available.

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

Seizure of Silver

2576. PROF MADHU DANAVATE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is true that the Union Minister of State for Finance

announced in a press conference at Ahmedabad on 11th January, 1981 that silver worth Rs. nine crores was seized during the first eleven months of 1980 as against the entire quantity worth Rs. 1.23 crores seized during the whole of 1979 ; and

(b) if so, what steps are taken to prevent this exorbitant rise in the smuggling activities.

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

(a) Yes, Sir. The Customs authorities seized silver valued at about Rs. 9 crores during the first 11 months of 1980 as compared to the seizure of silver valued at about Rs. 1.23 crores during 1979.

(b) The Preventive and Intelligence machinery of the Customs Departments has been strengthened to prevent the smuggling of silver out of India.

The provisions of Chapter IVB of the Customs Act, 1962 containing regulatory provisions on the storage, transport and sale of silver were extended to the 50 Kms. belt along the Indo-Nepal and Indo-Pakistan borders with effect from 27th March 1980. These provisions were already applicable to the 50 Kms. belt along the West coast and the coast of Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry.

Steps to raise Exemption Limit for Income-tax

2577. SHRI HARINATH MISRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the present limit of exemption from income-tax at Rs. 8,000/- 'per annum has become too low in view of rise in the cost of living index of various categories ; and

(b) if the answer to (a) be in the affirmative, what steps Govern-

ment propose to take to raise up the present limit of the income tax to alleviate the sufferings of the fixed income groups of society ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). The Finance Bill, 1981 seeks to raise the exemption limit for income-tax in the case of non-corporate taxpayers, other than registered firms and Hindu undivided families with one or more members having separate income exceeding the exemption limit, from Rs. 12,000 to Rs. 15,000. The Bill further seeks to raise the *nil* rate slab from Rs. 8,000 to Rs. 15,000 concurrently with the restructuring of the rate schedule up to Rs. 30,000.

Money Supply

2578. SHRI HARINATH MISRA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the rise in real national income, money supply and prices in the country in the period 1977-78 to 1980-81 ;

(b) the extent to which rise in prices are due to rises in money supplies ; and

(c) if the answer to (b) in the affirmative, what steps are Government taking to restrict money supply in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN):

(a) A statement is enclosed.

(b) and (d). There is no precise relationship between growth in money supply and increase in price level, though growth in the former is a factor affecting the general price level. Hence it is not possible to indicate the extent the price rise due to increase in money supply. The Government has been taking a number of steps to curb undue monetary ex-

pansion. These include stringent refinance/re-discount accommodation, restricting credit limit to large borrowers, upward adjustment in lending rates and strict enforce-

ment of reserve requirements of banks. The Government is also keeping a close watch on the situation and further steps would be taken as and when necessary.

Statement

Year	Percentage change over the previous year		
	Gross National Product (at 1970-71 Prices)	Aggregate Monetary Resources (M ₃)	Wholesale Price Index* (1970-71 = 100)
1977-78	8.4	18.4	0.3
1978-79	5.9	21.9	4.6
1979-80	-4.5 ¹	17.8	21.4
1980-81	6.5 ²	13.2 ³	15.4 ⁴

¹Quick estimates

²Anticipated

³As on February 6, 1981 compared with March 31, 1980.

⁴As on February 14, 1981 compared with March 29, 1980.

*Variations are on point to point basis.

Export of Packaged Roses to Soviet Union

2579. SHRI HARINATH MISRA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to export packaged roses to the Soviet Union ;

(b) if so, the foreign exchange likely to be earned by this export during the current financial year ; and

(c) what measures Government have taken to ensure their safe trans it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) to (c). The export of roses to Soviet Union

is not included in the Trade Plan with the U.S.S.R. for the year 1981.

Proposal to extend Rationing System to All Villages

2580 SHRI HARINATH MISRA: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to extend rationing system to all villages and covering the entire population under a comprehensive social welfare scheme ;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY): (a) to (c). No, Sir. Essential commodities such as wheat, rice, levy sugar imported edible oil and kerosene oil are already being distributed under the Public Distribution System which covers the rural areas also.

Improvement in the working of STC

2581. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any improvement in the working of the State Trading Corporation during 1980-81

(b) whether there was an increase of 10 per cent over its performance of last year;

(c) if so, in what field; and

(d) to what extent the trend is being continued in the 1981-82?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN)
(a) to (c). As against the turnover of Rs. 1529 crores in 1979-80, the STC is likely to achieve turnover of Rs. 1600 crores in 1980-81, an increase of about 5% over the turnover for 1979-80.

(d) This trend is likely to continue in the year 1981-82, also.

Delay in Payment of Additional Dearness Allowance to Employees

2582. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that even after the payment of Additional Dearness Allowance becomes due it

takes about 3 months by Government to pass orders for its payment to the Government employees;

(b) whether it is a fact that in other sectors like Bank etc. the payment of Additional Dearness Allowance becomes automatic as soon as it becomes due; and

(c) the reasons for not taking similar action by Government in respect of its employees?

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

(a) to (c). The Consumer Index figures for a particular month are received from the Labour Bureau, Simla in the middle of second month following the month to which the figures relate. On receipt of the figures it is determined whether on the basis of the 12-monthly average of the index, an instalment of additional dearness allowance to Central Government employees has become due for consideration. If an instalment becomes due for consideration on this basis, action is initiated for taking a decision in the matter. As the payment of an instalment of additional dearness allowance to Central Government employees at present costs the exchequer as much as Rs. 62 crores per annum, the question of its payment has to be carefully considered at the highest level having regard to the impact of such payment on the general economic situation. The payment of dearness allowance to employees in other sectors like Banks etc. is made according to the norms followed in this regard in those sectors which are generally determined in accordance with the agreements entered into with the Unions of employees in the sectors concerned. Those norms have no bearing in respect of payment of additional dearness allowance to Central Government employees, to whom dearness allowance is paid on the basis of a scheme recommended by the Third Pay Commission.

**Purchase of Polar Star Diamond
By an Indian**

2583. SHRI JOYTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of FIN-
ANCE

(a) whether it is a fact that polar star Diamond was sold in Geneva for 4.6 million dollars ;

(b) is it a fact that purchase was made by an Indian citizen ;

(c) if so, details thereof ; and

(d) action taken thereon ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(SHRI SWAI SINGH SISODIA):**
(a) According to the information available with the Government a diamond, known as "Polar Star" mounted on a ring, was auctioned at Geneva on 19/20-11-1980.

(b) and (c). The diamond is reported to have been purchased by a precious stone dealer said to be of Sri Lanka domicile.

(d) In view of (b) & (c) above does not arise.

**Increase in Export Price of
Tobacco by Tobacco Board**

2584. SHRI JOYTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of COM-
MERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Tobacco Board had recommended 15 per cent increase in the minimum export price of Tobacco;

(b) is it a fact that the Ministry has reduced it substantially;

(c) if so, details thereof; and

(d) if so, reasons therefor ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE
IN THE MINISTRY OF COM-
MERCE (SHRI KHURSHED
ALAM KHAN):** (a) to (c). The increase/decrease in minimum export prices of various types of tobaccos for 1981 crop recommended by the Tobacco Board and fixed by the Central Government is given below:—

Variety of tobacco	Grades	Percent increase/decrease in MEP of 1981 crop over MEP of 1980 crop	
		Recommended by the Tobacco Board	Fixed by the Central Government
Virginia Flue Cured	1 to LBY 2	15% increase	5% increase
	LMG/Brown	10% increased	10% increase
	Stem & Stembits	Its price should be equivalent to price of PL grade in redried leaf form.	5% increase
	All low grades except stem & Stembits	Nil	10% increase
Sun Cured Country (Natu)	All Grades	10% decrease in MEP of 1980 and 1981 crops.	No increase/decrease has been made.

(d) The minimum export prices have been fixed by Government giving due consideration to the recommendations of the Tobacco Board and after taking into account the need to ensure that our prices in the international market remain competitive, while at the same time, remunerative prices to the growers are ensured.

Ban on Export of oil-cakes

2585. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that indiscriminate export of oil-cake is causing serious difficulty particularly to poultry and diary industries;

(b) whether there is increase in value and quantity of such export during the last three years;

(c) details thereof; and

(d) whether Government propose to put a ban on export of oil-cakes and other protein items?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN) : (a) Export of major items of deoiled extractions like groundnut extractions, cottonseed extractions and rice bran extractions is being allowed within limited ceiling after taking into account factors like production, domestic requirements etc. and hence the inference drawn is not well founded.

(b) and (c). Quantity and value of actual export of groundnut extractions, soyabean extractions, cottonseed extractions and Rice Bran Extractions in the years 1977-78, 78-79 and April, 79 to January, 80 are indicated in the statement attached.

(d) Export of all expeller cakes is banned. Export of major items of deoiled extractions is restricted within limited ceilings. There is no proposal to impose a total ban on export of all oilcakes and protein items.

Statement

(qty. Lakh tonnes)
(Value: Rs. Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Description of the item	1977-78		1978-79		April 79 qty.	Jan. 80 Value
		qty.	Value	qty.	Value		
1	Groundnut Extractions	5.41	8885.74	5.38	74.09	5.15	6956.58
2	Soyabean Extractions	0.15	256.91	0.49	802.89	0.31	579.98
3	Cottonseed Extractions	1.75	1781.11	1.54	1846.01	0.90	1103.12
4	Rice Bran Extractions.	3.23	2627.29	4.79	1961.57	4.33	2398.08
		10.54	12590.35	12.20	4684.56	10.69	10697.81

Expansion of Durgapur Steel Plant

2586. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme for the proposed expansion of Durgapur Steel Project has been included in the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme; and

(c) if the answer to (a) be in the negative, when the construction work is expected to be started ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE). (a) to (c): A provision of Rs. 50 crores has been made in the Sixth Plan for the modernisation of the Durgapur Steel Plant. British Steel Corporation (Overseas Services), who were commissioned to prepare a development plan for the plant, submitted their report to the Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL) in November 1980. SAIL are at present engaged in an in-depth examination of the report.

Foreign Exchange Reserves

2587. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of country's foreign exchange reserve that stood as on 31st December, 1980;

(b) the amount of country's foreign exchange reserves that stood when Janata Government came into power in the Centre in March 1977 and when left in the beginning of 1980;

(c) whether it is a fact that during its two and a half years rule, it had nearly wiped out the reserve, and the country is now facing its adverse effect; and

(d) if so, steps taken to re-build the reserve ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) (a) The country's foreign exchange reserves (excluding Gold & Special Drawing Rights) stood at Rs. 4760.70 crores as on the 31st December, 1980.

(b) The reserves (excluding Gold & SDRs) amounted to Rs. 2806.30 crores as on the 25th March, 1977 and Rs. 5398.05 crores as on the 11th January, 1980.

(c) The country's balance of trade showed a surplus of Rs. 72 crores at the end of March, 1977. During the years 1977-1980 the trade deficit of the country increased from Rs. 621 crores in 1977-78 to Rs. 2262 crores in 1979-80. It is expected to widen in 1980-81. This is the outcome of the substantial increase in the import bill largely on account of the steep rise in price of crude oil and their products without matching increase in the exports during this period. The after effects of the continuous trade deficits are being felt now and the result is that there is a draw-down in the foreign exchange reserves.

(d) The Government have been taking a number of steps to reduce the strain on foreign exchange reserves and to remove the constraints on their future growth. These include:

(i) various measures to improve the functioning of the infrastructure, remove constraints on production, bring about better capacity utilisation and expand capacity in critical areas of production in order to reduce imports (ii) efforts are also being made to (a) reduce the heavy dependence on imported crude oil by stepping up domestic exploration and production of oil and gas, (b) develop alternative energy sources, and (c) increase export per-

formance so that the country can pay for the rising import requirements of a growing and modernising economy.

Value of Rupee

2588. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that value of rupee in terms of its purchasing power in the domestic market has greatly diminished in recent year;

(b) if so, what is the value of rupee at present as against its value ten years ago;

(c) what are the reasons for fall in the value of rupee; and

(d) action taken or proposed to be taken to revive its lost prestige ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) (a) and (b). The internal purchasing power of the Rupee as measured by the reciprocal of the All-India Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers' (1960=100), declined from 53.76 paise in December 1970 to 24.51 paise in December, 1980.

(c) and (d). The fall in the value of Rupee is synonymous with the rise in prices. The factors responsible for the rise in the prices are discussed in the Economic Survey, 1980-81, and include higher international prices of oil and oil products, upward adjustments in administered prices, shortfall in production of some essential commodities such as pulses and oilseeds due to drought and excess liquidity in the system.

Government attaches high priority to contain inflation and hence the stability of Rupee. Greater emphasis is being laid in the Budget

of 1981-82 on stimulating investment and removal of infrastructural constraints for stepping up production. It is expected that economic revival which has been in evidence since middle of 1980-81; will continue and gather further momentum. It will have salutary impact on the price situation.

Bank credit locked up in sick units

2589. SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the total amount of money of bank advances locked up in sick industrial units in the country;

(b) how much of this is in units with advances of Rupees one crore and more and how much in small scale units;

(c) how much of this money is likely to be recovered; and

(d) whether Government are taking any special measures for the speedy recovery of these dues ?

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

(a) and (b). As per the latest information available with the Reserve Bank of India, outstanding bank advances to units identified and reported as sick as on 31-12-1979 amounted to Rs. 1622.55 crores. Out of this, the amount outstanding against large sick units, each enjoying bank credit limit of Rs. 1 crore and above, amounted to Rs. 1158.48 crores and the amount outstanding against the small scale sick industrial units amounted to Rs. 261.74 crores.

(c) and (d). The banks make all possible efforts to ensure timely payment of interest and repayment

of loans. In deserving and viable cases, on detailed examination of requests from assisted companies, re-scheduling of loans' repayment as well as postponement of instalments is restored to. Efforts are made to recover the overdues through constant follow-up, increase in the frequency of periodical inspection, frequent personal discussions with the promoters/chief executives of the defaulting concerns etc. In appropriate cases, legal steps are also taken.

Discussion with Vanaspati Manufacturers

2590. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI:
 SHRI P.K. KODIYAN:
 SHRI P.M. SAYEED:
 SHRI R.L. BHATIA:
 SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO:
 SHRI K.M. MADHUKAR
 SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN:
 SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM:
 SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:
 SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA:
 SHRI S.M. KRISHNA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had a meeting with the traders and manufacturers of vanaspati and edible oils during 1-12-80 to 10-2-81 in connection with the various issues of production, distribution, stock and prices of these commodities;

(b) if so, the details of the talks;
 (c) the outcome thereof;

(d) what assurances had been given by both Government and traders and manufacturers to each other;

4090 LS—9

(e) action taken to implement the same;

(f) whether the said assurances have not been kept by Vanaspati Manufacturers and traders; and

(g) if so, the action taken against them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY) : (a) to (g). Government has had a series of discussions with the Vanaspati manufacturers in the recent weeks in connection with the various issues concerning vanaspati, particularly prices. As a result of these discussions, the vanaspati industry agreed to observe a voluntary price restraint till 28th February, 1981 and to maintain production at a high level. Reports from the field show that this understanding has generally been implemented by the vanaspati industry. Government is continuing its dialogue with vanaspati manufacturers regarding the availability of vanaspati in sufficient quantities and at reasonable prices and would continue to take such appropriate steps as the situation demands from time to time.

Project Exports

2591. SHRI KAMAL NATH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a decline or increase in the value of project exports in the current year compared to the same period in the previous year;

(b) if there is decline, what steps Government are taking to stop such decline; and

(c) total anticipated value of project exports during the current year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) There is an increase in the value of project contracts secured during 1980 as compared to 1979. The total value of civil construction contracts secured during 1980, according to the reports received comes to Rs. 1558 crores. As against this, the total value of contracts secured in 1979 was approximately Rs. 500 crores.

(b) The question does not arise.
(c) As in (a) above.

Fluctuations in value of Rupee in International Market

2592. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of fluctuations in rupee value in the international market during the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) reason, if any, for the fall in the rupee value in the international market?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) and (b). The Hon'ble Member is probably referring to the exchange value of the rupee. With effect from 25th September, 1975 the exchange value of the rupee is determined with reference to the daily exchange rate movement of a suitably weighted basket of currencies with Pound-Sterling as an intervention currency. With the help of this basket of currencies, the exchange value of rupee with Pound-Sterling is fixed by the Reserve Bank of India from time to time. The rupee value of other international currencies is calculated on the basis of the inter-se exchange value of Pound-Sterling with those currencies. Thus rupee value in the international market will fluctuate every day, upward or downward. The exchange value of rupee as against major currencies during past three years have been given in the attached statement. The details on the annexure show that the rupee has, in fact, appreciated against major currencies except the Japanese Yen and the Pound-Sterling in the past 3 years.

Statement

Name of Currency	Rate as on 31-3-78	Rate as on 31-3-79	Rate as on 31-3-80	Rate as on 2-3-81
1. Pound -Sterling Pound 1=Rs.	15.75	16.80	17.85	18.00
2. U.S. Dollar Dollar 1=Rs.	8.4552	8.1364	8.2467	8.2550
3. Deutsche Mark DM 1=Rs.	4.2101	4.3506	4.2324	3.8377
4. Swiss Franc SF 1=Rs.	4.6256	4.7914	4.4653	4.1723
5. French Franc FF 1=Rs.	1.8589	1.8938	1.8345	1.6302
6. Japanese Yen Yen 100=Rs.	3.8368	3.8739	3.2946	3.9105
7. Italian Lira Lit 100=Rs.	0.9950	0.9657	0.9196	0.7980
8. S.D.R. SDR 1=Rs.	10.4927	10.4498	10.3072	10.0501

Upgradation of Bhubaneswar

2593. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations for upgrading Bhubaneswar city, the capital of Orissa State, to B2 position are under the consideration of the Government; and

(b) if so, why this declaration is being delayed, when other cities have been recently upgraded?

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

(a) No. Sir.

(b) Certain cities, whose population, according to 1971 census, was marginally short of the minimum prescribed for classification as B-2 class, were upgraded on the basis of their mid-census population estimates. The case of Bhubaneswar could not be taken up for consideration as the shortfall in population was more than marginal.

M.M.T.C. Negotiating with shipping Corporation of India for Iron Ore Export

2594. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to associate Shipping Corporation of India with Mineral and Metal Trading Corporation in negotiating for iron ore export; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. To ensure utilisation of Indian vessels for transportation of iron ore, it is proposed to associate a repre-

sentative of Shipping Corporation of India when MMTC's delegation goes to Japan for finalising contracts for supply during the year 1981-82.

Opening of Office of State Bank of India in Jaypur, Orissa

2595. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to open a Regional Main Office of the State Bank of India at Jaypur in the Koraput district of Orissa.

(b) if so, when such proposal is going to be implemented; and

(c) the details thereof?

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

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

मैसर्स धर्म पाल प्रेम चन्द एण्ड कम्पनी
दिल्ली से बकाया उत्पाद शुल्क की
बहुली

2596. श्री अर्मेंदास शास्त्री : क्या
वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मैसर्स धर्मपाल प्रेम चन्द एण्ड
कम्पनी दिल्ली-6 द्वारा वर्ष 1976-77,
1977-78, 1978-79 और 1979-80
में उत्पादन शुल्क की कितनी राशि देय
थी;

(ख) प्रत्येक वर्ष में उपर्युक्त कम्पनी
द्वारा उत्पाद शुल्क की कितनी राशि
का भुगतान किया गया;

(ग) उत्पाद शुल्क की बकाया राशि की वसूल के लिए विभाग द्वारा अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि उत्पाद शुल्क से सम्बन्धित खातों में कम्पनी पर अनियमिततायें करने के आरोप हैं तथा विभाग द्वारा इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया) : (क) और (ख). विछले चार वर्षों के दौरान मैसर्स धर्मचाल प्रेमचन्द एण्ड कम्पनी की तरफ उत्पादन शुल्क और उनसे वसूल किये गये उत्पादन शुल्क की रकम नीचे दी गई है :—

वर्ष	उत्पादन शुल्क की	
	बकाया रकम	अदा की गई रकम
	₹	₹
1976-77	26,21,632. 82	26,21,632. 82
1977-78	32,59,940. 37	32,59,940. 37
1978-79	40,59,900. 86	40,59,900. 86
1979-80	1,18,87,522. 32	1,01,03,763. 99

(ग) और (घ). 17,83,758. 33 ₹ की रकम की वसूली के लिए पार्टी को एक मांग जारी की गई है, जो वर्ष 1979-80 के दौरान, खरीदारों को अन्तरित नहीं किये गये बटे की रकम पर उदग्रहणीय शुल्क की रकम है। मामले का न्यायनिर्णयन होना है। मामले के न्यायनिर्णयन के बाद, विभाग उक्त रकम की वसूली के लिए कार्यवाही करेगा।

Indo-Soviet Agreement for Improvement of Bhilai and Durgapur Steel Plants

2597. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Soviet Union has agreed to provide further technical know-how for improvement of Bhilai and Durgapur Steel Plants; and

(b) whether the agreement is on payment or on barter system?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b). The Soviet organisations had, at our instance, prepared a techno-economic report called 'Basic Technical and Economic Consideration' (BTEC), for modernisation of Bhilai Steel Plant and augmentation of its annual production capacity through introduction of new technology and modernisation of equipment. However having regard to the changes that had occurred in the quality of inputs into the steel plant, it was felt necessary to get an in-depth study made by the Metallurgical and Engineering Consultants (India) Limited (MECON) in cooperation with CUPROMEZ (Soviet) for specifying and determining the technical parameters. Further negotiations with the Soviet side will be held on this subject after the submission of MECON's report, its examination and an investment decision thereon.

There is no proposal or agreement with the Soviet side in respect of Durgapur Steel Plant.

News-Items Captioned "Export Subsidy System Under Fire"

2598. SHRI KRISHNA PRA-TAP SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news-item which appeared in the "Times of India" dated the 17th January, 1981 under the heading "Export subsidy system under fire"; and

(b) whether Government propose to review the whole question of export subsidy and if so, the salient features thereof ?

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

(b) The rates of Cash Compensatory Support are under continual review by the Government and necessary changes are made in the rates on various items as and when the situation so warrants.

Export of Tea, Jute, Sugar and Rice

2599. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) total quantity of tea, jute, sugar and rice exported out of the country during the calendar year 1980 ;

(b) value of each of the above commodities exported during the said period ;

(c) whether figures of export of the above commodities show an upward or a downward trend ; and

(d) if downward trend, reasons for decline in the export of these commodities and steps taken to boost export of the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). The provisional figures for the quantity and value of tea, jute, sugar and rice exported during the calendar year 1980 are as under :—

	Quantity	Value (Rs. crores)
Tea .	224.49 m. kgs.	412.55
Jute .	40,757 bales (of 180 kg. each)	2.78
Sugar .	64,000 tonnes	26.05
Rice .	4.54 lakh MT	133.93

(c) and (d). While there has been an increase in the exports of tea and rice, as compared to the previous year, the exports of sugar have been less because of the restrictions placed on its export. In so far as jute is concerned, it has been increasing in quantitative terms, but the lower value realisation in 1980 was due to global glut of raw jute.

Licence to Coca Cola Export Corporation

2600. SHRI DHARAM BIR SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that reserve Bank of India had given time to Coca Cola Export Corporation to close its operation by 5th May, 1978;

(b) if so, whether Commerce Ministry did not give the *ad hoc* import licence to Coca Cola in 1977; and

(c) whether the annual licence to be given to Coca Cola was for Rs. 16 lacs ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN) : (a) The time-limit upto 5th May, 1978 was applicable to the Corporation only for the purpose of diluting its foreign equity to a level not exceeding 40%. The Corporation, however, decided to wind up its operation in India.

(b) In 1977, no *ad-hoc* import licence was issued in their favour because the Corporation ceased to manufacture Coca Cola concentrates in India before final decision on their application in 1977 could be taken.

Does not arise.

—
12.00 hrs.

RE: QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE ETC.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY (Buxar) : Yesterday I had made an enquiry about my privilege Motion against Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu,
(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : It is under my consideration. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : And you assured the House.... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member should know that it is under my consideration. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : I had given you a notice. But a report has been published in the newspapers that it has been rejected. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Please listen. What do you want ? I have already given my observations yesterday that it is under my consideration. What do you want ? (*Interruptions*)

What do you want ? (*Interruptions*)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, व न दिल्ली में

शान्त विचारियों पर लाठी चार्ज हुआ है..

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मोशन देंदिए ।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : I had written to you about the increase of allowances for Members of Parliament. (*Interruptions*) My Party Member and Shri Vajpayee's Party Members and others have opposed and questioned it. We want secretarial assistance from lok Sabha.... (*Interruptions*)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East) : This hypocrisy must end. If he does not want he need not take it. We need it and we will take it. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur) : I want to call your attention (*Interruptions*). I had sent a brief note. (*Interruptions*)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप कोई मोशन देंजियें ।

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : I had sent a note about this economic Administrative Service Commission which has now been announced. There are certain very important points arising out of this decision of the Government. How should we raise it ? (*Interruptions*) You please listen to me. (*Interruptions*) How and where do we raise this ? How do I raise it in the House ? The Government is trying to undo completely the administrative structure. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : You are raising this in this.

आप का इसमें है ।

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES How to raise this in the House ? How do we discuss this question' (*Interruptions*) Please see. There are other aspects. Government have taken a decision. The One is that the Government went on leaking out some information. If they had taken decision they should have had the courage to come and tell the House. They

could not do that. (*Interruptions*). There are certain things. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North East) : I have given notice of an adjournment Motion regarding military ammunition. (*Interruptions*)

MRI. SPEAKER : No, No. I have admitted a Call Attention motion for Monday on this. (*Interruptions*)

—
12.02 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF INDIAN TOURISM DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD. NEW DELHI FOR 1979-80 AND A STATEMENT FOR DELAY.

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

- (1) A copy such of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—
 - (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of India Tourism Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80).
 - (ii) Annual Report of the Indian Tourism Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi for the year 1979-80) along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2015/81].

REVIEWS ON AND ANNUAL REPORTS OF BASIC CHEMICALS, PHARMACEUTICALS AND COSMETICS EXPORT PROMOTION, COUNCIL, BOMBAY FOR 1979-80 AND MARINE PRODUCTS EXPORT DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY, COCHIN FOR 1979-80.

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

I beg to lay on the Table :—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Basic Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals and Cosmetics Export Promotion Council, Bombay, for the year 1979-80 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Basic Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals and Cosmetics Export Promotion Council, Bombay, for the year 1979-80).

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2016/81.]
- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Marine Products Export Development Authority, Cochin, for the year 1979-80 along with Audited Accounts, Sub-section (3) of section 22 of the Marine Products Export Development Authority Act, 1972.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English Versions) by the Government on the working of the Marine Product Export Development Authority, Cochin, for the year 1979-80).

[Placed in the Library. See No. LT-2017/81].

12.06 hrs.

**COMMITTEE ON PAPERS
LAID ON THE TABLE**

MINUTES

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI (Sitapur) : I beg to lay on the Table Minutes (Hindi and English versions) of the sittings of the Committee on Papers laid on the Table relating to their Fourth Report.

**COMMITTEE ON PAPERS
LAID ON THE TABLE**

FOURTH REPORT

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI (Sitapur) : I beg to lay on the Table the Fourth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Papers Laid on the Table.

12.07 hrs.

**CALLING ATTENTION
TO MATTER OF URGENT
PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RACKET

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV (Alwar) : I call the Attention of the Minister of Finance to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :

"The reported operation of a rupees one crores foreign exchange racket from Delhi with contacts in Hong Kong and U.S.A. and the action taken by the Government in the matter."

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) :** Mr. Speaker, Sir. On the basis of

intelligence developed and worked out by the Directorate of Enforcement, Shri Santosh Kumar Jain son of a known racketeer and an EX-COFEPOSA detenu Shri Manak Chand Jain, was apprehended on the 23rd February, 1981 by the Officers of the Directorate and foreign currencies equivalent to approximately Rs. 47,000/- were seized from his person. As a follow up, a number of premises in Delhi were searched resulting in further seizures of foreign currencies equivalent to approximately Rs. 416,000/- Indian currency of Rs. 1.47 lakhs and incriminating documents. Besides, contraband goods consisting of electrical watches, cameras, etc., were found in one of the premises and seized by the Customs Officers. Five persons, namely, Shri Santosh Kumar Jain, his brother Shri Suresh Kumar, their father Shri Manak Chand Jain, Shri Ram Niwas Sharma and Shri Ashok Narain were arrested. Shri Manak Chand Jain was released on bail on medical grounds but the others have been remanded to judicial custody till the 11th March, 1981.

The documents recovered included accounts of purchase and sale of foreign exchange by this group to the tune of Rs. One crore. The documents further show dealings in contraband goods by this group. Two of the members of this group are maintaining accounts with banks in Hongkong. The documents seized also indicate transfer of funds from Hongkong to U.S.A.

Further investigations are in progress.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV : The reply given by the hon. Minister is lacking in details which have appeared in the newspapers regarding this racket. It has been revealed by the information given in several newspapers that the kingpin of this racket was operating in this business for the last three years and he was even detained for 19

months under the COFEPOSA at the time of Emergency. (*Interruptions*) It has been alleged that not only Mr. Manak Chand Jain whose name has been given by the hon. Minister, but his two sons and two employees of Indian origin were working in some foreign airline. They are also involved in this racket and one of them is absconding. The important point is that not only they are dealing in purchasing and selling of foreign currency racket but also in smuggling of foreign goods, electronic watches and other sophisticated cameras and other luxury-items and those items sold in India. Not only this, bank accounts were maintained regularly by these racketeers and the money which was there in the banks of Hongkong was transferred to U.S.A. I wish to know from the hon. Minister what measures he is going to take under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act and COFEPOSA to ensure that such cases are curbed in future and are not repeated and such anti-national and anti-social activities are not carried on in such a fashion. Therefore, I want the hon. Minister to make provisions to take strict measures to curb these activities and I want a reply from the hon. Minister on this.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : The hon. Member has given a little more details about the activities then I have done in my statement, from various Press reports. What I stated in the House is that we are investigating and as soon as the investigations are over, we will be able to give further details. As at present, we have found that a number of persons have been involved in the racket and we have arrested all of them. Only one person Shri M. C. Jain has been granted bail for reasons of Health. All the other persons have been remanded to custody.

The hon. Member wanted to know as to what action we propose to take. Actually Manak Chand Jain was a detenu under COFEPOSA. We detained him and he was in detention for about two years. It was only later that he was released. If the investigation warrants, we will not fail to take appropriate action against others also.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : मान्यवर, माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो अपने उत्तर में बताया उसी के संदर्भ में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस तरह की घटनाएं होती रहती हैं और उनकी रिपोर्ट पेपरों में भी आती रहती हैं। अभी भी एक रिपोर्ट आयी—

“A search on his person led to the recovery of 4480 US dollers, 190 pounds sterling, 115 Canadian dollers, 35 Kuwait dinar, 1000 Saudi rials, 60 Singapore dollers and 930 dirham.”

मेरे कहने का मतलब, मान्यवर, यह है कि एक बहुत बड़ा गैंग है जो इतने देशों से संबंध स्थापित किये हुए हैं। इस तरह के प्रश्न यहां पहले भी आये हैं। मैं उनमें से एक उदाहरण दे रहा हूं —

“During the three years from 1976 to 1978, 16504 cases were instituted by the Enforcement Directorate by issuing show cause notices to the parties concerned.

During the same period, 18286 cases were adjudicated by officers of the Enforcement Directorate including cases where show cause notices were issued in earlier years, resulting in confiscation of

[श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह]

foreign exchange of the value of Rs. 37.15 lakhs, Indian currency 129.98 lakhs and levy of penalties aggregating to Rs. 746.86 lakhs."

इस तरह से मान्यवर, आप देखते हैं कि इतना बड़ा रेकेट यह चलता रहता है और रोज ही सरकार के अधिकारी किसी को पकड़ लेते हैं और यह बात आ जाती है कि हमने एक रेकेट करने वाले गिरोह को पकड़ लिया । पिछली बार बम्बई में एक गिरोह पकड़ा गया था । इस संबंध में मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या यहां के कोई राजनयिक हिरासत में थे जिनके बारे में दैनिक पत्र में भी आया था और यहां जो प्रश्न आया था उस से भी स्पष्ट होता है ? क्या डॉ० नारायण भी इसमें सम्मिलित थे जिनके बारे में उनके नड़के ने अदालत में भी कहा था कि उसके पिता विदेश सेवा में थे । क्या सरकार के जानकारी में यह हैं और है तो वे डिप्लोमेट कौन साहब हैं और उनसे अशोक नारायण का क्या संबंध है ? क्या इस आदमी के पास जो कि फारन एक्सचेंज के गिरोह में था और जो पकड़ा गया, डिप्लोमेटिक पासपोर्ट है ? क्या यह किसी इंटरनेशनल एयरलाइंस में अधिकारी है ? यह सब आप ने साफ़ नहीं किया ।

दूसरे मैं अप से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जो डाकुमेंट्स पकड़े गये हैं, क्या उन डाकुमेंट्स में यहां की फर्मों के नाम हैं या नहीं जो कि इस तरह का फारन एक्सचेंज का, अवैध धंधा करती है ? क्या यह भी सही है कि ये डाकुमेंट्स जो कि फेक बनाये गये थे वे इंडिया में ही प्रिंट हुए थे और उनके हारा अमेरिका, हांगकांग और कई अन्य देशों से फारन एक्सचेंज का अवैध धंधा चला करता था ? क्या ऐसी कोई जानकारी आप को मिली है, यदि मिली है तो वह क्या है ?

यह जो गेंग कार्य कर रहा है, जो कि रिजर्व बैंक को भी डाक में रखे हुए हैं और जिसकी वजह से आप का इम्पोर्ट और एक्सपोर्ट में साफ़ सात हजार करोड़ रुपये का घाटा हुआ है, इसके बारे में आप क्या कदम लेने जा रहे हैं और अब तक क्या कदम लिये हैं ?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : It is unfortunately true that in this racket one person name Ashok Narayan is involved. Our investigation has revealed that he is the son of our former diplomat. We are investigating into this matter. We have taken very serious notice of it. We will do every thing possible to see that the entire remification of this transaction is fully investigated and those responsible are given the highest punishment that the law can give. I do not want to say more since it will hamper investigation.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : आपको कितने डाकुमेंट्स मिले हैं ? क्या उनमें फर्मों के नाम हैं या नहीं ? अगर हैं तो उनके ग्विलाफ आप कोई कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं ? यह पक़ करोड़ रुपये की रेकेटियरिंग का मामला है ।

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : I will mention that. He was employed in the British Airways.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): Did you say former diplomat ?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : He has retired. He was not a high level diplomat.

MR. SPEAKER : He has clarified that.

श्री रामाबद्दार शास्त्री (पटना) : प्रध्यक्ष जी, विदेशी मुद्रा हमारे देश के आर्थिक विकास के लिए कितनी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका अदा करती है यह हम सब को मालूम है । इस तरह

के रेकेट और ये घटनाएं जिनकी चर्चा आज हम यहां पर कर रहे हैं, कोई नई नहीं हैं। इस तरह की घटनाएं होती रहती हैं। जयपुर के ज्वैलर श्री विमल चन्द्र गोलचा के पास 10 लाख पकड़े गए थे, यह अखबारों में छपा था। हमें इस तरह को विदेशी मुद्रा स्विस बैंक में जमा की हुई थी। इसी तरह से एक और खबर अखबार में छपी थी, पता नहीं उम और सरकार का ध्यान गया या नहीं, एयर इंडिया बंबई के रोडोई घर में 12 लाख रुपए को विदेशी मुद्रा पाई गई थी। तो इस तरह के तीन उदाहरण तो आपके सामने हमने अमो दिए हैं और अनेकों उदाहरण भरे पड़े हैं। इस तरह की घटनाएं यहां ही रही हैं जब कि विदेशी मुद्रा को स्थिति हमारे देश में संकट-ग्रन्थ है। विदेशी मुद्रा की भारी कमी है। अभी वित्त मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि 1300 करोड़ की विदेशी मुद्रा कम होने की प्राशंका है। जो विदेशी मुद्रा निर्यातों से अर्जित को गई है उस 6000 करोड़ रुपए में से उन पैट्रोलियम पदार्थों पर खर्च करनी पड़ती है जो हम बाहर से मंगाते हैं। इस तरह से तीन-चौथाई राशि समाप्त हो जाती है। ऐसी स्थिति में ये जो रैकेटियर हैं ये विदेशी मुद्रा का और अधिक संकट पैदा करना चाहते हैं और उनके बारे में सरकार बहुत लिबरल तरीके से कार्यवाही करती है। इसके लिए बहुत सब्ज कार्यवाही की ज़रूरत है। आपने 19 महीने तक जेल में रखने के बाद जमानत पर छोड़ दिया। इसका क्या आनंदित्य है? क्या उनका इलाज जेल में नहीं हो सकता था? हम लोग जब जेल में सब्ज बीमार होते हैं तो बाहर आना इतना आसान नहीं होता, राजनीतिक कार्रक्तियों के साथ यह व्यवहार होता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उनको पकड़कर लाया जाता है, हम अपनी मर्जी से जाते हैं।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : ऐसे लोगों का आप शाही स्वागत कर रहे हैं। इस बात का क्या जस्तीफेकर है कि उनको जमानत पर

रिहा कर दिया गया है जबकि उनका इलाज जेल में कर सकते थे।

दूसरा सवाल मेरा यह है कि आपने यह जो बेयरर बांड के संबंध में कानून पेश किया है, पहले अध्यादेश निकाला और अभी विदेशीक पेश किया है जो अधिनियम बनने वाला है, तो कहीं ये रेकेटियर उसके गलत फायदा तो नहीं उठाएंगे। इस तरह के जो गिरोह हैं उन गिरोहों में काम करने वाले लोग, जिनके पास इस तरह की अर्जित की हुई विदेशी मुद्रा है उस मुद्रा को भी आप क्या बेयरर बांड में लबदील कर देंगे? अगर ऐसा होगा तो उनका पैसा जो गलत तरीके से कमाया हुआ है वह सफेद हो जाएगा और ये फिर उसे उद्योग-धर्धों में लगाकर उससे काफी मुनाफा कमा लेंगे। तो इस तरह की आशंका मुझे है कि इस बेयरर बांड कानून से उनको मदद मिलेगी और उनका काला धन सफेद धन में बदल जाएगा। अंडर इन्वायर्सिंग, औवर इन्वायर्सिंग के जरिए...।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पंडित जी, यह सब तो अभी आगे आ जाएगा।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैं यह सावित करने की कोशिश कर रहा हूं कि बेयरर बांड्स की जो स्कीम निकाली गई है—

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह आ रहा है और तब आप उस पर बोल लें।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : इसलिए मैं इस सवाल को उठा रहा हूं कि अगर इस तरह की बात का अदेशा हो तो इसको आप रोकें। अगर इस तरह के रेकेटीयर नहीं हैं तो इसके बारे में भी मैं सरकार के विचार जानना चाहूंगा।

रेकेट करने वाले लोगों के गिरोह बहुत हैं। जब से आपने शासन संभाला है ऐसे कितने लोगों के बिलाफ आपने कार्रवाई की है? आपने त्रेड यूनियन वालों को पकड़ने के लिए तो नेशनल सिक्योरिटी एक्ट बना दिया है

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

लेकिन क्या ऐसे लोगों को भी इस एक्ट के तहत गिरफतार किया गया है और अगर किया गया है तो उनकी तादाद कितनी है ? क्या इसका भी थोड़ा सा ब्योरा आप हमें दे सकते ?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Mr. Speaker Sir, I am happy to get the support from the hon. Member in the concern for foreign exchange which I have, so that in the steps that I propose to take for conservation of foreign exchange I will have the fullest support from Mr. Ramavtar Shastri.

So far as the question, what steps the Government have taken, is concerned, I would like to give some figures. In the year 1980 we have registered 5,270 cases under the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act.

AN HON. MEMBER : How much money you have got ?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : So far as the total amount involved in the offences is concerned, it is Rs. 55,27,56,980. We have also filed 110 cases in the courts during the year 1980. I am happy to inform the House that we have secured convictions in 81 cases and the number of persons we have arrested under FERA is 59. Therefore, on these figures Shastriji would at least

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : How many ?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : I have no figures about the arrests under National Security Act because this deals with COFEPOSA and other things.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : Economic offenders must not be touched under this.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Therefore, the charge is totally unsustained. The third point which Mr. Shastri made is : why are you so liberal and kind hearted towards one of these racketeers and why was he given bail ? It is not in our hands. He was granted bail on medical ground

by the Sessions Judge. (*Interruptions*) Therefore, the point is that it is not a matter of complaint against the Government.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North East) : Did the Government oppose the bail ?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : I do not have any information here now. But I presume we never allow any bail to be granted. That is the attitude of Government in every case.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : There may be some.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Except there, we do not think that it is necessary in all cases, and particularly in cases of this kind I do not think we generally agree to the bail being granted. But this has been done on the medical grounds and therefore, we have no say in the matter.

I am happy to inform Shastri Ji and Mr. Sunil Maitra that the bail was opposed. The position, therefore, is that the matter is under investigation, very effective steps have been taken and I am sure the House would agree with me in at least passing a word of compliment to the Department which has acted so promptly in busting this particular racket. If they do not get the necessary strength from Parliament, they will not be able to perform a rather onerous and difficult task in these circumstances.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : What has come out, I am not going to cast any aspersion. Well, they have detected something. But it is only a tip of an ice berg. Small fries have been caught. They are being exhibited and they are trying to convince people that they are doing a grand job. It is not so.

It could be perhaps to-day estimated that the illegal outflow of foreign exchange from this country

to-day comes to about Rs. 2000 crores a year. Ten years ago Madan Gopal Kaul Committee which took evidence from those who were themselves doing this thing—Bengal Chambers of Commerce executives etc. put the figures at Rs. 240 crores.

I can assure you almost without exception, that all purchases of foreign assets done by Indians collaborations, export import business have a big amount of invoice manipulation fictitious figures while buying, fictitious figures while selling. The Enforcement Directorate has been kept as a very small ineffective unit, that we realise. Mr. Subramaniam Swamy, my former colleague in the Committee on Public Undertakings will bear me. The officials bitterly complained that they do not get sufficient people. They are not allowed to grow. They are not allowed to expand. It is totally unequal to the task. I am very sorry to say it is ineffective.

I will quote from the sixteenth Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings which was laid on the Table of the House. On page 36 it says :

"As the law Commission observed in its 47th Report on Trial and Punishment on Social and Economic Offences : 'These offences affecting as they do the health and wealth of the entire community require to be put down with a heavy hand at a time when the country has embarked upon a gigantic process of social and economic planning'?"

Then it says —

"Unfortunately, the examination of a number of cases dealing with jute offences as detailed in the preceding Chapters have given an impression to the Committee that the departments armed with new powers have not only not used the

powers given to them in a proper and effective manner but on the contrary acted in collusion with the result that the economic offenders, particularly, in the jute trade and industry have been acting with impunity to the detriment of the State whatever be the legal provisions enacted to deal with them. It would suffice in this context to refer to the facts of one case *viz.*, J. K. Udyog Limited."

Bharat Hari Singhania was their Headman who was caught for under invoicing of Rs. 49,03,500/- . This was one under-invoicing.

"There are clear materials of evidence to indicate collusion between certain high officers of the Directorate of Enforcement including the Director and certain persons connected with the J.K. Udyog Limited who were involved in a very serious violation of Foreign Exchange Regulations Act. A twist in the whole case was given by Shri S.B. Jain, Director of Enforcement in June, 1976 asking for a complete reappraisal of the issues in the case and the turn of events that took shapes thereafter."

Mr. Subramaniam 'Swamy, because he overstayed abroad, he was prosecuted and here is the recommendation.

I would like to ask the hon. Minister as to what steps have been taken on this. The case should be re-opened and prosecution should be launched against Bharat Hari Singhania, Rameshwar Agarwal, N.P. Puria, R.L. Rastogi, J.K. Udyog and Ganges Manufacturing Co., without any delay.

The Central Bureau of Investigation and Central Vigilance Commission should be asked to launch prosecution against Sarvashri S. B. Jain the then Director

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu (Enforcement). T.N. Kaul and A.N. Banerjee for having entered into criminal conspiracy of committing offences punishable under Section 218 of the Indian Penal Code.

The Central Bureau of Investigation and the Central Vigilance Commission should be asked to initiate action against Shri S.B. Jain for purpose of prosecution under 218 IPC for saving Bharat Hari Singhania from legal punishment. His finding that Bharat Hari Singhania had ceased to be a Director *w.e.f.* 11-2-1971 and not liable for contravention of any offence under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act is clearly perverse.

We have made clear indications. If you come to Appendix I, page 40, you will see a galaxy of real bandicoots the people who are looting the country.

You kindly see Appendix I, p. 40, giving details and the present position of cases of violation of foreign Exchange Regulation Act by persons in the Jute trade detected during the period from 1-10-67 to 30-9-77.

Serial No. 1—M/s. New Central Jute Mills; it is a Shanti Prasad Jain and Sahu Jain group.

You now come to big *magar muchh* ones. Serial No. 4—M/s. Bird & Co. Ltd., at that time headed by Shri Pran Prasad, the biggest economic offender in this country. How many times has he been caught and what action has been taken? How is it that he moves about freely?

Serial No. 5—M/s. Fort Gloster Industries, Calcutta, Bangur group, one of the richest jute tycoons in the world and the richest man in the country. What action has been taken?

Serial No. 6—M/s. General Industrial Society Ltd., Shri G.D. Kothari, the nephew of Birlas. He

cannot be touched. You are only fiddling about with Rs. 60,000 or Rs. 1 lakh.

Serial No. 8—M/s. Girdhari Lal Mahaeswari.

Serial No. 9—The Fortwilliam Co., Ltd., again Bangur group.

Serial No. 10—Singhania Enterprises, Calcutta.

Serial No. 11—M/s. Birla Jute Manufacturing Co. Ltd.

Serial No. 12—M/s. Victoria Jute Co. Ltd., Sir John D.K. Brown, twice made the Chairman of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, the Bengal Chambers of Commerce. He was also a member of the Advisory Committee of the Central Board of Excise and Customs and member of the State Bank of India and the Reserve Bank of India local advisory committees. An economic criminal is made to sit in judgment on himself. That is the class character.

Serial No. 13—M/s. India Jute Co.

Serial No. 14—M/s. Delta Jute Mills Co. Ltd., Poddar and Kanovia group.

Serial No. 15—M/s. Cheviot Mills Co. Ltd., again Poddar and Kanoria group.

Serial No. 19—M/s. Dalhousie Jute Co. Ltd., again Mr. Pran Prasad is there.

Serial No. 20—M/s. Alexander Jute Mills Ltd., Mr. C. Hockley.

Serial No. 21—M/s. North Brook Jute Mills, again and again Mr. Pran Prasad. I am asking a pointed question: What has he done to catch him, punish him and put him behind the bar, who has looted the country? We have now nationalised the Bird & Co. when all

the juice has been taken out. He is happy with the jacket.

Serial No. 26—M/s. Budge Budge Jute Mills, again, Shanti Prasad Jain group.

Serial No. 28—M/s. Caledonian Jute Mills Co.

Serial No. 30—M/s. Hastings Mills Ltd.

Serial No. 32—M/s. Louis Dreyfus & Co. Ltd., an International racketeer of the world, Sh. Jeen Louis. How many times has he been caught and detected? Never you can put them behind the bar."

Serial No. 34—M/s. Titagarh Jute Factory Co. Ltd., again Sir John D.K. Brown.

Serial No. 38—M/s. Juggilal Kamlapat Udyog Ltd. You see the amount ; it is Rs. 49,38,500. Mr. Venkataraman, you can fool people one day ; you can fool people two days but you cannot fool them every day. I would like to ask him what happened to the famous Bird case where an underinvoicing of hessian for draining our money by Mr. Pran Prasad to Benthal group amounted to Rs. 175 crores, by an officer for whom, the Collector of Customs has been transferred, dismissed and humiliated ? Earl Mountbatten, came to this country and the case was settled and hushed up, the then Finance Minister, Mr. Sachin Chaudhuri was the lawyer. He cannot be touched

Coming to multinationals, if we look at the Unstarred Q. No. 6277, You will find the Gramaphone Co. Ltd., the Brooke Bonds India Ltd., and the India Tobacco Co. Ltd., maintaining the most powerful lobby in the capital, in the best hotels of the country, and they keep the black money with their distributors, the biggest contributors. I would like to ask why the multinationals have not been touched in a big way.

What happened to the Foreign Airlines, Sabina, the Manager was caught the other day. What have you done to him ? Granted bail. If you apply NSA to Shri Ram Avtar Shastri, his relations would not know where you have detained him. You are a God-fearing, pious man, I am told. But do you think that you are acting according to your conscience ?

MR. SPEAKER : You cannot believe it ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I have not got the address of god yet. I will take it from him.

About the Henderson case, how many times, their ships are ripped open and gold plates are found, Eastern Wing, Eastern Sudder, four or five, they all thrive. I had been to at least four or five or six jails. But I have not seen a rich man in a jail yet.

In the case of National Grindlays Bank where they had been remitting foreign exchange illegally violating all norms and evading income-tax in this country, the whole Board of Directors came from London and *nakki* was done in Delhi, and everything was dropped.

During the last elections, we know how the Indian rupee price suddenly shot up in the international money market. Mr. Venkataraman, you were not there. I am talking to your Department. Are they worth their salt? Did they ever enquire as to how the Indian rupee price shot up in the international market and which are the countries which were buying to subvert our democracy and influence the elections in this country ? We know these countries ; we can give you the details. I have given the details recently to RAW and the Prime Minister about something so serious, but so far I have not heard anything. Do you know, when we were behind the bars, many of us this side, a circular went . . .

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Many of us were also behind the bars.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Your bungalow window must be secured properly.

Mr. Venkataraman, now four years have passed. Could you kindly take the House into confidence and lay on the Table of the House—do not force me to lay it on the Table—a copy of the circular which was sent out by the Government under Prime Minister's order that big business houses, specially those who are involved in export business, even if they do under-invoicing and over-invoicing and violate the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act, should not be prosecuted or proceeded against? I have got this circular. I would request the hon. Finance Minister to take pains, take the House into confidence, and lay it on the Table of the House. If he does not do it, I have to take pains to lay it on the Table of the House.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : We have had a foretaste of the debate that we are going to have on the General Budget. Not one point raised by my esteemed friend, Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, related to the present issue before us

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I do not touch one-lakh business.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : It is only a tip of the iceberg. He has gone down deeper.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : He said only one thing : you can fool some people for all time, all people for some time, but not all people for all time. If I have the choice, I would like to fool Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu for all time, rather than do other things.

He has copiously quoted from the Report of the COPU. I have also

seen this. The hon. Member wants a detailed statement on what action has been taken on this particular Report. He can either ask a question

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I have put the question here. I am putting it now. What action have you taken on all the recommendations and findings of this COPU Report under reference ?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : I am also entitled to say that I want notice.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I gave you notice last night, at dawn day today

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : A Minister is not omniscient though sometimes he pretends to be

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I thought you get up before sunrise ; but today I am mistaken.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : You need notice to unearth the Report !

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : S. B. Jain has been promoted.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : The position is that, when these Reports come, they are processed and action is taken. If any question or questions are asked in respect of them, then I will prepare the reply in respect of those particular questions indicating the action that has been taken

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I have put three questions.

MR. SPEAKER : Specifically you can write to him, you can ask him.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Therefore, the questions are

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Not now. You will have to pu

it. Either you put the questions or interpellations.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :
Mr. Venkataraman, you write them down on a piece of paper. For cyclostyling, it will cost Rs. 5 and for distribution, another Rs. 20. How can I afford it.. (*Interruptions*).

Thiru Venkataraman, I beg of you to understand one thing.

These are the people against whom the committee after going into the fullest detail and after an in-depth examination have recommended prosecution and they have recommended stern measures 1, 2, 3. All that we want you is : please come before the House, if not prepared now, sometime next week...

MR. SPEAKER : That is what he says.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :
Next week you come before the House...

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :
Assurance.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :
You give an assurance—as to what action you have taken. Because I understand Mr. S.P. Jain has been kept untouched and I am told he has been promoted or usual promotion is coming and they are all having a *tushy* life, collecting their usual bribe as well.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN :
Just now a report has been placed in my hands. This is a copy of the report of action taken by the government on the recommendations contained in the Sixteenth Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings. This will give the reply to all the

points which he has raised. Now, in spite of this, if he wants further clarification...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :
I am not satisfied.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :
It is action taken on Action Taken Report.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :
Questions on Action Taken Report.
(*Interruptions*) Sir, if I had been satisfied with that, I would not have bothered you with these questions. Mr. Venkataraman, I request you, I humbly request you to personally go into the matter and satisfy yourself...

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, yes.

Mr. Faleiro.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO
(Mormugao) : The figures mentioned by the hon. Finance Minister just now, coupled with the reports we have read in the Press on this incident and other incidents like the Jaipur case of the jewellers do go to show that there has been a spurt in prosecutions under COFEPOSA and, that is most commendable.

There may not be much substance in what has been said just now regarding some important people or people in high places and businesses. Yet, may I submit that there is a feeling in this country—this feeling has been there for a very very long period of time, that though the legislation is good, the implementation is faulty. The implementation is faulty, though now it is improving. From the reports we can say. But still, the feeling is very much there that the implementation is faulty because the Revenue Intelligence or whatever authorities are concerned, are not implementing this legislation effectively.

Now it has been mentioned by Mr. Shastri and it has been mentioned in the cyclostyled reply that the main person involved in this case has been

[Shri Eduardo Faleiro]

released on bail on medical grounds. Now anybody who is even cursorily concerned with our law courts does know that very often it is merely an excuse to get people out. One thing is opposing the of granting of bail and the other thing is opposing it strongly and opposing it with all the will. Very often it happens that the people are released on bail. I am quite confident and if the Minister and the government tell me that it was a genuine case of illness, I will accept it without reservation. I will just point out to this House that very often people, rather the kingpins are released on bail on medical grounds. So they go out, tamper with the evidence and they intimidate the witnesses and the net result is that the prosecution is weakened or it is lost and the case is lost. This is one important aspect—that very often investigations are launched but the cases are lost. They are lost because for one thing, for instance on an important aspect if the lawyers are paid so poorly, you get the type of lawyers who cannot really put a strong defence against the legal luminaries who appear on the other side. So, my submission for the hon. Finance Minister is that this machinery of implementation of COFEPOSA must be strengthened in all its aspects so that firstly investigations and prosecutions are launched against the kingpins, against the top people, people who everybody in this country knows, are the people who are evading and violating foreign exchange regulations—not in lakhs but in crores and that nothing is done to touch them. And when you launch an investigation, sometimes, you must see that it is successfully completed and the man is actually brought to book and is severely punished.

The second aspect which has been already raised—I would like to raise it again—is this. (Interruptions) At some level, there is no will to implement it. I am saying this without

mincing words. It need not necessarily be at the political level.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Then at what level?

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO :

I am putting it before you in all its aspects. The second aspect which I again support strongly is that there are lots of big fish in this country who enter into contracts with the foreign parties. There is under-invoicing. The actual value received by the Indian parties is not shown in the contract. A part of the amount paid in foreign exchange is never revealed in the contract. This money very often goes into Swiss Bank numbered accounts. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there is a way out to find out who are the people who have numbered accounts in the Swiss Bank and who are the Indians who hold this type of accounts and whether this disclosure can be obtained.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : (Basirhat) : It is known to them.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : There is another side to the whole question of foreign exchange. There are some small people ; people from the Punjab, people from Kerala, from Goa and from other places who go to the foreign countries who would very much like to send their remittances to this country. But, somehow, the incentives given are not enough. I would like to know from the Government firstly whether they will give further incentives so that our emigrants abroad are encouraged to send their remittances here and to invest them here.

There has been a survey conducted quite recently in Ludhiana District from where a large number of people are going to the foreign countries as emigrants. It is found in this survey that the main use of the remittances. That is, at least more than 75% of the remittances

are spent in this country on food and clothing ; over 25% is spent on household items and the only other priority item is the ceremonies including weddings. That comes to 9.6%. This is a relevant point. I would like to draw your attention to one point. Only a small proportion of the remittances, only 6.1% of their remittances is used for productive investment for the purchase of agricultural and farm equipments and the inputs like the seeds, fertilisers and pesticides. May I know from the hon. Minister as to what steps the Government contemplate to see that these remittances, instead of being used for consumption-oriented expenditure, are used for productive expenditure so that the investment made results in the accretion to the capital and to the wealth of the country.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN :
Sir, the hon. Member said that there is no will to implement the various legislations. I am sorry to say that he should have just made that kind of a sweeping statement.

The will to implement any legislation certainly stems from the party which rules. If the Government wants or, if the party wants to implement the legislation effectively, the civil service will always respond. The civil service in our country has a very good tradition of serving whichever party is in power.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur) :
Why give a blanket certificate? It is not this party which is responsible. It is the Janata Party. We are not so much responsible.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN
You have not heard me fully.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
You will please explain this to Prof. Ranga.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN
I will take the responsibility. This is what exactly I said. I will take

the fullest responsibility for the implementation of the laws and I would see particularly that the offences relating to foreign exchange are very severely dealt with. I can say that our performance is not bad in that regard. You will notice that the number of complaints which we have filed in respect of these offences in the courts was 110 in one year, that is, in 1980 and the number of convictions that we secured was 81—a very high record of conviction.

12.49 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Therefore, I would say that it is not the lack of will on our part that is responsible for any laxity in the administration. On the contrary, I would say that the race between the tax—it is unfortunate and the tax dodger is such a keen one that each one is trying to outstrip the other sometimes by trying to take advantage of some loop-hole or something of that kind.

Sir, I assure the hon. Member as well as the House that the Government will take the fullest responsibility for implementation of this legislation. The second point which he wanted to know was whether one could find out the number of people holding number two account in Switzerland. I would be very happy if anybody can find. Under the Swiss Law you cannot get that information. The information is protected and it will not be given. The hon. Member knows that the previous Government tried to get some kind of information and it had been denied.

Sir, the third point relates to facilities for remittances. Recently we have relaxed the regulations in respect of remittances by Indian nationals settled abroad and one of the major incentive we have given is that they can invest in Equity of the

[Shri R. Venkataswamy]

Indian enterprises upto 40 per cent without bringing in any sophisticated technology. We have also said that they can keep a foreign account here in dollars and foreign currency and can take it back. We have also offered incentives by way of rate of interest on the money which they hold here. All these have really helped and if you look at remittances in the year 1980 it is that which has gone to really save a very difficult balance of payments position. In 1980-81 as against a normal 2,000 crores last year we had almost double the amount by way of remittances from abroad. Therefore, every effort is being made and I am happy to say it has borne fruit.

—
12.52 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing 9th March, 1981, will consist of :

(1) General discussion on the General Budget for 1981-82.

(2) Submission to the vote of the House of the Demands for Grants on Account (General) for 1981-82.

(3) Consideration of any item of Business carried over from the Order Paper of today.

(4) Discussion and voting on :

(a) Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1980-81.

(b) Demands for Excess Grants (General) for 1977-78 and 1978-79.

(c) Demands for Grants (Railways) for 1981-82.

(d) Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) for 1980-81.

(e) Demands for Excess Grants (Railways) for 1977-78 and 1978-79.

(5) Discussion on the Resolution regarding recommendations of the Railway Convention Committee.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI (Thane) : Sir, there are two points in my notice but I am going to mention only one. Sir I would like the Agriculture Minister to make a statement in the next week regarding a very important point concerning paucity of rains in September-October, 1980 because of which kharif crops in 18 districts of Maharashtra have been adversely affected. Besides Rabi crops in sizeable areas suffered damages due to the moisture stress.

The total loss of crop production of kharif foodgrains, cotton and groundnut is to the tune of crores of rupees. The total number of villages affected, according to *Paisewari* Estimate is about 11,800.

Scarcity of drinking water is being experienced right now. The whole summer season is still to go.

The State Government has requested for the Central assistance of Rs. 28.62 crores: Rs. 20 crores for Relief Employment under the Employment Guarantee Scheme and Rs. 8.62 crores for Drinking Water Supply measures. In addition, Rs. 39.80 lakhs have been requested for giving Taccavi loans for purchase of fodder for cattle upto 31-3-81.

The Central team visited the State of Maharashtra in the second week of February, 1981. The team, according to my information, is generally satisfied with the field visits. I, therefore, urge upon the Government to make a categorical statement in the next week of Central Assistance to Maharashtra, as asked for. Thank you.

धीरार्थी प्रवित्ति इण्डियन (बाहर-मध्य) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं दो आइटम्ज के बारे में बोलना चाहती हूँ। पहला विषय तो यह है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के बनस्पति के बारे में 'प्रीवेन्यान आप एडल्ट्सेन एक्ट' का संशोधन कर के बनस्पति मैन्यूफैक्चरर्स को "विटामिन ए" उत्तर्में बढ़ाने के लिये मजबूर किया था। लेकिन पिछले नवम्बर में उन को इस से एक्जैम्प्ट करने के लिये सरकार ने नोटिफिकेशन निकाला है। इस के विरोध में सारे देश की कन्यूमर-आर्गेनाइजेशन प्रोटेस्ट कर रही हैं। हमारे देश में सालाना 40 हजार बच्चे विटामिन ए और मैलन्यूट्रीशन की बजह से अंधे होते हैं या उन को नाइट-ज्लाइण्डेनस हो जाती है। होना तो यह चाहिये था कि सरकार को भी खाना मिलता है उस को ज्यादा से ज्यादा फोटोफाई करे, जैसे साल्ट में आयोडीन मिलाया जा सकता है, जैसा दूसरे देशों में होता है। लेकिन हमारी सरकार वाइटेमिन-न्यूट्रोटिक्यू-फूड बनाने के बदले जो मिलता है उस में से ही वाइटेमिन निकालने की कोशिश कर रही है। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि इस सम्बन्ध में मैंने जो काल एटेन्शन दिया है, उस पर अगले सप्ताह में बहस होनी चाहिये।

हमारी यह भी छिमांड है कि ता० 12 को बनस्पति मैन्यूफैक्चरर्स के साथ आप का जो डिस्कशन होने जा रहा है उस में कन्यूमर-रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव्स को भी बुला कर, उन को साथ ले कर प्राइस और दूसरी बातों के बारे में डिस्कशन करें।

मेरा दूसरा आइटम यह है कि दिल्ली में कोयले की कीमत चार बार बढ़ाई गई है। दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की ओर से 1972 में हाई कोर्ट में स्टेटमेंट दिया गया था कि टिटेलर्स और भारत कोकिं-कोल के बीच में इन्टर-मीडियरीज की जरूरत नहीं है। लेकिन 1978 में उन लोगों ने एक एक्सेसियेशन दिनाई और वहाँ से उन को कमीशन देने की क्षमता दी गई। पहले 2 रुपये अंतर-मीडियर टन दिये जाते रहे, उस के बाद 4 फ्लॉट्री से 2 रुपये से बढ़ा कर 17

रुपये कर दिये गये और उस के बाद फिर 17 रुपये से बढ़ा कर साढ़े-ज्ञानीस रुपये कर दिये गये हैं। उन की पहले जो मरी हुई आर्गेनिजेशन थी, फिर से "कोल डीलर्स सिडिकेट" बना कर उस में कमीशन देने की कोशिश की है। इस तरह से कन्यूमर्स को लूटने की कोशिश की जा रही है। मैं चाहती हूँ कि इस के बारे इन्वेस्टी-गेशन को जाय तथा इस पर पूरी तरह से डिस्कशन होना चाहिये और जो सच्ची बात है उस के ऊपर प्रकाश डालना चाहिये।

मेरे यही दो आइटम्ज हैं, जिन से कन्यूमर्स को बहुत तकलीफ हो रही है मैं चाहती हूँ कि इन पर डिस्कशन होना चाहिये।

13.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for lunch till fourteen of the Clock.

The House re-assembled after Lunch at five Minutes past fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE —Contd.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN (Trichur) : Sir, I just want to bring to the attention of the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs that in this House for the last three or four weeks we have been consistently from his side of the House, irrespective of differences, asking for a statement on the public sector employees' strike, which has been going on for the last one hundred and odd days. You know the importance of the whole thing. I do not understand the callous attitude of the Government regarding this very important strike which threatens the economy of the country, which also concerns lakhs of employees. This is the only point I would like to make submission on.

श्री राजावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने अगले सप्ताह के लिये दो विषयों की सूचना प्राप्त के पास लिख कर भेजी है और मैं उसको ही पढ़े जेता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You are going to read the entire thing.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Yes. You always say like that, therefore I have written.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Two or three minutes.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Only one page. That is all.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Only one page you are going to read.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Two lines in the second page.

सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली की दुकानों से दिल्ली, बम्बई, पटना आदि बड़े शहरों में राशन, चीनी आदि नियमित रूप से नहीं मिल रहे हैं जिसके फलस्वरूप उपभोक्ताओं को आसमान छूते मूल्यों पर बस्तुएं खरीदने के लिये मजबूर होना पड़ता है। अभी हाल में मैं पटना गया था जहाँ जात हुआ कि राशन की दुकानों से उपभोक्ताओं को गेहूं, चावल, चीनी ठीक समय पर सप्लाई नहीं की जाती। राशन के दुकानदारों की शिकायत है कि उन्हें सरकारी अन्न भंडारों से समय पर और आवश्यकता के अनुसार गल्ला आदि नहीं दिया जाता। इस प्रकार की बात सरकारी अधिकारियों से सुनने को मिलती है। बहुत से स्थानों पर राशन के काढ़ भी नहीं दिये गये हैं। अतः दुकानदार सारी सामग्री चोर बाजार में बेच देते हैं। इस प्रकार की शिकायत मुझे पटना जिले के मालसलामी और चौक थानों के जल्ला क्षेत्र से मिली है। लगभग पचास हजार की आबादी में राशन काढ़ किसी को भी नहीं दिया गया है। कहने पर संबंधित अधिकारी आवश्यक दे कर छुट्टी पा जाते हैं। यह सिलसिला 6 माह से चल रहा है। इस विषय पर बहस होनी चाहिये।

विहार, उत्तर प्रदेश, ग्रांथ प्रदेश, हरिद्वार आदि राज्यों से राजनीतिक हृत्पाणी के

सवाल उत्तर लगातार मिलते रहते हैं। विरोधियों का रूप जारीरिक से सफाया करना ऐसी हृत्पाणी का उद्देश्य है। विहार में पिछले बर्षों में पवार से अधिक राजनीतिक हृत्पाणी की गई है। सब से बड़ी चोट भारतीय कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी तथा मार्क्स-वादी कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के कार्यकर्ताओं पर की जाती है। कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के विधायकों समेत दर्जनों नेताओं एवं कार्यकर्ताओं को मौत के घाट उतारा या चुका है। उत्तर प्रदेश में भी अभी हाल में किसी भूलूबंध एम० एल० ए० की हृत्पा की गई। ग्रांथ प्रदेश के किसी निर्दलीय विधायक को जान से मार दिया गया। अतः इस अत्यावश्यक विषय पर भी चर्चा होनी चाहिये। यह सिलसिला बहुत चल रहा है।

I mean political murders as distinct from other murders.

श्री विजय कुमार यादव (नालन्दा) : अगले सप्ताह के कार्यक्रम में दो विषय जोड़े जाने का मैं अनुरोध करता हूँ। एल० आई० सी० के कर्मचारियों के बेतनों में हुई कटौती पर बहस चल रही है। इस सम्बन्ध में जो अध्यादेश जारी किया गया था उसको देखते हुए पूरे देश के मजदूरों में यह आशंका है कि सरकार बेतन फीज की नीति अखत्यार करेगी। इसलिए अखिल भारतीय पैमाने पर बेतन नीति निर्धारित करने के सबाल को अगले सप्ताह के एंजडे में जोड़ा जाए।

महिलाओं के लिए बहुत सी बातें कही जाती हैं। उनके उत्थान के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि नौकरियों में उनके आवश्यक की व्यवस्था की जाए। इस विषय को भी अगले सप्ताह के एंजडे में रखा जाना चाहिये।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North-East) : More than one year has passed, of this House and of this Government. And you will recall that in every session, we have admitted a motion, put it on the agenda—for the discussion of the Vaidyalingam Commission's report. But it is always scheduled for the last

date, and as the last item. And by the time it comes, these people filibuster, the time is extended and the thing gets out of the agenda. Last time also, the same thing happened. We were prepared to sit till midnight, and said: "We will discuss it." In the last session—I think, Sir, you were in the Chair; you would remember vividly—they got a motion moved saying that this must be put off for the next session. The next session has come. I don't see anything of it. I have given notices under rules 184 and 193 on my own. Now I am expecting Government to come forward with their motion. But I have also done it.

What is serious is that Kuldip Nayar in Indian Express has carried an article on the front page, saying that Government is thinking of prosecuting Mr. Morarji Desai and Mr. Kantibhai Desai, and of course, Gayatri Devi, for whom I hold no brief as such—because I don't know (*Interruptions*); I have not looked at that part of the report. I have only looked at that part relating to Morarji Desai; yes, naturally because Gayatri Devi has got many people to defend on that side. I am also prepared to join (*Interruptions*). We have to choose. Time is limited. There is the question of time, which is scarce. And it has to be efficiently allotted, to get the best results. (*Interruptions*) so, you defend her. (*Interruptions*) I am interested in defending one of them, viz. Morarji Desai—by implication Kanti Desai.

I am asking the Government and the House to allot time for a discussion on this—not at the end of the session, not as the last item, but as the first time.

I know Mr. Morarji Desai today has become a very popular person in the country. (*Interruptions*). And this Government is getting very nervous.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Has he become popular just now?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: He has become the most popular, just now. We expected that; specially after ceasing to be the Prime Minister, his stature has gone up. They have got nervous. They feel that somehow he should be maligned. This kind of thing—how can we put up with? Then it comes in the newspapers that they want prosecution. We don't see any prosecution. If they want to prosecute him let them prosecute; do it quickly. Do they have any material? If they have any material, let them come before this House and present it. Mr. Morarji Desai is completely innocent; and these people have nothing to pin point on him. So, they go on dragging the matter and not bringing it to any conclusion. I want that the matter should be brought to the conclusion. If they do not bring it forward in the coming two weeks, then we will have to think of some unorthodox way of getting them to agree. I don't think you would like that.

I am allowed to raise three items because Mr. Mhalgi had raised only one item.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Only two.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Mr. Mhalgi had raised only one.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, only two.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Is it not transferable?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No; now the Gujral Committee Report.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Again there is something about the newspapers. *The Indian Express*, of course, is a good paper; it does a very good work. I have a complete appreciation for it. (*Inter-*

[Dr. Subramanian Swamy]

(ruptions) There is a news item that the Gujral Commission's Report on Urdu has been put aside.

AN HON. MEMBER: That is an old story.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: It is an old story which is continuing. There are some allegations also in that Report about what happened during the Janata rule, which is not correct. On the top of it, we have another Gopal Singh Panel Report on minorities, muslims, SC and weaker sections, etc., this report has come. Then Mr. Ansari resigned or his term expired and you did not think it fit to extend it. You appointed somebody else. There is a parallel body. So, the whole thing is in a confusion and the minorities are in a greater confusion plus the fact that pro-Soviet Lobby created a chaos in the Aligarh Muslim University about which you should take notice. So, all this put together, I would like that this whole issue of Urdu, Gujral Commission's Report plus Gopal Singh Commission's Report should be discussed in this House at the earliest opportunity.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): I have got two points to be included in the agenda for next week. As you know, on many occasions, the hon. Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs had declared in this House that the Government had under consideration several proposals on electoral reforms in the country. You also know that there is an increased influence of money power in the elections of our country. Therefore, I want that the Government should make a statement as to what are the difficulties on their part to come to a definite conclusion with regard to various proposals regarding the electoral reforms in our country.

The second point is all the more important. As you all know, there

has been increasing military presence by the United States of America in the Indian Ocean-recently. There are reports in the newspapers which suggest that they have already started expanding Diego Garcia in order to facilitate the deployment of B 52 against India and other littoral countries. The situation is very grave because of the increasing presence of the United States of America in the Indian Ocean; and the Government's position regarding Diego Garcia had already been diluted by the stand taken by the Government of India in the recent Non-aligned Conference held in New Delhi. Therefore, the House demands that there should be a statement on this or a subject included in the agenda for the next week so that we can make our point of view in this regard.

प्रो० अचित कुमार मेहता (समस्ती पुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने दो विषयों पर सूचना दी थी। पहला विषय तो यह है कि कितना भी बड़ा दावा किया जाये किन्तु बन्धुओं मजदूरों की समस्या का कोई निदान अभी तक नहीं निकला है।

25 फरवरी के अववार में हरियाणा में बन्धुओं मजदूरों के सम्बन्ध में कुछ समाचार आये थे, लेकिन उतना ही नहीं मैं बिहार के समस्तीपुर जिले के रोसड़ा थाने के बांदा गांव की ओर प्रापका ध्यान आकर्षित कराना चाहूंगा जहां हरिजनों को बांदा गांव से हटाकर छिवाही मोर्जे में बसा देने के सरकार के आदेश को वहां की सामन्तवादी शक्तियों ने रोक रखा है और उनको अभी भी भी बन्धुओं बनाया हुआ है। उस आदेश का कार्यान्वयन अभी तक रोके रखा गया गया है। वहां मजदूरों और हरिजनों को संझा लगभग 4 हजार के प्राप्त है।

दूसरा विषय, जिसके बारे में मैंने सूचना दी है, डाक-तार विभाग में काम

करने वाले इंडी-एसट्रा-डिपार्टमेंट-कर्मचारियों से सम्बन्धित है। इंडी कर्मचारी विभागीय कर्मचारियों के समान काम करते हैं, लेकिन वह उन दोनों के बेतन और सुविधाओं की तुलना की जाये, तो आपको पता चलेगा कि उन इंडी कर्मचारियों की हालत कितनी दयनीय है। इंडी कर्मचारियों को प्रति मास के बेतन 105 रुपये बेतन मिलता है जबकि विभागीय कर्मचारियों का न्यूनतम बेतन 400 रुपये प्रति मास है। इसके अलावा वर्दी, अवकाश, पेन्शन और महंगाई भत्ते की सुविधायें भी उन्हें उपलब्ध हैं। दोनों बगों के कर्मचारियों के काम में समानता है किर भी इंडी कर्मचारियों के साथ इतना भेदभाव बरता जा रहा है। इसकी और मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित करते हुए मैं चाहूंगा कि अगले सप्ताह सदन में इस पर वहस की जाये।

श्री कमला विश्व मधुकर (मोतीहारी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, विहार के कई जिलों में जांडिस रोग का प्रसार बहुत जोरों से हो रहा है। मुजक्करपुर जिले में चार हजार लोग इससे पीड़ित हैं। विहार गवर्नरमेंट की ओर से इस रोग की रोद-थाम की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं हो रही है। इस बात की छान-बीन करने की आवश्यकता है कि इस रोग के फैलने का क्या कारण है और इसको रोकने के लिए क्या उपाय किये जा सकते हैं। अगर समय पर उपचारात्मक पथ न उठाये गये, तो इस रोग के एक महामारी के रूप में दूसरे इलाकों में भी फैल जाने की अशंका है। इस लिए मैं चाहता हूं कि अगले सप्ताह इस विषय पर बहस की जाये, या सरकार इस बारे में वक्तव्य दे कि इस रोग की रोकथाम के लिए क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं।

विहार और उत्तर प्रदेश में सैकड़ों बीबी मिलों हैं जिनके नेतिकों पर

किसानों का नसे का करोड़ों रुपया बकाया है कृषि मंत्री ने यहां बयान दिया था कि हम इस समस्या को हल करने की कोशिश करेंगे। बहुत सी मिलों बद्द हो गई हैं, लेकिन अभी तक किसानों के बकाया का भुगतान नहीं हुआ है। मैं चाहता हूं कि अगले सप्ताह के कार्यक्रम में इस विषय को शामिल कर लिया जाये, ताकि इस बात के उत्तर निकाने जायें कि किसानों के गन्ने की बकाया राशि का भुगतान कैसे कराया जाये और चीनी मिल-मालिकों पर जल्द से जल्द भुगतान करने के लिए दबाव डाला जाये।

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur) : Sir, while supporting the point which Comrade Rajan has made in regard to the public sector employees' strike, I would like to suggest to the Government that either they come with a statement or enable us to have a discussion by any other means. I do not think this matter should be allowed to drag on in the manner in which it has been dragging on.

Having said that, there are two issues which I would like to raise. One is the Economic Administration Reforms Commission that has now been constituted by the Government. For the last eight or ten days, we were reading in the newspapers very well leaked out stories that Government is considering such a proposal; it is reported to be under consideration; services of some very distinguished economists are now to be secured; some new jobs are being made available for some retired people and so on and so forth. These leaks continued for about eight or ten days. Then suddenly yesterday evening at 6 o'clock, I think the Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs or I do not know whether it was the Deputy Minister for Finance, but someone produced this paper which has been circulated this morning along with our Parlia-

[Shri George Fernandes]

ment papers, which tells us that the Government has adopted a resolution, that a certain Commission has been set up with Mr. L.K. Jha, former Governor of Jammu & Kashmir as the Chairman and Mr. Tirumalai and Dr. Hanumantha Rao are the Members. It will have a Secretary and the Commission may, with the approval of the Government, coopt *ad hoc* members on a part-time basis as well as enlist assistance of experts and institutions and so on and so forth. The Government is supposed also to refer to this Commission various matters pertaining to economic administration, economic growth, etc., though the Commission would be purely an advisory body. In the first instance, four items have already been given to this Commission for its report. There are a number of questions that arise. Firstly, if you had an idea to set up a commission of this nature rather than go on leaking out these stories, you should have come to this House and said, "This is what the Government is intending to do", because I am assuming that this is a very important decision of the Government. Government may say, this is a very casual thing; that Mr. Jha had no other job; we needed a Nehru in Srinagar; so we put a Nehru there and we brought Jha out and we wanted to have some sinecure position for him; so we have set up this commission; it is not important decision; it is one of those casual decisions of the Government and therefore, it was not necessary for us to come before the House. Or, this is a very important decision where you are taking certain new policy initiatives; you are concerned with economic administration, with economic reforms and so on, in which case any major policy decision you had no business to leak out to the newspapers that this is what we are thinking, what we are planning, Mr. Jha is being brought in and so on. Therefore, I would like the Government to tell us what exactly is the significance of this commission.

Secondly, when you have set up this commission, the Finance Minister presented the budget only a few days ago and we are now going to discuss it. Looking at the terms of reference of this Commission, I would like to know whether the budget proposals are the last word for the coming twelve months or whether they are going to be modified, because one finds here that the terms of reference include :

"(i) tax administration, its rationalisation and improvement ;

(ii) use of non-tax devices for raising the level of savings."

We, of course, have the black money bonds which I presume, is one of the non-tax devices and the Finance Minister's ingenuity in these matters, we heard a bit about it the other day. Are we going to have more such devices—non-tax devices—for raising the level of savings? Then there are two other items which are equally important. The question therefore arises whether this budget can be seriously discussed. Then you have the Five Year Plan which you have already presented. The National Development Council has endorsed it. Is this super Planning Commission or something that is subservient to the Planning Commission? Is the plan going to be affected or modified with the setting up of this Economic Administration Reforms Commission? What is going to happen to the Plan and to the Planning Commission we would like to know.

One other question arises out of the appointment of this commission. One also sees that this Commission is going to be directly under the Cabinet Secretariat.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Either you also take the view that this is a casual thing to get a sinecure job for Mr. Jha or you must accept my proposition that this is a major policy decision of the Government. I am not pro-

pared to believe that this is just a sine-cure position. I believe it is a serious matter. I must, therefore, convey to you and through you to the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs that here is a serious matter that needs to be discussed immediately and every other business before the House can wait. We must discuss this matter.

The Finance Minister is sitting here. He is the man who is primarily concerned with the budget. He is the man whose budget we are going to discuss. Here is a Commission which is under the Cabinet Secretariat, directly reporting to the Prime Minister. What exactly is the Cabinet Secretariat becoming? Is it becoming a Super Cabinet? Is it now once again getting into its hands all those powers which once were given to it and we know with what consequences, in 1974-75 and 1976 where exactly are we going? I would, therefore, want that the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs should take up this matter immediately and list it as a priority matter for discussion next week.

My last point pertains to the Minorities Commission. The Chairman of the Minorities Commission has resigned. His resignation was forced. Every body knows it, though I am told and the Home Minister has been making statements here, there and everywhere, "No, no. It was not forced. It was because his term expired." We know that his term had not expired. He had a three year term as Chairman. Why did Mr. Ansari have to resign? What were the reports that he had given which displeased this Government? What were the decisions of the Minorities Commission which angered this Government and made this Government put pressure on Mr. Ansari to resign? We have had a number of reports from the Minorities Commission. I do not know how many of them Government has cared to read, but we are certainly concerned with those recommendations and we want to discuss them.

I hope the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs will take up seriously these two issues, along with the issue raised by Comrade Rajan and put up them for discussion next week.

श्री जयपाल सिंह इस्युप (आंबला) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज देश में शिक्षा का स्तर गिरता जा रहा है, शिक्षा महंगी होती जा रही है, गरीब को शिक्षा सुलभ नहीं है। बार बार शास्त्रावासन देने के बाबजूद एजूकेशन सिस्टम में कोई सुधार नहीं हो रहा है। बेरोजगारों की पलटन बढ़ती जा रही है। ऐसी शिक्षा जोकि सस्ती न हो, जोकि गरीबों को सुलभ न हो, जोकि रोजगार देने वाली न हो और जिसका इंडियन कल्चर से कोई वास्ता न हो ऐसी शिक्षा में सुधार लाने के लिए अगले सप्ताह यहां पर विचार होना चाहिए।

मेरा दूसरा मुद्दा यह है कि आज किसानों की समस्यायें बराबर उलझती जा रही हैं, उनकी समस्याएं बढ़ रही हैं। उनके सामने खाद, विजली और पानी की समस्यायें हैं जिन पर कोई और नहीं हो सका है। यिली बार भी एक बहुत बड़ी किसान रैली हुई थी और अभी अभी आज भी जनता (एस) के राजनारायण जी के नेतृत्व में किसान रैली हुई है। वहां पर राजनारायण जी, इस संसद के दो माननीय सदस्य श्री मनीषराम बागड़ी एवं चौधरी मुलतान सिंह तथा भूतपूर्व मुद्य मंत्री श्री रामनरेश यादव, जोकि हजारों किसानों के साथ संसद की तरफ अपनी बात कहने के लिए आ रहे थे, उनको गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया है। हजारों की सम्या में पुलिस तरी हुई है। दसियों हजार किसान जोकि संसद की तरफ बढ़ रहे हैं उनको पुलिस गाड़ियों में बन्द करके जेल की तरफ ले जा रही है। किसान एक तरफ जायें दो

[श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप]

उनको की रेले मिलें, की बसे मिलें लेकिन जो हमारी बसेज आ रही थी, जो हमारे किसान ट्रैक्टर्स पर आ रहे थे उनको चारों तरफ से रोक दिया गया और आगे बढ़ने नहीं दिया गया। हर बौकी पर उनको रोक दिया गया है। ऐसी दशा में किसानों की समस्याओं का समाधान कैसे होगा? एक तरफ तो किसानों के नेताओं को बन्द किया जाए, उनको क्रम किया जाए और हूसरी तरफ नकली किसान रैली को सरकारी सहायता दी जाए—यह ऐसी समस्याएँ हैं जिस पर मैं कहूंगा कि अगले सप्ताह तुरन्त चर्चा होनी चाहिए। (अवधारणा) इस सदन के दो मानवीय सदस्य और किसानों के माने हुए नेता, श्री राजनारायण जी की गिरफ्तारी इस बात का प्रमाण है.... (अवधारणा)

आप हंस रहे हैं आपकी तो नकली रैली हुई थी, आपके लोग रसगुल्ला खाने वाले, मुर्गा खाने वाले और रेलों में लूट मचाने वाले लोग थे। आप इन अनुशासित किसानों को भी देखिए जोकि अपने बच्चे से यहां पर आए हुए हैं। वे फटे हाल तो जरूर हैं, जो मातायें बहनें आई हुई हैं उनके तन पर मैले कपड़े जरूर हैं पर यह किसानों की असली रैली है। तुम्हारी रैली नकली थी। यह रैली किसानों का सही नेतृत्व करती है। (अवधारणा) आप फटे हाल किसानों पर हंस रहे हैं। (अवधारणा) मेरा अनुरोध है कि इसको प्रोसीडिंग्ज, में आना चाहिए और अगले सप्ताह किसानों की समस्याओं पर इस सदन में चर्चा होनी चाहिए।

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: What about the arrest of two hon. Members of Parliament?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I am not allowing you.

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (भाषण): मैं भी गिरफ्तारी देने के लिए जाऊंगा। मैं इस सदन से बाक प्राउट करता हूँ और अपनी गिरफ्तारी देने के लिए आ रहा हूँ।

14.34 hrs.

(Shri Jai Pal Singh Kashyap then left the House)

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH: I am extremely grateful to the hon. Members because they have made valuable suggestions. Some of the hon. Members have asked the Government to make statements on certain issues. I have noted your points. I will go through the proceedings and bring those points which I feel necessary to the notice of the Business Advisory Committee. I will communicate you other points to the concerned Ministers.

14.35 hrs

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (RAILWAYS) 1980-81.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): I beg to present a statement (Hindi and English versions) showing Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 1980-81.

DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS (RAILWAYS) 1977-78

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): I beg to present a statement (Hindi and English versions) showing Demands for Excess Grants in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 1977-78.

**DEMANDS FOR EXCESS
GRANTS (RAILWAYS) 1978-79**

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY) :

I beg to present a statement (Hindi and English versions) showing Demands for Excess Grants in respect of the Budget (Railways)—for 1978-79.

14.36 hrs.

**STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE:
DISAPPROVAL OF LIFE INSUR-
ANCE CORPORATION (AMEND-
MENT) ORDINANCE, 1981—Contd.**

AND

**LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATION
(AMENDMENT) BILL—Contd.**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House will now take up further consideration of the Statutory Resolution and the Life Insurance Corporation, (Amendment) Bill, for which 4 hours have been allotted. Three hours and fifteen minutes are already over and only 45 minutes remain. We have to complete it within 45 minutes. Mr. Indrajit Gupta.

(Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur) : The Minister is willing to extend the time if necessary.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is all right. Let the Mover of the Resolution reply. I have called him to reply.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : The timing of his reply will depend upon the allotment of time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER
The time is over.

SHRI INDRAMIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : Sir, do not be rigid about it. After all, the Bill is going to be passed.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : With your kind permission, I want to make a submission. I hardly speak.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You never speak.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : We take this Bill as an attack on the working class. Therefore, we want to oppose this Bill at every stage. So, we would be asking for division on every clause and at every stage. Let us not live in fools' paradise. The Bill will take its own time. So, why unnecessarily get agitated over it?

**THE MINISTER OF FINAN-
CE (SHRI R. VENKATARA-
MAN) :** Our only request is that the Bill may be passed today itself. We are prepared to sit after 6 O'Clock.

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFF-
AIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF
PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS
(SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) :** Sir, you were present in the BAC. Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu was also present. We have allotted four hours for this Bill for the simple reason that at the introductory stage we have already spent at least two or three hours. So, it was felt that four hours would be more than sufficient for this Bill, because it has been discussed in the introduction stage also. I would appeal to Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, who hardly speaks, that what we have generally agreed to in the BAC should not be there.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER
Now no more discussion on this.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : In the BAC I would suggest that in future you keep a tape recorder. I had been cautioning in the Committee that this Bill will take a lot more time and that this Bill cannot be passed in four hours.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : I will stand dinner for everyone of you.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : No late sitting.

Yesterday I was just beginning my reply and I had just stated the fact that the hon. Finance Minister built his whole case on the assumption, which is a totally unwarranted assumption and a rather bold assumption, that the hon. Judges of the Supreme Court were incapable of understanding correctly what the Attorney-General had meant when he gave an assurance before that Court. This is what the hon. Finance Minister wants this House to believe, that only the Government is wise enough and sagacious enough to understand it, that the Attorney-General had never said that he was prepared to pay a bonus, the only thing he was prepared to say was that they would abide by the decision of the Court. Well, the hon. Judges in a subsequent clarification have stated, as I read out and quoted here, that what they had understood the Attorney-General to say was, that the Government would implement that part of the decision which related to the payment of bonus, and nothing else.

Any way, this contempt petition is pending in the court, it will be heard on the 17th March and then we will see what happens.

Then, I had, with the kind permission of the House laid on the Table of the House a certified copy of the actual Order which was passed by the court on the 10th of November, 1980, and when I laid this on the Table of the House, the Finance Minister said that this Order was signed by the Court Master, who is a sort of a court Headclerk, and therefore, it was not the valid order of the court. I was really surprised at this kind of argument being brought

forward: So, I have consulted the Supreme Court rules. The Supreme Court rules are very clear on this point. The Supreme Court rules say :

"Subject to any general or special directions given by the Chief Justice the seal of the Court shall not be affixed to any writ, rule order, summons or other process save under the authority in writing of the Registrar or the Deputy Registrar. The seal of the court shall not be affixed to any certified copy issued by the court save under the authority in writing of the Registrar or of a Deputy Registrar or Assistant Registrar".

Here, in the certified copy which I had laid on the Table of the House, you can see for yourself that the signature of the Assistant Registrar of the Supreme Court, if I am reading it correctly, is of Mr. K.K. Sehgal. His signature and his seal are affixed to this certified copy. So, I do not understand how a Finance Minister of the government of India can take shelter behind this argument that this is not a genuine or the *bona fide* order of the court because it is signed by some Registrar or junior officer of the court. This Order, as I said, is quite categorical. Otherwise what is the purpose of the court writing this, viz.

"An order has been passed by this court dated 22-11-78 where the following direction has been given :

"But in case the petitioner feels in the appeal, the petitioner will pay the amount of bonus together with interest at 12 per cent per annum from the date it becomes due, this will be implemented by the appellant."

This is the Order. This will be implemented by the appellant since it is binding. This is the certified copy properly certified according to the rules of the Supreme Court. I do not think the Government has a leg to stand on now. But now, unfortunately we cannot decide it here in this House. It will have to be decided somewhere else. But unfortunately, in the mean time they have carried out a sort of, I do not know what to call it a *coup d'état* or something like that against the court by the surreptitious resort to this Ordinance and he has not answered the point I raised. I would like to hear the Government's view on that. What is your view on the Supreme Courts categorical opinion which I have quoted so many times that the LIC Act which is a general Act cannot subvert or replace or substitute the Industrial Disputes Act which is a specific Act governing the industrial relations between the employer and the employees? What your action amounts to is that the Industrial Disputes Act is of no concern here and the industrial relations or the disputes between the employers and employees in the LIC are to be governed not by the Industrial Disputes Act, but by the LIC Act. This is absolutely wrong in the face of what the Supreme Court has said. I am at pains to point out here that it is not the question of how many rupees are going to be reduced in their bonus or dearness allowance. I will be least concerned about that.

If the Industrial Disputes Act is to be set aside or negated in this round-about fashion, then what will remain of industrial relations, what will remain of the constitutional provision by which a citizen of this country has got the right to organise himself in a trade union or in association for the purpose of collective bargaining? You want to take away that right in this manner. You cannot do it. You are striving up a hornet's nest. I am striving you again.

Also he has not answered any point as to how he can reduce by executive order the salaries and emoluments of Government servants, of people who are in the service of the Union as it is called, without recourse to Article 360 of the Constitution.

Article 360 of the Constitution provides for the promulgation of financial emergency which the President can do if he so considers necessary. Minister when he replies finally will kindly.....

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I will do that.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : You kindly clarify to the House what is the meaning and purpose of this Article 360 if you can do the samething by an Executive Order. Is this all that the founding fathers who drafted and prepared this Constitution had in their mind? Has Article 360 not been put here with a specific purpose? —viz., only under the provisions of financial emergency? It read :

360 (4) (b): "it shall be competent for the President during the period any proclamation issued under this article is in operation to issue directions for the reduction of salaries and allowances of all or any class of persons serving in connection with the affairs of the Union including the Judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts."

Naturally employees of LIC are also covered under this. What is the whole purpose of this Article? This is the Article inscribed in [the Constitution. If you say now that you can do the samething simply by passing an Executive Order, this is my submission, this cannot be done unless you have recourse to Article 360 which means the promulgation of financial emergency. Only in terms of financial emergency you can order emoluments and salaries to be reduced. What is his reply to this? He has not said a single word. This is a matter which can also be tested in a court whether

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

you are violating Article 360 or not. Naturally nobody here is satisfied with the kind of reply we heard yesterday. We are waiting to hear what they have thought of, after having slept over it and having come here to-day. Whether contempt of court has been committed or not, this is for the court to decide and when the contempt petition is heard we will know.

He has made certain observations about the financial working of the LIC and has implied that only by reducing the bonus and dearness allowances of the LIC employees, the financial health of the LIC can be restored. I presume that is what he meant to say.

I want to point out two things. Yesterday, Mr. Venkataraman has said, I am quoting from his speech—

"I will make a comparative statement of the wages. A persons in LIC at the entry level will get Rs. 1567/-"

What does the House understand—press or public or anybody? That the person when he is first recruited—entry level in English means when he first enters into service—entry level in the LIC according to Shri Venkataraman, a Class III employee of the LIC..

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I was dealing with the total expenditure. I was dealing and saying that the Class III people are getting more. I was saying Class I people are getting more. This refers to Class I ..

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : This refers to Class I. That is totally irrelevant.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : It is all right. It may be relevant or not, but do not misquote me.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : You have clarified it now. This is what you said. I have read it out. How does one understand from it as to what you mean—

"A person in LIC at the entry level will get Rs. 1567/-"

Now you say you are referring to the officers.. (Interruptions)

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : It is a comparison ..(interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : ..(Interruptions) employees—Class III people and not Class I Officers.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: If you look and compare them, I said IAS Officers. Is IAS Officer at the Class I^H level .

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North East): You wanted to say that IAS officer was getting less than Class III. This is exactly what you said.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Do you see what in Air India Shri Naridas drew as his salary and prerequisites in vouchers/ Bills in one years ? (Interruptions).

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Anyway, for the purpose of record, it is better to clarify what a person at the entry level of LIC, that is, Class III, when he first joins service gets. We should know that. Direct recruitment is only for Class III Assistants. All other posts of Stenographers, higher Assistants and Superintendents are all promotional posts. Nobody enters these categories at the entry level. They enter as Class III Assistants and, when they enter as Assistants, this is what they get. Basic salary—Rs. 175; Dearness Allowance — Rs. 388.50 p.; House Rent Allowance — Rs. 28 and City Compensatory Allowance, in big cities,— Rs. 20. The total is, Rs. 611.50 p. These are the emoluments at the

entry level of that category of employees who are affected by this Ordinance and this Bill. So, there should be no misunderstanding about it that they are being given a fantastically high salary.

Shri R. VENKATARAMAN : How much does it come to ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : It comes to Rs. 611.50 p. If you are going to say that this is more than what some employees are getting in some other public sector undertakings, that may be.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : That is all my case. Compared with level to level, Class I level or Class III level, whatever it is, level to level, the LIC employees are getting more than other employees. That is my case.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : So, they must be brought down ? How did they get more ? Did they commit theft or dacoity ? They get what they have got through agreements, negotiated agreements, to which your Government and the LIC were a party. You may say: "We made a mistake." Why should the employees be made to pay for that now ? If you commit a mistake in entering into such type of collective agreements, that was your mistake. Why should you penalise them for it now ?

I do not understand.

Another point which he made was, again, I quote from his speech yesterday :

"In 1959, the cost of administration per policy was Rs. 12.45 p. In 1969-70, it went up to Rs. 23.57p. and in 1978-79, the cost of administration per policy became Rs. 42.30 p. Now, you could easily see how the administration cost has gone up. I say it again, it is the administration cost which has gone up."

This is what he said yesterday. The language which he has used is not very precise because the cost of administration means the total cost of administration. It does not mean, on account of emoluments of employees. The total cost of administration includes so many things.

However, I bothered to find out a more accurate and precise way of making an assessment and that is to take a certain unit, Rs. 1000 sum assured, and find out what is the cost of servicing that policy. You will find, in relation to salary of all classes of LIC employees, what is the cost of servicing Rs. 1000 sum assured and compare it over a period of time. What do we find ? In 1957, the salary expenses of all classes of employees was Rs. 12.12 crores. and, in force, the total business was Rs. 1375 crores. This works out that the cost per thousand rupees sum assured, in 1957, was Rs. 8.58 p. and, similarly, I have calculated that, in 1974-75, it has come down to Rs. 7.93 p. and, in 1979-80, it has come down to Rs. 6.24 p. This is the cost of servicing per thousand rupees sum assured in relation to the salary of all classes to LIC employees.

How can you make out a case that because of the high salaries that they are getting, the cost of servicing is going up ? It is not going up. It has come down and instead of giving them some credit for that, a case is sought to be made out here for cutting down their emoluments unilaterally by a method and by a means which I have already described as most horrifying and obnoxious.

I think Mr. Venkataraman knows this journal "Yoga Kshema" brought out by the LIC. In this Journal, I find that they have said something which I must quote :

"Not all our critics mercifully."

This is what the LIC is writing, not the employee.

"Not all our critics mercifully have been unfair."

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

For instance, to quote from the "Economic Scene." I think you know Economic Scene. Economic Scene is a publication of the Tatas, the House of Tatas who are, Tata consultancy people and who are by no means well-disposed towards the public sector at all. Day in and day out, they carry on a campaign against the public sector. Even that Tatas journal called The Economic Scene has written thus as :

"In fairness to the LIC, it should also be mentioned that the ratio of its expenses of management to total outgo has fallen from 48% in 1973-74 to 39% in 1977-78. In fact, even in absolute terms its total expenses excluding as payments to policy-holders have increased by just 31% over these years. Consequently, its net annual contribution to the Life Insurance fund has gained spectacularly year after year and shows a rise of as much as 60% over the last five years from Rs. 345.74 crores in 1973-74 to Rs. 547.82 crores in 1977-78. Not a mean achievement by any standard. Unfortunately, the critics of the LIC management and employee efficiency seem to have ignored this significant development altogether. After all, Rome was not built in a day."

This is the observation of a Journal brought out by one of the top monopoly houses which is well-known for its antipathy to the public sector. Even they are having to make this admission !

I do not want to take more time. I think it is better for the time being to avoid this sort of pseudo-economic and financial arguments because by they are not going to prove anything. And then we have to go into all the other public sector undertaking and the Government departments themselves to find out whether anywhere you have applied the same measure,

to and out whether because the cost of administration in your Government departments has gone up in such an unconscionable way, you have decided to reduce the emoluments of your officers of your employees unilaterally by an executive order ? Have you done it anywhere in the name of bringing down the administrative cost of your Government departments ? Can you do it ? I say that you cannot do it unless you take that extreme measure of recourse to Article 360 and declare a financial emergency in this country. You are trying to carry out the measure of financial emergency without declaring the emergency openly. That is what you are doing. So many other things are being done in the case of other emergency provisions also.

15.00 hrs.

Therefore, I feel that the House cannot at all be satisfied with the explanation given for what the Government has done. You can pass anything. That is a different matter. That is all right. Why not dispense with this House altogether if you want to save the trouble of listening to us talking also !

Therefore, I appeal once again to the Government. I am appealing only from one angle. Please do not stir up a hornet's nest. If you want to take this category of employees out of the Industrial Disputes Act, come forward with an amending Bill to the Industrial Disputes Act and say there specifically, that this Act, the provisions of this Act, will not apply to the LIC employees. (Interruptions).

AN HON. MEMBER : That is what the Court meant by legislation.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Of course, that is what the Court meant by legislations. Do it. Why don't you have the courage to do it ? Why are you resorting to this subterfuge ? Then, gradually you can have a

Schedule ; as other Acts have Schedules, You can have a Schedule to the Industrial Disputes Act and go on adding, putting, more and more categories of employees, into that Schedule every year or several times in a year saying that they have to be taken out of the Industrial Disputes Act. Do it by all means and you will be responsible for wrecking the whole edifice of industrial relations which is sought to be built up in this country with the help of the Industrial Disputes Act.

Therefore, please don't do it. Retrace your steps while there is still time. That shall I want to say. Of Course, as far as this Ordinance and the Bill go, we will oppose them lock, stock and barrel.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put the Statutory Resolution to the vote of the House. The question is :

"This House disapproves of the Life Insurance Corporation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1981 (Ordinance No. 3 of 1981) promulgated by the President on the 31st January, 1981."

The Lok Sabha divided.

Division No. 3] [15.07 hrs.

AYES

Acharia, Shri Basudeb
 Agarwal, Shri Satish
 Balanandan, Shri E.
 Barman, Shri Palas
 Basu, Shri Chitta
 Biswas, Shri Ajoy
 Bosu, Shri Jyotirmoy
 Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib
 Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
 Das, Shri R. P.
 Gupta, Shri Indrajit
 Hamid Mollah, Shri

Jatiya, Shri Satyanarayan
 Madhukar, Shri Kamla Mishra
 Maitra, Shri Sunil
 Mandal, Shri Dhanik Lal
 Masudal Hosain, Shri Syed
 Mhalgi, Shri R. K.
 Mukherjee, Shrimati Geeta,
 Pandit, Dr. Vasant Kumar
 Pathak, Shri Ananda
 Rajan, Shri K. A.
 Roy Pradhan, Shri Amar
 Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar
 Verma, Shri R. L. P.
 Yadav, Shri Vijay Kumar
 Zainal Abedin, Shri

NOES

Ahmad, Shri Mohammad Asrar
 Alluri, Shri Subhash Chandra Bose
 Anand Singh, Shri
 Ankineedu Prasad Rao, Shri P.
 Arakal, Shri Xavier
 Bagun Surnbrui, Shri
 Bansi Lal, Shri
 Barot, Shri Maganbhai
 Bhardwaj, Shri Parasram
 Bhatia, Shri R.L.
 Bhole, Shri R. R.
 Chakradhari Singh, Shri
 Chandrakar, Shri Chandu Lal
 Chavan, Shri S. B.
 Chingwang Konyak, Shri
 Dennis, Shri N.
 Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan
 Dhandapani, Shri C. T
 Doongar Singh, Shri
 Era Anbarasu, Shri
 Gehlot, Shri Ashok
 Jaffer Sharief, Shri C.K.
 Jain, Shri Bhiku Ram
 Jain, Shri Virdhi Chander
 Jamilur Rahman, Shri

Kalanidhi, Dr. A.
 Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
 Kusuma Krishna Murthy, Shri
 *Mandal, Shri Sanat Kumar
 Mishra, Shri Nityananda
 Murugian, Shri S.
 Muttemwar, Shri Vilas
 Nagarathnam, Shri T.
 Nair, Shri B.K.
 Namgyal, Shri P.
 Nandi Yellaih, Shri
 Netam, Shri Arvind
 Nihal Singh, Shri
 Odedra, Shri Maldevji M.
 Oraon, Shri Kartik
 Panday, Shri Kedar
 Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
 Pardhi, Shri Keshao Rao
 Patel, Shri Mohanbhai
 Patel, Shri Shantubhai
 Patil, Shri A.T.
 Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe
 Patil, Shri Chandrabhan Athare
 Patil, Shri Veerendra
 Phulwariya, Shri Virda Ram
 Quadri, Shri S. T.
 Ranga, Prof. N. G.
 Rao, Shri Jagannath
 Rao, Shri M. Nageswara
 Rathod, Shri Uttam
 Raut, Shri Bhola
 Ravani, Shri Navin
 Rawat, Shri Harisha Chandra Singh
 Reddy, Shri G. Narsimha
 Reddy, Shri K. Brahmananda
 Reddy, Shri K. Vijaya Bhaskara
 Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
 Reddy, Shri P. Venkata

Reddy, Shri T. Damodar
 Sahu, Shri Shiv Prasad
 Sethi, Shri P. C.
 Shaktawat, Prof. Nirmala Kumari
 Shakyawar, Shri Nathuram
 Shankaranad, Shri B.
 Sharma, Shri Chiranjit Lal
 Sharma, Shri Kali Charan
 Shastri, Shri Dharam Dass
 *Shastri, Shri Ramavtar
 Shiv Shankar, Shri P.
 Singaravel, Shri S
 Singh, Shri C. P. N.
 Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari
 Sukhadia, Shri Mohan Lal
 Sultanpuri, Shri Krishan Datt
 Suryawanshi, Shri Narsing
 Tayyab Hussain, Shri
 Tewary, Prof. K. K.
 Thorat, Shri Bausaheb
 Tiwari, Shri Narayan Datt
 Venkataaraman, Shri R.
 Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
 Verma, Shrimati Usha
 Virbhadra Singh, Shri
 Wagh, Dr. Pratap
 Yadav, Shri Ram Singh
 Yazdani, Dr. Golam

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Subject to correction, the result** of the Division is :

Ayes—27; Noes —91.

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Before I put the motion for consideration of the Bill to vote, there are some amendments which have to be

*Wrongly Voted for Noes.

**The following Members also recorded their votes.

AYES: Sarvashree Mohammed Ismail, A.K. Balan, Subodh Sen, Sanat Kumar Mandal and Ramavtar Shastri;

NOES: Sarvashree Balunlal Solanki, Mundar Sharma, Chitturi Subba Rao Choudary, H.N. Nanje Gowda, Udaysinghrao Gaekwad, Hanintha Misra, Tariq Anwar and N. Selvaraju.

disposed of. One is by Shri Somnath Chatterjee—he is not here.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): I want to speak.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is only the consideration motion and members have already spoken.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: I want to put forward my arguments why it should be circulated for eliciting public opinion. Please give me at least 5 minutes. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is only consideration motion. Mr. Bosu, please tell him.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Yes, Sir.... I have made him to agree for 4 minutes!

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, the question is :

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 30th June, 1981." (1)

The Lok Sabha divided.

Division No. 4] [15.11 hrs.

AYES

Acharia, Shri Basudeb
Agarwal, Shri Satish
Balanandan, Shri E.
Biswas, Shri Ajoy
Bosu, Shri Jyotirmoy
Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
Das, Shri R.P.
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Hannan Mollah, Shri
Jatiya, Shri Satyanarayan
Madhukar, Shri Kamla Mishra
Maitra, Shri Sunil
Mandal, Shri Sanat Kumar
Masudal Hossain, Shri Syed
Mhalgi, Shri R.K.
Mohammed Ismail, Shri
Mukherjee, Shrimati Geeta
Pandit, Dr. Vasant Kumar
Pathak, Shri Ananda
Rajan, Shri K.A.
Roy Pradhan, Shri Amar
Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar
Shastri, Shri Ramavtar
Verma, Shri R.L.P.
Yadav, Shri Vijay Kumar
Zainal Abedian, Shri

NOES

Ahmad, Shri Mohammad Asrar
Alluri, Shri Subhash Chandra Bose
Anand Singh, Shri
Ankineedu Prasad Rao, Shri P.
Arakal, Shri Xavier
Bagun Sumburai, Shri
Bansi Lal, Shri
Barot, Shri Maganbhai
Bhardwaj, Shri Parasram
Bhatia, Shri R.L.
Bhole, Shri R.R.
Chakradhari Singh, Shri
Chandrakar, Shri Chandu Lal
Chavan, Shri S. B.
Chingwang Konyak, Shri
Dennis, Shri N.
Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan
Dhandapani, Shri C.T.
Doongar Singh, Shri
Era Anbarasu, Shri
Gaikwad, Shri Udaysingrao
Gehlot, Shri Ashok
Gowda, Shri H. N. Nanje
Jaffer Sharief, Shri C.K.
Jain, Shri Bhiku Ram
Jain, Shri Virdhi Chander
Jamilur Rahman, Shri
Kalanidjhi, Dr. A.
Kaul, Shrimati Sheila

Kusuma Krishna Murthy, Shri
 Misra, Shri Harinatha
 Misra, Shri Nityananda
 Murugian, Shri S.
 Muttemwar, Shri Vilas
 Nagaratnam, Shri
 Nair, Shri B.K.
 Namgyal, Shri P.
 Nandi Yellaiah, Shri
 Netam, Shri Arvind
 Nihal Singh, Shri
 Odedra, Shri Maldevji M.
 Oraon, Shri Kartik
 Panday, Shri Kedar
 Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
 Pardhi, Shri Keshao Rao
 Patel, Shri Mohanbhai
 Patel, Shri Shantubhai
 Patil, Shri A.T.
 Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe
 Patil, Shri Chandrabhan Athare
 Patil, Shri Veerendra
 Phulwariya, Shri Virda Ram
 Quadri, Shri S.T.
 Ranga, Prof. N.G.
 Rao, Shri Jagannath
 Rao, Shri M. Nageswara
 Rathod, Shri Uttam
 Raut, Shri Bhola
 Ravani, Shri Navin
 Rawat, Shri Harish Chandra Singh
 Reddy, Shri G. Narsimha
 Reddy, Shri K. Brahmananda
 Reddy, Shri K. Vijaya Bhaskara
 Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
 Reddy, Shri P. Venkata
 Reddy, Shri T. Damodar

Sahu, Shri Shiv Prasad
 Sethi, Shri P.C.
 Shaktawat, Prof. Nirmala Kumari
 Shakyawar, Shri Nathuram
 Shankaranand, Shri B.
 Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lal
 Sharma, Shri Kali Charan
 Sharma, Shri Mundar
 Shastri, Shri Dharam Dass
 Shiv Shankar, Shri P.
 Singaravadiel, Shri S.
 Singh, Shri C.P.N.
 Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari
 Solanki, Shri Babu Lal
 Sultanpuri, Shri Krishan Dutt
 Suryawanshi, Shri Narsing
 Swaminathan, Shri R.V.
 Tariq Anwar, Shri
 Tayyab Hussain, Shri
 Tewary, Prof. K.K.
 Thorat, Shri Bhausaheb
 Tiwari, Shri Narayan Datt
 Venkataraman, Shri R.
 Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
 Verma, Shrimati Usha
 Virbhadra Singh, Shri
 Wagh, Dr. Pratap
 Yadav, Shri Ram Singh
 Yazdani, Dr. Golam

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Subject to correction, the result* of the Division is:

Ayes: 26

Noes: 95

The motion was negatived.

*The following Members also recorded their votes:

AYES: Sarvashree Tridib Chaudhuri, A. K. Balan and Subodh Sen.

NOES: Sarvashree Chitturi Subba Rao Chaudhary, Mohan Lal Sukhadia and N. Sevaraju.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now the question is:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting public opinion thereon by the 19th July, 1981." (10)

The Lok Sabha divided.

Division No. 4] [15.11 hrs.

AYES

Acharia, Shri Basudeb
Agarwal, Shri Satish
Balanandan, Shri E.
Biswa, Shri Ajoy
Bosu, Shri Jyotirmoy
Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
Das, Shri R. P.
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Hannan Mollah, Shri
Jatiya, Shri Satyanarayan
Madhukar, Shri Kamla Mishra
Maitra, Shri Sunil
Mandal, Shri Sanat Kumar
Masudal Hossain, Shri Syed
Mhalgi, Shri R. K.
Mohammed Ismail, Shri
Mukherjee Shrimati Geeta
Pandit, Dr. Vasant Kumar
Pathak, Shri Ananda
Rajan, Shri K. A.
Roy Pradhan, Shri Amar
Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar
Shastri, Shri Ramavtar
Verma, Shri R. L. P.
Yadav, Shri Vijay Kumar
Zainul Abedin, Shri

NOES

Ahmad, Shri Mohammad Asrar
Alluri, Shri Subhash Chandra Bose
Anand Singh, Shri
Ankineedu Prasad Rao, Shri P.
Arakal, Shri Xavier
Bagun Sumbrai, Shri
Bansi Lal, Shri
Barot, Shri Maganbhai
Bhardwaj, Shri Parasram
Bhatia, Shri R. L.
Bhole, Shri R. R.
Chakradhari Singh, Shri
Chandrakar, Shri Chandu Lal
Chavan, Shri S. B.
Chingwang Konyak, Shri
Dennis, Shri N.
Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan
Dhandapani, Shri C. T.
Doongar Singh, Shri
Era Anbarasu, Shri
Gaikwad, Shri Udaysingrao
Gehlot, Shri Ashok
Gowda, Shri H. N. Nanje
Jaffer Sharief, Shri C. K.
Jain, Shri Bhiku Ram
Jain, Shri Nihal Singh
Jain, Shri Virdhi Chander
Jamilur Rahman, Shri
Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
Kusuma Krishna Murthy, Shri
Misra, Shri Harinatha
Misra, Shri Nityananda
Murugian, Shri S.
Muttemwar, Shri Vilas
Nagaratnam, Shri T.
Nair, Shri B. K.
Namgyal, Shri P.
Nandi Yellaiah, Shri
Netam, Shri Arvind
Odedra, Shri Maldevji M.
Orson, Shri Kartik
Panday, Shri Kedar
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani

Pardhi, Shri Keshavrao
 Patel, Shri Mohanbhai
 Patel, Shri Shantubhai
 Patil, Shri A. T.
 Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vikhe
 Patil, Shri Chandrabhan Athare
 Patil, Shri Veerendra
 Phulwariya, Shri Virda Ram
 Quadri, Shri S. T.
 Ranga, Prof. N. G.
 Rao, Shri Jagannath
 Rao, Shri M. Nageswara
 Rathod, Shri Uttam
 Raut, Shri Bhola
 Ravani, Shri Navin
 Rawat, Shri Harish Chandra Singh
 Reddy, Shri G. Narsimha
 Reddy, Shri K. Brahmananda
 Reddy, Shri K. Vijaya Bhaskara
 Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
 Reddy, Shri P. Venkata
 Reddy, Shri T. Damodar
 Sahu, Shri Shiv Prasad
 Sethi, Shri P. C.
 Shaktawat, Prof. Nirmala Kumari
 Shakyawar, Shri Nathuram
 Shankaranand, Shri B.
 Sharma, Shri Chiranjit Lal
 Sharma, Shri Kali Charan
 Sharma, Shri Mundar
 Shastri, Shri Dharam Dass
 Shiv Shankar, Shri P.
 Singaravelivel, Shri S.
 Singh, Shri C. P. N.
 Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari
 Solanki, Shri Babu Lal
 Sukhadia, Shri Mohan Lal
 Sultanpuri, Shri Krishan Dutt
 Suryawanshi, Shri Narsing

Swaminathan, Shri R. V.
 Tariq Anwar, Shri
 Tayyab Hussain, Shri
 Tewary, Prof. K.K.
 Thorat, Shri Bhausaheb
 Tiwari, Shri Narayan Datt
 Venkataraman, Shri R.
 Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
 Verma, Shrimati Usha
 Virbhadra Singh, Shri
 Wagh, Dr. Pratap
 Yadav, Shri Ram Singh
 Yazdani, Dr. Golam

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Subject to correction, the result of the division is:

Ayes: 26

Noes: 95

The motion was negatived.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I am on a point of order. Since the machine is out of order, the consideration of the Bill may be postponed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I rule your point of order as out of order.

Now I shall put the motion for consideration to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956, be taken into consideration."

The Lok Sabha divided.

Division No. 6] [15.17 hrs.

AYES

Ahmad, Shri Mohammad Asrar
 Alluri, Shri Subhash Chandra Bose
 Anand Singh, Shri
 Ankineedu Prasad Rao, Shri P.
 Arakal, Shri Xavier
 Bagun Sumburai, Shri
 Bansi Lal, Shri
 Barot, Shri Maganbhai
 Bhardwaj, Shri Parasram
 Bhatia, Shri R.L.
 Bhole, Shri R.R.
 Chakradhri Singh, Shri
 Chandrakar, Shri Chandu Lal
 Chavan, Shri S.B.
 Chingwang Konyak, Shri
 Dennis, Shri N.
 Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan
 Dhandapani, Shri C.T.
 Doongar Singh, Shri
 Era Anbarasu, Shri
 Gaikwad, Shri Udaysingrao
 Gehlot Shri Ashok
 Gowda, Shri H.N. Nanje
 Jaffer Sharief, Shri C.K.
 Jain, Shri Bhiku Ram
 Jain, Shri Nihal Singh
 Jain, Shri Virdhi Chander
 Jamilur Rahman, Shri
 Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
 Kusuma Krishna Murthy, Shri
 Misra, Shri Harinatha
 Misra, Shri Nityananda
 Muttemwar, Shri Vilas
 Nagarathna, Shri T.
 Nair, Shri B.K.
 Namgyal, Shri P.
 Nandi Yellaiah, Shri
 Netam, Shri Arvind
 Odedra, Shri Maldevji M.
 Omon, Shri Kartik
 Panday, Shri Kedar

Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
 Pardhi, Shri Keshao Rao
 Patel, Shri Mohanbhai
 Patel, Shri Shantubhai
 Patil, Shri A.T.
 Patil, Shri Balasaheb Vilke
 Patil, Shri Chandrabhan Athare
 Patil, Shri Veerendra
 Phulwariya Shri Virda Ram
 Quadri, Shri S.T.
 Ranga, Prof. N.G.
 Rao, Shri Jagannath
 Rao, Shri M. Nageswara
 Rathod, Shri Uttam
 Raut, Shri Bhola
 Ravani, Shri Navin
 Rawat, Shri Harish Chandra Singh
 Reddy, Shri G. Narsimha
 Reddy, Shri K. Brahmanda
 Reddy, Shri K. Vijaya Bhaskara
 Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
 Reddy, Shri P. Venkata
 Reddy, Shri T. Damodar
 Sahu, Shri Shiv Prasad
 Sethi, Shri P.C.
 Shaktawat, Prof. Nirmala Kumari
 Shakyawar, Shri Nathuram
 Shankaranand, Shri B.
 Sharma, Shri Chiranjit Lal
 Sharma, Shri Kali Charan
 Sharma, Shri Mundar
 Shastri, Shri Dharam Dass
 Shiv Shankar, Shri P.
 Singaravadivel, Shri S.
 Singh, Shri C.P.N.
 Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari
 Solanki, Shri Babu Lal
 Sukhadia, Shri Mohan Lal
 Sultanpuri, Shri Krishan Dutt
 Suryawanshi, Shri Narsing
 Swaminathan, Shri R.V.
 Tariq Anwar, Shri
 Tayyab Hussain, Shri

Tewary, Prof K.K.
 Thorat, Shri Bhausaheb
 Tiwari, Shri Narayan Dutt
 Venkataraman, Shri R.
 Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
 Verma, Shrimati Usha
 Vibhadra Singh, Shri
 Wagh, Dr. Pratap
 Yadav, Shri Ram Singh
 Yazdani, Dr. Godam

NOES

Acharia, Shri Basudeb
 Agarwal, Shri Satish
 Balan, Shri A. K.
 Balanandan, Shri E.
 Basu, Shri Chitta
 Biswas, Shri Ajoy
 Bosu, Shri Jyotirmoy
 Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib
 Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
 Das, Shri R. P.
 Gupta, Shri Indrajit
 Hannan Mollah, Shri
 Jatiya, Shri Satyanarayan
 Kalandhi, Dr. A.
 Maitra, Shri Sunil
 Mandal, Shri Dhanik Lal
 Masudal Hossain, Shri Syed
 Mhalgi, Shri R. K.
 Mohammed Ismail, Shri
 Mukherjee, Shrimati Geeta
 *Murugian, Shri S.
 Pandit, Dr. Vasant Kumar
 Pathak, Shri Ananda
 Rajan, Shri K. A.

Roy Pradhan, Shri Amar
 Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar
 Shastri, Shri Ramavtar
 Verma, Shri R. L. P.
 Yadav, Shri Vijay Kumar
 Zainal Abedin, Shri

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :
 Subject to correction, the result of
 the division is :

Ayes : 94

Noes : 30

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2—Amendment of Section 48

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :
 Now we shall take up clause by
 clause Consideration. There are
 amendments.

Shri Somnath Chatterjee. He is
 not here.

Shri Rajan.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN (Trichur) :
 I beg to move :

Page 2,—

after line 2, insert—

“Provided that such terms
 and conditions shall not be un-
 favourable to the employees and
 agents as compared to the terms
 and conditions existing prior to
 January 31, 1981.” (8)

Page 2,—

for lines 5 to 30, substitute—

“(a) All rules made under this
 section shall be subject to any

*Wrongly voted for NOES.

†The following Members also recorded their Votes :

AYES : Sarvashree Chitturi Subba Rao Chaudhary, N. Sel-
 varaju and S. Murugian.

NOES : Savashree Sanat Kumar Mandal, Kamla Mishra Madhukar and
 Palas Barman.

judgement, decree or order of any court, tribunal or other authority and subject to the provision of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, or any other law or any other agreement, settlement, award or other instruments for the time being in force" (9).

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : I beg to move :

Page 2,—

for lines 5 to 30, substitute—

"(2A). All rules made under this section shall be subject to any judgement, decree or order of any court, tribunal or other authority and subject to Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 or any agreement, settlement, award or other instrument for the time being in force." (13)

Page 2,—

after line 30, insert—

'(C) for sub-section (3), the following shall be substituted, namely—

"(3) All rules made under this section shall be laid before each House of Parliament within a maximum period of ten days while it is in session or within the said period from the commencement of the next session of the House and shall lapse and cease to be of any effect if the same are not approved in each House by a majority of the total membership of that House and by a majority of not less than three-fourths of the members of the House present and voting." (14)

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : I beg to move :

Page 2,—

after line 5, insert—

"Provided that such terms and conditions shall not affect the

existing rights and/or benefits of the employees and agents, available to them prior to January 31, 1981." (16)

Page 2,—

for lines 5 to 30, substitute—

"(2A) All rules made under this section shall be in conformity with the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act and shall not be in disregard to any judgement; decree or order of any court or any other law or any agreement, settlement, award or other instrument for the time being in force." (17)

SHRI R. L. P. VERMA : I beg to move :

Page 2,—

for lines 5 to 30, substitute—

"(2A) All rules and sub-rules made under this section shall not be contrary to the judgements of Courts, awards of tribunals and the agreements and settlements reached under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947." (19)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Would you agree if I put all the amendments to the Clause together ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : No, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am only suggesting.

Mr. Rajan.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, my amendment No. 8 reads as follows :—

"Provided that such terms and conditions shall not be unfavourable to the employees and agents as compared to the terms and conditions existing prior to January 31, 1981."

[Shri K A. Rajan]

Regarding this particular amendment to the Act, at the introductory stage as well as the second stage, various points have been raised from the constitutional as well as from the legal points of view on this particular Bill.

Sir, this Bill has been brought in such a condition that this scuttles the root of the industrial relations. There is an anxiety as to what will happen to the Life Insurance Corporation employees. A large number of workers are covered by the Industrial Disputes Act and by various agreements that have been entered into by the L. I. C. for the protection of the service conditions of the employees. Now the Ordinance had been promulgated and this Bill has now been brought forward before the House. Prior to that there is a long history of the agreements entered into by the Life Insurance Corporation employees and the management from 1974 onwards. The agreements were entered into after crossing so many hurdles. The workers fought inch by inch in the courts as well as outside and by bargaining with the management arrived at an agreement with them. This is just to protect their service conditions and so that position should not be disturbed even with this enactment. That is the crux of my amendment which I have moved.

My other amendment reads as follows :—

"(2A) All rules made under this section shall be subject to any judgement, decree or order of any court, tribunal or other authority and subject to the provision of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, or any other law or other instruments for the time being in force".

Sir, this amendment has been brought forward in the light of the various orders and judgements that

have been referred to by the mover of the Statutory Resolution, Mr. Indrajit Gupta. The whole industrial relations are governed by major Acts like the Industrial Disputes Act. This Act prevails over any other Acts or any other legislations. That provision has been made. The whole industrial relations are going to be affected by this amendment which you are bringing in. The entire working class of the country is aware of the way in which the settlement of 1974 was scuttled. They have to come through various courts and they have to fight so many battles. Sir, how can workers have any faith hereafter in any settlement arrived at with the Government or any other public sector undertaking, if this is going to be the situation hereafter? Sir, Government will have to act as the middle employees in respect of all industrial relations. But if they overthrow all canons of industrial relations what is going to happen? It is going to cause havoc to all industrial relations of the country, if you take away all these things from the purview of the Industrial Disputes Act. Sir, the working class of the country have got some protection of their status and other working conditions. These are protected under the Industrial Disputes Act. You should not take away those rights. This is a very dangerous signal. This is going to cause havoc for the whole working-class movement of the country. I have moved my amendments so that the legitimate rights of the workers are protected. I request the hon. Minister to accept these amendments. Thank you.

श्री रामाकृष्ण शर्मा (पटना) : उपायकारी जी, मैं सब से पहले आरा नं० १८८ बोलता हूँ क्योंकि यही अपनी विवराधीन है, बाकी पर मैं बात में बोलूँगा। मेरा कहना यह है कि मैंने जो संसोधन आरा १ में किया है उसका संसोधन नं० ११ है— मैं सब पर बोलता हूँ और मेरा संसोधन यह प्रकार है.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I
is under Clause 1. Now we are
on Clause 2.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: What about Clause 1?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It
will come in the end. That is
the Title. You are forgetting every-
thing.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : ठीक है, मैं क्लाउ 2 के अपने संशोधनों में बोलता हूँ। इस में मेरे तीन संशोधन हैं। आप संशोधन नं० 13 को देखिये इस धारा के अधीन बनाये गये सभी नियम किसी न्यायालय अधिकरण या अन्य प्राधिकरण के किसी निर्णय दियी या आदेश के अधीन और ग्रीष्मोगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 के या उस समय लागू किसी कारार, पंचाट या अन्य लिखित समझौते के अधीन होंगे।

इस का किसी भी तरह से उलंघन नहीं होगा चाहिये - न ग्रीष्मोगिक विवादों के कानूनों का और न पहले से मजदूरों के बीच में और सरकार के बीच में जो समझौते हुए हैं, उन का उलंघन होना चाहिये और किसी न्यायालय ने किसी कर्मचारी के पक्ष में कोई फैसला किया है, उस का भी उलंघन नहीं होना चाहिये - मेरे इस संशोधन का मतलब यही है। लेकिन सरकार खुद उस का उलंघन करना चाहती है। यहाँ पर न्याय या अन्याय की छिपेट नहीं है, बल्कि हाई कोर्ट ने जो फैसला किया है मेरे उसके उलटा जा रहे हैं। ग्रीष्मोगिक कानून, 1947 को काट रहे हैं, जिस को किसी भी तरह से काटने का इन को अधिकरा नहीं है, जब तक कि भ्रात्य से उस में संशोधन न करें। इस तारीके से बीमा कर्मचारियों पर हमला कर के ये जन तात्पर हमला कर रहे हैं। दैड यूनियन के अधिकार पर हमला कर रहे हैं और

उपायमंडी, दैड यूनियन का अधिकार जन तन्त्र का अधिकार हम लोगों ने बहुत महनत और कुर्बानी के बाद हासिल किया है मजदूर वर्ग में हासिल किया है। हम को मजदूरों की बड़ी-बड़ी लड़ाइयाँ सड़नी पड़ी हैं, आप स्वयं भी उन में से बहुत सी लड़ाइयाँ में रहे होंगे।

जब हम लोगों ने कहा कि इस को जनता की राय जानने के लिये प्रसारित करो तो वे तर्क देते हैं कि जनता हमारे साथ है। यदि आप ऐसा दावा करते हैं कि जनता आप के साथ है तो फिर बवराते क्यों हैं, चलिये जनता के बीच में, फैसला हो जाएगा। अन्य जनता यह कह देगी कि वे कथित बीमा कर्मचारी जो 4 हजार रुपये तनखाह पांते हैं उन को नीचे लाना चाहिये अन्य कर्मचारियों की तरह मिलमगे बनाना चाहिये तो हम मान लेंगे। लेकिन जब तक जनता ऐसा नहीं कहे और आप जनता की तरफ से बोलें - यह ठीक नहीं है। यह 1980 का समय नहीं है, एक साल से ज्यादा का समय बीत चुका है, जनता के बीच से आप के पांच उलटे चुके हैं। अगर सचमुच में अपने पांच नहीं उलटने देना चाहते हैं तो उस की राय से लीजिये। लेकिन आप इस का विरोध करते हैं। इस लिये मैं कह रहा हूँ कि मजदूरों ने बड़ी कुर्बानियों के बाद दैड यूनियन के अधिकार पाये हैं। सरकार की जन-विरोधी और मजदूर विरोधी नीतियों के बिलाफ लड़ते हुए जो शहीद हुए हैं उन का खून बेकार जाने वाला नहीं है इसलिये मैं निवेदन करता हूँ कि मेरे इस संशोधन को स्वीकार कर के बीमा कर्मचारियों को जो अधिकार प्राप्त है उन अधिकारों पर कोई बोट न की जाय। इस कानून को बास्तव लिया जाय और इसे रही की टोकरी में डाल दिया जाय।

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA
(Calcutta North East): My amendments read:

Page 2,—

after line 2, insert—

"Provided that such terms and conditions shall not affect the existing rights and/or benefits of the employees and agents, available to them prior to January 31, 1981."(16)

Page 2,—

for lines 5 to 30, substitute—

"(2A) All rules made under this section shall be in conformity with the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act and shall not be in disregard to any judgement; decree or order of any court or any other law or any agreement, settlement, award or other instrument for the time being in force."(17)

Sir, while moving the amendments I invite the attention of the hon. Finance Minister to the judgement of the Supreme Court. In exercise of the powers vested in the Government, you are seeking to amend the service conditions regarding bonus and the Dearness Allowance of the L.I.C. employees. Now, I will read out the relevant portion of Mr. Justice Krishna Iyer:

"The anatomy of the 1974 settlements is no more confined to bonus than the physiology of man is limited to bones. It is an integral, holistic and delicately balanced ensemble of clauses, with acute calculations and hard bargaining on many matters. To dissect is to murder, in the art of true poetry as in the craft of settlement in industry; and, therefore, it is impermissible to single out a clause and extinguish it, as the totality is a living entity which does not permit of dismemberment, limb by limb, without doing violence to the wholeness and identity of

the settlement. Here, the 1974 settlements have brought about a conflict-resolution on a variety of items including (a) scales of pay, (b) method of fixation in the new scales (c) dearness allowances, (d) house rent allowance, (e) city compensatory allowance, etc."

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : Sir, now it is 3-30 P.M. According to the List of Business today the Non-Official Business will start today at 3.30 P.M. I would request Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu to be more helpful and cooperative so that this discussion may be taken up at 6 O'clock.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : No, no, it is not possible.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : We are already in the second reading of the Bill.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Since he has mentioned my name, I would like to say this. Firstly, the mover of this resolution is Shri Indrajit Gupta : therefore, it is upto him, to some extent, to say what he wants to say. As far as I am concerned, we would volunteer to co-operate with them, and I suggest that we should do it on Monday because many of our Members who have accepted engagements outside have got tickets and are going out. Therefore, to sit beyond 6 O'clock today is next to impossible.

SHRI ATAL BEHARI VAJ-PAYEE (New Delhi) : We had suggested yesterday when we were discussing the Gujarat situation that the discussion might be taken up today after 6 O'clock after the non-official business was over, but the treasury benches were not prepared to accommodate us. You cannot have one-way traffic.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH :
I only reiterated what was decided in the Business Advisory Committee. What we said yesterday was that it was agreed in the Business Advisory Committee that the discussion on Gujarat situation would be over on that particular date. That was made clear also. We are now in the stage of second reading of the Bill. There are only four clauses. It would not take more than one hour. Let us take it up at 6 O'clock and finish today.

SOME HON. MEMBERS :
No, no.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :
It is not acceptable ; we will take up this Bill on Monday.

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH : After 6 O'clock.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :
We will see on that day.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :
Now, Private Members' Business.

mittee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 3rd March, 1981."

The motion was adopted.

15.33 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(AMENDMENT OF ARTICLES 324, 325, ETC.)

SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY (Adilabad) : Sir, this Bill has financial involvements. Earlier, our office did not detect it. Now, they have detected and have informed me. I have already applied to the President of India for permission.

I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY : I introduce the Bill.

15.34 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(AMENDMENT OF ARTICLE 171)

SHRI ERA ANBARASU (Changalpatu) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

*Published in Gazette of India Extra ordinary, Part II Section 2 dated 6-3-1981.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :
The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI ERA ANBARASU :
I introduce the Bill.

15.35 hrs.

BLIND PERSONS (EMPLOYMENT) BILL*

SHRI ATAL BEHARI VAJ-PAYEE (New Delhi) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to make provision for enabling blind persons to secure employment and for matters incidental to or connected therewith.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :
The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to make provision for enabling blind persons to secure employment and for matters incidental to or connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI ATAL BEHARI VAJ-PAYEE : I introduce the Bill.

15.36 hrs.

PREVENTION OF FOOD ADULTERATION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(AMENDMENT OF SECTION 16 ETC.)

DR. VASANT KUMAR PAN-DIT (Rajgarh) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further

to amend the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954."

The motion was adopted.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PAN-DIT : I introduce the Bill.

15.36 hrs.

UNIVERSALISATION OF ELEMENTARY EDUCATION BILL*

DR. VASANT KUMAR PAN-DIT (Rajgarh) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for universalisation of elementary education in India.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :
The question is :

"That the leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for universalisation of elementary education in India."

The motion was adopted.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PAN-DIT : I introduce the Bill.

REGIONAL RURAL BANKS (AMENDMENT) BILL*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part-II, Section 2 dated 6-3-1981

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :

The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976."

The motion was adopted.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I introduce the Bill.

15.37 hrs.

COUNTRY FISHING BOATS PROTECTION BILL—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri R. K. Mhalgi on 19th December, 1980, namely :—

"That the Bill to provide for the protection of country fishing boats from the competition of motor boats and trawlers, be taken into consideration."

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD (Hingoli) : Sir, this Bill was allotted only two hours and there are other Bills pending for discussion. Instead of allowing more time, I would suggest that the Minister may reply.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Chitta Basu is already on his legs. Mr. Chitta Basu you will be the last speaker.

15.38 hrs.

[SHRI HARINATH MISRA in the Chair]

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : Sir, I was discussing the problem which faces the country's fishermen on the last occasion. Sir, I think you know that according to certain estimates in our country there

are about fifteen lakh self-employed country-boat fishermen in the maritime straits of the country. And according to another estimate taken in 1972 these country boat fishermen possess nearly two lakh country crafts and catch about 75 per cent of the total fish haul all over the country. This constitutes about 80 per cent of the foreign exchange earned from fish export in the whole of our country. This figure I quote only to underline the importance of the country-boat fishermen because they contribute to the 80 per cent of foreign export earning by way of fish export in our country. Therefore, their interests are to be looked after, well protected and the legislation or the Bill which is before us for consideration aims at protecting the interests of these self-employed country-boat fishermen of our country.

Sir, there are certain problems before them. Let us enumerate them. The major problem before this country boat fishermen of our country is that the trawlers or the mechanised boats have started invading their area of operation. There has been constant erosion, rather invasion in their areas.

Sir, as a result of the invasion of the trawlers or mechanised boats, the lion's share of the catch is being taken by those trawlers and mechanised boats, who are naturally owned by the richmen i. e. the rich section or rich traders or those who can afford to have a trawler or mechanised country boat can have more catch of the fish in these coastal areas.

There are certain processes by which these trawlers and mechanized boats operate. Usually, they draw wooden logs or wooden hard-boards or something like them—big ones ; and with them, they plough the entire sea-bed of the shore area. The result is that the fish eggs and larvae are killed and destroyed; and this distorts the very fishing ecology of the area. In technical terms, it is called 'killing of baby

[**Shri Chhota Basu**]

fish. By this process, the trawlers and mechanised boats drive the fish shoals away from the shores, because there is noise, turbidity and oil discharge. Fish run away to a much greater distance because of these invasions by trawlers and mechanised boats.

You know that prawns and shrimps are the prize catch for trawlers. I only want to cite one figure, to show the importance, in foreign trade, of shrimps and prawns. In 1978, shrimp export in our country earned a total amount of Rs. 179.06 crores out of the total export earning, for that year, of Rs. 212 crores. Shrimps and prawns are the prized item for the trawlers and mechanized boats. So, these prawns and shrimps grow very near the shore. So, in order to have more catch of these shrimps and prawns, the trawlers move closer to the shore; and naturally, the country fishermen or traditional fishermen who are used to have quite a considerable catch of the shrimps and prawns could have earned money. But now, because of this invasion by trawlers and mechanized boats, their catch has been lessened. Ultimately many traditional fishermen who were engaged in this profession have become jobless.

There are other handicaps also. The trawlers cut the nets of the fishermen. There is an estimate that in the last 5 years, nets worth Rs. 7 crores have been damaged. Therefore, you can understand the difficulty of the country fishermen. They cannot go deep into the sea for the catch. They have to confine themselves along the shore area. The shore areas are being invaded, by trawlers and mechanized boats, rendering them jobless. Bearing in mind that these country-boat fishermen earn about 84% of the total export earnings of the country. They are now in such a situation that they have become jobless or they are

going out of their traditional profession. The Planning Commission made some study about the plight of the country's fishermen. In 1974, they prepared a report and made recommendations. Their recommendation, according to the report on this very subject was that traditional fishermen needed a protected zone. I am glad that the Government has prepared guidelines keeping in view that report and those guidelines now required statutory backing..

I quite support Mr. Mhalgi because of the fact that the Bill contains the guidelines—the guidelines were prepared by the Central Government on the basis of the study made by the Planning Commission recommending—protected zone for the country's fishermen. As I said earlier, now these guidelines require statutory backing. Without statutory backing, the guidelines already prepared by the Central Government would not be effective. Therefore, the purpose of the Bill is to give statutory backing to those guidelines. This is what I have understood from the Bill, from the Government accepted basic principle of the Bill. What stands in the way of the Government not to accept the spirit of the Bill? Therefore, I would urge upon the Government and the members of the House belonging to different sections to protect the interest of the country's fishermen and it merits support of all.

I would only suggest to the Mover of the Bill that the Bill should also provide for the registration of the vessels including the trawlers country-boats and the mechanised boats. Therefore, if there is a system of registration, then the Government of India and the State Governments will be in a position to know what is the exact number of trawlers operating, what is the exact number of mechanised boats working, what is the exact number of country boats working which are given licences. There should be some control and

they can operate it if there is such a system of registration. Along with those guidelines which have been incorporated in the Bill itself, my suggestion to the Mover of the Bill is to include a provision by which the registration of those vessels is made compulsory for future guidance and for formulation of action. With these words, I support the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, the Minister. A lot of it depends on the Minister. Let him have his say and full say.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : At the outset, I have to express my sense of gratitude to Mr. Mhalgi for bringing forward this Bill because he had given some ideas regarding this.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The very sentence is indicative of the way the minister's mind is working.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN : Many members from the other side as well as from this side have participated in the discussion and given very valuable suggestions ; particularly with regard to the traditional fishermen who unfortunately form the weakest section of our society and who are living in very very poor conditions. Hon. members will be happy to know that our fish production in marine fish has gone up from 5.34 lakh tonnes in 1951 to 15 lakh tonnes now. The value of our fish exports also has gone up from Rs. 3 crores in 1951 to Rs. 250 crores last year. Where is 3 crores and where is 250 crores ? With our total fish production of 20 lakh tonnes, including 9 lakh tonnes of inland fisheries, we rank seventh among the world fishing countries. Our Marine fisheries export comes to nearly 5% of our total exports earning in the country.

Though the mover of the Bill has brought it forward with very good intentions, still there are loopholes in it. It is not perfect, the simple reason that he has inserted in the Bill that upto 5 km. of our territorial waters should be left for our country boats, canoes, etc., from 5 to 10 Km. for mechanised boats, but between 10 to 20 Km., he has left it without saying anything.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI (Thane) : An amendment has been given for that.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN : From 20 Km. onwards, trawlers can fish. This is what he has stated in his Bill. Our intention is that our traditional boats should be allowed to fish not only up to 5 Km. but up to any distance they can go and desire without any limit and fish.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It should be up to a distance to which they can go and come back alive.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN : Of course, they will come back. Only for coming back, they will go. So far as mechanised boats are concerned they should not fish within 5 Km. But they can go from 5 Km. onwards upto any distance. We do not want to put any restriction for them also. They can go upto 15 or 20 Km. or any distance they want. From 10 Km. onwards our Indian trawlers can fish. Beyond 20 Km. foreign trawlers can fish. That is our idea.

A committee was appointed by the Government of India which went into the question and prepared a model Bill on the lines I have just indicated. That model Bill has been circulated to all the maritime States. Kerala and Goa have already enacted the law on the basis of the model Bill. Orissa has prepared the draft Bill and sent it to us. We have approved it and returned it. So,

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that will also become law very soon. We are asking the other Maritime States to enact laws on the basis of the model Bill we have circulated.

MR. CHAIRMAN : When was the model Bill circulated ?

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN : One year ago, in 1980.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI : That is not correct. Please check up.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN : It is subject to correction. Any how, we have sent the model Bill to all the maritime States.

MR. CHAIRMAN : So far as the year is concerned, you are cent per cent correct.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN : That is not a big thing.

We have got an exclusive economic zone which has been defined by UNO extending from 12 nautical miles i.e. 22 Km. to 200 nautical miles or 360 Km.—this zone is exclusively reserved for our own country. We have got vast resources. The sea wealth, the marine wealth, has not been properly used. We have not properly tapped it. We have to tap all our resources. As I said, our trawlers can go from 10 KM. onwards. A number of people engage foreign trawlers for fishing. We have given permission to them to fish from 20 Km. onwards.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Trawlers belonging to foreign countries are fishing in our sea ?

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN : Foreign trawlers engaged by Indians are fishing in our sea.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI : What about Taiwanese ships coming into Indian seas ? What action has the Government taken ?

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :

At present, we have no Act to punish those people who are poaching in our territory illegally. Now we have prepared a Bill. It has been approved by the Cabinet also. Very soon it will be introduced in this House. It will be passed into Act, which will enable us to punish foreign trawlers coming illegally to poach in our territory.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : There is no law at the moment to punish them ?

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN : We have no proper law to punish the foreigners who come and poach in our territory. Hitherto we have no law for confiscation that is the state of affairs now.

MR. CHAIRMAN : If you are not in a position to catch the fish, at least cannot you catch hold of the foreign trawlers ?

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN : We have caught many. For instance, we have caught many boats in Tuticorin and in Vizag also. We brought them here and confiscated the fish.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Have they been regularly prosecuted ?

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN : We have no Act to prosecute them. We are confiscating the fish catch. The boats we let off. For that we have no proper Act. Now we are bringing a Bill which will give powers to the Government to punish them.

16.00 hrs.

SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY (Adilabad) : If any foreign trawler catches fish in our area, our hon. Minister has said that there is no law at present to punish them. Can we not book them under theft

MR. CHAIRMAN : This is for the Law Minister and his Ministry to frame a comprehensive bill and get it passed.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI : In 1977 an exclusive economic zone of 200 miles had been declared.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN : In that zone they are coming and poaching. Our Department considered all this. The Law Department also considered this.

MR. CHAIRMAN : That may be indicative of their cleverness and our passive attitude.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN : Now, we are chasing them.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI : In the month of January, one vessel of our Government was drowned by the Ceylonese vessel.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN : That aspect is quite different. A vessel of the Ceylonese Navy intruded in our area. It was caught. But that is a different aspect. The question of poaching is altogether different.

Therefore, we have got very great interest in the welfare of our poor fishermen. We have got 1.2 lakh country-boats. Six lakh of our population is depending on these country boats. If you go into details, 62 per cent of the catch is done by the traditional fishermen. Only 37 per cent of the catch is done by the mechanised boats though we have got thousands of mechanised boats. One per cent of the catch is done by Indian trawlers. This is the situation. We must protect our traditional fishermen who are having very long standing in this trade. They deserve our protection. We must also give them more incentives and better facilities to fish.

MR. CHAIRMAN : What is the difficulty with our trawlers? Are they not effective? Are the people managing them not skilled?

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN : We have got about 70 to 75 trawlers. Small countries like Thailand and Taiwan have got 4000 trawlers each. Japan has got 7000 trawlers. Our country is very backward in this respect. We have given them permission to fish from 10 kms.

One more loophole has been left by Mr. Mhalgi in his Bill. He has not mentioned anything about punishment. If anybody violates, he has left it to the Government to deal with that.

MR. CHAIRMAN : As you are not punishing the foreign trawlers?

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN : What is this? You have not understood it? When you are in the Chair do not talk like this. I am talking of the foreign trawlers which are poaching in our area.

These are our own country boats and, if they violate the law, they will meet with punishment. In fact, there are model Bills in Kerala and other States, which prescribe punishment. You should not mix up our country boats and mechanised boats with foreign trawlers. I was saying that we have no provision to punish foreign trawlers who violate the law. So far as our country crafts and mechanised crafts are concerned, we have already provided the punishment. If a mechanised boat comes within the 5 km. limit, it can be punished with fine which may extend to Rs. 10,000. Under the Kerala and Goa Act nobody can fish within the 5 km. limit except our Traditional Fishermen. In fact, we are calling a meeting of the Ministers in charge of fisheries to consider this question. Apart from that, there is also a Board by the name Central Board of Fisheries in which the Ministers of all the States and some Members of Parliament are represented. We are going to convene a meeting of that Board very soon. Since it is one of the

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important sources of food and income, we pay very special attention to this subject of fishing.

The Prime Minister is interested in seeing that we have another law on the subject. We are consulting the Law Ministry and we will bring it forward very soon.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Your word is sufficient.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN : The suggestions which he has made will be incorporated in the Bill which we will bring forward soon. So, I would request hon. Member Shri Mhalgi to withdraw his Bill.

*SHRI R. K. MHALGI (Thane) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to the hon. Minister and Members who participated in the debate on my Bill. S/Shri Falcero, Prof. Madhu Dandavate, Prof. Ranga, Bapusaheb Parulekar, Nair, Arrakkal, Paswan and Chitta Basu participated in the debate and made various suggestions for the upliftment of the weaker section of the society. Three crores of fishermen and their dependents depend on fishing ; ten States have coastal lines. Our coast is 6,500 kilometres long and the problem of country fishermen concerns vast areas and large multitudes of our people.

The Bill was moved so that economic upliftment of the fishermen could be ensured : the discussion on it showed that all the party lines were washed away and the whole House expressed its concern about the problems of fishermen. All the members desired that immediate legislation on the lines suggested by me is undertaken. The Government did take some decisions but they were unable to implement them and that is why I moved my Bill. The dis-

cussion on the Bill has drawn the attention of the Government pointedly to the problems of fishermen and assurances have been given that action would be taken. I am happy that the Government has given the assurance.

Some loopholes have been pointed out in the Bill. I do not want to argue whether they really are there or not. Shri Parulekar made some new points and suggested some steps. If Government introduces a Bill after taking into consideration all the points made, it would be a welcome thing. The Bill should come in this session. If that is not possible it may be introduced in the next session.

From Hon'ble Minister we have heard today that foreign trawlers come into our territorial waters but we have no law to deal with them. I am surprised that even after thirty years of independence we have failed to enact such a law. Trawlers of foreign origin come to the Indian ocean and stray into our territorial waters and go back merrily. I am glad that the Government have expressed their intention to introduce also legislation to deal with them.

As the Government have given the assurance to introduce a Bill, I seek leave of the House to withdraw my Bill.

SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN : Sir, so far as the territorial waters are concerned, up to 22 kilometres it is the concern of the maritime states. It is not for the Centre to enact any legislation about it. The States can pass laws. We can only suggest to the States to bring proper bills to protect our fishermen. The area up to 22 kilometres is under their control. The area after 22 kilometres is the Government of India's concern. Therefore, we can enact and bring a law in respect of the

*The original speech was delivered in Marathi.

area after 22 kilometres to regulate fishing. Up to 12 kilometres it is the jurisdiction of the States. That is why we have sent a model Bill to them to enact the law to protect the fishermen and we are taking the follow-up action by convening a meeting of the State Ministers in charge of fisheries and the Central Board of Fisheries. So, we are leaving this matter to the State Governments.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I think the people who are running the State Governments are also reasonable men and certainly they will listen to you and act.

• (Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER : He has asked for the permission to withdraw the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am conscious of it and I am doing the needful.

SHRI B.K. NAIR (Quilon) : What about the assurance of subsidised supply of diesel to mechanised boats ?

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member who has moved the Bill wants to withdraw the Bill.

SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN : I want to inform the House and also want to correct my previous statement. Though we have law to punish the foreign Trawlers under some Acts we have no law to confiscate the foreign trawlers. That is what I want to say.

SHRI R.K. MHALGI : Therefore, my word 'shock' was correct.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Instead of arresting some people, putting them behind the prison bars, feeding them for a few months, that will be the most effective punishment.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now deal with the amendments.

Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar had moved an amendment. Unfortunately, he is not here in the House. I put his amendment to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 1 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri R.K. Mhalgi wants to withdraw the Bill.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI : I beg to move for leave to withdraw the Bill to provide for the protection of country fishing boats from the competition of motor boats and trawlers.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That leave be granted to withdraw the bill to provide for the protection of country fishing boats from the competition of motor boats and trawlers."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI R.K. MHALGI : I withdraw the Bill.

16.17 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL

(AMENDMENT OF ARTICLE 15, ETC.)—
Contd.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani) : I beg to move :

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

This Bill arises in the background of the experience that we have got since the enforcement of our Constitu-

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tution and coming into being of our Republic in 1950.

At that time our Constitution took into consideration the social and economic background of our social set-up which had been inherited from the past thousands of years. In the beginning there was no caste division in our society. There was no caste based on birth, in what we characterised *satyug*, *krit yug* and *brahm yug*. At that time there was no birth based on any profession. So, whosoever performed any profession, irrespective of his or her birth was characterised or taken by the society to belong to Brahmin, Kshatriya, Vaishya or Shudra.

There are hundreds of such instances in the vedas and, particularly in the Mahabharata, in some of the Upanishads and, above all, in Hari Vansh. There, it is categorically stated:

पुत्रांगत्स मदस्यापि भूनकां यस्य शोनकाः
ब्राह्मणः क्षत्रियाश्चैव वैश्याः शू स्त्रैव च।

That *gnihasth* had got several descendants, one of them was Shunak, his descendants were called Shaunaik and they were Brahmans, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas and Shudras.

एते त्वांगिरसः पुत्रा जाता वैशेष्यमार्गवे
ब्राह्मणः क्षत्रिया वैश्यस्त्योः पुत्राः सहस्रशः।

In the dynasty of Brigu, the people were called Bhargavas, from there Angirak descendant, people who belonged to Brahmin, Kshatriya, Vaishya and Shudra. But at that time, there was no division of society, between the rich and the poor, between the ruled. As you know, on the basis of one Vanashlok Balmiki and several in the Mahabharata, when Bhishampitama tells Pandavas led by Shri Krishna:

त वै राज्यं न राजसीम च दद्दयते यद्दिकः

धर्मेणैव प्रजाः सर्वाः एकान्तिष्ठ परत्परम् ।

There was neither the ruler nor the ruled, nor any force of State power. The people cooperated with each other and helped each other by nature itself.

So, at that time, the society was divided not between the rich and the poor, but on the basis of duties and the rights performed by them. They were characterised as such.

There are thousands of such instances. For example, we know Ved Vyas, very popularly known as Bhagwan Vyas. His mother was Shudra. He became a great scholar, a compiler of Vedas, a writer of the Brahm Sutra Vedanta and of the Purnas. He was characterised not only as a Brahmin but as a Brahmast. In the Chhandogya Upanishad, not an epic, only Sutras are there. There it is narrated that one was Satyakam who went to Gautam. Gautam asked him, what his father's name was. The boy said, he did not know it. He went and asked his mother Jwala. Mother Jwala told him, "In my youth, I lived with many young people, many men. I am not sure from whom you were born. So, I cannot exactly say as to who actually your father is. So, you go and tell your guru Gautam that your mother's name is Jwala and, therefore, your gotra will be Jwala from Jwala." The son went and narrated this very story in those very words to Gautam. Had there been any teacher of our era, he or she would have expelled the boy from the class. But Gautam tells him, "You must be a Brahmin because you have told this truth." So he taught him and Satyakam became a great Brahmin rishi whose *richas* are found in the Rig Veda itself.

That was the social order. But when the society was divided

between the rich and the poor, the class division in society took place, a few people emerged at the top to exploit the toils, the fruits of labour of others which have, according to that social set-up, according to that economic set-up, a new social set-up was born, a new philosophical super-structure was born and, then, caste based on birth emerged which has been a bane to our society.

Sir, I am not going into all aspects of this problem. Though we know that every one in our society is against this system, every one is criticising this system and yet we see that it is flourishing. It is flourishing to the extent that now this caste backwardness does not belong to the villages only. Because of the necessity to defend the capitalist system, this capitalist order, the caste or political life goes from Delhi to the State capitals, district headquarters and then to the villages and so on. The Country is divided on caste lines. This is the tragedy of the situation.

Taking this aspect of the situation into account, the founding-fathers of our Constitution at that time thought of how to minimise the rigours of this class system, how to help the society to develop gradually towards less intolerable system. The Constitution-makers did not go to the basic root of the system which is economic inequality and class exploitation. That is why I say that they tried to slightly modify the system. It was a hesitant step rather a half-hearted step, but a step in the right direction none-the-less.

So, in Article 15 of the Constitution it was given that :

"Nothing in this Article or in Article 2 or Article 29 shall prevent the State from making any special provision for the advancement of any socially and educationally backward classes of citizens

or of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes."

That is what the Constitution provides and consequential changes were made in Article 335 and again in Article 340 of the Constitution. This had been in force since then and we do find that the educational backwardness, the social backwardness, the course of untouchability and the backward conditions in our society of the scheduled tribes and non-scheduled tribe people have not been eliminated or minimised to any extent or degree.

We all know that this division of India into those who were originally Indians—and by the Britishers they were characterised as aborigines—the original Indians, who were declared by Veda to be much more advanced, much more civilised than the invading Aryans, and the Aryans.

Mohanjedaro is a proof of the cultural and material development of India and thousands of years of age-old Stupas have been excavated near Baluchistan which now forms part of Pakistan. At that time, the pre-Aryan India was much more developed and much more advanced than when the Aryans came to India and settled here. The Aryans tried to keep themselves separate from the original Indians.

Another tribe developed led by Viswarath, the disciple of Agastya. Viswarath, when he was imprisoned by Ambarishi, another tribe developed. Viswarath decided that there should be inter-mingling and that there should be inter-marriages between the Aryans and the original Indians who were called non-Aryans. So, he himself married. Because of that, a section of the Aryans decried him. But he stuck to it and so he was later called not as Viswarath but only as Viswamitra and his dissidents later were known as Viswamitra. So, in the initial stages of our history, there was a struggle on this land that there should be

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inter-mingling of blood and that there should be matrimonial alliances between different races, different colours of people and not only among different Varnas which were prevalent at this time.

I have given the example of Vedavyasa. But there are hundreds of instances. Guru Vashisht himself is known to be the son of a prostitute :

"Vaishya Putro Vashishta"

We find this at several places, because at that time it was dependent upon merit, upon scholarship, upon profession, upon the quality of the individual, and not upon his or her birth. So, these things were there. But, I think, after the enactment of these provisions and coming into force of the Constitution, it seems that progress in this direction is almost non-existent, the progress in the direction of inter-racial marriages is almost non-existent, though it is true that those of us who reside in India at present are not of pure Aryan blood; we are of the mixed blood because of the trend led by Vishwamitra; in that sense we are all *Kalmis*, we are of the mixed blood, of the mixed origin. Even then, marriages or matrimonial alliances between these people and those who are original Indians known as tribals are very rare, almost negligible.

Similarly, a section of our society who refused to be subordinated to the slave system, and later to the feudal system, who revolted against that, who resisted that were characterised as *Sudras*. Society was divided into Brahmins, Kshatriyas and Vaishyas and those who refused to accept subordination, slavery, were called *Sudras*. One important segment of it was characterised as *Dwadhyas*, that is, very difficult to control, because they were un-

controllable; now-a-days they are known as *Dusadis*, an important section of Scheduled Castes.

So, those who were the actual tillers of the land, most of them, were characterised as *Sudras*, and later made untouchable. This was not there in the beginning. I do not know if there is, in any part of the world, such a thing in recorded history, text, as we have got with us here. Previously, formerly, the land was uninhabited; there was no settlement, no villages, no towns, people were moving here and there; they lived on fruits, roots, leaves, etc., and also fish and mutton. When that was the social order, many people died because of starvation. There was one individual; for the first time he levelled some portion of land, then he sowed some seeds and grew some corn; he was the first farmer, he was the first person who tilled the land, who produced foodgrains for the first time; his name was *Prithu*. That is why, after his name, this world is known as *Prit'vi*. This is not my interpretation. This is the interpretation given in so many words in *Harivamsh Mahabharat*. At that time, labour was not a taboo; labour was a matter of honour. As I said, the world was named '*Prithvī*' after the name of the first farmer, *Prithu*. Later when the slave society emerged, when the feudal society emerged, when the exploiters emerged, at that stage they decided that those who toiled should be untouchable, those who produced foodgrains should not be allowed to touch the food. They could plough the land; at that stage they are not untouchable; they could do the planting, at that stage they are not untouchable; they could harvest it, at that stage also they are not untouchable; they could thrash it; even then, the paddy does not get polluted.

When the time for eating comes, they should be kept aloof, they should be kept away. That is the caste

exploitation in its cruellest form, in its most terrible form. It is not only the social thing but it is a class thing resting on the economic exploitation of the real producers of wealth, the producers of foodgrains, the *Annadata*. So, this class exploitation got a superstructure in the form of caste system which has perpetuated itself in the social order. This is one of the factors why a big country like India—by 'big country' I mean when Pakistan was also part of it—such a vast country could not defend itself against the minor aggressions from abroad. When I was a child and when I read Indian history, I was perplexed how it could be that when any conqueror came with an army of one lakh or two lakhs men, he could defeat some emperor or King in Delhi and the whole of India lay prostrate before him, what the other people of the country were doing. One Rana Pratap and then Shivaji sometimes fought but what was the rest of the society doing? The reply lies in this pernicious caste system which prescribed that those who toiled, those who had the strength in their arms, those who used the blades and other means of labour, they need not take to sword, they have nothing to do with the defence of the country and they have nothing to do with the *raksha* of the society or the country. They were damned socially and morally and they were kept aloof and the defence of the country was put in the hands of the few. Some of them excelled themselves as Ainarsingh, Kumar Singh, Shivaji and others but the rest of them bowed their heads before any conqueror or invader.

So, this is the bane of our social order which has been persisting for some thousands of years. Our Constitution prescribes something hesitatingly, without touching the economic and even the social division and that is why the result has not been as desired by most of us and by many of us.

So, what I want to submit is this. I personally know that as long as the land relationship persists as it is today, as long as the share in the land, in the unearned income of the land, the traditional hereditary land is there, the caste system is bound to prevail, it is bound to exist and it is not going to be eliminated. Because now-a-days we find medical students, the engineering students—they have no thread—what is called the sacred thread. They are without the thread for more than a decade. When some trouble arises, with knives and spears they attack other people in the name of the thread. When I inquired, 'Where is your thread?', they shrugged their heads saying, 'That is not there'. So, this is the modern caste, where the caste travels from Delhi, the new leaders of groupings, Prime Ministers, ex-Prime Ministers, would be Prime Ministers—their caste character is romped about this village and that village. I am not talking of any one individual. This caste is now transferred from Delhi to the villages. That is the new reality and an unfortunate reality. In such a situation, this Bill is brought. Sir, this Bill is not concerned with all aspects of the problem. The Bill I have moved is very limited in its scope but it tries to take the State one step forward in the same direction. Article 15(1) says:

"Nothing in this article or in clause (2) of article 29 shall prevent the State from making any special provision for the advancements of any socially and educationally backward classes of citizens or for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes."

Here I want to add 'and economically also.' In our society, in our country, recently there has been sharp polemic on this issue—whether there can be reservations, there should be preferences on the basis of caste or economic consideration—either or not. This has been the barricade dividing

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our society and our political life for the last few years in a very serious form, particularly, in most parts of northern India. But this 'either or' will not do because, as I have stated, the caste division itself is historically based on class exploitation. That is the root cause and the basis of the caste superstructure. So, sir, where it is written socially and educationally I want to add 'and economically also.' Sir, the social and educational backwardness must remain a criterion for the present for reservation and for giving special impetus to the people but economic backwardness must also be included as one of the criteria. So, it should social, educational and economic. I hope the Members of this House will take this into account while discussing this Bill.

I would like to submit another thing. Where in Article 15 there is mention 'for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes' I want to add 'or for those having entered into inter-caste matrimonial relationship or their offspring'. I mean those of the people who are from non-scheduled caste and non-scheduled tribes section if they enter into matrimonial alliance then their offsprings should also get some impetus and encouragement in the form of reservation etc. so that our social set-up becomes mobile and does not remain static. There should be some impetus for this mobility, for inter-mingling on social lines and inter-mingling on racial lines also.

Sir, there is another Section 335. This is also a consequential amendment on those very lines. Where the present Article reads 'the claims of the members of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes' I want to add 'and of those having entered into matrimonial relationship with any member of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and the offsprings of such marriages.' Further this Article says 'shall be taken

into consideration, consistently with the maintenance of efficiency of administration. etc. etc.

Again in Article 340 there is a consequential amendment of mine. Where it is written socially and educationally backward classes I want it to be amended as 'socially, educationally and economically backward classes'. Sir, as I have already stated since the coming into being of our Constitution and despite our reservations we have not been able to do social, justice to the oppressed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: In all the censuses of 1951, 1961 and 1971 the ratio of the scheduled castes has remained the same. There has been no inter-mingling and if there has been the society has not taken cognizance of that. Law has not taken cognizance of that.

Sir, I myself got some inter-caste marriages brought about but later on I found that from both sides they were decried as unsocial elements. That is the tragedy of the situation. It is only an enabling amendment. So, I hope, the House will take into consideration the points put forward by me and I will appeal to the Law Minister and others who are here that they should give due consideration and Government should support my Bill so that it becomes part of our Constitution.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration."

Mr. Daga are you moving your amendment?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA
(Pali): Yes.

I beg to move :

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by 30 June, 1981." (1)

श्री छट्टम विहारी बाजरेशी (नई दिल्ली) समाप्ति जी, मैं विवेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री० मूल चन्द डागा (राजापुर) : मैं भी इस विवेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : समाप्ति जी, मैं हृदय से तथा मन से इस विवेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ। अगर जाति प्रथा को मिटाना है, जाति प्रथा को खत्म करना है तो उसका एक ही तरीका है कि अन्तर्जातीय विवाह शुरू हो जायें। श्री भोगेन्द्र शान ने यहां पर जो बिल पेश किया है उसके लिए वे धन्यवाद के पात्र हैं। आज हमारे समाज में जो जाति की दीवार खड़ी है उसके कारण ज्ञान-फसाद होते हैं। यह साम्प्रदायिक ज्ञान-भी इस प्रकार से समाप्त हो जायेंगे और यह एक बहुत बड़ा कायदा समाज को पहुँचेगा।

ज्ञा साहब ने अपने बिल में एकोनामिकली बैकवर्ड को रखने की बात कही है। समाजवाद का यह खुला सिद्धान्त है कि सोशली बैकवर्ड ही नहीं, जो एकोनामिकली बैकवर्ड हैं उनको भी प्रोत्साहन दिलना चाहिए। आज जो शोषण और दमन पर टिका हुआ हमारा समाज है उसमें शोषित लोगों को शोषण मुक्त करने के लिये उन्होंने बड़ा अच्छा सिद्धान्त प्रतिवादित किया है। मैं चाहूँगा

इसका सारी जगह प्रचार किया जाए। इस बहस का यहां पर ला मिनिस्टर या होम मिनिस्टर जो भी जवाब दें, मैं चाहूँगा वे अपने लड़के को अन्तर्जातीय विवाह में मदद देने की बात कहें।

दूसरे जहां तक कल्याणकारी राज्य की स्थापना की बात है, समाज को सारी विषमताओं से मुक्त करके ही लोकतांत्रिक कल्याणकारी राज्य की स्थापना की जा सकती है। इस के विस्तार के लिए हमारा यह परम कर्तव्य है कि हम इस काम को करें। इसलिए जिन्होंने इस बिल को पेश किया है, वे धन्यवाद के पात्र हैं और मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसका प्रसार हो जाए तो इस पर ओपोनियन आ जाएगा। तो मैं फिर इस पर चर्चा करूँगा। इस बिल का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ।

समाप्ति महोदय : आपने तो बिल को हवा खिलाने का प्रस्ताव किया था।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : सारी जनता में यह बात फैले। उन्होंने संविधान के जो पंडित हैं, संविधान के उन पंडितों को चैलंज किया है कि मेहर-बानी करके, खास तौर से लां मिनिस्टर से, कि आप अपने संविधान में परिवर्तन कर दो। यहां पर लां मिनिस्टर मौजूद हैं और होम मिनिस्टर भी मौजूद हैं, वे तो पिछड़ी जातियों की रक्षा कर रहे हैं और इसका काम है संविधान में परिवर्तन करने का, इसलिए अच्छा मौका है कि दोनों मिनिस्टर यहां पर मौजूद हैं। पिछड़ी जातियों और आर्थिक रूप से जो पिछड़े हुए लोग हैं, उनको बढ़ावा देने के लिए यह अच्छा मौका है और उन्होंने वड़े सुन्दर शब्दों में इसका विवेचन किया है। इतना ज्ञान तो शायद मेरे में भी नहीं है। इस पर जो देवान्त की बातें कही हैं, वे तो आप ही समझ सकते हैं, क्योंकि आप वड़े पंडित हैं। मैं इसका हार्दिक समर्थन करता हूँ।

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) :Mr. Chairman, Sir,.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think, on this Bill, only those members who are married or who have issues have the right to speak.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: Then why did you permit Mr. Vajpayee ?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I spoke only one sentence and I sat down.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If I were in your position I would not have spoken anything.

Now, the hon. Minister. Please continue.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: Sir, this Bill seeks to make amendments to three Articles of the Constitution of India. The first one is Article 15(4). You may kindly recall that Article 15(4) was introduced by virtue of the First Amendment of the Constitution. This matter came up before the Madras High Court in the Champakam-Dorairajan case and later the Supreme Court struck down the Government order which gave reservations to the backward classes. What was argued before the Supreme Court was this. Article 46 of the Constitution makes a definite provision for safeguarding the interests of the socially and economically backward classes and the scheduled castes and it was because of this Directive Principle that the Government order was issued. But the High Court and the Supreme Court felt the Directive Principles are not justiciable and they are not enforceable in a Court of Law and therefore, for want of provision, the Government order was set at naught. It is to get over this difficulty that in the First Amendment to the Constitu-

tion, Article 15(4) was introduced. The Mover of the amendment who has gone down in history as one of our best Constitutional experts, Dr. Ambedkar, expressed the view that this Amendment was being brought in order to safeguard the interests of those classes which historically had suffered under the burden of society. It is with this concept that he propounded the theory of socially and educationally backward classes. Now, it is no doubt true that the concept that was originally thought of was merely socially and educationally backward classes. Now, it is well settled by the various judgements of the Supreme Court particularly what is called Balaji case decided by the Supreme Court at the end of 1962 that the caste is also a relevant factor for the purposes of determining a class.

Now, one fact that stands confirmed in the Indian society is the recognition of the caste. Notwithstanding the fact that our leaders from time to time had been taking up the issue of a caste-less society unfortunately we have not reached that stage. Well, personally speaking for myself, I am very much in favour of a class-less and caste-less society both but this is an ideal which is yet to be achieved. One is faced with a situation where one has to take a pragmatic approach in these matters and situated as we are, we confronted with the problem of caste and their social and educational backwardness.

16.58 hrs.

[SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI in the Chair]

Sir, I may bring to your notice that as it was very rightly said even yesterday that it is hardly in nine States of the country where an enumeration based on social and educational backwardness of the classes

has been completed. Of course, this has been subjected to a rigorous test by the various courts from time to time and notwithstanding the fact that this particular clause was introduced by the very first amendment still there are many States where the backward classes have not at all been enumerated and in the nine States where backward classes have been enumerated this enumeration is of a very recent origin. Therefore, what I am now more concerned is that this amendment which was brought in to ameliorate the conditions of the socially and educationally backward classes has not satisfied the ends that were thought of by the propounders of this amendment.

Now, what has been sought to be introduced is the concept of economic backwardness. Sir, as I said we have not reached the ideal stage so far and it is possible when the society reaches a particular stage perhaps one will have to think and I am firmly of this opinion that even among the socially and educationally backward classes the first stage should be the economic criteria.

17.00 hrs.

So that even among those classes, really backward people start getting the benefit instead of only those that are at the upper strata getting all the benefits and the benefits not seeping down to the people at the lower level. Perhaps, that will have to be the first stage. As I said, this particular Article was originally in my view in the shape of Article 46 and I personally feel that without this amendment also, the courts could have upheld the principle contained in Article 46 because that was the objective which the Constitution makers wanted to achieve. But once that was declared *non est*, necessarily this amendment was brought in. As I said,

this has a historical background. If you permit me to say, I will recall to the House a particular part of the speech of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru rendered on the midnight of 14th and 15th August, 1947; addressing the Constituent Assembly he said that long ago we had tryst with destiny and the time has come to redeem the pledges that we made to the nation. These pledges were made from time to time to ameliorate the conditions of the people, and one of the pledges in my submission is the pledge of social justice. In order to ameliorate the conditions of the weaker sections, this is one of the pledges leading to the principle of social justice which is adumbrated as one of the main objectives in the preamble of the Constitution. This very objective is sought to be achieved by introducing Article 15(4). Because of the historical background, when this amendment has been brought in, I would very much wish that at least people who are really socially and educationally backward, must get the proper benefits. And after the society comes to a stage where there is a feeling that these benefits are, more or less, sufficient for this segment of the society, which has been reeling under the burdens of poverty, squalor and hunger for centuries, perhaps then one could think in terms of putting a hedge, as I said, making two sections in this class itself, where the economic concept would be introduced among the socially and educationally backward classes. Then, perhaps one could think of the other concept of backwardness at a later stage, but this is not the time to think of that.

I, for one, am of the view that as on today as the Constitution exists, if we have not been able to subserve the interests that are engrained in this clause, merely by introducing the other provisions or by giving a directions to a different concept you are not really subserving the interest of the society; you would

[Shri P. Shiv Shanker]

be creating a complication and a commotion in that society which society is not in a position to accept this amendment. And this chunk of the society is a large chunk and if you permit me to say, it is in any case not less than 60 to 65 per cent of the population. Unless we ameliorate the condition of these people, I do not think, it would be well advised to introduce the concept of economic backwardness alone and create complications and create further dissatisfaction in this large segment of the society.

While I concede that certain concept could be ideal, but this ideal concept will have to be judged in the conditions that prevail. I for one would like to commend to the House that it is not time that we conceive of this concept at this stage, this might be considered as an ideal concept—and it is from this point of view I would request the mover of the Bill to consider and withdraw the amendment that he proposes.

Sir, the later part of Clause 4 of Article 15, by an amendment which is sought to be added, the concept of inter-caste matrimonial relations or their off-springs, is against a very wide concept. Inter-caste matrimonial relationships or their off-springs is an expression in my submission of a very wide connotation. Inter-caste marriage could also be a marriage within the two different communities having faith in the same religion. And supposing if the two castes which are already upper castes and if inter-marriage takes place in these two castes, and if you would like to bring in the concept of sub-article 4 of Article 15 to the benefit of such people, I regret that it would be a matter of very wide amplitude.

Even assuming for a moment the amendment only confines itself to the marriages of an upper caste man with the Scheduled Caste, even

there I do not know whether in the case of Scheduled caste man marrying a girl from the other caste, the concept need not be introduced because he himself and his off-springs are automatically taken to be the Members of the Scheduled castes and as the provision stands today they take care of them.

But the difficulty arises where a man belongs to an upper caste and the girl belongs to a Scheduled Caste. If this amendment is sought to help only this type of cases, I do not think again would be doing a justice, because ultimately it is the male dominated society; and the fact remains notwithstanding the great compliment that I can give to Professor Sahib:

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: But the Government is not that way.....

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: Society I am saying. Government has got to work for the furtherance of the benefit of society tomorrow. I am saying of the society that is constituted today. And looking from this point of view if the man has already advantages, merely because he happens to marry the girl from the Scheduled Caste, it is a big question mark where we should effect the concept of socially and educationally backward classes and try to bring in this concept also within the peripheral approaches of the concept of socially and educationally backward classes. It is possible the gentleman may be very forward and socially and educationally much more advanced. After all, when we consider the social and educational backwardness of that person or his family merely because he gets married, he does not become socially and educationally backward. It is purely from this point of view that I don't think that this part of the amendment is such which should be accepted at this stage. I cannot

say; may be that once, as I said, the concepts of the society and the socio-economic convulsions that this country is taking, take a turn where it becomes necessary for us to introduce the other social and economic concepts, perhaps at that moment somebody can take it up. But I submit that this is an inopportune time for the purpose of taking up this amendment.

On the same grounds, I would like to oppose the amendment to Article 335. There also, the concept of matrimonial relationships with any member of the SC and ST and the off-springs of such marriages, is sought to be introduced. As I have said, merely because a man marries a Scheduled Caste lady, that does not mean that he becomes a person, as though belonging to the SC or ST, as the case may be, in order to achieve the benefits which are provided in the various provisions of the Constitution. As I said, our society undoubtedly is a caste-based society, and there is no provision, in law, as on to-day where under merely by virtue of the marriage a person converts his own caste to a different caste. As on today, a man retains his own caste even if he has married a person belonging to SC or ST. If this be the position, I am not in a position to understand how we bring in the concept of Article 335 for the consideration of employment opportunities.

The last is with reference to the enumeration of the socially and educationally backward classes. Hon. Members are aware that under Article 340, the President has the power to appoint a commission for enumerating the socially and educationally backward classes. This drill was undertaken some time back in 1955 when the Kaka Kalelkar commission was appointed. Notwithstanding the report of that commission, it was decided by the Central Government that the matter should be left

to the realm of the States, so that the States may themselves take it up; and the House is aware that some of the States did appoint the Commissions. Those Commissions went into the problems of the socially and educationally backward classes in those States. They went into the details as to the criteria for enumerating a particular class as a socially and educationally backward class. After obtaining the requisite data—educational and otherwise—they decided as to which particular class could be enumerated as a socially and educationally backward class. And, as I said, even in a State like that of mine viz Andhra Pradesh, this matter could be resolved only sometime in 1970 because in every State—I must bring this to the notice of the House—i.e. wherever the list of socially and educationally backward classes was prepared, it was subjected to the rigour of scrutiny of court; and it is only in recent times that the courts have upheld those lists. And those socially and educationally backward classes have started getting the benefits. So far as the Centre is concerned, there is no such enumeration so far, except that the previous Government had appointed the Mandal Commission; and they have submitted their report in December 1980. That report is under the scrutiny of the central Government. Therefore, so far as the Central services are concerned, there are no socially and educationally backward classes, enumerated backward classes who have been given the benefits as envisaged either under Article 14 of the Constitution or 16 of the Constitution which deals with equal opportunity for employment. There is none of that type. But some States, as it was very rightly said yesterday, in 9 States socially and educationally backward classes have been enumerated and some benefits are flowing to them for the reservation of seats in educational institutions or for a little bit of scholarships for the off-springs of these classes or in the services they are getting a little reservation. So, as I said, to bring in again

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the concept of economically backward classes. I would rather say that Article 340 is still born in the sense that it has not been brought into force at all. There are no enumerated socially and educationally backward classes. If this is the state of affairs, to bring in the concept of economically backward classes into it and again going through the drill of enumerating the backward classes, I do not know whether it will take a quarter of a century or more or whether it would only be brought into practice. I would rather put it this way. The same arguments that I have advanced with reference to the other two articles, namely, these, I consider to be not an opportune time for bringing in the concept of economically backward classes and injuring the feeling of a large segment of the society which the Indian society has recognised to be a society which has undergone suffering from centuries. Therefore, let those who have suffered claim a little priority by virtue of the constitutional provision which our founding fathers so assiduously fought that they should be extended to them. It is perhaps at an opportune time that these issues could be taken up; and in my submission, this would be a premature approach to consider these amendments at this stage; and I am confident that the mover of the Bill would kindly consider it proper to withdraw the Bill having regard to the explanations that I have tried to give.

These are realities of life which we are facing. Emotional problems have got to be tackled in a different form; mere emotional approaches do not solve problems; we are concerned with the realistic problems. I would request the hon. member to coolly ponder over it and withdraw the Bill. I shall be grateful if he withdraws this Bill so that we could consider these aspects at a later stage when the society has taken a little proper convulsion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Bhogendra Jna, would you like to reply?

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: I am disappointed to find that the major part of the speech of the hon. Minister has gone off the mark. He has replied on the lines on which the debate in the country has been going on for long; whether the criterion should be social and educational or economic. Here the question is not 'either of' here the question is 'and'; and I am afraid, he did not take into cognisance this aspect though he tried to touch this point. But perhaps he was afraid of it.

Recently, during the last two years, in Bihar, the Government led by Shri Karpoori Thakur tried to have a Bill for reservation of the backward classes as under the constitution. I individually we as a party, and I think almost all the political parties of the State supported that. But then the opposition came from those who were in the category of socially and educationally backward and the economically backward among those classes. Their grouse was that the upper class in the so-called backward classes were not only dominating but taking away the entire lion's share. (*Interruption*). So, the State Government had to put a criterion, again unanimously adopted in the Assembly, that those who have a family which has got an income of Rs. 500 and above shall not come in this category. Among those so-called backward classes which are more than 125 in Bihar enumerated in accordance with the provisions that the Minister has stated 89 in Schedule II and about 13 in Schedule I, it was decided that out of the 26% reservation--all below Rs. 500 per month income from any source, agriculture, trade, service or anything all within that limit 3% was for women, 3% for those belonging to the so-called non-backward class, 12% to those belonging to Schedule I of the backward classes and 8% to those belonging to Schedule II of the backward classes, about 30 who were

less backward than other but all within Rs. 500 monthly income limit that had to be done and that was passed unanimously. I as an individual not only had to support it from outside but write books and pamphlets, fight with the people and go among the people when many people had not the courage to go among them. So, what I have said is this is again perpetuating and creating *status quoism*—the way our caste system has been created. What I appeal here, what I seek to introduce by the matrimonial section, is to make our social system mobile on the social lines, bring in mobility here. This is not a new thing. Those who have read *Manusmriti* know how the four Varnas got transferred into 2500 classes. There it is mentioned that if a daughter of a *brahmin* gets married to *kshatriya* male, the offspring will belong to a fifth class. If the daughter of a *brahmin* is married to a *Vaishya* male the offspring will belong to a sixth class. If she is married to *sudra*, the off spring will belong to a seventh class. If the daughter of a *kshatriya* is married to a *brahmin*, the offspring will belong to an eighth class and so on. Like that it has come to 2500 classes now. When the Britishers for the first time went about what did they find? After all, how did it become 2500? One among the scheduled caste is not prepared to touch the water given by another person from the scheduled caste. That is the reality. Against this, we have been fighting throughout our life. The Minister may not be knowing it. In 1940, I was declared an outcaste without taking any meal, because I had given 3 years time to our Pandit and 6 months were there. In Gandhiji's satyagraha training camp, people were there and they performed the rituals. When the outcasting began, all of them denied that they had taken their meal. So, I had to take up the cudgels and I was declared an outcaste without being an individual satyagrahi because I was a communist at that time also. So, society has to be fought and it has to be resisted, wherever

vested interest is there. most of those castes are perpetuating it and they are monopolising those things. So, the question is not 'either' or 'but' 'and economically backward. It should also become the criterion. This is born out of the experience we have got in Bihar and how we can fight it. It may be known that Minister's party took advantage of it the other way by mobilising—the so-called upper class people against this reservation. That is the tragic side of the situation, which the Minister must be knowing.

So, I think that this Bill is not inopportune. After our experience since 1950, on the basis of that experience, for maintaining whatever we have sought to achieve and at the same time accelerating the pace and giving a new impetus to it, to bring about some mobility in our social order, I have sought to move this Bill.

Mr. Mool chand Daga has moved an amendment. I can understand that it is not easy for the Minister to accept off hand any amendment of this character. I will request the Minister to accept that amendment. I personally accept that amendment and I do not see any reason to withdraw my Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Daga, are you withdrawing your amendment?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: I want a classless society, but looking to the way in which the Law Minister has replied, I withdraw my amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Has he the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

Amendment No. 1 was, by leave withdrawn.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to Shri Bhogendra Jha to withdraw

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: No, Sir; I have not sought leave to withdraw my Bill. I said, I accepted Mr. Daga's amendment, but he has withdrawn. I have not sought leave to withdraw my Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Then I will have to put the consideration, motion to the House. This being a Constitution (Amendment) Bill, there has to be a division. Let the lobbies be cleared.

Now the lobbies are cleared. The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration."

The Lok Sabha divided.

Division No. 7] [17.33 hrs.

AYES

Dandavate, Prof. Madhu
*Sultanpuri, Shri Krishan Dutt
Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari

NOES

Ahmad, Shri Mohammad Asrar
Bairwa, Shri Banwari Lal
Baleshwar Ram, Shri
Bansi Lal, Shri
Bhagat, Shri H. K. L.
Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu
Chavan, Shri S. B.

Dabhi, Shri Ajitsinh
Daga, Shri Mool Chand
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Dennis, Shri N.
Dogra, Shri G. L.
Gehlot, Shri Ashok
Gireraj Singh, Shri
Gowda, Shri H. N. Nanje
*Jha, Shri Bhogendra
Jitendra Prasad, Shri
Karma, Shri Laxman
Kulandaivelu, Dr. V.
Mallikarjun, Shri
Mani, Shri K. B. S.
Mohanty, Shri Brajamohan
Murugian, Shri S.
Muttemwar, Shri Vilas
Nagaratnam, Shri
Naikar, Shri D. K.
Nair, Shri B. K.
Panday, Shri Kedar
Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra
Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
Pardhi, Shri Keshao Rao
Patil, Shri A. T.
Patil, Shri Shankarrao
Poojary, Shri Janardhana
Prasan Kumar, Shri S. N.
Ramamurthy, Shri K.
Ranga, Prof. M. G.
Rao, Shri M. S. Sanjeevi
Rathod, Shri Uttam
Reddy, Shri K. Obul
Reddy, Shri P. Venkata
Sathe, Shri Vasant
Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
Shiv Shankar, Shri P.
Sinha, Shrimati Ramdulari
Tewary, Prof. K. K.
Thungon, Shri P. K.
Venkataraman, Shri R.

Venkatasubbiah, Shri P.
 Verma, Shri Raghunath Singh
 Verma, Shrimati Usha
 Yadav, Shri Ram Singh

MR. CHAIRMAN: Subject to correction the result *of the Division is as follows : Ayes : 3 ; Noes 52

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.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Before we take up the next item may I make a request ? Four bills are being taken up today. Mr. Mhalgi was given 2 hours but he had taken 2 hours and 45 minutes. Now my request is that Prof. Dandavate be given half-an-hour and I be given five minutes only.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Two hours are allotted for this Bill.

17.31 hrs.

BLIND PERSONS (EMPLOYMENT) BILL

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : I beg to move :

"That the Bill to provide for employment to blind persons and for matters connected therewith or in-

cidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

Sir, it is a great augury that I am moving this Bill for consideration in the year 1961 which has been declared all over the world as the International year of the Disabled.

Sir, the entire world picture today is that in the entire world there are 30 million people who are blind. To our shock and surprise, out of 30 million blind persons in the world, the blind persons in India happened to be 10 million. That is only next to Egypt. This is the position of population of blind persons in our country. Therefore, I want to move for the consideration of the House this Bill, which strives to give some opportunities to the disabled like the blind persons in the country, and I have not the least doubt that even the Government is sympathetic towards the blind. Already some negotiations have taken place and, in the spirit of the negotiations that have taken place with the representatives of the National Federation of the Blind, I am sure the Minister concerned will not find any difficulty in accepting the Bill, which I have already placed before the House for its consideration.

As far as the blind in the country are concerned, who number ten million, though they have total darkness all around, I do not want them to have darkness in their life at least in job opportunities. It has been the medical and psychological experience that as far as the disabled persons are concerned when they are disabled with respect to one particular human faculty, their other human faculties are sharpened

*The following Members also re-recorded their votes.

AYES: Shri Bhopendra Jha.

NOES: Shri Krishan Dutt Sultanpuri and Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev.

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

and brightened. I may give only one illustration, which is a beautiful illustration of the world famous musician and pianist, Ludwig Beethoven. He was a musician of world renown at the age of 32. While giving a piano performance, all of a sudden he became deaf. But that deafness did not blur his memory ; on the other hand, his memory got sharpened and he remembered the notes in his brain. After becoming totally deaf at the age of 32, he produced one of the most beautiful symphonies of the world. That only illustrates that when one man loses one human faculty, there are other human faculties which get enlivened, brightened and intensified, and that happens with the blind also.

It is my experience with blind men, whom I came across in the railways, if there is total darkness around them, they are able to do with the highest sense of responsibility whatever job is entrusted to them. I may quote here only one illustration, with your permission. At the Calcutta railway station we had one blind man as an announcer. The passengers wrote in the Suggestions Book that he was one of the best announcers available at the Calcutta station. That only shows that a man might be blind, there might be darkness around, but there are a number of other faculties which are developed to the best of his ability, in order that he may be able to get some preferential opportunities.

We are living in an era in which we find that there are certain handicapped persons ; while some are physically handicapped, some of others are socially handicapped. We want that all these socially and physically handicapped should be able to run in the race of the society effectively, they should be able to have ample opportunities for the development of their human personality and it is with this noble perspective that I have placed the entire Bill before you.

In this Bill provision is made for the reservation of jobs for the blind persons in the country. There are certain definitions that are given. "blind" is a very vague term. Therefore, in my Bill, with the help of medical scientists and sociologists, we have tried to work out how exactly we will define a blind man for whom preferential opportunities in jobs, reservation of three per cent jobs, will be made. The relevant provision says :

" 'Blind person' means a person who is blind according to the following standards,—

- (i) total absence of sight or
- (ii) visual equity (with correcting lenses) not exceeding 20/2000 or 6/60 (snellen) in the better eye ; or
- (iii) angle of vision subtending 200 or less in the better eye"

In the medical terminology this would be the definition of a blind person, and such a person would be able to avail of preferential treatment in job opportunities.

When this Bill becomes an Act, it has to be implemented. So, it is very necessary that certain *modus operandi* has to be built up to see that genuine blind man are able to get the jobs.

Therefore, in this particular Bill we have made provision for the creation of authority by appropriate governments and also the creation of a chief authority. These authorities will be created by appropriate governments. They will be registering authorities. The registering authority will be able to maintain the list of blind men on the basis of various tests to which I have made a reference. It is also to be seen that about those who get the jobs 3 per cent is the percentage that I have prescribed in the Bill that I have moved for consideration. Very often it happens that even when you prescribe a certain percentage there

are certain vacancies and there comes the question of carry forward. As far as this aspect is concerned, my Bill says that this carry forward phenomenon regarding vacancies will continue upto the fourth year and about how much will be the accumulation of the carry forward vacancies, there in co-operation and consultation with the National Federation of Blindmen we have come to the conclusion that they are willing to decide that as far as the accumulated vacancies due to the carry forward process is concerned, the reserved as well as the unreserved vacancies together should not go beyond 50 per cent. They are not insisting that 50 per cent carry forward vacancies should be only for the reserved. They say that whatever vacancies are there reserved as well as unreserved out of them a maximum of 50 per cent should be allowed to be given to those who come through the process of carry forward and that provision has already been made in the Bill that has been brought here.

With all these prescriptions, the question comes : Which will be the authority and which will be the organisation which will try to see that various Bills or various provisions of the Act are effectively implemented? Therefore, this Bill suggests an expert body and that particular expert body which will be called as Board of Experts, will try to check whether the blind can do work with the modern aids. As far as the blind are concerned, fortunately in this age of scientific and technological development, we have a number of aids a number of devices with the help of which blind men can function very effectively. As a student of Physics, I would like to give a very simple illustration. Very often when the blindmen are moving in the forward direction, they may come across doors, they may come across windows or they may come across a solid obstacle. How do they detect that there is an obstacle in the path? They will do with the help of an ultrasonic device.

They should be able to see the ultrasonic signal. If there is any obstacle in the way, then that signal bounces back and with the interference of the transmitted signal and the resulting signal, there are frequency variations which can be detected with the help of ear-phones that are used for the blind men and these changes in the frequency are also related to the distance between the blind man and the obstacle which comes in the path and since these frequency changes are proportional to the range of the obstacle, it will be possible for them roughly to calculate and estimate what exactly the distance of the obstacle that is coming in their way. Such aids will be made available to them. For them there are different types of books. They cannot see and therefore, the visual aids will be of no use. But there are different types of devices by which they can write and read. These types of books will be made available to them. By certain tests they are able to function very effectively. For that, certain mechanical devices are available and with the help of these devices, if they try to undertake any particular job that is assigned to them, it will be the Board of Experts that examine from time to time whether those aids which are made available to the blind men are being effectively used and proper level of efficiency is maintained by blind men who are given preferential opportunity. So, with the agency and the *modus operandi* of this particular creation of an expert board, it will be possible for us to see that on the one side preferential opportunity is offered to the blind men and on the other hand, the level of efficiency is also maintained. That will be the function of the Board of Experts and we have already provided for that in the Bill that has been already prepared. Then some time there are likely to be disputes. Who is supposed to be the employer? Which are supposed to be the agencies.

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

who are there to employ them ? There can be Central Government. There can be State Government. There can be quasi-government agencies. There can be public sector units. There can be industry, trade and business. There can be educational institutions. These are the various places. Who will be supposed to be the employer to employ the blind man ? Anybody who employs fifty persons he is supposed to be the employer in the Bill and that employer will be obliged to see that the blind man is given opportunities to the extent of Rs. 3%. If there are any disputes in that case those disputes are to be referred to the authority for disputes which again has to be created by the Government. I am sure with the help of that authority it will be possible for us to see that those particular disputes are amicably resolved.

Then there is a provision for Advisory Councils at various levels. The Act is there. Various provisions are there. One has to see that the provisions of the Act are effectively implemented and in order that various provisions of the Act are effectively implemented, I have already made a provision for the creation of Advisory Councils at various levels. It will be possible to see that these blind men get preferential opportunities. They will be able to fulfil all the provisions of the law that will be enacted.

With all said and done, it may happen that because of the limited job opportunities that are available in a developing country like ours, even after the adoption of that law, after the Bill becoming an Act, it might be possible for some of the physically handicapped not to get adequate opportunities, the preferential opportunities, that are offered by this Bill. In such case I have already made a provision

in the Bill. In such cases an allowance of Rs. 300/- per month should be made available to the blind person whose name is already entered in the register—not one who claims to be a blind man. But a person who has been accepted as a blind man, the registered authority has accepted him as a blind man. Registered authority has already entered his name in the register. Such persons who are already entered in the register but are not able to get the opportunities of jobs on the basis of the enactment, they should be able to get an allowance to the tune of Rs. 300/-. Now, that is the provision that has been made in this particular draft. With this background I have not the least doubt that it will be possible for us to provide preferential opportunities to the blind in this year of the disabled. Unfortunately, when blind men tried to project their point of view before the Government, initially there was an atmosphere of confrontation. But probably in this land of Gandhi, even the suffering of the common man roused the conscience of the man who hits them with lathies. At one stage the blind men Federation when they took out procession to submit a Memorandum had to face the lathi charge, next time, they found that in this land of Gandhi, the land of self-suffering, even self suffering enlivened the frozen conscience of the rulers and they were able to convert the atmosphere of confrontation into atmosphere of co-operation. They were able to have healthy negotiations. I am told that some sort of agreement has already been arrived at. Half way agreement has already been made. Some of the attempts have already been made. But they have a long way to go. 'Miles to go before we could sleep.' that is what Panditji said in the words of Robert Frost. Blind men may say even after the negotiations—'I have miles to go before I sleep.' That is what the blind men will

Here is the Law Minister. When he was speaking on some other Bill, permit me to quote him. He was reminded about the mid night of 14th August and the beginning of the 15th August, when late Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru spoke in the historic august body of the Constituent Assembly. He said, in ringing words, at the stroke of mid-night hour, "When the world sleeps, India will awake to life and freedom." A moment comes which comes but rarely in history, when we step out from the old to the new, when an age ends, and the soul of a nation, long-suppressed, finds its utterance.

I am sure, you will be able to see that the physically and socially handicapped men in this country will be able to get a preferential opportunity so that they will be able to enjoy the fruits of their labour and fruits of their toil. Really speaking, those ringing words of Pandit Nehru, on the mid-night of 14th August, 1947 will come to fruition and they will realise that we have fulfilled our tyrst with destiny. I hope, in that spirit, the Minister of Law and the House will accept my Bill unanimously.

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPAN. AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): The Minister of Labour.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Whoever it is; the Minister concerned.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for employment to blind persons and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali): I beg to move:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by 30 June, 1981." (1)

17.52 hrs.

ARREST OF MEMBERS

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to inform the House that the following communication dated 6 March, 1981, from the Deputy Commissioner of Police, New Delhi District, New Delhi, addressed to the Speaker, Lok Sabha, has been received:—

"I have the honour to inform you that I have found it my duty, in the exercise of my powers under Section 188 of the Indian Penal Code, to direct that Shri Mani Ram Bagri, Ch. Multan Singh and Shri Jaipal Singh Kashyap, Hon'ble Members of the Lok Sabha who voluntarily courted arrests by contrevenging the Prohibitory Orders promulgated u/s 144 cr. P.C. have been taken into custody at about 2.45 P.M. on 6-3-81 from Rajpath/Rafi Marg crossing in case FIR No. 102 PS, Parliament Street.

They are at present being kept at Dr. Ambedkar Stadium, Delhi Gate, Delhi and will be produced before the Metropolitan Magistrate, New Delhi, shortly."

17.53 hrs.

BLIND PERSONS (EMPLOYMENT) BILL—*Contd.*

श्री मूल चन्द डगा: मैं मध्य दंडवते जी को इस विकलांग वर्ष में इस प्रकार के बिल को साने के लिए धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ। एक बात मैं उन से समझना चाहता हूँ। एज का उन्होंने इस में जिक्र नहीं किया। वह क्या होगी?

सदन की भावनायें जो आपने बात कही हैं। उसके साथ आपकी बास बिलकुल सही है। हमारा एक कल्याणकारी गत्य है। मैं सचिव कर से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उसकी ओरणा

[श्री मूल चन्द डागा]

के प्रनुसार इन लोगों को नौकरियां दी गई हैं ? मुझे यह है 1977 में यह विभाग की गई थी कि हर एक विभाग में एक अध्यक्ष को नौकरी दी जाएगी । योजना मंत्री बैठे हुए हैं । वह हमें आंकड़े दें कि किस विभाग में कितने ऐसे लोगों को नौकरियां दी गई हैं ? मैं समझता हूं कि उनके लिए इसके बारे में कोई भी आंकड़ा देना असंभव होगा । कई बार प्रधान मंत्री जी ने अपने भाषणों में विभिन्न विभागों को इनको नौकरियां देने के लिए कहा है । मैं समझता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय जब उत्तर देंगे तो बताएंगे कि किस विभाग में कितने ऐसे लोगों को नौकरियां दी गई हैं ।

विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों से भी यह कहा गया था कि कुछ प्रतिशत नौकरियां वे इन लोगों के लिए सुरक्षित करें । मैं नहीं समझता कि किसी भी राज्य सरकार ने इस प्रतिशत को पूरा किया है । सौलह राज्य और यूनियन टैरिटरीज से कह गया कि वे आर्डर इशू करें और उन्होंने शायद किए भी हैं । राजस्थान के अन्दर दो प्रतिशत, जम्मू कश्मीर में तीन प्रतिशत, दिल्ली में तीन प्रतिशत, चंडीगढ़ में तीन प्रतिशत, हिन्दियाणा में तीन प्रतिशत हिमाचल प्रदेश में दो प्रतिशत, उत्तर प्रदेश में दो प्रतिशत, पश्चिमी बंगाल में दो प्रतिशत, गुजरात में चार प्रतिशत कर्नाटक में दो प्रतिशत, पांडुचेरी में दो प्रतिशत स्थान इनके लिए सुरक्षित करने को कहा गया और प्रधान मंत्री का आर्डर है केंद्रीय सरकार के लिए । बातें करने में हम सबसे आगे हैं, कोई स्टेट पीछे नहीं रहती । लोकेन काम क्या होगा भगवान जाने । कई मंत्रीगण यहां बैठे हुए हैं वह अपने सीने पर हाथ रख कर कहें कि कितने लोगों को उन्होंने नौकरी दी ? आर्डर निकल गया कि एक अध्यक्ष आदमी को नौकरी में लिया जाय । मैं इस एक्ट को क्यों जनमत के लिये परिचालित करना चाहता हूं उसके कारण बताऊंगा । मैं नहीं कह सकता कि आपके आंकड़े सही हैं । लेकिन इनके जो रजिस्टर में आंकड़े हैं वह बता

रहे हैं, मैंने जो 1 करोड़ बताये वह आंकड़े ठीक हैं । या नहीं मैं नहीं जानता, लेकिन रजिस्टर में वह आंकड़े हैं जो मैं आपको दे रहा हूं । इस वर्ष विकलांग वर्ष है । 1977 में 49,856 विकलांग लोग थे उनमें अध्यक्ष थे 3031 जिनके नाम आपके यहां रजिस्टर में हैं । 1978 में 58,325 और ब्लाइंड इनमें थे 3,893 । 1979 में 64,736 और अध्यक्ष थे 4043 । 1980 में 72,034 और ब्लाइंड थे 5,025 / अब पर-सेटिंज बताया द्वे ब्लाइंड लोगों का । 1978 में 17.5 परसेट, 1979 में 14.1 परसेट, 1980 में 12.6 परसेट । यह जो आंकड़े हैं इनके आधार पर आप बताइये कितने अध्यक्षों को आपने काम दिया । योजना विभाग में आज कितने लोग बेकार हैं इसके आंकड़े अलग हैं । 10 करोड़ से ज्यादा पहले लिखे बेकार हैं, उनकी गंभीर समस्या है । मुझे डर है कि अगर हमने इन्हें लोगों को काम नहीं दिया तो कहीं संविधान न टूट जाय और नक्सलवादी ऐक्टिविटीज न बढ़ने लगें । राजस्थान में 1 करोड़ 50 लाख आदमी आकाल से पीड़ित हैं, उन्हें काम नहीं मिल रहा है, और हमारे साथी श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा जी कह रहे हैं सब इंतजाम हो रहा है, भगवान सब का भला करेगा । यह इनका आशीर्वाद है । मैं कहता हूं आशीर्वाद से काम नहीं बनेगा । . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: I hope you would continue your speech next time ?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA:
Yes, Sir.

MR. CHAIMRAN: Shri
Mallikarjun.

17.59 hrs.

RE: LATE SITTING OF THE HOUSE

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I request the House to sit beyond 6 P.M. from Monday to Thursday to transact the business.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE (New Delhi) : May I know whether this proposal was discussed at the meeting convened by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: Today in the afternoon, in the informal meeting of the opposition leaders, it has been mentioned.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE: To mention this is one thing. The question is whether the opposition was present. I was not present at the meeting. Did the opposition leaders agree to that proposal?

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: Yes, they have agreed. Ultimately, it was decided in the Business Advisory Committee. That is the forum where formal decision will be taken.

18.00 hrs.

This is for the period, from Monday to Thursday, not throughout.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE: May I make a suggestion?

Let a meeting of the Business Advisory Committee be called on Monday. We could meet during lunch and then decide.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: If the hon. Member so insists, then it is a different thing. Otherwise, this can be accepted by the House.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE: I do not know why the Business Advisory Committee is being bypassed. You have a majority there. We are always there to cooperate. Let a meeting of the Committee be called.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN : Because of the two days which we lost unexpectedly, we have to transact the business. In that context, the request is being made to the House to sit beyond 6 O'Clock from Monday to Thursday.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Mr. Vajpayee has given a very constructive proposal. On Monday afternoon, during lunch, hon. Speaker can call a meeting of the Business Advisory Committee and there we can decide formally.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the Business Advisory Committee meet in the afternoon on Monday.

The House stands adjourned to meet again at 11.00 a.m. on the 9th March, 1981.

18.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, March 9, 1981/ Phalgun 18, 1902 (Saka).

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