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Friday, June 27, 1980  
Asadha 6, 1902 (Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

**(Third Session)**



***(Vol. VII Contains Nos. 30 - 40)***

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI**

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## LOK SABHA DEBATES

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### LOK SABHA

Friday, June 27, 1980/Asadha 6,  
1902 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the  
Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

#### Financial Concessions for Small Scale Units

\*285. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will  
the Minister of FINANCE be pleased  
to state:

(a) whether the Federation of Associations of Small Scale Industries (FASSI) has demanded immediate relief in the form of fiscal and financial concessions to the small scale units, in view of the loss of production due to acute power shortage;

(b) what decision Government have taken in this regard; if no decision has been taken so far, the reasons for the delay; and

(c) if the decision has been taken, whether it has been conveyed to all concerned?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE  
(SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a)  
In the pre-Budget representation by  
the Federation of Associations of  
Small Industries of India (FASSI)  
one of the reasons for the fall in pro-  
duction in the small scale sector has  
been given as scarcity of power. To  
revive production they have suggest-  
ed a number of fiscal financial reliefs  
857 L.S.--1

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(b) and (c). Certain fiscal reliefs  
have been provided by government to  
small scale industries in the latest  
Budget which is now before the Par-  
liament. Since these are a part of  
the Budget, the question of intimating  
these to all concerned does not arise.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: It has been  
stated in the reply that to revive pro-  
duction, they have suggested a num-  
ber of fiscal and financial reliefs. May  
I know from the Hon'ble Minister  
what reliefs the Federation of Asso-  
ciations of Small Industries of India  
suggested to serve small scale sector  
and whether the fiscal reliefs provid-  
ed to small scale industries as per the  
present budget would solve the prob-  
lem?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: So  
far as the request was concerned,  
they contained the usual items like  
supply of raw materials, supply of  
power, etc. But so far as fiscal reliefs  
are concerned, they wanted that the  
excise exemption should be raised to  
Rs. 30 lakhs, as it was before the  
Janata budget. Now, we have given  
the relief. Not only that. We have  
given some more reliefs in respect of  
72 items, that is, in respect of clear-  
ances from Rs. 5 lakhs to Rs. 15 lakhs  
we have reduced the excise duty by  
25 per cent and they have sent tele-  
grams and letters thanking the Gov-  
ernment for the concession.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: May I know  
from the Hon'ble Minister whether  
the Government would agree in prin-  
ciple and also put them in practice  
the following demands of that Associ-  
ation?

(a) the Small Units should be given  
raw materials from the Government  
agencies and direct producers on top  
priority basis at controlled rates and

a reserve quota should be kept with them particularly for the small scale industrial sector.

(b) Government financial institutions and banks should be advised to give preference in granting facilities or aids to small scale units and charge a subsidised rate of interest from them.

(c) the procedure of granting facilities to small scale units be simplified and time-bound as they do not have large clerical staff to fulfil the present formalities.

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** So far as the supply of raw materials are concerned, the State Industries Departments provide them through what are known as "raw material depots". They have also got the Small Industries Development Corporations through which they give the assistance. With regard to the financial assistance, we have already given them instructions that the procedure should be simplified and as far as possible the loan should be sanctioned within a very short period. We have fixed the time for them. For instance, in respect of tiny units, it should be done within 9 weeks and in respect of other units we have said "as early as possible". Therefore, we do hope that these measures will be implemented and the small scale industries will be provided with the facilities.

**SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, before I put my question, I want a clarification in regard to part (b) of the answer given in the written reply. Sir, the budget has been presented to the House about 9 days ago. I feel the reply should also be correct and a detailed reply should also be given under part (b) of written reply so that we would have come to know what is the situation at present. So far as the part (c) is concerned, the parties or the Associations might have been informed regarding the decision taken. The budget is under discussion of the House. But

why have complete details not been given to us? Will the hon. Minister be pleased to give the details now to the House?

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** My esteemed friend has misunderstood the question and the answer. The question was: If decision has been taken, whether it has been conveyed to all concerned, that is small scale industries.

**SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR:** I am not saying that. Regarding part (c) of the question, I can see that your answer is right, but so far this House is concerned, the hon. Minister should have replied in detail as to what measures have been suggested or provided in the budget itself, because the budget has been presented nine days before

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** I want the hon. Member to read the answer. I have not said: I repeat. I have not said that I cannot give the details. On the other hand, what I have stated is that I have put forward my proposals in the budget. Therefore, there is no question of communicating these things to all concerned. It is a public document now.

**MR. SPEAKER:** I think there is a lack of understanding between you and the Member.

**SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:** Both the large scale and small scale industries are a 'must' for this country to provide employment etc. but the main problem facing the small scale industries is the marketing facilities. What action does the hon. Minister propose to take with regard to marketing of the products and standardisation of the products so that small scale industries do not suffer for lack of these facilities?

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** This question pertains to the Ministry of Industry.

**DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:** It has been stated that raw materials are channelised through the State Industries Corporation and various other agencies. The main difficulty lies here only. The small scale industries do not get their quota from this Corporation while the big and large industries get rakes and rakes of raw material from the big producers. That has been the chronic complaint for the last so many years. What special steps does the Government propose to take to see that the basic raw materials are supplied to the small scale industries in time so that their production programme is not disturbed?

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** This again is a matter which is within the competence of the Ministry of Industry.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:** The hon. Minister being incharge of the overall financial situation in the country should not ignore this question on the ground that it does not pertain directly to his Ministry. If the Government through the banks is providing financial assistance to the small scale sector, then it should be seen that the money reaches them in time and quickly, that with the money they are able to get the raw material quickly as they need and that there are marketing facilities for them, as Shri Naval Kishoreji has rightly said. Should not the Government consider setting up some sort of a coordinating agency for this purpose? If every Ministry deals with its own separate subject without having any idea as to what are the difficulties of the small scale sector, we would not be able to achieve the objective. Therefore, would not the Government think of setting up of a coordinating agency of the different Ministries in the Centre which will in coordination of the State Government frame scheme for proper development?

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** The coordinating agency is the Industry Ministry which gets figures about the

assistance which the Banks give, the allocation of raw materials by the D.G.T.D. etc.—all these things are done by the Industry Ministry. What the Finance Ministry does relates to excise concessions, financial concessions, giving bank facilities etc.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:** Therefore, the Ministry of Industry has no control over banking. That is the point.

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** We provide for the facilities, and when the Ministry of Industry coordinate, they ask the Finance Ministry for assistance.

**MR. SPEAKER:** They will coordinate with that Ministry.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** One specific question. As far as the small scale industries are concerned, credit facilities are available from the banks at concessional rates. Coastal areas have been making the point, and the demand, that these loans which are available to small scale industries, should also be available to fisheries at concessional rates. I want to know specifically whether these concessions will be available to fisheries for fishermen—because they also can be treated as small scale industries.

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** I am not omniscient. I want notice.

#### Capacity of Godowns of J.C.I.

\*286. **SHRI NIREN GHOSH:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the capacity of godowns of Jute Corporation of India and its up-to-date stock position; and

(b) steps so far taken for disposal of these stocks?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE):** (a) The Corporation has in its possession nearly 700 godowns at present with a total storage capacity of about 13

lakh bales. As on 9-6-80, it was holding a stock of 12.56 lakh bales.

(b) The Corporation has sold 2.92 lakh bales to the five taken over mills and 1.46 lakh bales to 21 private mills. They are continuing to make all efforts to dispose of the stocks.

**SHRI NIREN GHOSH:** In view of the fact that when the Jute Corporation was launched by Shri Lalit Narain Mishra, it was declared with fanfare that it would gradually extend its operations in order to secure the commanding heights in the trade of raw jute, may I know from the Minister if there is godown space, and whether there are commandeered godowns that are being used by the private big business magnates of the jute industry to extend their area of operations for purchase of raw jute? Is it a fact that in view of this purchase, back-to-back agreements and holding back of stocks, when the price was raised it was not being sold? Is it true that it made a loss of Rs. 16 crores? And, in view of the various financial irregularities and of the management of the Corporation being in league with the big magnates of the jute industry, how is he going to make good this loss? Will at least 50 per cent of the raw jute be procured by the JCI this year? This is the first supplementary.

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:** It is true that when JCI was established years back, it had as its objective to see that the prices of jute did not crash, and that the growers got at least the minimum remunerative price fixed by the APC. In the operation of the Jute Corporation, certain problems have cropped up, particularly the problem with which we are confronted today. There is a huge unsold stock, so far as JCI is concerned; and as I have already indicated in the text of my main reply, the present stock is nearly 12.56 lakh bales. It is mainly because of two reasons: in 1978-79 and 1979-80, they purchased about 16 lakh bales. They could dispose of about 4-odd lakh

bales. One of the major reasons was that there was a strike in the jute industry for a pretty long time. As a result, the jute mills did not take it. With regard to the functioning of jute mills in Bengal, I do share the views of hon. Members that they have built up a system in which the growers are always denied, and the middlemen make profit. There is no denial of it. Growers do not get the advantage of it. That is why we are emphasizing time and again upon JCI that they must purchase directly from the growers, and they must establish a number of purchase centres from where they can have direct access to the growers.

**PROF. N. G. RANGA:** Are they provided with sufficient funds?

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:** I will answer this interruption. So far as funds are concerned, we provided the funds. If the commercial organisation simply goes on procuring and is not in a position to dispose it of, naturally there is a point beyond which you cannot go on. So far as the present stock is concerned, we have calculated that there would be a loss of nearly Rs. 13 crores and it will come from the public exchequer, because if they have to dispose of from whatever stock they have today, perhaps they will incur a heavy loss. Another problem with which it is confronted today is that this year there will be bumper crop, so far as jute is concerned, and if they do not go in the market, naturally there will be price crash. So, taking into consideration all these factors. I have already discussed this matter with the officers of the Jute Corporation and also had a discussion with the Chief Minister of West Bengal. We are trying to evolve a strategy through which we can ensure that the growers are not denied at least of the minimum remunerative price and the price does not crash. In regard to the quantum,— as the hon. member suggested whether it would be possible for me to indicate it,

whether JCI is in a position to purchase 50 per cent of the total crop, that means nearly 40 lakh bales, because the production would be of the order of 80 lakh bales,—it is just not possible for me to indicate the quantum.

**SHRI NIREN GHOSH:** I am sorry, the hon. Minister has, to some extent, misled the House. He has made an incorrect statement which he should correct it. While the big magnates of the jute industry who corner the entire crop are not suffering any losses, JCI suffers a loss of Rs. 13 crores. Is it because when the prices were high, they did not dispose of the stock? Whether it is a fact that all the organisations, trade unions, etc., have demanded a price of Rs. 300. per quintal whereas the Committee on Public Undertakings have demanded a higher price, but they have got nowhere near. Will the Minister give an assurance that something near Rs. 300 per quintal will be fixed and he will also see to it that not a single quintal falls before that price? The Janata Government decided to procure 27 lakh bales. What was the reason that you did not procure it deliberately? Is there any collusion with the jute magnates all along? You are sabotaging it

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:** We have taken the responsibility after we came into power from 14th of January this year. I have already explained to the hon. member what was the position in 1978-79. They purchased nearly 16 lakh bales and they could not dispose of them.

**SHRI NIREN GHOSH:** Why?

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:** Now we have taken a decision of disposing it of. One of the reasons why they were not in a position to dispose it of was that there was a long spell of strike. Another reason was that they purchased a very low grade variety. In fact, 67 per cent of the total stock there is of low grade variety for which there is no

ready market. Thirdly, the earlier government did not take any decision about the export. Therefore, for the last two years, there was no export of raw jute which is the function of the Jute Corporation. All these factors taken together accumulated to the loss. So far as this year is concerned, I have already indicated to JCI in what modality they should dispose it of; and they have been permitted also to export. But for obvious reasons, I would not like to quote the figures, because the moment I say that we are going to export so much, there will be an effect on the international price, because certain other countries also export raw jute. But that decision of exporting raw jute has also been taken and disposing of raw jute particularly to the taken over mills which are under the control of the State Government and Central Government. They will purchase it from JCI. They are also public sector organisations; they have to see the quality of the jute also.

**SHRI NIREN GHOSH:** What about the canalisation scheme?

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:** I have already told you that we are permitting them to export and naturally we will like to see that JCI get preference in export to private traders. Otherwise private traders will export and they will be held up with the stock. In regard to monopoly purchase of 27 lakh bales, I can share my information with the hon. members. If they are not in a position to dispose of 16 lakh bales, what is the fun of telling them to purchase 27 lakh bales? An organisation must be judged from its performance. (Interruptions).

**SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO:** Mesta is grown in large quantity especially in northern parts of Andhra Pradesh. Recently, the government has taken a decision that this will be purchased only by the JCI and the private traders and dealers will not be allowed to purchase it directly from the growers.

'What happens is that JCI' is taking their stock of it from the growers. There are no facilities for storing in the godowns. Normally, they have open market yards: and mesta fibre is not save to be kept over there. The private traders are not allowed to purchase it from the farmers as a result of which the growers and other people have been put to a lot of serious problems. Whether he will take immediate steps to see that either JCI should purchase it and clear it from these marketeers and profiteers or you should at least allow the private dealers to purchase it—those who are in a position to purchase it—so that farmers and producers are not put to any difficulties.

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:** So far as this is concerned, it is not banned because JCI is not in a position to have the monopoly purchase. In regard to the availability of godowns and storing facilities, we are in touch with the Andhra Pradesh Government.

#### **Capital Structure of New Joint Sector Enterprises**

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**\*287. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL: KOCHACK:**

**SHRI P. M. SAYEED:**

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new orientation is proposed to be given to export production by STC through capital participation in joint sector enterprises to be set up in the country;

(b) if so, the main consideration for (a) above;

(c) the extent of proposed capital participation in such joint ventures;

(d) when the final decision is likely to be taken;

(e) whether Government are also considering to include other participants in the capital structure of these enterprises such as State Governments, Industrial Finance Corporation as well as the public; and

(f) the details of the items to be covered by such collaboration are being identified?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE):** (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. STC plans to create export capacity for its own exports, through participation in joint ventures by providing assistance in technology transfer, marketing and finance, if necessary.

(c) and (d). Decisions regarding such projects will be taken on a case to case basis.

(e) Both private and public sector organisations will be considered, but selection of participants will vary from case to case depending upon interest and capability, etc.

(f) To begin with, the product ranges identified for capacity creation are, leather products, processed foods and marine products. However, other products will also be considered depending upon the need for induction of technology and potential for export market growth.

**SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHAK:** The government has accepted the feasibility orientation of export production by STC sharing technology and financing marketing with others. Would it not be in the best interest of the country if similar schemes are extended to other export organisations also?

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:** In the main reply I have indicated that we have just initiated and certain areas have been identified, as and when export growth will be there and market will be available to us, we will expand in many other commodities.

#### **Development of Tourism in Andhra Pradesh**

**\*288. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU:** Will the Minister of TOURISM

AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether Government are taking up schemes in Andhra Pradesh to develop tourism; and

(b) if so, details of the schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDU-LAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) and (b). The Tourism plan is being reviewed with a view to gearing up facilities to meet a two-fold increase in the next five years in international tourists. Among the measures contemplated to achieve this objective are (i) identification and development of travel circuits and (ii) provision of adequate infrastructural facilities at the centres falling in these travel circuits. For this purpose discussions were held with the State Tourist officials, and details are being worked out by the Department of Tourism, Government of Andhra Pradesh. Their proposals are awaited.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: With regard to Nagarjunasagar the tourist facilities have to be given. What is the attitude of the Government with regard to that?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): As has been pointed out that in a meeting of the Tourist Officers in the country, the whole country has been divided into four regions. In case of Andhra Pradesh the following travel circuits were identified:—

Hyderabad — Nagarjunakonda — Warangal

Hyderabad — Amravati, Vijayawada

Lepakshi from Bangalore.

It has already been pointed out that we are awaiting the proposal of the Andhra Pradesh Government and as

soon as that proposal is received, we will take suitable action to carry out the programme as quickly as possible.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: With regard to Horsely Hills in Chittaur we wanted tourist facilities to be developed. May I know from the hon. Minister, is he going to take that up?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: For the present Andhra State has been divided into four circuits. Other than that there is no proposal before us.

श्री चन्द्रपाल शंभानी: क्या मंत्री महोदय को इस बात की जानकारी है कि आंध्र प्रदेश के कुछ स्थानों पर हाल में की गई खुदाई में बौद्धों के प्राचीन स्तूप, मंदिर तथा मूर्तियाँ आदि प्राप्त हुई हैं? क्या सरकार का विचार इन स्थानों को पुनरुज्जीवित करने का, उनका पुनरुद्धार करने का और उनको आकर्षक बनाने का है ताकि विदेशों से आने वाले पर्यटन उनकी ओर आकर्षित हो सकें और देश के विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त हो सकें?

श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा: इसकी जानकारी अभी नहीं है। अगर जानकारी हो गई और आंध्र प्रदेश सरकार इनके लिए प्रोजेक्ट्स भेजेगी तब हम उस पर विचार करेंगे।

श्रीमती कृष्णा साहू: आंध्र प्रदेश के अलावा बिहार तथा दूसरे प्रान्त जहाँ पर बहुत ज्यादा ऐतिहासिक महत्व के स्थान हैं, उनकी ओर पर्यटकों को आकर्षित करने के लिए कोई विकास योजनाएँ सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं?

अध्यक्ष महोदय: यह इस सवाल से सम्बन्ध नहीं रखता है।

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: I would like to know from the hon. Minister what facilities he is providing to attract tourists to Andhra Pradesh. I am told not only Andhra Pradesh the whole of South has been neglected. Three or four years back we had insisted that you provide some facilities. At places there are no air facilities. They are now giv-



ing importance to Khajuraho and Agra....

MR. SPEAKER: What is your question?

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: Nothing has been done to attract tourists to the South. In view of all this, will the hon. Minister see...

MR. SPEAKER: Irrelevant.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Actually the Indian tourists are not taken to Orissa.

MR. SPEAKER: You can ask question in regard to Orissa at any other time. It is not with regard to Orissa.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: My question has not been answered.

MR. SPEAKER: He has taken note of it.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: I have already stated that in regard to the provision of facilities required for different categories of accommodation, surface transportation, water, electricity supply—all these things will be included in this scheme. I would request my hon. friend to urge upon the Andhra Pradesh Government to send the proposal quickly because we have sent a reminder also.

#### Hold up of I.A. Boeing-737 Flight by Bomb Scare

\*289. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a bomb scare and technical snag held up the Indian Airlines Boeing-737 flight to Delhi on 30th May, 1980 by about five hours;

(b) whether similar happenings have also occurred during the last six months on hearing anonymous voice that a bomb had been planted in the aircraft; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) Yes, Sir. Indian Airlines flight IC-440 scheduled for departure at 19.00 hrs. on 29-5-80 from Madras was held up for 5 hours and 5 mts. The flight took off at 0005 hrs. on 30-5-1980.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. Thirteen cases of delays due to bomb scare inspection occurred during the period from January, 1980 to 15th June, 1980. Station-wise break up is as follows:—

Bombay	4
Delhi	3
Madras	4
Hyderabad	1
Bangalore	1

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: The hon. Minister stated that between January, '80 and 15th June '80, as many as 13 cases of bomb scare have been detected, apart from the so-called technical snags in the aircraft as well as late arrival of aircraft. As a result of these things, great inconvenience and harassment have been caused to the travelling passengers. May I know what specific steps Government would like to take so that these cases of harassment and inordinate delay do not take place in future?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): I fully agree with the hon. Member that inconvenience is caused to the travelling public, but this is such a case in which we cannot help. It is in the interest of the safety of the passengers and in the interest of the aircraft itself that such checks have to be carried out whenever we receive even anonymous calls. I am sorry we cannot help in this matter.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Out of these 13 instances of anonymous calls, may I know how many cases have been

detected and if not, what steps have Government taken to detect these cases?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: Where is the question of detection? What happens is, we get an anonymous call. Whenever we get an anonymous call, whether it is correct or not, the checks have to be carried out. Therefore, there is nothing to detect.

DR. FAROOQ ABDULLAH: May I know whether our security arrangements at the airports are that lax even after all the hijackings of aircraft that have taken place? At all the international airports not in this country but outside we have X-ray facilities so far as the baggage is concerned. I would like to know whether they have thought of putting these machines at our airports also so as to take care of hoax calls of bomb scare and also eliminate the delay that the passengers have to go through about their luggage? My specific question is whether the Minister has thought of putting X-ray machines in these airports so that these scares are put off?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: Sir, so far it has not been done. It is a suggestion for action.

MR. SPEAKER: Will you note it down and do it?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: Yes.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी: अध्यक्ष महोदय, हवाई जहाजों को जबर्दस्ती उड़ा कर ले जाना अन्तराष्ट्रीय कानून के अनुसार एक बहुत बड़ा अपराध है। लेकिन इसको रोकने के लिए सिर्फ कानून ही काफी नहीं है, इसके विरुद्ध राष्ट्रव्यापी प्रचार करने की भी जरूरत है। (व्यवधान) हर काम सिर्फ कानून से नहीं हो सकता है। उसके लिए प्रचार और आचार-संहिता भी जरूरी है। मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार की तरफ से ऐसा कोई कदम उठाया जा रहा है कि इस तरह के कृत्य करने

वालों को समाज में सम्मानित न किया जाये, जैसे आज हाईजैकर को पार्टी का टिकट दे कर विधान सभा में भेजा जा रहा है। क्या सरकार हाईजैकिंग को रोकने की दृष्टि से कोई आचार-संहिता बनाने के लिये तैयार है?

श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा: अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय श्री बागड़ी ने जो प्रश्न किया है, वह इस प्रश्न से नहीं उठता है। जहाँ तक हाईजैकिंग का सवाल है, हम सब लोग उसको बुरा समझते हैं। इसमें करने का तो कुछ है नहीं, क्योंकि हम सब उसका बुरा मानते हैं।

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Sir, to the second Supplementary asked by Mr. Sethi as to whether any steps have been taken to have a check on this false information, the hon. Minister said that whenever the information has been given, the check has to be carried out. There can be no two opinions about that. But the question remains that many persons will be giving such information off and on and every time every flight will be delayed. The question, therefore, I would like to ask is whether in all these cases of false information given by the persons investigations were carried out and whether Government has any agencies to find out such mischief mongers. And if that is so, every flight will be delayed including the flights which will be carrying.... (Interruptions). What steps the Government is taking?

MR. SPEAKER: He has already replied to that.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: He has not replied to that. He only said.... (Interruptions).

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: Sir, I do not know whether the hon. Member has ever got a false call like this, an anonymous call like this, and from his experience he can also say what is the method to check these things. So, it is not possible.... (Interruptions) And I have already stated that in the interests of the safety of the passengers and the aircraft, we have to carry out the check again.

### Loss Suffered by I.A.

\*290. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Airlines has suffered a loss of Rs. 3 crores during 1979-80; and

(b) if so, what are the details regarding the future prospects and the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) Indian Airlines has estimated an approximate loss of Rs. 2.50 crores during the year 1979-80.

(b) Indian Airlines has taken various steps to improve the performance which *inter alia* include on-time performance, optimum utilization of aircraft, periodical checks and maintenance and better facilities to passengers etc. To compensate for the increase in the Aviation Fuel price, Government approval has been conveyed to the Indian Airlines for the levy of fuel surcharge/increase in the dollar fares on International Airlines tickets for Indian Airlines sector at the following rates:—

#### *Sales within India (Domestic Fares)*

- |                                   |                    |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|
| (a) Sector fares upto<br>Rs. 350  | 25% of the<br>fare |
| (b) Sector fares above<br>Rs. 350 | 20% of the<br>fare |

#### *Sale Abroad (Dollar Fares)*

In regard to International Airlines tickets for Indian Airlines sector—25% uniform increase on dollar fares.

SHRI N. E. HORO: While replying to the second part of the question the Minister has not very clearly said how Government propose to make good the loss of Rs. 2.5 crores and any loss that may accrue in future. So, besides

collecting the surcharge from the passengers, what are the specific measures he is going to take towards making good the loss?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): It has been explained that we were incurring a loss. In 1979-80 the estimated loss was Rs. 2.5 crores, but after the recent adjustment of the fares by levy of surcharge, the position will be that Indian Airlines will have an estimated net profit of Rs. 10 crores during 1980-81.

SHRI A. E. T. BARROW: Has the Gujarat High Court issued a stay order against the enhancement of the fares?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: If the Gujarat High Court has issued a stay order, we have to contest it, go in appeal.

DR. KARAN SINGH: It is most surprising that whereas ten years ago Indian Airlines used to make a profit, today, with all the new planes that Indian Airlines has acquired including the Airbus and Boeing 737 which are tremendous money-spinners, we are told that in the year that has just ended there is a loss. This, of course, can be gone into on some other occasion, but I would like to ask the Minister specifically whether he is taking steps to ensure that there is optimum co-ordination between Air India and Indian Airlines in their services. One of the things that the hon. House is aware of is that Air India also functions as a domestic link, and there has been the constant problem of co-ordination between them, as a result of which the airlines run into losses. So, will the Minister be kind enough to tell us, now that the Boards of the two Corporations have become totally different, what steps he has taken to ensure that there is proper co-ordination between Air India and Indian Airlines, so that at least unnecessary losses to the public exchequer are obviated?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: First of all, I would like to say that this loss in

revenue due to lack of co-ordination and lack of utilisation of capacity was during the time of the previous Government. When I say previous Government, it is the Janata Party Government, not the Government in which Dr. Karan Singh was a Minister.

So far as the steps taken for maintaining proper co-ordination between the two airlines are concerned, every kind of step has been taken, and if detailed information regarding this is required, I can furnish the information.

**SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:** The country has got a special commitment towards the inaccessible and remote areas like the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Air travel is a necessity for them. Therefore, I would like to know from the Minister specifically whether he would like to exempt the Andaman and Nicobar Islands (service to Port Blair) from the increase in fares.

**SHRI A. P. SHARMA:** I cannot make any promise at the moment.

**SHRI R. R. BHOLE:** Has the Government explored the possibility of eliminating these losses by any other method besides increasing the fares? Has the Government done anything for this purpose?

**MR. SPEAKER.** He has already enumerated them.

**Sound and Light Programme at Sabarmati Ashram, Ahmedabad**

\*291. **SHRIMATI PRAMILA DAN-DAVATE:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) since when the Sound and Light Programme on the Life of Mahatma Gandhi at Sabarmati Ashram, Ahmedabad, has been discontinued;

(b) the reasons thereof;

(c) whether there has been any demand from the public for continuation of this show;

(d) whether Government have considered the demand; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR):** (a) to (e). The Sound and Light show at Sabarmati Ashram which has been very popular and for which there is persistent demand has been temporarily suspended since 12th March, 1979. Opinion had been expressed from different quarters in regard to the poor quality of Gandhiji's imitated voice; besides a number of other suggestions had also been received from the members of the public and some close associates of Gandhiji for improving the quality of the production. Accordingly, the Sound and Light show is being revised and edited under the direction of Shri B. V. Karanth. The show is expected to be resumed by September, 1980.

**श्रीमती प्रमिला दण्डवते:** क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बता सकते हैं कि गांधी जी की आवाज दुरुस्त करने में इतना समय क्यों लगा और दूसरा प्रश्न मेरा यह है कि क्या 2 अक्टूबर 1980 को यह प्रोग्राम निश्चित रूप से साबरमती आश्रम में दिखलाया जायगा?

**नांदहन और परिवहन तथा पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा):** अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस काम को बन्द तो कराया था भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री श्री मोरार जी देसाई ने और इतना समय जो लगा तो चूंकि उस आवाज के सम्बन्ध में यह शक जाहिर किया गया था कि वह ठीक गांधी जी की आवाज से नहीं मिलती है इसलिए हम अभी उस की खोज कर रहे थे। अब हम लोगों ने यह कहा कि सितम्बर तक हम उस काम को आरम्भ कर देंगे।

**श्रीमती प्रमिला दण्डवते:** मेरा दूसरा सवाल है कि महात्मा गांधी एक ही गांधी हमारे देश में ऐसे हो गए हैं कि जिन्होंने इस देश की जनता को निर्भय बना दिया, हमें परवशता से मुक्ति दिला दी, अपने परिवार के बारे में सोचा नहीं, अपने बच्चों को सत्ता में रखने को सोचा नहीं, ऐसे महात्मा गांधी हमारे देश के बच्चों के

सामने, जनता के सामने आदर्श दप है, तो मेरा सवाल है कि यह जो प्रोग्राम यहां पर हो रहा है जिस में गांधी जी के जीवन का एक दर्शन दे सकते हैं, इस प्रकार के साउंड और लाइट प्रोग्राम हिन्दुस्तान में जगह जगह पर दिखाने का प्रोग्राम है क्या ?

**श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा :** यह प्रश्न तो अहमदाबाद का है और मैं माननीय सदस्या को यह यकीन दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि इस बार जो हम लोग करने जा रहे हैं उस में सिर्फ आवाज की बात नहीं है बल्कि पूरा जीवन गांधी जी का उस के जरिए दिखाया जायगा और उसी के सम्बन्ध में हम लोग यह सब कर रहे हैं ।

**श्रीमती प्रमिला बण्डवते :** मेरा जवाब नहीं मिला । इस प्रकार का प्रोग्राम देश में जगह जगह दिखाएंगे क्या ?

**श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा :** अभी यह अहमदाबाद के सम्बन्ध में प्रश्न है, मैंने आप को उत्तर अहमदाबाद के सम्बन्ध में दिया है । आप ने दूसरी जगहों के बारे में जो बात कही है उस को हम ने नोट कर लिया है ।

**श्री मनोराम बागड़ी :** सवाल गांधी जी का है । और जगह यह प्रोग्राम करेंगे या नहीं । अगर करेंगे तो बता दीजिए, नहीं करेंगे तो बता दीजिए ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** बता दिया ।

**Shri Digvijay Singh :** What has been the total investment of the ITDC in this project and what has been, up till now, the accumulated loss incurred by the Government on this project?

**SHRI A. P. SHARMA :** In 1977-78, it was Rs. 39,788.57 and in 1978-79, it was Rs. 57,728.13.

(Interruptions)

**SOME HON. MEMBERS :** Is it in lakhs or thousands? (Interruptions)

**MR. SPEAKER :** Are the figures in lakhs or thousands?

**SHRI A. P. SHARMA :** The figures are: Rs. 39,788.57 and Rs. 57,728.13.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Is it a loss or profit?

**SHRI A. P. SHARMA :** The total payment made to ITDC for the operation and maintenance of the show for the last two years.

**MR. SPEAKER :** The question was about the loss.

**SHRI A. P. SHARMA :** The loss in 1977-78 was Rs. 34,008.07 and in 1978-79, it was Rs. 52,120.08.

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :** Which figures are correct? Previously, he said, Rs. 39 thousand and odd and Rs. 57 thousand and odd. Now, he says, Rs. 34 thousand and odd and Rs. 52 thousand and odd. Which is correct?

**SHRI A. P. SHARMA :** The first figures were the payments made to ITDC. He was the Finance Minister. He should understand it.

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :** I understand it very well. He cannot reply to the question unless he gets a chit. I never received chits. I replied to all the questions without any chits.

**MR. SPEAKER :** No please; nothing personal.

**SHRI A. P. SHARMA :** I have specifically said about the investment

### **Loss Incurred by Bharat Aluminium Company**

\*292. **SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the answer given to the Unstarred Question No. 496 on 14th March, 1980 regarding loss incurred by Bharat Aluminium Company and state:

(a) whether in view of the huge loss being incurred by the Bharat Aluminium Company any steps are being taken to supply power to increase the capacity utilisation of the plant; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI**

PRANAB MUKHERJEE) (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Government of Madhya Pradesh has been requested at the highest level to ensure adequate power supply to the Korba smelter.

श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर: अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस कम्पनी में, सरकार के जवाब के अनुसार, 28 करोड़ रुपये की हानि हुई थी 30-1-1979 तक जिसमें और भी वृद्धि होने जा रही है। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ इतनी बड़ी हानि होने के बाद भी क्या सरकार ने इस बात पर कोई गौर किया है या नहीं? क्या कम्पनी को हानि को रोकने के लिये उपाय किद जायेंगे और ऐसे उपाय करने के लिए सरकार ने कौन सी कार्यवाही की है?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: The figure which the hon. Member has given is incorrect. The loss in 1978-79 was Rs 5.5 lakhs. In fact, the loss was mainly because of the lower utilisation of the capacity. It is known to the hon. Member that two of the cells could not be operated for lack of power though they were commissioned. In regard to the second cell which was to be operated sometime in June, 1976, it could be done only in September 1977, as power was not available. It is also known to the hon. Member that so far as aluminium is concerned, power is one of the most important input and basic raw material. In view of the present power situation and under-utilisation of capacity the the losses have been incurred.

श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर: अध्यक्ष जी, जैसा मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि बिजली की कमी की वजह से घाटा हो रहा है, तो क्या मंत्री महोदय कोई कैपिटल पावर प्लांट खोलने के बारे में विचार कर रहे हैं, ताकि उसके जरिए बिजली सप्लाई की पूर्ति हो सके?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: If we have a captive power plant, it will not give power today after all, it will take a minimum of 36 to 38 months from the date of starting to get power.

Therefore, we are trying to improve the power position. Obviously, this is outside the purview of the question but, so far as the present question is concerned, we have requested the Madhya Pradesh Government to reduce the power cut which they have imposed and I hope that after the setting in of the monsoon the situation will improve a little bit.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: In view of the fact that aluminium is in short supply and there is a roaring demand for aluminium and the prices are high, will the Minister inform the House what is the cost of production of a tonne of aluminium and what is the price in the market. To lower the cost of production, should be overhead expenditure be drastically reduced or is there bungling, corruption and all that? What is the reason?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: The reason is known to the hon. Member that when we have a plant of, say 100,000 tons capacity and the capacity is utilised just to the extent of 29,000 tons, naturally we have to incur losses. This is simple economics. I do not know how the question of bungling comes in.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: What is the cost of production?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: So far as the cost of production per ton is concerned, I require separate notice.

#### Loans to Cottage and Small Scale Industries in West Bengal

\*294. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that in regard to sanctioning loans to cottage and small scale industries in West Bengal no decisions were taken by the banks even after the expiry of 9 to 10 months and they even did not communicate the obstacles that stood

in their way of taking decisions in those cases; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:** I am surprised that the Central Government, which is in charge of the banking system in this country, has not got this information. Between April 1979 and February 1980 fifteen District Industries Centres of the Government of West Bengal had sent proposals for sanctioning loans to 6122 units involving a total sum of a little over Rs. 50 crores and these proposals were kept pending for nearly nine to ten months and, in some cases, even more than that. Would not the Minister agree that if these proposals forwarded by the DICs are kept pending for months together and not disposed of, the whole object of financial assistance given to the small scale sector is very seriously restricted? Therefore, would not the Minister take note of it and make enquiries to find out what are the reasons and solutions therefor?

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** Mr. Speaker, I have figures up to September 1979. We have collected some figures and the best that I could get in the short period is up to September. The total number of applications received in March, June and September by the Union Bank of India was 6,973, those sanctioned were 6,597 and those rejected were 140. With regard to the United Commercial Bank which is the other lead bank, the applications received were 1,724, those sanctioned were 1,638 and those rejected were 105. It is quite possible that after this period there may have been some delay. I noticed that the banking services in West Bengal have not been adequate and, for that purpose, I held a meeting of the Regional Banks in

Calcutta and invited the West Bengal Government, the Reserve Bank and the lead Banks of that area and pointed out to them the urgency of improving the banking services in that area. We have constituted a Committee consisting of the Reserve Bank, the State Government and the lead banks and we are looking into it. If my hon. friend will give me information about the areas which have not been attended to, I will take it up immediately and do the needful.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:** I appreciate what the Minister has said, but he may kindly see that the Committee puts a time limit.

**SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN:** I will try.

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

##### Production of Vanaspati

**\*284. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:**  
**SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that production of vanaspati has declined;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and what remedial measures are being taken or are proposed to be taken not only to arrest the decline in the production but also to increase production of this essential item in the coming months;

(c) what has been the production of vanaspati during each quarter from 1976 onwards against the rated capacity of the mills; and

(d) the quantity of edible oils, sunflower oil and soyabean oil, imported each year during the last four years (upto April, 1980) and also the quantity likely to be imported during 1980 and how much quantity has been given to the vanaspati manufacturers each year?

**THE MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI V. C. SHUKLA):** (a) There has been some shortfall in production of vanaspati during the financial year 1979-80 as compared to the production during 1978-79.

(b) The main reasons for decline in production were severe power-cuts imposed by several vanaspati-producing States, and constraints in the coal and diesel supplies. The other contributory factors were occasional disruption in the supply of imported oils and shortage of inputs like tinplates, chemicals etc.

The Government has taken the following steps to arrest the decline and increase the production of vanaspati:—

(i) The percentage usage of imported oil in the manufacture of vanaspati is being maintained at 95 per cent so as to tide over the problem of availability of indigenous oils to the industry.

(ii) Regular imports of raw oils by the State Trading Corporation of India (STC) and timely and prompt allocations of impored oil for delivery by STC are ensured.

(iii) STC has been advised to move regularly, sufficient quantities of imported oil from the port towns to its up-country depots by rail for supply to vanaspati industry, so as to get over the difficulties in road movement.

(iv) State Governments have been requested to keep the production of

essential commodities like vanaspati and refined oils out of the purview of power-cut to the maximum possible extent.

(v) Regarding the supply of coal, the matter has been taken up with the Railway Board and the Department of Coal. Vanaspati industry is being allowed to move coal by road to get over the difficulty in the availability of rail wagons.

(vi) The matter regarding the availability of tinplates has been taken up with the Department of Steel for arranging smooth supplies to the vanaspati industry.

(vii) The problems of vanaspati industry are periodically discussed and appropriate measures devised through Weekly Coordination Committee meetings, in which the representatives of vanaspati industry, STC and the Railway Board, among others, are also associated.

(viii) Periodical zonal meetings are being held with the vanaspati manufacturers to sort out the local problems faced by them and to impress upon them the necessity of increasing the vanaspati production during the coming lean and festival season. As a result, the vanaspati production has gone up in the last two months.

(c) Against the effective rated capacity of 8.23 lakh MT annually, the production of vanaspati during each quarter from 1976 onwards is as under:—

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980 (M.T.)
					(MT)
Jan.—March	1,60,619	1,55,982	1,48,243	1,69,618	1,50,035
April—June	1,28,755	1,55,503	1,61,526	1,56,503	1,19,286*
July—Sept.	1,13,701	1,34,667	1,69,512	1,54,624	—
Oct.—Dec.	1,42,087	1,33,348	1,77,988	1,56,863	—

\*This indicates production only for the months of April and May, 1980.



(d) The total imports of edible oils by STC, which supplies imported oils for vanaspati manufacture, have been

as under during the last four financial years:—

	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
(in tonnes)	4,05,001	5,67,752	5,70,590	10,39,257

Out of these, the imports by the STC of Soyabean oil have been as under:—

STC has not imported any Sunflower oil during these years.

	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
(in tonnes)	2,67,853	3,83,570	4,37,408	5,01,546

During April, 1980, a total quantity of 1,43,940 MT of oil including 53,379 MT of soyabean oil were imported by the State Trading Corporation of India. The aggregate quantities of oil likely to be imported during 1980 would depend upon the gap between demand and indigenous supply, international prices, availability of foreign exchange and other related factors.

The deliveries made by the State Trading Corporation to the vanaspati industry during the last four years are as under:—

Year	Deliveries (MT)
1976-77	2,58,795
1977-78	4,90,200
1978-79	4,93,920
1979-80	4,74,130

#### Supply of paper and other scarce items to Nepal

\*293. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is supplying some items including paper to Nepal;

(b) whether there is a short supply of these items in India; and

(c) if so, the reasons for supplying these items to Nepal?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c) In terms of the Indo-Nepal Treaty of Trade, goods which are prohibited or restricted for export, may be authorised for export by either country when needed by the other, subject to an annual quota and with due regard to supply availability. Under this provision some items, including paper, have been supplied by India to Nepal.

#### गेहूँ और चावल का निर्यात

\*295. श्री छोटू भाई गामित: क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि:—

(क) क्या भारत कुछ देशों को गेहूँ और चावल का निर्यात करता है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं;

(ग) गत तीन वर्षों में प्रत्येक देश को कितनी मात्रा में गेहूँ और चावल का निर्यात किया गया;

(घ) उससे कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित हुई; और

(ङ) विदेशों को किन किस्मों के गेहूँ और चावल का निर्यात किया गया?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जियाउर रहमान अंसारी): (क) भारत चावल निर्यात करता है। गेहूँ के निर्यात की वाणिज्यिक आधार पर अनुमति नहीं है। सीमित मात्रा में गेहूँ का निर्यात सरकार से सरकार के आधार पर किया गया है।

(ख) से (घ). सोवियत संघ, वियतनाम अफगानिस्तान तथा बंगलादेश को या तो ऋण के पुनर्भुगतान के लिये अथवा वस्तु ऋण के रूप में गेहूँ निर्यात किया गया है। निर्यात की गई मात्राएं विवरण 'क' में दी गई हैं।

#### विवरण 'क'

सरकार से सरकार के आधार पर अनाज के निर्यात के बारे में विवरण ।

क्रमांक	गन्तव्य स्थाना/ देश/करार की तारीख	वस्तु	वचनबद्ध	मात्रा सप्लाई का आधार	मात्रा '000' में की हुई मात्रा	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
भाग-1-गेहूँ/गेहूँ का आका (मेबा)								
सोवियत संघ	.	गेहूँ	1498.40	ऋण का पुनर्भुगतान	485.42	570.91	440.14	
28-9-77								
अफगानिस्तान	.	गेहूँ	50.00	वस्तु ऋण	-	40.88	9.12	
4-3-78								
वियतनाम	.	गेहूँ	300.00	„	-	115.70	132.22	
2-5-78								
बंगलादेश	.	गेहूँ	50.00	„	-	-	50.00	

#### विवरण 'ख'

#### चावल का निर्यात

चावल, जिसमें सेला चावल शामिल नहीं है

मात्रा : मे० टन मूल्य : रु०

देश	1976-77		1977-78		1978-79	
	मात्रा	मूल्य	मात्रा	मूल्य	मात्रा	मूल्य
दुबई	5500	149,56,245	-	-	-	-
इपोपिया	1	5,416	-	-	350	19,74,991
फिजी द्वीप	15	77,428	-	-	1	6,500

देश	1976-77		1977-78		1978-79	
	मात्रा	मूल्य	मात्रा	मूल्य	मात्रा	मूल्य
फ्रांस . . .	3	11,500	—	—	10	50,000
जर्मन संघीय गण० . .	8	32,132	4	17,197	—	—
हांगकांग . . .	9	26,404	5	18,755	25	1,34,276
इटली . . .	—	1,432	—	1,575	—	—
जापान . . .	1	3,791	1	3,725	—	—
कुवैत . . .	905	27,65,994	230	6,82,139	12,104	590,38,790
मलेशिया . . .	1000	33,22,259	—	—	8	32,944
मारीशस . . .	400	13,49,307	160	5,47,329	1,157	55,92,998
ओमान . . .	600	17,91,734	329	13,26,071	10,538	498,72,587
रीयूनियन द्वीप . . .	500	17,76,199	—	—	545	29,83,503
सऊदी अरब . . .	10460	308,96,358	2498	74,42,861	5,804	317,38,006
सेचली . . .	40	1,65,896	50	1,58,852	143	7,39,475
सिंगापुर . . .	25	84,230	200	5,97,889	1,407	63,56,345
सोमाबिया . . .	40	1,10,311	—	—	—	—
मिस्र का अरब गण० . .	—	1,000	—	—	150	6,69,230
स्विट्जरलैंड . . .	1300	38,18,011	2014	60,37,843	27,333	260,78,139
सं०रा० अमेरिका . . .	10	34,247	143	4,72,140	1,663	72,87,03
कनाडा . . .	—	—	45	1,71,576	808	41,10,653
इंडोनेशिया . . .	—	—	41834	345,67,289	25	1,37,50
ईराक . . .	—	—	4563	121,79,868	—	—
फिलिपीन . . .	—	—	16	91,960	—	—
ऑस्ट्रेलिया . . .	—	—	—	—	5	29,040
बहरीन . . .	—	—	—	—	6,296	270,36,147
बेल्जियम . . .	—	—	—	—	10	57,000
बेनिन . . .	—	—	—	—	270	12,24,770

देश	1976-77		1977-78		1978-79	
	मात्रा	मूल्य	मात्रा	मूल्य	मात्रा	मूल्य
चेकोस्लोवाकिया .	—	—	—	—	1	4,280
डेनमार्क .	—	—	—	—	84	3,74,781
ईरान .	—	—	—	—	2,100	115,49,340
लेबनान .	—	—	—	—	5	22,000
नलावी .	—	—	—	—	12	55,989
न्यूजीलैंड .	—	—	—	—	2	13,527
नाइजीरिया .	—	—	—	—	200	11,99,880
कतार .	—	—	—	—	7,609	315,64,020
श्रीलंका .	—	—	—	—	1,767	102,02,822
स्वीडन .	—	—	—	—	5	29,000
थाइलैंड .	—	—	—	—	1	4,250
सं० अ० अमीरात .	—	—	—	—	18,266	819,47,380
यमन का लो० तंत्रीय गण० .	—	—	—	—	20	1,03,000
	20,817	612,29,894	52,092	1143,17,069	98,824	3622,20,000
बाबल की सूची						
बेल्जियम .	—	—	3	9,794	—	1
जर्मन संघीय गण- राज्य .	—	—	4	14,448	—	—
ब्रिटेन .	—	—	127	3,63,657	—	—
	—	—	134	3,92,899	—	—
दूदा बाबल						
इंडोनेशिया .	—	—	—	—	11,669	249,11,023
कुल योग :	20,817	612,29,894	52,226	1147,09,968	110,498	3871,31,562

### Decline in Production of Controlled Cloth

\*298. SHRI CHITTA BASU:  
SHRI K. KUNHAMBU:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a decline in the production of controlled cloth in the current year; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE & STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Production of controlled cloth (mill sector) during the first quarter of the current year has been of the order of 87.527 million square metres in relation to the level of 100 million square metres expected to be produced every quarter. At the same time production of handloom janata cloth was 61.67 million square metres during this quarter, which is higher than in any previous quarter.

The marginal shortfall in the mill sector production is mainly due to power cuts and load shedding.

### Import and Sale of Rubber

\*298. SHRIMATI SUSHEELA GOPALAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of rubber imported last year;

(b) the quantum sold out from the imported rubber; and

(c) the price of the imported rubber?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE & STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) A quantity of 21,100 tonnes of rubber was imported by S.T.C. during 1979-80.

(b) A quantity of 21,126.590 tonnes was sold by S.T.C. from the imports effected during 1979-80 and the stocks lying with them out of the quantity imported during 1978-79.

(c) The present sale price of imported rubber is given below:—

(Rs./Tonne)

Grade	Sale Price (Ex-Godown Madras)	Sale Price (Ex-Godown Delhi)
RSS-I . . .	12,990	13,615
RSS-III . . .	12,694	13,319
RSS-IV . . .	12,360	12,985
SMR-10 . . .	12,717	13,342
SMR-20 . . .	12,650	13,555
LATEX . . .	9,587	10,21
GTR . . .	12,350	..

### राजस्थान में ऐतिहासिक स्थानों को देखने वाले पर्यटकों को आवास की सुविधा

\*299. श्री मूल चन्व डागा : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान के ऐतिहासिक स्थानों को देखने के लिए आने वाले पर्यटकों को ठहरने की उचित सुविधाएँ न मिलने के कारण बड़ी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही किये जाने का विचार है;

(ग) राजस्थान राज्य में पर्यटकों के लिये कितने होटल खोले गए हैं और वे कहाँ-कहाँ हैं; और

(घ) विश्राम गृहों और होटलों का निर्माण करने के लिये संगठनों तथा व्यक्तियों को वित्तीय सहायता किन शर्तों पर दी जाती है?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा) (क) और (ख). यद्यपि देश में प्रमुख पर्यटक केन्द्रों पर विदेशी तथा

स्वदेशी पर्यटकों के लिये सामान्य रूप से आवास सुविधाओं की कमी है, तथापि सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी दोनों सेक्टरों द्वारा राजस्थान में ऐतिहासिक, सांस्कृतिक और पर्यटक अभिरुचि के स्थानों पर उपयुक्त आवास सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था की गई है।

(ग) राजस्थान राज्य के पर्यटन विभाग द्वारा अनुरक्षित 171 होटलों/लाजों/पर्यटक बंगलों/डाक बंगलों, आदि की केन्द्र-वार सूची सभा-पटल पर रख दी गई है। आवास तथा अन्य संबंधित सुविधाओं के विस्तार की राज्य और केन्द्रीय सरकार दोनों द्वारा समय-समय पर पुनरीक्षा की जाती है।

(घ) भारतीय औद्योगिक वित्त निगम (आई एफ सी आई) जो होटलों को ऋण सहायता प्रदान करने वाली प्रमुख संस्था है, निगमित सेक्टर और सहकारी संस्थाओं को निम्नलिखित आधार पर वित्तीय सहायता उपलब्ध कराती है:-

वापसी की अवधि	=	12-15 वर्ष
व्याज की दर	=	पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के लिये 9½ प्रतिशत सामान्य क्षेत्रों के लिये 11 प्रतिशत
संबंधकों का अंशदान	=	पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के लिये 17½ प्रतिशत सामान्य क्षेत्रों के लिये 20 प्रतिशत टेक्नोक्रेट्स के लिये 15 प्रतिशत पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के लिये 10 प्रतिशत
ऋण इन्डिंडेन्सी की दर	=	1.5 : 1 2 : 1 की अधिकतम सीमा तक।

होटल/लाज/टूरिस्ट बंगले/डाक बंगले, आदि की दर्शाने वाली केन्द्र-वार सूची।

केन्द्र : जयपुर

क्रम संख्या	होटल का नाम	सेक्टर
1	2	3
1.	स्टेट होटल	सार्वजनिक
2.	टीज टूरिस्ट बंगला	सार्वजनिक

1	2	3
3.	संगीर टूरिस्ट बंगला	सार्वजनिक
4.	रेलवे रिटायरिंग क्लब	सार्वजनिक
5.	यूथ होस्टल	सार्वजनिक
6.	अशोक होटल (आई०टी० डी० सी०)	सार्वजनिक
7.	डाक बंगला (पी० डब्ल्यू० डी०)	सार्वजनिक
8.	क्लाक्स प्रमेर होटल	निजी
9.	रामबाग पैलेस	निजी
10.	राज महल पैलेस	निजी
11.	होटल मान सिंह	निजी
12.	यॉर्क होटल	निजी
13.	जयपुर एमरल्ड	निजी
14.	राजदीप होटल	निजी
15.	जय महल पैलेस	निजी
16.	मान होटल	निजी
17.	जयपुर इन्न	निजी
18.	इम्पीरियल होटल	निजी
19.	बिस्तोर होटल	निजी
20.	श्रीर सागर	निजी
21.	होटल खेत्री हाउस	निजी
22.	एल०एम०बी० होटल	निजी
23.	लक्ष्मी विलास होटल	निजी
24.	केसर-ए-हिन्द होटल	निजी
25.	मद्रास होटल	निजी
26.	पिंक सिटी होटल	निजी
27.	पार्क होटल	निजी

1	2	3
28. नीलम होटल		निजी
29. पार्क व्यू होटल		निजी
30. राजधानी होटल		निजी
31. राज महल होटल		निजी
32. टूरिस्ट होटल		निजी
33. होटल शिवराम		निजी
34. नारायण निवास गेस्ट हाउस		निजी
35. एचराल लॉज		निजी
36. सवाय होटल		निजी
37. चौधरी होटल		निजी
38. होटल पोली विक्टरी		निजी
केन्द्र : उदयपुर		
1. लक्ष्मी विलास पैलेस होटल		सार्वजनिक
2. स्टेट होटल (भानन्द भवन)		सार्वजनिक
3. टूरिस्ट बंगला		सार्वजनिक
4. म्यूनिसिपल गेस्ट हाउस		सार्वजनिक
5. डाक बंगला		सार्वजनिक
6. देवस्थान विश्राम गृह		सार्वजनिक
7. रेलवे रिटायरिंग रुम्स		सार्वजनिक
8. लेक पैलेस होटल		सार्वजनिक
9. लेकेश होटल		निजी
10. होटल हिल टॉप		निजी
11. शिकार बाड़ी		निजी
12. झलका होटल		निजी
13. अशोक होटल		निजी

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14. प्रिंस होटल		निजी
15. गार्डन होटल		निजी
16. कीर्ति होटल		निजी
17. अजन्ता होटल		निजी
18. अक्सरा होटल		निजी
19. चन्द्रलोक होटल		निजी
20. कल्पना होटल		निजी
21. पार्कव्यू होटल		निजी
22. उदयपुर होटल		निजी
23. न्यू ज्योति होटल		निजी
24. ममता होटल		निजी
25. पायल होटल		निजी
26. सोनिका होटल		निजी
27. रंग निवास होटल		निजी
28. लेक व्यू होटल		निजी
केन्द्र : अजमेर		
1. टूरिस्ट बंगला		सार्वजनिक
2. के० ई० मैमोरियल		निजी
3. सी० पी० डब्ल्यू डी० डाक बंगला		सार्वजनिक
4. रेलवे रिटायरिंग रुम्स		सार्वजनिक
5. रतन होटल		निजी
6. नागपाल होटल		निजी
7. सरताज होटल		निजी
8. बीकानेर होटल		निजी
9. चम्पा महल होटल		निजी
10. प्रवासी हिन्दू होटल		निजी

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11. मैजिस्टिक होटल	निजी	
12. दरगाह रेस्ट हाउस	निजी	
13. हिन्दू होटल	निजी	
14. खालसा होटल	निजी	
केन्द्र : बीकानेर		
1. धौला मारू टूरिस्ट बंगला	सार्वजनिक	
2. डाक बंगला	सार्वजनिक	
3. लालगढ़ पैलेस होटल	निजी	
4. गजनेर पैलेस होटल	निजी	
5. डीलक्स होटल	निजी	
6. ग्रीन होटल	निजी	
7. रूपन होटल	निजी	
केन्द्र : माउन्ट आबू		
1. धौलपुर हाउस काटेज	सार्वजनिक	
2. धौलपुर हाउस डाक बंगला	सार्वजनिक	
3. हार्लिडे होम	सार्वजनिक	
4. मिनिस्टर्स काटेज	सार्वजनिक	
5. टूरिस्ट बंगला	सार्वजनिक	
6. गवर्नमेंट यूथ होस्टल	सार्वजनिक	
7. मिड हस्ट डाक बंगला	सार्वजनिक	
8. सी० पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० डाक बंगला	सार्वजनिक	
9. गुजरात सरकिट हाउस	सार्वजनिक	
10. दिलवाड़ा डाक बंगला	सार्वजनिक	
11. म्यूनिसिपल रेस्ट हाउस	सार्वजनिक	
12. पैलेस होटल	निजी	
13. माउन्ट होटल	निजी	
14. हिल टन होटल	निजी	

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15. नव जीवन होटल	निजी	
16. टूरिस्ट होटल	निजी	
17. भारती होटल	निजी	
18. सूर्य दर्शन होटल	निजी	
19. अशोक होटल	निजी	
20. केसर पैलेस होटल	निजी	
21. सरस्वती होटल	निजी	
22. टूरिस्ट गेस्ट हाउस	निजी	
23. राजेन्द्र होटल	निजी	
24. जयपुर होटल	निजी	
25. बृन्दावन होटल	निजी	
26. वीना होटल	निजी	
27. नटराज होटल	निजी	
28. सुधीर होटल	निजी	
29. नाक्की विहार होटल	निजी	
30. भावना होटल	निजी	
31. गिरराज लॉज	निजी	
32. गुजरात लॉज	निजी	
33. शीतल होटल	निजी	
34. अमर होटल	निजी	
35. भरबुदा लॉज	निजी	
36. शान्ति सदन ट्रस्ट	निजी	
37. शान्ति देव निवास	निजी	
38. बन्दे मातरम	निजी	
केन्द्र : जितौड़गढ़		
1. टूरिस्ट बंगला	सार्वजनिक	



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| 2. रेलवे रिटायरिंग रुम्ज | सार्वजनिक |
| 3. जनता आवास गृह         | सार्वजनिक |
| 4. सनवारिया लॉज          | निजी      |
| 5. आशोक होटल             | निजी      |
| 8. केशर लॉज              | निजी      |

केन्द्र : कोटा

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| 1. बृजराज भवन            | निजी      |
| 2. नवरंग होटल            | निजी      |
| 3. जगदीश होटल            | निजी      |
| 4. पायल होटल             | निजी      |
| 5. टूरिस्ट बंगला         | सार्वजनिक |
| 6. डाक बंगला             | सार्वजनिक |
| 7. रेलवे रिटायरिंग रुम्ज | सार्वजनिक |
| 8. अशोक होटल             | निजी      |
| 9. भारत होटल             | निजी      |
| 10. नीलम होटल            | निजी      |
| 11. चमन होटल             | निजी      |
| 12. एयरलाईंस होटल        | निजी      |

केन्द्र : जोधपुर

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| 1. धूमर टूरिस्ट बंगला    | सार्वजनिक |
| 2. डाक बंगला             | सार्वजनिक |
| 3. रेलवे रिटायरिंग रुम्ज | सार्वजनिक |
| 4. उमेद भवन पैलेस        | निजी      |
| 5. आदर्श निवास होटल      | निजी      |
| 6. अजीत भवन पैलेस        | निजी      |
| 7. अशोक होटल             | निजी      |

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| 8. सेन्ट्रल लॉज    | निजी |
| 9. अल्पना होटल     | निजी |
| 10. पृथ्वी होटल    | निजी |
| 11. अन्नवाल लॉज    | निजी |
| 12. अरुण होटल      | निजी |
| 13. चारली बीकानेर  | निजी |
| 14. शान्ति भवन लॉज | निजी |

केन्द्र : जैसलमेर

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| 1. मूमल टूरिस्ट बंगला | सार्वजनिक |
| 2. डाक बंगला          | सार्वजनिक |
| 3. जवाहर निवास पैलेस  | निजी      |
| 4. जैसल केशल होटल     | निजी      |
| 5. डेजर्ट इम          | निजी      |
| 6. सुनील रेस्ट हाउस   | निजी      |

केन्द्र : झलार

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| 1. टूरिस्ट बंगला, सरिस्का | सार्वजनिक |
| 2. फॉरेस्ट रेस्ट हाउस     | सार्वजनिक |

केन्द्र : नाथद्वारा

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| 1. टूरिस्ट बंगला | सार्वजनिक |
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केन्द्र : भरतपुर

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| 1. शोलबाग पैलेस होटल                 | सार्वजनिक |
| 2. ट्रेबलर्स लॉज                     | सार्वजनिक |
| 3. फॉरेस्ट लॉज                       | सार्वजनिक |
| 4. शान्ति कुटीर (फॉरेस्ट रेस्ट हाउस) | सार्वजनिक |

केन्द्र : पुष्कर

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| 1. पुष्कर टूरिस्ट बंगला | सार्वजनिक |
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### Exclusive Indian Trade Exhibitions Abroad

\*300. SHRI P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering plans to organise exclusive Indian Trade Exhibitions abroad; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE & STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB LUKHERJEE): (a) and (b): Yes, Sir. It is proposed to hold exclusive Indian Exhibitions at Saudi Arabia, Nigeria and Kuala Lumpur during 1980-81 and at Algeria, Philippines, Mexico, Iran and Oman (or Kuwait) during 1981-82. Proposals to shift the venue of exhibition from Kuala Lumpur to Singapore and to hold one exclusive Indian Exhibition at Algeria during 1980-81 are also under active consideration.

### विमान सेवाएं आरम्भ करने के लिये विदेशों के साथ सम्झौता

\*301. श्री छोटूभाई गामित: क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या पिछले चार-पांच महीनों में सरकार द्वारा विमान सेवाएँ आरम्भ करने के लिये कुछ देशों के साथ सम्झौते किये गये हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त देशों के नाम क्या हैं और देश के किन भागों में नई विमान सेवाएं आरम्भ की गई हैं अथवा आरम्भ की जानी है; और

(ग) क्या एयर बस सेवा को कुछ देशों में चालू करने के लिये भी अनुरोध प्राप्त हुआ है?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री अनंत प्रसाद शर्मा): (क) और (ख). जी, हां। ओमन, कातार, बहरीन तथा संयुक्त अरब अमीरात के खाड़ी के देशों एवं जाम्बिया, तंजानिया, यमन अरब गणराज्य तथा ईरान के साथ भी विमान सेवा करार किये गये हैं।

जहाँ तक खाड़ी के देशों तथा ईरान का संबंध है इन कसरों का उद्देश्य एक ओर गल्फ एयर तथा ईरान एयर द्वारा और दूसरी ओर एयर इंडिया द्वारा किये जाने वाले परिचालनों को औपचारिक रूप प्रदान करना था।

एयर इंडिया तंजानिया तथा लुसाका के लिये पहले ही परिचालन आरंभ कर चुकी है और इसका यमन अरब गणराज्य के लिये भी एक विमान सेवा चालू करने का प्रस्ताव है। एयर तंजानिया तथा जाम्बिया एयरवेज ने भी भारत के लिए परिचालन आरंभ कर दिए हैं।

(ग) एयर इंडिया गल्फ तथा दक्षिण पूर्वी एशिया के स्थानों के लिए विमान सेवाएं परिचालित करने के लिए इंडियन एयरलाइंस के एयरबस विमानों की अतिरिक्त क्षमता ने भी भारत के लिए परिचालन आरंभ कर संभावना का पता लगा रही है।

### Transfer of Income-tax Commissioner's Office from Cochin to Trivandrum

\*302 SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued order to transfer one of the three Income-tax Commissioner's Offices from Cochin to Trivandrum;

(b) if so, when did Government issue such an order;

(c) whether that order has been implemented so far;

(d) if not, whether Government find any reason for not implementing that order; and

(e) whether Government propose giving immediate instruction for the earliest implementation of the order?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) to (e) A decision has been taken to transfer the office of Commissioner of Income-tax, Kerala-II from Cochin to Trivandrum. A notification dated 9th May 1980 was issued under section 121 of the Income-tax Act, 1961

with one Commissioner of Income-tax having his headquarters at Trivandrum. This was to come into force from 2nd June, 1980. Owing to housing difficulties, this notification was superseded by another notification dated 19th May, 1980 with the Commissioner of Income-tax, Kerala-II continuing to have his headquarters at Cochin. The accommodation to house the Commissioner's office at Trivandrum has now been hired and after administrative arrangements to set up the office are made, the office of one Commissioner is expected to start functioning at Trivandrum from the middle of July, 1980. Necessary notification under section 121 will be issued for this purpose.

**Permission to Tax Assistants to appear in Departmental Examination for I.T.O.**

\*303. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Departmental Council of the Ministry of Finance has taken the decision to allow the Tax Assistants in the Income-tax Department to appear in the Departmental Examination for Income-tax Officers (Group-B);

(b) if so, from which date/year; and

(c) if not, how much time it will take to arrive at a decision?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) It may not be possible for the Government to state on behalf of the Departmental Council how much time it will take to submit its recommendations.

**Proposal to transfer some quota reserved for Handloom Sector to Mill Sector**

\*304. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal under consideration to transfer some quota reserved for the handloom sector to the mill sector;

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

(c) whether the Southern India Handloom Producers, Garments Makers and Exporters Association has made a representation expressing its concern over this move; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir. However, no decision to effect this transfer has been taken.

(b) It relates to made-up items in the case of Finland and Sweden and certain garment items in USA, U.K., France, West Germany, Benelux and Italy.

Proposals for transfer from one reserved category to another are considered when pace of utilisation is slow in a particular reserved category. The idea is to ensure that quotas do not lapse.

(c) No representation specifically expressing concern over the proposed transfer of handloom quotas to the mill sector has been received from the Southern Indian Handloom Producers Garment Makers and Exporters' Association by this Ministry.

(d) Does not arise.

### **Restrictions on the Movement of Essential Commodities in the country**

2136. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any restriction on the movement of essential commodities within the country;

(b) if so, the names of such items; and

(c) whether Government are considering to de-canalise these articles so that they will be available in each and every corner of the country?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI V. C. SHUKLA): (a) to (c). Necessary information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

### **Re-assessment Proceedings against Central Excise Officers, Kanpur**

2137. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to unstarred Question No. 11457 on 18th May 1979 regarding complaints for reassessment of income of some Central Excise Officers of Kanpur Collectorate and state what is the result of enquiry and investigation made in the matter of reassessment proceedings against some Central Excise Officers of Kanpur Collectorate?

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

### **Growth of Industry in Eastern Region**

2138. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Eastern region where most of the mineral and other wealth of the country is found, is decaying economically;

(b) if so, whether Government are considering to abolish the equalisation of freight with regard to steel and coal for the growth of industry;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

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

### **Payment of Compensatory (City) Allowance to Central Government Employees**

2139. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to consider the recommendation of the 3rd Pay Commission for the payment of compensatory (City) allowance in abnormally expensive places to the Central Government employees;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) names of the admissible cities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (c). In para 14, Chapter 56, of their report, the Third Pay Commission had recommended consideration on merits of cases of abnormally expensive places like State Capitals, pilgrim centres, etc. for the payment of Compensatory (City) Allowance to the Central Government employees working there, even though these places did not satisfy the population criterion. On the basis of the studies of comparative costliness of certain cities undertaken by the Central Statistical Organisation and the Labour Bureau, the following 14 cities were adjudged abnormally expensive and Compensatory (City) Allowance at B-2 class rates has been sanctioned to the Central Government employees posted there with effect from 1-8-79:

1. Asansol
2. Durgapur

3. Rourkela
4. Meerut
5. Gauhati
6. Nasik
7. Goa
8. Bhilai
9. Jammu
10. Alwaye
11. Vijayawada
12. Bhavanagar
13. Ajmer
14. Rajkot.

#### National Air Safety Board

2140. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Aviation experts have demanded setting up of an independent National Air Safety Board; and

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

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

(b) The question of setting up an independent Air Accident Investigation Commission was examined and it was decided not to set up a separate agency but to constitute a Standing Panel of Experts to assist investigation in serious air accidents.

#### Upgradation of Bhubaneswar Airport as International Airport

2141. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to upgrade the Bhubaneswar airport as "International Airport"; and

(b) if so, by when it is likely to be upgraded?

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

(b) Does not arise.

#### Payment of family pension to Central Government Officers absorbed in Public Undertaking

2142. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government officers who after putting in more than 30 years of service are absorbed in a Public Undertaking of the Government of India are granted pension for the service rendered in the Government Department after deducting 2 months pay towards family pension as it existed in 1973;

(b) whether it is also a fact that despite the recovery of 2 months pay, they are precluded from the benefit of pension in the event of their getting full commuted value of the pension, as sanctioned by the Government Department in which they last served;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps which Government propose to take to afford relief of family pension payment to this category of Officers in the event of their death?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) As per extant orders the benefit of family pension is admissible to the families of those permanent Central Government employees who had rendered not less than 10 years qualifying service and were allowed pro-rata pension at the time of their permanent absorption. Deduction of 2 months' pay as contribution towards family pension was previously required in those

cases where Government servants concerned had opted for Contributory Family Pension Scheme under Rule 54 of CCS (Pension) Rules, 1972, although no contribution was required where the Government servants concerned had opted for non-contributory family pension scheme under the liberalised pension rules 1950. However, even this 2 months' contribution towards contributory family pension scheme was discontinued w.e.f. 22-9-1977.

(b) No, Sir. The Finance Ministry's orders clearly provide that family pension will also be admissible to the families of those Government servants absorbed in the public sector undertakings who draw lumpsum amount in lieu of monthly pension on their absorption on the date of its becoming due and thus do not draw any monthly pension on the date of death.

(c) and (d). In view of what has been stated at (a) and (b) above this does not arise.

**Guidelines for sending retiring and retired officer on deputation to Public Undertaking**

2143. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any guidelines have been laid down by his Ministry for sending on deputation officers of the Central Secretariat Service, serving, near-retiring or retired, to the Public Undertakings like Bharat Aluminium Co. Limited (BALCO) under his Ministry;

(b) if so, what and if not, how such appointments are regulated;

(c) the names and designation of officers of his Ministry, serving and retired, at present working in the BALCO and posts held, pay and allowances drawn by them and the posts held by them in his Ministry; and

(d) the reasons for giving extensions to super-annuated officers by getting them berths in BALCO?

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

(b) The Directors of the Company are appointed by the President. The powers for appointment by deputation or otherwise to all posts below the Board level, irrespective of pay, vest with the Board of Directors, provided that non appointment in the higher categories of posts (Rs. 2300—3000 and above) of persons who have attained the age of 58 years, whether they be from public or private sector, shall be made without the prior approval of the President.

(c) Shri M. S. Bhatnagar, formerly Director in the Department of Mines has been re-employed in the Bharat Aluminium Company Limited as Co-ordinator (East Coast Projects) in the pay-scale if Rs. 2000—125/2—2250 from 17-3-1980 for a year on a starting pay of Rs. 2125 less pension and pensionary equivalent of retirement benefits amounting to Rs. 1271.

Two officers who had earlier served in the Ministry on deputation were taken on further deputation in BALCO with the consent of their parent departments/Ministry. They are not on the verge of retirement. One of them has since been absorbed in the company. The pay scales of the officers concerned when they joined BALCO on deputation were Rs. 2500—125/2—Rs. 2750 and 2000—Rs. 125/2—Rs. 2250. They do not belong to the Central Secretariat Service.

The post for Shri M. S. Bhatnagar was created by the Management of BALCO for the purpose of steering the proposals with the Government agencies in respect of the new projects envisaged to come up in Orissa and Andhra Pradesh. His familiarity and varied experience in different capacities in the Ministries particularly with a long spell in the Department of Mines weighed with the

management in appointing him to the above post on a re-employment basis.

### चांदी का जस्त किया जाना

2144. श्री भगवान बवे: क्या बिस्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:-

(क) वर्ष 1977-78, 1978-79 और 1979-80 के दौरान वर्षवार देश में चोरी छिपे बाहर ले जाते समय कितनी चांदी जस्त की गई;

(ख) चांदी चोरी छिपे बाहर ले जाते समय प्रत्येक वर्ष कितने तस्कर गिरफ्तार किए गए; और

(ग) अब तक कुल जितने लोग गिरफ्तार किए गए हैं, उनमें से कितनों को न्यायालयों द्वारा सजा दी गई है और कितने व्यक्तियों को अब तक सजा नहीं दी गई है।

बिस्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मंगनभाई बरोडे): (क) और (ख). सरकार को मिली रिपोर्टों के अनुसार, वर्ष 1977 से 1980 (मई 1980 तक) तक के दौरान सीमाशुल्क अधिकारियों द्वारा पकड़ी गयी चांदी की मात्रा, जिसका भारत से तस्कर निर्यात किये जाने की कोशिश की जा रही थी, और इस सिलसिले में गिरफ्तार किये गये व्यक्तियों की संख्या नीचे दिये अनुसार है:-

वर्ष	मात्रा किलोग्राम में	गिरफ्तार किये गये व्यक्तियों की संख्या
1977	110	-
1978	642	-
1979	5410	62
1980	21,500 (लगभग)	137
(मई 1980 तक)		

(ग) वर्ष 1979 और 1980 के दौरान चांदी के तस्कर निर्यात के सिलसिले में गिरफ्तार किये गये कुल 199 व्यक्तियों में से 7 व्यक्तियों पर अदालतों में मुकदमे चलाये गये थे और उनमें से सिद्धांतों के संबंध में शेष व्यक्तियों के संबंध में

मामलों की जांच-पड़ताल चल रही है और जिन मामलों में उचित पाया जायगा, मुकदमे चलाये जायेंगे।

### भारतीय रूई निगम द्वारा रूई की खरीद

2145. श्री मोतीभाई आर. चौधरी: क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) 1977-78, 1978-79 और 1979-80 के दौरान भारतीय रूई निगम द्वारा गुजरात से वास्तव में खरीदी गई रूई की मात्रा कितनी है और इसका निर्धारित किया गया लक्ष्य कितना है और यह रूई प्रतिवर्ष किस दर पर खरीदी गई थी;

(ख) उपरोक्त वर्षों के दौरान निगम द्वारा पंजाब से खरीदी गई रूई की मात्रा कितनी है और प्रतिवर्ष निगम द्वारा रूई की कितनी मात्रा खरीदी थी; और

(ग) गुजरात से प्रतिवर्ष निर्धारित किये गये कोटे की तुलना में रूई की कम मात्रा खरीदने के क्या कारण हैं?

वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात व खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी): (क) तथा (ख). एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ग) गुजरात में निर्धारित लक्ष्यों की अपेक्षा रूई की कम खरीदारियों के मुख्य कारण निम्नोक्त प्रकार हैं:-

(1) गुजरात के बहुत से क्षेत्रों में विनियमित बाजारों का अभाव/निष्क्रिय होना;

(2) निगम द्वारा अभियोजित जिनिंग तथा प्रेसिंग फैक्टरियों में बिजली की कटौती की वजह से प्रोसेसिंग कार्य पर प्रभाव पड़ा;

(3) बिलों से अपर्याप्त मांग।

### विवरण

वर्ष 1977-78, 1978-79 तथा 1979-80 (11 जून, 1980 तक) के दौरान भारतीय रूई निगम द्वारा गुजरात तथा पंजाब में कतिपय आबादित किस्मों के सम्बन्ध में खरीदी गई रूई की मात्रा,

निर्धारित लक्ष्य तथा भुगतान की गई कीमतों के बारे में ब्यौरा निम्नोक्त प्रकार है:-

(मात्रा 170—170 कि०घ्रा० की लाख गांठों में)

राज्य	वर्ष	निर्धारित लक्ष्य	खरीदी गई मात्रा	भारतीय रई निगम द्वारा भुगतान की गई कीमतें	किस्म	† निम्नतम, उच्चतम
गुजरात	1977-78	—	1.12	सी०जे-73	380/	401
				सी०ओ-2	309/	389
				दिग्विजय	362/	529
				एस०आर०टी-1	356/	475
				एस०-4	445/	524
	1978-79	5.00	2.67	सी०जे-73	225/	377
				बी-797	250/	378
				एस-4	393/	533
				दिग्विजय	325/	455
				एस०आर०टी-1	285/	435
				सी०ओ-2	269/	390
				कालागिन	236/	302
	1979-80 (मई 1980 तक)	3.50	1.60	सी०जे-73	305/	377
				एस-4	325/	575
				वारालक्ष्मी	409/	543
				सी०ओ-2	250/	405
				बी-797	250/	428
				दिग्विजय	350/	488
				कालागिन	250/	323
पंजाब	1977-78	—	1.13			
	1978-79	2.50	1.90			
	1979-80	3.50	3.42			
	(मई, 1980 तक)					

† उचित औसत क्वालिटी से निम्न दर्शाती है।

#### Shortfall in Air India Traffic

2146. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the last one year there has been shortfall in Air India's traffic compared to previous years;

(b) if so, assessment by Government; and

(c) factors leading to such shortfalls?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) No, Sir. There was no shortfall in Air India's traffic during 1979-80 as compared to the previous year. In fact, the traffic of Air India has registered growth during the last year.

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

#### उत्पादन शुल्क और सीमाशुल्क विभागों में अधिकारियों का स्थानान्तरण

2147. श्री राम विलास पासवान: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) उत्पादन शुल्क तथा सीमाशुल्क विभाग में ऐसे इंसपेक्टरों, सुपरिन्टेंडेंटों, सहायक तथा उप-सहायक समाहर्ताओं आदि के नाम क्या हैं, जो गत तीन वर्षों से भी अधिक समय से एक ही चार्ज/सीट पर कार्य कर रहे हैं;

(ख) जनता के प्रत्यक्ष सम्पर्क में आने वाले अधिकारियों को एक ही सीट/चार्ज पर कितनी अवधि के लिए रखा जाता है;

(ग) इन अधिकारियों का अब तक स्थानान्तरण न करने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) क्या इन तबादलों के लिए कोई समय सीमा निर्धारित करने का विचार है? वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री भगवन्दास बर्योड): (क) सीमाशुल्क और केन्द्रीय उत्पादन



शुल्क विभाग में निरीक्षकों के 14209 पद और अधीक्षक, समूह 'ख' और उसके तत्समान 3570 पद हैं। इन पदों पर कार्यरत कर्मचारियों की तैनाती और स्थानांतरण के लिए सम्बन्धित समाहर्ता ही सक्षम हैं। पर्याप्त समय और श्रम के बिना इतने अधिक व्यक्तियों के बारे में अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र कर पाना मुमकिन नहीं होगा। यदि किसी कार्यालय विशेष अथवा किन्हीं खास अधिकारियों को, जो ध्यान में हों और जिनके बारे में ऐसी सूचना अपेक्षित हो, निर्दिष्ट कर दिया जाय तो वह सूचना एकत्र करके पेश की जा सकती है।

सरकार का ताल्लुक केवल अधीक्षकों, सहायक समाहर्ताओं और उप समाहर्ताओं के ग्रेड में समूह 'क' के अधिकारियों की तैनातियों और स्थानांतरणों से है। उनके बारे में अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

(ख, (ग) और (घ). प्रश्न के भाग (ख) में प्रयुक्त 'सीट/चाट' पद का ठीक-ठीक अर्थ पूरी तरह स्पष्ट नहीं है। यदि सब बातों को देखा जाय तो सीमाशुल्क और केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क जैसे किसी विभाग के सभी कामों में किसी हद तक और किसी न किसी रूप में जनता से सम्पर्क रहता ही है। इसके अलावा, जैसा काम इस विभाग में किया जाता है उसको देखते हुए, कार्यक्षमता के हित में और कार्य की शीघ्र निपटान हेतु अपेक्षित विशेषज्ञता को बनाये रखने तथा तैयार किए जाने की भी आवश्यकता है। इसलिए तैनातियों की कोई अपरिवर्तनीय अवधि निर्धारित नहीं की गई है। जब भी जरूरत होती है, प्रशासनिक बाध्यताओं और अनिवार्यताओं के संगत पहलुओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए, कर्मचारियों की तैनाती में फेर-बदल किया जाता है।

#### Cashew Kernel Exports

2148. SHRI B. K. NAIR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether cashew kernel exports can a mean of boosting our foreign exchange earnings considerably;

(b) if so, whether he has drawn up proposals to encourage the industry

and enlarge the scope of production; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) (a) to (c) There is scope for increase in the export of cashew kernels if the availability of raw cashew increases. Efforts are being made to tap all sources for increasing quantum of import of raw cashew. Measures for increasing domestic production of raw cashew are also being taken.

#### Share holdings of Gontermann Peipers (India) Limited

2149. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether foreign shareholders of Gontermann-Peipers (India) Limited have decided to sell their 60 per cent holding to a non-resident Indian Company in Hong Kong;

(b) if so, has this company asked for Reserve Bank's permission before deciding to sell these 60 per cent holdings;

(c) whether this Company had been denied permission earlier in 1977 by R.B.I. to sell its 40 per cent shares to an Indian Company and if so, what were reasons for such refusal; and

(d) if the company has not now asked R.B.I. permission, what steps were taken against this foreign firm?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b):- No application under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 has been received by the Reserve Bank of India for the sale of 60 per cent foreign shareholding in Gontermann-Peipers (India) Limited, Calcutta.

(c) Gontermann-Peipers GmbH, West Germany were allowed by the R.B.I. in 1977 to sell their 40 per cent shareholding of 3,60,00 equity shares

of Rs. 10/- each in Gontermann-Peipers (India) Ltd. Calcutta to Indian residents at a price of Rs. 6.75 per share. This sale price was not acceptable to the West German company and they decided not to proceed with the sale of shares.

(d) Proper steps will be examined by the Reserve Bank if any sale of shares has taken place in violation of the provisions of FERA.

**भारतीय अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डा प्राधिकरण के मुख्यालय में अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के कर्मचारी**

2150. श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी: क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) भारतीय अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डा प्राधिकरण के मुख्यालय में तथा अन्य सभी हवाई-अड्डों पर पृथक श्रेणीवार, कितने कितने कर्मचारी कार्य पर लगे हुए हैं;

(ख) उनमें से पृथक रूप से अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कितने कितने कर्मचारी हैं ;

(ग) क्या अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों का आरक्षण-कोटा पूरा भरा हुआ है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो अविलम्ब आरक्षण कोटा पूरा भरने के लिए क्या विशेष उपाय किए गए हैं अथवा किए जा रहे हैं?

**पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चन्द्रपाल चन्दाकर) (क)** अपेक्षित सूचना संलग्न विवरण 1 में दी गयी है ।

(ख) अपेक्षित संलग्न सूचना विवरण 11 में दी गयी है ।

(ग) जबकि ग्रुप बी, सी और डी पदों में अनुसूचित जाति का कोटा पूरा कर लिया गया है, ग्रुप ए पदों में वह अभी अधूरा है। अनुसूचित जनजाति का प्रतिनिधित्व सभी ग्रुपों में अपूर्ण है ।

(घ) आरक्षण कोटा को पूरा करने के लिये निम्नलिखित कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं:-

1. अनुसूचित जातियों व अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिये आरक्षित पदों को प्रमुख समाचार पत्रों में बार बार विज्ञापित किया जाता है । इनकी सूचना क्षेत्रीय एवं केन्द्रीय रोजगार कार्यालयों, रोजगार तथा प्रशिक्षण के महानिदेशक तथा अनुसूचित जाति एवं अनुसूचित जनजाति की विभिन्न एसोसिएशनों को भेजी जाती है ।

2. पदोन्नतियों में अनुसूचित जाति एवं अनुसूचित जनजाति के प्रतिनिधित्व की कमी को पूरा करने के लिये आरक्षित वर्ग के उम्मीदवारों की भर्ती करने के प्रयत्न किये गए हैं ।

### विवरण I

वर्ग	मुख्यालय	दिल्ली	बम्बई	कलकत्ता	मद्रास	कुल
ग्रुप "ए"	73	18	28	15	14	148
ग्रुप "बी"	72	28	39	23	14	176
ग्रुप "सी"	203	537	557	445	388	2130
ग्रुप "डी"	55	289	285	315	159	1103
(स्वीपरों के अलावा)						
ग्रुप "डी" (स्वीपर)	10	194	74	115	50	443
कुल	413	1066	983	913	625	4000



उत्तर प्रदेश के गाजीपुर जिले के कमजोर वर्ग के लोगों को यूनियन बैंक आफ इंडिया द्वारा दिया गया ऋण

2151. श्री जनुल बस्तर : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यूनियन बैंक आफ इंडिया गाजीपुर जिले (उत्तर प्रदेश) का एक लीड बैंक है;

(ख) उक्त बैंक ने वर्ष 1979-80 में गाजीपुर जिले में चल रही समेकित क्षेत्र विकास योजना के अधीन दुधारु पशुओं की खरीद के लिए डी० ए० आई० के अधीन गाजीपुर जिले में कमजोर वर्ग के कितने लोगों को ऋण दिये;

(ग) तत्सम्बन्धी शाखा-वार ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) यदि कोई ऋण नहीं दिया गया है तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और इसके लिए कौन लोग उत्तरदायी हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मगनभाई बरोट): (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) और (ग). संभवतः माननीय सदस्य "विभेदी व्याज दर योजना" का जिक्र कर रहे हैं समेकित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत, यूनियन बैंक आफ इण्डिया, छः खंडों अर्थात् सैदपुर, देवकाली, बिरनो, मनिहारी, जखरिया और सादात में यह योजना चला रहा है । विभेदी व्याज दर योजना के अन्तर्गत इन खंडों को दिये गए ऋणों का शाखावार ब्यौरा नीचे लिखे अनुसार है : —

शाखा का नाम	ऋणकर्ता खातों की संख्या	बकाया राशि (रुपये)
(1) सैदपुर	32	13,000
(2) नंदगंज	108	33,000
(3) बिरनो	1	1,800
(4) शादियाबाद	1	301
(5) मालिकपुर	4	2,679
(6) सादात	7	12,000
	153	62,780

विभेदी व्याज दर योजना के अन्तर्गत दुधारु पशुओं की खरीद के लिए दिये गये ऋणों के आँकड़े अलग से नहीं रखे जाते हैं । समेकित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत, यूनियन बैंक आफ इंडिया द्वारा इन छः खंडों को सभी प्रयोजनों के लिए दिये गये कुल ऋणों का राशि 11.88 लाख रुपए बैठती है जिसमें से डेरी विकास के लिए 4.05 लाख रुपए दिये गये ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

#### Break-away of Western based marine food interests from Sea Food Exporters Association

2152. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the western region-based marine food interests have broken away from the Sea Food Exporters Association (SFEA); and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Gold deposits found in Northern Kerala

2153. SHRI SAKARIA THOMAS: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the northern Kerala many traces of gold deposits have been found; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Minor occurrence of gold have been reported from several localities in Northern Kerala. These include occurrences of primary gold in Kozhikode and Cannanore districts, forming the western part of the Wynad Gold Field. Tenor of gold in this area is generally less than 2 to 3 grammes per tonne of ore.

Occurrences of Placer gold in the Nilambur valley in Kozhikode district were also investigated by the Geological Survey of India. A reserve of 8.5 million cubic metres of Gravels with a capacity to yield 2,183 kgs. to of Palghat district.

Very minor occurrences of both Primary and alluvial Gold have also been reported from Attapadi village of Palghat district.

### अनाधिकृत विद्युत करघे

2154. श्री निहाल सिंह: क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री अनाधिकृत विद्युत करघों को नियमित किये जाने के बारे में 4 अप्रैल, 1979 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 633 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या अनाधिकृत विद्युत करघों के बारे में विधि मंत्रालय से परामर्श किया गया है और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यापार क्या है; और

(ख) ये अनाधिकृत विद्युत करघे किस तारीख से नियमित किये गये हैं?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री शिवाजीर रहमान अंसारी): (क) जी हां। जिन सभी अनाधिकृत शक्तिचालित करघों को विनियमित करने के लिये 31-12-79 तक आवेदनपत्र दिये गये हैं, उन्हें निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन विनियमित किया जाएगा।

(1) सूती शक्तिचालित करघों के बारे में 200 रु. प्रति करघे के हिसाब से जुर्माना।

(2) कृत्रिम रेशम शक्तिचालित करघे के बारे में 600 रु. प्रति करघे के हिसाब से जुर्माना।

सूती शक्तिचालित करघों तथा कृत्रिम रेशम शक्तिचालित करघों में जुर्माने में भिन्नता इस कारण है कि सूती शक्तिचालित करघों के सम्बन्ध में 400 रु. प्रति वर्ष का दण्ड स्वरूप उत्पादन शुल्क पहले से ही है।

(ख) अनाधिकृत शक्तिचालित करघों को विनियमित करने हेतु आवेदनों पर वस्त्र

आयुक्त द्वारा कार्यवाही की जा रही है। वस्त्र आयुक्त द्वारा जिस तारीख को परमिट जारी किया गया है, वही तारीख अनाधिकृत शक्ति चालित करघे को विनियमित करने की तारीख होगी।

### Destruction of cotton bales at Kharar

2155. SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether cotton bales worth of Rs. 20 lakhs were destroyed in a fire in the textile mills at Kharar, near Chandigarh recently; and

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been conducted in this regard and the details of the enquiry report, if any?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). A fire took place on 20th May 1980 in one of the godowns of the textile mills at Kharar, under the management of the textile corporation Ltd. It has been reported that cotton and staple fibre bales worth approximately Rs. 12.9 lakhs were destroyed. A report of the fire has been lodged with the Police authorities at Kharar who are investigating into the matter.

### Plan to Modernise Textile Industry

2156. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be please to state:

(a) whether Government are planning new measures to modernise textile industry and prevent existing units from becoming sick;

(b) whether optimum utilisation of the installed capacity in textile unit is being achieved;

(c) if so, the percentage of utilisation during the last Five Years;

(d) what is the over-all performance—financial and production-wise of sick units held by the National Textile Corporation; and

(e) what step Government are planning to give more soft loan and financial assistance to modernise textile units?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE)** (a) and (e). With a view to give an impetus to modernisation in textile industry, IDBI are operating a special window for providing loan assistance on soft terms. The loans sanctioned by the IDBI have themselves not been fully utilised by the industry due mainly to the constraints arising out of the limits of the capacity of the domestic textile machinery industry. In the recent import policy, certain items for which there are long waiting periods in the domestic machinery industry have also been made eligible for imports.

(b) and (c). Spindle utilisation has been ranging from 78 to 82 per cent in the first two shifts and between 71 to 77 per cent in the third-shift. Loom utilisation has ranged between 82 to 88 per cent in the first two shifts and 56 to 61 per cent in the third shift. The lower utilisation in the third shift has been a common practice based on experience which indicated deterioration in quality and increase in defects in cloth production during third shifts. By and large, utilisation of installed capacity in textile industry is satisfactory.

(d) NTC Units, during 1978-80, manufactured 65 million kgs. of market yarn and 843 million metres of cloth. Financially, the performance has been improving over years. During 1979-80, the NTC sustained a loss of 5.4 crores as compared to a loss of Rs. 59.86 crores in 1975-76.

#### Stick Textile Mills

2175. **SHRI D. P. JADEJA**: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the number of sick textile mills State-wise? -

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE)**: Sickness is identified on the basis of assessment made in individual cases from time to time depending on the totality of the circumstances in each case. It is not therefore possible to indicate the number of sick-textile mills. The number of mills which remained closed as on 31st May, 1980 is however, as follows:

State	No. of Mills closed
Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	3
Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	1
Tamilnadu . . . . .	3
Kerala . . . . .	1
West Bengal . . . . .	3
Gujarat . . . . .	3
Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	3
TOTAL . . . . .	17

A number of sick mills have been taken over from time to time and kept under the management of National Textile Corporation and certain State Textile Corporations.

#### Deposits of Tin Bastar Distt. (M.P.)

2158. **SHRI ARVIND NETAM**: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether extensive deposits of tin have been discovered in Distt. Bastar of Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government of India thereto?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE)**: (a) and (b). Occurrences of Cassiterite (Ore of Tin) have been recorded in Bastar District. It has been observed that the tenor of Tin in the host rock is erratic and low. Detailed investigations in certain specified areas are being carried out by the State Department of Geology and Mines, Madhya Pradesh, with assistance from the United Nations Development Programme.

Geological Survey of India is at present investigating concentration of Tin mineral in Alluvium (Placer).

It is too early to assess the economic potentiality of these occurrences.

### Bank Loan given to different Sections of People by Nationalised Banks

2150. PROF. RUPCHAND PAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of bank loan given to different sections of people by the nationalised banks during the last three years (year-wise and State-wise); and

(b) how many of these beneficiaries are landless agricultural labourers, poor peasants, marginal farmers

and share-croppers, (State-wise, year-wise and month-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) State-wise data relating to outstanding advances of Public Sector Banks as on the last Fridays of December 1977 and June 1979 are set out in Statement I.

(b) The data reporting system does not yield information in the manner asked for. However, available State-wise information regarding the outstanding advances of public sector banks to Small and Marginal Farmers and for allied activities, in which a large number of small and marginal farmers and landless labourers are engaged, as on the last Fridays of September 1977 and 1978, is set out in Statements II and III.

#### Statement I

#### Statewise distribution of Advances of Public Sector Banks

(Rs. in crores)

State/Union Territory	ADVANCES		
	As on the last Friday of		
	December 1977	December 1978	June* 1979
1	2	3	4
<b>Northern Region</b>	3396.8	3960.8	4488.2
1. Haryana	165.5	231.0	249.2
2. Himachal Pradesh	22.5	33.4	37.0
3. Jammu & Kashmir	21.9	32.4	39.2
4. Punjab	309.1	431.9	412.8
5. Rajasthan	228.7	268.2	342.2
6. Chandigarh	374.6	363.2	633.0
7. Delhi	2274.4	2580.4	2774.9
<b>N.E. Region</b>	102.4	125.9	134.8
1. Assam	86.7	104.0	110.1
2. Manipur	3.0	3.7	4.0
3. Meghalaya	4.8	5.8	6.7

\*Data provisional.

1	2	3	4
4. Nagaland . . . . .	1.8	2.8	
5. Sikkim . . . . .	0.1	0.1	3.8
6. Tripura . . . . .	5.6	8.1	0.2
7. Arunachal Pradesh . . . . .	0.3	0.6	9.5
8. Mizoram . . . . .	0.1	0.5	0.5
<b>Eastern Region . . . . .</b>	<b>1345.6</b>	<b>2254.8</b>	<b>2290.0</b>
1. Bihar . . . . .	338.3	440.0	465.5
2. Orissa . . . . .	106.0	134.3	147.0
3. West Bengal . . . . .	1400.0	1679.1	1675.8
4. Andaman & Nicobar Islands . . . . .	0.8	1.4	1.6
<b>Central Region . . . . .</b>	<b>1068.7</b>	<b>1354.2</b>	<b>1538.1</b>
1. Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	5326.7	400.4	435.2
2. Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	741.9	953.8	1102.9
<b>Western Region . . . . .</b>	<b>3712.2</b>	<b>4430.4</b>	<b>4713.8</b>
1. Gujarat . . . . .	808.4	1002.6	1034.24
2. Maharashtra . . . . .	2832.9	3333.8	3589.2
3. Dadra & Nagar Haveli . . . . .	0.6	0.6	0.7
4. Goa, Daman & Diu . . . . .	70.4	93.3	89.7
<b>Southern Region . . . . .</b>	<b>2854.9</b>	<b>3436.1</b>	<b>3705.6</b>
1. Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	547.9	705.2	768.3
2. Karnataka . . . . .	781.2	903.9	903.8
3. Kerala . . . . .	348.8	464.0	525.4
4. Tamil Nadu . . . . .	1156.8	1338.9	1483.2
5. Lakshadweep . . . . .	0.1	0.1	0.1
6. Pondicherry . . . . .	20.1	23.1	24.7
<b>GRAND TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>1298.6</b>	<b>15562.0</b>	<b>16870.4</b>

## Statement II

*Statewise distribution of outstanding advances to Small and Marginal Farmers and Allied Activities as at the end\* of September '77*

(Rs. in lakhs)

State/Union Territory	Small & Marginal Farmers		Allied Activities	
	No. of A/cs.	Amt. outstanding	No. of A/cs.	Amt. outstanding
1	2	3	4	5
<b>Northern Region . . . . .</b>	<b>98695</b>	<b>3362.83</b>	<b>74936</b>	<b>1874.12</b>
1. Haryana . . . . .	14811	1815.62	13416	396.87
2. Himachal Pradesh . . . . .	27917	217.22	7513	101.49

\*Last Friday.



1	2	3	4	5
3. Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .	4508	57.47	2594	50.92
4. Punjab . . . . .	23105	635.04	33855	749.19
5. Rajasthan . . . . .	25504	565.75	13010	318.49
6. Chandigarh . . . . .	78	1.92	239	73.95
7. Delhi . . . . .	2772	69.80	4309	153.21
<b>N.E. Region . . . . .</b>	<b>38853</b>	<b>268.03</b>	<b>3792</b>	<b>141.31</b>
1. Assam . . . . .	16654	128.68	2221	120.30
2. Meghalaya . . . . .	3837	33.75	288	4.23
3. Manipur . . . . .	2226	21.51	119	1.45
4. Nagaland . . . . .	617	5.26	15	2.05
5. Sikkim . . . . .	..	..	..	..
6. Tripura . . . . .	15519	78.83	1149	13.28
7. Arunachal Pradesh . . . . .	..	..	..	..
8. Mizoram . . . . .	..	..	..	..
<b>Eastern Region . . . . .</b>	<b>441476</b>	<b>4868.82</b>	<b>40752</b>	<b>627.16</b>
1. Bihar . . . . .	123236	1568.56	15290	118.77
2. Orissa . . . . .	92067	938.07	13969	169.97
3. West Bengal . . . . .	225904	2356.95	11389	336.43
4. Andaman & Nicobar Islands . . . . .	269	5.24	102	1.99
<b>Central Region . . . . .</b>	<b>300528</b>	<b>3295.78</b>	<b>48546</b>	<b>958.32</b>
1. Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	51998	889.32	7897	228.45
2. Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	248530	2406.46	35649	729.87
<b>Western Region . . . . .</b>	<b>98054</b>	<b>2531.01</b>	<b>129809</b>	<b>4194.38</b>
1. Gujarat . . . . .	28566	603.40	40342	876.04
2. Maharashtra . . . . .	59915	1854.25	82544	3096.26
3. Goa, Daman & Diu . . . . .	9677	73.25	6904	221.71
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli . . . . .	96	0.11	19	0.37
<b>Southern Region . . . . .</b>	<b>1253544</b>	<b>17966.03</b>	<b>633052</b>	<b>7660.70</b>
1. Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	358063	6549.14	77980	1689.66
2. Karnataka . . . . .	164206	2895.24	189899	2017.69
3. Kerala . . . . .	201563	1700.79	167957	1263.10
4. Tamil Nadu . . . . .	510622	6571.77	192012	2630.78
5. Pondicherry . . . . .	18983	248.52	5183	59.31
6. Lakshadweep . . . . .	107	0.57	21	0.16
<b>GRAND TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>2231350</b>	<b>32292.50</b>	<b>259885</b>	<b>15455.99</b>

## Statement III

*Shows distribution of outstanding advances to Small and Marginal Farmers and Allied activities as at the end\* of September 1978*

(Rs. in lakhs)

State/Union Territory	Small & Marginal Farmers		Allied Activities	
	No. of A/cs	Amount outstanding	No. of A/cs	Amount outstanding
1	2	3	4	5
<b>Northern Region</b>	<b>135444</b>	<b>3568.99</b>	<b>112987</b>	<b>2746.96</b>
1. Haryana	24027	1634.02	18235	511.18
2. Himachal Pradesh	32679	302.09	15412	188.81
3. Jammu & Kashmir	6232	91.37	4777	79.77
4. Punjab	33317	648.63	40992	847.15
5. Rajasthan	36427	753.60	26922	750.22
6. Chandigarh	90	5.60	271	107.44
7. Delhi	12682	52.78	6378	262.45
<b>N.E. Region</b>	<b>44392</b>	<b>323.53</b>	<b>5048</b>	<b>143.90</b>
1. Assam	19549	142.04	2577	111.21
2. Meghalaya	4470	49.1	342	5.12
3. Manipur	2411	28.34	441	5.67
4. Nagaland	269	2.31	84	3.41
5. Sikkim	..	..	..	..
6. Tripura	17670	100.88	1594	18.36
7. Arunachal Pradesh	8	0.08	10	0.13
8. Mizoram	15	0.47	..	..
<b>Eastern Region</b>	<b>61383</b>	<b>7192.60</b>	<b>65050</b>	<b>105.441</b>
1. Bihar	191214	2439.36	23492	363.44
2. Orissa	126316	1317.19	21392	298.62
3. West Bengal	295846	3430.00	20059	440.95
4. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	307	6.05	107	2.40
<b>Central Region</b>	<b>405340</b>	<b>4384.51</b>	<b>58869</b>	<b>1357.20</b>
1. Madhya Pradesh	61894	1104.49	12656	403.39
2. Uttar Pradesh	343446	3280.02	46213	958.81
<b>Western Region</b>	<b>36613</b>	<b>4039.99</b>	<b>154293</b>	<b>5190.61</b>
1. Gujarat	44202	1203.38	54011	1558.02

\*Last Friday.

1	2	3	4	5
2. Maharashtra . . . .	80836	2740.72	89939	3261.13
3. Goa, Daman & Diu . . .	8899	49.92	10328	370.96
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli . .	2676	45.97	15	0.50
<b>Southern Region . . . .</b>	<b>1332898</b>	<b>22267.14</b>	<b>676150</b>	<b>9537.60</b>
1. Andhra Pradesh . . . .	425231	9118.88	94846	2143.66
2. Karnataka . . . .	183970	3520.46	184533	2470.55
3. Kerala . . . .	238525	2765.92	162555	1459.67
4. Tamil Nadu . . . .	467028	6228.37	226107	3352.84
5. Pondicherry . . . .	14900	192.63	8096	110.74
6. Lakshadweep . . . .	3244	40.88	13	0.14
<b>Grand Total . . . .</b>	<b>2668370</b>	<b>417.6776</b>	<b>1072397</b>	<b>20081.68</b>

#### Prices of Tea and Coffee

2160. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether production of tea and coffee are on the increase; and

(b) if so, why the prices of tea and coffee have not come down within the reach of a common man as yet?

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

(b) Prices of tea and coffee have been generally declining in the internal market. Prices of many types of tea are within the reach of the consuming public and government agencies like NCCF, NAFED and Tea Trading Corporation of India are also selling teas in the domestic market at reasonable price. Coffee prices have been maintained at reasonable levels by holding separate auctions for internal and export sales and by releasing coffee through departmental depots and cooperative societies located all over the country at concessional prices.

#### Tea Gardens in Tripura

2161. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal of the Tea Board to set up Tea Gardens in Tripura;

(b) if so, how many hectares of land will be required for the purpose;

(c) whether Government of Tripura has assured to provide land for the purpose; and

(d) if so, when the tea gardens will be set up?

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

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

#### Credit facilities to S.C. and S.T. in Villages

2162. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the difficulties experienced by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

people of remote and scattered villages which are not catered for by any bank branch, are not in a position to take benefit of the credit facilities extended by Government;

(b) if so, is it proposed to pay a special attention to provide adequate institutional finance to these people if necessary by opening new branches in rural areas; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that in certain cases, urban bank managers took time to adjust to the rural situation and to understand the problems of villages?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). It is true that, the sizeable branch expansion in the rural areas achieved during the last decade notwithstanding, there are gaps in the banking coverage of the rural areas. The branch licencing policy of the Reserve Bank for 1979-81 is directed towards ensuring that branch expansion in this three year period is primarily devoted to the opening of branches at unbanked rural and semi-urban centres in underbanked/deficit districts. The banks have also been asked to provide branches in each block and at each block Headquarters. The programme of setting up of Regional Rural Banks has also been accelerated to improve the coverage as quickly as possible. However, keeping in view the overall considerations of viable operations, it may not be feasible for the banks to provide direct coverage to all the remote villages. To ensure that credit facilities become available to residents including members of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes of such villages also, emphasis is being laid on organisation of Primary Societies, Farmers' Service Societies and LAMPS etc. and their linkage with the nearby bank branches.

(c) Banks endeavour to post only trained staff in rural branches and their training programmes are also designed keeping in view the needs of the rural branches. The banks have

been, *inter-alia*, advised by the Reserve Bank of India that as far as possible the managers of the rural branches should not be transferred for a period of 3 years so as to enable them to acquire a good feel of the environment.

### Export of Garments during the Current Year

2163. SHRI BHIKHU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and value of the garments exported during the current year; and

(b) the names of the main importing countries?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) In respect of quota countries the figures for January-April 1980 are:

Quantity	Value
544 lakh pieces	Rs. 15,338 lakhs

(These are provisional figures). The information about non-quota countries is yet to be compiled for this period.

(b) The main importing countries of Indian garments are USA, EEC member countries. Sweden, Norway, Finland, Canada, Australia, Austria, Japan and USSR.

### Deposits and Advances of Foreign Banks in India

3164. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) total deposits and advances of foreign banks in the country, year-wise during the last three years;

(b) total profits earned and total amount remitted under each head by the foreign banks year-wise, during the last three years;

(c) whether Government are considering to nationalise the foreign banks; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT):** (a) and (b). Total deposits, advances and profits of

foreign banks in the country during the years 1976, 1977 and 1978 are given below:

Year	Deposits (including inter-bank deposits)	Advances	Profits
(Rupees in lakhs)			
1976 . . . . .	95,362 32	65,314 19	736 53
1977 . . . . .	102,831 00	74,436 66	529 58
1978 . . . . .	114,678 93	79,617 90	579 54

Figures for the year 1979 are not yet available.

Particulars of total surplus remittances for the years 1976, 1977 and 1978 permitted to be remitted by foreign banks upto December 1979 are as under:—

(in lakhs of rupees)

Year	Amount
1976 . . . . .	776 05
1977 . . . . .	189 92
1978 . . . . .	93 26

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Foreign banks provide, by and large, business of a specialised nature such as facilitating foreign trade and tourism. The operation of banks of one country in another, subject to the laws of the land, is mainly for such purposes and is part of an international facility. Our Indian banks also maintain their branches in many countries. In the interest of mutuality it is necessary to maintain the status quo for the future of Indian banking abroad.

#### **Tourist Centre in South Ratnagiri of Konkan Region of Maharashtra**

2165. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the South Ratnagiri part of the Konkan region of Maharashtra with its scenic beauty is an ideal spot for development of a tourist centre; and

(b) if so, what steps are contemplated to build such a tourist centre expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) and (b). The coastline of India has a number of areas of scenic beauty, South Ratnagiri no doubt being one of them. However, a selective approach to tourism planning has been necessitated due to constraint on resources. The emphasis in the Central Sector is thus on developing tourist facilities at centres of international importance, and as such the Kovalam beach near Trivandrum, beaches of Goa, and to a certain extent Mahabalipuram are being developed for promoting international

tourism. For the present, therefore, there is no proposal to develop the coastal area of South Ratnagiri.

**Realisation of Income-tax arrears of more than Rupees one crore**

2166. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Starred Question No. 174 on 21st March, 1980 regarding income-tax arrears of more than rupees one crore and state:

(a) whether the arrears have been realised so far from the persons or firms mentioned; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). Out of the 40 cases mentioned in the reply to parts (b), (c) & (e) of the Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 174 replied on 21-3-1980, the outstanding demands in the following 4 cases have been fully collected or reduced by 31st March, 1980:

1. M/s. United Commercial Bank.
2. Western India Spg. Wvg. Co. Ltd.
3. ICMF Export Promotion Fund.

**4. M/s. Bharat Steel Tubes Ltd.**

There has been no change in the position reported already in respect of the following 15 cases:—

1. M/s. Brahmaputra Tea Co. Ltd.
2. Shri Chander Nath Banik
3. Shri Haji Mastan Mirza
4. Shri Indra Jitendra Narain Singh.
5. M/s. R. N. Shroff Mehemdabad
6. M/s. R. N. Shroff Nadiad
7. M/s. Ansal Sehgal Properties Pvt. Ltd.
8. M/s. Allenberry & Co. Pvt. Ltd.
9. Dr. Jayanti Dharam Teja.
10. Shri R. Dalmia.
11. M/s. R. B. Shree-ram Durga Prasad.
12. Shri K. S. Abdulla
13. M/s. Karodimal Lohariwala
14. Shri Haridas Mundra.
15. Late Shri Ram Nath Bajoria.

The collections/reductions effected during the period 1-4-79 to 31-3-80 in respect of the remaining 21 cases are given in the statement.

**Statement**

(Amount in Lakhs of Rs.)

S. No.	Name of assessee	Collection/Reduction during the period 1-4-79 to 31-3-80. Out of the amounts shown in Col. 3 of the Statement fur- nished in reply to Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 174 dated 21-3-80
1	2	3
1	Shri A. K. Jain & Others . . . . .	171.49
2	Shri B. N. Bhattacharjee . . . . .	1.78
3	Grindlays Bank Ltd. . . . .	228.95

1	2	3
4	Shri Nanmal P. Shah . . . . .	187.28
5	The Gwalior Rayon Silk Mfg. (Wvg.) Co. Ltd. . . . .	49.19
6	M/s. Prakash Cotton Mills Pvt. Ltd. . . . .	122.69
7	M/s. Phonix Mills Ltd. . . . .	1.35
8	M/s. I.B.M. World Trade Corpn. . . . .	762.29
9	Shri Bhanabhai Khalpa Bhai . . . . .	0.38
10	Gujarat State Fertilizers Co. Ltd. . . . .	71.69
11	M/s. Modipon Ltd. . . . .	128.34
12	M/s. Lakshmi Jee Sugar Mills Co. Ltd. . . . .	95.89
13	Dalmia Derry Industries Ltd. . . . .	0.45
14	M/s. South India Viscose Ltd. . . . .	9.86
15	M/s. Thatti Trust . . . . .	2.82
16	R.B. Shreeram Durgaprasad & Fatch Chand Narsinghdas (Export) Firm . . . . .	2.65
17	J.K. Synthetics Ltd. . . . .	88.33
18	Shri Manni Lal Gupta . . . . .	1.54
19	M/s. Maganlal Chhanganlal . . . . .	48.61
20	M/s. Girilal Mamchand & Co. . . . .	99.03
21	M/s. British India Corporation Ltd. . . . .	10.69

### Advance Increment to Section Officers

2167. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 539 on 14th March, 1980 regarding grant of advance increment to Section Officers and state:

(a) whether a final decision has since been taken to grant advance increments to Section Officers who were appointed Assistant after 1st July, 1959;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI

MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (c). The proposal for grant of advance increments to those Section Officers who were appointed as Assistants after 1-7-59 on the basis of Departmental Limited Examination held by the U.P.S.C. in January, 1958 is still under consideration of the Government.

### Export of Foodgrains

2168. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to export foodgrains as a part of its export promotion programme; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI):** (a) and (b). The foodgrain items allowed for export during 1980-81 alongwith the conditions of export are as under:

(i) *Rice*

(a) Export of basmati rice will continue to be allowed on Open General Licence subject to minimum export price (FOB) of Rs. 5,500 per tonne for polished rice.

(b) Export of non-basmati rice will be allowed within a ceiling. Export of super-fine and fine varieties of non-basmati rice will be allowed through designated public agencies out of their own stocks against irrevocable Letter of Credit opened in the name of export agencies themselves subject to Minimum Export Price (FOB) of Rs. 2750 per tonne. Export of coarse rice will be permitted only through Food Corporation of India.

(ii) *Barley*

Export of Barley will be permitted during 1980-81 within a limited quota ceiling, through STC and NAFED.

(iii) *Wheat Products*

Export of wheat products is allowed within a quota ceiling released from time to time. No fresh quota for export has been released during 1980-81. However, the balance of the quota released during 1979-80 has been allowed to be carried forward to 1980-81.

**Trivandrum Airport operates under Sub-standard conditions**

2169. **SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Trivandrum airport operates under sub-standard conditions with such deficiencies as cracks on the runway, no approach lights, inadequate runway markings, no overshoot area and the like;

(b) whether the airport has a black rating which is the lowest deficiency rating by the International Federation of Airlines Pilots' Association; and

(c) what steps, if any, are being taken to remove the deficiencies and also to obtain a higher rating from the aforesaid International Federation?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDU-LAL CHANDRAKAR):** (a) Trivandrum airport is suitable for operations with Boeing 737 aircraft and limited operations with Boeing 707/Airbus aircraft. Minimum facilities required for operation with these types of aircraft are available.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The runway is being extended to 10,000 ft. and strengthened to LCN-60. High intensity runway lights and 3-Bar VASI System have been sanctioned for installation. Simple approach lighting system has also been sanctioned. Precision Approach Landing System is proposed to be installed. It is proposed to provide Instrument Landing System, the works for which are nearing completion. Plans are also being made to replace most of the Very High Frequency (VHF) and High Frequency (HF) communication equipment with the latest modernised solid state equipment. To provide adequate passenger handling facilities, a separate international block is being constructed.

**Discretionary Powers to Commercial Banks regarding sanctioning of credit**

2170. **SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has granted further discretionary powers to commercial banks in the sanctioning of credit to their borrowers covered by the Credit Authorising Scheme;

(b) if so, what are the main details of the concessions granted;



(c) to what extent these credit facilities will be helpful to the lower and down trodden people of this country; and

(d) whether any further concessions are being made by the banks so that the loans granted to the lower income people are made easy?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT):** (a) and (b). The Credit Authorisation Scheme as on now, applies to borrowers with limits beyond Rs. 2 crores in private sector and Rs. 3 crores in public sector. Under the Scheme, the drawals by such borrowers under all cash credit and inland bill limits is restricted to the 80 per cent of the peak levels of actual utilisation reached during the two year period ended June, 1979 under the regular limits. Such re-defined limits are also subject to the maximum of sanctioned limits as obtaining on 22nd August, 1979. Any relaxation of the redefined limits in cases falling under Credit Authorisation Scheme requires prior approval of Reserve Bank of India.

Since 7th February, 1980, banks have been vested with the discretion to allow additional credit over the re-defined limits in respect of Credit Authorisation Scheme borrowers also, but not beyond the sanctioned limits obtaining on 22nd August 1979 or any other lower limit fixed by Reserve Bank of India after that date. In addition, the discretionary powers of banks in respect of Export Packing Credits have been enlarged, and they have also been given such powers in regard to certain other categories of advances to Credit Authorisation Scheme borrowers so as to facilitate assistance to such borrowers in special circumstances.

(c) and (d). Credit Authorisation Scheme is applicable only to large borrowers and does not cover loans to lower income people. Whereas under Credit Authorisation Scheme, restrictions have been placed on lendings to

large borrowers—banks are encouraged to advance loans to lower income groups under priority sector advances and under Differential Rate of Interest Scheme. Several Schemes e.g. Reserve Bank of India refinance scheme under Small Farmers Window, IDBI's automatic refinance scheme, IDBI's refinance scheme for composite term loans, ARDC's refinance to banks in respect of term loans and credit guarantee scheme of DICGC have all contributed to make such loans, easy.

### **Production crisis in Five Integrated Steel Plants and TISCO due to shortage of Coking Coal**

2171. **SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA:**

**SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that country's five integrated steel plants and TISCO are facing production crisis because of an acute shortage of coking coal;

(b) the reasons thereof; and

(c) the up-to-date stock position in five integrated steel plants; plant-wise?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE):** (a) The shortage of coking coal has, *inter alia*, adversely affected production in the five integrated steel plants and TISCO.

(b) The prime reasons for the shortage of coking coal are reported to be:—

(i) reduced production of coking coal at the collieries and washeries due to shortage of power; and

(ii) problems in movement of coal.

(c) The stock position in the six integrated steel plants as on 23-8-1980 is as given below:—

Plant	('000 tonnes)	
	Indigenous	Imported
BSP	20.8	1.8
DSP	19.8	—
RSP	12.7	1.7
BSL	47.3	—
IISCO	1.1	—
TISCO	4.8	—
Total:	106.5	3.5

#### Export of Sugar despite Indigenous shortage

2172. SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to continue export of sugar despite indigenous shortage of that commodity; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) and (b) There is no proposal to export sugar for the present. However, export policy will be reviewed on the basis of the production prospects in the next sugar year.

#### Steel production in each Steel Plant in Public Sector and TISCO

2173. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total steel production in each of the steel plants in public sector and TISCO during the year 1979-80 and how does it compare with those of previous year; and

(b) if there was a shortfall in production, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The production of saleable steel in the steel plants in public sector and TISCO during the year 1979-80 as compared to 1978-79 was as under:—

(‘000 tonnes)

Plant	Actuals		% variance
	1978-79	1979-80	
Bhilai . . . . .	1,846	1,706	(—) 7.6
Durgapur . . . . .	778	604	(—) 22.4
Rourkela . . . . .	1,042	1,045	(—) 0.3
Bokaro . . . . .	931	849	(—) 8.8
IISCO . . . . .	481	430	(—) 10.6
SAIL . . . . .	5,077	4,592	(—) 9.6
TISCO . . . . .	1,516	1,447	(—) 4.6
TOTAL . . . . .	6,539	6,039	(—) 8.4

(b) The production was adversely affected mainly due to further deterioration in the availability of two major inputs, viz., coal and power, both in terms of quality as well as quantity.

**Attraction for Foreign Tourists in Darjeeling, Kalimpong, Terrai and Dwaras of North Bengal**

2174. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the steps so far taken by the Government to attract the foreign tourists in Darjeeling, Kalimpong, Terrai and Dwaras areas of North Bengal; and

(b) is there any special restriction for the foreign tourist to move in those particular areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDU-LAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) The major centres of tourist interest in North Bengal are Darjeeling and its vicinity, trek routes to Sandakphu and Phalut and Jaldapara Wild Life Sanctuary. The Central Department of Tourism has constructed a youth hostel at Darjeeling as also met the cost of expansion of the Tourist Lodge at Darjeeling run by the State Government. It has also constructed a 10-room Forest Lodge at Jaldapara Wild Life Sanctuary, and provided a mini-bus for viewing wild life in the sanctuary, particularly the one-horned rhinoceros. The development of trek routes to Sandakphu and Phalut will be taken up subject to availability of funds.

(b) The five northern districts of West Bengal namely Darjeeling, Cooch Behar, Jalpaiguri, Malda and West Dinajpur have been declared as 'restricted' areas under the Foreigners (Restricted Areas) Order 1963. Foreigners thus require special permits to visit these areas. However, from time to time relaxations are made to facilitate the movement of tourists to and

within these areas in the interest of promoting tourism.

**Aluminium Plants**

2175. SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of aluminium in the country at present and the domestic demand thereof;

(b) whether there is a 60 per cent under utilisation of capacity; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to utilise the existing capacity in full and make the country self sufficient?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The total production of aluminium in the country in the year 1979-80 was about 192 thousand tonnes. The demand for the metal in the current year is estimated to be of the order of 350 thousand tonnes.

(b) The capacity utilisation in the year 1979-80 was 60 per cent, due to restricted availability of power.

(c) The Ministry of Steel and Mines have recently written to the concerned State Governments to accord priority to supply of power to the aluminium smelters in order to optimise capacity utilisation and reduce the quantum of imports.

**Memorandum from Handloom and Powerloom Weavers**

2176. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he received a memorandum from Handloom and powerloom weavers on 31st March, 1980 regarding their problems;

(b) the nature of problems listed in the memorandum; and

(c) steps taken to resolve the problems?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**Grant from Dutch Government to West Bengal Government for Agricultural Development**

2177. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approved grant of Rs. 50 crores assistance from the Dutch Government to the West Bengal Government for agricultural development;

(b) if so, the specific purpose of the projects to be undertaken; and

(c) whether the Dutch Government has laid down any terms and conditions for its assistance?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**Production of Raw Silk**

2178. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) which are the States where raw silk is produced;

(b) the steps taken to develop silk industry in the country; and

(c) whether the World Bank has given financial assistance for the development of sericulture and on what terms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Mulberry raw silk is produced mainly in Karnataka, West Bengal, Jammu and Kashmir, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh and non-mulberry raw silk in Bihar Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Assam, Manipur and Meghalaya.

(b) The following steps have been taken to develop the silk industry in the country:—

(1) Strengthening and expanding the existing research and development programmes pertaining to evolution of better food plants, of better races of silkworms and better rearing methods.

(2) Strengthening of extension net work to carry the fruits of research to the sericulturists.

(3) Increasing the acreage under mulberry cultivation and planting the existing and new farms with improved varieties of mulberry.

(4) Setting up of grainages to increase the production of quality seed.

(5) Imparting training to farmers in improved methods of silkworm rearing.

(6) Setting up of economic plantations for increasing food plants for tasar rearing.

(7) Setting up of a number of centres for multiplication of better quality of tasar, mugha and eri silkworm seeds.

(8) Strengthening the existing marketing arrangements of raw silk in order to ensure an economic price to the rearer and a steady price to the consumer.

(c) Yes Sir, the World Bank has approved an outlay of 54 million dollars (Rs. 79.85 crores) for Karnataka Sericulture Project, out of which World Bank assistance is Rs. 45.36 crores on the following terms and conditions:—

(a) Repayment over a period of 50 years inclusive of grace period of 10 years;

(b) No rate of interest; and

(c) A service charge of 3/4 of 1 per cent per annum on the principal amount withdrawn and outstanding.

### Operation of Air Service between India and China

2179. SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are examining the possibility of operation of air services between India and China;

(b) whether any talks had been held with China on the exploration of air services between the two countries; and

(c) how soon the proposal is likely to be materialised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) No, Sir. However, Air India are examining the possibility of having negotiation with their counterparts in China for operation of such services.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

राजस्थान के लखासर गांव के निकट सर्वेक्षण दल द्वारा कैम्प लगाया जाना

2180. श्री दौलत सारण: क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान के चूरू जिले में लखासर गांव के निकट एक सर्वेक्षण दल पिछले अनेक वर्षों से कैम्प लगाए हुए है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त दल द्वारा अब तक किए गए सर्वेक्षण कार्य का व्यौरा क्या है और उसके क्या परिणय निकले ?

वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी) (क) और (ख): जी हां। भारतीय भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण लाखासर क्षेत्र में 1975 से कार्य कर रही है। उसने पोटाश सचिव सहित वाष्पीय खनिजों के लिए चार बोर छिपों में लगभग 2600 मीटर ड्रिलिंग की है। विभिन्न बोरछिद्रों में 540 से 680 मीटर के बीच की गह-राइयों पर 50-105 मीटर मोटाई वाले इलेक्ट्रिक (गॉडियम क्लोराइड) खनिजीकरण

का पता चला है। एक बोटाशयुक्त खनिज पोलिहोलाइट का भी पता चला है।

### Recruitment in Public Sector Undertakings

2181. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the recruitment policy with regard to various categories of posts in public sector undertakings under Government of India; and

(b) upto which pay range, the local people are given preference for employment if the undertakings are located in a State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Recruitment policy with regard to various categories of posts in public sector undertakings under Government of India is as below:—

(i) Appointments to the posts of Chief Executives, i.e., Chairman, Chairman-cum-Managing Director and Functional Directors are made by the Central Government on the recommendations of the Public Enterprises Selection Board or Selection Committees constituted for the purpose.

(ii) Appointments of senior middle and junior level posts are made by the public enterprises on the basis of tests/interviews and other methods adopted for screening the candidates at enterprise/all India level. Model principles for formulating recruitment and promotion rules have already been laid down by the Government for the guidance of public enterprises.

(b) Government have advised the public enterprises that recruitment to posts carrying pay scales, maximum of which does not exceed Rs. 800/- should be made only through the National Employment Service and other sources of recruitment could be

tapped only if the Employment Exchanges issue "non-availability certificates".

#### Steps taken in setting up of Alumina Plant in A.P.

2182. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to implement the proposed alumina plant in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) whether Government have approached other countries for collaboration in this regard; if so, the response received from the concerned countries?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) M/s. Tsvetmetpromexport of the USSR who were entrusted with the preparation of the feasibility report for an export-oriented alumina plant of 6,00,000 tonnes per annum capacity based on bauxite deposits in Andhra Pradesh have submitted their report. The report is currently under examination of the Bharat Aluminium Company Limited.

(b) No, Sir.

#### Development of hot Spring in Puri District as a Tourist Centre

2183. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that in Orissa in Bhapua Block in Puri District, there is a hot spring covering an area of 10 acres in a most scenic spot; and

(b) if not, whether the Government purpose to call for reports and help to develop such a large hot-spring for a tourist centre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) and (b). A hot water spring has been located

in Bhapur block of Puri District which spreads over an area of 3 acres and has the appearance of a marshy land rather than a hot water spring. The State Government has called for a report on the suitability of the hot spring water for human use, and will only thereafter examine the question of developing the place as a tourist centre.

#### बिहार में भुमरी तलैया में अभूक कागज कारखाना

2184. श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार राज्य में भुमरी तलैया के समीप जर्मन सहयोग से एक अभूक कागज कारखाना स्थापित करने के लिए दोनों देशों के प्रतिनिधियों द्वारा 1978 में एक करार पर हस्ताक्षर किये गये थे;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि यह पिछड़ा हुआ अभूक क्षेत्र है तथा यह कारखाना इस क्षेत्र के हजारों व्यक्तियों को जीविका प्रदान करने के लिये यह अभूक कारखाना मूल उद्योग (मदर इन्डस्ट्री) सिद्ध होगा; तथा यह अभूक व्यापार को बढ़ाने में भी मदद करेगा; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार का विचार इस अभूक कागज उद्योग को कब तक आरम्भ करने का है?

वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात व खान मंत्री ( श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी ): (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) तथा (ग) . प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

#### Development of Trivandrum Airport

2185. SHRI A. A. RAHIM: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) steps taken by Government to further develop Trivandrum Airport in view of the increase in traffic especially to and from Gulf countries;

(b) any recent survey has been made to make the airport as an International Airport as Trivandrum is now a big tourist centre; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDU-LAL CHANDRAKAB): (a) The following works have been sanctioned:—

	Rs. (in lacs)
(i) Extension of runway upto 10,000 feet and strengthening the runway and associated pavements to LCN 60.	168
(ii) Construction of new International Block.	214
(iii) Construction of new control Tower and Technical Block.	48.74
(iv) Extension of the existing Terminal Building.	11.96
(b) No, Sir.	
(c) Does not arise.	

#### क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों की कार्यपद्धति

2186. श्री डी. एल. बंठा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों की स्थापना करने के लक्ष्य और उद्देश्य क्या हैं और उनकी कार्यपद्धति क्या है तथा ये बैंक अपने लक्ष्य प्राप्त करने में कहां तक सफल हुए हैं;

(ख) क्या इन बैंकों में, विशेषकर बिहार राज्य स्थित बैंकों में बड़ी तादाद में गरीब लोगों की ऋण अर्जियां निपटाने के लिए पड़ी हैं और उन के निपटान में काफी लम्बा समय लगता है जिससे उन लोगों को असुविधा होती है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार इस प्रयोजन के लिए उचित प्रबन्ध करने हेतु कारगर कदम उठाना चाहती है, और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यांरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मगनभाई बरोट): (क) सासकर छोटे और सीमान्तक किसानों, खेतीहर मजदूरों, कारीगरों और देहाती इलाकों के अन्य कमजोर वर्गों को ऋण तथा अन्य सुविधायें देकर ग्रामीण अर्थ-व्यवस्था का विकास करने के उद्देश्य से क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक स्थापित किये जा रहे हैं ।

भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा नियुक्त एक पुनरीक्षण समिति द्वारा लिये गये एक जायजे के अनुसार, क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों ने उन उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति के लिए निश्चित रूप से अपनी क्षमता का प्रदर्शन किया है जिनके लिए वे स्थापित किये गये थे ।

(ख) और (ग). विलम्ब अथवा किसी अनियमितता के बारे में की गयी शिकायतों के संबंध में ये बैंक तथा उनके प्रायोजक बैंक उपयुक्त स्तर पर आवश्यक कारवाई करते हैं । बिहार में क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों के पास अनिर्णित पड़े ऋण-आवेदन पत्रों के बारे में सरकार के पास आंकड़े नहीं हैं । इस उद्देश्य से कि ऋण के आवेदन पत्रों के संबंध में क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों द्वारा कारवाई करने में विलम्ब न हो, इन बैंकों को यह सलाह दी गयी है कि वे कृषि अग्रिमों तथा अन्य संबंधित कार्यकलापों के लिए सरलीकृत आवेदन प्रपत्रों को अपनाएं । इन बैंकों को यह परामर्श भी दिया गया है कि वे सरलीकृत कार्यप्रणालियों तथा सुलभ शर्तों को अपनाएं ताकि लक्षित समूहों को आसानी से ऋण प्राप्त होने के विषय में सुनिश्चित व्यवस्था की जा सके ।

#### Appointments of Directors in Foreign Offices of Indian Investment Centre

2187. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are some guidelines for appointment to the posts of Directors in foreign offices of Indian Investment Centre;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the experience in the field of finance and economic consultancy of the Directors appointed in the present foreign offices?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). The Indian Investment Centre has Resident Directors at Tokyo, London, New York, and Dusseldorf. These posts are equivalent to Deputy Secretary/Director in the Central Secretariat and are filled in by selection from among

eligible All-India or Central Service Class I Officers from a panel recommended by the Establishment Officer to the Government of India. The appointments are approved by the Appointments Committee of the Cabinet.

(c) The present incumbents have the requisite administrative, financial and industrial experience and were appointed with the approval of the Appointments Committee of the Cabinet.

**Improvement in Runway at Dimapur Airport (Nagaland)**

2188. SHRI CHINGWANG KON-YAK: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to improve the present run-way at Dimapur (Nagaland) Airport for landing of Boeing Aircraft; and

(b) if so, when the work will be taken up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) No, Sir. Indian Airlines have no plans to operate Boeing 737 to Dimapur in the near future.

(b) Does not arise.

**Cost of Aircraft to be Purchased by I. A. from Abroad**

2189. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details/plans of Indian Airlines of buying aircraft from abroad; and

(b) what will be the cost of these planes and when will they be delivered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) Indian Airlines has placed orders for purchase of 2 Airbus and 8 Boeing-737 aircraft,

including 2 Boeing-737 aircraft in replacement of the aircraft lost in accidents in December, 1978 and April, 1979.

(b) The total project cost for the purchase of 2 Airbus aircraft is Rs. 69.07 crores and that for 8 Boeing-737 aircraft is Rs. 102.23 crores. The delivery schedule of the aircraft is as follows:

**2 Airbus aircraft**

(Delivered on 18-6-80)

July, 1980	1
August, 1980	1
	<hr/>
	2
	<hr/>

**8 Boeing—737 aircraft**

June, 1980	1
July, 1980	2
August, 1980	1
February, 1981	1
March, 1981	1
September 1981	2
	<hr/>
	8
	<hr/>

**Complaint against Officials at Santa Cruz Airport, Bombay**

2190. SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaint from those who are coming back to India from Gulf countries about the large scale bribes demanded by the officials at the Santa Cruz Airport, Bombay; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to stop this malpractice?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). No specific complaint has been received from persons returning to India from Gulf countries about demand of bribe by the customs officials at Santa Cruz Airport, Bombay. If any such complaint were to



be received, matter will be immediately looked into for appropriate action.

Reports have, however, been received about discourtesy and harassment to persons returning to India from Gulf countries, particularly the illiterate workers, and about the general attitude of the Customs, Airlines and Immigration officials at Santa Cruz Airport, amongst others. So far as the customs officials are concerned; instructions have been issued to the concerned Collectors to impress upon their staff deployed at the Airports the need for courtesy and consideration to the incoming passengers; and they have also been advised to arrange for surprise inspections, by team of senior officers, of the working of the Customs airport under their charge.

#### Issue of Import Licences

2191. SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign exchange involved in the import licence issued by Government during the period from April 1977 to December 1979; and

(b) the amount of foreign exchange likely to be earned by the Industries in the public sector and private sector with help of these imports?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE & STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Value of import licences issued during the period from April 1977 to December 1979 amounted to Rs. 14,730 crores.

(b) Import licences are issued with the twin objectives of meeting the requirements of industry for imported raw materials both for domestic market and export production and of maintaining the price stability by

import of essential goods that are in short supply in the country. Hence, it would not be possible to quantify the impact of import licensing on foreign exchange earnings.

#### राज्यों की राजधानियों के लिए विमान सेवाएँ

2192. श्री कृष्णबल सुल्तानपुरी: क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) कौन कौन से राज्यों की राजधानियाँ विमान सेवाओं से जुड़ी हुई हैं और कौन सी अभी तक नहीं जोड़ी जा सकी हैं;

(ख) हिमाचल प्रदेश में एक हवाई अड्डा बनाने के लिए अब तक क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं और कुछ कदम उठाये गये हैं तो इस प्रयोजन के लिए कितनी राशि मंजूर की गई है और वहाँ विमान सेवा कब तक शुरू हो जायेगी; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि इस प्रयोजन के लिये 1976-77 में एक राशि की व्यवस्था की गई थी और यदि हाँ, तो उक्त राशि को खर्च न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री चन्दा लाल चन्दाकर):

(क) जिन राज्यों/केन्द्र शासित प्रदेशों की राजधानियाँ विमान सेवाओं से जुड़ी हुई हैं और जिनकी राजधानियाँ विमान सेवाओं से नहीं जुड़ी हुई हैं उनके नामों की सूचियाँ विवरण में दी गयी हैं।

(ख) शिमला के निकट जबरहट्टी में विमानक्षेत्र के सम्भावित निर्माण के लिए एक स्थान का चुनाव किया गया था। परन्तु परियोजना को मंजूर नहीं किया गया और धन की स्वीकृति नहीं दी जा सकी। इस पर तीसरी वायुसेवा के एकअंग के रूप में विचार किया जाएगा। तीसरी वायु सेवा का प्रश्न सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

### विवरण

#### राज्य/संघ शासित प्रदेश

#### राजधानी

1. आसाम	गौहाटी/दिसपुर
2. आंध्र प्रदेश	हैदराबाद
3. बिहार	पटना
4. गुजरात	अहमदाबाद
5. जम्मू और काश्मीर	श्रीनगर
6. केरल	त्रिवेन्द्रम
7. कर्नाटक	बंगलूर
8. महाराष्ट्र	बम्बई
9. मध्य प्रदेश	भोपाल
10. मणीपुर	इम्फाल
11. उड़ीसा	भुवनेश्वर
12. पंजाब	चण्डीगढ़
13. राजस्थान	जयपुर
14. तमिल नाडु	मद्रास
15. उत्तर प्रदेश	लखनऊ
16. पश्चिमी बंगाल	कलकत्ता
17. हरियाणा	चण्डीगढ़
19. त्रिपुरा	अगरतला
19. दिल्ली	दिल्ली
20. गोवा, दमन और दीव	डबॉलिम (गोवा)
21. अण्डमान तथा निकोबार द्वीपसमूह	पोर्ट ब्लेयर
22. चण्डीगढ़	चण्डीगढ़

उन राज्यों/संघ शासित प्रदेशों की राजधानियों सूची को विमान सेवाओं द्वारा जुड़े हुए नहीं है ।

#### राज्य/संघ शासित प्रदेश

#### राजधानी

1. हिमाचल प्रदेश	शिमला
2. सिक्किम	गंगटोक
3. मिजोरम	आइजोल
4. मेघालय	शिलांग
5. अरुणाचल प्रदेश	इटानगर
6. नागालैण्ड	कोहिमा
7. पाण्डीचेरी	पाण्डीचेरी
8. लक्षद्वीप	कवारत्ती
9. दादरा, नागर हवेली	सिलवासा

### Investment of Nationalised Banks in Orissa

2193. SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether financial assistance and investment of Nationalised Bank in backward state of Orissa has been proportionately low in comparison with different States; and

(b) what steps Government have taken to augment the investment of banks and other financial institutions to promote the ethos of economic development?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b) No Sir. As at the end of December 1979 the advances of public sector banks in Orissa and their investment in the securities of the State Government and its associate bodies accounted for 91.6 per cent of the deposits mobilised by them in the State. The corresponding all-India ratio was 76.8 per cent. The implementation by banks of programmes to increase the flow of credit to priority sectors and in rural areas in general and to the beneficiaries of the 20 Points Programme in particular is expected to further enlarge credit assistance to productive ventures in Orissa also.

### आयकर की बकाया राशि

2194. श्रीमती कृष्णा साहो : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या देश में आयकर दाताओं पर 570 करोड़ रुपये की राशि बकाया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह राशि वसूल करने के लिये सरकार का क्या कदम उठाने का विचार है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मगनभाई बारोट): (क) जी, नहीं।

बकाया संबंधी आंकड़े प्रत्येक तिमाही के अन्त में संकलित किये जाते हैं। 31 मार्च 1980 को समाप्त हुई तिमाही तक की

सूचना उपलब्ध है। उस तारीख तक की स्थिति के अनुसार, बकाया आयकर की रकम निम्नानुसार थी:

- |  |                   |
|--|-------------------|
| (1) बकाया कर   | 589.66* करोड़ रु. |
| (2) जारी की गई परन्तु वसूली के लिये दिये नहीं हुई मांग | 422.20* करोड़ रु. |

\*आंकड़े अनन्तिम हैं।

(ख) आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 में कर की बकाया रकमों की वसूली और उगाही करने के लिए अर्थ दंड लगाना, चूककर्ता का दिये रकमों की कुर्की, चल सम्पत्ति का अभिग्रहण और बिक्री, अचल सम्पत्ति की कुर्की और बिक्री आदि जैसे बहुत से उपायों की व्यवस्था है। प्रत्येक मामले के तथ्यों और परिस्थितियों पर निर्भर करते हुए, कर की बकाया रकमों की वसूली के लिए संबंधित आयकर प्राधिकारियों द्वारा उपयुक्त उपाय किये जाते हैं। कर की बकाया रकमों की वसूली के लिए हाल ही में जो प्रशासनिक उपाय किये गये हैं उनमें से कुछ उपाय विवरण में बताये गये हैं।

### विवरण

कर की बकाया को कम करने और काफी लम्बे समय से बकाया पड़े करों की वसूली के लिए, हाल ही में किये गये कुछ महत्वपूर्ण उपाय निम्नलिखित हैं :—

(1) गत वर्ष की तरह ही, आयकर विभाग के चालू वित्तीय वर्ष की 'कार्य योजना' में सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता कर की बकाया की वसूली को दी गयी है।

(2) मई 1980 में हुए आयुक्तों के सम्मेलन में, कर की बकाया की समस्या पर व्यापक रूप से विचार किया गया। सम्मेलन के परिणामतः लिए गए महत्वपूर्ण निर्णय इस प्रकार हैं :—

(क) बकाया मांग में 55 प्रतिशत तथा चालू मांग में 85 प्रतिशत की कमी करना ;

(ख) 1979-80 में जारी की गयी मांग की बकाया प्रविष्टियों में 85 प्रतिशत की कमी करना ;

(ग) आयकर की बकाया की वसूली के जटिल मामलों में अलग आयकर अधिकारियों की नियुक्ति करने की व्यवस्था की समीक्षा की जायगी तथा जहां कहीं भी व्यवहार्य होगा उनकी संख्या बढ़ाई जायगी ।

(3) कर की बकाया की वसूली की प्रगति पर मासिक निगरानी रखी जा रही है । इस संबंध में आंकड़े, आयुक्तों से तार मंगवाए जाते हैं और बोर्ड इस संबंध में उपयुक्त उपचारी कार्यवाई करता है ।

(4) कुछ आयुक्तों के अधिकार-क्षेत्रों में बड़ी मात्रा में बकाया पड़ी अपीलों के निपटान के लिए अपीलीय तंत्र को सुदृढ़ किया जायगा ।

(5) आयकर अपीलीय न्यायाधिकरण में विचाराधीन पड़ी ऐसी अपीलों की एक सूची, प्राथमिकता के आधार पर निपटान के लिए वर्ष 1979-80 में विधि-मंत्रालय के माध्यम से न्यायाधिकरण के अध्यक्ष को भेजी गयी थी जिनमें बकाया की बड़ी रकमों अन्तर्गस्त थीं । आयकर आयुक्तों से निवेदन किया गया कि वे न्यायाधिकरण के स्थानीय पीठों के उपाध्यक्षों/सदस्यों के साथ सम्पर्क बनाये रखें । उनसे यह भी निवेदन किया गया कि वे अपने-अपने क्षेत्र के उच्च न्यायालय के माननीय मुख्य न्यायाधीश से मिलें तथा उच्च मांग वाले अनिर्णीत मामलों के निपटान के लिए शीघ्र ही तिथि निर्धारित करने का निवेदन करें । चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में भी इसी तरह की कार्यवाई करने का निश्चय किया गया है ।

(6) आयकर आयुक्त के ओहदे का एक वसूली निदेशक कर की बकाया की वसूली विशेषतः 10 लाख रुपये और उससे अधिक के बकाया के मामलों में वसूली की प्रगति पर कड़ी निगरानी रख रहा है । उसके कार्य की प्रगति पर बोर्ड द्वारा निगरानी रखी जाती है ।

(7) परिसमापनाधीन कम्पनियों की और बकाया पड़ी कर की रकमों की वसूली में तेजी लाने के लिए कम्पनी कार्य विभाग ने बोर्ड के निवेदन पर 1979 में सभी सरकारी परिसमापकों के नाम अनुदेश जारी किया था जिसमें उनसे आयकर प्राधिकारियों से निकट सम्पर्क स्थापित करने और आयकर अधिकारियों की अपेक्षित सूचना भेजने के लिए कहा गया था । इस संबंध में आयकर अधिकारियों को भी उपयुक्त अनुदेश जारी किए जा चुके हैं ।

(8) जनवरी, 1981 के दूसरे पखवाड़े में एक “कर की बकाया और वापसी निपटान पखवाड़ा” मनाया जाएगा जिसमें कर की बकाया को कम करने पर विशेष जोर दिया जाएगा ।

(9) बढा-चढा कर किये गये कर-निर्धारणों तथा उसके परिणामतः जमा हो गई कर की निरर्थक बकाया का निवारण करने की दृष्टि से, आयकर अधिकारियों को, आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 144क के अधीन किसी निश्चित आय-सीमा से अधिक, एक तरफा कर-निर्धारण पूरा करने से पहले अपने निरीक्षी सहायक आयकर आयुक्तों से मार्गदर्शन प्राप्त करना होगा ।

#### Cash scarcity in branches of SBI in Manipur

2195. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:  
SHRI CHINTAMANI  
PANIGRAHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to acute cash scarcity, the State Bank of India may have to close many of its Branches in Manipur; and

(b) if so, remedial action proposed to be taken by Government to overcome the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI  
MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b).

Towards the middle of this month reports were received about shortage of currency notes only in the Imphal branch of the State Bank of India and not in any other branch of SBI, in Manipur. The shortage was reported to have occurred because of difficulties in the escort and delivery of currency note consignments on account of disturbed situation in the Eastern States. After the receipt of the reports, currency consignments were rushed to Imphal branch of the SBI. According to the latest information received from the SBI the banking system is functioning normally and there is no apprehension of any bank closing down for want of cash.

#### **Production of Thums Up & Non-payment of Excise Duty**

2196. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of "Thums Up" drink produced by Parle Breweries, Bombay, the manufacturers of "Thums Up" in 1979-80;

(b) whether the manufacturers of "Thums Up" have not paid excise duty on the Thums Up drink produced in 1979-80;

(c) if so, the total amount of excise duty paid in 1979-80;

(d) if not, the main reasons therefor; and

(e) whether any action has ever been taken by Government against them?

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

#### **West Bengal Unemployment Allowance Scheme**

2197. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:  
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:  
SHRI CHITTA BASU:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the West Bengal Government has proposed to the Central Government to pay 50 per cent of total amount of the unemployment allowance given to the unemployed persons in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the decision of the Central Government in this regard?

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

(b) The State Government was informed that, according to the Central Government, the endeavour of the State should be to use scarce financial resources for creation of additional resources for creation of additional gainful employment opportunities and not to give cash doles. It is however open to the State Government to formulate schemes for relief of unemployment within their own resources.

#### **Payment to unemployed persons**

2198. SHRI A. K. BALAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether Government propose to subsidise the States which have implemented the scheme of making payment to the unemployed persons?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): The Central Government is alive to the need for generation of opportunities for additional gainful employment. Apart from providing for on-going projects, the Central Budget for 1980-81 makes a provision of Rs. 340 crores for the new National Rural Employment

Programme which is likely to generate 800 to 900 Million man days of additional employment. The Central Government is of the view that it should be the endeavour of the State to provide employment to the unemployed. Government feel that, having regard to all the relevant factors, the available resources can better be utilised on schemes which generate employment on a continuing basis. It is however, open to the States to formulate unemployment relief schemes within their own resources.

### Multinational Companies dealing in marine Products

2199. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of multi-national companies which are dealing in marine products:

(b) whether any multi-national company has applied for expansion of their marine trade; and

(c) if so, the names of these companies and the decision taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) The names of multi-national companies\* which are dealing in marine products are as follows:

- (a) Britannia Seafoods
- (b) Inditobacco Co. (India Tobacco Co.)
- (c) Brooke Bond India Ltd.
- (d) Union Carbide.
- (e) Hindustan Lever Ltd.
- (f) Wimco Ltd.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

### Abolition of excise duty on Small Sector

2200. SHRI C. CHINNASAMY: Will the Minister on FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any requisition from the Federation of the Association of Small Industries of India (FASII) to abolish excise duty on small sector; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction in this matter?

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

(b) The Federation of Associations of Small Industries of India had in their pre-Budget memorandum, inter alia sought abolition of excise duty for small units or, in the alternative, a preferential rate of duty for small units to enable them to compete with large units. In regard to goods falling under Item No. 68 of the Central Excise Tariff, the Federation suggested complete exemption for clearances upto Rs. 30 lakhs in a year and a graded rate structure for clearances between Rs. 30 lakhs and Rs. 90 lakhs. As regards the general exemption scheme for small manufacturers of specified items (now 72 in number) the Federation suggested total exemption for clearances upto Rs. 15 lakhs with a graded rate structure for clearances upto Rs. 45 lakhs in a year.

In the 1980 Budget, it has been proposed to raise the duty exemption limit for goods falling under Item No. 68 of the Central Excise Tariff manufactured by small units from Rs. 15 lakhs to Rs. 30 lakhs in a year. Another important concession proposed in this Budget is 25 per cent duty relief for small manufacturers manufacturing goods falling within 72 specified items, in respect of their clearances between Rs 5 lakhs and Rs. 15 lakhs as against the normal duty rate. These concessions have substantially expanded the cope of the

\*Any company having a non-resident equity participation of more than 40 per cent is treated as a multi-national company here.

preferential treatment given to the small scale sector in the matter of excise duty.

### Staying facilities to Trekking Parties and Mountaineers in Youth Hostels

2201. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether youth hostels also provide staying facilities to trekking parties and mountaineers;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to issue directions to the States for providing these facilities to the Trekking parties in the State Guest Houses?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The State Governments already provide accommodation facilities in their tourist bungalows, rest houses etc. to tourists including trekking parties.

### Loan agreements with various Countries

2202. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the value of loan agreements signed by India with different countries during the last financial year; and

(b) the names of these countries and international agencies and the amount of loan from each of them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b) A statement showing loan agreements signed by Government of

India with different countries and international agencies during the last financial year, 1979-80, is attached.

### Statement

*Loan agreements signed by Government of India with different countries/international Agencies during 1979-80*

Names of Countries/ International Agencies	Amount (Rs. Crores)*
<b>Part 'A' Countries</b>	
1. Austria . . . .	7.87
2. Belgium . . . .	9.80
3. Canada . . . .	17.50
4. F.R.G. . . . .	146.70
5. Japan . . . . .	22.32
6. Netherlands . . . .	67.68
7. U.S.A. . . . .	73.35
Total 'A' . . . .	344.62
<b>Part 'B'—International Agencies</b>	
8. I.D.A. ** . . . .	461.29
9. I.B.R.D. . . . .	203.75
10. I.F.A.D. . . . .	85.58
11. O.P.I.C. . . . .	16.30
Total 'B' . . . .	766.92
Grand Total A+B . . . .	1111.54

### Payment of Pension and Gratuity to Central Government Employees

2203. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Government have received complaints that payment of pension and gratuity in respect of the Central Government Employees are not paid according to rules and are delayed in number of cases;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that according to pension rules payment of pension and gratuity should

\* Converted at annual average rates for 1979-80

\*\* Includes Rs. 40.75 crores for Special Action Credit funded by the E.E.C.

commence on the first of month in which they are due; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the instructions issued by Government regarding the quick payment of pension and gratuity to the persons?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT):** (a) Yes, there have been some complaints about non-payment of pension and gratuity in time.

(b) According to the existing orders the payment of pension should commence on the first of the month in which it is due. Gratuity, however, becomes due for payment immediately on retirement.

(c) Instructions have been issued from time to time to the departmental and accounting authorities for expeditious finalisation of pension cases. If due to any reason a pension case cannot be finalised within the prescribed time schedule, the Head of Office is required to sanction payment of provisional pension and gratuity to the pensioner on the due date. In cases where pension cases cannot be finalised due to departmental proceedings pending against the employee, provisional pension has to be authorised by the Head of Office.

#### **Regional recruitment Banking Board**

**2204. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to do away with the regional recruitment Banking Board; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the substitute Government propose to have in its place?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI**

**MAGANBHAI BAROT):** (a) No, Sir.  
(b) Question does not arise.

#### **Tax arrears against Industrial Houses and individuals**

**2205. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of industrial Houses, individuals, Hindu Undivided families and others against whom income-tax, wealth-tax ect. amounting to Rs. 50 lakhs and above is outstanding as on 1st April, 1980; and

(b) the effective steps taken to recover the arrears?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT):** (a) A list of 117 assesseees against each of whom the gross outstanding income-tax demand as on 31-3-80 exceeded Rs. 50 lakhs is given in the Statement at Annex-I. As far as Wealth-tax, Gift tax and Estate Duty are concerned, complete information as on 31-3-80 is not readily available in respect of some charges. Information as on 31-12-79 has been adopted in respect of these charges. A list of 30 assesseees (26 relating to Wealth-tax and 2 each relating to Gift-tax and Estate Duty) against each of whom the gross outstanding demand exceeded Rs. 50 lakhs, prepared accordingly, is given in the Statement at Annex II.

(b) Whether the demands are in dispute, steps have been taken to expedite disposal of the pending appeals etc. so that the tax finally determined as payable could be collected expeditiously. Wherever taxes are in arrears, depending upon the facts and circumstances of each case, steps to realise/reduce the arrears are taken in accordance with law from time to time by the Income-tax authorities concerned.



## Statement 1

S. No.	Name of the Company	Status
1*	M/s. Indian Express Newspapers (P) Ltd.	Co.
2*	M/s. Poona Electric & Industrial Co. Ltd.	Co.
3*	M/s. Phoenix Mills Ltd.	Co.
4*	M/s. Shree Changdeo Sugar Mills Ltd.	Co.
5*	Dorr-Oliver(I) Ltd.	Co.
6*	M/s. IBM World Trade Corpn.	Co.
7	M/s. Indian Organic Chemicals Ltd.	Co.
8	M/s. New Standard Engg. Co. Ltd.	Co.
9*	New India Assurance Co. Ltd.	Co.
10	L/H of Shri Govindran Seksaria	Ind.
11*	M/s. May & Baker (I) Pvt. Ltd.	Co.
12	Dr. Sahibsingh & Sons	URF
13*	Cavery Investments Pvt. Ltd. Co.	Co.
14*	Gujarat State Fertiliser Corpn.	Co.
15	Karamchand Premchand Pvt. Ltd.	Co.
16*	Narmada Investment Pvt. Ltd.	Co.
17	Padma Investment (P) Ltd.	Co.
18*	Sarabhai Ltd.	Co.
19*	Sarabhai Chemicals Ltd.	Co.
20	Shri Bhanabhai Khalpabhai Patel	Ind.
21*	Shri F.P. Gackwad	Ind.
22	Shri R.N. Shroff Nadiad	URF
23	Shri R.N. Shroff Mehmedabad	URF
24*	M/s. Bharat Steel Tubes Ltd.	Co.
25	M/s. Rainbow Refractories (P) Ltd.	Co.
26	M/s. Modipon Ltd.	Co.
27	M/s. Modi Industries Ltd.	Co.
28	M/s. Rainbow Industrial Corpn.	R.F.
29	M/s. Steel Industrial Corpn.	RF
30	M/s. Jiyajee Rao Cotton Mills Ltd.	Co.
31*	M/s. Surrendra Overseas Ltd.	Co.
32*	M/s. Ashoka Marketing Ltd.	Co.

1	2	3
33*	M/s. Century Enka Ltd. . . . .	Co.
34	M/s. Electrical Mfg. Co. Ltd. . . . .	Co.
35	Shri B.N. Bhattacharjee . . . . .	Ind.
36	M/s. Assam Oil Co. Ltd. . . . .	Co.
37	M/s. Kamoria Chemicals & Industries Ltd. . . . .	Co.
38	Shri Pasari Textiles . . . . .	RF
39*	M/s. Lakshmiji Sugar Mills Co. Ltd. . . . .	Co.
40	M/s. Pearl Cycle Industries Ltd. . . . .	Co.
41	M/s. Alok Udyog Vanaspati Plywood Ltd. . . . .	Co.
42	M/s. P.N.B. Finance Ltd. . . . .	Co.
43	Dr. J. Dharam Teja . . . . .	Ind.
44	Shri M.R. Dhawan . . . . .	Ind.
45	M/s. Dalmia Jain Airways Ltd. . . . .	Co.
46	M/s. Allen Berry & Co. (P) Ltd. . . . .	Co.
47*	M/s. India Cement Ltd. . . . .	Co.
48*	Shri A.G. Paul . . . . .	Ind.
49	M/s. Sayyad A.M. Vazirally . . . . .	URF
50*	Bazaz Tempo Ltd. . . . .	Co.
51*	Shri K.S. Abdulla . . . . .	Ind.
52	Welfare Fund of the Co-op. Departmental Employees Credit Co-op. Society Ltd. . . . .	AOP
53	M/s. Parson & Whittemore (France) SARL . . . . .	AOP
54*	M/s. Challapalli Sugar Ltd. . . . .	Co.
55	M/s. Punalur Paper Mills Ltd. . . . .	Co.
56*	The Jypore Sugar Co. . . . .	Co.
57	Shri U. Krishnaji Rao . . . . .	Ind.
58	Nb. Mir Barkat Ali Khan . . . . .	Ind.
59	Mr. M.M.P. De'Sauza . . . . .	Ind
60*	M/s. S.B. Industrial Development Co. Ltd. . . . .	Co
61*	M/s. Straw Product, Ltd. . . . .	Co
62	Shri Chandra Nath Banik . . . . .	Ind.
63	M/s. Indian Explosives Ltd. . . . .	Co
64*	M/s. S.V. Industries (P) Ltd. . . . .	Co.

1	2	3
65	M/s. Assam Sillimanite Ltd Co.	Co.
66	M/s. Brahmaputra Tea Co. Ltd.	Co.
67	M/s. Kerodimal Lohariwala	HUF
68	Nawab Musharaff Hussain & Co.	AOP
69	M/s. North Bengal Sugar Mills Co. P. Ltd.	Co.
70*	M/s. Chita Valsha Jute Mills Co. Ltd.	Co.
71	M/s. Soorajmali Nagarmal	Firm
72	Shri Haridas Mundra	Ind.
73	Shri Ram Nath Bajoria	Ind.
74	Shri Daya Shankar Sultania	Ind.
75	M/s. Champaran Sugar Co. Ltd.	Co.
76*	M/s. Swadeshi Cotton Mills Co. Ltd.	Co.
77	M/s. British India Corpn. Ltd.	Co.
78	M/s. S.B. Sugar Mills C/o M/s. Jaswant Sugar Mills	UR
79*	Bihar State Financial Corpn. Ltd.	Co.
80	Indra Jitendra Narain Singh, Hazaribagh	Ind.
81*	Central India Machineries Mfg. Co. Ltd.	Co.
82	Century Spg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd.	Co.
83*	Gwalior Rayon Silk Mfg. (Wvg.) Co. Ltd.	Co.
84	Ramon & Demm Ltd.	Co.
85	Shri Haji Mastan Mirza.	Ind.
86	M/s. S.P. Builders	Firm
87*	Sh. Y.A. Patel	Ind.
88	Maganlal Chhaganlal P. Ltd.	Co.
89*	Nirion Synthetic Fibres & Chem. Ltd.	Co.
90	Ebrahim Soufi	Ind.
91*	Madhusudan Gordhandas & Co.	R.F.
92	Saryukant Shah	Ind.
93*	T.K. Katakia	Ind.
94*	Bharat Heavy Electrical Ltd.	Co.
95	Nawab Ganj Sugar Mill (P) Ltd	Co.
96	Auto Pins (India) Regd.	RF
97*	Orissa Cement Ltd.	Co.

1	2	3
98	Dalmia Dairy Industries Ltd.	Co.
99	M/s Rajasthan State Mines & Minerals Ltd.	Co.
100	M/s Rajendra Plastic Industries	URF
101	M/s Travancore Titanium Products Ltd.	Co.
102	M/s V.M. Dakshashinamurthy Mudaliar & Sons	AOP
103	V.M. Dakshashinamurthy Mudaliar	Ind.
104	The South India Viscose Ltd.	Co.
105*	M.R. Pratap	HUF
106*	The Thanti Trust	AOP
107	Ferro Alloys Corporation	Co.
108	Manganese Ore India Ltd.	Co.
109	M/s R.B. Shriram Durgaprasad (P) Ltd.	Co.
110	R.B. Shriram Durgaprasad (Export)	RF
111*	J.K. Cotton Spg. & Wvg. Mills	Co.
112	M/s J.K. Charitable Trust	AOP
113	M/s Mannoo Lal Kedar Nath (firm)	RF
114*	Shri Musa Kazim	Ind.
115	Shri Mani Lal Gupta	Ind.
116	J.K. Synthetics Ltd.	Co.
117	Manni Lal Gupta	HUF

\*There is no tax in arrears as on 31-3-60 in respect of the cases marked with an asterisk though demands exceeding Rs. 50 lakhs have been raised against them.

Note : This list does not include the names of the banking companies, information relating to which is not to be disclosed in terms of Notification No. 2048 dated 25-5-1965.

#### Statement II

S. No.	Name of the assessee	Status
1	2	3
<i>Wealth Tax</i>		
1	Sh. Madhavrao J. Scindia	Individual
2@	H.U.F. of Late Sir J.M. Scindia	H.U.F.
3	Smt. Urvashi Devi	Individual

1	2	3
4@	K.S.R.T.C. Pension and Gratuity Fund Trust . . . . .	A.O.P.
5@	Shri M.M.P. Desouza . . . . .	Individual
6	M/s Prem Raj Daulat Ram . . . . .	H.U.F.
7	Haridas Mundra . . . . .	Individual
8@	S.N. Desai Topiwala . . . . .	Individual
9	Estate of Late A.H. Wadia Trust . . . . .	A.O.P.
10	Bilasrai Johurmala . . . . .	H.U.F.
11	J. Dharma Teja . . . . .	Individual
12@	Sh. F.F. Gackwad . . . . .	Individual
13	Nawab Mir Barkat Ali Khan . . . . .	Individual
14	Trustees of H.E.H. Nizam's Jewellery Trust . . . . .	A.O.P.
15	Trustees of H.E.H. The Nizam's Supplemental Jewellery Trust . . . . .	A.O.P.
16	Shri S.D. Jodeja, Jam Nagar . . . . .	Individual
17*	Sh. Bhawani Singh Karta of Late Shri Sawai Man Singh, H.U.F. . . . .	H.U.F.
18*	H.H. Sir Sawai Man Singh . . . . .	Individual
19*	Shri Prithvi Raj . . . . .	Individual
20*	Smt. Gayatri Devi . . . . .	Individual
21*	Shri Jai Singh . . . . .	Individual
22*	Shri Jagat Singh . . . . .	Individual
23*	Shri Bhawani Singh . . . . .	Individual
24*	M/s. Meghji Girdhari Lal . . . . .	H.U.F.
25*@	Princess Usha Trust . . . . .	A.O.P.
26*@	Raja Baldevdas Birla . . . . .	Individual

#### Gift Tax

1@	Smt. Leena A. Sarabhai . . . . .	Individual
2	Shri F.P. Gackwad . . . . .	Individual

#### Estate Duty

1*@	Late Lady Ruth. Fentlall . . . . .	Individual
2	Late H.E.H. the Nizam of Hyderabad Mir Usman Ali Khan . . . . .	Individual

\*The information is based on the quarterly reports as on 31-12-1979.

@In these cases, there was no tax in arrear, though demands exceeding Rs. 50 lakhs had been raised.

**Recovery of Central Excise duty arrears**

2206. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of firms and others against whom Central Excise duty amounting to Rs. 10 lacs and above is outstanding as on 1st April, 1980; and

(b) the steps taken to recover the same?

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

**Setting up of New Steel Plant in Karnataka**

2207. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so far made in the setting up of new Steel Plants in the State of Karnataka,

(b) what are the reasons for the delay; and

(c) the target date, if any, fixed for the completion of the plants?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) A Detailed Project Report for Vijayanagar Steel Plant in the district of Bellary in Karnataka State has already been prepared by the Consultants. After necessary examination, the matter was placed before the SAIL Board which has constituted a Committee to examine the Project Report and the estimates. Further action would be taken after the aforesaid Committee's report is received and considered by SAIL Board. Meanwhile, preliminary works like land acquisition for the plant, soil investigation, raw materials testing etc., have been completed.

2. Government have also been exploring the possibilities of setting of a new port-based steel plant with ultimate capacity of 3 million tonnes per annum. Mangalore is being considered as one of the possible sites in this connection. However, the question of setting up such a plant as well as its location and other terms and conditions is presently in various stages of consideration and detailed technical and financial evaluation.

(b) and (c). As no investment decision has yet been taken, the question of delay in the setting up of these plants and the fixing of target dates for their completion, does not arise at this stage.

**Income-tax Rebate to Professionals for Purchase of Newspaper and Periodicals**

2208. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 185 on 1st February, 1980, regarding income-tax rebate to individuals practising as professionals and state:

(a) whether the requisite information has since been collected if so, whether he would lay it on the Table;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the decision taken by Government to afford necessary relief in this behalf to this category of income-tax payers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Information has been collected and the Implementation Report has been sent on 19-6-1980 to the Department of Parliamentary Affairs for laying it on the Table of the House.

(c) As clarified in the Implementation Report, in respect of Unstarred

Question No. 185 for 1-2-1980, no discrimination is being made while dealing with the claims of different categories of assessee in respect of expenses incurred on periodicals and newspapers. The Central Board of Direct Taxes has also issued guidelines to the field offices clarifying the legal position to ensure uniformity.

**Letters pending with Central Board of Direct Taxes**

2209. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of letters, which are pending with Central Board of Direct Taxes, received from Members of Parliament/V.I.P.s (i) upto 3 months, (ii) 3—6 months, (iii) 6—12 months and (iv) more than one year old; and

(b) the reasons of each pending letter?

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

**Computerisation in Income Tax Department**

2210. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what led Government to revive the computerisation in the Income-tax Department when it had already been decided by Government that it is not suitable to Indian conditions;

(b) whether Government have placed orders for importing the equipment to be used for the purposes of computerisation in the Income-tax Department;

(c) if so, what type of equipment is likely to be imported and the amount to be incurred; and

(d) whether any official delegation is being sent abroad to get accustomed about the working of computerisation and if so, who are members of the delegation and the countries to be visited?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Government have not yet decided to revive computerisation in the Income-tax Department.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Sir.

**Committee on Forward Markets and Forward Markets Commission**

2211. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have appointed a Committee under Dr. A. M. Khusro, an Economist to review the operations of forward markets and the role of Forward Markets Commission to effectively regulate the future trading and markets in various commodities with a view to curb unhealthy trends and also to implement Government's decision prohibiting forward trading in specific commodities;

(b) whether the said committee has submitted its Report;

(c) if so, what are the broad recommendations made therein; and

(d) if not, when the Report is likely to be submitted?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI V. C. SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The question does not arise.

(d) The report is likely to be submitted to Government by the 30th June, 1980.

## तीसरे स्तर की विमान सेवा के लिए आर्थिक भार

2212. श्री भगवान बोब : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उक्ता ध्यान अजमेर से प्रकाशित "आधुनिक राजस्थान" दिनांक 10 अप्रैल में इसे इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि "तीसरे स्तर की विमान सेवा" आरम्भ करने के आर्थिक उत्तरदायित्व का बहन राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा किया जायेगा;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या राज्य सरकारों ने इस उत्तरदायित्व को बहन करना स्वीकार कर लिया है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा आरम्भ में कितना आर्थिक उत्तरदायित्व लिया जायेगा; और

(घ) राजस्थान के किन-किन नगरों को उपरोक्त विमान सेवा के पहले चरण में जोड़ा जायेगा ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री : (श्री चन्दा लाल चन्दाकर) : (क) सरकार द्वारा उक्त प्रकार का कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

(घ) देश में तीसरी वायु सेवाएँ चालू करने के प्रश्न की जाच की जा रही है । अभी तक कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है ।

## पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के लिए विमान सेवाओं का विस्तार

2213. श्री माधवराव सिंधिया : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों, विशेष रूप से हिमाचल प्रदेश के लिए विमान सेवाओं का विस्तार करने का प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचारधीन है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्यापक क्या है; और

(ग) इसका विस्तार अनुमानतः कब तक किया जायेगा ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चन्दा लाल चन्दाकर) : (क) से (ग) . इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स की पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों, विशेषतः हिमाचल प्रदेश के लिए विमान सेवा चालू करने की कोई योजना नहीं है । तथापि, उस राज्य में कुछ स्थानों के लिए विमान सेवाएँ चालू करने के बारे में तीसरी वायु सेवा के संदर्भ में विचार किया जा सकता है, जिसका प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचारधीन है ।

## Setting up of Cashew Board

2214. SHRI B. K. NAIR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether strong recommendations and earnest plans have been received by Government from the Cashew Development Directorate and other organisations for setting up a Cashew Board on the lines of the other commodity Boards for encouraging and aborting the coordinated development of the Cashew Planting Industry throughout the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Final decision has not yet been taken.

## Export Duty on Cotton

2215. SHRI MOTIBHAI R. CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether the export duty on cotton is proposed to be abolished or reduced in view of the fact that the export duty on cotton hinders its export and farmers do not get reasonable prices therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): No, Sir. No such decision has been taken so far.



### **Development of Thirumullavaram as a Sea Side Resort**

2216. SHRI B. K. NAIR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that Thirumullavaram in Quilon town is ideally suited for development as a sea side resort blessed with salubrious surroundings and a long stretch of shallow sea; and

(b) whether there is any proposal under his consideration to take up this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) and (b). India abounds in a large number of attractive places, Thirumullavaram in Quilon town no doubt being one of them. However, due to constraint on resources necessitating a selective approach in tourish planning, the emphasis in the Central Sector is on developing tourist facilities at centres which are already popular with international tourists or hold the potential to attract them. With this in view, tourist facilities have been provided at Kovalam, Trivandrum, Cochin and Periyar Wild Life Sanctuary in Kerala in the Central Sector.

### **Excise Relief to Manufacturers in Bombay Region**

2217. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that in case of food flavours falling under item 68 of First Schedule to the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944, central excise duty under Tariff item 68 as envisaged in the Government of India Notification No. 50/75 dated 1st March, 1975 as amended in respect of food flavours and colour preparations including concentrated essences is being levied in Bombay collectorate while in Madras collectorate it is exempted;

(b) if so, the reasons for this disparity; and

(c) the action which he proposes to take to grant relief in this behalf to the manufacturers in Bombay region so as to ensure uniformity in this levy?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (c). Divergence of practice in the assessment of central excise duty on flavouring essences in Bombay and Madras Collectorates on account of varying interpretations of the expression "items of food products and food preparations" in notification 55/75-CE dated 1-3-1975 as amended, had come to the notice of the Government. Suitable guidelines have since been issued to the Collectors for assessment of these products in a uniform manner.

### **Complaint Re. Joining of Duty by Persons Selected for Karnataka A. G. Office**

2218. SHRI A. NEELALOHITNADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaint that forty persons out of seventy persons selected for appointment to the Karnataka Accountant General Office were not allowed to join duty by the rowdies encouraged by the Karnataka Chief Minister and some of the higher officials of the Karnataka Accountant General Office;

(b) if so, what action has been taken by the Central Government on that complaint;

(c) whether Government propose to take step for enabling those forty persons to join duty at the Karnataka Accountant General Office; and

(d) whether the Central Government propose to ensure that such incidents may not repeat in future in any part of our country?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT):** (a) A complaint in this regard was received from the Hon'ble Member.

(b) to (d). The recruitment of Auditors, Clerks and stenographers in the Indian Audit and Accounts Department is done by the Staff Selection Commission. For selection of the candidates for the various posts, the Staff Selection Commission conducts an All India Examination through the Regional Controller of Examinations for different zones into which the country as a whole has been divided. During 1979, Zone VI comprised the States of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka whereas Zone VII comprised Tamil Nadu and Kerala States. According to the notice issued by the Staff Selection Commission inviting applications for the posts of Auditors etc., a candidate must select only one of the Zones mentioned by the Staff Selection Commission and he will be considered for appointment to a vacancy only in the Zone for which he opts. However, the Commission reserves the right to recommend him for appointment to a Zone different from the one opted for by him. Since the filling up of promotion quota by eligible persons from lower ranks to the ranks of auditors and clerks, depended on the filling up of the direct recruitment vacancies in the respective cadres before the Calendar year 1979 was out, the Staff Selection Commission Office at Madras was requested by the Accountant General, Karnataka to expedite the list of candidates. The Staff Selection Commission sponsored the names of 55 Auditors and 25 Clerks for appointment in the office of the Accountant General, Karnataka who happened to be candidates from the Zone comprising Tamil Nadu and Kerala as Zone VI list had already been exhausted through appointments of the limited number of candidates available to other offices in the States of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. Offers of appointment were made to them requesting them to report for

duty by 31-12-79 as the promotion panel for departmental quota was to expire by that date. Out of 55 Auditors and 25 Clerks, 14 and 12 respectively reported and were asked to join duty on completion of the formalities. The rest had asked for extension of time for varying periods. Extension of time in the cases applied for was not granted by the Accountant General and telegrams were sent to the candidates concerned refusing extension and at the same time cancelling offers of appointment. The vacancies in the office of the Accountant General, Karnataka, were subsequently filled by candidates sponsored by the Staff Selection Commission from the list from the zone comprising Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. It may also be mentioned that there was an agitation in the office of the Accountant General, Karnataka with reference to earlier offer of appointments referred to above. The Scheme of Examinations of the Staff Selection Commission as evolved upto date is such that in future a situation of the kind which arose in Karnataka Accountant General's Office is not likely to arise.

#### **Display of Stocks and Price Lists**

2219. **SHRI AHMED M. PATEL:** Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that almost all the traders have stopped to display their stocks and price lists at their shops;

(b) whether Government are considering to make it compulsory for every shopkeeper to display the price lists and stock lists; and

(c) if so, the details of the rules framed in this regard?

**THE MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI V. C. SHUKLA):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Price and Stock Display Orders issued under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 are already in force in all the States and Union Territories. These Orders make it obligatory on all dealers to display, prominently in their premises, prices and stocks of commodities notified in the orders in the manner, as prescribed. The States/Union Territories Governments have set up their own enforcement agencies to implement such orders.

#### **Agreement with Bulgaria on Leather Export Goods**

2220. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have entered into an agreement with Bulgaria on leather export goods; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. An Agreement was signed on the 3rd May, 1980 between the S.T.C. and State Economic Corporation, PIRIN, of Bulgaria for export of leather goods to Bulgaria. The Agreement envisages—

(1) Export of 2.71 million pairs of shoe uppers to Bulgaria, during 1981—1985.

(2) Export of 5 million sq. decimeter of cow (nappa) soft, goat suede and cow lining during 1980 for manufacture of footwear in Bulgaria.

(3) Production Cooperation with India for production of 5 lakh pairs of shoe uppers per annum for export to Bulgaria or a third country.

(4) Production collaboration in the field of Indian lamb skin for production of 1—1.5 million pieces of lamb fur skins per year for export to Bulgaria.

(5) Setting up a joint venture in India with Bulgarian technology for the production of hand gloves for export to Bulgaria and third countries.

(6) Production of a special type of footwear in India with cow split leather for export to Bulgaria and joint marketing in third countries.

#### **Cost of Imported Sugar from London**

2221. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what will be the landed cost of the imported sugar from London; and

(b) whether Government have made any plan as how to supply the imported sugar and if so, at what rate and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The landed cost of imported sugar is estimated to be Rs. 560/- per quintal.

(b) The imported sugar is planned to be allocated to State Governments for meeting the sugar demand of the bulk consumers in their areas. The State Governments have been requested to indicate their requirements. The State Trading Corporation would also approach national-level cooperative organisations for their requirements for selling sugar through their own State-level organisations. The imported sugar would be sold on cost plus basis as part of levy free sugar.

#### **Supply of Edible Oil to the people on Fair Price Shops**

2222. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state whether the Central Government have made efforts to have adequate stocks to ensure the supply of edible oils to the common people through fair price shops in the drought affected districts of Orissa?

**THE MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI V. C. SHUKLA):** The Government have already taken steps to keep and supply adequate stocks of imported edible oils to Orissa. Actual distribution through the fair-price shops in the State is, however, the responsibility of the State Government of Orissa.

**Import of Sugar for Uninterrupted Supplies to Fair Price Shops**

2223. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK:

SHRI TARIQ ANWAR:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Union Government has imported two lakh tonnes of sugar with a view to maintaining uninterrupted supplies to the fair price shops;

(b) if so, whether in spite of this import there is still acute shortage of sugar in the market;

(c) whether Government is also considering to import more sugar to tide over the shortage in the country; and

(d) if so, from which countries and at what cost sugar is being purchased and sold to fair price shops in India?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE & STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE):** (a) and (b). A contract has been concluded by STC for import of 200,000 MT refined sugar to meet persisting scarcity in domestic markets and rising price trend, arising from shortfall in sugar production this year. Arrival is phased over the period June—August, 1980.

(c) and (d). Future imports will depend upon the indigenous crop and the sugar arrivals in the market in the coming season. The imported sugar is planned to be allocated to State Governments for meeting the sugar demand of the bulk consumers

in their areas. The State Governments have been requested to indicate their requirements. The State Trading Corporation would also approach national-level cooperative organisations for their requirements for selling sugar through their own State-level organisations. The imported sugar would be sold on cost plus basis as part of levy free sugar.

**Companies owning Jets**

2224. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the companies, factories or other concerns and private persons, important personalities which are having their own jets; and

(b) what are the conditions that a firm could buy a jet?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR):** (a) Apart from Indian Airlines, Air India and National Remote Sensing Agency, which are Government undertakings, only Pushpaka Aviation is having a jet aircraft.

(b) An intending applicant has to satisfy the Government about the justification for the purchase.

**राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम मध्य प्रदेश की मिलों द्वारा कपड़े की बिक्री**

2225. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) राष्ट्रीय कपड़ा निगम, मध्य प्रदेश के अधीन मिलों द्वारा गत तीन वर्षों में घरेलू खपत के कितने कपड़े की बिक्री की गई ;

(ख) उनके द्वारा उपरोक्त अवधि में किस्म-वार निर्यात के लिये कितना कपड़ा बनाया गया, किन-किन एजेंसियों ने कपड़ा बेचा और किन-किन एजेंसियों ने कपड़ा नहीं बेचा;

(ग) क्या यह सब है कि जिन एजेंसियों ने कपड़ा वापस कर दिया है उनको 7-1/2 प्रतिशत छूट दी गई है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस कारण निगम को कितनी हानि हुई है?

**वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात व खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी) :** (क) राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम (मध्य प्रदेश) लिमिटेड के अधीन वस्त्र मिलों ने वर्ष 1977-78 से 1979-80 के दौरान घरालू खपत के लिए 3,487.25 लाख मीटर कपड़ा तथा 38.66 लाख किग्रा फैन्टस, रैग्स तथा चिन्टजेस बेचा है।

(ख) से (घ) जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

#### World Bank Loan to Boost Silk Production in Karnataka

2226. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether World Bank has agreed to give loan to boost silk production in Karnataka; and

(b) if so, amount offered and its terms and conditions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The World Bank has approved an outlay of Rs. 79.85 crores for the Karnataka Sericulture Project, out of which the World Bank assistance would amount to Rs. 45.36 crores on the following terms and conditions:

(i) Repayment over a period of 50 years inclusive of grace period of 10 years;

(ii) No rate of interest; and

(iii) A service charge of 3/4 of 1 per cent per annum on the principal amount withdrawn and outstanding.

#### State-wise distribution of Steel Quota

2227. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of STEEL

AND MINES be pleased to state the State-wise distribution of steel quota, actual supplies and registered SIDO units during the year 1978-79, separately?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE & STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): There is no statutory control on the distribution of steel. The question of State-wise "quota" does not therefore arise. However, details of actual supplies to State Small Industries Corporations in 1978-79 is given in Annexure I. The number of registered Small Scale Industrial units under S.I.D.O. as on 31-12-1978 is given in Annexure II.

#### Statement I

Details of actual supplies made to the S.S.I.C.'s in 1978-79

(Figures in tonnes)

Sl. No.	Name of the S.S.I.C.	Actual Supplies
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh . . .	11,674
2	Assam including Assam Hills . . .	3,218
3	Bihar . . .	1,728
4	Chandigarh . . .	8,416
5	Delhi . . .	42,144
6	Gujarat . . .	32,214
7	Himachal Pradesh . . .	1,186
8	Haryana . . .	29,911
9	Jammu & Kashmir . . .	17,319
10	Karnataka . . .	13,718
11	Kerala . . .	17,448
12	Madhya Pradesh . . .	7,050
13	Maharashtra including Goa . . .	44,925
14	Mizoram . . .	185
15	Mizoram . . .	147

1	2	3
16	Meghalaya . . .	..
17	Nagaland . . .	..
18	Orissa . . .	7,121
19	Pondicherry . . .	350
20	Punjab . . .	35,987
21	Rajasthan . . .	14,622
22	Tamil Nadu . . .	14,981
23	Tripura . . .	154
24	Uttar Pradesh . . .	15,832
25	West Bengal . . .	12,551
Total		332,069

## Statement II

Number of Registered Small Scale Industrial units under S I D.O. as on 31-12-1978

S. No.	State	No. of units
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh . . .	17895
2	Assam . . .	3302
3	Bihar . . .	14187
4	Gujarat . . .	21394
5	Haryana . . .	11889
6	Himachal Pradesh . . .	2552
7	Jammu & Kashmir . . .	2308
8	Karnataka . . .	13619
9	Kerala . . .	12363
10	Madhya Pradesh . . .	17507
11	Maharashtra . . .	25426
12	Manipur . . .	1481
13	Meghalaya . . .	295
14	Nagaland . . .	203
15	Orissa . . .	4225
16	Punjab . . .	25497

1	2	3
17	Rajasthan . . .	18018
18	Sikkim . . .	22
19	Tamil Nadu . . .	33918
20	Tripura . . .	896
21	Uttar Pradesh . . .	24540
22	West Bengal . . .	63022
23	Arunachal Pradesh . . .	145
24	Chandigarh . . .	646
25	Dadra & Nagar Haveli . . .	83
26	Delhi . . .	8746
27	Goa, Daman & Diu . . .	1147
28	Mizoram . . .	271
29	Pondicherry . . .	784
30	Andaman & Nicobar . . .	111
Total		32659

## Public Research Station at Dabchari (Maharashtra)

2228. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that the Rubber Board has decided to set up a Rubber Research Station at Dabchari, Thane District (Maharashtra);

(b) is it also a fact that the Maharashtra Government has agreed to hand over to the Board about 50 hectares of land for the purpose;

(c) whether the Government of India have accepted the said offer and when; and

(d) when the said Research Station would be set up and what would be the activities to be conducted there?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The Rubber Board has decided to establish

trial plantations in the Konkan Region. One site has been selected at Dabchhari.

(b) The Government of Maharashtra have recently informed the Rubber Board that orders are being issued to release the land for the purpose.

(c) and (d). The Rubber Board is taking action for acceptance of the offer. The Board would undertake need-based studies to assess the suitability of planting materials and cultural practices in this region after approval of the scheme.

#### **Iron Ore Pellatisation Plant in Bastar, M.P.**

2229. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Madhya Pradesh State Industrial Development Corporation, has applied for grant of a licence to the Government of India for establishment of iron ore pellatisation plant based on iron ore mines near Beladilla in Bastar District of Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, action taken by the Government of India thereon?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) No, Sir. During the year 1980 no such application has been received by the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Functioning of Unit Trust of India**

2230. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether canalising the household savings into stock market through professional investing institute, so as to broad-base the investor's funds, was the primary purpose of establishing the Unit Trust of India;

(b) is UTI indulging in profiteering by earning 14 per cent interest and paying 9 per cent out of the same to the small depositor; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) The Unit Trust of India was established on the 1st February, 1964 with the primary objective of encouraging and mobilising the savings of the community and channelling them into productive corporate investments so as to promote the growth and diversification of the country's economy. Canalising the household savings into the stock market through professional management is no doubt an important function of the Trust, but cannot be said to be the primary purpose of its establishment. The Trust endeavours to broad-base its portfolio by judicious investment decisions having regard to security, yield and liquidity of its funds.

(b) No, Sir. The Unit Trust of India is not profiteering. The Trust does not earn 14 per cent on all its investments. The average return on equity investment ranges between 7.00 per cent to 7.75 per cent and in the case of highly priced securities, it is as low as 3 per cent to 4 per cent. During the year 1978-79, the average yield realised by the Trust was around 8.5 per cent on equities, 7.5 per cent on preference shares and 9.0 per cent on debentures which accounted for about 55 per cent of the employable funds of Rs. 402 crores of the Trust as on the 30th June, 1979. On money at call and short notice which accounted for about 35 per cent of the funds of the Trust, the rate of interest earned varied from 5.5 per cent to 8.5 per cent. Bulk of the balance amount was employed as advance deposits against commitments, fixed deposits with companies and bridge finance on which the Trust had earned 14 per cent.

The Trust is required under the UTI Act to distribute a minimum of 90 per cent of its net income on Unit Scheme, 1964, which is its principal Scheme accounting for over 95 per cent of the operations. The Trust has progressively been raising the rate of dividend to the unit holders commensurate with its earnings. Against the dividend of 6.1 per cent paid in 1964-65, the dividend paid in 1978-79 was 9 per cent.

(c) Does not arise in view of the answer to (b) above.

#### **Nationalisation of certain Jute Mills**

2231. SHRI NIREN GHOSH:

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) steps taken by Government to nationalise the Union Jute, Alexandria Jute, Khardah Jute and Kinnison Jute Mills; and

(b) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) Government have taken over the management of Union Jute, Alexandria Jute, Kinnison Jute and RBHM Mills under the provisions of the I(D&R) Act. Each of these units needs substantial investment for modernisation and rehabilitation. Government are examining various alternatives to make these units economically viable on a long-term basis.

#### **Modernisation of Durgapur and Bokaro Steel Plants**

2232. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have chalked out any plan for the preparation of a comprehensive development plan for the modernisation of

the Durgapur Steel Plant and for the Bokaro Steel Plant by introducing technological improvements; and

(b) if so, the details regarding further expansion of the Bokaro Steel Plant as well as its capacity and the time by when it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A development plan for the modernisation of the Durgapur Steel Plant is under preparation in consultation with the British Steel Corporation and is expected to be finalised by the end of 1980. Expansion of the Bokaro Steel Plant from 4.00 MT capacity to 4.75 MT involving an estimated outlay of about Rs. 144 crores is also under Government's consideration. For further expansion of this plant to a capacity of 5.5 MT by introduction of technological improvements, a Detailed Project Report is proposed to be prepared; the precise terms and conditions for this purpose are under discussion between the Indian Consultants and their Soviet counterparts.

#### **Grievances of Employees of Controller of Aid Accounts and Audit**

2233. SHRI K. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a group of Government employees working in the Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs, Controller of Aid Accounts and Audit have been representing their grievances from the year 1977 but have not been given any reply by the Ministry so far; and

(b) if so, the reason for such a delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b) A few commonly worded representations were received in November



1977, February 1979 and September 1979 from some of the Staff members of the Office of the Controller of Aid Accounts & Audit, for grant of deputation allowance to them. No final decision in the matter has been taken so far. However, the employees concerned or their representatives have been meeting the concerned officers from time to time and the position has been explained to them.

#### **Projects with Foreign Collaboration in India**

2234. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:  
SHRI GHULAM RASOOL  
KOCHACK:  
SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-  
SHEKHARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether STC is also working on projects to be set up in the country with foreign collaboration; and

(b) if so, the achievement so far made?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A few proposals in this regard are under negotiations.

#### **Tax evaders**

2235. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:  
SHRI GHULAM RASOOL  
KOCHACK:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether major tax payers and tax evaders will be the main target of the Income Tax Department this year;

(b) if so, whether any income tax raids were conducted on the big tax evaders during the last three months, i.e. April, May & June, 1980;

(c) if so, what is the total number of big tax evaders according to the Income Tax Department uptill now;

(d) how many have been so far identified and how many raids were made against them and to what extent big tax evaders were brought to book; and

(e) whether any major policy is being considered through which the tendency of tax evading is discouraged in the country?

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

(b) to (d). The Income-tax Department does not maintain any separate list, as such, of 'big' tax evaders.

Search and seizure operations under the Income-tax Act are carried out in all cases, big or small, where the Commissioner of Income-tax/ Director of Inspection in consequence of information in his possession has reason to believe that the person concerned is in possession of any money, bullion or other valuable article or thing which has not been or would not be disclosed, or has omitted or failed to produce such books of account or other documents as required by a summons or a statutory notice or would not produce any books of account or any other documents in response thereto. 316 search and seizure operations were conducted during the month of April, 1980 and 182 operations during May, 1980. During these operations assets of the approximate value of Rs. 119 lakhs and Rs. 98 lakhs respectively, held *prima-facie* to be unaccounted, were seized. The seized materials are under examination. The extent of unaccounted income will be known only when the scrutiny of the seized documents and books is completed, the necessary enquiries are made and parties concerned are also given an opportunity to submit their explanation/clarification. Information for the month of June, 1980 is not available as yet.

(e) The Government propose to deal with the problem of tax evasion

through more effective implementation of tax laws. Some other measures are also under Government's consideration, the details of which cannot be divulged at this stage.

**Investment of Foreign Exchange remittances in Industrial Units**

2236. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:  
SHRI M. V. CHANRA-  
SHEKHARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a suggestion for investing foreign exchange remittances in industrial units designed primarily to produce export goods has been made by the National Council of Applied and Economic Research;

(b) if so, whether in their review they have pointed out that the remittances could be either in India or abroad and the utilisation of the resources should be without the condition that the amount with interest would be paid back in foreign exchange;

(c) if so, whether the Council has stated that such a step would help production and utilisation of the country's foreign exchange reserves and also help in maintaining their level in the country's widening foreign exchange gap;

(d) what are the other features of the report made by them; and

(e) whether Government have considered all the recommendations of the Council and if so, by what time they are likely to be implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Government has seen the article on "Review of Indian Economy (January—March 1980)" in the April 1980 issue of the Quarterly Economic Journal MARGIN published by National Council of Applied Economic Research. In order to strengthen the foreign exchange reserves, the article *inter alia* refers to additional incentives which may

be provided for attracting foreign exchange remittances from abroad. In this connection, it may be mentioned that Government has already taken various measures to attract such remittances. For instance; non-resident Indians and persons of Indian origin may invest in any company engaged in any area of activity without repatriation rights for capital invested and income earned. Another facility permits investment upto 20 per cent with repatriation rights in new issues of new companies in selected industries. They may also invest upto 74 per cent with repatriation rights in companies engaged in high priority areas or in export-oriented ventures. It may also be pointed out that the provisional figure of gross (non-export) inward receipts including family remittances during 1979-80 was of the order of Rs. 3128 crores compared to 1978-79 figure of about Rs. 2255 crores.

As regards NCAER's suggestion for utilisation of country's foreign exchange reserves particularly for production purposes having regard to India's widening foreign exchange gap, a series of measures have been taken by the Government to utilise these reserves fruitfully with a view to enhancing the rate of growth of the economy and maintaining reasonable price stability. Foreign exchange has been made available for imports of raw materials, machinery, spare parts as well as for essential commodities in short supply like edible oils etc. Concerted steps are being taken to improve the performance of major sectors like coal, crude oil, power and the general infra-structure in the country with a view to improving domestic production and reducing, to the extent possible, import requirements. Efforts are also under way to step up export performance in several sectors. Further, the Import Policy for the current fiscal year 1980-81 presented to Parliament on 15th April, 1980 contains the following salient features in order to help exports:

(i) Manufacturer-exporters will have a wider choice than before for the import of items against their replenishment licences.

(ii) The scheme for the grant of advance licences with benefit of city exemption has been made wider in scope than before.

(iii) A scheme has been introduced to allow duty free imports against replenishment licences. To begin with, the scheme is applicable to a few export products only.

(iv) The import policy for Export Houses has been liberalised to enable Export Houses to render greater assistance to their supporting manufacturers in the supply of imported inputs.

(v) Manufacturer-Exporters 10 per cent or more of their production will be given automatic licences as Actual Users for import of raw materials and components for a value 10 per cent higher than their actual consumption

(d) and (e). NCAER have not submitted any report as such to the Government. Their Review also gives factual information regarding National Income, Agriculture and Industrial production, prices, balance of payments etc. Government welcomes all useful suggestions emanating from any source and keeps these matters under review.

#### **Administration of quota to Exporters by Apparels Export Promotion Council**

2237. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' dated 4th May, 1980 that India is losing about Rs. 100 crore worth of foreign exchange a year by the present system of administration of quota the exporters by the Apparels

Export Promotion Council (AEPC); and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, Government's attention has been drawn to the news items. It is not correct to say that as a result of administration of quota distribution by the Council, the exports to the extent of Rs. 100 crores is being lost. Quota Administration is one of the functions being carried out by the Council. Besides the Council is engaged in various export promotional activities. Last two years figure given below show the expanding trend in the export of garments from India:

Year	Value of exports of Garments from India (Rs. in crores)
1978	Rs. 279 crores
1979	Rs. 380 crores (estimated)

#### **Task Force for examining different sectors of the Industry and Economic Activity**

2238. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose any special task force to be set up for examining the different sectors of the industry and economic activity and define the role of managerial leadership in consonance with national objectives;

(b) whether any suggestion for setting a special group by the All India Management Association to help the public sector enterprise in developing managerial talent had been advocated by the Union Minister; and

(c) if so, the details in this regard from the Government to accelerate the pace of management development in the country?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT):** (a) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

(b) The observations made by the Minister are as follows:

"I would like to invite your attention to the facts that public sector has come to play a commanding role in the country, both in terms of its contribution and its present massive growth and development. The investment in the industrial and commercial public enterprises of the Central Government, which stood at Rs. 3,333 crores in 1968 with 83 public enterprises, today stands at Rs. 15,602 crores with 176 enterprises all over the country. The investment has registered compound growth rate of 10.3 per cent during this period. Apart from this the public sector is the major employer in the country employing about 1800 thousand employees. I am, therefore, sure AIMA has assimilated this development seriously and reflects it in its composition, representation and structure. It would be useful if a special group works in AIMA helping the Government Bureau in developing managerial talent in the public enterprises."

(c) No specific proposal is under consideration of the Government in this regard.

#### **Imported Sugar made available to Consumers**

**2239. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the imported sugar made available to the consumers during the first five months in 1980;

(b) the percentage of the total quantity imported;

(c) details of the purchase made from the countries; and

(d) the price at which it was purchased and the price at which it was sold to the consumers?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE):** (a) and (b). No sugar was imported during the first five months in 1980.

(c) and (d). The STC has recently concluded a contract for import of 200,000 MT refined sugar at the best available international price prevailing at the time of contract. In terms of the contract, imported sugar may be of any origin, except Israel and South Africa. The imported sugar will be sold on cost plus basis as part of levy free sugar.

#### **Submission of Income-tax Returns by Big Industrial Houses**

**2240. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of big industrial houses have failed to submit their income tax returns for the year 1979-80;

(b) if so, the names of these companies which belong to these big houses; and

(c) what are the reasons given by these companies for the non-submission of annual returns?

**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.

#### **Computation of Foreign Trade indices**

**2241. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state whether the Ministry has recently appointed a technical committee to improve the current

methodology of computing foreign trade indices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): Yes, Sir.

**कनारा बैंक में अनुसूचित जातीय एवं अनुसूचित जनजातीय कर्मचारी**

2242. श्री राम बिलास पासवान: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में कनारा बैंक के अनुसूचित जातीय एवं अनुसूचित जनजातीय कर्मचारियों के साथ अधिकारियों के द्वारा भेदभाव किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) क्या "छूआछूत" को ध्यान में रखते हुए अधिकारियों द्वारा उन पर अत्याचार किये जाते हैं और गोपनीय रिपोर्ट लिखी जाती है; और

(ग) क्या कनारा बैंक अनुसूचित जातीय/अनुसूचित जनजातीय कर्मचारी संगठन में वित्त मंत्री और अधिकारियों से इस संबंध में शिकायत की है और यदि हां, तो उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मगन भाई बरोट): (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) जी, हां, इस संगठन ने एक संसद सदस्य के माध्यम से वित्त मंत्री के पास एक अभ्यावेदन भेजा था और वित्त मंत्री ने इस संबंधी स्थिति उन्हें ठीक से स्पष्ट कर दी है ।

**Export Promotion Council for Coir Industry**

2243. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN): Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to constitute an Export Promotion Council for the Coir industry;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for constituting such a body when the Coir Board is performing the same activities at present; and

(c) what are the characteristics of the council?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) to (c) Some of the leading exporters in the Coir Industry have sent a proposal to this Ministry for the setting up of an Export Promotion Council for Coir Industry mainly with a view to giving exclusive attention to export trade in coir products. The proposal is under the consideration of the Government.

**विदेशी ऋण का उपयोग**

2244. श्री मूल चन्द डागा: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत सरकार द्वारा 31 मार्च, 1980 तक विदेशों से सहायता के रूप में प्राप्त ऋण की कुल राशि कितनी है ;

(ख) उपरोक्त राशि में से सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्रों में अलग-अलग कितनी राशि का उपयोग किया गया ;

(ग) उपरोक्त ऋण पर विदेशों को कितनी राशि ब्याज के रूप में प्रतिवर्ष दी जा रही है; और

(घ) भारत सरकार द्वारा विदेशों को इस पूरे ऋण को कब तक चुका दिए जाने की संभावना है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मगन भाई बरोट) : (क) भारत सरकार को 31 मार्च, 1980 तक विदेशों से सहायता के रूप में ऋणों की कुल 11,373.32 करोड़ रुपए की राशि प्राप्त हुई थी ।

(ख) विदेशी सहायता भारत सरकार द्वारा प्राप्त की जाती है तथा उसे समस्त अर्थ-व्यवस्था के लिए उपलब्ध साधनों के केन्द्रीय पूल में डाल दिया जाता है । विभिन्न स्रोतों से प्राप्त होने वाली सहायता, परियोजना सहायता, परियोजना-भिन्न सहायता तथा कार्यक्रम सहायता के रूप में होती है । विभिन्न स्रोतों से प्राप्त कार्यक्रम संबंधी सहायता मुख्य रूप से वस्तुओं, फलतः पुर्जों, संघटकों तथा पूंजीगत वस्तुओं के आयात के वित्तपोषण के समर्थन के लिए होती है । ये आयात गैर-सरकारी तथा सरकारी क्षेत्रों के विभिन्न एकाई, संस्थाओं, राज्यों तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार के अभिकरणों आदि के उपयोग के

लिए होते हैं। इसलिए इन रकमों को सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में उपयोग में लाई गई राशि के रूप में अलग-अलग करना संभव नहीं है।

(ग) वर्ष 1980-81 के दौरान उपयुक्त ऋण सहायता पर दिए जाने वाले ब्याज की राशि 198.73 करोड़ रुपये आंकी गई है।

(घ) संबद्ध ऋण करारों की ऋण परिशोधन अनुसूचियों के अनुसार, 31 मार्च, 1980 तक लिए गए ऋण वर्ष 2030 तक पूरी तरह चुका दिए जाएंगे।

राजस्थान से वसूल किये गये केन्द्रीय कर

2245. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार ने राजस्थान से 1975 से 1980 तक की अवधि के दौरान वर्षवार केन्द्रीय करों के रूप में कितनी राशि वसूल की,

(ख) क्या ऐसी कोई राशि बकाया है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो कुल कितनी राशि बकाया है और उन व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं जिनसे यह वसूल की जानी है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मगन भाई वारोट): (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्रित की रही है तथा सदन पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

विमानों के अपहरण की घटनायें

2246. श्री छीतूभाई गामित : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में गत छह महीनों के दौरान अन्तर्देशीय विमान सेवाओं में विमान अपहरण की कोई घटना हुई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चन्दा लाल चन्दाकर) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

भारत में एयरबस सेवा आरम्भ किया जाना

2247. श्री छीतूभाई गामित: क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत में एयरबस सेवा आरम्भ की गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो देश के किन-किन बड़े-बड़े नगरों से होकर एयरबस गुजरती है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चन्दा लाल चन्दाकर) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) इन्डियन एयरलाइन्स द्वारा एयरबस विमान का परिचालन फिलहाल निम्नलिखित नगरों के लिए किया जा रहा है:-

- बम्बई
- दिल्ली
- कलकत्ता
- मद्रास
- हैदराबाद
- बंगलोर
- त्रिवेन्द्रम् तथा
- श्रीनगर।

Flood Relief in West Bengal

2248. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount which the Government of West Bengal spent on flood relief in 1978-79;

(b) the amount which the Central Government sanctioned for this purpose; and

(c) whether there is any difference between these two amounts; if so the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (c). Central teams visited West Bengal for on-the-spot study of the damage caused by floods in the State in 1978-79 and for assessment of financial

assistance required by the State Government for relief and rehabilitation of the affected people and for repair and restoration of damaged properties. The reports of the Central teams were examined by the High Level Committee on Relief on whose recommendations ceilings of expenditure on various items were approved and advance Plan assistance of Rs. 88.93 crores was allocated. In March, 1979, the State Government reported total anticipated expenditure of Rs. 93.33 crores. The expenditure on some items was in excess of the approved ceilings. However, the full allocation of Rs. 88.93 crores of advance Plan assistance was released to the State Government, on a provisional basis, subject to adjustment on receipt of audited figures of expenditure. This adjustment is still to be made.

**Quota System for Confirmation of Upper Division Clerks in Income-tax Department**

2249. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Commissioner of Income-tax, Delhi has applied Quota System in confirmation for the U.D.Cs. even after 17th November, 1975;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for not following Government instructions on confirmation issued on 17th November, 1975; and

(c) what action Government propose to do to set right the confirmations of the Upper Division Clerks (Promotees) who have been superseded by the direct UDC recruits?

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

(b) and (c). In view of (a) above, question does not arise.

**Punctuality in Air Timings**

2250. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) has it come to his notice that in recent days the planes (particularly Bangalore-Delhi) invariably arrive and depart very late; and

(b) will he examine and see that the schedule timings are kept up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. All delays are scrutinised at various levels and remedial actions are taken. It is the endeavour of the Air Corporations and the Government to maintain punctuality of flights while ensuring the highest standard of flight safety.

**Rubber Board Office in Tripura**

2251. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rubber Board has opened any office in Tripura;

(b) whether the Board has any scheme for financial assistance to Forest Plantation Corporation of Tripura as well as to some individual rubber growers; and

(c) how much amount has been earmarked for the financial assistance in Tripura for 1980-81?

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

(b) and (c). The Rubber Board has recently submitted a scheme entitled 'Rubber Plantation Development Scheme' aimed at getting a total area of 60,000 hectares new-planted/re-planted over a five year period from 1980-81 to 1984-85, both in the traditional rubber growing states of Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka and non-traditional rubber growing

states of Goa, Maharashtra, Tripura and other North-Eastern States. Under this scheme, financial assistance would be offered to rubber growers as well as joint sector|public sector|co-operative sector corporations. Provision have not been individually earmarked for the various states under the scheme which is presently under the consideration of the Government.

#### **New Projects for Aluminium**

2252. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India are considering to have new projects for aluminium;

(b) if so, the time by which the decision will be finalised; and

(c) the criteria fixed for its consideration?

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

(b) The Government of India and the Government of France have recently signed a Memorandum of Understanding on the setting up of an aluminium complex in Orissa. In terms of this Memorandum, the French Government will present a comprehensive financial package for the project. In the meanwhile the project is being processed for an investment decision by Government.

A feasibility study prepared by M/s. Tsvetmetpromexport of the U.S.S.R. for an alumina project with a capacity of 500,000 tpa in Andhra Pradesh is currently under examination by Bharat Aluminium Company. The Soviet Agency has very recently also submitted a supplementary report on the technoeconomics of an alumina plant with a higher capacity of 800,000 tpa. The feasibility report is currently being studied by BALCO. Steps are also under way to have the project ex-

amined by the appraisal agencies of Government.

(c) The projects are appraised with reference to technical, economic and financial parameters.

#### **Expansion and Modernisation of existing Projects of Aluminium**

2253. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India are considering for expansion and modernisation of the existing projects of aluminium in the country; and

(b) if so, the time by which the final decisions will be taken?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). An application for expansion of capacity of Alupuram smelter from 15,850 tonnes to 20,350 tonnes per annum received from M/s. Indian Aluminium Company Limited is under consideration. A decision will be taken in the matter very soon.

#### **Import of Stainless Steel**

2254. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to step up import of stainless steel to 30,000 tonnes during the current year;

(b) whether it is also a fact that SAIL has requested to stop imports with a view to stabilising the market price; and

(c) if so, the Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) No figure of overall imports has been decided.

(b) SAIL has suggested that the decision to allow import of stainless



steel should be taken having regard to indigenous production of this material.

(c) While deciding on the quantum of imports to be made, this aspect is being kept in view.

#### Unrecovered Loans Advanced in Rural Sector Nationalised Banks

2255. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that mounting arrears of unrecovered loans advanced in the rural sector by the nationalised banks are causing serious concern to the banking authorities; and

(b) if so, the details regarding such loans given to the States?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) The percentage of overdues of agricultural loans advanced by the public sector banks for the past three years is as under:

June 1977	51.2
June 1978	49.8
June 1979	47.8

These figures show a slight improvement in recovery of these loans.

(b) State-wise details of over-due agricultural loans are available for the period ending June 1978 and are listed below:—

Name of the State	Total loan outstanding (Rs lakhs)	Percentage of overdue loans
1	2	3
Haryana . . .	6353.37	32.1
Himachal Pradesh . . .	580.48	53.2
J & K . . .	205.90	37.4

1	2	3
Punjab . . .	8446.52	23.6
Rajasthan . . .	5826.46	50.0
Chandigarh . . .	143.27	65.1
Delhi . . .	862.42	51.0
Assam . . .	392.80	70.2
Manipur . . .	50.00	69.9
Meghalaya . . .	60.32	73.8
Nagaland . . .	8.72	30.8
Tripura . . .	124.31	55.4
Arunachal Pradesh . . .	0.70	57.1
Mizoram . . .	0.58	56.1
Sikkim . . .	—	—
Bihar . . .	5864.58	64.2
Orissa . . .	2250.62	58.2
West Bengal . . .	5821.97	59.1
A & N Islands . . .	18.94	99.3
Madhya Pradesh . . .	7041.46	61.1
Uttar Pradesh . . .	13263.63	43.5
Gujarat . . .	7563.79	59.8
Maharashtra . . .	15142.05	62.1
D & N Haveli . . .	2.73	63.9
Goa, Daman & Diu . . .	444.34	23.7
Andhra Pradesh . . .	18470.65	42.1
Karnataka . . .	13556.29	52.6
Kerala . . .	5764.13	31.6
Tamil Nadu . . .	15150.60	47.0
Lakshadweep . . .	0.89	16.7
Pondicherry . . .	526.31	23.1
ALL INDIA . . .	133938.83	49.8

**Statutory Regulating Ratio of Commercial Banks**

**2256. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHAK:**

**SHRI M. V CHANDRA-SHEKHARA MURTHY:**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Commercial Banks are increasingly feeling the strain to maintain the statutory regulating ratio (SLR) in the context of the continuous hike in the coupon rates and the loan issued from time to time and the depreciation in the value of investments;

(b) if so, whether the Banks have made a plea that they must be allowed to maintain the SLR at book value of the securities kept in their authority and not at the market value as is the case now;

(c) if so, what are the other difficulties pointed out by them in this regard;

(d) whether RBI has agreed to examine their view points; and

(e) if so, when the final decision is likely to be taken?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT):** (a) to (e). In terms of Section 24 of the Banking Regulation Act, the unencumbered investments in approved securities taken into account as eligible assets for the purpose of Statutory Liquidity Ratio, to be maintained by the banks have to be valued at prices not exceeding the current market prices. In view of the difficulties being faced by the banks in complying with the requirements of this Section due to upward adjustments in the yields and prices of Government securities, and to give some relief to the banks, the Reserve Bank has decided that in cases where the percentage of eligible assets maintained by a bank in various forms falls short of

the liquidity requirements of 34 per cent by reasons of the bank valuing its investments in approved securities at current market prices, the bank will be deemed to have complied with the directions in regard to maintenance of a liquidity ratio of 34 per cent if it maintains:

(i) a liquidity ratio of not less than 25 per cent (as required in terms of Section 24 of the Banking Regulation Act), the securities taken into account for this purpose being valued at rates not higher than current market prices, and

(ii) an additional liquidity ratio of 9 per cent, the securities taken into account for this purpose being valued at book value, less so much of the provision, if any, made by the bank for depreciation in the value of its investments, as is not in excess of the depreciation in the market value of the said securities.

The above concession will be available to the banks till the end of November 1980. The banks are expected to make efforts to replenish their re-investments by this date, after which only the market value of the securities would be taken into account for computing the stepped up liquidity ratio as may be prescribed from time to time.

**Programme presented by Chief Minister of West Bengal regarding inflation**

**2257. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Minister of West Bengal suggested in September, 1979 to the then Central Government a programme of action so that inflation could be contained and the common people receive some relief;

(b) if so, the main points of the said programme; and

(c) what action, if any, has been or is being taken by the Centre on the same?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT):** (a) to (c). Suggestions of the Chief Minister, Government of West Bengal on anti-inflationary policies are contained in his statement at the Chief Ministers' Conference held on September 27, 1979. A summary of the suggested measures is given in statement.

2. The salient feature of these suggestions is the emphasis on strengthening the public distribution system, managing the supply through imports of essential commodities, and banning exports of food articles and scarce commodities and demand management by appropriately restricting the expansion of bank credit. The Chief Minister had also suggested instant steps to improve the logistics of rail movements and massive releases of foodgrains for public distribution and food-for-work programmes.

3. Government had been keeping a close watch on the price situation and had taken many steps to contain the increase in prices. The efforts to control inflation have been stepped up since mid-January, 1980. The public distribution system is being revitalised and its scope and coverage is being extended. The releases of foodgrains from official stocks have been stepped up. Dual price system for sugar was reimposed in December, 1979. Domestic availability of essential commodities is being augmented through imports/regulated exports of commodities in short supply for which purpose adequate allocation of foreign exchange is made. Steps have been taken to control the undue expansion of money supply and bank credit. Anti-social activities such as blackmarketing, profiteering and hoarding are being curbed by appropriate measures. Steps have been initiated to increase production and to ensure more efficient management of infra-structure. The

Government is keeping a careful watch on the price situation and is determined to contain inflation by such measures as may become necessary.

### Statement

#### *Summary of the Measures suggested by Chief Minister West Bengal*

(a) The Union Government must introduce immediately a comprehensive system of public procurement and distribution covering the major cereals, pulses, salt, sugar, textiles, edible oils, kerosene, match boxes, paper and washing soap, and it must ensure that all these commodities are sold at the same price all over the country;

(b) A special fund of Rs. 500 crores should be set aside to subsidise the public procurement-cum-distribution operations; resources for the special fund should be found by reducing the volume of subsidies allocated in the current year's budget for exporters, big landlords-cum rich peasants, and manufacturers;

(c) Foreign exchange to the extent of Rs. 1,000 crores should be set aside for essential imports over the next twelve-month period;

(d) Until further orders, all exports of food articles and other scarce commodities should be banned; the ban should also cover the export of sugar;

(e) The entire sum set aside in the current year's budget for subsidising sugar exports should be utilised for supplying sugar to the public at Rs. 2.50 per kilo programme; in addition, the price and distribution controls on sugar as obtaining till last year should be reimposed, and 80 per cent of the total production of sugar reserved for public distribution;

(f) The status quo ante as obtaining in the case of coal prices preceded

ing July 17 last is to be restored; similarly, the prices of textiles, petroleum products and match boxes must be brought down to the levels obtaining before the presentation of the last Union budget through adjustments in excise duties;

(g) The State Trading Corporation's present policy to make commercial sales of imported edible oils by auction should be reversed, and all imports of oils and edible oils channelised through the public distribution system;

(h) The Union Government must take instant steps to improve the logistics of rail movements and, in that context, consider the case of fulfilling the just demands of the rail employees;

(i) While their legitimate needs should be made, there must be a drastic curtailment of credit to the monopoly houses and the large industrial houses and they must be prevented from entering into fresh cash credit arrangements through the subterfuge of opening new accounts;

(j) There should not be any rigid application of the formula to limit credit expansion to 80 per cent of the peak level utilisation during the preceding two-year period; banks must exercise their discretion in favour of sick units, small-scale units and public sector units;

(k) Credit to persons belonging to the self-employed categories for the additional employment programmes and for the so-called tiny sector must not be curtailed. Similarly, re-finance and other facilities must not be cut back for advances to small farmers, share-croppers, assignees of vested lands, small artisans and the poor and the weak;

(l) The alibi of the general credit curb must not be allowed to cut back further on advances under the Differential Rate of Interest scheme;

(m) There should be a review of the principle according to which advances for food procurement receive favoured treatment; and

(n) Massive releases of foodgrains from the Central stockpile must be immediately arranged both through the public distribution system and through the food-for-work programmes.

#### Supply of Cement, Sugar and Edible Oil to West Bengal

2258. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1522 on 21st March, 1980 regarding Supply of Cement, Sugar, and edible oil to West Bengal and state what is the position of allocation and actual supply of each item referred to in the question, month-wise from March to May, 1980?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHR V. C. SHUKLA): The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

#### Production of Steel Ingot and Finished Steel

2259. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) production of Steel ingot and finished steel, year-wise from 1976-77 to 1979-80;

(b) quantity and value of imports of finished steel year-wise, during the same period; and

(c) when the country is expected to achieve self sufficiency in steel production?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRAÑAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The production of ingot steel and saleable steel from the six integrated steel plants during the years 1976-77 to

1979-80 is indicated in the table below:—

('000 tonnes)				
Years		Ingot Steel	Salcable Steel	
1976-77 . . .		8428	6922	
1977-78 . . .		8424	6894	
1978-79 . . .		8152	6993	
1979-80 . . .		8028	6039	

The quantity and value of finished steel imported during the years 1976-77 to 1979-80 are indicated below:—

Years	(Qty. (In tonnes)	Value (in Rs. lakhs)
1976-77 . . .	316,109	12,971
1977-78 . . .	431,743	17,872
1978-79* . . .	782,201	27,360
1979-80* . . .	1,59,863	40,723

\*Figures relates to imports of finished steel by SAIL only.

(c) Attainment of self-sufficiency in meeting the needs of the country for all types of steel may not, *per se*, be considered necessary, or even a desirable objective. The order of requirement and the economics of production may make it advisable to import certain items, wholly or partly, depending on the economics of scale in the production of these items. Thus, even some of the most developed and industrially advanced countries depend on import of certain types of steel while exporting some others.

Subject to this general observation, Government consider that the planning and development of steel production within the country must aim at achieving self-sufficiency in regard to those items where the need

is well established and the economics of production is favourable. Steps are already being taken in this direction.

#### Capacity of Alumina Production in Alumina Plants

2260. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 496 on 14th March, 1980 regarding capacity of Alumina production in Alumina Plant and state:

(a) what is the capacity of alumina production in the Alumina Plant and what was the actual production last year;

(b) the quantity exported during the same year; and

(c) whether Government have made any plans to make use of alumina indigenously?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The installed capacity of the Korba alumina plant is 200,000 tonnes per annum. However, owing to certain technological and design constraints, achievable capacity is around 150,000 tonnes per annum. The production in the year 1979-80 was 116,640 tonnes.

(b) 78.793 tonnes.

(c) The Korba Alumina Plant is intended to be a captive plant to feed the Korba smelter. Once full power supply is made available to the smelter, there will be no surplus alumina to be sold to others either within or outside the country. Production of alumina is regulated keeping in view the requirements of the phased commissioning of the smelter and the quantity for which export orders have been secured.

**Breaking of Room of Punjab  
National Bank, Chandni Chowk,  
Delhi**

2261. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on 17th May, 1980, an effort was made to break open the strong room of Punjab National Bank in Chandni Chowk, Delhi;

(b) whether it is a fact that the authorities came to know of this only on 19th May, i.e., Monday;

(c) if so, the full details;

(d) whether any complaint was lodged with the police;

(e) if so, when, to whom and full details; and

(f) whether some people have been arrested and if so, the particulars?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (f). Punjab National Bank has reported that on the morning of 19th May, 1980 it was noticed by the Branch Manager and the other staff members that an attempt has been made to break open the Cash Strong Room & the Safe Deposit Vault of its Chandni Chowk Branch. Though the exact time of the occurrence is not known, it is presumed that it could have taken place anytime between the night of Saturday, the 17th May, 1980 and the small hours of Monday, the 19th May, 1980. The Branch Manager has reported the matter to Lahori Gate Police Station on 19th May, 1980 and had also informed Flying Squad. The bank has suffered no financial loss. The police started its investigation immediately. 4 persons including a chowkidar & a clerk of the bank have been arrested & the police investigations are continuing.

**Decision on Recommendations made  
by Committee Appointed to Review  
Gold Policy**

2262. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 572 on 14th March, 1980 regarding gold auctioned by Reserve Bank of India and state:

(a) whether the report of the Committee appointed to review the gold policy has been examined; and

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations and decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) and (b). Copies of the Report of the Gold Policy Review Committee 1979 have been placed in the Parliament Library for perusal of Hon'ble Members. The decision on the recommendations of the Committee will be taken after the report of Shri Puri also becomes available.

**Reorganisation of Air India and  
Indian Airlines**

2263. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to reorganise the set up of Air India and the Indian Airlines in the near future;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of the new set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) The set up of Air India and Indian Airlines has already been reorganised with the appointment of separate Chairman-cum-Managing Directors. The Boards of Directors of these two Corporations have also been reconstituted with effect from 18-6-80 for a period of two years.

(b) The term of office of the earlier Boards had expired.

(c) Please see the attached statement.

#### Statement

##### AIR-INDIA

1. Shri Raghu Raj, Chairman-cum-M.D., Air India	Chairman
2. Shri Charanjit Singh, Member of Parliament	Director
3. Shri C.B. Jain, Director General, Tourism	"
4. ACM I. H. Iatif, Chief of Air Staff	"
5. Field Marshal, SHFJ Manekshaw	"
6. Shri A.H. Mehta, Chairman-cum-M.D., Indian Airlines	"
7. Shri B.D. Panda, Industrialist	"
8. Shri S. Ramanathan, Chairman, IAAI	"
9. Shri J.R.D. Tata, Industrialist	"
10. Shri B. Venkataraman, Secretary, Min. of Tourism & Civil Aviation	"

##### INDIAN AIRLINES

1. Shri A.H. Metha, Chairman-cum-M.D., Indian Airlines	Chairman
2. Shri Charanjit Singh, Member of Parliament	Director
3. Shri A.N. Haksar, Industrialist	"
4. Shri C.B. Jain, Director General, Tourism	"
5. ACM I.H. Latif, Chief of Air Staff	"
6. Shri M.S. Oberoi, Industrialist	"
7. Shri Raghu Raj, Chairman-cum-M.D. Air India	"
8. Shri S. Ramanathan, Chairman, IAAI	"
9. Shri B. Venkataraman, Secretary, Min. of Tourism and Civil Aviation.	"

#### Export of Ready-Made Garments

2264. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL:  
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be  
pleased to state:

(a) the amount of ready-made garments export during the years 1978-79 and 1979-80;

(b) whether any multinational company is dealing in this business;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any foreign concern has applied for licence for the export of ready made garments; and

(e) if so, the name of such concern and the action taken by Government thereon?

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

made garments valued at Rs. 279 crores (provisional), and Rs. 380 crores (estimated) were exported during calendar years 1978 and 1979, respectively.

(b) This information is not being separately compiled.

(c) Information is not available in view of answer to (b) above.

(d) No licence is required for export of garments.

(e) Does not arise.

#### Export of scarce commodities

2265. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL:  
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be  
pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain scarce commodities are being exported;

(b) if so, the names of such commodities and their value exported during the years 1978-79 and 1979-80; and

(c) the details of the decision taken by Government in regard to ban such items?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE & STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE):** (a) to (c). The primary object of the Government is to promote exports to the maximum extent, but in such a manner that the economy of the country is not affected by unregulated exports of items essentially needed within the country. Export policy of specific commodities is reviewed in consultation with the concerned Ministries/Departments from time to time, keeping in view the internal supply and demand position which is susceptible to changes from time to time.

#### **Air Service for Daltonganj of Bihar**

2266. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to bring Daltonganj of Bihar on the map of Indian Airlines providing air service in the near future;

(b) whether flight from Bhubaneswar will come to Delhi *via* Ranchi, Daltonganj, Patna; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

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

(c) There is no traffic affinity.

#### **Shifting of Head Office of Tea Board from Calcutta to Gauhati**

2267. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been urged to shift the Head Office of Tea

Board from Calcutta to Gauhati or Jorhat; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE & STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE):** (a) A suggestion to this effect has recently been received.

(b) Government does not propose to make any change in the location of the Head Office of the Tea Board.

#### **Increase in House Rent rates of Central Government Employees**

2268. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 613 on the 14th March, 1980 regarding increase in rates of house rent allowance to the Central Government employees and state:

(a) whether a decision has been taken for grant of increased house rent allowance to Central Government employees;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT):** (a) to (c). The report of the Committee of the National Council (Joint Consultative Machinery) set up to consider this issue is still awaited.

#### **Recognition of Tourism and Hotel Business as an Industry**

2269. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to recognise the tourism and hotel business in the country as an 'Industry';

(b) whether he has also made an indication in this regard; and



(c) if so, the details regarding the decision of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Government have been considering the feasibility of placing hotel business on par with export oriented industries. No decision has been taken in the matter so far.

#### **Regulation of Chit Fund Business**

2270. SHRI K MALLANNA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to regulate Chit Fund business throughout the country to help the Reserve Bank and Government to prevent malpractices which are being noticed from time to time;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that some States have also their own laws in this regard; and

(c) whether the laws framed by States have not proved effective in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The conduct of Prize Chits & Money Circulation Schemes has been banned with the enactment of the Prize Chits & Money Circulation Scheme (Banning) Act 1978 which has been enforced with effect from 12 December, 1978. So far as conventional chit funds are concerned, the Central Government is considering enactment of an All India Act for their regulation. At present, some states have their own laws in this regard.

(c) As the chit fund legislations enacted by certain State Governments are administered by them, Reserve Bank has no information in this regard.

#### **Airports in Gujarat**

2271. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to open more airports or to expand the existing airports in the country;

(b) if so, the number and details of such airports to be constructed in Gujarat; and

(c) the number and details of the airports which are to be renovated or expanded in Gujarat State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) to (c). Construction of two new airports at Karipur near Calicut in Kerala State and at Calicut near Port Blair in Andaman and Nicobar Islands is proposed. Development of existing aerodromes is a continuous process and is planned depending upon the operational requirements consistent with availability of resources. Development works are already in progress or proposed to be taken up at Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhuj, Bhavnagar, Rajkot, Porbandar, Jamnagar and Keshod in Gujarat State.

#### **Visit of an Iranian delegation to India**

2272. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high-level Iranian delegation visited India during this month on a probing mission to determine to what extent India can fill in the trade, industrial and technical gap created by Iran's trouble with the West;

(b) if so, the outcome of the discussion which this delegation had with the various Ministries of the Government of India; and

(c) the particulars of the various trade deals entered into with that country?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE & STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE):** (a) to (c). A delegation led by H. F. Mr. Reza Sadr, Minister of Commerce of the Islamic Republic of Iran visited India earlier this month. The discussions with the visiting delegation related to trade and economic cooperation. Some possible areas of co-operation between the two countries in the fields of trade, industry, shipping, transport and railways, agriculture and planning and science and technology were identified. A decision was also taken to constitute a Committee on Trade which, in terms of the Trade Agreement of 1974, would meet at appropriate levels alternatively at Tehran and New Delhi.

#### **Liberalisation of Aviation Policy**

2273. **SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to liberalise the aviation policy; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR):** (a) and (b). Government are considering as to how the aviation policy should be modified to meet the target of tourism arrivals. The details will be known after Government takes a decision on the subject.

#### **Promotion of Domestic Youth Tourism**

2274. **SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to build a fund to promote domestic youth tourism; and

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

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**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR):** (a) and (b). The Government has no proposal under its consideration to build a fund per se to promote domestic youth tourism. The Central Department of Tourism, however, has constructed a chain of 16 youth hostels in the country to promote youth travel. One youth hostel is under construction and sanction for another one was issued during 1979-80.

The Central Department of Tourism also offers through its Institute of Skiing and Mountaineering at Gulmarg, courses in winter skiing and water skiing in summer to our youth whereby youth travel is combined with the promotion of recreational activities. It has also assisted financially and through the loan of services, free of charge, of ski instructors in the organisation of various trekking programmes for our youth. The Central Government also gives an annual grant-in-aid to the Youth Hostels Association of India which promotes youth tourism. Thus, without having a specific fund for promoting youth tourism, a number of programmes have been initiated by the Central Department of Tourism to promote domestic youth tourism.

#### **दिल्ली में नाप और तेल के लाइसेंसों का जारी किया जाना**

2275. **श्री धर्म दास शास्त्री :** क्या नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में बाटों और मापकों की थोक और खुदरा विक्री हेतु नाप और तेल नियंत्रक द्वारा लाइसेंस जारी किये जाने के लिये क्या-क्या नियम और विनियम बने हुए हैं;

(ख) मार्च, 1980 से 5 मई, 1980 तक, क्षेत्रवार और फर्म-वार, ऐसे कितने लाइसेंस जारी किए गए हैं; और

(ग) क्या ऐसा कोई लाइसेंस किसी ऐसे फर्म को भी दिया गया है, जिसके विरुद्ध

गत वर्ष अथवा इस वर्ष विभाग में शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई थीं ?

**नागरिक पुर्ति मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) :** (क) लाइसेंस, राजस्थान बाट तथा माप (प्रवर्तन) अधिनियम, 1958, जो संघ राज्य क्षेत्र दिल्ली में लागू है तथा उसके अन्तर्गत बनाए गये नियमों के तहत जारी किये जाते हैं ।

(ख) मार्च से 5 मई, 1980 के दौरान निम्नांकित फर्मों को दो लाइसेंस जारी किये गये थे :—

(1) मैसर्स रोमा पेंट एण्ड हार्डवेयर,  
104/3, मीनाक्षी गार्डन, नई दिल्ली ।

(2) मैसर्स अग्रवाल ब्रदर्स, ई-56,  
लक्ष्मी नगर, शकरपुर, दिल्ली

(ग) जी हां, एक फर्म के मामले में ।

### **Third Airline to cover Gangtok-Calcutta and Cooch-Bihar-Calcutta routes**

**2276. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Third Airlines with small Aircraft i.e. Air-taxis is going to be operated very soon; and

(b) whether Gangtok-Calcutta and Cooch-Bihar-Calcutta routes would be covered by the Third Airlines?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR):** (a) The general questions of operation of third level air service and Air taxi service are under consideration of Government, and a decision is likely to be taken shortly.

(b) No decision has so far been taken on the subject.

### **Decision on purchasing Dollars, Marks and Yen in open market**

**2277. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India have decided to buy dollars, marks and yen in open market; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the quantity of foreign currency so far purchased by the Government of India?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT):** (a) and (b) Presumably, the Hon'ble Member is referring to the recent change in the method adopted by the Reserve Bank of India for working out its buying rates for U.S. dollars, Deutsche Marks and Japanese Yen.

2. The Reserve Bank, with effect from June 2, 1980, has been buying from authorised dealers US dollars, Deutsche Marks and Japanese Yen, both spot and forward, at rates based on the latest rates and trends prevailing in the international foreign exchange markets as against the earlier procedure under which the Reserve Bank purchased these currencies at rates based on the closing rates in the London market on the previous working day, coupled with Reserve Bank's rate for pound Sterling.

3. The details of foreign currency amounts purchased by the Reserve Bank of India from the authorised dealers since 2nd June, 1980 to 20th June, 1980 (latest available) are given below:

Pound Sterling	Rs. 150.03 crores
U.S. dollars	Rs. 51.71 crores
Deutsche Mark	Rs. 2.57 crores
Japanese Yen	Nil

### **Shortage of Aluminium**

2278. SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that there is an acute shortage of aluminium;

(b) if so, its impact on national economy; and

(c) whether any measures have been taken to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) There has been a steep decline in the production of aluminium since September, 1979, because of power cuts imposed on aluminium smelters. As a result, the availability of aluminium to consuming units has been affected.

(b) and (c) The impact on the national economy, especially in the power sector has been appreciable. In order to minimise the impact the Minerals & Metals Trading Corporation has been authorised to import both EC and CG metal in adequate quantities so as to bridge the gap between supply and demand. MMTC has released substantial quantities of the imported metal to manufacturing units. The concerned State Governments have also been requested at the highest level to ensure supply of adequate power to the aluminium smelters to optimise capacity utilisation.

### **Loans through Nationalised Banks to Weaker Sections of Society**

2279. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that the Government have prepared a scheme to give loans up to Rs. 4,000/- through nationalised banks to the members of the weaker sections of the society, without any guarantee;

(b) what are the salient features of the scheme and when this scheme is likely to be started; and

(c) are there any restrictions and limitations in regard to the scheme, if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b) Under instructions issued by the Reserve Bank of India in August, 1979, it is stipulated that all loans granted for agriculture purposes and allied activities shall be advanced by the Banks merely on the basis of an agreement or a demand promissory note upto an amount of Rs. 1000/-. For loans upto Rs. 5000/-, no additional guarantees or sureties will be required except hypothecation of crops or of moveable assets created out of the loan amount.

(c) There are no other restrictions or limitations in regard to these instructions.

### **Purchase of Bales of Raw Jute**

2280. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Minister, West Bengal, has addressed an urgent letter to the Centre urging that the Jute Corporation of India be directed to purchase at least 2 million bales of raw jute in the coming season;

(b) whether the Reserve Bank of India will ensure adequate credit for this purpose; and

(c) whether the Central Warehousing Corporation and Food Corporation of India will make godown space available for storage of raw jute?

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

(b) and (c) The Jute Corporation of India is in touch with the Reserve Bank and other authorities to secure credit and storage space for its procurement operations during 1980-81.

### **National Jute Textile Corporation**

**2282. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a National Jute Textile Corporation has been set up on the lines of N.T.C.;

(b) details of its constitution and management;

(c) the jute mills being run by the Corporation as "sick" units; and

(d) whether the Corporation will have its own independent agencies for purchase of raw jute and marketing of jute goods?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKERJEE):** (a) to (d). The National Jute Manufactures Corporation Limited (NJMC), a Government Company, has been incorporated on 3rd June, 1980, with registered office in the State of West Bengal. The main objectives for which the Company has been established are:

(i) to carry on the business of jute manufacturing;

(ii) to acquire and undertake the business/property etc. of any person or company carrying on jute manufacturing business;

(iii) to manage the business of any company/person acquired by it;

(iv) to establish jute mills and carry on the business of spinners/weavers/dyers etc. of jute, mesta and other fibres and to do the business of buyers/sellers and dealers in jute and other fibres and to do purchasing and bailing etc.

(v) to carry on certain other business which are incidental or ancillary to the attainment of the main objectives, including the business of purchase of raw jute and marketing of jute goods, if it so desires.

The Company will be managed by a Board of Directors which shall not

be less than 2 and more than 14. The Chairman of the Company shall also be appointed by the President of India. The first Board of Directors, consisting of 9 Directors has been announced on 11th June, 1980, and on the same day the rights, titles and undertakings of National Company Ltd. have been vested with NJMC.

### **Impact of Trade Deficit on Foreign Exchange Reserves**

**2283. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the trade deficit in 1980-81 might significantly be more than the gap of deficit during 1979-80;

(b) what is the anticipated draw-down of foreign exchange reserves for heavier import bills; and

(c) what steps Government plan to prevent exchange difficulties and prevent constraint on future growth?

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

(b) The increase or decrease in foreign exchange reserves is the net outcome of India's external transactions such as imports, exports, inflow/outflow of funds on account of invisibles and capital transactions. As such it would not be correct to correlate the movements in India's foreign exchange reserves to the country's import bill alone. However, India's import bill in 1980-81 is expected to be considerably larger than in 1979-80. Large drawdown of foreign exchange reserves is anticipated during 1980-81.

(c) The Government has been taking a number of steps to overcome the strain on foreign exchange reserves and to remove the constraints on their future growth. These include:

(1) Measures to improve the performance of major sectors like coal,

power, railways, ports and the general infrastructure with a view to ensuring fuller utilisation of industrial capacity and improving domestic production as also reducing, to the extent possible, import requirements.

(2) Efforts to step-up export performance such as laying stress on production of items having export potential, so that larger export surpluses are available; encouraging export of value added items particularly finished and semi-finished goods; solving problems of shipping and port congestion and co-ordination and strengthening of marketing intelligence abroad.

(3) Import Policy for the current fiscal year 1980-81 has been given export orientation.

(4) With a view to encouraging/inward remittances, the Government have, *inter-alia*, introduced the following schemes:—

(i) Non-resident (External) Accounts Scheme under which Indian residents abroad are allowed to open accounts designated in rupees. The balances in such accounts are freely repatriable and the income on the balances is free of Indian Income-tax;

(ii) Foreign Exchange (non-resident) account Scheme under which Indian residents abroad are allowed to open accounts in designated currencies (in Pound Sterling or US dollars) and the principal as well as the interest thereon which is free of income-tax is repatriable in the same currency;

(iii) Scheme permitting investments in certain industrial undertakings with option to repatriate upto 74 per cent of the investments;

(iv) Scheme permitting investments in new Indian companies upto 20 per cent of the new equity issues with option to repatriate; and

(v) The Returning Indians Foreign Entitlement Scheme

(RIFES) under which non-resident Indians are permitted, on transfer of residence to India, on or after 1st November, 1977 to utilize for a period of 10 years, upto 25 per cent of the foreign exchange remitted or brought in through normal banking channels for purposes such as travel abroad, medical treatment, foreign education of children, gift remittances to close relatives and import of special appliances for professional use subject to compliance with import licensing formalities.

The facilities and procedures etc. regarding inward remittances are kept under constant review with a view to encouraging the inflow of remittances and augmenting the reserves.

#### Appeals relating to Income Tax and Wealth Tax pending in Bombay High Court

2284. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Income tax and Wealth tax matters and appeals suffered inordinate delay in getting decisions at High Court level;

(b) if so, the total number of I.T. and W.T. matters appeals pending in the High Court of Bombay; how many of them are pending over 7 years, 5 years and 3 years;

(c) whether the various Commissioners of I.T. & W.T. at Bombay have requested Government to appoint a Special bench for I.T. & W.T. appeals to clear the arrears in the High Court; and

(d) if so, the decision taken there upon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Yes, Sir. Normally it takes about 9 years or so for disposal of Income-tax and Wealth-tax cases by the Bombay High Court.

	<i>Income-tax</i>	<i>Wealth-tax</i>
(b) Total number of Income-tax and Wealth-tax matters and appeals pending in High Court of Bombay.	3410	334
Out of the above		
(i) Pending over 7 years.	213	31
(ii) Pending over 5 years.	561	68
(iii) Pending over 3 years.	1396	169
(c) No, Sir.		
(d) Does not arise.		

#### Aid from U.K.

2285. SHRI BHIKHU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the U.K. Government had decided not to give high priority and increase the level of aid to India;

(b) the present quantum of assistance from Britain;

(c) whether the existing amount of assistance is in fair proportion of resources being made available from the multilateral agencies to which Britain provided support;

(d) whether Government propose to approach Britain urging that country to reconsider its decision; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) In the context of its policy to curtail public expenditures including overseas aid, the U.K. Government has indicated that it would not be possible to increase British aid to India in foreseeable future. Within the available resources, however, the U.K. Government is keen to continue to assist our development effort.

(b) On 19th March, 1980, agreements for British grants of £114.18 million were signed.

(c) While there is no direct correlation between assistance available

from bilateral and multilateral sources, British aid to India continues to be the largest source of bilateral assistance.

(d) and (e). Our views have already been communicated to the British Government in the course of bilateral discussions and through other official contacts.

#### Indo-Soviet Joint Ventures

2286. SHRI BHIKHU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Indo-Soviet joint projects working at present in various fields of our industry;

(b) the projects proposed to be developed or expanded with assistance from the Soviet Union; and

(c) what steps are being taken to increase bilateral economic ties between the two countries?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). There are over 50 projects set up in India with the assistance from the USSR both in the public and private sectors. A list of projects, set up or are being set up, with the assistance of Soviet credit, which are mainly in the public Sector is attached.

(c) The Inter-Governmental Indo-USSR Joint Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, which was set up in 1972, meets every year when discussions regarding increase in bilateral economic ties between India and the USSR take place. India has also entered into a Long-Term Programme of Economic, Trade, Scientific and Technical Cooperation with the USSR which indicates the various directions in which the economic relations between India and the USSR could be expanded. This programme spans a period of 10—15 years. Discussions are held between the two countries almost continuously at various levels to explore ways and means of increasing economic co-operation between the two countries.

**LIST OF PROJECTS SET UP OR BEING SET UP WITH THE SOVIET ASSISTANCE**

1. Bhilai Steel Plant.
2. Bokaro Steel Plant.
3. Vishakhapatnam Steel Plant.
4. Neyveli Thermal Power Station (TN).
5. Singrauli Power Station (UP).
6. Korba Thermal Power Station (MP).
7. Bhakra Right Bank Hydro Electric Power Station (Punjab).
8. Lower Sileru Hydro Power Station (AP).
9. Heavy Machine Building Plant, Ranchi.
10. Heavy Electrical Plant, Hardwar.
11. Kobra Coal Mining Project.
12. Coal Mining Machinery Plant, (MAMC).
13. Coal Projects in Raniganj and Singrauli areas.
14. Oil and Natural Gas Commission (Oil & Gas Exploration).
15. Barauni Refinery (Bihar).
16. Koyali Refinery (Gujarat).
17. Mathura Oil Refinery (UP).
18. Ophthalmic Glass Project.
19. Precision Instruments Ltd. Kota.
20. Korba Aluminium Smelter.
21. Drugs Projects.
22. Calcutta Underground Rail Project.
23. Theposcatter Communication Project.

**Anti-Smuggling Measures**

2287. **SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT:** Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been taken during the last five months to intensify anti-smuggling measures in conformity with 20-Point Programme;

(b) the value of smuggled goods that were captured in this period and

the figures of 1978-79 and 1979-80 in this period; and

(c) whether Government propose to set up a cohesive anti-smuggling agency out of present numerous agencies?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT):** (a) In pursuance of the 20-point Programme, the Customs field formations have been instructed to intensify anti-smuggling measures particularly in the vulnerable areas with reference to items which are sensitive to smuggling.

(b) The value of smuggled goods seized by the Customs authorities during the months of January to May of 1978, 1979 and 1980 are as follows:—

Period	Value (Rs. in Crores)
(Januray to May):	
1978 . . .	16.23
1979 . . .	13.29
1980 . . .	27.85 (Approx.)

(c) Already there is such an agency. The Customs Department is the primary agency concerned with the execution and co-ordination of anti-smuggling measures as a part of the enforcement and administration of the Customs and allied laws.

**Plan to reduce carry forward Stock of Cotton**

2288. **SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH:** Will the Minister of **COMMERCE** be pleased to state what is Government's plan to reduce the carry forward stock of cotton for the benefit of all concerned?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE):** During the current cotton season, Sept.-1979-Aug. 1980, Government have so far released 5.60 lakh bales of cotton for export. The end-of-season stock, at the close of the current season (1979-80) is



expected to come down to 19.72 lakh bales from 25.32 lakh bales as envisaged at the commencement of the season. This reduced stock is just sufficient to provide adequate stocks equivalent to about 3 months' consumption, which is usually considered necessary during the lean season before the fresh arrivals of the next cotton year.

**Guidelines to Commercial Banks for implementation of 20-point programme**

2289. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what specific guidelines have been issued by the Reserve Bank to scheduled commercial banks to implement 20-point programme; and

(b) what provision has been made to grant loans on personal security to unemployed technicians and also to small traders in urban and semi-urban areas?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Modalities for effective implementation of 20-point programme are being worked out in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India whereafter banks will be suitably advised.

(b) Credit proposals from small scale industrialists, particularly from technically qualified and other entrepreneurs, are largely examined by the banks on the basis of the viability of the project and they have been advised not to insist on collateral security by way of immovable properties or 'Third Party Guarantees'. Under the composite loan scheme for loans upto Rs. 25,000/- to artisans, craftsmen, cottage and village industries, banks have been specifically advised that there should be no insistence on any collateral security. While granting loans to the self-employed persons like small traders, banks have been advised not to deny credit merely for want of third party guarantee, when the quality of application is otherwise satisfactory.

**Talks between India and U.S. officials regarding withdrawal of Ban on Export of Rhesus Monkeys from India**

2290. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1394 on 21st March, 1980 re: ban on export of Rhesus Monkeys to U.S.A. and state:

(a) whether informal talks between India and U.S. officials have been held regarding withdrawal or relaxation of the ban on export of rhesus monkeys from India for experimental research purposes;

(b) whether the U.S. authorities are reported to have violated international conventions banning use of these monkeys for chemical or germ warfare experiments; and

(c) if so, whether the Government of India is prepared to accept assurances by the U.S. importers and to resume exports of monkeys?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) No, Sir. No such talks have been held.

(b) Government is not aware of any such violations.

(c) Does not arise.

**Seizure of Goods by Customs Authorities**

2291. SHRI BHIKHU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and broad variety of goods seized by the Customs authorities during the last two years; and

(b) the formulae for fixing prices of these seized goods by the Customs for disposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) The principal commodities seized by the Customs authorities during the years

1978 and 1979 with their approximate values are as under:—

Commodity	1978	1979
	(Value Rs. in lakhs)	
Gold . . . .	152	136
Silver . . . .	9	122
Watches . . . .	309	336
Synthetic fabrics . .	1019	1218
Diamonds . . . .	91	101
Miscellaneous goods.	1305	1850

(b) The prices of seized/confiscated goods for disposal are fixed after making market enquiries by a Committee consisting of two Assistant Collectors of Customs and Central Excise and a Gazette Officer-in-charge of sales. The assistance of trade Associations and other experts in the respective fields is also taken as and when considered necessary.

#### Delay in clearance of passengers at Airports

2292. SHRI BHIKHU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is abnormal delay in clearance of passengers at the airports in the country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the checking of dutiable goods takes unusually long time; what is the reasonable time assessed by the Customs authorities for searching items of the passengers; and

(c) the steps proposed for quicker clearance and increasing the number of counters for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) Delay occurs due to inadequate space at the airports, and congestion at peak hours.

(b) With the revision of Baggage Rules resulting in substantial libera-

lisation and rationalisation of allowances admissible to various categories of passengers, and also as a result of a number of procedural changes effected since then, there has been considerable improvement in rate of clearance of passengers, and by and large all the passengers in a particular flight are cleared within half an hour, which can be considered as reasonable.

(c) Additional counters are being provided to the regulatory agencies for quicker clearance of passengers in the New Terminal Complexes under construction/proposed to be constructed.

#### राजस्थान में खनिज संसाधनों के लिए सर्वेक्षण

2293 श्री दीलत राम सारण : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चुरु जिले के लखासार गांव में तथा बीकानेर एवं गंगानगर के साथ लगने वाले जिलों में पांटाश के अमूल्य निक्षेपों का पता चला है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यापार क्या है और इन निक्षेपों के समुपयोजन की योजनाएं क्या हैं ?

वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी) : (क) और (ख) भारतीय लखासार, खुदासर, गोसाईसर और कालू में लखासार, खुदासर, गोसाईसर और कालू में डिलिंग की थी। लखासार, गोसाईसर और कालू में हेलोइट (सोडियम क्लोराईड) की मोटी परतें होने का पता चला है। हेलोइट खनिजीकरण के साथ पांटाशयुक्त पोलिहेलाइट खनिज भी है। इन निक्षेपों की ठीक-ठीक आर्थिक क्षमता का निर्धारण करने के लिए आगे खोज कार्य किया जा रहा है।

#### Deposits of Nationalised Banks in Orissa

2294 SHRI CHINTAMANJ PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the total deposits of Nationalised Banks in Orissa and

was their investment in Orissa in 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81 so far;

(b) whether Government are aware that the deposits in Orissa are being diverted to be invested elsewhere and not in Orissa; and

(c) if so, what steps Government are taking to prevent diversion?

*Public Sector Banks Deposits, Advances and Investments in State Governments and associate bodies securities*

(Rs crores)

	Orissa			All-India		
	1977	1978	1979*	1977	1978	1979*
Deposits . . . . .	184	238	291	17903	22105	26546
Advances . . . . .	106	134	161	12081	15562	17596
Investments in State and associate bodies securities . .	86	97	103	2255	2478	2802
C+I : Deposit Ratio (%) . .	104.9	97.1	91.6	85.1	81.3	76.8

\*Provisional

(b) and (c). As the above data reveals the ratio of fund deployment to deposits of public sector banks in Orissa has been higher than the corresponding all-India ratios.

**अभूक व्यापार में लगे निर्धन वर्ग के लोगों को ऋण दिया जाना**

2295. श्री रतिसाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अभूक व्यापार में लगे निर्धन वर्ग के लोगों को ऋण देने के लिए भारतीय अभूक व्यापार निगम की स्थापना की गई थी ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि निर्धन वर्ग के लोग नीति के अनुसार ऋण नहीं ले पाते हैं क्योंकि 'मिटको' का मुख्यालय पटना में स्थित है जो कि अभूक क्षेत्र से 160 किलोमीटर दूर है;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि गिरिडीह का संबंध टेलेक्स, रेल, राजमार्ग और अन्य आवश्यक सुविधाओं से जुड़ा हुआ है और यह अभूक का एक बड़ा व्यापारिक केन्द्र है; और

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT):** (a) Data regarding the deposits and advances of the public sector banks and their investments in the securities of the State Governments and their associate bodies in the State of Orissa and for the country as a whole on the last Fridays of December, 1977, 1978 and 1979 are set out below:

(घ) यदि उपरोक्त भागों का उत्तर हाँ में है तो क्या सरकार का विचार मिटको के मुख्यालय को गिरिडीह स्थानान्तरित करने का है जिसमें अपव्यय रोका जा सके और समाज के निर्धन वर्ग के लोगों को ऋण दिया जा सके ?

**वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात व खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी) :** (क) जी नहीं । भारतीय अभूक व्यापार निगम की स्थापना निर्यात व्यापार में व्यापार तथा उद्योग के कमजोर वर्गों की सहभागिता को प्रोत्साहित करने, लघु उत्पादकों तथा व्यापारियों को शोषण से बचाने के लिए उनके द्वारा उत्पादित अभूक के लिए न्यायोचित मजदूरी तथा कीमतों के भुगतान, और लघु खान-स्वामियों तथा व्यापारियों की मांग के माँसमी उतार-चढ़ाव से सुरक्षा करने के लिए खरीदारियों के एक क्रम-बद्ध कार्यक्रम के माध्यम से कीमतों के स्थिरीकरण के उद्देश्यों को लेकर की गई थी ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) यह टेलिक्स से संबद्ध है, एक ब्रांच रेल लाइन से जुड़ा है परन्तु राजमार्ग नहीं है। गिरिडीह अभी तक का एक महत्वपूर्ण व्यापारिक केन्द्र है।

(घ) ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

### Import of Rubber

2296. SHRI P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have been importing considerable quantity of rubber from other countries; and

(b) if so, the quantity and cost thereof for the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Import of rubber is allowed on a review of its demand-supply position.

(b) The quantity and value of rubber imported during the last three years are as under:—

Year	Qty. (tonnes)	GIF Value (Rs. lakhs)
1977-78 . . .	Nil	—
1978-79 . . .	25850	3257.62
1979-80 . . .	21100	2289.83

### Steering Committee for exports through Small Sector

2297. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the steering committee for exports through small sector has been recently formed in which no representative of Federation of Associations of Small Industries of India (an Apex body of small units) was taken;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose to include FASII representative, instead of taking only Officials in big number?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). A compact Steering Committee for Export Promotion in the Small Scale Sector was constituted by the Ministry of Commerce vide is Resolution No. 17(20)/80-EPL dated the 4th June, 1980 under the Chairmanship of Development Commissioner (Small Scale Industries) in pursuance of the recommendations made in the report of Task Force on Small Scale Sector set up by in the Ministry of Commerce in 1978. The Committee consists of representatives of different Ministries and other bodies like the Trade Development Authority, Engineering Export Promotion Council, Federation of Indian Export Organisation and Council of Small Industries Corporation of India. There is no representative of Federation of Associations of Small Industries of India.

It is open to the Steering Committee to invite various voluntary organisations of Small Industries at Central and State levels as also associations of major export oriented industries in small scale sector to represent their views as and when considered necessary.

### Re-constitution of Public Enterprises Selection Board

2298. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Public Enterprises Selection Board has been reconstituted; if so, who are its members and Chairman at present;

(b) what will be the administrative status of both of this Board and the one already working as coordinating agency-Bureau of Public Enterprises; and

(c) how many posts of managers in public units fall under this Board and what steps have been taken to create special public units personnel, to reduce the need to send officials from Delhi on deputation?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT):** (a) The Public Enterprises Selection Board was re-constituted with effect from 29-4-1980. Its composition is as follows:—

*Chairman*

1. Shri K. R. Puri Formerly Governor. Reserve Bank of India.

*Members*

2. Shri Mohd. Fazal, Member, Planning Commission.

3. Shri V. P. Sawney, formerly Member (Staff) Railway Board.

4. Shri K. P. A. Menon, Secretary, Department of Defence Production—since appointed Defence Secretary

5. Shri R. H. Mody, Vice Chairman and Managing Director, Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd. Jamshedpur.

6. Shri K. C. Khanna, Chairman & Managing Director, Kudremukh Iron Ore Co. Ltd.

7. Shri P. K. Basu, Director General, Bureau of Public Enterprises and Additional Secretary to the Government of India—Member *ex-officio*.

(b) The Bureau of Public Enterprises is an administrative unit within the Ministry of Finance. Deptt. of Expenditure. The Public Enterprises Selection Board has an advisory status and is set up to advise Government on appointment within its prerogative and also to advise the enterprises in the selection of second and third level posts below the Board. Apart from the inclusion of D.G., BPE, as a member of the P.E.S.B., a link is also provided through the Sec-

retariat of the P.E.S.B. which is part of the BPE.

(c) Appointments falling within the prerogative of the Govt., which are processed by PESB, include posts of Chairman, Chairman-cum-Managing Directors, Managing Directors and Functional Directors, totalling about 416 posts.

The selection policy of PESB as stipulated in the guidelines issued by BPE envisages that unless markedly better candidates are available from outside, vacancies will be filled by promotion from within the public enterprises. If internal candidates are not available, preference should be given to candidates working in other public enterprises so that promising officers whose promotion opportunities are blocked in their own enterprises, are given wider career opportunities. With a view to developing managerial talent, BPE is trying, among other things, to coordinate and assist training programme for senior and top level managers in India and abroad, holding training workshops and seminars in various facets of management, as well as assisting public enterprises in institution building for strengthening the training efforts and systematising training curriculum. To reduce dependence of public enterprises on deputationists from Government, rigid time limits have been prescribed for deputationists to opt either for permanent absorption in the public enterprises or reversion to their parent cadre within a period 2/3 years depending on the level of posts held by them in public enterprises.

**Export of Onions**

2299. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the previous and present policy of Government regarding export of onions;

(b) whether Government are aware that again this year glut in

local market caused huge distress sale by onion growers in Gujarat and Maharashtra; and

(c) if so, whether there is any move to export onions only through NAFED and how much is allowed to export this year?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI):** (a) The previous and present policy of Government has been to regulate export of onions through National Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Federation Ltd. which has been made the canalising agency for export to all permissible destinations since December, 1975.

(b) In order to arrest steep decline in prices, NAFED made market interventions and purchased onions at prices in the range of Rs 45—60 per quintal depending upon the quality.

(c) Private exporters are also allowed to undertake exports through NAFED. Export quota is fixed from time to time keeping in view the domestic prices and availability.

#### **Agreement with UNDP**

**2300. SHRI ARVIND NETAM:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India and (UNDP) United Nations Development Programme on cooperation have signed an agreement recently; and

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

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT):** (a) and (b). A Project Agreement was signed on 24th May, 1980 between the Government of India and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to provide a framework for mutually cooperative activities to be undertaken by India and other developing countries to promote Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries (TCDC).

Under this Agreement, India will provide the needed inputs for specific activities to be selected in mutual consultation between the Government of India and other developing countries and UNDP will contribute \$ 5.8 million (Rs. 4.58 crores) from its resources i.e. its Indicative Planning Figure (IPF) allocated to India, for technical cooperation.

The project will be concerned with joint research and developing schemes with other developing countries for collective acquisition, adoption and transfer of technologies, twinning arrangements between Indian institutions and their counterparts in other developing countries; meetings, seminars and observation tours among developing countries for mutual exchanges of experience; training in India of nationals of other developing countries; for transfer of Indian expertise to other developing countries in solving specific problems; feasibility studies and technical and economic surveys as may be mutually agreed upon between India and other developing countries; strengthening of selected Indian Institutions which undertake technical cooperation among developing countries to the extent necessary to enable them to perform the above functions; acquisition of technical expertise from other developing countries in solving identified problems in India, and training of Indian Nationals in other developing countries.

#### **Confirmation of casual labourers in Government Opium Factory, Ghazipur**

**2301. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many casual labourers are working at Government Opium Factory at Ghazipur and for how many years;

(b) the reason why they have not been made permanent employees so far; and

(c) what steps Government are contemplating to take to create more vacancies keeping in view the fact that a number of casual labourers have been working for years?

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

### विदेशी कम्पनियों द्वारा साम्य पूंजी कम किया जाना

2302. श्री तारिक अनवर : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन विदेशी कम्पनियों उनकी भारतीय सहायक कम्पनियों तथा शाखाओं के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान विदेशी मुद्रा विनियमन अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत 40 प्रतिशत तक अपनी विदेशी साम्य पूंजी कम कर दी है और उनका भारतीयकरण किस वर्ष में किया गया,

(ख) विदेशी कम्पनियों की उन सहायक कम्पनियों और शाखाओं के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें उपरोक्त अधि के दौरान विदेशी मुद्रा विनियमन अधिनियम से छूट दी गई; और

(ग) उपरोक्त (ख) में उल्लिखित कम्पनियों को यह छूट दिये जाने के मुख्य कारण क्या हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मगन भाई बरोट) : (क) एक विवरण, जिसमें उन सभी कम्पनियों के नाम और उसके साथ वह वर्ष भी दिया गया है जिसमें उन्होंने अपने अ-निवासी हिताधिकारों को विदेशी मुद्रा विनियमन अधिनियम, 1973 के अन्तर्गत

कम करके 40 प्रतिशत या उससे भी कम कर दिया है, संलग्न है ।

(ख) तथा (ग) . विदेशी मुद्रा विनियमन अधिनियम, 1973 की धारा 29 की उपधारा (3) के उपबन्धों के अनुसरण में, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने, अपनी दिनांक 27 नवम्बर, 1974 की अधिसूचना संख्या पैरा 23/74-आर.बी. के द्वारा, निम्न वर्ग की कम्पनियों को, जिनमें अ-निवासी हिताधिकारी 74 प्रतिशत तक हैं और जिनको उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 के अन्तर्गत फरवरी, 1970 के बाद लाइसेंस दिए गए हैं, विदेशी मुद्रा विनियमन अधिनियम, 1973 की धारा 29(2) के अन्तर्गत अपनी मौजूदा गतिविधियों को जारी रखने के लिए बैंक की अनुमति प्राप्त करने की व्यवस्था से छूट दे दी है:

(1) वे कम्पनियां, जो कि संपूर्ण रूप से उन वस्तुओं के उत्पादन में लगी हुई हैं, जिनको औद्योगिक लाइसेंस नीति 1973 के परिशिष्ट 1 में विनिर्दिष्ट किया गया है ।

(2) निर्यात प्रधान कम्पनियां, जिनके पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान निर्यातित उत्पादों की वार्षिक औसत कारखाना निकलती लागत, कुल वार्षिक उत्पादन की कारखाना निकलती लागत के 60 प्रतिशत से कम नहीं थी ।

इस अधिसूचना के उपबन्धों के अनुसरण में दो कम्पनियां, अर्थात् गैडोर टूल्स इण्डिया प्राइवेट लिमिटेड तथा स्टर्डिया कैमिकल्स लिमिटेड को विदेशी मुद्रा विनियमन अधिनियम, 1973 की धारा 29(2) से छूट दी गई थी । किन्तु मैसर्स स्टर्डिया कैमिकल्स लिमिटेड ने स्वीच्छक आधार पर ही 1979 में अपने अ-निवासी हिताधिकारों को कम करके 34.17 प्रतिशत कर दिया है ।

### विवरण

विदेशी मुद्रा विनियमन अधिनियम 1973 के अन्तर्गत अपने अ-निवासी हिताधिकारों को कम करके 40 प्रतिशत या उससे भी कम कर देना ।

क्रम संख्या	कम्पनी का नाम	वर्ष जिसमें हिताधिकार को कम किया गया
1	2	3
1.	अतुल कौमिकल इंडस्ट्रीज लि. बम्बई	1979
2.	एटलस कोपको इंडिया लिमिटेड, बम्बई	1978
3.	एमैलगेमेशन्स रोपको लिमिटेड, मद्रास	1979
4.	एविक्विपो आफ इंडिया प्राइवेट लि. कलकत्ता	1978
5.	एजोफेन लिमिटेड, बम्बई	1977
6.	अछरुराम कालकोफ एण्ड कम्पनी, कलकत्ता	1979
7.	एवरी इंडिया लिमिटेड	1980
8.	एक्रो इंडिया लिमिटेड, बम्बई	1977
9.	एल्फ्रेड हरबर्ट (इं) लिमिटेड, कलकत्ता	1978
10.	आर्बर एकडर्स फारम इंडिया लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली	1977
11.	दी अन्नामलाई रोपको कम्पनी लिमिटेड, कोयम्बटूर	1977
12.	एशिया इलेक्ट्रिक इंडिया प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, बम्बई	1979
13.	एंग्लो-फ्रेच ड्रग कम्पनी (इस्टर्न) लिमिटेड, बम्बई	1979
14.	मैसर्स अराट इलेक्ट्रो कौमिकल्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, अहमदाबाद	1977
15.	मैसर्स एम्फीथ्रोनिक्स लिमिटेड, पुना	1978
16.	अंगूरी टी एस्टेट्स, कलकत्ता	1979
17.	ए.सी.ई.सी. इंडिया प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, बम्बई	1975
18.	ए.सी.सी. विकर्स बैवकाक लिमिटेड, बम्बई	1976
19.	एण्ड्र्यू पूल एण्ड कम्पनी लिमिटेड, कलकत्ता	1975
20.	एस्यू हिकसन लिमिटेड, कलकत्ता	1976



1	2	3
21.	आन्ध्र फर्टिलाइजर्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड	1976
22.	बाटा इंडिया लिमिटेड, कलकत्ता	1978
23.	बेल ग्राफिक रेकार्डिंग चार्टर्स लिमिटेड, कलकत्ता	1978
24.	बैकलावेट आफ इंडिया लिमिटेड, बम्बई	1979
25.	दी ब्रिटानिया बिस्कुट कंपनी लिमिटेड, कलकत्ता	1978
26.	ब्रिटिश पेटस (इंडिया) लिमिटेड, कलकत्ता	1977
27.	बोरासिल ग्लास वर्क्स लिमिटेड, बम्बई	1979
28.	बीचम (इंडिया) प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, बम्बई	1979
29.	ब्लूक बाण्ड इण्डिया लिमिटेड, कलकत्ता	1979
30.	बी. पी. (इण्डियन एजेंसी) लिमिटेड, बम्बई	1979
31.	वृन्दावन प्रापटीज प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, कलकत्ता	1979
32.	व्हाई एण्ड सन इण्डिया लिमिटेड, बम्बई	1978
33.	बंगाल बिहार कस्ट्रक्शन कंपनी लिमिटेड, कलकत्ता	1979
34.	भारत फिरज वर्नर (पी.) लिमिटेड, बंगलौर	1979
35.	भारत लिडनर (पी.) लिमिटेड, बड़ौदा	1979
36.	बिमताल बेयरिंग्स लिमिटेड, कोयम्बटूर	1978
37.	बंगाल इनगाट कंपनी लिमिटेड, कलकत्ता	1976
38.	बिन्नी लिमिटेड, मद्रास	1975
39.	बिटकोरेप प्राइवेट लि., गुटूर	1976
40.	व्लंडेल इयोमाइट पेटस लि., बम्बई	1975
41.	बाकरिंगर नेल लि., बम्बई	1976
42.	ब्राडमा आफ इण्डिया, लि., बम्बई	1976
43.	ब्रूनेफोर्ड इलेक्ट्रिक (इण्डिया) लि.	1976
44.	ब्रिटिश मेटल कारपोरेशन (आई) प्रा. लि., कलकत्ता	1975
45.	ब्रूस इण्डिया लि., बम्बई	1975

1	2	3
46.	बम्बई रिंग ट्रेबल्स कं. लि., बम्बई	1977
47.	कोलगटे पामोलिव (आई) प्रा. लि., बम्बई	1978
48.	चैसब्रो पाण्डस इंक, मद्रास	1979
49.	कोटस आफ इण्डिया लि., कल- कत्ता	1978
50.	व्हेलपार्क कं. लि., बंगलौर	1978
51.	कौर्न प्राडक्टस कं. (आई.) प्रा. लि., बम्बई	1979
52.	कोडबरी फ्राई (इण्डिया) प्रा. लि., बम्बई	1979
53.	कैम्पबेल एण्ड कं. (साउथ इंडिया) लि., कोचीन	1977
54.	कूपर लेबोरेट्रीज इन्टरनेशनल इंक बम्बई	1976
55.	क्रैसेंट डाइज एण्ड कैमिकल्स लि., कलकत्ता	1978
56.	कलकत्ता कोल स्टोरेज लि., कलकत्ता	1975
57.	कटालिस्ट्स एण्ड कैमिकल्स इण्डिया (पश्चिमी एशिया) लि., बम्बई	1976
58.	क्रेमेटेक्स इंजीनियरिंग आफ इंडिया लि., बम्बई	1975
59.	कांटीनेंटल डिवाइस इंडिया लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली	1977
60.	ड्रासबैक माणिकलाल प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, बम्बई	1976
61.	डीको इंडिया लिमिटेड, बम्बई	1976
62.	द्वारका इंडस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट प्राइवेट लि. कलकत्ता	1977
63.	डायमण्ड शामराऊ (आई) लि., बम्बई	1977
64.	डान वाटसन एण्ड कम्पनी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, कलकत्ता	1978
65.	डेवी पावरगैस लिमिटेड, बम्बई	1976
66.	डेवी एशमोर (इंडिया) लिमिटेड	1979
67.	डैनफास (इंडिया) लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली	1979
68.	डेवर इंजीनियरिंग प्राइवेट लिमि- टेड, बम्बई	1978
69.	डेंटल प्रोडक्टस आफ इंडिया टेड, बम्बई	1976
70.	डाइसाल प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, बम्बई	1976
71.	डुफार इंटरफ्रान लिमिटेड, बम्बई	1977

1	2	3
72.	एरिकसन इंडिया लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली	1978
73.	ई.पी. अलाम आफ इंडिया लिमिटेड, बम्बई	1979
74.	बुटेकटिक वॉलडिंग एलायज आफ इंडिया लि., बम्बई	1979
75.	इंगलिश इंडियन क्रैज लि., नई दिल्ली	1977
76.	एक्स-सैल आफ इंडिया लिमिटेड, बम्बई	1979
77.	एडवर्ड टी. राबर्टसन एण्ड सन लिमिटेड, बम्बई	1975
78.	एवरस्ट स्टीमशिप कारपोरेशन कलकत्ता	1977
79.	ई. ग्रीन एण्ड सन्स (इंडिया) लिमिटेड, बम्बई	1977
80.	एलाफ हैनसन लिमिटेड, बम्बई	1977
81.	ईस्टर्न सिरामिक्स लिमिटेड, बम्बई	1976
82.	एल्प्रो इंटरनेशनल लिमिटेड, बम्बई	1977
83.	ई.आई.डी. पैरी लि.	1976
84.	एम्स मेटल्स प्राइवेट लि., बम्बई	1979
85.	फॉसिट एशिया लि., बम्बई	1976
86.	फूड स्पेशियलिटीज लि., नई दिल्ली	1978
87.	फैरो कोटिंग्स एण्ड कलर्स लि., पश्चिमी बंगाल	1979
88.	फेनर (इंडिया) लिमिटेड, मदुरै	1979
89.	एफ. एल. स्मिथ एण्ड कम्पनी (बम्बई) प्राइवेट लि., बम्बई	1979
90.	फरमाग वाच कम्पनी बम्बई	1977
91.	फैब इण्डिया इंक, नई दिल्ली	1976
92.	फेवर ल्यूबा एण्ड कम्पनी लिमिटेड, बम्बई	1976
93.	फेमाटेक्स इण्डिया प्राइवेट लि., बम्बई	1977
94.	फाईडहैम प्रीसिंग्स (इण्डिया) प्रा. लि.,	1976
95.	फोरवीका इण्डिया लि., बम्बई	1976
96.	ग्रामोफोन कम्पनी आफ इंडिया लि., कलकत्ता	1978
97.	ग्रेशम एण्ड क्रैवन आफ इण्डिया लि., कलकत्ता	1977
98.	गुडलेस नैरोलाक पेंटस लि., बम्बई	1978

1	2	3
99.	गाडफ्रे फिलिप्स इण्डिया लि., बम्बई	1980
100.	गिडिंग्स एण्ड लीचिस फ्रेजर लि., कलकत्ता	1977
101.	जैम फोटोग्राफिक (इण्डिया) प्रा. लि., बम्बई	1978
1102.	गेटज बुदर्स एण्ड कम्पनी इंक	1978
103.	गरडू इंडिया कारपोरेशन, बम्बई	1979
104.	जार्ज एलन एण्ड अनविन (आई) पी. लि., बम्बई	1977
105.	ग्रीनहैम एस्टेट्स (पी) लि., कोचीन	1976
106.	गीडी वेलर प्रा. लि., कायेम्ब-टूर	1979
107.	जंबूयाल इण्डिया लि., बम्बई	1978
108.	ग्लैडस्टोन लायल एण्ड कम्पनी लि., कलकत्ता	1975
109.	ग्रिफन लेबोरेट्रीज प्रा. लि., बम्बई	1977
110.	गल्फ आयल (इंडिया) प्रा. लि., बम्बई	1976
111.	हिन्दुस्तान मिल्कफूड मैनु-फैक्चरर्स लि., नई दिल्ली	1979
112.	हिन्द लैम्पस लि., शिकोहाबाद	1979
113.	हिकसन एण्ड दादाजी लि., बम्बई	1977
114.	हीथ एण्ड कंपनी कलकत्ता प्रा. लि., कलकत्ता	1979
115.	होटज होटेल्स प्रा. लि., नई दिल्ली	1979
116.	हर्बट एण्ड कंपनी प्रा. लि., कल-कत्ता	1977
117.	होवे इण्डिया प्रा. लि., नई दिल्ली	1980
118.	हैड राइटसन इंडिया लि., कल-कत्ता	1977 1977
119.	हनीबेल लि., बम्बई	1977
120.	हाइट्रोथर्म प्रा. लि., बम्बई	1977
121.	एच. एण्ड आर. जानसन (आई) लि., बम्बई	1976
122.	दी हेवेड वाल्डी रिफाइनरी (पी) लि., कलकत्ता	1976
123.	हिन्दुस्तान क्लॉकनर स्विच्चीयर लि., बम्बई	1976
124.	आई. आर. सी. स्टील लि., कलकत्ता	1978

1	2	3
125.	इण्डिया पिस्टनस रपेको लि., तमिलनाडु	1979
126.	इण्डियन डुप्लीकेटर कं. प्रा. लि., नई दिल्ली	1979
127.	इण्डो-फॉच टाइम इण्डस्ट्रीज लि., बम्बई	1978
128.	आई. टी. सी., लि., कल- कत्ता	1977
129.	इण्डोटान लि., बम्बई	1978
130.	इनारको लि., बम्बई	1979
131.	इण्डियन आक्सीजन लि., कल- कत्ता	1979
132.	इण्टरनेशनल जेनरल इलेक्ट्रिक कं. (इण्डिया) प्रा. लि., बम्बई	1977
133.	इण्डिया टायर रबर कं. (आई) लि., बम्बई	1979
134.	ईरान टी. ट्रेडिंग कं. लि., कलकत्ता	1978
135.	इण्डियन मौलैसिस कं. प्रा. लि., नई दिल्ली	1977
136.	इण्डस्ट्रियल एण्ड इंजीनियरिंग प्रोजेक्ट प्रा. लि., नई दिल्ली	1977
137.	इण्डियन शेयरिंग लि., बम्बई	1980
138.	आयरन एक्सचेंज (इण्डिया) लि., बम्बई	1979
139.	आई. ए. एण्ड आई. सी. प्रा. लि., बम्बई	1976
140.	इण्डियन टैक्सटाइल पेपर ट्यूब कं. लि., रामनाड	1980
141.	इण्डियन आयल ब्लैंडिंग लि., बम्बई	1975
142.	इण्डियन स्पलाइसिंग (मैकेनिकल) एण्ड एसेसरीज लि., कलकत्ता	1975
143.	इण्डियन ट्यूब कं., लि., कल- कत्ता	1976
144.	इण्डो निपन केमिकल कं. लि., बम्बई	1975
145.	इण्डोपाल लि., बम्बई	1975
146.	जे. के. हेलन कटिर्स लि., बम्बई	1975
147.	जे. एल. मेरीसन एण्ड जोन्स (इण्डिया) लि., बम्बई	1975
148.	ज्योति मार्केटिंग एण्ड प्रोजेक्ट्स लि., बम्बई	1975
149.	जोशी फामूलक्स लि., राजकोट	1976

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150.	जेम्स फिन्ले एण्ड कं. लि., कलकत्ता	1976
151.	जेम्स वारेन एण्ड कं. (इण्डिया) लि., कलकत्ता	1978
152.	जेम्स ब्रेसवेल प्रा. लि., बम्बई	1977
153.	जालिंगा टी कं. लि.,	1977
154.	के. एम. डब्ल्यू. जोनसन लि., कलकत्ता	1975
155.	करसन्स मैन्यूफैक्चरिंग कं. आफ इण्डिया लि., बम्बई	1975
156.	कापर्स इण्डिया प्रा. लि., कल- कत्ता	1975
157.	किलिक कैरिबोनम् लि., बम्बई	1979
158.	किसान प्रोडक्ट्स लि., बंगलौर	1977
159.	निट फाल्डस लि., पंजाब	1979
160.	कॉट लीड्स मीटर मैन्यूफैक्चरिंग लि., बम्बई	1978
161.	करीमजी ट्रेडिंग कम्पनी प्रा. लि., बम्बई	1977
162.	कोडक लि., बम्बई	1979
163.	कुलीजान कारपोरेशन (आई.) प्रा. लि., कलकत्ता	1979
164.	खटाऊ जंकर लि., बम्बई	1976
165.	लाल-रू मेजरिंग टूल्स लि., बम्बई	1978
166.	लंदन रबर कं. (इण्डिया) लि., मद्रास	1979
167.	लाइनोटाइप एण्ड मशीनरी लि., बम्बई	1977
168.	लिपटन (इण्डिया) लि., कल- कत्ता	1979
169.	लुवै राबर्टसन इंजीनियरिंग कं लि., कलकत्ता	1979
170.	लिपटन लि., कलकत्ता	1978
171.	लुईस ड्रेफस एण्ड कं. लि., कलकत्ता	1980
172.	लंदन स्टार डायनण्डफ कं. (इण्डिया) प्रा. लि., बम्बई	1979
173.	लुब्रीजोल इण्डिया लि., बम्बई	1980
174.	एल. एण्ड टी. डिज़ीलिंग इक्विप- मेंट लि., बम्बई	1975
175.	मल्होत्रा स्पीयर जेक्सन एण्ड मैन्यू- फैक्चरिंग कम्पनी लि., बम्बई	1975
176.	महेंद्र ओवन लि., पूना	1976

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177.	मार्टिन एण्ड हरिस (पी.) लि., कलकत्ता	1975
178.	मैकनेली भारत इंजीनियरिंग कं. लि., कलकत्ता	1976
179.	मेहुर बीयर्ड-सेल्स लि., मद्रास	1975
180.	मोरारजी डारमैन स्मिथ लि., बम्बई	1975
181.	मुलर दण्ड फिलिप्स (इ) लि., बम्बई	1975 1974
182.	मरफी इण्डिया लि., बम्बई	1977
183.	मैटल लैम्प केप्स (इ) लि., बंग- लौर	
184.	मेरीडियन वाच कं. बम्बई	
185.	मोनोटोइप कारपोरेशन लि., कलकत्ता	1977 1977
186.	मार्कोनी इटरनेशनल मेरीन कं. लि., बम्बई	1978
187.	मेवंगेर एण्ड बालूपर लि., कल- कत्ता	1976
188.	मिर्च इंडस्ट्रीज प्रा. लि., बम्बई	1978
189.	मैडोरीना वाच क. प्रा. लि., बम्बई	1978
190.	मैकमिलन कं. आफ इ. लि., नई दिल्ली	1980
191.	माहलोस्टार इलेक्ट्रॉनिक इक्विप- मेंट प्रा. लि., बम्बई	1977
192.	नेशनल स्टैंडर्ड इन्कने लि., बम्बई	1975
193.	नार्डन (इ) लि., बम्बई	1978
194.	नावटे टिम्बर कं. लि., असम	1977
195.	नाइलोप्लास्ट इंडस्ट्रीज प्रा. लि., बम्बई	1979
196.	निप्पन इंडोन टैक्सटाइल फिनि- शिंग कं. प्रा. लि., कलकत्ता	1978
197.	न्यू ईस्टर्न (इ) प्रा. लि., बम्बई	1978
198.	नेशनल कैश रजिस्टर क. कल- कत्ता	1976
199.	विकोलस आफ इ. लि., बम्बई	1980
200.	ओरिएण्ट इंजीनियरिंग एण्ड कमर्शियल कं. लि., कलकत्ता	1978
201.	ओवरसीज मर्केण्डाइज इंस्पेक्शन कं. लि., कलकत्ता	1977
202.	पैरी एण्ड कं. लि., मद्रास	1976
203.	परफेक्ट सर्कल विक्टर लि., नासिक	1978
204.	पाइरीन राय मैटल ट्रीटमेंट लि., बम्बई	1976

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205.	पिकर-एक्सर (इं) लि., कलकत्ता	1978
206.	बुरोलेटर इ. लि., नई दिल्ली	1977
207.	बैवररेज लि., बम्बई	1978
208.	रुकनी टी. क. लि.	1978
209.	रॉनिया विकर्स इ. लि., नई दिल्ली	1978
210.	रॉमिंगटन रांड आफ इण्डिया लि., कलकत्ता	1979
211.	रीन्स (आर्टिस्टस मेटेरीयल्स) लि., बम्बई	1977
212.	रॉकिट एण्ड कोलमैन आफ इ. लि., कलकत्ता	1977
213.	राबर्ट हडसन (आई) लि., कलकत्ता	1978
214.	रॉलेक्स वाच क. (प्रा.) लि., बम्बई	1977
215.	रिलायन्स कस्ट्रक्शन प्रा. लि., बम्बई	1979
216.	रॉडियो फाउंडेशन इंजीनियरिंग एण्ड हजरत एण्ड क. लि., बम्बई	1979
217.	रॉड मशीन्स (इं) प्रा. लि., कलकत्ता	1979
218.	राविन्द्रा हेरोस प्रा. लि.	1977
219.	रॉक्स टैक्सटाइल प्रोडक्ट्स (इं) लि., बम्बई	1976
220.	सबेरा एण्ड क. (प्रा.) लि., कलकत्ता	1977
221.	सिफको लि., बम्बई	1975
222.	स्मिथ एण्ड नेफ्यू इ. लि., बम्बई	1975
223.	स्टीलेंज इंडस्ट्रीज लि., बम्बई	1975
224.	स्टप्स (इं) लि., बम्बई	1976
225.	सहृद गीगी लि., अहमदाबाद	1979
226.	सिनबायोटेक्स (आई) लि., बम्बई	1978
227.	स्मोसैम इ. लि., बम्बई	1977
228.	सायर्स एशिया लि., बम्बई	1979
229.	एस. ए. ई. (भारत) लि., कलकत्ता	1979
230.	सिंगर टी. वी. एस. लि., मद्रास	1977
231.	सिम्मोज्स-मार्शल लि., बम्बई	1978
232.	स्टीवर्ट्स एण्ड लायड्स आफ इ. लि. कलकत्ता	1979



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233.	शाह मीडिकल एण्ड सर्जिकल कं. लि., बड़ादा 1980	251. थपर इन्द्रापावर कं. आफ इ. लि., कलकत्ता 1979
234.	सैम्युल आसवार्न (इं) लि., कलकत्ता 1977	252. तारंजियन इ. प्रा. लि., कलकत्ता 1979
235.	सेपलकर ब्रादर्स (आई) लि., बम्बई 1977	253. यू. एस. टिबामिन एण्ड फर्मैस्यूटिकल कारपोरेशन (इं) लि., बम्बई 1977
236.	स्माल डीजल्स प्रा. लि., बम्बई 1978	254. यूनिवर्सल लैम्प मैन्यूफैक्चरिंग प्रा. लि., कलकत्ता 1975
237.	सोफ्रोमाइन्स इ. लि., कलकत्ता 1978	255. वजीर सुलतान तम्बाकू क. लि., हैदराबाद 1975
238.	स्टेरडिया केमिकल्स लि., बम्बई 1979	256. वानटन पम्पस (इं) प्रा. लि., मद्रास 1976
239.	सेमीकण्डक्टर्स लि., बम्बई 1979	257. विकर्स इ. प्रा. लि., न्यू दिल्ली 1979
240.	शाह मालीएबल कास्टिंग्स लि., बम्बई 1980	258. वलकन लेवल लि., बम्बई 1978
241.	टी आई एण्ड सेल्स लि., मद्रास 1975	259. वलक्रां इ. लि., बम्बई 1980
242.	टेलर इस्ट्रुमेंट कम्पनी (इं) लि., फरीदाबाद 1975	260. बालराबूटेर एलाय कास्टिंग्स लि., 1978
243.	टैक्सटाइल एक्सपोर्ट (प्रा.) लि., बम्बई 1976	261. वीस्टिंगहाउज्ज सैक्सवाई फार्मर लि., कलकत्ता 1979
244.	टिनप्लेट कम्पनी आफ इ. लि., कलकत्ता 1977	262. दिम्की लि., बम्बई 1977
245.	त्रिवेणी स्ट्रक्चरल्स लि., इलाहाबाद 1978	263. विलियस गुडाकी एण्ड सन्स (इं) लि., 1978
246.	टिपरा हिल डवैलपमेंट कं. लि. 1978	264. वलैड फीचर सर्विसिस लि., नई दिल्ली 1977
247.	त्रिशोयर इ. लि., बम्बई 1978	265. वंडाग वीस्टफालिया डिन्न-डालल ग्रोमल ए. जी, कलकत्ता 1976
248.	टाटा फिनले लि., बम्बई 1977	
249.	टैकालमिट इ. लि., वैंस्ट बंगाल 1978	
250.	थाम्सन् प्रैस इ. लि., 1979	

### Export of Vintage Cars

2303. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether several vintage cars are rotting in India due to lack of maintenance; and

(b) whether the value of such cars is considerably higher in countries of their origin than in India and if so, whether Government propose to allow their export and earn valuable foreign exchange?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Government have no such information.

(b) It may be that the value of some of the vintage cars is higher in foreign countries than in India. In terms of the export policy, export of vintage cars may be allowed on merits.

### Special SC/ST Cell

2304. SHRI CHANDRA PAL SHAILANI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether with a view to look after the interests of SC/ST employees in matters of reservation in recruitment and promotion and other related issues, a special SC/ST Cell has been created in Headquarters and all the airports of International Airports Authority of India headed by the officers belonging to SC/ST communities;

(b) if not, the reasons for not creating such Cells; and

(c) when these Cells are going to be created?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) to (c). A special Cell has been created at the Headquarters of International Airports Authority of India and an officer be-

longing to Scheduled Caste community is incharge of this work. No separate Cell for this purpose has been considered necessary for the airports due to relatively small volume of work. The Cell at Headquarters is responsible for co-ordination and compilation of all the information and data received from airports.

### बिहार में बैंक की शाखाओं का खोला जाना

2305. श्रीमती कृष्णा साहू: क्या वित्त

मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में प्रत्येक 25,000 की आबादी पर एक बैंक खोला गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि बिहार में प्रत्येक 50,000 की आबादी पर एक बैंक खोला गया है, और

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त (क) तथा (ख) भागों का उत्तर हां, में हो तो क्या सरकार का यह भेदभाव दूर करने का विचार है ताकि बिहार में भी प्रत्येक 25,000 की आबादी पर एक बैंक खोल दिया जाय ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मंगन भाई बरोटे): (क) से (ग). मार्च, 1980 के अन्त तक की स्थिति के अनुसार, बिहार में औसतन प्रति 31,000 लोगों के लिए बैंक की एक शाखा थी। तत्संबंधी अखिल भारतीय औसत के अनुसार प्रति 17,000 लोगों के लिए एक शाखा थी। परन्तु शहरी और महानगरीय केन्द्रों तथा इस प्रकार के केन्द्रों की जनसंख्या को छोड़कर, बिहार में प्रति 35,000 ग्रामीण/अर्ध शहरी लोगों के लिए एक ग्रामीण/अर्ध शहरी शाखा और सम्पूर्ण देश में प्रति 22,000 लोगों के लिए एक शाखा थी।

जिन ग्रामीण और अर्ध शहरी क्षेत्रों में बैंकों की शाखाएं कम हैं विशेष कर उन क्षेत्रों में जनसंख्या की दृष्टि से बैंकों की व्याप्ति का विस्तार करने के लिए बैंकों से यह कहा गया है कि वे 1979-81 की अवधि में मुख्यतः कमी वाले जिलों के बैंक रहित उन ग्रामीण

और अर्ध शहरी केन्द्रों में शाखाओं का विस्तार करने पर जोर दें जहाँ व्यापक प्रति 20,000 ग्रामीण/अर्ध शहरी शाखा से कम हों। इस कार्यक्रम के अनुसार, बिहार के कमी वाले जिलों के ग्रामीण/अर्ध शहरी केन्द्रों में 1441 शाखाएँ खोले जाने की आवश्यकता है। रिजर्व बैंक ने सूचित किया है कि 871 केन्द्रों में कार्यालय खोलने के लिए प्राधिकार पत्र जारी किये जा चुके हैं तथा और अधिक केन्द्रों का आवंटन करने की कार्यवाही चल रही है। भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक राज्य सरकार के परामर्श से कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन का समन्वय कर रहा है।

### भारतीय पर्यटन विकास निगम के होटलों में निवेश

2306. श्री मती कृष्णा साहू: क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यहाँ बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने भारतीय पर्यटन विकास निगम द्वारा चलाये जा रहे होटलों पर 30 करोड़ रुपये का निवेश कर रखा है और क्या उससे केवल तीन प्रतिशत की ही आय होती है ;

(ख) क्या ऐसे होटलों से कम से कम 12 प्रतिशत आय होनी चाहिये जो कि प्राप्त नहीं हो रही है ; और

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भागों का उत्तर स्वीकारात्मक है तो इन होटलों की आय बढ़ाने के लिये सरकार क्या उपाय कर रही है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चन्दा लाल चन्दाकर): (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) ऐसा कोई मानदंड निर्धारित नहीं है जिसके अन्तर्गत यह विनिर्दिष्ट किया गया हो कि होटलों पर निवेश से 12 प्रतिशत आय होनी चाहिए।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

### Foreign Investment in India

2307. SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the total foreign investment in India upto March, 1980 was twenty thousand million;

(b) whether it is a fact that foreign countries which have made investment in India earn gross profit to the tune of 12 per cent of the investment; and

(c) if the answer to above parts be in the affirmative, do Government propose to wind up such foreign investments in India which are detrimental?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) while the official survey of outstanding foreign investment for the period ending March 1980, conducted by the Reserve Bank of India, has not yet been completed, it is likely that it may be of the order of Rs 2,000 crores.

(b) The Reserve Bank study upto 1974 estimated that foreign controlled companies in the country had a gross rate of return of 146 per cent on the capital employed.

(c) Under FERA 1973, certain foreign companies engaged in low priority activities have been directed to wind up their activities. For other companies whose activities have been approved to continue, the policy of the Government is to allow remittance of current earnings etc, subject to payment of Indian taxes.

### Production of Steel Ingot in Public Sector

2308. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the present production of steel ingots in the public sector;

(b) whether any target plan to produce more steel ingots has been prepared by Government; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE):** (a) to (c). The targeted production of steel ingots in the year 1980-81 in the public sector

steel plants is 7,220 million tonnes as against the actual production of 6,249 million tonnes in 1979-80 marking an increase of 15.5 per cent. Plant-wise break up of the actuals and targets is given below:

Plant	('000 tonnes)		
	Actuals for 1979-80	Target for 1980-81	% increase over actuals for 1979-80
Bhilai . . . . .	2108	2200	(+) 4.4
Durgapur . . . . .	882	1070	(+) 21.3
Rourkela . . . . .	1268	1460	(+) 15.1
Bokaro . . . . .	1426	1620	(+) 27.6
IISCO . . . . .	565	670	(+) 18.6
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>6249</b>	<b>7220</b>	<b>(+) 15.5</b>

#### Export of Tea

2309. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of those countries to which tea is exported;

(b) the quantity of tea to each country exported during the last one year;

(c) whether Government are thinking to export more tea to other countries; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE):** (a) and (b) Indian tea is exported to about 80 countries of the world. Although the export figures for 1979-80 are not yet available, the total exports of tea in 1979-80 were estimated at 210.57 m.kgs. as compared to 172.40 m.kgs. during 1978-79. A statement containing export figures of tea for 1978-79 is attached.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. Efforts are being made to cover non-traditional countries as also countries where Indian tea has not been exported in significant quantities in the past.

#### Statement

*Quantity of Tea Exported from India to Major countries :*

(Figures are in million kilograms)

Name of the countries	1978-79)
Afghanistan . . . . .	9.20
Australia . . . . .	1.93
A.R.E. . . . .	13.65
Canada . . . . .	1.09
F.R.G. . . . .	2.87
Iran . . . . .	6.73
Iraq . . . . .	6.52
Ireland . . . . .	4.54
Jordan . . . . .	0.93
Kuwait . . . . .	1.44

Libya . . . . .	3.65
Poland . . . . .	9.70
Saudi Arabia . . . . .	1.58
Sudan . . . . .	9.16
U.A.E. . . . .	9.49
U.K. . . . .	44.72
U.S.A. . . . .	2.33
U.S.S.R. . . . .	28.89
Other countries . . . . .	13.98
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>172.40</b>

### Export of Tobacco

2310. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and the value in rupees of tobacco exported during the year 1979-80, country-wise;

(b) the total amount of foreign exchange earned by the tobacco exports during the same period; and

(c) the rate of export duty levied and the total amount of export duty collected therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI) . (a) and (b) . A statement showing country-wise export of Tobacco with quantity and value, during 1979-80 is enclosed.

(c) Rates of duty levied on export of unmanufactured tobacco under the various Acts and the amount collected therefrom during 1979-80 are given below:—

Act under which duty is levied	Rate of duty levied	Amount of duty collected during 1979-80 (Rs. '000')
Custom Tariff Act, 1975	75 paise per Kilogram or 20%, whichever is lower.	48878
Tobacco Cess Act, 1975	1 1/2% <i>ad valorem</i> .	4740
Agricultural Produce Cess Act, 1940	1 1/2% <i>ad valorem</i> on tariff value of unmanufactured tobacco.	3604

### Statement

#### Country-wise Exports of Unmanufactured Tobacco during 1979-80

Name of the Country	Quantity ('000'kgs)	Value ('000'Rs.)
1	2	3
United Kingdom . . . . .	20,243	37,82,28
Belgium . . . . .	1,935	2,95,35
Denmark . . . . .	15	1,91
Finland . . . . .	16	3,32
France . . . . .	3,389	1,18,98

	1	2	3
Irish Republic . . . . .		598	1,13,96
Italy . . . . .		1,078	1,79,54
Netherlands . . . . .		1,565	1,85,17
Portugal . . . . .		235	53,13
Sweden . . . . .		20	2,20
West Germany . . . . .		111	18,99
Bulgaria . . . . .		1,239	71,39
Czechoslovakia . . . . .		685	1,07,40
U.S.S.R. . . . .		16,730	29,33,89
Bahrein Is. . . . .		170	4,85
Cyprus . . . . .		147	14,42
D. bai . . . . .		313	19,94
Iraq . . . . .		1,100	2,57,99
Israel . . . . .		38	3,27
Kuwait . . . . .		225	38,85
South Yemen P. Rep. . . . .		1,972	1,20,99
Saudi Arabia . . . . .		1,253	69,31
U.A.E. . . . .		21	1,93
Yemen Arab Rep. . . . .		2,963	1,80,58
Bangladesh . . . . .		123	16,88
China . . . . .		1,800	2,97,04
Indonesia- . . . . .		77	5,65
Japan. . . . .		2,500	6,63,68
Maldives . . . . .		17	2,26
Singapore . . . . .		48	5,28
Malaysia . . . . .		1	10
Cameroon . . . . .		90	8,98
Congo . . . . .		70	3,14
Egypt . . . . .		106	6,45
Libya . . . . .		50	10,71
Nigeria . . . . .		2,078	2,05,87
Somalia . . . . .		120	6,36
West Africa . . . . .		1,162	61,02
Australia . . . . .		40	9,30
U.S.A. . . . .		467	64,63
TOTAL . . . . .		64,810	99,52,93

NOTE : The above information is based on provisional export statistics compiled by the Tobacco Board.

### Assistance to Unemployed Persons in West Bengal

2311. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the West Bengal Government's consideration to assist unemployed persons financially;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the West Bengal Government have requested the Centre to help in this matter; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT) : (a) & (b) . The Government of West Bengal have introduced from 1978-79 an Unemployment Assistance Programme. Under this Programme, an unemployed person who has been validly registered with an Employment Exchange for more than 5 years and whose family income does not exceed Rs. 500/- per mensem receives an unemployment assistance of Rs. 50 per month. The assistance may continue for 3 years provided the person does not obtain any gainful employment within this period.

(c) & d. The Government of West Bengal requested the Central Government some time back for meeting 50 per cent of the expenditure on the Unemployment Assistance Programme. The State Government was informed that, according to the Central Government, the endeavour of the State should be to use scarce financial resources for creation of more gainful employment opportunities and not in giving cash doles. It is however open to the State Government to formulate schemes for relief of unemployment within their own resources.

### Export of Cotton Textiles

2312. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) quantity and value of cotton textile goods exported abroad (year-wise) from 1966-67 to 1979-80; and

(b) total amount of subsidy given to the industry and the textile goods importers as export subsidy (year-wise) from 1966-67 to 1979-80?

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

### गाजीपुर में अफीम की खेती

2313. श्री जैनूल बशर: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या गाजीपुर में जहां सरकारी अफीम का कारखाना है अफीम की खेती का क्षेत्रफल निरन्तर घटाया जा रहा है;

(ख) क्या इस कारखाने के लिये अफीम दूर के स्थानों से मंगाई जा रही है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री भगनभाई बरोट) : (क) विश्व में भारतीय अफीम की मांग में कमी आने के कारण, परम्परागत रूप से पोस्त उगाने वाले तीनों राज्यों अर्थात्, मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान और उत्तर प्रदेश में पोस्त की काश्त का रकबा, जो वर्ष 1977-78 में 63684 हेक्टेयर था घटाकर वर्ष 1978-79 में 52082 हेक्टेयर और वर्ष 1979-80 में 35167 हेक्टेयर कर दिया गया था। इसके परिणामतः गाजीपुर जिले में भी पोस्त की काश्त का रकबा, जो वर्ष 1977-78 में 2:1 271 हेक्टेयर था, कम कर के वर्ष 1978-79 में 206 हेक्टेयर और वर्ष 1979-80 में 151 हेक्टेयर कर दिया गया है।

(ख) और (ग) . अफीम उगाने वाले तीनों राज्यों अर्थात् उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान की अफीम की उपज नीमच और गाजीपुर स्थित दोनों सरकारी कारखानों को,

कच्ची अकीम की उनकी अन्तर्ग्रहण क्षमताओं के आधार पर, भेजी जाती है। नीम्च का कारखाने की अन्तर्ग्रहण क्षमता सीमित होने से, गाजीपुर कारखाने को उत्तर प्रदेश की सारी उपज के अतिरिक्त राजस्थान की उपज की बहुत बड़ी मात्रा और कभी-कभी मध्य प्रदेश की उपज का एक हिस्सा भेजा जाता है।

12 hrs.

RE ALLEGED MISREPORTING OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE ON INCIDENT AT BAGHPAT AND OTHER MATTERS

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष जी, कल जो "बागपत में पुलिस जुलम" के सवाल पर लोक सभा में मामला उठा था और आप ने जो लोक सभा को विश्वास दिलाया था और मेरी तरफ से तथा पासवान जी की तरफ से जो आप को विशेषाधिकार का प्रस्ताव दिया था, उस के बारे में अखबारों में गलत छपा है। जैसे मेरे बारे में "तेज" अखबार में छपा है—उस की हैड-लाइन में दिया है—

"बागपत में पुलिस मैनो के हाथों औरत को सरे-बाजार बरहना करने और आबरू रंजी का वाक्या। पार्लियामेंट के दोनों एंवनों में हंगामा। वजीरे-दाखला ज्ञानी जेल सिंह खुद जांच करंगे।"

मुझे यह तो नहीं कहना है कि वजीरे दाखला की जांच हो या लोक सभा की हो, इस के बारे में तो जब चर्चा चलेगी तब देखेंगे। लेकिन इस में आगे चल कर यह दिया गया है—"मणिराम बागड़ी, लोक दल के मँम्बर की भी पुलिस ने पिटाई की है।" ऐसा और अखबारों में भी जुड़ा है। मुझे ऐतराज इस पर भी है—मैं इसको भी गलत रिपोर्टिंग मानता हूँ कि एक मिनिस्टर का वाक्य और लोक सभा के अध्यक्ष का जो वाक्य है—उस में फर्क है। लोक सभा में जो सवाल उठा था, उस पर आप ने लोक सभा को विश्वास दिलाया था और वह समस्त भारत की बात थी, पार्टी से ऊँची बात थी, जिस में आप ने सारे राष्ट्र को विश्वास दिलाया था, उसको हैडलाइन में लाना चाहिये था,

लेकिन अखबारवालों ने सरकार के मंत्री की बात को छपा। असल में जनतन्त्र की बात अखबार वाले समझ नहीं पाते हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि अखबार वालों की इस तरह की खबरें छापने में शुद्धि कीजिये, इससे गलतफहमी फैलती है, भगड़े भी बढ़ते हैं। मैं माँके पर नहीं गया था, माँके पर जयपाल सिंह और पासवान जी गये थे...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने उसको देखा है, चैंक भी किया है। उसका इन्फरेंस उन्होंने गलत निकाला है। मैं चाहूँगा कि प्रेस आइन्दा ठीक रिपोर्टिंग करे जिस से कोई भ्रम पैदा न हो। मुझे एक और शिकायत भी मिली है—श्री नारायण चौवे ने शिकायत की है कि वह सी. पी. (एम) के नहीं हैं, सी. पी. (आई) के हैं, लेकिन रीडियो उनको सी. पी. (एम)—सी. पी. (एम) कर के बोलता है। यह बात भ्रमात्मक है, यह नहीं होना चाहिये। मैं रीडियो और प्रेस दोनों से कहूँगा कि वे आन्जैक्टिव और करैक्ट प्रचार करें।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : आप कल के अखबारों को और कल की प्रोसीडिंग्स को मंगा कर देख लें। ऐसा लगता है जैसे लोक सभा चल ही नहीं रही है। हैड-लाइनज राज्य सभा की, कारगुजारियां राज्य सभा की, हैड-लाइनज ज्ञानी जेल सिंह की, नीचे सिर्फ दो हर्फ हैं कि स्पीकर ने लोक सभा को विश्वास दिलाया। जैसे लोक सभा कुछ भी नहीं है। बरतानिया के अन्दर हाउस आफ लार्ड्स और हाउस आफ कामन्स होते हैं, लेकिन हमारी लोक सभा जनता की प्रतीक है। यह सुप्रीम है, इस के फैसले का समस्त भारत में प्रचार होना चाहिये। लेकिन न मालूम ये अखबारवाले कहां ज्ञानी जेल सिंह से फंस गये हैं, जेल सिंह के ऊपर कुछ नजर ही नहीं आता है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझ को भी दो शब्द कहने हैं—पहली बात तो यह कि आप विगत एक सप्ताह के रीडियो बुलेटिन्स मंगा कर देखें। लोक सभा में जो इम्पार्टेन्ट कार्यवाही होती है उन के बारे में रीडियो के मुख्य समाचार जो रात को पाने नौ बजे और सबेरे 8 बजे प्रसारित होते हैं, उन में कहीं कोई चर्चा नहीं होती है। कल मेरा कालिंग-एटेंशन



था और सरकार ने जो इतना बड़ा निर्णय लिया था कि "माइन्ज सैफ्टी बोर्ड" की स्थापना करने जा रहे हैं—उस की कोई चर्चा न रात के हिन्दी अथवा अंग्रेजी बुलेटिन में और न सुबह के बुलेटिन में की गई है।

प्रिविलेज के सम्बन्ध में आप ने रूलिंग दिया था कि आप होम-मिनिस्ट्री को डायरेक्ट कर रहे हैं, उन के द्वारा उस की जांच करवायेंगे—इस की न्यूज क्यों नहीं आई? मैं जानता हूँ यह दुख का समय है, मैं ज्यादा कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन सरकार द्वारा जो इम्पार्टेन्ट घोषणा लोक सभा के सदन में की जाती है, जैसे मेरे काल-एटेंशन के बारे में थी, उस की न्यूज न निकाली जाय, उस को सप्रेस किया जाय—मैं समझता हूँ यह पार्लियामेंट का अपमान है, संसद का अपमान है, इस को निश्चित रूप से देखना चाहिये।

दूसरी बात—19 जून को हम लोगों ने स्वास्थ्य मंत्री श्री शंकरानन्द जी के खिलाफ प्रिविलेज का मोशन दिया था, जिस में उन्होंने कहा था कि 5 जून को.....

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** वह आप के सामने आयेगा।

**श्री रामविलास पासवान :** आप ने कहा था कि इस सम्बन्ध में आप शीघ्र ही निर्णय देंगे।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** वह आ रहा है, आप को भेजेंगे।

**श्री रामविलास पासवान :** यह तो दिल्ली का मामला है और पूरी एवीडेंस है, इसलिए हाउस को इस के बारे में सूचित करें।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** यह हो जाएगा।

**SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum :** I want to make a submission to your Honour....

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur):** Very polite Sir.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Yes, today he is very polite.

**SHRI NIREN GHOSH:** I have been feeling for a pretty long time that the other House is being able to get important issues taken up in a big way

and our House is not able to do that....

**MR. SPEAKER:** Why not? I do not agree. We have taken up more correctly.

**SHRI NIREN GHOSH:** No, no. Let me put it together.

**MR. SPEAKER:** We are not going to suppress. Under the rules I am not going to suppress any discussion in the House. I am going to uphold the dignity and the freedom of this House—to whatever extent it may be possible.

**SHRI NIREN GHOSH:** In response to my privilege motion against Minister for Agriculture you directed that it should be brought under direction 115. I have made a submission to you. I seek your direction as to when it will be taken up.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Yes, we will take it up.

**SHRI RAJESH PILOT (Bharatpur):** With your permission, Sir, if you kindly permit me three minutes, I will put the facts regarding the Baghpat incident.

**MR. SPEAKER:** No, please. When it comes up, you may put them up. The inquiry is on. I have talked to the Ministry. Let the Ministry come first.

**श्री मनीराम बागड़ी :** मेरा प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर है अन्डर रूल 376। मैंने कालिंग एटेंशन का एक नोटिस दिया था कि गांधी नगर के अन्दर जो पीने का पानी नलकों के जरिये पिलाया जाता है स्कूल के विद्यार्थियों को और सारी दिल्ली के दूसरे लोगों को, वह गन्दा पानी होता है....

**MR. SPEAKER:** You have to give it in writing. The Health Ministry should take note of this. This is very serious. But you must give under writing a notice to me. I have asked the Ministry to take note of it..... Yes, you are right.

**श्री मनीराम बागड़ी :** अध्यक्ष जी, आप मुझे पूरी बात कहने दें ताकि अखबार वाले

सुने और उन को पता लगे कि जवहा गन्दा पानी पीने से बीमार होती है ।

MR. SPEAKER: I have noted it. This is very serious. I am asking the Health Ministry to take note of it.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : यह एक दिन का मामला नहीं है। मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि एक रेलवे स्टेशन के पास जो टंकी थी, उस में एक लाश मिली और उस पानी को लोगों ने पिया । . . . (व्यवधान) . . . लाखों लोगों ने उस पानी को पिया है ।

MR. SPEAKER: I have asked the Home Ministry to go into it. I know this is a very urgent problem for the public health.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : पहले एक मिनट हमारी बात सुन लीजिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुन ली आप की बात । पानी के मुतालिक आप की बात है ।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : पानी के मुतालिक ही है। मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि रेलवे स्टेशन के बगल में पानी की टंकी में एक आदमी की लाश मिली और उस पानी को लाखों लोगों ने पिया है ।

MR. SPEAKER: You give me a full statement giving all the facts.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : हम लोगों ने कालिंग एटेंशन का नोटिस दिया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कब दिया है ?

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : आज से पांच दिन पहले दिया है । यह 9 तारीख का मामला है । इस पर कालिंग एटेंशन का नोटिस दिया है । यह एक गंभीर मामला है और इस की जांच होनी चाहिए ।

MR. SPEAKER: Now, papers to be laid.

—

12.09 hrs.

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER AIRCRAFT ACT, ANNUAL REPORT AND ACCOUNTS OF INTERNATIONAL AIRPORTS AUTHORITY OF INDIA, ETC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND

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CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDU-LAL CHANDRAKAR): On behalf of Shri A. P. Sharma, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 14A of the Aircraft Act, 1934:—

(i) The Aircraft (Third Amendment) Rules, 1980, published in Notification No. GSR 537 in Gazette of India dated the 10th May, 1980 together with an explanatory note.

(ii) The Aircraft (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1980, published in Notification No. GSR 578 in Gazette of India dated the 24th May, 1980 together with an explanatory note.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-954/80].

(2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the International Airports Authority of India for the year 1978-79, under sub-section (2) of section 25 of the International Airports Authority Act, 1971.

(3) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the International Airports Authority of India for the year ended 31st March, 1979 together with Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 24 of the International Airports Authority Act, 1971.

(4) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) of the performance of International Airports Authority of India for the year 1978-79.

(5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Annual Report and Accounts of the International Airports Authority of India, for the year 1978-79, mentioned at item (2) and (3) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-955/80].

**ANNUAL REPORT OF SILK AND RAYON  
TEXTILES EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCIL,  
BOMBAY, ETC.**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE  
AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI Z. R.  
ANSARI):** On behalf of Shri Pranab Mukherjee, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Silk and Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council, Bombay, for the year 1978-79 along with Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-956/80.]

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Audit\*\* Report on the accounts of the Coffee Board for the year 1977-78 (General Fund) and 1976-77 (Pool Fund). [placed in Library. See No. LT-957/80].

**NOTIFICATION UNDER ESSENTIAL COM-  
MODITIES ACT**

**SHRI Z. R. ANSARI:** I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Cotton Control (Amendment) Order, 1980 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S. O. 1508 in Gazette of India dated the 31st May, 1980, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-958/80.]

**NOTIFICATIONS UNDER GENERAL INSU-  
RANCE BUSINESS (NATIONALISATION)  
ACT, AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER PUBLIC  
PROVIDENT FUND ACT**

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE  
(SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN):** On behalf of Shri Maganbhai Barot, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English

versions) under section 17 of the General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Act, 1972:—

(i) The General Insurance (Termination, Superannuation and Retirement of Officers and Development Staff) Amendment Scheme, 1980, published in Notification No. S. O. 313(E) in Gazette of India dated the 12th May, 1980.

(ii) The General Insurance (Rationalisation and Revision of Pay Scales and Other Conditions of Service of Supervisory, Clerical and Subordinate Staff) Amendment Scheme, 1980, published in Notification No. S. O. 314(E) in Gazette of India dated the 12th May, 1980.

(iii) S. O. 430(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th June, 1980 containing corrigenda to Notification No. S. O. 313(E) dated the 12th May, 1980.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-959/80.]

(2) A copy of the Public Provident Fund (Amendment) Scheme, 1980 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. GSR 204(E) in Gazette of India dated the 9th April 1980 under section 12 of the Public Provident Fund Act, 1968. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-960/80.]

(3) (i) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) on the working of the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation for the year ended the 31st December, 1979, under sub-section (2) of section 32 of the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation Act, 1961.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) on

\*\*The Audit Report was laid on the Table on the 20th June, 1980.

the working of the above Corporation for the year ended the 31st December, 1979.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-961/80.]

12.11 hrs.

# ASSAM APPROPRIATION (SECOND VOTE ON ACCOUNT) BILL, 1980 ASSENT

SECRETARY: Sir, I lay on the Table the Assam Appropriation (Second Vote on Account) Bill, 1980, passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 10th June, 1980.

12.12 hrs.

# CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

## REPORTED STEEP RISE IN PRICES OF SUGAR IN DELHI, BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Bosu. Not here. Shri Madhukar.

श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर (मोतीहारी) : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर कृषि और ग्रामीण पुर्निर्माण मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :—

“जून, और जुलाई, 1980 के लिये सरकार द्वारा कम क्वोटा दिये जाने के कारण दिल्ली, बम्बई और कलकत्ता में चीनी के मूल्यों में भारी वृद्धि का समाचार।”

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): At the outset, I would like to share with the House Government's anxiety to maintain reasonable price of sugar. The House has had a num-

ber of occasions to consider the various aspects of the sugarcane and sugar economy in the country in recent weeks. During the beginning of the current sugar year which began on 1st October, the retail prices were in the range of Rs. 2.90 to Rs. 3.20 per kg. but their availability at the control prices, fixed by the previous Government, posed considerable difficulties. Since the re-introduction of partial control on sugar with dual pricing policy with effect from 17th December, 1979, the position of availability changed considerably. Sugar prices in the free sale market, however, have shown a tendency to firm up. Presently, they are in the range of about Rs. 600 to Rs. 670 per quintal in the principal wholesale markets of the country.

Sir, we should pause and ponder over the many dimensional situation of the sugarcane and sugar economy. Sugarcane production in the current 1979-80 season is tentatively estimated at about 130 million tonnes and at this level, it is lower by 17 per cent over the previous year (1978-79 sugar season). The House will appreciate that this sharp decline in sugarcane production, leading to a decline in the overall availability of sweetening agents, of the order of 3 million tonnes, has had a deleterious effect on the sweetening agent's situation. As a result of the steep fall in the area under sugarcane of the order of about 20 per cent compounded by a drought which was witnessed in many parts of the country towards the end of the season, the prices of all the sweetening agents produced from sugarcane had firmed up, due to overall reduced availability.

The Government's approach has been to evolve and apply an integrated package of programmes comprising the various facets including sugar production. Sugar releases, de-hoardion operations expediting levy sugar movement, incentive for early crushing in the next season, reviewing the licensing policy for creation of new capacity etc.

In spite of limited stocks we have been liberally releasing free sale sugar. Apart from issuing 2.71 lakh tonnes of levy sugar per month since the introduction of partial control in mid-December, 1979, we have released for free sale quantities ranging from 1.25 lakh tonnes to 2.75 lakh tonnes per month during the seven months from January to July, 1980 and these releases are vastly above the quantum of releases made in the six years from 1973 to 1978 when partial control was in force. To say that the quantum of release of 1.25 lakh tonnes for July '80 towards free sale is low would be an inadequate appreciation of the sugar and sugarcane position, and the efforts made by the Government to contain a very difficult situation this season.

On the levy sugar side also, which accounts for as much as 65 per cent of the production in the country, a series of effective steps have been taken by the Government. In the initial stages of re-introduction of partial control, admittedly, there were a number of operational difficulties including transport bottlenecks and a need for streamlining the procedures. All these have been overcome to a considerable extent and against the allocation of 14.77 lakh tonnes from mid-December 79 to May, 1980, the movement till the end of May '80 has been of the order of 13.70 lakh tonnes leaving only a small balance of 1.07 lakh tonnes to be moved by the Food Corporation of India as well as the direct-allottee States. Even these have been arranged to be moved very quickly.

A number of regulatory measures have also been taken by the Government such as reduction in the stock-holding limits of recognised dealers, strict enforcement of stock-holding limits and intensified de-hoarding operations through State Government authorities, restriction on sale of sugar by one wholesaler to another where the transaction is not accompanied by physical delivery of stocks, stipulation requiring the recognised

dealers to turn over the stocks within 10 days, monitoring of information relating to sales and despatch of free sale sugar by making it obligatory for sugar mills to furnish particulars of weekly sales and despatches to the concerned State Government authorities.

Admittedly, the sugar situation is tight and we have to exercise restraint in the level of our consumption in the next few months. It should not, however, be over-looked that nearly two-thirds of the output is distributed through the public distribution system at a uniform price all over the country of Rs. 2.85 per kilogram. The import of 2 lakh tonnes of sugar should certainly provide a measure of relief but the House will appreciate that the problem can be got over only by measures to increase sugar production and also augment installed capacity quickly. With a view to motivate the sugar units to undertake crushing operations in the early months of October and November, 1980, we are contemplating a scheme for grant of excise duty incentive to maximise production. As a long range measure, we have decided on liberalisation of the licensing policy to commission new factories on priority basis.

**श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर :** तीस वर्षों का इतिहास बताता है कि चीनी का दाम निरंतर बढ़ते रहे हैं। आप कोई भी ब्याग उठा कर देख लें, उन में चीनी के दाम घटाने की बात कही जाती रही है लेकिन वास्तव में दाम हमेशा ही बढ़ते रहे और बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। इसका कारण है कि सरकार और मिल मालिकों के बीच हमेशा से ही मिली भगत रही है। इस मिली भगत के परिणामस्वरूप उपभोक्ताओं की लूट हुई है, किसानों की लूट हुई है और चीनी मिल मालिकों का मुनाफा बढ़ता चला गया है। हमेशा ही जनता तबाह हुई है। यह एक तथ्य है और इस तथ्य से इनकार नहीं किया जा सकता है। इस मामले में चाहे कांग्रेस की सरकार रही हो या जनता की सरकार, सभी सरकारों ने सठों के साथ मिल कर जनता को लूटा है और

इस लूट में कोई कसर नहीं छोड़ी है। इस मामले में आप में और दूसरों में कोई झर्क नहीं।

मैं आपकी आज्ञा से एक लेख जोकि जन शक्ति में छपा है और श्री इन्द्रदीप सिंह द्वारा लिखा गया है, जो बहुत बड़े विद्वान और अर्थ शास्त्री भी हैं, से कुछ वाक्य पढ़ कर आपको सुनाना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने लिखा है:

जरूरी वीजों के दाम में हास कर चीनी के दाम में सरपट बढ़ती पर हाल ही में एक बृहत् के दौरान मांग की गई कि भारतीय जनता के खिलाफ चीनी सेठों के युद्ध में मूर्जरमाना भूमिका के लिए श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी को 11 साल की, मोरारजी देसाई को 27 माह की और चौधरी चरण सिंह को 24 दिन की सजा दी जानी चाहिये।

ऐसा क्यों? इसकी वजह है कि बार बार कंट्रोल चीनी पर दिया गया है और बार बार चीनी को डिक्ट्रोल किया गया है। पांच बार कंट्रोल, डिक्ट्रोल या आंशिक कंट्रोल दिया गया है। इस में लिखा है।

हर बार कंट्रोल उठाने का उद्देश्य खुले बाजार में चीनी के दाम को गिरने से रोकना था। हर पन् कंट्रोल का उद्देश्य चीनी की माहवारीनिकासी को त्रियंत्रित करके बाजार में बनावटी अभाव पैदा करना और दाम बढ़ाना था।

श्री चरण सिंह की जब हुकूमत आई तो उस समय चीनी सेठों को उसने कम से कम 140 करोड़ रुपये का मुनाफा कमाने का मौका दिया। यह एक तोफा था जो उसने चीनी मिल मालिकों को दिया।

महारानी इंदिरा गांधी ने लोक सभा क चुनाव अभियान के दौरान चीनी के दाम घटाने के लिए कड़े कदम उठाने की लफ्फाजी और बड़ी बड़ी बातें कहीं लेकिन वे सब मजाक बन कर रह गई हैं। क्यों मैं ऐसा कह रहा हूँ? इसलिए कह रहा हूँ कि आपकी और मिल मालिकों की मिली भगत है, मेलजोल है और उसकी वजह से चीनी के दाम बढ़ते चले जा रहे हैं। बार बार यह मांग की जाती रही है और कांग्रेस पार्टी में भी यह मांग उठती रही है कि

उत्पादकों की समस्याओं को हल किए बगैर चीनी का उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ सकता है। किसानों को इन्सैटिव देने की बात कर रहे हैं, लेकिन किसानों को लूटा गया है और मिल-मालिकों का मुनाफा बढ़ाया गया है। मिल में काम करने वाले मजदूरों को लूटा गया है और कन्ज्यूमर्स, उप-भोक्ताओं को लूटा गया है। आम जनता को भी उससे कोई लाभ नहीं हुआ है। हम क्यों आंशिक कंट्रोल करते हैं, बाकी 35 परसेंट कहां जाता है? चीनी मिल मालिकों के लिये खुला बेलगाम मुनाफा है। सरकार की कोई नीति नहीं है। मैं बहुत दिनों से आपको लोक सभा में देख रहा हूँ, उन दिनों आप किसानों के लिये बहुत कहते रहते थे लेकिन आज आपकी आवाज बन्द हो गई है। इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ चीनी उपभोक्ताओं को सस्ते दर पर मिले इसके लिये आपको आवश्यक कदम उठाना पड़ेगा, उसके लिये मंत्री महोदय तैयार हैं या नहीं, यह बता दें।

दूसरी बात यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि चीनी के जो दो मूल्य तय किये हैं, इसको खत्म करने जा रहे हैं या नहीं? यानी एक दाम पर जितना चीनी का स्टॉक है वह सब उपभोक्ताओं को उचित दर दुकानों के जरिये एक भाव पर मिल सके, क्या मंत्री महोदय इसके लिये तैयार हैं या नहीं?

आप खुद जानते हैं कि गन्ने के दाम घटाये गये, कभी बढ़ाये नहीं। किसान को बहुत नुकसान होता है और होता क्या है कि वह गन्ने के बजाय दूसरी खेती करने में लग जाते हैं। इसलिये गन्ने के दाम आप 19 रुपये किंवदंतल करने जा रहे हैं या नहीं?

इसके अलावा चीनी का जो आपने इम्पोर्ट किया है, मैं समझता हूँ कि इससे कोई समस्या का हल होने वाला नहीं है। अब-बारों में आया है कि इम्पोर्ट में बंगलिंग भी हुआ है, हुआ है या नहीं, लेकिन 2 लाख टन चीनी इम्पोर्ट करने से इस समस्या का हल होने वाला नहीं है। इसलिये चीनी मिलों के राष्ट्रीयकरण की जो मांग है, जो प्रस्ताव आपने पास किया है,

उस वायदे को पूरा करने जा रहे हैं या नहीं?

इस साल चीनी के लिये आप किसानों को गन्ने का क्या मूल्य देने जा रहे हैं, या स्पष्ट कोई घोषणा करने जा रहे हैं या नहीं? इसके साथ ही जो पुरानी चीनी मिल है, जिनको जंग लग गया है, उनके नवीकरण करने के लिये आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं? आपने करोड़ों रुपया दिया है, लेकिन वह बसूल नहीं हुआ है इसलिये तमाम मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर के, चीनी के तमाम स्टॉक को लेकर आम जनता को एक मूल्य पर दिलाने की आप कोई व्यवस्था करने जा रहे हैं या नहीं? अब तक आपके लाख प्रयत्न करने के बावजूद भी चीनी लोगों को मिल नहीं रही है, चीनी सोना बनने जा रही है, इसके दाम कम नहीं हो रहे हैं, इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री जी मेरे प्रश्नों का उत्तर दें।

**श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव:** अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो अखबारी बातें कहीं उनके मुताल्लिक तो मैं कुछ जवाब दे नहीं सकता लेकिन चाहे जिसकी जो सजा वह बतायें, मुझे तो खुशी है कि कम सजा हमारे लिये उन्होंने निर्धारित की है।

माननीय सदस्य ने किसानों को इन्सैटिव देने की बात कही है, किसानों के लिये मैं जितना काम करता रहा हूँ और उनके लिये लड़ता रहा हूँ आज यह उसी का नतीजा है कि मेरे ज़िम्मे कृषि का महकमा दिया गया है, ताकि मैं उनकी सेवा कर सकूँ। मेरी आवाज बन्द नहीं हुई है। किसानों के बारे में मेरी लगन और हमदर्दी को देखते हुए ही यह काम मुझे सौंपा गया है। यह सरकार किसानों की पूरी सेवा कर रही है।

मिलों के पास जितना चीनी का स्टॉक है, वह पूरी तरह सरकार के काबू में है। हमारे पास सारा हिसाब-किताब है। मैं हाउस को यह यकीन दिलाता हूँ कि उसमें कोई गड़बड़ नहीं होगी। सारी चीनी का पूरा ध्यान रखा जा रहा है और वह सही तौर पर बांटी जा रही है। मिलों हमारे रिलीज आर्डर के

मुताबिक चीनी की मूवमेंट कराये, इस मामले में भी हम सख्ती बरत रहे हैं। हमने बहुत सी मिलों को नोटिस दिये हैं और कुछ को प्रासीक्यूट किया है। मैं इस बात का यकीन दिलाता हूँ कि हम मिलों के साथ कोई नमी नहीं करने जा रहे हैं।

हम ने मेहनत कर के, कोशिश कर के और बहुत मुश्किल हालत का मुकाबला करते हुए ज्यादा से ज्यादा मूवमेंट कराई है। अब तक टोटल 14.77 लाख मीट्रिक टन चीनी एलाट हुई है। जैसा कि मैं ने अपने ब्यान में कहा है, मई के आखिर तक 13.70 लाख मीट्रिक टन का मूवमेंट हो चुका है। सिर्फ एक लाख मीट्रिक टन का मूवमेंट बाकी है। हम उम्मीद करते हैं कि वह इस महीने में हो जायेगा। इस वक्त कोई देरलाग नहीं है। सरकार की यह कारगुजारी सराहनीय है। मैं माननीय सदस्य से दरखास्त करूंगा कि वह देखें कि हमारी रेलवेज कितनी मुश्किलों में से निकली है। कहीं कोयला पहुंचाना है और कहीं डीजल। डाउट एरियाज में हम पानी भी हम रेलों के जरिये पहुंचा रहे हैं। हम ने कहीं भी अनाज की कमी नहीं होने दी है। चीनी का पिछला दैकलाग बहुत भारी था। जनवरी के बाद हमने उसको क्लीयर किया है। उसमें भी कोई परेशानी नहीं होनी चाहिए। (व्यवधान)

सरकार हमेशा शूगरकेन की ज्यादा प्राइस दिलाने की कोशिश करती है। माननीय सदस्य को मालूम है कि इस साल गन्ने की कीमत किसानों को 25, 26 और 27 रुपये क्विंटल तक मिली है। किसानों को गन्ने की कीमत कम नहीं मिली है। (व्यवधान)

**श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना):** बिहार में साढ़े बारह रुपये दिये गये हैं।

**श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव:** यह तो माननीय सदस्य बिहार वालों से पूछें कि कीमत कम कैसे रही।

**श्री रामावतार शास्त्री:** आप सब के मालिक हैं।

**श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव:** किसानों को गन्ने की ज्यादा से ज्यादा कीमत मिली। हम किसानों के लिए सब से बड़ा इन्सैटिव यहीं

समझते हैं कि उन्हें गन्ने का दाम वक्त पर मिल जाये। इतनी तेजी के साथ और अच्छी तरह भुगतान कराया गया है कि किसानों को कहीं कोई शिकायत नहीं पैदा होने दी। (व्यवधान)

पिछले साल इन्ही दिनों में गन्ने की जो बाकी रकम थी, वह 77 करोड़ रुपये थी। आपको यह जान कर खुशी होगी कि इस साल सिर्फ 21 करोड़ रुपये देने बाकी रह गये हैं। रुपयों का भुगतान सही वक्त पर करा दिया गया है। किसानों के लिए इससे बड़ा इनसैन्टिव और नहीं हो सकता है कि उन्हें वक्त पर दाम मिले और दाम भी सही मिले। किसानों को ठीक दाम मिलने में सरकार ने कोई बाधा नहीं डाली। किसानों ने मनमाने दाम हासिल किये और हमने इसमें रुकावट डालने की बात कतअन नहीं सोची। हमने कायदा बनाया हुआ है कि किसानों की अदा-यगी की 10 परसेंट से ज्यादा बकाया नहीं रहनी चाहिए, अगर रहती है, तो मिल के खिलाफ एक्शन लिया जाता है। हम उसको नोटिस देते हैं और अगर वह न माने, तो गवर्नमेंट चीनी मिल को टूके ओवर कर सकती है आपके एक्ट के मुताबिक जितना 21 करोड़ रुपया इस साल बकाया है, वह सिर्फ 4 फीसदी बनता है। भुगतान का इतना कम बकाया चीनी मिलों की हिस्ट्री में कभी नहीं रहा। इस तरीके से इस बार यह रकम कम से कम रही है और ज्यादातर भुगतान कर दी गई, सिर्फ 4 परसेंट बाकी है, वह भी जल्दी से जल्दी क्लीअर हो रही है, , , (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आर्डर आर्डर।

श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव: चीनी के दाम वाकई ज्यादा हैं, मैं ने तो खुद अर्ज किया है। लेकिन चीनी के दाम सिर्फ यहां की चीनी कम होने की वजह से या हमारे मंजर्स की वजह से ही कम नहीं किए जा सकते। हम ने जो स्टेप्स लिए हैं हम समझते हैं कि उन का हाउस को कुछ एहसास होगा। होली के त्यौहार के मौके पर भी दिल्ली में हमारे इकदामात की वजह से चीनी छः रुपये से ऊपर नहीं बिकी। . . . . . (व्यवधान)

अगर आप का दोस्त कोई ब्लैक मार्केटिबर हो, उस के पास से आप खरीदने जायें

तो उस की हमारी कोई जिम्मेदारी नहीं है। जो आम भाव है हम उस का जिक्र कर रहे हैं। यह सरकार के कड़े कदम की वजह से है कि आज भी हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर चीनी का भाव बहुत कम है और चीनी की कीमत आप इस बात को एप्रिशिएट करेंगे इंटर-नेशनल प्राइसेज के ऊपर भी डिपेंड करती है। . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

मेरी बात सुन लीजिए या अपनी कह लीजिए। . . . (व्यवधान) . . . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order; please do not interrupt.

श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव: चीनी का अभाव है सारी दुनिया में और इस बार चीनी का भाव इंटरनेशनल मार्केट में हिन्दुस्तान में जो भाव है उस से कम नहीं है। तो हम बाहर से चीनी मंगा कर भी भाव को कम नहीं कर सकते।

जहां तक स्टॉक की बात है उस को देखते हुए हम उसे इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं ताकि मार्केट में चीनी की कमी न होने पाए।

फ्री सेल के लिए 35 परसेंट चीनी रखी गई है और इस की वजह से हम 2 रुपये 85 पैसे के ऊपर आम आदमी के कन्जम्प्शन के लिए जितनी भी ज्यादा से ज्यादा चीनी हो सकती है, सप्लाई कर रहे हैं। फ्री सेल में 35 प्रतिशत की इजाजत उन को दी गई है। इस की वजह से हम 66 प्रतिशत चीनी मिलों से वसूल कर के 2 रुपये 85 पैसे पर आम जनता में तकसीम कर रहे हैं। 2 रुपये 85 पैसे का भाव आप को दुनिया में कहीं नहीं मिलेगा। तो इसके लिए जो यह सरकार जनता के लिए कर रही है कुछ सराहना होनी चाहिए।

इम्पोर्ट पर जो एतराज आनरेबल मंत्री ने उठाया उस का बड़े वाजेह तौर पर साफ बयान कल राज्य सभा में माननीय कामर्स मिनिस्टर ने दिया था और बिलकुल सफाई सरकार की तरफ से दे दी गई थी। उस से आप को तसल्ली होनी चाहिए।

मैं और कोई चीज ऐसी नहीं समझता . . . (व्यवधान) . . .



[श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव]

हमारे पास चीनी का स्टॉक बचता दीखेगा, मांग बढ़ेगी और त्याहार आएंगे फिर और भी सोच सकते हैं। यह तो गमी का मौसम देख कर और डिमांड ज्यादा देख कर ज्यादा दे दी थी। चार लाख टन महीने जो रिलीज करते रहे हैं इस के अलावा जो दे दी गई थी वह चीनी वक्त को मौसम को, डिमांड को और त्याहार को देख कर के ज्यादा कर दी गई थी। लेकिन चार लाख टन जो हम नार्मली देते रहे हैं उस में हम कभी नहीं जाने देंगे। यह हमारी कोशिश है। वह डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन बराबर जारी रहेगा . . . . (व्यवधान) . . . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Without my permission, nothing to go on record.

श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव: नेशनलाइजेशन के मुताबिक उन्होंने कहा तो मैं यही अर्ज करूंगा कि चीनी में जो इस वक्त कमी पड़ी है नेशनलाइजेशन उस का कोई इलाज नहीं है। . . . . (व्यवधान) . . . . . नहीं, वह कोई इलाज नहीं है। न ही सरकार की अभी यह कोई थिंकिंग है कि हम इस ड्यूअल प्राइसिंग पालसी के अंदर कोई तब्दीली करें। सन् 77 तक बहुत अच्छी तरह से यही पालिसी चलती रही थी और इसी को लागू कर के सारी राहत पहुंचाएंगे।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: सब से पहले मैं मंत्री जी ने जो एक बड़ा वक्तव्य दिया है उस-के लिये उनको धन्यवाद दूंगा लेकिन इस से कुछ सूचना इस बात की नहीं मिलती है कि चीनी की कीमत कम होगी या नहीं और तमाम जरूरतमन्द लोगों को चीनी मिलेगी या नहीं। ये दो सब से अहम सवाल हैं। इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आर्थिक समीक्षा मंत्री जी ने भी पढ़ी होगी जो इस साल 1979-80 को वितरित की गई है। उस में ओवर बाल तमाम चीनी की कीमत मार्च 1979 से मार्च 1980 के बीच में 19.9 बढ़ी है लेकिन चीनी की कीमत 36 प्रतिशत बढ़ी है। यह उस में लिखा हुआ है। गुड़ की कीमत 89 प्रतिशत बढ़ी है और गुड़ कौन खाता है? सब से गरीब आदमी खाता है। उस आर्थिक समीक्षा में और बहुत सी बातें कही गई हैं। जितनी सारी वस्तुएं

गरीब आदमी इस्तेमाल करते हैं, जिन के बारे में बजट पेश करते समय वित्त मंत्री ने बड़ी वाहवाही लूटने की कोशिश की कि हम गरीबों को छूट दे रहे हैं, वही गरीब गुड़ खाते हैं, कायला लेते हैं, जिस की कीमत में 55 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हो गई है। प्राकृतिक गैस और कच्चा तेल में 98 प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई। ये सब चीजें गरीब लोग इस्तेमाल करते हैं। और बातों को जाने दें। 36 प्रतिशत चीनी की कीमत में वृद्धि हुई। यह आपकी आर्थिक समीक्षा कहती है। इस-के बाद फिर बढ़ गई है। अभी आपने कुछ दिन पहले एलान किया था कि चीनी की कीमत कम हो इस के वास्ते हम 83.52 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल जो उत्पादन-कर लेते थे उस में छूट दे रहे हैं। 1 जून से 76.32 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल उत्पादन-कर लेना तय किया गया। फिर भी चीनी की कीमत दिल्ली में 7 रुपये प्रति किलो, कलकत्ता में 7 से ले कर 8 रुपये प्रति किलो, पटना में साढ़े 6 से 7 रुपये प्रति किलो और बंबई में जहां आपकी नई चीनी भी आ गई है जिसे आपने बाहर से आयात किया है, उसके बाद भी 30 से 35 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल चीनी का दाम वहां बढ़ा। दिल्ली में भी इसी प्रकार 30 से 35 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल बढ़ा। गांवों की स्थिति आप समझ लीजिये। यह स्थिति है। गांवों में तो चीनी मिलती ही नहीं है। जो राशन के दुकानदार हैं सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के अन्तर्गत, वे गोलमाल करते हैं जरा देहातों में जा कर देखिये, चीनी वहां पहुंचती नहीं है और अगर पहुंचती भी है तो शहर में भी और देहातों में भी फोर्ट-नाइटली कोटा मिलता है। 15 तारीख को फोर्टनाइट खत्म होता है, चीनी पहुंचती है 12 को, 13 को, 11 को दिल्ली में भी ऐसा होता है और फिर वह ब्लैक मार्केट में चीनी चली जाती है। गरीब लोग पैसे की कमी की वजह से खरीद नहीं पाते। यह तो एक पहलू हुआ।

यही दिल्ली में तो पार्लियामेंट के मمبرों को भी चीनी नहीं मिल रही है। मैं स्वयं भुक्तभोगी हूँ। मुझे पहली तारीख से आज 27 तारीख है, आज तक एक चुटकी चीनी नहीं मिली है और ब्लैक से 7 रुपये किलो चीनी ले रहा हूँ। मैं ने अध्यक्ष

महोदय का ध्यान बार-बार खींचा जिस का नतीजा हुआ कि बहुत धृपा कर के उन्होंने इस ध्यान अकर्षण प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार किया। पूर्ति मंत्री का ध्यान हम ने खींचा दस दिन पहले कि चीनी नहीं मिल रही है। हमें चीनी मिलती है प्रेसीडेंट मार्केट में जो राशन की दुकान है वहां से... (अवधान)...

**अध्यक्ष महोदय:** आप ने हमारी चिट्ठी का जिक्र ही नहीं किया।

**श्री रामावतार शास्त्री:** हां, आप ने चिट्ठी भी भेजी, अध्यक्ष महोदय ने मंत्री जी को चिट्ठी भी भेजी, उस का भी कोई नतीजा आज तक नहीं निकला। आज भी चीनी नहीं मिल रही है। दुकानदार कहता है कि चीनी है नहीं। उस को मालूम है कि कहीं हड़ताल हो रही है, क्यों कि मजदूरों पर जवाबदेही सब लोग डाल देते हैं तो उस ने भी डाल दी कि कहीं हड़ताल हो रही है, इसलिये नहीं मिल रही है। अगर ज्यादा गरज है तो दूसरी दुकान से ले आओ, हमारे यहां नहीं है, हम क्या करें।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय:** इतना मीठा बोलते हैं।

**श्री रामावतार शास्त्री:** तो यह स्थिति चीनी की आज हमारे यहां है। जो चीनी आप दे रहे हैं, मई में 6.75 लाख टन चीनी आपने दिल्ली में ओपेन मार्केट में दी तो उस समय यह चीनी कहां से आ गई? आप इतने दरिया-दिल कैसे हो गए? फिर जून में 1.75 लाख टन और जुलाई में 1.25 लाख टन चीनी ओपेन मार्केट में दी। आपने एक्साइज ड्यूटी में भी छूट दी लेकिन उसके बावजूद चीनी की कीमत कम होना जानती नहीं, वह तो बढ़ना ही चाहती है, वह चाहती है कि हम गरीबों को लूटें और जो बड़े बड़े सेठ चीनी मिल मालिक हैं, जिनसे करोड़ों रुपया एलेक्शन के चन्दे में आप लेते हैं उनकी आप सेवा करना चाहते हैं। गरीबों के लिए आपके दिल में कोई दर्द नहीं है। यही वजह है कि बम्बई में 600 रुपये प्रति क्वींटल चीनी के भाव में 35 रुपये और बढ़ गए, यहां दिल्ली में भी

35 रुपये प्रति क्वींटल की बढ़ोत्तरी हो गई जबकि बहुत जगह तो और भी ज्यादा दाम बढ़ गए। तो आज देश में चीनी की बिक्री का यह हाल है और आप कहते हैं कि खाने-पीने में थोड़ी कमी करो। आपने बयान में कहा है कि यह स्वीकार करना होगा कि चीनी की स्थिति कठिन है, आगामी कुछ महीनों में हमें अपनी खपत पर नियंत्रण करना होगा। जब चीनी मिलती ही कम है तब खपत पर क्या कंट्रोल करें? कुछ मिले भी तो सही, मुझे पहली जून से अभी तक नहीं मिली है तो खपत पर क्या कंट्रोल करें? तो आज चीनी की यह स्थिति है।

मैंने चार राजधानियों की बात यहां पर बताई है—दिल्ली, बम्बई, कलकत्ता और पटना की, जहां पर साढ़े 6 रुपये से 8 रुपये किलो तक चीनी काले बाजार में बिक रही है। राशन की दुकान से जब संसद सदस्यों को चीनी नहीं मिलती तो फिर जनता को कौन पूछता है? इन बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए मैं सवाल पर आता हूँ।

क्या यह बात सच है कि आप चीनी कारखानों का राष्ट्रीयकरण इसीलिए नहीं करना चाहते कि चीनी सेठ आपको कराड़ों कराड़ रुपये हर साल चुनाव कोष में और दूसरे कोषों में चन्दा देते हैं? क्या इसीलिए आप राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं करना चाहते?

आपने अभी मई तक बताया है, आप मेहरबानी करके बतायें कि आपने फ्री सेल के लिए जनवरी से लेकर अब तक दिल्ली, बम्बई और कलकत्ता के लिए माहवारी कितना कोटा दिया? आपने कितना एलाट-मेंट किया और कितना पहुंचा? इन्हीं तीनों जगहों का जिक्र कॉलिंग अटेंशन में है इसीलिए आप राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं करना कितना कोटा तय किया और कितना पहुंचा?

क्या यह बात भी सच है कि ज्यादा पैसा कमाने के लिए खुले बाजार की चीनी को बड़े बड़े व्यापारी पाकिस्तान में भेज देते हैं? यदि आपको यह जानकारी है तो बतायें कि इसको कैसे रोक रहे हैं?

[श्री रामावतार शीस्त्री]

12.44 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि 8 रुपये प्रति किलो जो चीनी बिक रही है वह चोरबाजारी का फल है तो चोरबाजारियों के खिलाफ आपने कौन सी कार्यवाही की है? आपने कितने चोरबाजारी करने वाले, जनता को लूटने वाले चीनी सेठों को निरोधात्मक नजरबन्दी कानून के अन्तर्गत नजरबन्द किया है—यह भी कृपा करके बता दीजिये। क्या आप माँजूदा चीनी संकट को देखते हुए जो चीनी आप बाहर निर्यात कर रहे हैं, फिलहाल उसको बन्द करने का विचार रखते हैं, अगर नहीं, तो क्यों? क्या यह बात सही है कि पश्चिम बंगाल में वामपंथी मोर्चे की सरकार है, इस बात का ध्यान में रखकर वहाँ की जनता को कठिनाई में डालने के लिये, वहाँ की सरकार को कठिनाई में डालने के लिये, आप चीनी का कोटा उन्हें बंगल के उत्तर प्रदेश से नहीं देकर, आंध्र प्रदेश और महाराष्ट्र से देते हैं, फलतः वहाँ चीनी कभी समय पर नहीं पहुँचती है? यद्यपि, यह बात आपके दिल में है कि चीनी समय पर नहीं पहुँचेंगी, तो वहाँ के लोग आन्दोलन करेंगे और वहाँ की सरकार कठिनाई में पड़ेंगी और आपको मौका मिलेगा राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू करने का तो क्या आपने उनको चीनी का कोटा उत्तर प्रदेश से देने के बारे में सोचा है? अगर सोचा है, तो आपने क्या तय किया है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you are short, it will be sweet, because you are dealing with sugar.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह आखिरी सवाल पूछ रहा हूँ, यदि आप कहें तो एक-आध और पूछ लूँ। देश में यह सवाल उठता है कि चीनी की बहुत जगह कठिनाई है और खुद पश्चिम बंगाल के मुख्य मंत्री ने भी यह सवाल उठाया है कि क्या सरकार जनसंख्या के आधार पर चीनी का डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन करने के किसी प्रस्ताव पर, किसी बात पर, विचार कर रही है? अगर नहीं कर रही है, तो इसके कारण क्या

है? क्योंकि जनसंख्या का आधार तो सब-से ज्यादा जनतान्त्रिक आधार हो सकता है, इससे बढ़कर और जनतान्त्रिक आधार क्या हो सकता है।

चीनी—किसानों का सवाल है। जब तक किसानों को आप सहूलियत नहीं देंगे, केवल एक्साइज ड्यूटी में सहूलियत देना काफी नहीं है, उनके उत्पादन की कीमत बढ़ाने पर विचार नहीं करेंगे और यह कह देंगे कि बिहार सरकार जाने, पश्चिम बंगाल की सरकार जाने, उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार जाने या महाराष्ट्र की सरकार जाने, तो काम नहीं चलेगा। एक इन्टीग्रेटेड शुगर पालिसी होनी चाहिये, जिससे उत्पादन भी बढ़े और वितरण भी ठीक से हो। जब तक आप एक ऐसी इन्टीग्रेटेड शुगर पालिसी तय नहीं करेंगे, तब तक काम नहीं चलेगा। इसलिये मंत्री महोदय से मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसके बारे में आपकी सरकार की क्या नीति है?

श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव: माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, शास्त्री जी ने आम जनता की बात करते-करते, ज्यादा अपने मुताल्लिक सवाल कर दिए।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: एक और जरूरी सवाल है। यहाँ चीनी सात-आठ रुपये किलो बिक रही है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि एक किलो चीनी के उत्पादन में कितना खर्च होता है? यह भी आप पूरे देश को बतायें, ताकि देश की जनता यह तय कर सके कि आप की नीति ठीक है या गलत है।

श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव: उपाध्यक्ष जी, शास्त्री जी ने जनता की बात करते-करते ज्यादा एम. पीज. की तकलीफ की बात की है। दिल्ली में चीनी की पोजीशन और दूसरी स्टेट्स की निसबत बहुत अच्छी है। इसलिये शास्त्री जी को कठिनाई क्यों हुई, इस मामले में हम पता करेंगे। इस साल दिल्ली में चीनी की एलोकेशन जून, 1980 तक 34 हजार टन है, जिसमें से 32 हजार टन सप्लाई हो चुकी है...

(व्यवधान)

मैं लेवी की बात कर रहा हूँ। फ्री के लिये सरकार जिम्मेदार नहीं है। फ्री शुकर

फैक्ट्रीज होल-सेलर्स को सप्लाई करती है और वे कहीं भी पहुंच सकती हैं, किसी भी मार्केट में पहुंच सकती हैं, जहां जरूरत हो...

(व्यवधान)

रिलीजेशन रैग्युलटेड है। हम सिर्फ यह आर्डर करते हैं कि स्टॉक में से मिल सवा लाख टन देती रहें और वह डिस्ट्रीब्यूट कर दी जाती है। जितनी टोटल क्वान्टिटी है, उस के मुताबिक मिलज टण्डर ले कर होल-सेलर्स को देती है और जो प्राइस वे वसूल करती है, उस पर हम कोई रुकावट नहीं करते हैं।

मैं बात कर रहा था—लेवी शुगर की, जो पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम के जरिये पब्लिक को दी जाती है। दिल्ली के अन्दर जून तक 32 हजार टन दी जा चुकी है, जो लिफ्ट हो चुकी है। सिर्फ 2 हजार टन दिल्ली की बाकी है, जिस के देने में कोई कठिनाई नहीं है, यह जून तक की है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: कितनी थी?

श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव: जून तक 34 हजार टन। दिल्ली का महीना कोटा अगर आप मालूम करना चाहें तो वह 5304 टन है। सारे देश के अन्दर हर स्टेट का कोटा मुक्तिर किया हुआ है। सन 1978 का जो पापुलेशन का प्रोजेक्शन था, उस के हिसाब से 425 ग्राम फी-कस-फी-महीने के हिसाब से तकसीम की जाती है, उस का आगे डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन करना स्टेट्स का काम है। सारे स्टेट्स का ब्यौरा अगर आप चाहेंगे तो मैं वह भी दे दूंगा...

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: कलकत्ता और बम्बई का बतला दीजिये।

श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव: हम शहर के हिसाब से नहीं देते हैं, स्टेट का कोटा एलोकेट करते हैं, इस लिये शहर का नहीं बतला सकता हूँ।

दिल्ली की पोजीशन बहुत अच्छी है---चीनी के मामले में। लेकिन जैसा मैंने पहले अर्ज किया था--कमी तो है और यह

कमी इस सरकार की जिम्मेदारी नहीं है। जो सरकार शास्त्री जी की मदद से यहां पहले चल रही थी...

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: शास्त्री जी की मदद से नहीं थी, यह गलत बात है। इतनी भी जानकारी आप को नहीं है।

श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव: अब तो आप इस सरकार के पूरी तरह से मददगार हैं।

इसमें शक नहीं कि स्वीटनिंग एजेंट्स की देश में कमी है। 20 लाख टन चीनी इस साल कम पैदा हुई है। 20 लाख टन की कमी बहुत भारी कमी है। यह कमी चीनी की ही नहीं है, गूड़ में भी हुई है, खाण्डसारी में भी हुई है। पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम से चीनी 2 रुपये 85 पैसे किलो में मिलती है और गूड़ का भाव 3 रुपये से ऊपर चलता है, इस लिए हर शख्स चीनी खरीदना चाहेगा, इसलिए 2 रुपये 85 पैसे की लेवी चीनी पर ज्यादा जोर है। गांव के अन्दर भी हर आदमी अपने हिस्से की चीनी को छोड़ना नहीं चाहेगा...

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैं बिहार की बात बतला सकता हूँ, वहां नहीं पहुंचती है।

श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव: आप के गांव की कोओपरेटिव सोसायटी कोई गड़बड़ कर रही हो, तो मैं नहीं कह सकता। बहरहाल जो कमी है, वह काफी है और शुगर-केन प्रोड्यूसिंग एरिया में भी काफी कमी हुई है। इसकी वजह यही है कि किसान को गन्ने का सही दाम नहीं मिला। उस साल पैदावार बढ़ी, लेकिन किसान को पैसा नहीं मिला, इसी वजह से किसान ने कम गन्ना बोया। सन 1978-79 में 31 लाख हेक्टेयर जमीन में गन्ने की कास्त हुई थी, लेकिन इस साल घट कर 25 लाख हेक्टेयर रह गई, इससे 20 लाख टन चीनी कम पैदा हुई—जिस की वजह से यह कठिनाई है और इसको मैं पहले ही मान चुका हूँ। इस पर काबू पाने के लिए हम इन्तिहा कोशिश कर रहे हैं और करते रहेंगे।

शास्त्री जी ने नेशनलाइजेशन की बात कही—उसका जवाब मैं पहले दे चुका हूँ। नेशनलाइजेशन कर के हम नहीं समझते हैं कि इन

[श्री वीरेन्द्र सिंह राव]

हालात पर काबू पा लिया जायेगा। न हम इस बात को ही प्रोक्टिकल समझते हैं कि सरकार चीनी का सारा स्टॉक ले ले और फिर उसका वितरण अपने जिम्मे ले ले। उसमें भी हजारों दिक्कतें हैं, यह नहीं हो पायेगा। जो ज्यादा से ज्यादा सेवा हम कर सकते हैं वह यह है कि 65 परसेन्ट लेदी शुगर आम लोगों के लिए 2 रुपये 85 पैसे पर सप्लाई करें और डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन बढ़ाने के लिये अगर हमारे पास स्टॉक है तो बढ़ायें.....

(व्यवधान)

उसको बढ़ायेंगे तो यह भी हो सकता है कि सारा ब्लैक मार्केट में चला जाय, फ्री-सेल के अन्दर चला जायेगा। यह कोई जरूरी नहीं है कि हम लेवी शुगर को ज्यादा ले कर तकसीम कर दें, अपने स्टॉक को भी खत्म कर दें, उस से वह लोगों तक पहुंच जायगी। इस बात की भी तसल्ली नहीं है, इस लिये हम चाहते हैं कि जितना स्टॉक हमारे पास है, अगले क्रिशिंग सीजन तक, उससे लोगों का काम चल जाय, जितना ज्यादा से ज्यादा दे सकते हैं, पहुंचायें और डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम को स्ट्रीम लाइन करने की जरूरत है। उसके लिए हम ने कोशिश की ताकि जो लोगों का हिस्सा है, वह उन तक पहुंच सके और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स से भी हम कोऑपरेशन मांग रहे हैं क्योंकि सारे डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन का काम उनके जरिये होता है.....

(व्यवधान)

माडर्नाइजेशन की बात अलग है। मिलों को उसके लिए इंडस्ट्रीज डिपार्टमेंट की तरफ से अलग से सॉफ्ट लोन बगैरह की सुविधाएं दी जा सकती हैं। उसका ताल्लुक हमारे महकमे से नहीं है। दूसरी बात यह है कि इनसेंटिव्स की जो बात है, समपत कमेट्री की जो सिफारिशें थी, उनको ध्यान में रख कर हम नई मिलों को क्या मदद दे सकते हैं, इस पर विचार कर रहे हैं ताकि अगले क्रिशिंग सीजन में चीनी की पैदावार को बढ़ाया जा सके।

महाराष्ट्र से यू. पी. को चीनी क्यों सप्लाई हो रही है या बिहार को क्यों हो रही है, उसके बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जितनी चीनी हम रिलीज करते हैं उसका डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सब मिलों से किया जाता है। महाराष्ट्र के अन्दर चीनी की पैदावार देश के

दूसरे भागों के मुकाबले में बहुत ज्यादा है। देश के अन्दर जहां भी कमी है, वहां पर महाराष्ट्र से ज्यादा शुगर उठा कर लाती पड़ेगी और महाराष्ट्र की मिलों की शुगर न उठाए और दूसरे मिलों की सारी शुगर उठा लें, तो यह उन मिल वालों के ऊपर ज्यादाती होगी। उनका स्टॉक रुका पड़ा रहेगा और इस तरह से उनका सारा रुपया ब्लाक हो जाएगा। इसलिए बराबर सारी मिलों से पोपोर्शनलेटी डिस्ट्रीब्यूट करना पड़ता है। किस का स्टॉक कितना रिलीज हो, कितना उठाया जाए, उसके लिए कोशिश यही की जाती है कि नजदीक से नजदीक जगह से, जहां सीधी डाइरेक्ट लाइन जाती हो, वहां उससे, ब्रोड गेज की लाइन हो, तो उससे पहुंचाया जाए और अगर मीटर गेज हो, तो उस लाइन से स्टॉक पहुंचाया जाए, यह कोशिश की जाती है और इस बात का ध्यान रखा जाता है कि सीधी मिलों से, नजदीक से नजदीक मिलों से चीनी पहुंचाई जाए। इन सब बातों का ध्यान रख कर डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन किया जाता है और इसमें हम पूरी तरह से सतर्क हैं लेकिन इससे ज्यादा कुछ नहीं हो सकता है जितना हम सब कर रहे हैं.... (व्यवधान)

श्री राधावतार शास्त्री : हमारे यहां जो दुकान है, उस पर चीनी नहीं मिल पाती है।

श्री वीरेन्द्र सिंह राव : मैं दिल्ली एंड-मिनिस्ट्रेशन से इसका पता लगाऊंगा कि वहां डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन क्यों नहीं हुआ है। जहां एम. पीज. को राशन मिलता है, वहां चीनी मिले। इसका मैं पता लगाऊंगा क्योंकि हमारे शास्त्री जी जो हैं, उनको एम. पीज. की भी फिक्र है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You ask Mr. Shastri whether he has himself got a complaint.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: If Mr. Shastri has any specific complaint, let him write to me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Whether he has got sugar complaint!

श्री वीरेन्द्र सिंह राव : एक बात एक्सेप्टेड के मुताल्लिक शास्त्री जी ने कही। यह बात पहले भी हाउस में कही जा चुकी है और

बाद मार यह सवाल आया है। हमने एक्सपोर्ट्स पर काफी पाबन्दी लगा दी है अपना चीनी का स्टॉक कम देखते हुए। शुरू साल में कोई 50 हजार टन शुगर एक्सपोर्ट्स जरूर की गई थी क्योंकि इन्टरनेशनल कमिटमेंट था और उसको पूरा करने के लिए ऐसा किया गया था लेकिन अब हम एक्सपोर्ट्स नहीं कर रहे हैं जब तक हमारी शुगर की पोजीशन इम्प्रूव नहीं जाए और हम उम्मीद करते हैं कि अगले साल चीनी की पैदावार इतनी बढ़ेगी इस सरकार की कोशिशों से और मेहनत से कि शास्त्री जी को खुले बाजार में चीनी काफी सस्ती मिल जाएगी।

**श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री:** उपाध्यक्ष जी, कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन के बारे में नहीं बताया। यह बहुत इम्पर्टेन्ट सवाल है कि कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन फी कितनी क्या थी?

**श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव:** कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन मुल्टीप्लिफ रीजन्स में और मुल्टीप्लिफ मिलों में अलग अलग होती है। उसकी डिटेल्स इस वक्त नहीं दे सकूंगा कि किस जगह कितनी कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन आती है लेकिन कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन का हिसाब लगा कर यह 2 रुपये 85 पैसे फी किलो लैवी शुगर मिलों से वसूल करने की बात रखी गई थी और उनका घाटा पूरा हो जाए, उनको पूरी कास्ट मिले, उनको कोई टोटा न रह जाए, इसलिए 35 परसेंट की उनको छूट दी गई थी, कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन पर भी दोबारा सरकार विचार कर रही है। हमने फिर यह मामला ब्यौरा आफ इन्डस्ट्रियल कास्ट एण्ड प्राइसेज को सौंपा है, जिस से हमको यह पता चले कि कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन जो पहले हमने केलकूलेट की थी, वह ठीक है या उसमें कोई फर्क करने की आवश्यकता है।

13 hrs.

## BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH):** With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing 30th June, 1980 will consist of:

1. Further discussion on the General Budget for 1980-81.

2. Discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants in respect of the Railway Budget for 1980-81.

3. Consideration and passing of the National Company Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Bill, 1980.

4. Discussion on the Resolution seeking disapproval of the Essential Services Maintenance (Assam) Ordinance, 1980 and consideration and passing of the Essential Services Maintenance (Assam) Bill, 1980 together with the Resolution seeking approval of the notification declaring certain services to be essential.

5. Consideration and passing of the Assam State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill, 1980.

6. Discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Industry.

**SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR (Gwalior):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise on a point of order. Just before lunch yesterday, the hon. Speaker was pleased to say, when we wanted to raise the point regarding the withdrawal of the notification regarding the setting up of the Court of Inquiry into the air crash on Monday, that we may give notice of a motion for discussion under Rule 193. At about 2.30 p.m. we submitted the notice duly signed by two other members also. When an assurance had already been given by the Speaker that he would consider the matter and would accept a motion for discussion under Rule 193, we find in this Report that time has not been allotted for that motion. When the Speaker himself had assured here, can the BAC overrule it? My submission is that such sort of recommendations cannot come from the BAC.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Speaker has already admitted a motion under Rule 193.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum): Last week also we pressed for inclusion of some important items in the list of business. The Minister gave a promise that it would be considered and that he would put the views before the Business Advisory Committee. But I am surprised that nothing has been done and nothing has been included. Would it be the practice in this House that one and a half months will pass and this House will not be able to take up the most important issues that are cropping up everyday before the country as a whole?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have already given the items in writing.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: But I would like to mention them here. We wanted and I still want that there should be an over-all comprehensive discussion over the situation in the North Eastern Region and particularly about the Assam bundh. It seems that the Government of Assam had ceased to exist. Is it a Government of India or is it a Government outside India? That is the question being posed. The entire administrative apparatus has broken down.

Yesterday, comrade Indrajit Gupta also raised two important questions, first, Soviet declaration of token withdrawal from Afghanistan, what is its implication and, second, the most implication and, second, the most Chairman of Communist China has given an indication and interview that there can be a comprehensive settlement over the border dispute on the basis of "give and take". This problem is haunting us for the last 20 years. So, I request that the House should immediately discuss this matter, what to do and what not to do.

Another question is regarding my State. Haldia Refinery has not been expanded for a pretty long time. It

is a refinery of only 2.5 million tonnes. New refineries are coming up. There is no scheme whatsoever to expand it. What are the reasons why it is not being done? An industrial State cannot exist without a modern full-scale refinery and petro-chemical complex. It is a very important matter. It should be discussed.

My last point is about the freedom fighters' pension. Those persons who were arrested and tortured for trade union activities previously were included in the pension scheme. They are now being excluded for one reason or another. Various impediments are being put in the way of those who are dealing with different States to put up their case and to get a proper hearing. I plead that this matter should also be discussed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You left out one item, "acute food shortage in Tripura."

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Yes, because Lok Sabha Secretariat gave me something else that it may come up next week. I should only say that Tripura as a whole should be discussed from a non-partisan angle. It is very very serious.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना): जमाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने दो आइटम्स दी है। पहली बोनस के बारे में है। सरकार ने कुछ शर्तों के साथ रेल, डाक तार कर्मचारियों को बोनस देना स्वीकार किया है, जिससे हम सहमत नहीं हैं। लेकिन उसने एक फैसला किया है। मैं सवाल उठाना चाहता हूँ दूसरे विभागों का इस सिलसिले में। डिफेंस में 5 लाख 20 हजार मजदूर हैं जिन में से 1 लाख 98 हजार को बोनस दिया गया है और बाकी अभी तक अंधकार में है। उनका क्या होगा यह सवाल है। इसी तरह से सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट एम्पलाइज हैं, वे भी गजीट कर रहे हैं और मांग कर रहे हैं कि उनको बोनस मिलना चाहिए। तीसरे ए आई और और टेलीविजन के कर्मचारी हैं। उन्होंने बड़ी खूबसूरती के साथ अपन केस मेक आउट

किया है कि उन्हें क्यों बोनस मिलना चाहिए। चाँधे जो अस्पतालों के कर्मचारी हैं वे भी बहुत दिनों से बोनस की मांग कर रहे हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन सभी लोगों को बोनस देने के सम्बन्ध में हमें विचार करने का मौका मिलना चाहिए। यह लाखों कर्मचारियों का प्रश्न है और वे आगामि आँखों से हमारी और आपकी ओर देख रहे हैं। हमारा यह कर्तव्य है कि हम उनके सवाल को उठाएँ, उस पर बहस करें और सरकार से मांग करें कि वह इस दिशा में शीघ्र कदम उठाए। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस मसले पर विचार करने का हमें मौका दिया जाए।

दूसरा प्रश्न मैं टेलीफोन की गड़बड़ी का उठाना चाहता हूँ। कलकत्ता का सवाल हो या पटना का या दिल्ली का या किसी और शहर का, सबसे ज्यादा दयनीय स्थिति टेलीफोन व्यवस्था की है। 199 को आप करें या 198 को या 197 को, कहीं से कुछ जवाब नहीं मिलता है। मैं अभी तक अपने फोन की मशीन को तीन बार बदलवा चुका हूँ, लेकिन वह ठीक नहीं हुई है। एस टी डी उल्दी नहीं मिलता। मंत्री को फोन करें, वह नहीं मिलता। संसद सदस्यों को फोन करना चाहे तो वह नहीं मिलता। पूरी टेलीफोन व्यवस्था पूरे देश में पिछले दिनों में खराब हो गई है, उसकी स्थिति दयनीय हो गई है। अगर यह स्थिति रही, तो जो जवाबदाही का काम हम करना चाहते हैं, एक दूसरे सदस्यों से परामर्श करना चाहते हैं, वह होता नहीं है। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस सवाल पर भी कुछ समय रखा जाए। आप कहेंगे कि कम्युनिकेशन्स मिनिस्ट्री की डिमांड्स पर बहस होगी, तो उसमें कुल 3, 4 घंटे में क्या होने वाला है? मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस सवाल पर बहस होनी चाहिए। टेलीफोन बहुत आदर्शक है खासतौर से शहर के लिए, सरकार के लिए और हम लोगों के लिये और जनता के लिये। संसदीय कार्य मंत्री भी इसके भुक्तभोगी होंगे, मैं चाहूँगा कि इस विषय पर भी यहाँ चर्चा करवाइये।

**SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY** (Midnapore): Sir, the fertilizer plants are suffering losses to the tune of Rs. 1 crore and the Government have accepted this fact. In the eastern zone the profit of our plants has have come down from 44 per cent to 37 per cent. This is a serious matter which will affect our entire economy. This should be discussed.

Secondly, in the Haldia Port of Calcutta, that is the CPT, private companies are being paid lakhs of rupees as hire charges for their vehicle whereas the buses and vehicles of the Government are remaining idle. Government officials are doing this in connivance with private companies. This should be discussed.

Thirdly, there is serious scarcity of drugs and medicines in the Railway hospitals. Government sanction Rs. 150 to a railwayman's family for the entire year and they deduct whatever money is spent, from the salary. The amount spent on salaries of doctors, physicians and nurses is annually coming down. In the previous year it was Rs 4 crores and this year it is Rs. 3 crores. While the prices of medicines and drugs are becoming higher and higher, the money sanctioned by the Government is becoming lesser and lesser. This should be discussed.

**PROF MADHJ DANDAVATE** (Rajapur): Sir, I would suggest to the Hon. Minister for Parliamentary Affairs that three items should be included in the discussion and statement by the Minister. Firstly, the failure of the Director General of Civil Aviation to enforce all the Indian Aircraft Rules and international flying regulations that prohibit aerobatics at an altitude of less than 5,000 ft and also over residential areas should be discussed. Unfortunately, because these provisions were not enforced properly, two precious lives—of Shri Sanjay Gandhi and Capt. Saxena—have been lost. On the top of this, the judicial enquiry which was already instituted



[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

and announced through a notification has been summarily withdrawn. This is a very undemocratic step. Therefore I feel that there should be some discussion on this issue because, in times to come, from the point of view of our future security also, this issue is extremely important. I hope some time will be found for that.

Secondly, a very important proposal from the Vice Premier of China has come: it seems that China is in a mood to settle the India-China border issue on the basis of some sort of a package deal. It appears that in an interview with the Delhi Defence Journal he suggested that in the eastern zone they may consider the proposal to accept the MacMohan line and, in the western zone, that *status quo* should be maintained. One does not know to what extent this proposal is authentic but, on that, a definite statement should come forth from the Minister of External Affairs.

One more point. I am suggesting that one incident that has taken place and which is of great importance, must find some place in some form. The other day when some Members of Parliament had actually visited Baghpat to make an investigation into the atrocities on a woman and her husband, they were ill-treated. I have here with me all the records. But I do not want to take much of your time. I only want to bring to your notice that, on 3rd December, 1970, two police officers from Maharashtra, Mr. Padmanabhan and Mr. M. P. Choubey, were called at the bar of the Lok Sabha and were made to tender an unqualified apology because they ill-treated a Member of Parliament, Shri K. M. Koushik, at the Nagpur Railway Station. In a similar manner, if we find that some Members who had gone to investigate into the atrocities at Baghpat were also ill-treated, in that case that issue is as important as the one on 3rd December, 1970, and, therefore, that issue should also be taken up and, if necessary, some action should

be taken by the Lok Sabha on that matter.

**श्रीमती प्रमिला बंडवते** (बम्बई उत्तर-मध्य): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आने वाले सप्ताह में मैं तीन आइटम्स चर्चा के लिए लेने के लिए पार्लियामेन्टरी एफेयर्स मिनिस्टर से प्रार्थना करती हूँ।

बागपत में श्रीमती माया त्यागी पर जो अत्याचार हुआ है, वह सवाल बहुत ही महत्व का है। पिछले कुछ समय से पुलिस-मैन का महिलाओं के साथ जो बर्ताव रहा है, वह बहुत ही आपत्तिजनक है, जिस पर हमें शर्म आती है। अब तो केवल गरीब बहनें ही ऐसे अत्याचारों की शिकार होती आ रही हैं, लेकिन इस धटना में एक अच्छे घर की महिला के पति को मारा गया और उस महिला के साथ दुर्व्यवहार किया गया। इस बिषय पर यहां चर्चा अवश्य होनी चाहिए। 1973 में जनता के साथ पुलिसमैन के बर्ताव के बारे में गोरे कमीशन ने कुछ रीकमेंडेशन्स की थीं। वे रीकमेंडेशन्स कहां तक मंजूर हुई हैं और इस बारे में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही हुई है? इन सब बातों पर पूरे तौर पर चर्चा होनी चाहिये।

पिछले हफ्ते वे चार माताएं बोट क्लब पर आई थीं, जिनकी लड़कियों को उनके ससुराल वालों ने जला दिया था। उनके साथ 300 से ज्यादा बहनें थीं। मैं समझती हूँ कि यह सवाल भी देश के लिये बहुत महत्व का है। पहले भी इस बारे में चर्चा हुई थी, लेकिन वह काफी नहीं है। सरकार की ओर से कहा जाता है कि प्राहिबिशन आफ डावरी एक्ट, 1961 काफी नहीं है। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि इस बारे में भी आने वाले सप्ताह में चर्चा होनी चाहिए।

वर्ल्ड हेल्थ ऑर्गनाइजेशन की रिपोर्ट में बताया गया है कि हमारे देश में 80,000 डाक्टर जरूरत से ज्यादा हैं। हमारे देश के 78 प्रतिशत लोग देहात में रहते हैं। उन्हें कोई मेडिकल फैसिलिटी नहीं मिलती है, जबकि शहरों के लोगों के लिए डाक्टर जरूरत से ज्यादा हैं। इस लिए हमारे यहां से 15,000 डाक्टरों का ब्रेन ड्रेन हो रहा है। पिछली सरकार के जमाने में बेयरफूट डाक्टर की स्कीम के अन्तर्गत देहात के गरीब से

गरीब व्यक्ति को मेडिकल एड पहुँचाने की व्यवस्था की गई थी। सरकार को इस बारे में स्टैटमेंट देना चाहिए कि वह इस बारे में क्या सोच रही है। हमारे डाक्टर अधिक पैसा पाने के लिए दवा छोड़ कर बाहर जा रहे हैं। हमारे देश के आरोग्य के लिए यह विषय बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है, इसलिए इस पर चर्चा होनी चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I want to make a small observation. In this discussion on items to be included, the Dandavate family has helped us: about men, Prof. Dandavate has taken up and about ladies, the hon. Lady Member has taken up.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I hope nobody will take up the third category.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr Banatwalla.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have to urge upon the Government the need to make a statement on the worsening of an important international situation. The Zionist terrorism is on the increase. Very recently, there have been bomb attacks on three Mayors of Arab Palestine. Two of these West Bank Mayors were seriously crippled, with their legs blown off, when their booby-trapped cars exploded. Several West Bank civilians were injured. This is a cool and calculated strategy to terrorise the Arabs in the occupied territories and there is need for a statement from the Government condemning the same. Far from providing protection to the West Bank civilian population, repressive measures have been taken against them. We find that the West Bankers announced a three-day protest strike but the troops with loudspeakers warned the people that the shops will be opened up by force. Several hundreds of East Jerusalem Arab merchants were rounded up and forced to open their

shops. Such is the condition over there. A strict censorship has been imposed....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is the point you want to make out?

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: A strict censorship was imposed. Terrorism is on such a large scale that even the Israeli lawyer who defends the Palestinians in the Israel courts has been threatened.

Sir, when such is the situation, India cannot be a silent spectator to all this. I must therefore, urge upon the government to rise from its slumber and in accordance with our international policy and in accordance with our support for the cause of the Palestinians, a proper and appropriate statement by the government should be made on the floor of the House.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI (Thane): I would like to submit one point only.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have given only one point.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: A statement in the next week from the hon. Minister for Foreign Affairs is necessary in view of the reported recent news item.

According to a news item published in The Hindustan Times of 18th June 1980, BBC had announced on its TV network that as Pakistan was going to manufacture atom bomb there was a great possibility of India attacking Pakistan, so that Pakistan could not manufacture atom bomb and atomic weapons. It was a dangerous news and it smacked of political interference. Government should take up this matter with the British Government seriously.

It had also been said in the same TV interview that Pakistan was going to manufacture atom bomb in the next 18 months' time and it would explode it at the Indian border. The photographs taken by the Soviet and

[Shri R. K. Mhalgi]

American satellites showed that Pakistan was going to test the atom bomb at the Indian border itself. It was not known as to how with Government of India was going to face the challenge. It was clear from the news item that Col. Gaddafi of Libya had given Rs. 500 crores to Pakistan for making an atom bomb. It should be seen in the context of the Arab countries having advanced Rs. 2000 crores to Pakistan for purchasing the latest weapons and uranium which could be converted into plutonium to be used for making the atom bomb.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please come to the point.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: India's relations with Libya and the Arab countries are good. It is, therefore, necessary that the Government of India should take up this matter with these countries also whom we consider as our friends.

A statement in this regard from the government next week is a *must*. This should, therefore, be included in the next week's business.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): I am grateful to the hon. Members for drawing the attention of the Government on such matters of public importance.

I do not disagree with them. Sir, we have got a very tight business in the current session. So, except mentioning the points raised by them to the Business Advisory Committee, I have nothing much to say just now. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: About the statement made by the Minister, can you not inform him?

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH: I will intimate the concerned minister about it.

13.25 hrs.

## BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE SIXTH REPORT

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, the hon. Minister may move the motion.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Sixth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 26th June, 1980."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Banatwalla.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: (Ponnani): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, in para. 6, there is a recommendation that there will be no discussion on No-Day-Yet-Named Motion or under Rule 193 till the Finance Bill. But many important matters are pending to be discussed by this House.

Since the commencement of this session there has been a persistent demand for a discussion on the military intervention by the Soviet Union in Afghanistan. Now, Sir, very recently, there is....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please don't go into details. You want any amendment. You read it out.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: If you want I will read out. At least I should be allowed to explain.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no time even for this.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Since the commencement of this session, there is a persistent demand for a discussion on the military intervention by the Soviet Union, as I said, in Afghanistan.

Now, we have got this particular recommendation that there will be no discussion on No-Day-Yet-Named Motion. Developments are taking place and very recently, the Soviet Union

announced the withdrawal of some of the units from Afghanistan. The Government of India, without trying to ascertain the nature or extent of the withdrawal, rushed in with a statement welcoming and expressing its happiness that this will be towards the defusion of the situation. This is only a phoney withdrawal and there is no indication....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have mentioned this already. You are taking more time. I would request you to cooperate with me.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Please bear with me. I will take just two seconds more. As I said earlier, this is a phoney withdrawal by the Soviet Union. There is no indication whatsoever on their part that there is a change in the Soviet Policy. The statement by the Government outside shows its weak policy, an unsatisfactory and half-hearted policy of the Government. Now, Sir, we have this recommendation of the Business Advisory Committee that there will be no discussion on 'No-Day-Yet-Named Motion' or under Rule 193.

Therefore, I must express my dissatisfaction on this particular recommendation. At least I must emphasise upon the Government that, in view of the importance of the matter, a proper and appropriate statement must be made by the Government on the floor of this House.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Sixth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 26th June 1980."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we take up Matters under Rule 377. Dr. Pandit.

13.30 hrs.

#### MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) NEED FOR EXEMPTION FROM PRICE INCREASE OF OLD STOCKS OF FERTILISERS HELD BY MADHYA PRADESH GOVERNMENT

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: (Rajgarh): Sir, I beg to make a statement under 377 on the following matter of urgent public importance.

Recently, the Government has increased the price of fertilisers. This will cause escalation in the cost of inputs for agricultural operations. There is a persistent demand that this price increase should be levied on the new deliveries of fertilizers to the States. The Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh, many M.Ps. and State Agricultural Corporation have appealed to the Government to exempt the old stocks of fertilizers held by the M.P. Government from the price increase. This should be charged at the old rates, so that small and marginal farmers will be benefited, at least during the present agricultural season. The Central Government may subsidise the old fertilizers stocks held by the State Government from the Equalization Fund. This is an urgent matter where Government should immediately decide in favour of the small farmers particularly as the stocks held by the M.P. Government is almost 60 per cent due to drought during the last two seasons. I appeal to the Government to exempt the old stocks of fertilizers from the current price increase.

(ii) REPORTED ACUTE SCARCITY OF BREEZE COKE FOR MANUFACTURING COKE BRIQUETTE

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): Sir, During the last four or five years manufacture of Coke Briquette has become a major industry in the small scale sector in West Bengal. The number of Coke Briquette units registered with the Directorate of Cottage and Small Scale Industries, West Bengal is 448 and almost 5000 workers are engaged in these factories. But the industry is now faced with a serious problem due to acute scarcity of breeze coke which is the

[Shri Som Nath Chatterjee]

essential raw material. Most of the Coke Briquette units are on the verge of closure as they are not getting their quota of breeze coke from the West Bengal Small Industries Corporation Limited which is the approved agency for distribution of the raw material among the registered small scale industries units.

For non-availability of the required number of wagons from the Railway Authority, it is not being possible for the West Bengal Small Industries Corporation to bring breeze coke in sufficient quantity from Durgapur and Burnpur and as a result the entire distribution system has failed and briquette manufacturing units are starving for want of breeze coke, the essential raw material besides Breeze coke, the same difficulty is also being felt in respect of distribution of B.P. Hard Coke causing acute hardship to hundreds of units consuming the raw materials. Against the requirement of at least seven rakes per month for movement of breeze coke, the Railway Authority have sanctioned only two rakes in favour of the West Bengal Small Industries Corporation. I request from the Corporation to increase the quota of rakes has been turned down by the Director of Movement/Railways by his letter No. CM/PROG/EN/EHS/1980 dated 18/1/1980.

In the circumstances, I would request the hon. Railway Minister kindly to issue necessary instructions to the Railway Authority so that the West Bengal Small Scale Industries Corporation Limited may be allotted the required number of wagons for smooth flow of breeze coke and B.P. Hard Coke and thereby save in particular the briquette manufacturing units and the foundries of the State from the grave situation faced by them for want of raw materials.

(iii) REPORTED CRISIS IN HANDLOOM INDUSTRY IN KERALA DUE TO RISE IN PRICE OF HANK YARN

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Sir, the handloom industry is

facing a continuous crisis which has further deepened. Consequently, the handloom workers in Kerala have decided that in the event of the Government of India failing to accede to their requests, they would strike work on 30th June, 1980 and picket all Central Government offices.

There is a pressing need to realise the gravity of the crisis faced by the industry. The prices of all counts of hank yarn are shooting up. As the traditional industry is unable to bear the increase, there is largescale unemployment in the industry with consequent untold hardships to the workers.

It is a persistent demand of the industry that the Government of India should make available cotton hank yarn to the handloom industry at fair prices, that it, at the rates that prevailed in October, 1978. Further in order to avoid inter-State disparities in wages, uniform minimum wages should be introduced for the handloom workers throughout the country.

I have to urge upon the Government for immediate action to help the industry in its deepening crisis as also to avert the proposed strike. An early statement in the House by the Government is also requested.

(iv) REPORTED STATEMENT BY MINISTER OF REHABILITATION ABOUT WINDING UP OF DANDAKARANYA PROJECT

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum): Under rule 377, I wish to raise the following matter of urgent public importance:

Sir, the statement of the Minister for Rehabilitation that the Dandakaranya project would be wound up within 1981 has caused consternation amongst the refugees and all sections of the public who happen to know anything about the problem.

It is fairly and widely known that the Union Government has never

shown any real desire for the effective rehabilitation of the refugees from East Pakistan, now Bangladesh, though a national commitment was made before partition of the country that every single refugee would be rehabilitated. It was a promisory note not to be honoured! Recently the Chairman of the project has resigned due to differences with the Union Government saying that the Centre does not care for measures which may at least make a semblance of rehabilitation, but are only concerned with how to wind up the project. Instead, the Secretary of the Department has been appointed as Chairman and he will sit in Delhi,—while the Chief Executive Administrator will be in Dandakaranya, leading to endless dichotomy in all details, hampering the execution of diverse measures on the spot. It is a sad tale that no good man ever lasted in this post. There can be no rehabilitation without such a long-term strategy. The Estimates Committee recommended a blueprint in 1960, 1962 and 1968. Last September, the DDA demanded an Area Development Authority. Nothing has been done. No industry is there; Bailadilla is out of DDA and there is no irrigation. Stony soil cannot absorb water and so rains do not make cultivation worthwhile undertaking. No integration with the adivasis is there. How can the DDA's 50,000 families subsist and on what? Six industrial units and 17 out of 20 production centres were closed. Orissa has not released 42,652 acres. Even a few so-called irrigated holdings of three acres are to be given water on date. Only eight out of 381 villages have electricity. Every scheme has been whittled down, curtailed and scuttled. And, these lakhs of refugees have no citizenship certificates. I demand a full statement from the hon. Minister. I further demand that unless an All-Parties Parliamentary Committee gives its opinion on the matter, the DDA cannot be wound up. In any matter like this, the State Government

of West Bengal should have a say and its consent secured. With these words I conclude.

(V) NEED FOR CONSTRUCTION OF A BOAT JETTY AT VEMBAR IN TIRUNELVELI FOR BENEFIT OF FISHERMEN

\*SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASAM (Tirunelveli): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir under Rule 377 I raise the following matter of urgent public importance. The peninsular southern part of India is surrounded on the three sides by high seas rich in marine wealth. The Central Planning Commission has declared the southern parts of Tamil Nadu as backward and permanently drought-afflicted areas. So fishing here is a major avocation and steps should be taken to exploit the potential marine wealth in this area. Besides job opportunities in this field, marine food is a major foreign exchange earner. Recently, our Government's attention was drawn to the fact that mechanised boats from Japan frequently visit Bay of Bengal for fishing purposes. The Prawns fish available in abundance here is the popular delicacy in many European nations. In my district, Tirunelveli, in an off-shore village known as Vembar more than 10,000 people are engaged in fishing. In the absence of a boat-jetty here, they are unable to bring their catch of Prawns on the shore and pack them for export purposes. If a boat-jetty is constructed here in Vembar, it is estimated that we will be able to earn annually Rs. 3 crores in foreign exchange from the export of Prawns alone. The investment required for this purpose is just a crore of rupees. I demand that the Government of India should provide funds for the construction of a boat-jetty in Vembar in Tirunelveli District.

(vi) INDIAN ARMY PERSONNEL REPORTED MISSING IN PAKISTAN SINCE 1971

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी (हाथरस) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, विश्वस्त सूत्रों से पता चला है कि

\*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी]

भारतीय सेना के लगभग चालीस अधिकारी सन् 1971 से पाकिस्तान में लापता हैं। भारत सरकार द्वारा इस बात के प्रमाण दिये जाने पर कि उस के कुछ सैन्य अधिकारी पाकिस्तान की जेलों में नजरबन्द हैं, पाकिस्तान की सरकार ने यह आश्वासन दिया है कि वह 1971 से लापता कुछ भारतीय सैन्य अधिकारियों का पता चलाने की कोशिश कर रही है। वैसे अब तक पाकिस्तान सरकार यही कहती रही है कि कोई भारतीय अधिकारी वहां नहीं है। भारत ने पाकिस्तान सरकार की इस दलील को स्वीकार नहीं किया और उसे साफ शब्दों में बता दिया कि यदि उस ने हमारे अधिकारियों का पता नहीं लगाया तो वह पाकिस्तान के विदेश मंत्री श्री आगाशाही, जिन के अगले महीने भारत आने की सम्भावना है, के साथ होने वाली बातों में यह मामला उठाया जायगा। इस पर पाकिस्तान सरकार ने भारत को सूचित किया है कि उस ने हमारी सूचनाओं के आधार पर लापता भारतीय सैन्य अधिकारियों की छानबीन शुरू कर दी है।

मान्यवर, मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह शीघ्र से नीचे इस बात का पता लगाये कि पाकिस्तान में हमारे लापता सैनिक अधिकारियों की कुल कितनी संख्या है और वह कहां पर हैं और किस प्रकार का जीवन व्यतीत कर रहे हैं। माननीय विदेश मंत्री यह भी सदन को बतलायें कि वे अधिकारी कब तक स्वदेश वापिस आ जायेंगे ताकि उन के घर परिवार एवं देश के लोगों को एक निश्चित तसल्ली मिल सके।

(vii) REPORTED AGITATION FOR A JHARKHAND PROVINCE.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, under Rule 377 I want to make a submission on a matter of urgent public importance.

A serious situation, is fast developing in the districts of Bankura, Purulia, Midnapur and some others in West Bengal. and a portion of Bihar and Orissa due to the agitation for a Jharkhand Province. A section

of the church is planfully exciting the tribals and the Amra Bangli and the Ananda Marg are trying to exploit the Bengali sentiment. The incidents of Assam and Tripura have added extra morale to these agitators. If not faced properly in time, violence may start any moment as had started elsewhere. Immediate measures be taken to meet the old and legitimate demands of the tribals and bring them out of the influence of the anti-national forces and as well as these forces of disruption should be boldly faced.

13.40 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET, 1980-81—  
GENERAL DISCUSSION—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up further discussion on the General Budget for 1980-81.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Finance Minister has been congratulated by members of his own party mainly and by—I find from the Press during the last few days—certain sections of big business which is rather a curious combination on the face of it but really not very curious for the so-called realistic budget which he has placed and the so-called concessions which he has given to the ordinary man.

Sir, there are many things to be said but with the limited time at one's disposal I can only concentrate on a few points. The Finance Minister has concealed in my opinion three fundamental features which are the background of the present capitalist system in which we are functioning. He has avoided any reference to it and put forward certain proposals as if they are in a vacuum. I would like to point out that these background features are basic to the whole situation and it is upon them that will depend the actual

impact and outcome of all these budget proposals.

The first thing—I hope you will not say later that you have fixation about these things—is that we are living in a class society and not in an egalitarian society. We are living in a class society. According to the National Council of Applied Economic Research figures they say top 1 per cent of house-holds in this country own 14 per cent of the national wealth while the bottom 50 per cent of the house-holds together own less than 7 per cent of the national wealth. It is just an indication of the disparity which exists in our country. If you split this up between the rural and urban sector, we find in the rural sector the bottom 50 per cent of the households are owning 8.2 per cent of the wealth while the top 1 per cent are holding 13 per cent of the wealth. The bottom 50 per cent of people in the urban sector altogether hold 3.2 per cent of the wealth whereas the top 1 per cent hold 20 per cent of the wealth. This is enough to point out that there is a very high degree of concentration of wealth in this country. That has to be borne in mind when any budget is prepared and the budget proposals are made.

The question is whether the fiscal and the monetary instrument which the budget is supposed to be should aim or should not aim at attacking, to the extent it can, this concentration which is there. I think nobody can deny it. I feel this budget that the hon'ble Minister has introduced has run away from this basic issue and by running away or avoiding this issue it really has surrendered all along the line.

Sir, the second basic feature is that a period in which there is—which is not peculiar to India only—inflation, run-away inflation and a period of high prices constitute a boom for the private corporate sector. This is a fact. It can be established by figures from any of the countries which are

suffering from this type of high inflation. Sir, it is wrong to think that inflation is something which inflicts suffering on all sections of the people. It does not at all. It is strange to find, Sir, that precisely during this period of high prices, of inflation, of shortages, of negative national income growth, of trade deficit, of stagnation, of drought, of political turmoil,—in such a situation also—you will find, according to the Reserve Bank of India study of 1978-79, which is a study made of 421 selected public limited companies—private companies, not government companies—which shows that during this period, profits have risen by 33.3 per cent and dividend payments have risen by 15 per cent over the previous year. There are other estimates: one is the estimate prepared by the Economic Times, on the basis of 215 selected companies. It shows that precisely in this period, the pre-tax profit of these 215 companies rose by 50.9 per cent against 25.5 per cent in the previous year. So, is it not a strange feature that while we are bemoaning the fate that such an economic crisis is there in our country, it is precisely in this period, that you find higher sales in the private corporate sector, higher profit, higher dividend, higher rate of formation of assets,—all taking place in a period of negative growth, and of stagnation, of deficit, and so on.

I know that big business people will never be satisfied with what they get. And you will find in the newspapers every day, Sir, that they are blowing hot and cold; they continue to moan and wail and say that they are still suffering from so many difficulties and the Minister has not been considerate enough to them and so on and so forth. One day the share market goes up; the other day it comes down; we know how all these things are manipulated. What I say is this, that the budget has ignored a reality which is that the victims of inflation the world over are those people who have got fixed income, ordinary working people, small



[Shri Indrajeet Gupta]

farmers, those who are below the poverty line and so on. Yes. They are the victims of inflation. But there are certain people who are gaining from inflation; the gainers from inflation are those who are in a position to manipulate production, manipulate stocks, manipulate markets, manipulate prices, manipulate their own product-mix, manipulate their balance-sheets. It is these sections of people who are favoured—the affluent sections,—by inflation. You will find throughout the world, in United States, and other countries, which are far ahead of us, as capitalist development goes, in those countries too, the inflation which is taking place, is hitting certain sections of the people, but there are other sections who are prosperous precisely as a result of those high prices and inflation. These things have no reflection in Mr. Venkataraman's budget at all. Therefore the first spontaneous reaction which came on the day of the budget has been this. Mr. Goenka's Indian Express said this. I am only taking the headings of the editorials written on the very next day. Mr. Goenka's Indian Express gave the heading 'Well done'. Mr. Tata's Statesman gave the heading 'Well begun'. In Mr. Birla's Hindustan Times the heading was 'A Pleasant surprise'. In Mr. Sahu Jain's Times of India the heading was 'An Imaginative Budget'. And Mr. K. N. Mody of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry says: 'A realistic budget'. These are the types of spontaneous reactions which were there, which reveals their true feelings. Because, Sir, the main philosophy behind the Budget, is to maintain the *status quo*. It is a *status quo* budget. There are no indications of direction in it. I do not say one single budget in a year can bring about a very radical change. But some perspective should be there; some direction should be there. Now, the question is whether we want to go towards some kind of structural changes in the economy. Some Hon. Member of the ruling

party on the opposite side was speaking the other day. I am glad to hear him say that so many years we have been functioning on the basis of what we call mixed economy. Is it not high time that we reviewed the whole position and came to some conclusion where this so called mixed economy has brought us, why this economic crisis has become so overwhelming, why the poor people are becoming poorer, why the people below the poverty line are increasing in number? Why the number of destitute people from the villages coming into the towns is growing? This is all I heard from a Member on the opposite benches sitting yesterday. The question raised is: whether the budget is an instrument or not to go to some perspective or some structural changes. I say that the budget is nothing of the kind. Its main philosophy is to maintain the *status quo*.

13.52 hrs.

[SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL in the Chair]

Take the step-up which is proposed in the plan outlay. A very good thing that the plan outlay is to be increased because without that there can be no growth. The step-up proposed is 16.6 per cent. But, Sir, the Minister himself has pointed out that over the last one year the price-rise has been of the order of 20 per cent. So, a 16.6 per cent step-up in plan outlay means that it does not even cover that price-rise which has taken place in the last one year and, therefore, in real terms what is prescribed is really a negative growth rate. It is not a provision for any growth at all because it does not allow for this 20 per cent rise in price which has taken place. The real financial step-up is thus washed out because the reliance on monetary measures, not on fiscal measures, if I may say so. It is just an *ad hoc* way of undertaking certain monetary measures. Of course, I congratulate Mr. Venkataraman for his intelligence. He is a clever man, no doubt. He knows

how to do a certain amount of window dressing; some window-dressing has been done. Some kind of populist veneer has been sought to be put on this budget which, of course, immediately provoked loud table thumping and applause from his party Members. I do not think they really understood at that moment the implications of the budget because the blow which was being struck this time was sought by our Finance Minister to be muffled, to be muffled somewhat, by certain amount of window dressing. The entire emphasis, you will find, is really on public management of infrastructure. He has said so himself. He is relying on that and on a more efficient tax administration. But even within this infrastructural compass, I must say, the public distribution system which all of us in this country consider to be absolutely basic and vital, is a better distribution system does not really stand out as a major landmark.

Look at the Planning Commission. The Planning Commission—I do not mean disrespect to anybody—has been reduced, as it is at present reduced, to an advisory body of certain ex-Secretaries. That is the present composition of the Planning Commission. It does not have that kind of weight and that kind of prestige. Which is necessary to make the Planning Commission a really meaningful pressure group within this whole system, economic system of planning. The public sector cannot be made a paying proposition, unless a rationalised pricing and subsidy policy is introduced. I am disappointed to find that there is no discussion in depth about this question. At present the public sector is serving as the hand maid of the private sector. Its main purpose is becoming to serve the interests of the big business sector. An infrastructure to the tune of Rs. 5,000 crores has been invested in it at a return of only 4 per cent and the pricing and subsidy policy is such that the public sector cannot do anything but show losses.

Take for example State Trading Corporation, which will supply raw material at a cheap rate to the private sector. But the prices of the finished commodities which are made out of these raw materials are fixed by the private sector at its own sweet will. What is this? Is this the job of the public sector?

Now limits have been imposed on the equity conversion clause. This, of course, has been enthusiastically welcomed by the corporate sector. What it means is that the private sector will prosper more than it was going with money from the public sector without the fear that these loans may be converted into equity because a bar has been put that the financial institutions and banks will not be able to buy up more than forty per cent of shares in those companies where they have invested their money.

Black money is sought to be brought out only by better compliance on the part of tax-payers. He is going back to the old philosophy which we had at the time of voluntary disclosure scheme that if you reduce the marginal rate of direct taxes, i.e. income tax, the tax payers will voluntarily come forward to pay tax honestly and evasion of taxes will go down. I do not think that is correct. This is rather a wishful thinking; it is not borne out by experience either. I have no time to indicate the figures that I have compiled from 1970-71 to date; these figures show how the movement of maximum rate of income tax has moved along with the percentage increase in the receipt of income tax year by year. I am afraid, experience does not bear that out. In some years when the marginal rate of income tax was high, the receipts were good and in some years when the marginal rate of income tax went down, the receipts fell; they did not rise. We, all know what happened with the voluntary disclosure scheme

[Shri Indrajeet Gupta]

which had to be given up eventually. It was proved that this scheme did not succeed at all. In our country, even if you reduce the taxes there are large number of people with plenty of money who are not willing to cooperate and not willing to pay taxes even at lower level; they will try to evade whatever may happen. Therefore, you should not rely on this so much.

Then, the concessions in direct taxes, which have been made, are all a bonanza for the rich people and better-off people. There is no doubt about it. And, there is some window dressing because the exemption limit in respect of income tax has now been raised from Rs. eight thousand to Rs. twelve thousand. It is very good, but there are two points which were concealed at that time and did not come out. One was that if you are earning more than Rs. twelve thousand, the exemption limit for calculation of income tax will continue to be Rs. eight thousand, not twelve thousand. The only people who gained are very small in number, those earning between Rs. eight thousand and twelve thousand. If you are earning, say Rs. thirteen thousand, you have still to pay tax on the basis of exemption of Rs. eight thousand and not Rs. twelve thousand. That is one point. The second point is that persons earning more than Rs. twelve thousand were earlier getting certain benefit by way of educational allowance for the children. That educational allowance has been removed. I hope he will look into this. This is not such a major thing which he should be rigid about. This educational allowance for two children which was provided for earlier, after raising the limit to Rs. twelve thousand has been done away with. That is why I am referring to it as window dressing without meaning any personal disrespect to anybody.

Then, the limit for wealth tax exemption has been raised from Rs.

one lakh to Rs. one and a half lakh. I do not know, why. What is the necessity for it? The wealth tax on agricultural land has been totally abolished. He, of course, got the loudest applause in this House when he announced this. And I was not surprised at that seeing the composition of that party. Successful sabotaging of tax has been done. He himself admitted that we were not able to get more than Rs. one crore for this. That means evasion was going on and since we could not realise more than Rs. one crore, it was better to do away with it altogether.

Then, there is seven year tax holiday for new industries; additional fifty per cent depreciation for new units, customs duty on imported capital goods and raw materials which are meant for certain industries has been heavily slashed. These are all concessions which can benefit only a small group in this country, that is the organised private corporate sector. Not one paise of extra direct tax has been levied on the corporate sector. This is so, except for that 7 per cent tax on the interest on bank borrowings. I do not know why this roundabout way has been taken. He could as well have raised the deposit rate by 1 per cent. It would have benefited everybody and produced the same result. Borrowings from banks would have become expensive by more than 1 per cent; but depositors would have been given more interest. Instead of this a 7½ per cent tax on interest will only increase the cost of loans, without giving any corresponding incentives to depositors.

14 hrs.

As regards resource mobilization which he has planned for, I do not know why it is being spoken repeatedly that the new levies will bring in Rs. 233 crores. In a full year, it will not bring in only Rs. 233 crores. Rs. 233 crores are only for the rest of this year. If you calculate for a full year of 12 months, the additional levies that have been imposed will

bring in an additional income to the Government, of Rs. 445 crores, i.e. within the framework of the budget. Outside the Budget—everybody has spoken about it—we have the Rs. 2100 crores from petroleum products, Rs. 665 crores from fertilizers, Rs. 290 crores from the Railways, Rs. 27 crores from the P&T., Rs. 850 crores to be taken as foreign loans, most of it from the International Monetary Funds, and about Rs. 100 crores to be taken from institutional funds.

Cutting out the last one, the total impact cannot be seen only from the Point of view of excise duties. The whole thing has to be taken into account, the whole thing is the burden which is definitely going to stoke the fire of inflation; and nobody can prevent it.

The price rise is inevitable. We are living in a society where you may calculate mathematically and say that the rise will be only 6.5 paise. Every time this exercise is gone through. The officials and bureaucrats of the Ministry—whether of the Railways or of Finance—holds Press conferences and say that according to their calculations, there will be only a 2-Paise or 0.005 paise rise per rupee. But we are living in a society where we have no control over the trade and industry. They are never prepared to absorb even the smallest rise into their profits. They will always see to it that that burden, or more than that burden, is passed on to the consumer. Every year we see this.

Actually, the impact of new levies is tremendous and huge. Even after that, the uncovered gap which remains, is Rs. 1417 crores. We are in for another round of heavy inflation. It means there is going to be a big increase in the Reserve Bank of India credit. It is inevitable. It means that they will print more notes. They will have to do it. More money will be pumped into circulation.

The Finance Minister never dealt with it in his Budget and said how this problem of huge and fantastic rise in the money circulation over the last few years is going to be reduced, or checked.

We must remember that all this is taking place on top of a 16-month continuous price rise. Maybe it is due to the Janata rule. He may be inclined to use that argument. But I have shown earlier—I have no time to do it now—that all these basic factors were in operation before the Janata came to power. Some of them got accentuated or aggravated during the Janata rule, I have no doubt. But these basic features of money and credit expansion were going on from long before. This time this Budget is coming on the peak of a period when we have already had a 16-month continuous price rise, with an annual inflation rate of 20 per cent and a reckless expansion of money supply during the last 4½ years. In such a period, if you bring forward a Budget like this with huge budgeting for new levies and burdens, then I am afraid, we are going to be in for a real disaster. There was some kind of a so-called soft budget, if you call this a soft budget in 1976 also before the Janata Government, but that soft budget, if you call it soft was preceded at that time by a comparatively long period, several months at least, of comparative price stability. At the end of that period, a period of comparative price stability, at that time, in 1976, your so-called soft budget was brought forward. That gave concessions to certain people. But to do it now I should think is gambling with fate; if we do it now, when we are on the crest of a period of 20 per cent inflation rate, with the highest price rise that we have been having for such a long time this can only presage a new inflationary upsurge.

Lastly, I would like to deal with the so-called relief in excise duty

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concessions which have been tom-tommed as though very big relief has been given to the ordinary man, the consumer. First of all, the total concessions which are promised do not come to more than Rs. 15 crores; Rs. 15 crores are in a full year. It is the value of the concessions which are being given, but he has not pointed out I think, in all fairness, he should have educated the Members of this House that while excise only has been reduced on certain commodities, the special excise duty of 5 per cent, which was there on all items is being extended even to items which were not covered before; and on those items which were already covered by 5 per cent, special excise, it is being raised from 5 per cent to 10 per cent. There are very few exemptions. This special excise duty is going to bring in nearly Rs. 200 crores in spite of the relief in certain exemptions given on certain items, because special excise is taking care of the rise. For example, in this matter, 30 basic drugs have been exempted from the general excise duty, but here again, there is some window dressing, because I find that these 30 basic drugs were hitherto subject not to the normal excise duty, they were already subject to a concessional excise duty of 2.5 per cent. That is what they were paid. It is true that now this 2.5 per cent has been withdrawn, but if you work it out you will find that it will mean a very marginal fall. I could have understood if he had abolished 12.5 per cent duty which is there on all patent medicines and proprietary medicines. That would give real relief to the ordinary man who goes to a chemist shop to buy his patent medicines which have been prescribed for him. On those, there is a 12.5 per cent duty. That is not touched. And 30 drugs were selected which are also paying only a concessional rate of 2.5 per cent. There will be a very small marginal reduction in those medicines. Some vital sectors will be badly hit. Textile is one. By textile; I do not

mean cotton textile, because it seems to me that some pressure from the cotton lobby has worked this time. There seems to be some reliance on the hope that the cotton crop will be good. I do not know, if it fails; if the crop is poor, what may happen. But what has happened is that artificial fibre, viscous staple fibre has been badly affected; of course by the petroleum hike; and we will find that the prices of indigenously made staple fibre are going to become higher than the cost of the imported fibre. That will be the net result of all this. Apart from the fact that many of the textile mills now stay in the recent years have switched over to oil fired boilers, boilers which are running in their mills are stroked by oil. The whole petroleum crisis and hike is going to effect one big section of the textile industry. I am not shedding very much tears about that because the common man in this country is not able to afford fabrics made out of the artificial staple fibre at all. That is far beyond his reach. I believe, all these things are used for export purposes in order to earn a lot of foreign exchange. Now the only beneficiaries in this competition will of course be cotton lobby and the cotton lobby may gain as a result of it. I do not know how it fits in with the whole logic of increasing our export earnings and earning foreign exchange.

As far as steel is concerned, I am sure, these higher freight rates of the railways are not going to be absorbed by the steel units. They are demanding a rise in price. I find this in the papers. The cement manufacturers are already demanding a higher retention price for cement. They are not going to absorb any of these freight rates. Everything is to be passed on to the consumer. Cement is in short supply-not available even in the black market. One cannot get it.

As far as road transport is concerned, because diesel has gone up, the price of types has gone up almost immediately after the Budget Fire-

stone have announced hike in the price of tyres. Not only rail transport, but road transport is going up steeply which means it will be reflected in the price of all commodities which have to be carried either by rail or by road.

I have gone through the speech very carefully. The Finance Minister has given the slogan of 'growth with social justice'. But I find neither growth nor social justice in that. There is no social justice in this. What is going to happen is that a much bigger burden than ever before is going to be imposed on the shoulders of the average common man due to its cumulative effect of all these imposts. I do not want to repeat what other people have already said. It is only a trick—because of railway freight and petroleum prices and all these things. They are not coming within the scope of the Budget technically. The Budget taken by itself says to the people—look I have reduced the burden of the new imposts and it will only be Rs. 225 crores, which is not correct. In a full year it will be Rs. 445 crores. But people are not going to do counting like that. They are concerned with the whole package which has been delivered by the Government over the last few days. Therefore this is a Budget which is basically a budget, which gives concessions as I said in the very beginning, to those people who alone are the gainers from inflation and high prices. High cost economy brings gain and profit to the organised corporate private sector and it is that *status quo* which is fought to be preserved by Shri Venkataraman's Budget, while imposing all the burdens I should say, crippling burdens, crushing burdens on those very sections of the people who are always the losers from inflation who have no means to combat inflation, who are always the worst victims of inflation. What I wish to say in regard to the socioeconomic structural changes that are required is this. I do not want to use any phrase or jargon for which I will be accused of being doctrinaire or dog-

matic; should I say in the gentle language used by some member of His Party that that this is mixed economy? There is some prescription in it like in any mixture, any medicine which the doctor prescribes. In a mixture, we have to consider what are the different ingredients which go into that mixture. In our mixed economy of this public sector and private sector and so on, is it not time that we made an honest assessment of where we have come in all these years, and how far this public sector is public and how far has it been serving only as a handmaid of the private sector? What is the condition of the private sector? Study the figures of their assets and see how their asset formation has gone up throughout this period in the last 10 years, from 1970 onwards. That will cover the period of the earlier Congress regime, Janata regime and post-Janata regime. Take all the top business houses and see how, while the people are suffering and are having to go through the worst possible privations the assets of these top houses have grown by leaps and bounds every year. How is it taking place? There is no magic or mystery behind it. The whole system is devised in such a way that the wealth of this country is being funnelled, being diverted to these people and they are in a position to control the strategic heights of the economy. It is not the public sector which is controlling the strategic heights. It is these big business houses with their hold and grip on the various parts of the economy who are able to dictate terms to the Government now and they are getting away with it. This budget does nothing but reflect that. It is no use saying that Chaudhury Charan Singh had increased certain excise duties and you are reducing the same. To the extent that you are reducing something which he increased, naturally people will feel relieved and I am prepared to congratulate you also to that extent, though he has protested and said you have made some wrong charges against him and he did not raise all

[Shri Indrajeet Gupta]  
those duties. That is for you to answer. But basically I find no solution in this budget to any of these problems of inflation, high prices and unemployment.

You, Sir, while speaking yesterday as an ordinary member, made much of the rural employment scheme which has been announced. I find that it is really a little improvement and a little strengthening of the existing food for work programme. That is what it comes to. The food for work programme is a good thing, is a very essential and is one of the most positive things which have been done in recent years. That he has sought to strengthen a little bit, no doubt. That is all. It is not something so revolutionary or radical as you—if I may say so with all respect—were trying to make out yesterday in your very brilliant speech. That is all it is.

Taken as a whole, this budget, I am afraid, in another six months' time, will land this country in a much worse crisis. Inflation will go completely out of hand, I fear. Some people will suffer, some people will prosper as a result of it. That will only accentuate the tensions and confrontations in this country, which nobody can prevent. These are not things which are engineered by somebody by some conspiratorial methods. This is something working within the economic system itself and people find that they are being denied of their minimum due, while certain other people are making hay while the sun shines. You cannot prevent social tensions and confrontations from developing within the society. The poor people, the ordinary working class have certainly a right to fight for their rights and their demands. If such a situation develops, I do not know on which side the ruling party will stand. It will be a challenge to them also. They will have to show clearly on whose side they are. But as far as some of us are concerned, we will have no go but to stand with the

people and whatever difficulties and burdens they may have, if they have to fight for their rights and demands, we shall certainly stand along with them.

I would like to ask Mr. Venkataraman to consider, before he replies and before he decides whether he is going to make any modification, whether these heavy concessions which are being made to a group of people who are already the gainers from inflation, should not be scaled down and at least whether they should not be given to understand that they alone will be the beneficiaries, while the bulk of the people, the overwhelming majority, are condemned to suffering, unemployment and starvation. So, we cannot support this budget. This is a budget for the rich. Whatever benefits so-called have been promised, they are not actually likely to reach the people. They will be swallowed up midway by this whole gang of unscrupulous traders, blackmarketers, hoarders and sharks who are operating in our economy. Both ways the ordinary man will lose and a small coterie of people will gain. That is certainly not going to be very healthy for the future of this country.

SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH (South Delhi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, from the grim projection painted by the hon. member who preceded me, I think he tried to make the point that the budget was given a window-dressing. I therefore feel that the budget has already been sold, because window-dressing can only be given to something which will sell to the public! At the very outset I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate the Government, especially our dynamic hon. Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi for the inspiration and guidance provided by her to the hon. Finance Minister in adopting the very bold, positive and pragmatic approach to the budget. With an unwavering eye fixed on the short-term as well as medium-term problems facing the country he has taken note,



at the same time, of the legitimate expectations of the poor and hard-pressed sections of our society. There is no doubt that the Hon'ble Finance Minister has displayed a great deal of skill and vision in the formulation of the budget in the midst of an extremely difficult and perhaps unprecedented economic situation. He has been able to introduce a fresh air of optimism and faith in the future of this country and with a deft touch has been able to remove the mental cobwebs and physical bottlenecks which have bogged the country into a frustrating quagmire in the last three years. The decks have now been cleared for a smooth transition to a continuous progress toward the economic, social and moral development of this country. The time for launching such a drive is most opportune for we have now emerged from a period of instability and uncertainty on the political front and have at the helm of affairs an action-oriented and stable Government not only at the Centre, but in the majority of the States.

I do not consider it necessary to dwell at any great length on the complex and manifold problems confronting us in the economic sphere as these have been admirably summed up in the Budget speech of the hon. Finance Minister. However, it will not be out of place to refer to a few salient features of the scene as the backdrop against which the budgetary strategy has to be viewed. The country today faces a period of stagnant, if not declining industrial production, a highly inflationary situation compounded further by widespread industrial unrest and social upheaval in certain areas. The year 1979-80 has witnessed a record spurt in the prices, a decline of about 3 per cent in real gross national product, the doubling of the deficit of balance of trade as compared to the previous year and a totally disorganised set-up with regard to the formulation and implementation of economic and financial policies. This situation has been rightly attributed by the hon. Finance Minister to the disastrous failure of the Janata and Lok

Dal Government in devising or implementing appropriate policies to deal with the emerging problems. On the contrary, the obsession with reversing sensible policies, introduced by the Government in 1977 and earlier years has contributed in no small measure, to the depressed state of the economy. Let me take this opportunity of asserting with all the emphasis at my command that this view is not motivated by any political consideration, but its veracity can be demonstrated easily with reference to specific instances. The hon. Finance Minister has referred in his speech to the lack of co-ordinated effort to deal with the failure of the infrastructure in the sectors of powers, coal and transport. I would like to make a specific reference to the policies with regard to the structure of interest rates. I would first like to commend the hon. Finance Minister for re-introducing the tax on the interest income of commercial banks and extending it to cover also the term-lending financial institutions. It will be recalled that one of the potent weapons employed by the Government during the years 1974 to 1977 to contain the inflationary pressures was the policy on elevation of interest rates. The Janata Government took no time in reversing this policy and in successive stages in 1977 and 1978 lowered both the lending and borrowing rates of the banks with the dismal result that the savings and long-term deposits declined, whereas money supply received a tremendous boost. Even yesterday while speaking on the Budget, Shri Charan Singh stated that the increase in money supply had occurred in 1976-77 when the Congress Government was in power. I wish to state here that the increase was due to increase in stock of foodgrains and foreign exchange reserves. These two factors which strengthen the economy were of course absent in the later years.

As a part of their ill-conceived approach, the interest tax was also abolished in the year 1978-79, thereby causing a loss of over Rs. 100 crores to the Exchequer and naturally increasing the deficit financing to this ex-



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tent. It is understood that the Reserve Bank will shortly be issuing guidelines to the banks as to the manner in which the rates of interest should be adjusted by them in the light of the interest tax to be introduced during the current year. I would request the hon. Finance Minister to ensure that a thorough review is made of the entire structure of lending as well as borrowing rates of interest, so that the savings and deposits receive a suitable stimulus, and there is no undue burden on the productive sectors of industry and, at the same time, there is an effective curb on the speculative tendencies in certain sectors. I have absolutely no doubt in my mind that the monetary situation will have to be kept by the hon. Minister under close watch to achieve the objectives which he has himself outlined in his speech. In this regard it will be necessary to enquire whether the organisational structure of the banking industry is in fact adequately responsive to the policies announced by the Reserve Bank and the Government of India to ensure a reasonable degree of success in achieving the desired objectives. That there is need of such a review is more than obvious, for instances have occurred time and again in which the declared objectives of containing the expansion of commercial credit as well as money supply have in practice been far from being achieved.

It is true that during 1979-80 the expansion of money supply has been stated to have been at the level of 10.3 per cent which is considerably less than in the previous two years. However, the rate for the previous two years and the year 1979-80 are not at all comparable and the spurt decline in the rate of expansion of money supply, as announced, is to some extent misleading. The steep decline in money supply during 1979-80 is substantially due to a new classification having been adopted by the commercial banks in which certain categories of savings and deposits have been transferred to the head of long term

savings so as to count as a negative factor instead of a positive factor in the growth of money supply. I am pointing this out in order to dispel any air of complacency in this area and to invite the hon. Finance Minister's attention to the need for continuous monitoring in this regard.

Even though inflationary pressures in the economy have been far from eased, it can be expected that as a result of integrated measures proposed to be taken as a part of the twin strategy to augment supplies and reduce the demand and our pursuing this policy with vigour, we will certainly produce the desired results. With the auspicious on-set of monsoon, it is expected that important favourable factors will have come on the scene to supplement and support the Government's determined efforts to stabilise the prices but a great deal of hard work will have to be done at all levels to ensure that the programmes outlined in the budget do not remain a part of an empty annual ritual but in fact are pursued vigorously and ruthlessly to get the most optimum results. I would particularly stress the need for a sustained drive to improve and expand the distribution system to ensure that the supplies of essential goods reach the vulnerable sections of the society at a reasonable price for without an effective and efficient distribution set-up, it is difficult to curb the inflationary situation even with a reasonable increase in production, for what is important is not mere increase in production but the availability of essential goods at the points of consumption. This is a role which the marketing and distribution system have to play. I would like to recall in this context a statement by hon. late Shri Sanjay Gandhi the other day in his television interview after the presentation of the budget that this is the first time since independence that the budget has been appreciated by one and all especially because of the many reductions in excise duty and items of daily use which affect the common man. This feeling of relief can be sensed by any one by visiting

any of the markets around him. Those who had started hoarding certain commodities in the expectation of rise in price after the budget have been caught on the wrong foot and are keen now to off-load their hoarded stocks and there is no evidence of the usual sense of panic and fear on account of any menace of instability in the price level. This, in itself, is a remarkable and significant achievement, for inflation is not only a monetary phenomenon, it is largely a psychological phenomenon in which the inflationary fires are further fed by continuing expectations of rising prices.

Recent changes and development in the international economic and political scene necessitate a reorientation of our approaches, endeavours and policies both domestically and in regard to other countries and especially in reference to energy which has become a single most important issue and discussed in all forums.

MR. CHAIRMAN: How much more time would you require?

SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH: 15 minutes

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not possible.

SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH: Mr. Gupta took half an hour.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Time is allotted on party basis and there are a number of other Members from Congress—I, who would be speaking.

SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH: I was told that they would be speaking on Monday.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will have to wind up your speech in two or three minutes

SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH: I am afraid I will not be able to do so. This is my maiden speech.

जी बर्बाद करती (करते) सर मेडन स्पीच । हमारे दिल्ली वालों की तरफ से यहाँ बोल रहे हैं।

SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, there are certain im-

portant points, which I want to mention. I hope you will give me some more time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I do not mind giving you a little more time. But please conclude early.

SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH: Major source of energy—crude oil is fast running out and true to the fact that it is unrenowable as the life span of crude oil is only 25 years at the present rate of consumption and at best can extend to 100 years. With today's indigenous production and total consumption we need to import 20 million tonnes annually to augment and achieve development and expansion programmes.

Our demand will go up by approximately 7 per cent annually. With the consumption level price of today against export earnings of Rs. 6500 crores, over Rs. 5,000 crores would go towards purchase of crude oil. Judging from the present trends in the years to come, prices would rise to unbearable levels and it is but natural that the world production would decrease, if anything, and not go up. As such, we must find out alternative sources immediately and accord the highest priority to explore alternate forms of energy. We may undertake a massive programme of developing known resources and a proper programme of manufacturing rigs and other related equipment. Needless to say that we should lay greater emphasis on production activities and also finding alternative source of crude oil such as hydro power, nuclear power and solar energy. Regardless of what may be the view of our experts, it is the belief of the foreign experts that India has vast reserves which would make us amongst the top few. Success in this direction would completely revolutionise the Indian economy. Today financing of exploration activities on soft terms would also be readily available. Therefore, in my opinion, the issue needs highest priority.

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I have referred earlier to the disconcerting gap which has emerged in our balance of payments. In this context, I wholeheartedly support the hon. Finance Minister's announcement regarding the setting up of an Export and Import Bank. The need for such an institution is particularly being felt at the present moment when we have to make an all-out effort to achieve higher exports of our commodities and also of turnkey projects. We have also to quickly exploit in full the projects of joint ventures abroad.

In a number of areas, we have already established a reputation for reliable expertise and technological capabilities. It is hoped that the full potential of turnkey projects as well as joint ventures abroad will be fully realised with the added stimulus from the proposed Export and Import Bank. On the other side, we should not shut the door against deriving benefit from technological advances already achieved in other countries. In the past, many commercial delegations from foreign countries have visited India for setting up ventures involving heavy capital investment and high technology. But in the absence of a positive and clear response to even worthwhile offers, no tangible results could be achieved. This point has been discussed in Parliament several times and it has been generally agreed that we should not refrain from joint ventures with foreign assistance where a latest technology is lacking in the country. As we are aware, India is still far behind Western countries in respect of the latest technology in certain areas. India spends crores of rupees in updating the technology and it is only rational that wherever such sophisticated technology is available, we should accept it; otherwise, we will remain for ever backward in this regard. Where the multinationals are willing to contribute equity as 50 per cent partners for setting up joint ventures, their proposal should be carefully examined on merits. A

spokesman of Japan recently stated that the Japanese enterprises are gradually getting more confidence in investing abroad. They feel that they have reached a technological level where they can compete successfully with advanced countries. Based on this confidence, they are entering into joint ventures with Australia, Saudi Arabia, China, U.S.A. and U.K. It is interesting to note that Japan has also liberalised foreign exchange regulations to lure overseas ventures as well.

I would suggest that Government should have a broader outlook and spell out its policy clearly in this regard specially about industries involving heavy capital investment and high technology.

India's industrial base at the existing times could be further improved with the necessary improvement in the infrastructure as indicated by the hon. Prime Minister and also at the same time attracting much larger foreign equity participation which can be easily absorbed and can be contained without foreign economic domination. We also have a situation where people of Indian origin and Indian nationals abroad have amassed large wealth and would be willing to invest in India provided the incentive environment is created. Arab funds have also been looking to investment in India. I feel that the policies must be based on conditions prevailing as of today and not what was desirable and relevant a decade ago. For various reasons, including the freezing of Iranian assets by US Government, oil exporting countries having surplus resources are looking to other countries for investment. There are recent reports of Iranian investment being made in Third World Countries.

I would urge the Government to cause a thorough review being made of our policies in various fields which have a bearing on the flow of the latest technology and management techniques to India through the medium of foreign collaborations. In this

context, the irritants and bottlenecks which have hampered progress in this area need to be reviewed. The provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act which was enacted in a different environment altogether also needs to be reviewed in this context so as to ensure that the many objectives to augment and conserve foreign exchange reserves are not allowed to be lost as a result of unimaginative and rigid approach.

I welcome the proposal of the Finance Minister to provide for a new section 80—I in the Income Tax Act, exempting 25 per cent of the profit of a company derived by the New Units for a period of seven years. However he would appreciate that new units requiring heavy investments sometimes take more than three years to reach the stage of earning profits. As such, they would be deprived of the existing benefits of exemption of 7.5 per cent of the capital employed. I would, therefore, suggest that new units should be given the option to choose either the existing exemption—that is under section 80-J, i.e., 7.5 per cent of the capital employed for five years—or as proposed in the budget under section 80-I (25 per cent of the profits for seven years). I would also suggest that Industries listed in the Eleventh Schedule of the Income-tax Act in the medium sector may also be made eligible for the tax holiday benefit. Further, I would suggest that Government should give encouragement to the doctors who set up their practice in rural areas by way of exempting a portion of their income and also by allowing a weighted deduction on expenditure incurred by them on setting up of their clinics in rural areas. This is of particular importance in the context of the need to provide for adequate medical facilities in the rural areas in line with the general frame-work of our policies.

In this context I would like to refer to the unsatisfactory results which so far have been achieved in promoting rural development through the parti-

cipation of established commercial units. The concessions provided in the Income-tax Act for allowing expenditure on rural development programmes have not been fully utilised. It is possible that the absence of facilities to identify viable schemes and programmes is a major bottleneck in this regard. It is suggested that this lacuna should be removed and other procedural hurdles which inhibit industrial houses from undertaking rural development programmes should be removed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please refrain from making any new points; you have to conclude your speech. Or you can mention your points without dilating on them. You can mention a few points if you want to and then pass it on to the Minister: he will take note of it.

SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH: I would like to make a few points which need to be mentioned here—points which have arisen from out of the budget. I would like to say that the Hon. Finance Minister has outlined the performance of power, coal and transport sectors, which need to be improved. Not only coastal transport but inland transport also needs to be improved.

I would like to say that much has been discussed about the brain-drain and recently one of the Members pointed out that a lot of engineers, scientists, technicians and doctors are leaving the country. I think that, as the Prime Minister had pointed out, an environment has to be created which will be conducive for them to stay and will give them job satisfaction so that they may also make their contribution to the country.

I would like, at the end, to congratulate the Finance Minister for giving due recognition and encouragement to sportsmen and also to the employment of the blind and handicapped. It is a matter of great satisfaction that the needs of all

[Shri Charanjit Singh]

deserving sections of society have been kept in view in the formulation of the budget. As I have already observed this budget can truly be said to be a remarkable achievement, in so far as it launches a new and powerful drive to lift the country from economic stagnation and set the stage for rapid development with particular emphasis on the well-conceived 20-point economic programme.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL (Ernakulam): Sir, I fully and wholeheartedly support the Finance Bill and also endorse the speeches made by the hon. Members in supporting this Bill.

We had the privilege of listening to three leaders on the Opposition side. I must say that, after listening to hon. Members Shri Charan Singh, I was thinking whether we should go back to the bullock-cart economy or we should go forward in the age of space and technology. We are proud to say that this Budget has been presented with a vision, with the future, on the right road towards the technological era. People have rejected and condemned the approach made by hon. Member Choudhuri Charan Singh.

Another Member belonging to the Marxist Party made his speech here. It was a pity; he was searching in the darkness to find some loopholes, some defects, in this Budget. But he could not find anything anywhere. (Interruption) Why do you laugh? I was listening here and was also taking down notes. What have you proposed by way of amendment in this Budget? Have you done anything to find solutions to the problems of the people? No; you have not done anything.

Then we heard an illustrious speech from hon. Member Shri Indrajit Gupta. He tried to enumerate three points on which he wanted to hammer. He was saying that this Budget was not aiming at the desired

economic growth. But, as you know, he was referring to the era 1977 to 1980. 1979-80 Report submitted by the Reserve Bank of India was the trumpcard of Shri Indrajit Gupta. That is the trumpcard for us also in bringing out this Budget. (Interruptions) They have been asking, what is the economic policy of this Government and at what are the programmes designed to achieve the desired economic growth rate of five per cent in the coming year. Have they done the home work of looking into (1) the Election Manifesto; (2) the speeches made by the hon. Finance Minister; and (3) the Memorandum explaining the Budgetary provisions and the connected documents? If they had done it, they would not dare to say so.

After citing the downward rate of growth of our economy from 1977 to 1980, the hon. Finance Minister has stated in his speech on page 3:

"Such a dismal economic situation was to a large extent the result of the policies—or should I say lack of policies—of the previous Government.."

Again, enumerating the philosophy of our Budget, he has stated:

"What is important now is to devise ways and means to arrest the deterioration and set the economy on the path of stability and growth..."

That is why we say that this Budget is aiming at social justice; it seeks to give social justice, equitable distribution of the national wealth.

The Finance Minister has taken us further to the problems of the agricultural sector. In paragraph 34, he says:

"The process of economic growth will be incomplete unless the benefits of such growth reach the weakest sections of society." (Interruptions)

You have not done your home-work. If you had read the budget speech of the hon. Finance Minister, you would have praised the Budget as a realistic Budget. That is my submission. I want to establish that. Paragraph 37 of the Finance Minister's speech says:

"Since India lives in its villages and nearly 70 per cent of its population derives its livelihood from agriculture, the prosperity of the country depends upon the modernisation of agriculture."

I have gone through the previous Budget speeches—from 1977 onwards and I have not seen in any of them such a remarkable and praiseworthy allocation of funds for the weaker sections, for the agriculturists, for the artisans and the poorer sections of the community and we are proud to say that we are going to achieve this programme to the fullest extent.

Sir, a Budget is not a document for allocating the funds alone. It enumerates the philosophy, the principle, the policies and the schemes of the Government. If you look at it from that light, you can very well see that this Budget aims at a pragmatic and socialist approach....

AN HON. MEMBER: Socialist?

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: We are embarking on a policy of nationalising the basic industries and essential services. Have you studied the principles of mixed economy? If he has done that, Mr. Indrajit Gupta would not have said what he said just now. You were supporting us till 1977 and now you say that the policy we adopted was wrong.

If you examine the Budget documents, you will see that there is a planned economy designed to have a 5 per cent economic growth. Sir, in our country planning, is a *must* and it is imperative for the socialistic development of this nation. It is a vital

part of socialism. You remember how the Five Year Plans were abandoned during 1977—80. What were the consequences? What has happened to the rolling plan which became a rotten plan for the poor people? It rolled down the economy.

Therefore, I am submitting that we are aiming at a balanced economic growth, a growth designed to improve the economic conditions of the poor people of this country. We do not subscribe to the idea of accumulation of wealth. We do not subscribe to the idea of inflation. We do not subscribe to the idea of high prices.

Choudhary Charan Singh was talking that this is not a budget for the common man. Are we not common men here who have acclaimed this budget as a realistic budget? Therefore, I am submitting that this is a realistic budget aiming at 5 per cent national economic growth. We have taken correct steps. But I would say that in order to achieve the 5 per cent national economic growth we should have regimentation and discipline in our economic activity. Unless we have discipline and regimentation in our economic activity it is not possible to get 5 per cent growth.

Sir, in order to achieve that, I would like to suggest firstly rationalisation of the taxation laws. There is a lot of difficulties experienced in our taxation system. On the side of economic growth, I would say that a realistic and rationalistic taxation policy should be adopted. My second proposition is this. If necessary, we should embark on total ban on lock-outs and strikes in the essential services (*Interruptions*). I said 'if necessary'. Underline those words. This has to be resorted to for achieving the desired growth rate of five per cent in our economy.

These are the three things which I am submitting for your consideration. Referring to part B of the speech, I would like to present two things for your consideration. One is

[Shri Xavier Arakal]

that the income-tax exemption of Rs. 8,000/—should be taken off and the other is about the corporate dividend. It is said that the Supreme Court has given a judgement as a result of which this amendment was brought in to rectify that. There are saving provisions. Well, they are applied not in relation to the cases where the tax-payer had not gone in appeal to the Supreme Court but has only entered as an intervener in any other case. This discrimination should be stopped. I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister on bringing in the amendment as far as that particular clause is concerned. In this country we know how wealth is manipulated to avoid payment of taxes.

Really it is a wise step towards rationalisation of the taxation system that is initiated here. Now I am referring to some of the problems of our State—State of Kerala. It is stated in the speech that chemical fertilisers will get around Rs. 300 odd crores as revenue. We have been making appeals to have a caprolactum factory at the FACT, Udhyog Mandal, Cochin. We have been asking for an aromatic unit at the Cochin Refinery. These will give a great impetus, a great boost, to the economic growth of our State.

Going through the Economic Review of the Kerala State Government, I see that there is nearly 8 per cent reduction in the State's economic growth rate. Therefore, in order to rectify that these two units may be sanctioned to the State of Kerala. These will achieve the total industrialisation of the areas in Cochin. You also mentioned that a certain amount is set apart for the improvement of ports. Sir, the Queen of Arabian Sea, Cochin Port, is in a deplorable state. When it comes to the question of giving money to the South, the Centre is very miserly. Its attitude should change and they should give sufficient funds for the development of this State.

In conclusion, I thank the hon. Finance Minister for bringing out a realistic budget. This will meet the desired ambitions, the aspirations of the people of this country. Therefore, Sir, I once again support the Bill which has been brought before the House by the hon. Minister of Finance.

15 hrs.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): Sir, when the Budget was originally presented there was—as has been read out by Shri Indrajit Gupta from the newspapers—a certain amount of welcome but as time passes we find that people are getting more and more critical because people are now beginning to understand the real nature of the Budget.

Sir, unfortunately the Minister presented a very small part of the budget to Parliament and the real part or the important and the invisible part is contained in all the voluminous documents that have been circulated to us. And, I think, the Minister thought none of us would read them. But I must say that I did go through the documents and to my great surprise, I find that this is a budget which will aggravate the problems and not solve them. Considering the inflationary situation this budget is most inopportune and ill-advisable. (*Interruptions*)

Sir, take for example the excise reliefs. Certainly excise on some items has been reduced and I am not one of those who will belittle the idea of reducing the excise because the idea has gone round the country that taxes can only go one way and that is 'up'. But unfortunately the fact is that whatever relief has been given has been more than compensated in the special excise which has been doubled. (Here in the Budget what has been presented is the reduction and what has not been presented is that the prices of none of these articles are going to be reduced because of the other measures that have been brought in this budget. Similarly, in



the matter of tax exemption limit, it has been said that the tax exemption limit has been raised to Rs. 12,000/-. Originally people welcomed it but after reading the budget documents it is found that if anybody has income above Rs. 12,000/- then the base of taxation will remain at Rs. 8,000/- which means that the relief which has been given is very marginal. In fact no calculation has been made about the loss of revenue on this account because there is not going to be any loss of revenue on this account. The amount of tax relief on this account will be microscopic. This is the way in which the public of this country and Parliament has been misled.

Again what has not been brought on the budget for the first time is the hike in petrol and fertiliser excise. Why was it not brought? Why was it done only three days before the Budget was announced? How much amount you mobilised on account of this hike? The *Indian Express* of 19th June has an article where it says that Rs. 2,400 crores will be mobilised through this excise measure. Rs. 2,400 crores is an enormous amount considering that in the budget itself only Rs. 282 crores have been shown whereas outside Budget and outside Parliament you mobilise Rs. 2,400 crores. This is a new style of functioning. This is something for the hon'ble Members to ponder over.

Sir, out of the total mopping up of 492 crores as much as Rs. 217 crores would be mopped up from interest tax alone. Why? Shri Charanjit Singh has welcomed this measure as it will, in his opinion, help the depositors whereas I say it would not do so. This will raise the cost of capital and make it very difficult for those who are thinking of new investments. If you add up all this—Rs. 2,400 crores from excise on petrol and fertilisers plus Rs. 282 crores and then Rs. 217 crores—you will get a huge amount of additional mobilisation of taxes, perhaps to the tune of around Rs. 3,000 crores.

3,000 crores would make it the highest in the 30 years of history in this country. It is the highest mobilisation in the last 30 years—never before have we mobilised 3,000 crores. But the country at large is being given the impression that this is very small. It is said, very small mobilisation has taken place. So, Sir, the invisible part is what is to be recognised. I don't mind if you mobilise Rs. 3,000 crores, but have the courage to come and say it here: Let the whole country know how much is being mobilised. Why should you take this course, where you create an illusion, a *maya*, that there is only a very limited mobilisation, while in actual fact the mobilisation is very large. Similarly in deficit, Rs. 1,417 crores is admitted. But then consider the general gap between what is budgeted and what really happens, for example, in the interim budget, a certain deficit was shown. Now in this budget, within a matter of two or three months, the deficit has gone up to Rs. 1417 crores. If you apply that percentage on an yearly basis it means that the deficit actually will not be 1417 crores but 2100 crores and if you add another amount that is, Rs. 540 crores from the IMF Trust,—I don't understand how IMF Trust cash transfers can be included as part of the capital receipts, it must be part of the deficit, because it is also going to be part of the currency,—which means that the budget deficit would also be something of the order of Rs. 2,700 crores. This is Planned Deficit, which is also the highest planned deficit in the history of India. When you really look deep into the budget document, you will find this the highest mobilisation in taxes in history, the highest planned budget deficit in the history and as a consequence what the country is going to face one can imagine and I do not mind if all these things are there; but this must be stated openly and plainly. Unfortunately, Sir, all that we have been hearing is, 'Janata Government, Janata Government, Janata Government'. Actually if you



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look at the *Economic Survey*, you will see that the Janata Government is not all that had. And the *Economic Survey* has not been presented by the Janata Government. It is presented by our Finance Minister here. In this document itself, on page 88, you will see what the Janata Government did in 2½ years. Sir, in 1977, when we came to power, according to the *Economic Survey*, the average per capita cereal consumption was 391 grams per day. The Janata Government raised it in 1978 to 426.6 and in 1979 when we left power it was 433.7. It has gone up steadily. Has it gone up before in the past? No. The same table shows, it goes up and down, up and down. But 433 is the highest in the history—in the thirty years' history of our country. 433.7 average per capita consumption of cereals is the highest. This happened under the Janata rule. Similarly take pulses which is a very important item in our diet. It was 43.5 grams when we came to power; it was 44.3 in the next year and 44.8 in the following year. This is the Janata Government's performance!

Sir, on Foreign Exchange we hear all speeches, they say, oh, the Janata Government has distributed all the foreign exchange, all the gold and so on. So, I took the trouble of tabling a question in Parliament to which the hon. Finance Minister here gave a reply. Now, Sir, this Finance Minister also answers one thing in writing and says another thing in speaking. So let me quote from my Unstarred Question No. 1425 which was answered on the 20th June, 1980. Sir, the question was like this.

"Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state—

- (a) the foreign exchange reserves as on any date in March, 1977 and in July 1979 and at present; and
- (b) the stock of gold with RBI as on any date in March, 1977 and in July 1979 and at present?"

Sir, this was the question. And what is the answer of the Finance Minister? All the time they say, Janata Government did this wrong or that wrong, that the Janata Government has ruined the economy, distributed all the gold, and all that, Sir, this is the answer.

"The foreign exchange reserves amounted to Rs. 2862.99 crores as on 31st March, 1977..."

That is the amount that they left us. And then he says:

"...Rs. 5333.89 crores on 31st July, 1979."

This is what we left to those gentlemen over there, and it was only Rs. 4,857 crores on 6th June, 1980. So they have depleted it by Rs. 800 crores. This is something which the Finance Minister should answer or he should correct his party men and not allow them make this false propaganda. Why should you tell untruth outside the House? State what is the truth. Similarly the stock of gold held in the Issue Department by the Reserve Bank of India was 222.5 tonnes, 260.1 tonnes and 266.3 tonnes as on 31st March, 1977, 31st July 1979 and 6th June, 1980 respectively. So, how have we distributed all the gold! All the gold is there. I wonder why this kind of misleading propaganda is done. The per capita consumption of grains has gone up, the per capita consumption of pulses has gone up, the per capita consumption of cloth has gone up, the per capita consumption of sugar has gone up, the per capita consumption of oil has gone up or in other words the per capita consumption of everything which the common man wants has gone up. Prices remained stable according to the *Economic Survey*. This document produced by you points out the remarkable price stability in those two years. Then something happened. Certainly I did not approve of Shri Charan Singh's budget. I criticised it on the Floor of the House. If you go through the record, you will find my criticism. I

wonder how many of you will have the guts to oppose your Finance Minister's budget proposals. (*Interruptions*). I am asking you to be honest and admit that as far as the economic plane is concerned the Janata Government's performance was excellent. (*Interruptions*). It is no use finding fault with Shri Charan Singh. You made him the Prime Minister. Without your support he would not have become the Prime Minister. He should be grateful to you as you helped him in fulfilling his life's ambition of becoming the Prime Minister.

Sir, I have gone through the budget documents but have not been able to understand the 'growth philosophy'. Is it 'socialism'? I do not see any socialism in this budget. It is capitalist? Shri Indrajit Gupta alleged it to be a capitalist budget. I do not know whether it is even a capitalist budget. I would like to quote from the *Free Press Journal* which says that the share market which reached bullishly to the Central budget initially has second thoughts. I hope the Finance Minister will also have second thoughts. The question is put: What is the reason for this round-about turn in the share market and the answer given is that after careful study of the Finance Bill by Industry it has brought to light the fact that it has modified substantially Section 80J of the Income Tax Act. Earlier capital employed concept will not include borrowings. Now, it will not only include borrowings but retrospectively from 1972 which means a large number of people who depend on borrowings for investments have to pay back. Now, the worst hit by this measure will be the shipping industry. It will get ruined. It is for you to consider. I will urge upon the Finance Minister not to have this Section 80J. It will prove very harmful for investment. I am telling you as a person who is looking at the whole picture that this would be a dangerous thing to do at this point of time. But I am of the view if your philosophy says be against pri-

vate investments, by all means go the whole hog but you neither seem to be socialist nor capitalist. I find that this budget has no direction at all. Shri Charan Singh's budget—although I did not like it—at least had direction. It was in the direction of the bullock cart. (*Interruptions*). We had a clear-cut philosophy which produced results. All these results are contained in this *Economic Survey*. I wonder why you did not suppress this document, Since it has been produced, all the facts are here.

Sir, I find there is no direction and no growth philosophy in the budget. What is the use of including 20-point programme! It is no programme. A programme in order to be a programme must have objectives stated and must have priorities stated. It is just listing of programmes. It says we must increase production all round. Is that a programme? It is just a platitude. That we must increase production is just a platitude. But you cannot make that a programme. Twenty Point programme is out of date; it had a value in emergency to fool the people, but today it is not relevant. You cannot quote it today in a democratic set up. It is a *mantra* for you, but it has no value in Parliament. You must not use it in Parliament; you can use it in elections, I do not mind, you can fool the people, but not here.

This budget is an entirely anti-growth budget; it is oriented against growth. Why do I say this? First, of all, I take the Plan investment. The Plan investment in real terms will be less this year because the inflation rate is twenty per cent and the Plan investment is increased only by 14.7 per cent or 16.6 per cent depending upon what you take as a base. This is one factor. The second factor is the interest tax. This is bound to lead to a reduction in the investment in the country. This is another reason why it is anti-growth. The third factor is the question of self-reliance. This was the Objective of the Janata Government and which

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they implemented. Shrimati Indira Gandhi talks of self-reliance everywhere. I would show you what self-reliance is there in your budget. In 1976-77, the net aid taken by the Government of India when you people were in power was Rs. 1007 crores. When the Janata Party came to power, we brought it down to Rs. 374 crores in 1977-78 and to Rs. 384 crores in 1978-79. If we had stayed for full five years, we would have made it zero. We would have made India completely self-reliant. This figure of Rs. 384 crores has been raised to Rs. 800 by you within the first six months and next year, I am sure, you will raise it to Rs. 2,000 crores. I saw a news item that that you are going to run to the West with a begging bowl for more aid, you are going to the Aid India Club and ask for more aid. Why? You have got Rs. 4800 crores in foreign exchange, why do you want more foreign aid? Janata Government was determined to implement the policy of self-reliance, but I am not sure, if at all you are interested in this programme. This is another anti-growth measure. Self-reliance can develop this country quickly. If you go on foreign dependence, if you go on the advice of the World Bank, I am afraid, this country cannot grow.

Again, take for instance the poor people of this country. They talk about poor people. I went through the Budget document, where Central Annual Plan outlays have been mentioned. It is a whole long list of cuts; I have grouped them. Agricultural Programmes for the poor like, Command Area Development Blocks, Small and Marginal Farmers Development programme, Drought Prone Area programme have all been grouped together. For these programmes during the Janata rule, we had allocated Rs. 1403 crores. What do we find today? We find today in the year 1980-81 in Mr. Venkataraman's budget, this allocation has come down from Rs. 1403 crores to Rs. 800 crores only, a cut of 43 per

cent. This includes various agricultural programmes for the poor. Second is the village, small and consumer industries. This is another area where the poor people are benefited in the matter of getting employment etc. During the Janata rule, we had raised the allocation to Rs. 335 crores, and what do we find now? The allocation is only Rs. 284 crores, a cut of 16.2 per cent. Similarly, for shipping, roads and ports, which is necessary for the public distribution system, while the allocation during the Janata rule was Rs. 354 crores, it has come down to Rs. 291 crores, a cut of 17.8 per cent. On the whole, while the Janata Government had set aside a sum of Rs. 2092 crores for these things, Mr. Venkataraman, while pleading for the poor in this country, in actual effect in his budget has put his scissors and brought down this allocation to Rs. 1375 crores, a cut of 34.3 per cent. You can imagine what kind of a budget we would have if these programmes for the poor people are cut like this. I would suggest that he should redraft the whole budget. He had a lot of time. He could have brought this Budget in March. But he was afraid that in the elections, we would expose him on this. That is why he did not bring this Budget in March.

There were proposals from many Members from the other side, from Members like Mr. Charanjit Singh. He and others gave good proposals. But how can the Government have this highest tax mobilization? You have provided for the highest deficit in 30 years, and with no relief. Why have you done this? There is no explanation. There must ultimately be a statement from the Finance Minister about his philosophy and on how the present Government proposes to do at least as much as we did during our rule.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA  
(Andaman and Nicobar Islands): Sir,  
I rise to speak on the General Budget

presented by the hon. Finance Minister for the year 1980-81. The country is passing through great financial stringency and hardship in all spheres of life. The stability in the country which was established by 30 years of Congress rule, and certain values which were evident during the Congress regime, were mismanaged and undone by 3 years of Janata rule. The social life in the country came down to a panic by riots, communal disturbances, killing and atrocities on Harijans; and a sense of insecurity prevailed among the people in the country. In the economic sphere, prices mounted up; and shortage of essential commodities like edible oils, sugar and others, due to abnormally low production, have ultimately landed the country into an economic chaos.

The gap in foreign trade has increased to an unbearable extent. The country started importing cement, steel, coal and even sugar; and the huge deficit in the Central Budget during 1979-80 culminated in an extraordinarily high rate of inflation in the economy. Therefore, the presentation of the present budget was not an easy task for the Finance Minister.

After the Railway budget where unavoidable proposals created a sense of fear in the minds of the people, namely, that the General Budget will perhaps bring further pressure on the common man in the shape of new tax proposals, the common man has now had a sigh of relief, finding an excellent budget, in the present circumstances; these circumstances could otherwise have led the country to far worse conditions. Therefore, I congratulate the hon. Finance Minister Shri Venkataraman who has made commendable efforts to channelize the country's economy in the right direction, by proposing certain measures to increase production and to minimize the foreign trade gap, and also by aiming at growth-oriented economic stability. His exercise to restrict the uncovered deficit to about

Rs. 1400 crores is also a commendable effort, and an attempt to check inflation to a certain extent.

Sir, as you are aware, our party is committed to the people, to curb price rise and to check inflation; and also to lower the tax burden on the people. In the present Budget, an attempt has been made in that direction. But one important point is this: you are to ensure the supply of all essential commodities throughout the country at one fixed price—as in the case of sugar. If we are in a position to supply essential commodities at a fixed price throughout the country, the corrupt traders will not be able to cheat the consumers. When the common man goes to purchase these essential commodities from the corrupt traders, the latter cheats him. That is why if there is one fixed price for each of the essential commodities throughout the country, it will help the common people in their day-to-day life.

I would now like to draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister to some points which should have had some place in his Budget proposals. Sir, the small, isolated, remote Union Territories such as Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep etc. having no popular Government and being administered by the Central Government are fully dependent, for their development, on the General Budget. I had expected that there would be some proposals in the budget for some special area development projects, for having accelerated development of such remote and isolated Union Territories with a time-bound programme; but nothing is found in the Budget. I remember that during late Pandit Nehru's Prime Ministership, Andaman & Nicobar Islands were attached to the Ministry of Rehabilitation, for accelerated development; but later on, that practice was discontinued. I would like to suggest to the Hon'ble Finance Minister to earmark some special funds for the development of these areas because these

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areas are facing certain difficulties because of their remoteness and isolation. That is why, a special development programme has to be drawn up for these areas.

Many of the hon. members who spoke confined themselves mainly to a criticism of the Budget. But I have said that is one of the excellent budget that he has presented. I would like to make certain suggestions for his consideration. I like to suggest some changes in his budget proposals i.e. in the income tax rebate. He has made Rs. 12,000 instead of Rs. 10,000 free for calculation of income tax but in the case of income exceeding Rs. 12,000 the basic calculation will start from Rs. 8,000. I would suggest that this limit of Rs. 8,000 should be increased to Rs. 10,000 so that a large number of salaries people can be benefited by this. Another suggestion is that in our country, black money has got an important role to play and it is flowing in the country's economy which has eaten away the cream of the society and the benefits of the developments could not be traced out or could not reach the common man because of the parallel economy of black money which has a tremendous effect on our economic system. This thing should be checked. I would like to urge upon the hon. Finance Minister that government should have a stringent law provisions for taking action for tax evasion and black money holders so that exemplary punishments are given to check accumulation of black money in the country. In this connection, I would like to suggest that another warning should be given from the government as a last opportunity asking them to declare voluntarily all the black money with the assurance that there will be no penalty or prosecution if they declare it within a particular time and period. In this way, 25 per cent of the amount declared should be deducted as government tax. In the same time, I would like to draw

can be covered in the Budget. At the same time, would like to draw your attention that there should be some action taken on the urban property, because there are a large number of people who have got urban properties in fictitious names. Until and unless we are in a position to take any action in this regard, our economy will be suffering from this kind of inflation.

15.29 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*]

Another suggestion is that this black money also plays an important role in our country's elections and politics. I would like to suggest that companies should be allowed, by amending the Companies Law, to donate officially so that they need not go in for accertainly check the trend of accumulating to political parties. This will certainly check the trend of accumulating black money.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is now 3.30. It is now time for Private Members' Bills. You can continue next time.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: So, now we shall take up Private Members' business.

Bills to be introduced.

SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: He is absent.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): I am on a point of order.

This is the second time that this obnoxious Bill is put on the Agenda Paper and the Member is absent. I wanted to oppose the introduction of this Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri R. L. P. Verma is absent.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: \*\*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How can the Member talk when he is not present? What Shri Banatwalla has said will not form part of the record.

# INDIAN FOREST (AMENDMENT) BILL\*

(Insertion of section 36A)

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Forest Act, 1927.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Forest Act, 1927."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: I introduce the Bill.

# CUSTOMS (AMENDMENT) BILL\*

(Amendment of Sections 104 and 125)

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Customs Act, 1962.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Customs Act, 1962."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: I introduce the Bill.

# JAGGERY BOARD BILL

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the development and sales of jaggery.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the development and sales of jaggery."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: I introduce the Bill.

*The motion was adopted.*

# CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL

(Amendment of Eighth Schedule)

SHRI R. P. YADAV (Madhopura): 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 R. P. YADAV: I introduce the Bill.

\*\*Not recorded.

\*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, Section 2, dated 27-6-1980.

**RESERVATION OF POSTS IN CENTRAL GOVERNMENT SERVICES**  
(for Backward Classes) BILL\*

SHRI R. P. YADAV (Madhopura): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for reservation of posts in Central Government services for backward classes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for reservation of posts in Central Government services for backward classes".

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI R. P. YADAV: I introduce the Bill.

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15.36 hrs.

**CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL**

*(Amendment of Eighth Schedule)*

by Dr. Karan Singh—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Dr. Karan Singh on 13th June, 1980, namely:—

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration". along with the amendment moved thereon.

Satyagopal Misra may continue his speech.

\*SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA (Tamluk): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on the last occasion, I had expressed my support to the Bill brought forth by Dr. Karan Singh for including the Dogri and Nepali languages in the 8th Schedule of the Constitution. Today I would like to say a few more things in support of this Bill. Sir, the language problem as exists in our country existed in Soviet Russia also. Soviet

Russia could solve that problem successfully but we, even after 33 years of independence have failed to solve it. Why is it so? The reason is not far to seek. In Soviet Russia there is a Socialist Government in power, who have paid proper regard and value to all the languages, who have afforded proper opportunities to all the languages to prosper and flourish. As a result, of that they have been able to solve the language problem successfully. But in our country the Governments that have been in power since 1947 have represented the capitalist classes and the big landlords. As a result, they impose everything on the masses unilaterally. They have imposed on the masses, poverty, inflation, high prices, unemployment, illiteracy and other economic crisis. In the same way they are trying to impose the language of the majority on the linguistic minorities. They are carrying on this effort with great craft. They pay a lot of lip sympathy to the linguistic minorities and to their languages. But when the time comes for implementation they go back on their assurances. There is a class of people who can be called Hindi fanatics. If anything is said in favour of any language other than Hindi, they just flare up. We are not such fanatics. We want proper development of the Hindi language also. There is another class who are deadly against Hindi, who wipeout with coal tar anything written in Hindi at the Railway Station etc. We oppose that also. We want proper development of all the languages. We want the right of self-assertion for the entire nation. When through development, these languages reach a particular level, it becomes necessary to include them in the 8th Schedule of our Constitution.

In 1967 the Sindhi language was included in the 8th Schedule. We have to examine whether the Nepali and Dogri languages have reached today the same standard as Sindhi did in 1967. That means we have to examine the standard attained by the

Sindhi script and the state of development of its literature, together with the number of people speaking the Sindhi language as in 1967 *vis-a-vis* the Nepali and Dogri languages today. We have to see whether Dogri and Nepali have also developed equally today. If we examine objectively, then we are bound to say that Nepali and Dogri have attained a higher level of development than Sindhi did in 1967. In this context we will do well to remember what our national Professor Dr. Suniti Kumar Chatterjee had said. Dr. Suniti Kumar Chatterjee was not only our national Professor, he was the greatest linguistic that our country has produced. He had once said that the time has come to include Sindhi and Nepali in the 8th Schedule of the Constitution. Only half of that work has been completed and the responsibility for completing the other half has been entrusted to us. Therefore I will request all sections of this House to help pass this Bill so that Nepali and Dogri may be included in the 8th Schedule. We have to realise that today a sense of suspicion and want of faith is creeping in the minds of the linguistic minorities in various areas particularly of the North-Eastern region of our country. As a result various types of undesirable and harmful activities are taking place. Therefore it is imperative for this highest legislative body to prove today that we are not against any linguistic minority language, that we want all languages to develop and flourish, that we want to provide all opportunities to them to flourish, so that when they attain a particular level of development they may find their rightful place in the 8th Schedule of the Constitution. This House has the responsibility of giving that assurance today. Sir, about a fortnight back when the hon. Minister was speaking in this House about the Nepali language, he had said that he would discuss the matter with the Prime Minister. Since 1973 they are holding discussion on the subject. Any way, 15 days are

past since the last debate. When the hon. Minister will reply today. I will expect him to give an assurance that these two languages will find a place in the 8th Schedule. I would also like to know what discussions had taken place with the Prime Minister during the last fortnight. This should be made clear before this House. This is necessary because we have the responsibility of dispelling the suspicions lurking in the minds of the linguistic minorities in the country today. Come let us all strive today to dispel the suspicions and apprehensions in the minds of the linguistic minorities by including the Dogri and Nepali languages in the 8th Schedule of our Constitution. I once again extend my full support to this Bill and with that I conclude my speech.

\*SHRI C. PALANIPPAN (Salem): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I wish to express my views on the Constitution Amendment Bill of Dr. Karan Singh, which seeks to include Dogri in the Eighth Schedule of our Constitution.

Sir, you know that all the freedoms, basic freedoms, have been enumerated from Article 12 to Article 35 in the III Chapter of our Constitution. The people have the freedom of speech, right to property etc. It is one thing to give constitutional protection to these fundamental rights and it is another thing to provide means for the enjoyment of these fundamental right. It is the duty of the Government to ensure ways and means for them to enjoy the fundamental rights enshrined in the Constitution.

It is an indisputable fact that language is the soul force of human being. Language is the medium of expression of one's feelings, sentiments and thoughts. If one's language is honoured, he or shee feels that his or her self-respect has been honoured. He or she will feel that his freedom of speech has been translated into action. You will agree with me that the language is the bridge between the human being and his surroundings.

\*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.



[Shri C. Palanippan]

It is inexplicable to me why the Government on their own have not included in the Eighth Schedule of our Constitution languages like Dogri people. I am sure that the hon. Minister will be clarifying the position in his reply to the Debate. I know that the Government will not accept Dr. Karan Singh's Bill. Yet I expect detailed explanation from the hon. Minister for the inability of the Government to accept Dr. Karan Singh's Bill.

There are 3296 languages spoken in the countries of the world. Though the United Nations have adopted only Russian, Chinese, English, French and Spanish for the transaction of business, yet it is the representative forum of all 3296 languages.

I would appeal to the Government to include all the regional languages of the country in the Eighth Schedule of our Constitution which will adone give a sense of the pride and a sense of nationhood to the people living in different regions of our country and speaking different languages.

With these words I conclude my speech.

**श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाली):** माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, डा. कर्णसिंह जी ने, जोकि एक बड़े विद्वान सदस्य हैं, जो विधेयक इस सदन के सामने पेश किया है, मैं उसका समर्थन करने में असर्थ हूँ। मैं तो चाहता था कि डा. कर्ण सिंह जी यहां पैर डोगरी में बोलते। खैर, वे डोगरी में नहीं बोले, बहुत अच्छा किया।

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Might be because there are no translation facilities.

**श्री मूल चन्द डागा:** मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि डोगरी भाषा में बोलने वाले कितने लोग हैं? उनकी संख्या अगर आप देखें, जो फीगर्स मैंने कलेक्ट की हैं, तो आपको मालूम होगा कि ऐसे बहुत कम लोग हैं जो डोगरी भाषा बोलते हैं।

आपकी डोगरी भाषा में, जो रिफ्रेंस सैकशन से डाटा मैंने इकट्ठे किए हैं, बोलने वालों की संख्या 8,69,199 है, जिसमें पंजाब के अन्दर 5,114, हिमाचल में 1,095 और टोटल जो आपके डोगरी भाषा को बोलने वाले हैं, वे हैं 12,86,824। इसके अलावा मैं यह पूछना चाहता था कि क्या आपकी स्टेट ने इस को ऑफिशियल लैंग्वेज माना है या नहीं माना है। उसके अनुसार आपके द्वारा डा. साहब से मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि

"The official language of the State shall be Urdu, but the English language shall, unless the Legislature by law otherwise provides, continue to be used for all the official purposes of the State for which it was being used immediately before the commencement of this Constitution."

जम्मू-काश्मीर के अन्दर 26 जनवरी, 1957 को जब ऑफिशियल लैंग्वेज की मीटिंग हुई थी, तो उसमें भी ऑफिशियल लैंग्वेज में उर्दू भाषा को स्थान दिया है।

मैं एक बात और आपके द्वारा डा. साहब से कहना चाहता हूँ। आप तो शिक्षा मंत्री के पद पर भी रह चुके हैं, तो क्यों आप इसको 30 साल के बाद संविधान के 8वें शैड्यूल में लाना चाहते हैं। 8वें शैड्यूल की इम्पॉर्टेंस आज भी मेरी समझ में नहीं आ सकी है। जहां तक मैं समझ पाया हूँ कि 8वें शैड्यूल का पैंडोरा बाक्स खोला जाए और खोल करके देश में जितनी भी भाषायें हैं, जैसे हिमाचली, राजस्थानी, कौन-कणी, भोजपुरी आदि, सभी भाषाओं को उसमें शामिल किया जाए। मैं समझता हूँ कि ये लोग केवल भावनात्मक आधार पर ही अपनी बात करना चाहते हैं, यह मैं नहीं समझ पा रहा हूँ। मुझ से पूर्व एक माननीय सदस्य बोल रहे थे कि आर्टिकल 29 और 30 के अन्तर्गत कोई भी व्यक्ति, कोई भी भाषा, कोई भी संस्कृति, कोई भी धर्म, को उस में पूर्ण सुरक्षित करने का प्रावधान है और आर्टिकल 29 में तो कोई रोक नहीं है। आर्टिकल-29 यह साफ कहता है कि

"Any section of the citizens residing in the territory of India or any part thereof having a distinct language, script or culture of its own shall have the right to conserve the same.

"No citizen shall be denied admission into any educational institution maintained by the State or receiving aid out of State funds on grounds only religion, race, caste, language or any of them."

मेरा स्मरण में नहीं आता है कि कोई स्कीम है या नहीं है। अभी थोड़े दिन पहले मैंने होम मिनिस्ट्री का एक लैटर देखा था। उस लैटर के द्वारा उनसे पूछा गया था कि मनी-पुरी भाषा को सम्मिलित करने के बारे में और उसको उत्तर भी दिया गया था। वह लैटर 18 सितम्बर, 1979 को लिखा गया था, उस को प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने जवाब दिया है, उसका सारांश पढ़ता हूँ

"DPM is perhaps already seized of the problem. I remember a similar problem arose regarding the Manipuri language during my time in 1977-78. The reply that went from the Home Ministry, if I remember aright, went on to say that the inclusion of a particular language in the list concerned given under Schedule VIII made no difference to the development of any language, that, in fact, the Schedule had become dedundant and could well be deleted from the Constitution. This satisfied the Manipuris. Perhaps a reply to this letter could also be couched in some language as above".

मैं राजस्थान में रहनेवाला हूँ। राजस्थान में भी यह आवाज उठी थी कि राजस्थानी को 8वें शेड्यूल में शामिल किया जाय। मैं नहीं समझ पा रहा हूँ कि इस तरह से 8वें शेड्यूल की क्या इम्पॉर्टेंस रह जायेगी। आप अपनी स्टेट-जम्मू-काश्मीर-में भी इस को आफिशियल लैंग्वेज नहीं बना सके हैं। कितने स्कूलों में लोग डोगरी भाषा पढ़ते हैं? मैं तो यह समझता हूँ कि केवल भावात्मक आधार पर आप इस को यहां लाये

हैं। भाषा तो समय के साथ अपने आप बदलती है, संस्कृति बदलती है, क्या जरूरत है कि हर भाषा को 8वें शेड्यूल में शामिल किया जाय। आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि जब हम न देश में हिन्दी को नेशनल लैंग्वेज मान लिया है तो उस में देश में देश की सारी भाषाओं के अच्छे शब्दों को निकाल कर शामिल किया जाय, जिस से कि हिन्दी ज्यादा सक्षम हो सके और देश की एकता बढ़ हो सके। आज डोगरी का सवाल है, तबल देश के हर कोने से हर भाषा को 8वें शेड्यूल में शामिल करने की मांग आने लगेगी। इसका क्या परिणाम निकलेगा?

इस बिल के बारे में यह कहना चाहता हूँ - इसी सत्र में पिछली दफा एक श्रीमान ने नेपाली भाषा के लिये बिल पेश किया था और बाद में उन्होंने अपनी समझदारी से उस को वापस ले लिया था। उन के दिमाग में यह बात आ गई थी कि यह जो मांग है भी ठीक नहीं है, इस को नहीं मानना चाहिये। जहां तक नेपाली लैंग्वेज की बात है, उस पर तो शायद कुछ निर्णय भी हो चुका है, लेकिन जहां तक डोगरी भाषा का सम्बन्ध है, मैं तक समझता हूँ - नेपाली से भी कम जन-संख्या इस भाषा को बोलती है। मैं यह नहीं कहता हूँ कि आप इस में रिसर्च नहीं करें, आप जरूर रिसर्च करें और इस के अच्छे-अच्छे शब्दों को निकाल हिन्दी भाषा में डालें, हिन्दी को सक्षम बनायें। 1950 में कांस्टीट्यूशन बनने के बाद - 1980 आ गया, आज तक हम आर्टिकल 344 को काम में नहीं ला सके हैं। आर्टिकल 344 में 5 साल की बात था, फिर 10 साल और मौका मिला, उसका यूज नहीं किया। उस के बावजूद भी आर्टिकल 347 के अन्दर आप चाहें तो अपनी दरखास्त पेश कर सकते हैं, इस के लिये आप को किस ने मना किया? जम्मू-काश्मीर की यह स्टेट लैंग्वेज नहीं उस को आप वहां रखवा नहीं सके हैं। इस भाषा को आप के यहां कोई डिग्री कालिज चलते हैं या नहीं चलते हैं--मुझे मालूम नहीं है। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ यदि किसी लड़के को डोगरी में पढ़ना शुरू कर दिया तो देश के जो बढ़ते हुए कदम हैं, जो मैंन-स्ट्रीम है, उस में वह लड़का नहीं

[श्री मूल चन्द डागा]  
चल सकेगा। हमें देश की मैन-स्ट्रीम के साथ चलना चाहिये।

मैं राजस्थान का रहनेवाला हूँ, राजस्थानी बोलता हूँ। हिन्दी शुद्ध नहीं बोल सकता हूँ, क्योंकि मैं उत्तर प्रदेश, हरियाणा या बिहार का नहीं हूँ। लेकिन इस का यह मतलब नहीं है कि मैं हिन्दी बोल नहीं सकता हूँ। हिन्दी को हम अपनी भाषा मान कर चलते हैं। इसी तरह से अगर डोगरी में ही बात करना शुरू कर दें तो मुझे डर है कि डोगरी वाले कहीं ज्यादा नीचे में चले जायें। मैं यह नहीं कहता हूँ कि डोगरी की जरूरत नहीं है, डोगरी रहनी चाहिये, उसका ट्रांसलेशन हम कर सकते हैं। आज भी देश में ऐसे लोग हैं जो हिन्दी के विरोध में आत्म-दाह कर लेते हैं—हिन्दुस्तान में 30 साल के बाद भी हम भाषात्मक एकता नहीं ला सके हैं, एक भाषा को राष्ट्र भाषा नहीं बना सके हैं। हमारे संविधान को ले लीजिये, आज तक हिन्दी का आथॉरिटीक संविधान नहीं बना सके हैं—इस पर हमें सोचना चाहिए।

अब मैं आप का ध्यान आर्टिकल 347 की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ। इस आर्टिकल में कहा गया है---

“On a demand being made in that behalf the President may, if he is satisfied that a substantial proportion of the population of a State desire the use of any language spoken by them to be recognised by that State, direct that such language shall also be officially recognised throughout that State or any part thereof for such purpose as he may specify.”

यह आर्टिकल 347 कहता है। आप जम्मू व काश्मीर में, जहाँ से आप आते हैं और जहाँ पर आप बहुत दिनों तक राज्यपाल रहे हैं, इस भाषा को नहीं मनवा सके और वहाँ पर इस को आफीशियल लैंग्वेज नहीं बना सके और अब आप इस को आठवीं शेड्यूल में शामिल करवाना चाहते हैं। मैं आप से यह प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि आप एक बड़े कलाकार हैं, और आप एक बड़े साहित्यिक भी हैं। इसलिये आप इस बिल को बड़ी खूबसूरती से वापस ले लें और

हम भी उस के लिये आप को खूबसूरती से धन्यवाद देंगे। यह नहीं कि हमारी खूबसूरती में कमी आ जाए। इस को वापस लेने का तरीका ऐसा न हो कि हमें प्रसुएशन से काम करना पड़े। आप से विनती करता हूँ और नम्रतापूर्वक कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप इस को वापस ले लें। आप को डोगरी भाषा से बहुत प्रेम है। उस में बहुत सी किताबें हैं, जिन में वीर रस है और जो श्रृंगार रस से भरी हुई है। आप उन का अनुवाद हिन्दी में कर दीजिये और इस भाषा को मजबूत बनाइए लेकिन यह न हो कि कहीं डोगरी भाषा आ जाए, हिमाचली आ जाए, कोंकणी आ जाए और राजस्थानी आ जाए और इस से कहीं हिन्दी अलग न रह जाए। आज तो तमिलनाडू वाले कहते हैं कि हिन्दी भाषा को हम नहीं मानेंगे कितने साल हो गये और एक भाषा नहीं बनी और अभी तक अंग्रेजी में बोलना पसन्द करते हैं बनिस्बत हिन्दी के। इस भाषा पर गर्व करना चाहिये और इस का भी गौरव है, यह तो देश बतलाएगा लेकिन मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दी को समृद्धशाली बनाने के लिये इन भाषाओं का आप विकास करें आप इस में रिसर्च करें क्योंकि आप में काबिलियत है। रिसर्च कर के आप हिन्दी को समृद्धशाली बनाए। इस बारे में सरकार तो कुछ कहेगी लेकिन मैं भी एक मंत्री के नाते यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप अपने इस बिल को बड़ी खूबसूरती से वापस ले लें जिस से लोगों को तकलीफ न हो। आप को इस से तकलीफ होगी, इस के लिए मैं क्षमा चाहता हूँ।

**श्री भारद्वाज राया (घोसी):** उपाध्यक्ष जी, भाषा का महत्व समाज और मानव जीवन में अत्यधिक है, इस से इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता। हमारे देश में भाषानुसार प्रायः सभी प्रदेशों का निर्माण किया गया है। मेरा अपना अनुमान है कि सोवियत समाजवादी, क्रान्ति के बाद, इतने बड़े महादेश में, जो दुनिया का छठवां भाग है और जहाँ 120 भाषायें बोली जाती हैं, जिस तरह से उन्होंने भाषा के प्रश्न को हल किया और शान्तिपूर्वक हल किया, उस से हमारे देश को भी प्रेरणा मिली थी। इसीलिए महात्मा गांधी जब कांग्रेस के मूर्धन्य नेता

पद पर आसीन हुए थे तो उन्होंने, जो उन के बस में था, कांग्रेस के संगठनों के सबों को भाषानुसार बनाया। अन्य बहुत से परिवर्तनों के साथ उन्होंने इस परिवर्तन को भी किया था। आल. पाटीज कान्फ्रेंस जो 1927-28 में पंडित मोती लाल नेहरू के नेतृत्व में संगठित की गई थी, उस ने भी इस बात को स्वीकार किया था सिद्धान्तः कि स्वतन्त्र भारत में भाषानुसार ही प्रदेशों का निर्माण किया जाएगा। लेकिन आजादी के बाद जब कांग्रेस सरकार स्थापित हुई थी, तो सम्भवतः वह वायदे को भूल गई और इस का नतीजा यह हुआ कि बहुत बड़ा आन्दोलन आन्ध्र प्रदेश में हुआ जिसमें जन-धन की हानि हुई और उस में बहुत बड़ा बलिदान सुप्रसिद्ध गांधीवादी नेता, श्री पोत्ती श्रीरामलु ने भूख-हड़ताल कर के दिया और अपनी जान दे दी। उस वक्त इसी सदन में पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने इस बात की घोषणा की थी कि अब हिन्दुस्तान में भाषानुसार सूबे बनाए जाएंगे और पान्निकर आयोग की स्थापना हुई थी। उसी का यह फल है कि आज सारे देश में भाषानुसार करीब करीब सारे प्रदेशों का निर्माण हो चुका है। भाषा का महत्व बहुत ज्यादा है। यह भावनात्मक जरूर है लेकिन काल्पनिक अध्यात्मिक नहीं। यह भौतिकवादी वस्तु सत्य है, जिस का आदर करना चाहिए। चाहे छोटी से छोटी भाषा हो, उसका निरादर करके हम राष्ट्रीय एकता स्थापित नहीं कर सकते हैं। हमारा देश बहुत बड़ा है। हम महान देश के नागरिक हैं और इसके नागरिक होने में गौरव का अनुभव करते हैं। हालैंड, लक्सम्बर्ग, बेल्जियम, नार्वे, स्वीडन, अथवा डेन्मार्क जैसे छोटे देश के हम नागरिक नहीं हैं। यह महान देश एक तरह से उपमहाद्वीप है जिसके कि हम नागरिक हैं। इस में बहुत-सी, छोटी और बड़ी भी भाषाएं बोली जाती हैं। उनकी बात करके पण्डोरा का बाक्स नहीं खोला जा रहा है बल्कि एक हकीकत बतायी जा रही है। हमें इस देश की सभी भाषाओं का समादर करना चाहिए। जब कोई चीज पैदा हो जाए तब उसको भटके से इधर-उधर कर देने से लाभ नहीं होता है। इस से राष्ट्रीय एकता को चोट पहुंचती है।

डागा जी ने जो भाषण दिया उसमें कहा कि यह अनेकता की तरफ देश को ले जाएगी। मैं मूल रूप से इस भावना का विरोधी हूँ। जिन भाषाओं में साहित्य है, जो भाषाएं धनी हैं उनकी हम उपेक्षा नहीं कर सकते हैं। उनको उचित स्थान दिया जाना चाहिए। चाहे उस भाषा को बोलने वाले थोड़ी संख्या में हो या बड़ी संख्या में हों। यह निर्विवाद सत्य है कि हिन्दी का इस देश में अपना विशिष्ट स्थान है। किसी की मेहरबानी से नहीं बल्कि ऐतिहासिक आवश्यकता और विकास क्रम के कारण हिन्दुस्तान के इतिहास के विकास के दौरान, सामाजिक विकास के दौरान हिन्दी ने अपना स्थान बनाया है। हम चाहते हैं कि उसे शीघ्र पूरी तरह अंग्रेजी का स्थान मिले। लिंक लैंग्वेज, नेशनल लैंग्वेज शब्द भ्रमक है, इस से भ्रम पैदा होता है। हम समझते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान में जो भी मुख्य और बड़ी भाषाएं हैं वे सभी भाषाएं राष्ट्रीय भाषाएं हैं। लेकिन इन राष्ट्रीय भाषाओं में आपस में लिंक कहां से पैदा हो? अंग्रेजों के राज में अंग्रेजी लिंक भाषा थी। हिन्दी को अभी तक अंग्रेजी का स्थान नहीं मिल सका है। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि हिन्दी उस लिंक भाषा का शीघ्र स्थान लेगी और उसे लेना भी चाहिए। संविधान में यह बात है, व्यवहार में वह बात नहीं है। इसलिए हमारा आग्रह है कि अगर सोवियत यूनियन जो 120 भाषाओं वाला देश है, अगर वह देश अपनी समस्याओं का समाधान कर सकता है और उसने कर लिया है तो हम क्यों नहीं कर सकते हैं। वहां सभी भाषाएं धनी हैं। छोटी से छोटी भाषा में यूनिवर्सिटी और कचेहरी में काम किया जाता है। उनमें साहित्य और वांगमय है। यहां तक मैंने देखा है कि जिन क्षेत्रों में बड़ी बड़ी भाषाओं का प्रचलन है यदि उनमें कहीं दूसरी भाषा किसी मिली जुली धरती में बोली जाती है तो उन भाषाओं को उन्होंने पूरी स्वतंत्रता दी है, उनको विकास का पूरा मौका दिया है। इसलिए हमारे देश में भी जो इस तरह की भाषाएं हैं, चाहे वह नेपाली हो, चाहे डोगरी हो या अन्य कोई उनको भी विकास का हमें पूरा मौका देना चाहिए। अगर हम यह नहीं करते हैं तो ऐसे मामले उठेंगे। हमारे डागा जी ने पण्डोरा बाक्स की बात कही। उन्हें शायद हर बात

[श्री भारद्वाज राय]

से डर लगता है, जब कोई भी हकीकत उनके सामने आती है तो वे घबरा जाते हैं। अगर हकीकत दबी रहे तो वे समझते हैं समाज बहुत सुन्दर ढंग से चल रहा है, अच्छे ढंग से चल रहा है। हरिजनों पर अत्याचार शताब्दियों से हो रहे हैं लेकिन आज हरिजन रोज़ेस्ट कर रहे हैं, विरोध कर रहे हैं, वे टकरा रहे हैं। वे अत्याचार बर्दाश्त नहीं करते। आज सारी चीज़ें इस सदन में आती हैं, पेपरों में और दूसरी जगहों पर आती हैं। इसलिए जब समस्याएं उठ जाती हैं तो उनका समाधान शांतिपूर्ण ढंग से हमें करना चाहिए, उनकी अवहेलना से, उनको टाल देने से काम नहीं चलता।

इसलिए मान्यवर, डाक्टर साहब द्वारा प्रस्तुत प्रस्ताव की मूल आत्मा का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ और नेपाली भाषा के साथ साथ डोगरी भाषा पर भी सम्यक् रूप से विचार होना चाहिए और इन्हें भी संविधान में शामिल कर लिया जाना चाहिए।

16 hrs.

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SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I support the Bill moved by Hon. Dr. Karan Singh. So far as the DMK Party is concerned, we want that there should be equality for all languages spoken by all the people throughout India, from Kashmir to Kanyakumari. We speak about being Indians: 'Be Indians' and by Indians' are our slogans. We speak about 'Indians'. We are here to implement that principle and policy—so that there is no talk of separation or some other element which may provoke the country being broken into pieces. For the sake of national unity and integrity of the country I request the Government to consider the Bill moved by Hon. Dr. Karan Singh favourably to insert the two languages, Dogri as well as Nepali, in the Eighth Schedule. We are having 23 States in India. We are having 65 crores of people. We are already having fifteen languages in the Eighth Schedule. Now we have our Constitution. In article 14 of the Consti-

tution, there is a provision that there should be equality before law and equal protection of law for all persons and not only for Indians; it refers to "all persons". I quote article 14:

"The State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India."

It gives protection not only for Indians but it gives protection and equality for even aliens who are staying here temporarily, who are touring as tourists; even those people are given equal protection by our Constitution under article 14. The Nepalese are the natural and native people of India. They are the citizens of this country born in India. They are also the sons and daughters of *Bharat Mata*. If you do not recognise these two languages and give them places in the Eighth Schedule, it will amount to denial of their freedom of language and equality of language in the eye of the other languages, 15 languages, which have already found a place in the Eighth Schedule. I am told by Dr. Karan Singh that Dogri...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think, you have not been influenced by him; you are only told by him.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: No undue influence. We are having freedom to talk. I am freely supporting him; I am giving my voluntary support on behalf of my Party to the Bill. I have come to know that the Dogri language is spoken by not less than two million people; 20 lakhs of people are speaking that language in States like Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and certain parts of Punjab. So far as the Nepali Language is concerned, it is spoken by the people of West Bengal, Sikkim and in certain areas of U.P. Therefore, they are having the legitimate right, they are eligible, to find a place in the Eighth Schedule, among

the languages which have already found a place in the Eighth Schedule.

Therefore, I request this Government to consider the Bill moved by Dr. Karan Singh favourably and give a place for these two languages in the Eighth Schedule with a view to strengthen our national integrity and national unity. There will be only one India from Cape Comerin to Kashmir or from Kashmir to Cap Comerin. We are working for, we are speaking for, we are supporting the Ganga-Cauvery link, link between all the States. from Kashmir to Kanya-Kumari.

I am wondering why Mr. Daga is opposing this. In the beginning I was wrongly thinking that he was supporting the Bill, but when it was translated properly in English, I was astonished to find that he was totally opposing the Bill. He proved to be a safeguarder of Hindi language only. It is very unfortunate. He has not seen India at all. Hindi is the official language. It is the national language which has been accepted by all the people of India while at the same time having English as the link language for the time being and not always, till the people of the south and the people of the non-Hindi area come forward to accept Hindi as the official language. But why not this hon. Member accept these two languages and give them equal treatment and equality with other languages. But if you talk Hindi alone as superior to other languages, it is dangerous, Mr. Daga. What happened to him, Sir? He has disappeared...

DR. KARAN SINGH (Udhampur) : He only speaks and he does not listen.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: I was expecting that he would be here and answer my question. If he talks something, I can also talk something more. But he is not here to answer.

Therefore, I commend that the Bill moved by the hon. and learned and very learned Dr. Karan Singh

should be viewed favourably and these two languages should be given protection by inserting them in the Eighth Schedule or the 16th and 17th languages over and above the 15 languages which have found a place there.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO (Koraput): I oppose this Bill seeking the inclusion of Nepali and Dogri languages in the Eighth Schedule on the ground that there are rich languages and have been accepted by the State governments, but Dr. Karan Singh has not mentioned in his Bill. This is a specific Bill for two languages only. If it is a comprehensive Bill stating that all the other languages which are having a rich literature and books and which have been recognised by the State Governments for use in schools and colleges, should be included in the Eighth Schedule, one can understand that, I do not agree with the view expressed here that the languages which are recognised by the State Governments should be included in the Eighth Schedule, because in India you will find that there are a number of languages. There are spoken languages and written languages and languages which are not spoken but are understandable. Music and acting also are a language but these are languages which cannot be included in the Eighth Schedule. Sir, you will be surprised to hear that in India we find the number of languages which are spoken is nearly 231 and there are 741 dialects. This is as per the linguistic survey of India by Griegson, which is the first kind of survey in the world. But later on 179 languages are listed in the Language List and 542 dialects which are as spoken languages. If we analyse how many languages are there to be included in the Eighth Schedule, then we will be confused. But, Sir, India is one country in the world so to say where you will find so much diversity and even then India can survive with its multitude of languages and multitude of problems.

[Shri Giridhar Gomango]

In this context, I would like to mention a few points only for the consideration of the Government. This Bill wants to include some languages in the Eighth Schedule. But, I think, Dr. Karan Singh, while moving the Bill wants to include some languages guages which are included in the Eighth Schedule are getting help from the Ministry of Education. But the government has to define that in two parts—one is the national language and the other is the Indian languages. The national language is the one which is included in the Eighth Schedule. But all the Indian languages which are spoken forms should be given their due importance.

There is a provision made by the Ministry of Education for development of languages. There are a number of tribal languages which deserve the assistance from the Government of India. By a Presidential Notification on 13th August, 1960, the tribal languages which are more than 55 or so have been listed as scheduled languages but they do not find a place in the Eighth Schedule. Fifth Schedule and Sixth Schedule deal with tribal areas. Under that the areas have been declared as scheduled areas. I would urge upon the Government that they should give importance to all languages which are spoken in India and deserve preservation by the Ministry of Education. The Language Institute at Mysore brought out a publication to preserve the languages which are in the spoken form. You will be surprised to know that there are two tribal languages which have invented the script of their own out of 744 or so which are spoken languages. They are Sobar and Santhali scripts. But, we are not demanding their inclusion in the Eighth Schedule.

I only urge upon the Government that the script which has been invented for the two languages, namely, Santhali and Sobar, from the cultural heritage point of view, should

be preserved. The history of language is the history of culture. If you analyse in that light then even the other languages should be given the assistance by Government to retain their tradition and culture of the past and the present for future. Languages should be developed whatever may be the script so that the people can express their views in their own languages in a proper way. You will find that there are a number of books written on tribals but there is not a single book on the spoken languages in India. Why I am emphasising about the spoken languages is that the language is the expression of thought. People can express themselves properly in their mother tongue—may be the tribal language or Dogri language or which ever be the spoken language in India. In this context I would like to urge upon the Government that though it is not possible to include all the languages in the Eighth Schedule one after the other and it will be difficult for the Government to give a long list in the Constitution also I would at least urge upon the Government that they should consider the constitution of a Committee to go in detail into the languages in India which are in the spoken languages forms so as to come to a decision as to what sort of assistance can be given and what sort of initiative can be given by the Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Education and by the State Governments.

I would mention one last point.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I believe that is your last point.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: I am concluding. After the last point, I have nothing more to say.

So, Sir, while concluding I would like the Home Minister to consider that the tribal languages have been included in the list of linguistic minorities group and they should be given protection under the Linguistic Minorities Act. They can be given

assistance in that form and the Hon'ble Minister for Home Affairs can ask the Minister of Education to give assistance to the tribal languages under the scheme of voluntary organisations for the development of Indian tribal languages.

With these remarks, I thank you.

डा. फारूक अब्दुल्ला (श्रीनगर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हम लोग सब कहते हैं यहां पर कि हिन्दुस्तान एक है चाहे कन्या कुमारी से कश्मीर तक जायं या महाराष्ट्र से बंगाल तक जायं। एक चीज जो हम लोगों को समझनी चाहिए वह यह है कि इस मुल्क में बहुत सी जवानें बोली जाती हैं और यही एक महान बड़ा मुल्क है जिस में डेमोक्रेसी है। एक आनरबेल मेम्बर ने एक ऐसा मुल्क भी मॉशन किया जहां डेमोक्रेसी नहीं है जहां कि अपने जोर से हो सकता है उन्होंने अपनी जवान वहां पर फैलाई। मगर हिन्दुस्तान में कोई भी जवान न तो दबायी जा सकती है और न उठायी जा सकती है। हिन्दुस्तान में जो कुछ भी है, एक यूनिक एक्सपेरिमेंट है हिन्दुस्तान का।

जहां तक डोगरी की बात है मैं उस रियासत से आता हूँ जहां एक साइजेबल प्रोपोर्शन आफ पापुलेशन डोगरी बोलती है, डोगरी पढ़ती है और आप लोगों ने मुना होगा कि कुछ वक्त पहले जम्मू में एक एजीटेशन हुआ था जिस में कि उन्होंने यह कहा कि फर्क है जम्मू और काश्मीर में। जम्मू और काश्मीर में उन्होंने फर्क देखा जो कि हो सकता है पहले हुआ हो। उस में एक बात जो डोगरी की है, हम लोग इस सदन में एक चीज यह सोचें कि अगर किसी भी जवान के साथ ऐसा काम किया जाय जिस से कि वहां के रहने वाले लोगों के दिल मजरूह हो जायं तो यह ठीक नहीं है। हमें उन चीजों का बहुत ख्याल रखना चाहिए और कोशिश यह करनी चाहिए कि उन लोगों में कोई ऐसी बात न फैले कि हम लोग इस सदन में बैठ कर भी उन को दबाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। मैं तो सिर्फ यही विनती करूंगा कि हम लोग कहीं से भी क्यों न आते हों, मैं काश्मीर से क्यों न आता हूँ आप क्यों नहीं बंगाल से आते हों, मगर हम

सब हिन्दुस्तानी हैं और यहां पर हिन्दुस्तान के लिए जो बेहतर है वह सोचें न कि उस चीज को सोचें जिस से कि हिन्दुस्तान के टुकड़े हों। डोगरी को उस में इन्क्लूड करने का जो बिल डा. कर्ण सिंह ने भूव किया है, मैं अपनी तरफ से और अपनी जमात की तरफ से फोर्सफुली यह रिक्वेस्ट करता हूँ कि आप लोग उस को कंसिडर करें। अभी जो मेम्बर डा. कर्णसिंह के साथ बैठे हुए हैं वह मेरे ख्याल से कभी जम्मू के उस इलाके में नहीं गए हैं मगर उन्होंने भी बड़े फोर्सफुली इस बिल को रेकमेंड किया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि बहुत अच्छा होगा कि आप लोगों को जब भी मौका मिले तो उस इलाके में जायं और देखें कि यह जवान वे लोग वहां बोलते हैं और यह जवान पढ़ते हैं। इसलिए जो बिल डा. कर्णसिंह ने पेश किया है, दिलोजान से मैं उस को सपोर्ट करता हूँ।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this Bill is a continuation of the previous Bill moved by my hon. friend Shri Chitta Basu. The only difference is this, Dr. Karan Singh wanted Dogri also to be included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. Mr. Chitta Basu's Bill was confined only to Nepali being recognised to be included in the Eighth Schedule. So, Sir, it is the continuation of the previous debate and I have got nothing much to add except to say this. For him language is an emotional problem. Even religion does not bind people together whereas language is such a unifying force. Sir we have seen many such instances, where the predominant issue before East Pakistan and West Pakistan was the language. At first it started like this that—Bengali was denied the opportunity of being the official language. Sir, coming to their own State, I know where there was a huge agitation, an emotional upsurge, where some people got themselves self-immolated and



[Shri P. Venkatasubbiah]

two Central Ministers offered to resign in those days. So this is a very emotional problem as such. And Dr. Karan Singh, while speaking on the previous Bill, said that this is a language which is spoken by those persons who are sentinels of this country, who are defending our frontiers. Sir, I have got great regard for those people who are our sentinels and who are defending the frontiers of this country, who are sacrificing themselves, who are maintaining the integrity and the sovereignty of this nation...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Venkatasubbaiah, through emotional approach only you got your Andhra State.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Yes, Sir, I am coming to that. As my friend Mr. Jharkhande Rai has pointed out, Mahatma Gandhi said that States should be reorganised on the basis of language. And even in the composite Madras State I remember this. Though that State comprised of four linguistic groups,—Tamil, Telugu, Kannada and Malayalam—they used to have four distinct provincial Congress Committees. So, that was an era, when Gandhiji wanted to spread the message of freedom to large masses of our people and consolidated them to fight against British imperialism.

When it came actually to reorganisation of States, I very well remember, the Reorganisation Committee did not primarily divide the States on language alone. They took several considerations several factors, when the States were reorganised. And if language alone had been the criterion for reorganisation of States, we would not have found so many linguistic minorities in every State as such. But, at the same time, they took great care by instituting a Linguistic Minorities' Commission, to give proper help and also encouragement to such of those linguistic minorities who are scat-

tered throughout the country. And in that context, Nepali is being encouraged by various universities. For instance, Nepali has been taught in various universities of Bihar and at other places also. It is the official language in Sikkim.

About Dogri language, Dr. Karan Singh said, that is also a language which has a rich literature and tradition and that should also find the same place as other languages. My friend, Mr. Mayathevar spoke very vehemently and emotionally. I appreciate his emotion. He pleaded for the inclusion of these two languages in the Eighth Schedule. My friends, Shri Mool Chand Daga and Shri Giridhar Gomango also spoke in a different vein altogether, but none have disputed in this House that language is a most important thing to a person. But, Sir, the framers of our constitution having gone into this matter very thoroughly and exhaustively came to the conclusion, in their own wisdom, that there should be inclusion of certain languages in the Eighth Schedule and later they made certain additions. For example, the language of Sindhi has got to be included. These are for historical reasons. Though Sindi was not part of India, for emotional reasons, where our National Anthem is sung, Sindi is being mentioned. It has been included in the Eighth Schedule.

Sir, there are several dialects in Hindi also. The great epic of Ramayana recited by Tulsidas in Awadhi language also contained Maithili and Bhojpuri words. So, this is a continuous process that a demand is being made by several sections of our people naturally to feel that they are on par with other language groups in this country. In my earlier speech while replying to the motion moved by Shri Chitta Basu, I quoted what the Prime Minister had said at that time. It would not be out of place if I again quote what the

Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, had said in 1973. She said:

"I entirely agree with what Shri Indrajit Gupta has laid that it is better to decide it across the table than to allow it to get hotted up, and that is what we are trying to do."

She further said:

"As the House knows, no question is a simple question. It will always have various reactions and, therefore, we have to see what the other likely repercussions are."

This I am again reiterating. This matter has to be discussed across the table and a consensus should emerge out of it and the best way would be to have a discussion and find out a way out to this problem.

Sir, there is already an agitation going on in Manipur to include Manipuri in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. As a matter of fact, there is a demand by certain friends that English should also be included in the 8th Schedule, because English is the official language in some States—in Nagaland and other States. They say that English is no more a foreign language. It is an Indian language. They are asking why should not English also be included in the 8th Schedule of the Constitution.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: In Tamil Nadu also, English has been made as second language.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: In Andhra Pradesh also, Urdu is made as second language. I hope with the good offices of Dr. Farook Abdullah, Dogri will also become the second language in Jammu and Kashmir. Thus slowly and steadily, we have to improve the languages and make use of the rich heritages each language has got.

Sir, I really appreciate the sentiments expressed by Dr. Karan Singh and I would request him not to make this as a bone of contention and

leave it to the Government and other agencies to evolve a sort of formula and reach a consensus where we can settle this problem across the table. I would again say, notwithstanding the fact that these languages are not in the 8th Schedule of the Constitution, proper attention and encouragement for the development of these languages are being taken by the Government and other agencies like the Sahitya Academy and all that. So, Sir, I would only appeal to Dr. Karan Singh not to press for division on this Bill and would request him that he should have confidence in the thinking of the Government. We will do what all we can in this matter by having a consensus in this matter. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Dr. Karan Singh.

DR. KARAN SINGH: Sir, it has been very heartening and encouraging to listen to the debate on my Constitution Amendment Bill and I am very deeply grateful to the Members from various parties and various States and various linguistic groups who have overwhelmingly given their support to my Bill. Sir, the support that this Bill has received is an indication of the fact that in India the principle of unity in diversity, and diversity in unity, is now well-established. People realise that the unity of India is linked with a large number of different languages, different cultures, different religions and it is only by combining the flowers into a beautiful bouquet that the real fragrance of Indian culture can be available and what every Indian citizen can grow to his full stature.

I am particularly happy, if I may say so, that our friend from the South, and my esteemed friend Dr. Farooq Abdullah have supported this Bill, because in Jammu and Kashmir we are facing a sensitive situation. Shri Mool Chand Daga's was the only dissenting and discordant note, if I

[Dr. Karan Singh]

may say so, in this whole debate. Unfortunately, my friend, Shri Mool Chand Daga, whom I have known for many years, is very good at speaking, but very bad at listening. He makes his speech, but he does not seem to take cognizance of the points that I made when I introduced the Bill. I mentioned at that time that in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, Dogri is already recognised as one of the State languages, but because of very special consideration, we have, by a general consensus, accepted Urdu as the regional language although Urdu is not the mother tongue of even one per cent of the people in Jammu and Kashmir. This is one of those unique instances of Indian citizens in the broader national interest agreeing to a language as the regional language which is not the mother tongue. The mother tongue is either Kashmiri or Dogri or Ladakhi or various other languages, but we have accepted Urdu as the regional language. Therefore, the fact that Dogri is not the official language in the State does not in any way, detract from its imbalance. And, as Dr. Farook Abdullah has rightly pointed out, if there is this feeling of difference, if the Kashmiri speaking people have this satisfaction that their language is in the 8th Schedule, it would be proper, useful and helpful if the Dogri speaking people were also to get the same facility in the Constitution.

With regard to Nepali, I do not have to repeat the various points that I made when I introduced the Bill except to say that Nepali has got its place in the West Bengal State. But I would make one point for the consideration of the hon. Minister that Dogri speaking and Nepali speaking people are in very sensitive border areas of the nation; both of them have minority problems in their own way and both the languages have already been accepted by the respective States. West Bengal and Jammu and Kashmir. Both the languages have already been

recognised by the Sahitya Academy, and, therefore, I feel that these two languages should be included in the Eighth Schedule. I am not talking against any of the other languages, whether it is Bhojpuri, Maithali, or Manipuri, but these two languages, I think, have a special position, a special claim to be included in the national Constitution.

Shri Mool Chand Daga made a rather irritating point. If I may say so, that there is some kind of conflict between the development of Hindi and the recognition of Nepali and Dogri. I think, this is very unfortunate. I pointed out to him very respectfully on the last occasion that I had the privilege of propagating Hindi not only in India but in the world forums. It will interest you to know that under my chairmanship, we had the first Hindi Kavi Sammelan in the upper atmosphere flying at thirty thousand feet. We were going to Mauritius for the World Hindi Convention and I discovered on board that we had a large number of Hindi literature and Hindi poets. It struck me: why not we have a Kavi sammelan and Hindi mushaira right up in the air? And I said at that time that if the Hindi speaking people would only forget their inner quarrels, we would not only take Hindi to atmosphere, we would even take Hindi to the moon.

It is not really a question of there being any opposition to Hindi, Hindi is as dear to us as it is to anybody who comes from the Hindi speaking area. There is no conflict between the mother tongue the national language and English. And I would go on record as being one of those people who refuse to look upon English as a foreign language. I know this is going to shock many of our friends; but how can we look upon a language which has been used with such grace and such beauty by Jawaharlal Nehru, Sri Aurobindo, Mahatma Gandhi himself, Dr. Radhakrishnan, Gurudev Tagore and a whole

galaxy of the leaders of the freedom movement, as a foreign language? The whole freedom movement was conducted, as it were, in English for a long time, before Gandhiji came on the scene. I don't look upon English as a foreign language. There is no question of my Bill being in any way directed against Hindi. I am also equally devoted to Hindi and Sanskrit. But the mother tongue has its own importance.

The hon. Minister repeated today, and said in the course of his reply to the Bill of Mr. Chitta Basu, that he would not like us to press this Bill to a division. because he felt that this was a problem which should be solved round the table, by a consensus. I entirely agree with him. I have no desire whatsoever to embarrass either this House or the Dogri or Nepali-speaking people by getting a Bill of this nature defeated in a vote. That is not my intention. But I would submit that instead of simply keeping it vogue and his giving an assurance—which I have no reason to doubt—we would be very happy if the hon. Minister would give us a slightly more concrete assurance that these problems, will, in the near future, be looked into at the appropriate level.

There are agitations going on. As the Minister himself mentioned, there is an agitation for Manipuri. The Nepali-speaking people are very disturbed. In various areas, they are having these movements. Dr. Abdullah referred to an agitation in Jammu, which is now over. These problems are always there. We do not want such problems to be solved only when there is an agitation. We want them to be solved in a cool, and calm manner, where we can consider them by sitting around. If the Minister can assure us, that a round-table conference of the type that he had suggested, will take place within the foreseeable future at the highest level, I will be

happy. I agree with him that it is the Prime Minister alone who would have the political authority really to take a decision on this matter. If we can get an assurance that such a consensus or such a meeting will be held in the foreseeable future, I would certainly not press my Bill; and I would seek the approval of the House to withdraw the Bill.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: I can only say, and assure Dr. Karan Singh, that what he has said in the House will be conveyed to the Prime Minister; and I will also further add that it is the consensus of this House that these feelings be conveyed, viz. that at a proper time in the near future, she may take steps to evolve a consensus on this matter.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now about the amendment moved by Mr. Daga. He is not here. The question is:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by 31 October 1980." (1)

*The motion was negatived.*

SHRI KARAN SINGH: I beg to move for leave to withdraw the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to withdraw the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

*The motion was adopted.*

DR. KARAN SINGH: I withdraw the Bill.

16.45 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)  
BILL

(Amendment of articles 19 and 326)  
by Prof. Madhu Dandavate.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now  
Prof. Madhu andavate.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE  
(Rajapur): I beg to move: \*

"That the Bill further to amend  
the Constitution of India, be taken  
into consideration."

This Bill seeks to reduce the voting age limit from 21 years to 18 years. This is not a proposal that is quite new. In fact a very fruitful discussion had taken place in this country in various forums to see that the power of the youths is properly utilized in our legislatures; and that is why, as early as in 1970, this issue was actually referred to the Committee on Petitions; and the Committee on Petitions have already recommended that the Constitution should be suitably amended so that young people who are between 18 to 21, who had been deprived of the opportunity to cast their votes in elections to various legislatures, Centre as well as States, are afforded this opportunity. But, unfortunately, the problem remained pending. It was a matter of great satisfaction that one of the towering personalities of this country, Shri Jayaprakash Narayan had set up an expert committee for electoral reforms in the existing electoral law and that committee had already recommended that the youngsters of the age of 18 should have the right to cast their votes, exercise their franchise so that the youth power can be effectively reflected in the democratic process in the country. There are so many objections from certain quarters for reducing the voting limit from 21 years to 18 years. So, whenever it is convenient, the illustrations from a number of countries are quoted:

whenever it is inconvenient all those precedents are completely lost sight of.

With your permission I would like to give the names of those countries which have already accepted the voting age as 18 years. They are: United Kingdom, U.S., Italy, France, Portugal, Argentina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Hungary, Israel, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sweden and some other countries have already reduced the age limit for voting from 21 years to 18 years. In some of the countries the youths had to carry on a consistent crusade in favour of changing the age limit for voting and ultimately they succeeded. In a country like America, for almost half a century, the struggle went on. We were fortunate. We were led by an eminent leader like Mahatma Gandhi. Therefore, in this country, some of the demands for which so many sacrifices were to be offered to get the adult franchise, franchise for women, those demands were achieved without any hesitation and without any struggle.

Our country became free in 1947 and the very first election was fought in 1952 under adult franchise, no matter what political party one might belong to. All of us in the House were proud that here was a country whose first election in free India took place on the basis of adult franchise; and I think women had the equal right with men. Now that is the experience that free India witnessed. One of the reasons was that there was the tradition of the Indian national struggle; there was the tradition of social reform movement in the country and as a result of that, adult franchise and franchise for women, that was an acceptable proposition in the country. Right from 1952, our elections were held not only on the basis of adult franchise but no discrimination was shown in the case of

\*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

women; and these are the issues for which a prolonged struggle had to be conducted. In a country like Switzerland, the right of franchise to women was given only recently after a prolonged struggle and consistent mobilisation of public opinion.

AN HON. MEMBER: In U.K. also.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I referred to that also. Therefore, I say what was achieved on the basis of a prolonged struggle was achieved in our country without struggle, on the basis of free consensus of the people, the national consensus in the country. What was the argument made against reducing the voting age from 21 to 18? We are told that administratively it will be an impossible proposition. We are told that if it is decided that youngmen between the age of 18 and 21 are added to the voting list, the original estimate was that 30 to 35 million, the next estimate was 42 to 45 million voters will be added and now it is estimated that there will be an addition of 50 million voters. If we go into the depth and if strict logic is followed and if the same logic is applied to the question of adult franchise, probably those who were in favour of restricted franchise in the country when the country become free, they could also argue, if adult franchise is accepted, in this country, millions will have to be enlisted and the process will be cumbersome one. It will be an expensive process. We cannot forget the fact that under the British regime when the elections were held in this country, they were held under restricted franchise. The norms for voting were property and wealth and on the basis of that, on the basis of restricted franchise, the elections were held. But rightly and consciously free India decided to have the elections on the basis of adult franchise, not worrying about the administrative difficulties, not worrying about the expenses involved, not trying to draw a fine distinction between the elites in the country and the so-called

ignorant in the country. We were told that if in this country the ignorant masses are given the right to vote, in that case the democracy will be destroyed. I myself belong to the educational profession. I have seen so many graduates and post-graduates and I am not one among those who feel that necessarily one who gets the university degree is more politically conscious and one who is a villager and one who is ignorant, one who is uneducated is supposed to be less conscious. On the contrary, in this land of Mahatma Gandhi it has been established that those who have gone through the trials and tribulations of struggle, those who have gone through the channels of constructive service, those who have gone through social reforms movements, those who have taken concrete constructive activities. Very often they develop political consciousness of the order which is far ahead than the consciousness of political personalities who are supposed to be educated. That is the experience in this land of Mahatma Gandhi. Therefore, we rejected the proposition that education is co-terminus with political consciousness. A simple man in this country, the so-called ignorant man in the country the rural folk in this country have the common sense and they can always judge the political issue. They can judge the economic issue on the basis of the empirical knowledge that they acquire through their experiences in life. The same can be said about the youth. What is the objection of granting right of vote to youngmen of 18. We are told that youngmen are immature. They lack maturity. We are told that many of them are delinquents. We are told that many of them are cynical. But, this is not the characteristic of youth alone. We have seen in this country adult delinquency. We have also seen in this country cynicism of the old. We have also seen in this country the cynicism and scepticism some of the old politicians. Let us not put all that blame on the youth. Therefore, I am not prepared to accept this proposition that young

[Shri Madhu Dandavate]

men in 20 to 25 countries in the world, they are capable of moving forward with a sense of maturity, but only the young men and young women in this country are not capable of acquiring degree of maturity. That type of discrimination, I do not want to have. Therefore, I feel that young men and women of 18 must be allowed to vote. This is the rising youth power in the country. Jayaprakash Narayan led certain movements. Mahatma Gandhi led certain movements. Netaji Subash Chandra Bose led certain movements. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru led certain movements and he was able to build up the youth power in the country. So, it is a fact that that youth power which was built up in the national struggles in 1920, 1930 and 1942 those cadres were able to play an effective role in the political life of the country. Those youngsters who had gone through the radical social reform movements in those days, they were able to have their imprint on the social and economic life of this country. After the dawn of freedom, for some time the springs of young men coming to Indian politics almost got dried up. Jayaprakash Narayan once again tried to rejuvenate the youth power and a new youth power was built up. We found that large cadres of young men came into the active politics in the country. You may differ with them. For instance, I would like to ask one question. Just as on the one side, we in the opposition have derived inspiration from Jayaprakash Narayan who built up a militant youth power in this country, only a few days ago, an hon. member of this House, Shri Sanjay Gandhi, passed away. I would like to ask the young men sitting on the side of the ruling party: Here was a young man who in his own way tried to reflect in his own manner the sentiments and aspirations of the youth and he wanted to wield the youth power. I ask, shall his followers, on some technical pretext when this Bill is put to vote, try to vote down this

Bill? I would like to ask this question. Therefore, my appeal to the members of this House is, don't allow this House to be divided on party lines as far as this Bill is concerned. This is a Bill that cuts across party lines. This is a Bill that cuts across ideological lines. This is a Bill that really represents the hopes and aspirations of the youth and I hope and trust that only from that angle, this particular aspect will be taken note of.

There is one more aspect to which I would like to draw your attention. In this country, as far as legal rights are concerned, as far as rights in a number of professions are concerned, as far as rights of property are concerned, all adults are treated on par. Why is it that in the field of politics alone we should try to discriminate? Whatever is accepted in the arena of law, I would like that the same should be accepted in the field of electoral law as well. What happens in the case of ordinary legal field, I would like the same judgment to be utilised in giving the political rights to the youth. From that point of view, there will be absolutely nothing wrong in accepting this Bill.

In some of the western countries, a number of sociological studies have been undertaken. Medical associations have undertaken the studies. Those engaged in psychological experiments have undertaken the studies. They have come to a very important conclusion. With the rise in tempo of technology, with the development of science in various parts of the world, it has been established that even the degree or maturity of the youth grows in society. For instance, if you look at the history of our country a number of years back and at the history of a number of western countries a number of years back and if you try to find out what exactly the intellectual understanding and grasp of the young men was at that stage and what is their grasping capacity now with the

advance of science and technology, you will find that definitely in the field of maturity, a tremendous progress has been made. And therefore, with the development of science and technology we find that as far as youngsters are concerned, even the degree of maturity has grown and thereby this particular argument that those who are below 21 are immature in their political judgment is completely nullified.

17 hrs.

In a number of countries, as I said earlier, struggles had to be carried on. Do you want the youth of this country to agitate and struggle for the simple demand which cuts across various party lines? The youth are bound to ask us this question. The people of the old generation always talk of experience. You always say that you have got certain inherited value. They always tell us that 'you talk about the traditions, but what about the new tradition that young people are trying to build up?' Therefore, you must respect the aspirations of the young people just as they must try to preserve some of the best of the old. We should be able to have and preserve some of the best achievements of the youth and one of the important aspects of youth is that their sentiments and aspirations must get reflected in our democratic processes. Then only the nation will be youthful. There will be thrust in our policies there will be dynamism in our actions and the nation will be able to go ahead to build up a new modern India and that is the reason why this particular aspect is absolutely necessary.

Sir, it is always said that there are few organisations, irrespective of their political affiliations, which are coming forward with this point of view demanding voting rights for the youth of 18. But it is not true. I may quote here one instance. As early as on November 2, Shri C. D. Deshmukh who, at one time, was the Finance Minister in the Government of India, was addressing the Poona

University Convocation and during that address, as early as on 2nd November, 1972, he strongly pleaded for right of voting to be given to young people of 18 and he quoted the illustration of a number of western and other countries and he said that the experiment has not failed, the experiment has succeeded in the country.

Sir, as a student of Physics. I have always believed that life is trial and error and therefore, we must also try to have trial and error in politics. Ultimately parliamentary democracy itself is a process of trial and error. Which countries have succeeded in parliamentary democracy? Only those countries where options are open, where various political parties are allowed to contest the elections. The electors have a free choice and they can choose one party or the other. On one occasion it may be the Labour Party that might rule the U.K., at some other time it may be the Conservative Party, and again it may be the turn of the Labour Party and that way the political opinion may also vary from one side to the other. When there is a possibility that people will give the feeling to the Ruling Party that 'if you do not rule properly, there is a likelihood of you being thrown away and the other party being voted to power' that itself will keep the Ruling Party on its toes. That is exactly what has happened in our country. In 1977 something happened and in 1980 also something happened. I welcome both the experiments because in 1977 those who suffered all the Emergency excesses told Mrs. Gandhi: "You will have to go". But when the Janata party due to internal quarrels and squabbles could not carry on the administration for 5 years, the same electorate told the Janata Government: "You must also quit." (*Interruptions*). Yes, you are clapping for myself and yourself.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Both for 1977 and 1980. You have done very well.



**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** Either the clappings are for both, or they neutralise each other.

So, let it be very clear that it is trial and error. Just as in adult franchise we give even to the villager who is uneducated the right to vote in this country. Young men must also be given full opportunity to see that they exercise their franchise, that they are able to play an effective role.

There are certain distortions in our political life, and they are not at all the contributions of the younger generation in this country. We have got the politics of defections, we have got the politics of piracy we have got the politics of corruption. All these distortions have been there. I do not want to bring in any vindictiveness. I do not want to make reference to any personalities, but it is a fact that if you look at the entire politics of the last two or three decades, you will find that all these distortions in politics have been there. Were these due to young men?

In the State of Haryana I am told one Member of the legislature had crossed the floor 13 times.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** That floor could afford only so much!

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** Somebody asked me why after 13 crossings and double crossings and treble crossings he was elected again. Probably the electorate wanted to find out whether he could break the highest record.

Anyway, these distortions were there, and they, cut across party lines. Even the Governments in which we were in the olden days, defections had taken place. In the Congress Party defections had taken place. In the Congress (I), the Congress (O), the Socialist Party, the Swatantra Party, the Janata Party take any party, it had taken place. Of course I may say with some exceptions in the leftist parties in this country, but whenever I refer to that, some people do not like it, but it is a fact. Probably it is due to their rigid discipline. Other-

wise, irrespective of the party, defections have taken place.

**SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jai-pur):** Haryana has a history of its own. Now the whole Government has defected.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** Just as in the economy there are small scale industries and heavy industries, in the case of defections also there are small scale defections and large scale defections. I call it the trade in political loyalty, and in it there is retail and wholesale trade.

So, you will find all these distortions and aberrations, but they have not been brought in by the younger people in the country. So, why try to put all the blame on the youngsters of the country and have some imaginary fear that if they are brought into the picture, the political climate, the political atmosphere, will be polluted, that there will be more immaturity, more damage will be done to politics? What more damage remains to be done now? There is no question of going down further, we are already in the godown. Let us not therefore suspect the youngsters in the country. let us try to put more faith in them. As love begets love, confidence will beget confidence. If we try to put confidence in the youth, I am sure the young people of this country are capable of reciprocating it. If that is done, I have not the least doubt that we will be able to make the experiment in parliamentary democracy a great success in our country.

After all, when we think of the role of the youth, let us not forget that it is not only participation in the Parliamentary institutions. A number of fields are kept open to them—the field of science, the field of trade, the field of services, the army, research etc. In all these fields you will find that the doors are kept open for them. It has been my experience that whenever the doors are kept open for

young men, they find new avenues for their development, they have their own sense of responsibility and therefore, if the youngsters are given the responsibility of expressing by their free will their own choice of the Government, whether at the State level or at the Central level. I am sure that not only no damage will be done to the country but a positive service will be done and the hopes and aspirations of the youth will get reflected in the administration of the country and in the governance of the country. It is only in that perspective that I have brought forward this Bill.

In the aims and objects of the Bill, I have made it very clear that we seek to amend the Constitution, it is Article 326 which is basically to be amended as a consequential change, Article 19 will also have to be slightly amended. I am suggesting the addition of one more sub-clause. With this amendment in the Constitution, a new chapter will open and the youngsters will get the right to vote and for the first time in this country, the youngsters will feel just as the elder statesmen. In different parts of world some of them happen to be capitalist countries, some of them happen to be communist countries, socialist countries, and some of them happen to be countries which base their economy on cooperation,—irrespective of ideological considerations, a number of countries had taken the youth into confidence and have put confidence in their youth and I hope and trust that the same thing will be done in this country also.

I am just asked a question by one hon. member: 'Are you conscious of the fact that the West Bengal Assembly and enacted a legislation reducing the voting age from 21 to 18 years'? Not only West Bengal, probably in Kerala, Andhra Pradesh in Maharashtra and a number of other places, for elections to the local bodies the voting right has already been brought down from 21 to 18 years. I may tell you from

our own experience that wherever young blood has been infused into the local bodies, I do not think, anywhere, the local bodies have been spoiled. On the contrary, there is a new thrust, a new element of dynamism. When that has happened at the local level, if we cannot expect the same thing to happen at the Central and State level, all our talk of Gandhian values and Gandhian concept of decentralisation is meaningless. What has happened at the local level, in the lower echelons of administration is more important. If there our experience is very healthy, the same experience can repeat itself at the State level and Central level. Therefore, I hope and trust that the House will not divide itself on this Bill. I would make an earnest appeal, particularly to the hon. Minister, I know that at the end of the debate, he is likely to say that he accepts the spirit of the Bill, but rejects the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Why do you pre-suppose that? (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I do not repeat the same phrase. But something that phrase smells of something else. (*Interruptions*) Suppose, we had done something wrong, please do not follow us.

I will conclude by saying that I do not expect from the hon. Minister, when he intervenes, to say: "I accept the spirit of the Bill, but reject the bottle". I do not expect that remark at all. With that, I conclude.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:—

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration".

SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE (Idukki): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I strongly support the Constitution (Amendment) Bill moved by Prof. Madhu Dandavate. The citizens of India who

[Shri M. M. Lawrence]

attain the age of 18 years are mature enough for all other purposes except choosing their representatives. This is ridiculous. They are wise enough to share the responsibility to decide the destiny of this country.

Before Independence, in my State, Cochin, a princely State, the voting right was given only to those who were paying tax. The vast majority of people were denied the right of voting by the Maharaja. Likewise, now, the people who are in power are denying a considerable number of citizens of our country the democratic right of voting. I may say, this is a cruel discrimination shown to the youth of our country. This will only help to create unrest and fissiparous tendency among the youth of the country.

Already, some of the State Governments such as, West Bengal, Kerala, etc., as Prof. Dandavate pointed out, have accepted the voting age at 18 years for the purpose of elections to panchayats, municipalities, municipal corporations and district councils, etc. In Bihar also and in some other States, they have done it. Hence there is no meaning in barring this legitimate right further even though we have passed 33 years after attaining freedom.

Once again, I strongly support this Bill.

**SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARURLEKAR** (Ratnagiri): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I stand to support the Constitution (Amendment) Bill moved by Prof. Madhu Dandavate. He has very exhaustively dealt with this particular subject.

Sir, I will not take much time of the august House. But I would like to add two or three points only. I feel that this Bill should have been brought much earlier by the Government. 33 years have now passed after Independence. I think, there will be no two opinions about this particular Bill. I

would, therefore, join with Prof. Dandavate making an appeal to all the hon. Members to let us rise above party labels and see that, as early as possible, we amend this particular article 326 before the youth of this country indulge in agitations on this particular issue. The hon. Members must be knowing that many youth organisations in the country have passed resolutions and have requested the Government to bring down the voting age from 21 to 18 years. I, therefore, feel that this Bill has been brought forward by Prof. Dandavate right in time and it is for us to consider whether we have to respect the wishes of the youth which have been repeatedly told to us through resolutions passed by them.

This particular Bill intends to amend article 326. In this article 326, the word "adult" has been used and the word "adult" itself has been explained in the subsequent part of this very article and the word "adult" is equated with a person who has completed 21 years of age.

I tried to go through the debates of the Constituent Assembly on this particular article which is article 189B. I find that the framers of the Constitution, in their wisdom, did not consider this issue of age, whether 21 or 18 years should be treated as the age when a person can be said to be "adult". Dr. Ambedkar moved this amendment and immediately, without any debate, that was accepted. It seems, for the reasons given by Mr. Dandavate, that it is high time for us now to accept the suggestion made by Mr. Dandavate in his Bill. He has mentioned various countries—countries in Europe, countries in Asia, capitalist countries, socialist countries, communist countries, where right to vote is given to a person who has completed 18 years of age. Not only that; I would like to emphasize three countries which are our neighbouring countries—Sri Lanka, Pakistan and

Bangladesh. If we take into consideration this particular fact that these three countries, two of which were part of this very country, give the right of voting to a person aged 18 and treat a person aged as an adult, why should we not treat a young man of 18 of our country as an adult? If we deny this right to him, I think we are insulting the youth of our country. Here is an opportunity for us to amend what we have so far done.

Let us take the case of a youth staying in Amritsar and another staying in Lahore—at a distance of 30 kilometres—or on the Bangladesh border, one on the eastern side and one on the western side. The one on the western side will not get the right to vote because, according to our law, he is not politically mature to cast a vote, whereas the person on the other side gets the right to vote. This, in my humble submission, is a matter which we have to take into consideration.

Apart from this, it was submitted—of course subsequently it was rectified by other Members—that it may be said that a person may not be in a position to make a political judgement unless he reaches the age of 21. But exceptions have been quoted in this very House. I may tell you about the law in my State of Maharashtra. In 1960 the Zilla Parishad and Panchayat Samiti Act was enacted and, prior to that, the Municipality Act was there and, in these Acts, the right to vote has been given to persons who have completed the age of 18. In my submission, if a person can, at the age of 18, politically decide who should be his representative in the Zilla Parishad or Municipality, I do not think there is any reason why he would not be in a position to make a judgement or decide who should be a Member of Parliament or who should be a Member of the Legislative Assembly. So, this is no good ground. We also have

evidence that our youth have shown their discretion by electing their representatives to local bodies.

Apart from that, in our country, from as long back as 1875 we have treated an adult as a person who has completed the age of 18. We have the Indian Majority Act which mentions that a person whose guardian has not been appointed under the Guardians and Wards Act and whose property has not been kept in the custody of a court of law shall be treated as an adult and a major when he attains the age of 18. There should be uniformity of law. For purposes of other things—for suing, for taking matrimonial decisions for operating bank accounts,—we say that a person is a major at the age of 18 but for taking political decisions—only for the purpose of selecting a candidate for Parliament or the Assembly—he is not politically mature! I submit that this does not stand to reason. Apart from this, it is discrimination.

So, in order to bring uniformity in the law of Central Government, I feel this amendment is absolutely necessary. In the circumstances I feel that, rising above Party levels, this Bill should be accepted by the House and I strongly support this particular Bill.

\*SHRI K. ARJUNAN (Dharmapuri): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, on behalf of Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I rise to express my views on the Constitution (Amendment) Bill that has been moved by Prof. Madhu Dandavate, which seeks to introduce the much-needed amendment to Clause 326 of our Constitution for reducing the voting age from 21 years to 18 years. I wholeheartedly welcome this Bill.

Before the Courts of law and for judicial processes involving financial contentions, 18 years of age has been fixed for treating one as 'major'. The signature of one who has attained 18 years of age has been given legal recognition, since he is considered to be

[Shri K. Arjunan]

a major. Under Article 326 of our Constitution, the fountain-head of all our laws, only those who attain the age of 21 years are enfranchised. In other words, 21 years has been fixed for getting the voting right. Is this not a real injustice perpetrated on the youth of our country? It is really a matter of condemnation that this injustice should also get constitutional sanction.

I will refer to certain statistics published after every general Elections. It is said that the population of our country is 65 crores, out of whom 36 crores are the voters. Out of this 36 crores of electorate, only 20 crores have exercised their franchise in the recent General Elections. This shows clearly that less than 30 per cent of our population exercised the franchise in the recent Elections. There is no time to go into detail about the apathy of the 16 crores of people who have not cast their votes. But it cannot be disputed that they have not taken interest in the electoral process of the country. If this situation continues, then democracy will not take deep roots in our country. Many times we have come across allegations that in the elections people below the age of 18 years have cast votes. The hon. Minister cannot refute such allegations because many responsible people in public life have come across such instances.

I would like to take this opportunity to what Arignar Anna used to say about the need for introducing proportional representation system in our elections. In the 1977 Elections, the ADMK secured 126 seats with 52 lakhs of votes and the D.M.K. got only 48 seats with 42 lakhs of votes. In the 1980 Elections, the AIADMK—Front got 92 lakhs of votes and won 165 seats; the D.M.K.—Congress-I Front got 86 lakhs of votes and won only 69 seats. The difference is just 6 lakhs of votes for 96 seats. Hence,

Arignar Anna used to stress the need for introducing proportional representation in the elections.

Shri Sanjay Gandhi was the inspirational force behind the recent successful Youth Movement in the country. In many States, many young men have become the Chief Ministers. With a view to translating his thoughts into action, with a view to concretise his dream into reality, the Government must accept the genuine demand for reducing the voting age from 21 years to 18 years. It will in fact be a fitting homage to the memory of Shri Sanjay Gandhi that this Bill of Shri Madhu Dandavate is accepted by the Government.

By the age of 18 years, the youth get background knowledge about our history, science etc. because they have entered by then the portals of University. It is not easy for anyone to entice them with political lollypops of assurances and promises. The D.M.K. leader Kalinzan Karunanithy is the first man pressing for a long time for reduction of the voters age from 21 to 18. The D.M.K. Members, Shri Kandappan, in 4th Lok Sabha and Shri Viswanathan in 5th Lok Sabha had emphasised the need for reducing the voting age limit from 21 years to 18 years. There is need as also justification for reducing the voting age limit from 21 years to 18 years. It is estimated that 7 crores of youth have attained the age of 18 years. It is very necessary to bring them on the mainstream of political life of the nation.

With these words I conclude my speech, thanking you for giving me an opportunity to participate in this important debate.

\*SHRI R. K. MHALGI (Thane):  
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to extend my wholehearted support to the Constitution Amendment Bill moved by Prof. Madhu Dandavate.

\*The original speech was delivered in Marathi.

Within the time at my disposal, I have to cover as many points as possible.

At the outset, I would like to point out three grounds on which I support this Bill. This Bill will put an end to the outdated ideas. In the second place, this Bill will give a firm foundation and a broad base to our democracy. In the political field the provisions of the Bill will be a motivating force by itself. It will generate an unprecedented enthusiasm resulting in the creation of a new vista of opportunities. The Constitution of India was formulated by the Constituent Assembly between 1947 and 1950. During this period the granting of adult franchise was the topic of discussion and debate of seminars on many platforms and forums! Those who advocated adult franchise were honoured as progressives! The framers of Constitution stipulated the age of 21 in view of the public opinion which prevailed at that time. A period of three decades has passed. The young generation has become politically conscious and insist that they must enjoy their due political rights and one can certainly understand their point of view. The efforts have been made in this direction in the world since long and we are for the first time thinking along these lines. There are more than 30 countries in the world who have granted franchise to the young men and women of 18. Many countries with whose names we may not be familiar have also given the power of franchise to the young boys and girls of 18. When this idea is accepted by the world, why should India alone lag behind? India is the biggest democracy in the world. She should not imitate other nations but should take the lead. The new ideas must be accepted, progressive ideas should be placed before the Indians. 30 countries are already ahead of us. We have to see seriously that no other country surpasses us in this regard by making the provision in the Constitution that franchise can be exercised at the age of 18. If this provision is

made, I am sure, Sir, that Indian democracy will stand on a firm foundation. If this provision is accepted, the names of 8 crores of youth voters will have to be added to the voters' list in 1985. But that will not cause a greater loss. Those who believe in a *status quo* and refuse to go ahead will not like my idea and the objective of Prof. Dandavate's Bill.

I don't think that addition of 8 crore voters to the voters' list will be a burden even if we have to bear some financial burden, it will not make much difference. Those who cherish the dream of revolution through democratic means, should not oppose this Bill and argue that the addition of 8 crore voters will impose a great burden on the public exchequer. Sir, young man and woman of 18 is given the right to cast a vote for Municipality, Zila Parishad and Corporation elections, in Karala, Maharashtra and Bengal. When a young man of 18 is entitled to exercise his franchise at Municipality or Corporation elections, it would not be proper to deprive him of this right for the Lok Sabha or the Legislative Assembly elections. It would only create psychological inferiority complex in the younger generation. It is our duty to see that the younger generation does not suffer from this complex. This provision is necessary to make young people aware of their responsibilities and to infuse enthusiasm in them. New schemes should be planned with this objective in view.

A young boy of 18 can join the Armed forces and can receive rifle training. He is permitted to shoot a rifle, but he is not entitled to cast his vote in a ballot box. Is the ballot more important or the bullet? In a democracy, ballot is more important, not the bullet. If you talk of maturity in the context, I would like to point out that a young man of the present generation has more political awareness and maturity than the old man. At the time of elections the

{Shri R. K. Mhalgi}

subject of choosing our representatives goes on in our houses and those young men who have not the right of franchise argue and discuss with their parents who cannot satisfactorily answer the questions asked by their wards. It is our common experience that those youths who do not have the right to vote are fully mature enough to grasp nineties of politics.

I would like to conclude my speech with one suggestion. Article 326 of the Constitution of India has prescribed a minimum age for a voter. I feel that the upper limit should also be fixed up for contesting elections. We find that people of 65 or 70 contest elections. I don't intend to insult anybody in this House who is advanced in age. Sir, the age limit of a Judge of the Supreme Court has been fixed at 65. Similarly, for a Member of Parliament the same age limit should be prescribed. After attaining that age, he must give up the membership to take up service of the people and educate them on the basis of his experience in politics. The age limit should be 65 in case of Lok Sabha members and 60 in respect of members of Legislative Assembly.

I request in all earnestness that this provision be accepted. I once again extend my whole hearted support to this Bill.

**SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL (Ernakulam):** Sir, I am supporting this Bill in its full spirit—to the fullest extent. That is because, in the Evolution of voting rights in this country and abroad as well, there have been changes stage by stage both in the voting right as well as in the age.

As mentioned earlier by some of the speakers, formerly, the right to vote was confined only to the landholding people, the aristocrats. But, later, it was changed and that came to the commonman. In the same way there came the change in the voting right. This was all through a process of evolution. I am happy at this juncture that Professor Dandavate has brought forward this Bill.

In the Statement of Objects and Reasons, he has stated the reasons for it and has requested us to amend Articles 19 and 326. But I have one doubt in my mind. That is he has not mentioned anything in the Statement of Objects and Reasons for amending the Representation of the People's Act. I am told by Professor Dandavate that it may not be necessary once this is accepted or this article is amended. However, in submitting his valued strong reasons and grounds he has mentioned about certain previous movements which gave a boost and recognition to the youth. He also mentioned about late Jayaprakash Narayan's movement starting from 1971 which aimed at total revolution but brought the nation to total chaos. That approach and use of youth may not be contemplated here. Take them to the proper path. Of course, the right to vote ought to be given. The youth in our country have played an important and decisive role. There is no doubt about it. If you go through the Articles written by the Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi ji, in *Young India* his appeal was to the youth and educated of that time. That is very pertinent at this moment. We want change. We want young people to come forward. The future of our nation is vested with the youth. There is no doubt about it. Youth played a decisive role in the last General Elections. Professor Dandavate pointed out how youth was dis-appointed and they were quite right to bring back the nation to a strong leadership. Youth has given an aim and an object in this country but we have lost its leader. Professor Dandavate paid glorious tribute to Sanjay Gandhi. He was an object and ideal for the youth of the nation to look at but he is gone. I pray his vision, the spirit and the power may survive and spread all over this nation.

Sir, I am proud of my State, Kerala. Our State for local elections has brought about this amendment and



the age-limit is eighteen. The phenomenon of many youngsters being in good positions discharging their public responsibility is rarely seen these days. It pricks our conscience. They are to be made accountable to society. That is why in full spirit I support this amendment. Youth is the moving spirit of India and the leading light of this nation. Therefore, I support this Bill in its full spirit. I hope the hon'ble Minister will consider this appeal and make an appropriate statement.

**श्री विजय कुमार यादव (नालन्दा):** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस कांस्टीट्यूशनल अमेन्डमेंट बिल का पूर-जोर समर्थन करता हूँ लेकिन इस सिलसिले में एक बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ और वह यह है कि प्रोफेसर दंडवते साहब ने यह जो अमेन्डमेंट बिल प्रस्तुत किया है इससे पहले जनता पार्टी की हकूमत थी तब मैं समझता हूँ उनके यह बड़ा अवसर हासिल था, उस समय लाकर इस बिल को आसानी से पास करा सकते थे। यही बात मैं कांग्रेस के बारे में भी कहना चाहता हूँ। प्रोफेसर साहब को तो बहुत कम समय मिला, कांग्रेस को काफी समय मिला था और अब फिर कांग्रेस का राज है। मैं इन बातों को इसलिये कहना चाहता हूँ कि नाजवानों की ओर से यह मांग इधर चन्द्र वर्षों से ही चल रही हो, ऐसी बात नहीं है, काफी लम्बे असें से नाजवान इसके लिये संघर्ष कर रहे हैं, इसके लिये लड़ाई कर रहे हैं और उनका यह आन्दोलन केवल लिखित मेमोरैण्डम तक ही सीमित नहीं है, इसके लिये हजारों हजार नाजवानों ने अपने को जेल में रखा है, जो भी शासन रहा है उसके खिलाफ जुलूस, घेराव करके सरकार के दमन और जुल्म का मुकाबला किया है। जनवादी नाजवान संघ ने खास तौर पर इसमें लीड ली है। आज मुझे यह कहने में कोई संकोच नहीं कि जहाँ तक पार्लियामेंटल पार्टीज का सवाल है, कोई भी पार्टी ऐसी नहीं है जो इसका विरोध करती हो। तमाम पार्टियों के लोग इस सवाल पर एक साथ हैं लेकिन फिर भी जब कानून बनाने की बात आती है तब शासक दल इसे अटका देता है। दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि दंडवते साहब ने एक लम्बी फेहरिस्त कई मुल्कों की दी है जिन्होंने 18 वर्ष से वोट का

अधिकार दे रखा है। लेकिन उसमें उस मुल्क का नाम छूट गया जिसने दुनिया में सब से पहले 18 साल की उम्र में वोट का अधिकार दिया नाजवानों को, और वह देश है एक समाजवादी देश सोवियत संघ। जैसा कई दूसरे माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा, यह बात सही है, जहाँ तक मेम्बोरिटी की बात है, एडल्ट कौन है और कौन नहीं, यहाँ पर उसके लिये दूसरा मापदण्ड रखा गया है। इस देश में दूसरे क्षेत्रों के लिये जो कानून बने हुये हैं उनके मुताबिक कोई भी नाजवान 18 साल की उम्र में ही बालिय हो जाता है। आप सी आर पी सी या दूसरे कानून देखें उसमें यह बात बिल्कुल स्पष्ट है। जहाँ कहीं भी आप देखें, 21 साल से कम उम्र के नाजवानों को मर्का मिला हुआ है चाहे वह वकालत का क्षेत्र हो, चिकित्सा का क्षेत्र हो, इंजीनियरिंग का क्षेत्र हो अथवा साइंस और टेक्नोलॉजी का क्षेत्र हो 21 वर्ष से कम के नाजवान महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा रहे हैं। अभी हमारे कई माननीय सदस्यों ने बताया, बिल्कुल ठीक बताया कि देश के कई सूबों में लोकल बाडीज के चुनावों में वोटिंग राइट के लिये 21 साल की उम्र को घटाकर 18 साल कर दिया गया है। वहाँ पर चुनावों के बाद चाहे पंचायतों के संचालन की बात हो या बलाकों में प्रमुख और उप-प्रमुख के पद जो सृजित किये गये हैं, उन पर उनके काम करने का जो तरीका है उसमें वे पूरी योग्यता और परिपक्वता से काम कर रहे हैं। कोई वजह नहीं है कि इस तरह का शक पैदा किया जाये कि 18 साल की उम्र में वोटिंग का अधिकार दिया जाएगा, तो उन के अन्दर मेम्बोरिटी नहीं आएगी। जब देश के अन्दर क्रान्ति की बात उठी, हिन्दुस्तान में जब अंग्रेजों का राज था, उस समय जब अंग्रेजों का भगाने का सवाल आया तो हिन्दुस्तान के नाजवानों ने, जिसमें कि 21 साल से कम उम्र के लोग भी थे, उन्होंने अंग्रेजों के सामने अपने सीने को खोल दिया था, हम तमाम लोग और जैसा अभी हमारे एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि भविष्य नाजवानों के हाथ में है और खास तौर पर हर जगह यह बात कही जाती है कि आगे आने वाला दिन नाजवानों का होगा। यह बात भी एक लम्बे असें से कही जा रही है पर इन्हें वाजिब राजनीतिक अधिकार नहीं दिया जा रहा है। मैं सम्मति



(श्री विजय कुमार यादव)

हूँ कि यह अपोर्च्युन टाइम है, इसका इस्तेमाल होना चाहिए और पूरी एक्ताबद्ध होकर यह जो एमैंडमेंट आया है, हम सब लोगों को मिल कर एक राय से पास करना चाहिए और इसको कानून की शक्ल देने चाहिए।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ, यह जो एमैंडमेंट बिल आया है, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ।

**श्रीमती कृष्णा साहू (बेगूसराय):** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य प्रोफेसर मधुदण्डवत ने जो बिल प्रस्थापित किया है, मैं उनके इस बिल की भावनाओं की कदर करती हूँ। यद्यपि, मौजूदा परिस्थिति इसके लिये उपयुक्त नहीं है, हमारे सामने बहुत सी चुनौतियाँ हैं, चाहे वह अधिक हों या राजनीतिक हों या सामाजिक हों, ऐसे समय में यह बिल हम लोगों की स्वीकृति के लिये आया है, मैं भावनाओं की तो जरूर कदर करती हूँ, लेकिन अभी यह उपयुक्त समय बिल की स्वीकृति के लिये नहीं जान पड़ता।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हम यह सभी जानते हैं कि हमारा देश गुलामी की जंजीरों से जकड़ा हुआ था और हम विदेशियों के परधीन थे—प्रतिकूल स्थितियों से जूझते रहे हैं सैकड़ों बरसों से, और जिस समय स्वतंत्रता की लड़ाई हमारे यहां छिड़ी, तो उस लड़ाई में हमारी युवा शक्ति का बहुत बड़ा योगदान रहा। उस स्वतंत्रता की लड़ाई में अनेक लोगों ने देश की स्वतंत्रता को प्राप्त करने के लिए अपने आप को कर्बान कर दिया। 1942 के आन्दोलन को हम आज भी स्मरण करते हैं और उस आन्दोलन में बहुत से ऐसे नौजवान थे, नवयुवक थे, जिनको जाने चली गईं। लोगों ने श्री प्रफुल्लचंद चाकी और खुदीराम बोस का नाम तो सुना ही होगा, ये सब जो नौजवान थे, उनकी उम्र 21-22 साल से कम की थी... (व्यवधान)..... मैं कह रही थी कि युवा शक्ति का बहुत बड़ा योगदान रहा है। इतनी कर्बानियों के बाद हमें हमारी स्वतंत्रता मिली, तो हमें हमारे मौलिक अधिकार मिले और खुशी की बात है कि हमारे हिन्दुस्तान में पुरुषों के साथ-साथ महिलाओं को भी मतदान का अधिकार मिला।

आज हम विज्ञान के युग में हैं और इस युग में भी बहुत से ऐसे देश हैं, जहां

महिलाओं को मत देने का अधिकार नहीं है। मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि शक्ति का संतुलन करना बहुत आवश्यक है और उनका योगदान भी आवश्यक है। प्रजातन्त्र में इसका बहुत महत्व होता है और उसकी कीमत होता है। मतदान के द्वारा हम एक व्यक्ति का चयन करते हैं, चाहे वह मुखिया का चुनाव हो, चाहे विधान सभा का चुनाव हो या संसद का चुनाव हो। जब एक व्यक्ति का आम लोग चयन करते हैं, तो यह समझते हैं कि जिस व्यक्ति का वह चयन करने जा रहे हैं मतदान के द्वारा, वह हम लोगों का संसद में प्रतिनिधित्व करेगा और विधानसभा में प्रतिनिधित्व करेगा। तो जो लाखों-लाख व्यक्ति अपने प्रतिनिधि का चयन करके भेजते हैं, वे तो मूक रहते हैं और हम उनकी भाषा बन कर और भावना बनकर उनका प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं। उन लाखों-लाख और हजारों लोगों का ही हम और आप प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं, उनकी आशाओं और इच्छाओं के प्रतीक बनकर हम यहां बैठते हैं। ऐसे कार्य में जो इतना महत्वपूर्ण विषय है, युवाशक्ति का रचनात्मक काम में योगदान होना ही चाहिए।

अभी अभी कुछ देर पहले माननीय सदस्य, प्रो. मधुदण्डवत, ने जयप्रकाश जी के आन्दोलन की चर्चा की, मैं उनसे सहमत नहीं हूँ। वह तोड़फोड़ की राजनीति थी, वह हमारे नौजवानों को गुमराह करने के लिए आन्दोलन था और राजनीतिक दलबन्दी से प्रेरित होकर वह काम किया गया था, जिससे लाखों लोगों एवं राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति की क्षति हुई। हमारे देश के बहुत से विद्यार्थी गुमराह हो गए और अपनी पढ़ाई छोड़ दी। उनका भविष्य अंधकारमय हो गया।

**श्री मूल चन्द डागा:** वह गुमराह क्यों हो गये?

**श्री मूल चन्द डागा:** वह आगे भी गुमराह किया था।

**श्री मूल चन्द डागा:** वह आगे भी गुमराह हो सकते हैं।

**श्रीमती कृष्णा साहू:** इस भावना से प्रेरित हो कर वे नौजवान लड़कों को गलत रास्ते

पर लाये। लेकिन जिन लोगों ने देश को आजाद कराया — उन के सामने एक आदर्श था, एक उद्देश्य था और उस आदर्श और उद्देश्य को लेकर उन लोगों ने अपने देश को गुलामी के शिकंजे से छड़ाया।

इस लिये मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि हमारी युवा-शक्ति को मतदान का मौका जरूर मिलना चाहिये, लेकिन ऐसे समय में नहीं जब कि हमारे सामने तरह-तरह की चुनौतियाँ हैं। मैं इस चीज को सरकार के ऊपर छोड़ती हूँ — सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में उचित निर्णय लेगी और इस के लिये अर्थ की व्यवस्था भी सरकार को करनी होगी। आज हमारे सामने आर्ये-दिन तरह-तरह की समस्याएँ आ रही हैं, आर्थिक समस्याएँ हैं, जो भयंकर हैं, ऐसी स्थिति में सरकार को इस के बारे में प्रशासनिक ढंग से सोचना होगा कि इस के लिये अभी मौजूं समय है या नहीं है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपना स्थान ग्रहण करती हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Mool Chand Daga; but on one condition that when there is reply, you must be present.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाली): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो विधेयक आप ले कर आये हैं, मेरे ख्याल से आप का पूरा संकल्प और पूरा इरादा उस के साथ नहीं है। मैंने इस को अच्छी तरह से पढ़ा है। अगर आप ऐसा चाहते तो आर्टिकल 84 और आर्टिकल 173 में भी संशोधन लाते। मैं यह मान कर चलता हूँ कि आप लोग बड़ी होशियारी से इस बिल को ले कर आये हैं। आर्टिकल 84 और आर्टिकल 173 में भी एज 25 वर्ष है। मैं एक बात मानता हूँ — जवानों में बूढ़ों की संजीदगी चाहिये और बूढ़ों में जवानों की उमंग और उत्साह चाहिये। इन दोनों का मेल हो तो बहुत अच्छी बात है। मधु-दण्डवते जी यह बात मान लें — आप में जवानों की उमंग है लेकिन आप उन जवानों की जवानी को गलत रास्ते पर लगाते हैं। आप ने वोट देने का अधिकार तो उन को दे दिया, लेकिन आर्टिकल 84 में जो अधिकार है उस से उन को वंचित कर दिया। आप ने बड़ी होशियारी से कहा कि तुम पार्लियामेंट या विधान सभा के एलेक्शन

में वोट तो दे सकते हो, लेकिन उन के मੈम्बर नहीं बन सकते। . . . . .

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: You are suggesting an amendment to the Bill.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: I am just asking the mover to reconsider in the light of the observations which I am going to make.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: You are not opposing it.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Please just listen. There are certain Acts like Indian Succession Act, Indian Majority Act, 1875, Guardians and Wards Act, 1890 etc.

इन तमाम एक्ट्स में प्रावधान किया गया है।

मैंने फ्राएड की किताब पढ़ी है — उस में एक बात बड़े अच्छे ढंग से बतलाई गई है। उन्होंने उस का मनोवैज्ञानिक विश्लेषण किया है — जब 18 साल का युवक बनता है तो उस में मैजोरिटी आनी शुरू होती है। 18 साल से 21 साल का पीरियड उस के पूरे डवलप होने का पीरियड है। लेकिन इस बिल के द्वारा आप उस कली को फूल की जगह रखना चाहते हैं।

AN HON. MEMBER: That is for the cold countries.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: I am asking you to consider it.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा: 18 साल की उम्र के लड़कों को जे. पी. साहब ने आवाज दी। लड़के कालिज से बाहर आ गये। यहां पहले चन्द्रप्पन साहब मੈम्बर हुआ करते थे, वे भी इस बिल को लाये थे और इस बात को ले कर आये थे कि 18 साल की उम्र वाले को मताधिकार दे दिया जाय। लेकिन 18 साल के अन्दर आज कल के जो लड़के हैं . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You may please continue next time. 18 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, June 30, 1980/Asadha 9, 1902 (Saka).