

Seventh Series, No. 5

Friday, August 21, 1981

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Sravana 30, 1903 (Saka)

# **Lok Sabha Debates**

(Sixth Session)



सत्यमेव जयते

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**

**New Delhi**

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## LOK SABHA DEBATES

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### LOK SABHA

Friday, August 21, 1981/Sravana  
30, 1903 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the  
Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

#### Trade with Pakistan

\*81. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA :  
Will the Minister of COMMERCE  
be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of India  
have formulated any modalities of  
trade with Pakistan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE :  
(a) and (b) : Government have not formulated any special modalities for trade with Pakistan. Trade with Pakistan is taking place in accordance with the Government's existing export-import policies and prescribed procedures. However, the Government of Pakistan have permitted only their public sector agencies to trade with India and our exports to Pakistan are, therefore, restricted to what these agencies wish to import from us.

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(c) Several rounds of discussions have been held with Pakistan for the conclusion of a new Trade Agreement which could formulate the scope and modalities of trade between the two countries. However, no such Agreement has yet been finalised.

SHRI CHITTA MAHATA :  
Pakistan is our next-door neighbour and we should try to maintain good relations with that country, of course, not at the cost of the sovereignty and integrity of our country. And, trade is one of the best weapons which may be used to make for good relations. So, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister as to when he expects to reach an agreement for finalisation of the scope and the modalities of the Agreement between the two countries.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE :  
The Hon. Member would be aware that in 1975 we concluded a Trade Agreement with Pakistan for a period of three years. That expired in January, 1978. After that we had a series of discussions with Pakistani authorities at the level of officers. But there are certain areas of disagreement which we could not narrow down as a result of which it has not been possible to finalise the agreement as I have mentioned in the text of my reply.

SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : I request the Hon. Minister to tell us according to the Export-import Policy, what are the main items that are being exported and imported between the two countries. It is clear from the side of Pakistan that only their public sector is working. But from our side I want to know whether public sector is working or private sector is working.

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE :** We entered into an agreement with Pakistan in 1975. After that there was a change and both the sides agreed that both public and private sectors would participate in that trade. So, this change was brought about in 1976. As a result, the volume of trade between the two countries increased in 1977-78. One of the points which we are trying to impress upon Pakistan authorities is this : When the first agreement was concluded in 1975, it was as per the GATT directive. 'Most-favoured nation treatment' was given to both these countries. We tried to impress upon them that there should not be any discrimination. So, far as Pakistan is concerned they are giving this treatment when they are entering into Agreement-with other developing countries. We expect that similar treatment would be given to us also. But unfortunately we have not been able to convince them till now. As a result the trade agreement could not be finalised. In so far as the items are concerned, the present level of trade is very insignificant and the balance of trade is in favour of Pakistan. We are exporting engineering goods, sometime back we exported sugar also, iron and steel materials. So far as Pakistan is concerned, we are importing from them vegetables, spices etc. Recently I have taken a decision on importing one lakh bales of cotton. Some time back we had entered into an arrangement of providing three lakh tonnes of iron ore to Pakistan and Pakistan had also appreciated our iron ore and in course of time the quantum may increase.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY :** Sir, I would like to know whether the Minister is aware that there are many items which Pakistan is importing from far off South Korea, for example, bicycles, and paying three times the price which is available in our factory in Amritsar. But the Government of India has failed to take advantage of these opportunities

to export many items, not only iron ore and cotton but bicycles, magazines and a variety of items. Now, the reason is that the Government of Pakistan is worried about its own domestic industry and is insisting on the trade being at the Government level I wonder whether the Government has studied the Pakistan Five Year Plan and taken an aggressive or dynamic attitude in persuading Pakistan to get those items from India. Is there any concrete proposal in this regard ? Except the general discussions, have you taken any step to study their five year plan and compare it with our Plan so that you could find out the trade advantages ?

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE :** We had discussions in that light and what we have suggested to them is only those commodities which they are importing from far off places could be imported from us and if our goods are not competitive price-wise and quantity-wise, they need not take those goods from us. This is the impression we tried to create in them.

We had earlier pointed out that it was thought that both the private sector and the public sector should be encouraged. They are having trade with private and public sectors of other countries also and that was the arrangement which was entered into in 1976. I have gone to this extent also and I am prepared to concede whatever be the agency they may like to determine, they can do so. It is their option. But what I am interested in is that the commodities which they are purchasing from other countries, if they are available with us at a competitive price, they can purchase them from us. But unfortunately they have not yet agreed to this. During the last visit of the Foreign Minister, though it was not a detailed discussion, this point was mentioned. And when I had a discussion with the Pakistan Ambassador, His Excellency, Mr. Abdul Sattar, I had tried to impress

upon him that it would be necessary to take locational advantages so that both the countries can be benefited out of the agreements and we are having discussions further and I hope something would possibly be done.

श्री रामलाल राही : अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री महोदय ने बताया है कि पाकिस्तान से साग-सब्जी आयात किया जाता है और रुई की गांठें आयात करने का फैसला किया गया है। सेंधा नमक, जिसे साहूरी नमक के नाम से जाना जाता है, इस मुल्क में पाकिस्तान से आता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सेंधा नमक का यहाँ आना बन्द हो गया है। उस नमक की हमारे देश में कमी है और इस लिए वह काफी महंगा है। क्या उसके आयात के बारे में पाकिस्तान से कोई सौदा हुआ है, अगर नहीं, तो क्या सरकार पाकिस्तान के साथ इस प्रकार का कोई सौदा करने का विचार कर रही है या नहीं ?

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE :**  
Sir, we have not tried to have any bargain in respect of any individual commodity. But my objective is to expand the volume of trade between these two countries and a large number of items are there in which we are mutually interested and I have tried to identify those items so that we can take from them as also they can take from us. So far as cotton is concerned, I find that purchase of cotton from them would work out to be cheaper, convenient and advantageous to us. And in that I did not suggest to him that you are to take certain things from us because you can not expect that with every country you will have a balance of trade. With some countries you may have an adverse balance and with some you may have surplus. So, that way international trade goes on. Here, I have rather expressed my keenness to accommodate Pakistan's point of view in a better manner.

श्री राम लाल राही : मन्त्री महोदय ने सेंधा नमक के बारे में नहीं बताया है।

**MR. SPEAKER :** He has clearly stated.

### Rise in prices of Controlled Cloth

\*82. **SHRI RASHEED MASOOD :**  
**SHRI MANGAL RAM PREMI :**  
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the prices of controlled cloth have been raised, despite Government allowing a higher subsidy to the producers;

(b) if so, the extent to which higher subsidy is allowed by Government to the producers;

(c) the reasons for the upward revision of the prices "Janata" Cloth; and

(d) its likely impact on the consumers?

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

### Statement

(a) and (b) : Controlled cloth prices were fixed by Government in 1974 and Government was committed to pay a subsidy to the producers of controlled cloth which was equivalent to the difference between the price of controlled cloth and its cost of production. While the subsidy paid varied from time to time depending on the cost of production, the difference between price of controlled cloth and its cost of production had exceeded Rs. 3/- per sq. mt. on the basis of current cost. As against this, the subsidy entitlement under the revised scheme is Rs. 2/- per sq. mt. for saris and dhoties

and Rs. 1.50 per sq. mt. for long cloth produced in the mill sector. It is envisaged that the entire requirement of controlled cloth from the mill sector will be produced by the NTC. The prices of controlled cloth have been increased as a result of the radical change in costs between 1974 and July 1981.

(c) and (d) : The price of janata cloth was re-fixed on the basis of costs input in 1977. In keeping with the change in costs, an increase of 15% has been allowed in selling prices from July 1981. This slight increase is likely to be easily absorbed by the consumers.

श्री रशीद मसूद : स्पीकर साहब, मिनिस्टर साहब ने अपने जवाब में बताया है कि कन्ट्रोल्ड क्लथ, जिसको कि गरीब लोग इस्तेमाल करते हैं, उसकी कीमत 15 पर्सेंट बढ़ाई है। मुझे अफसोस है कि उन्होंने इसको स्लाइट इन्क्रीज बताया है क्योंकि यह 15 पर्सेंट की बढ़ोतरी इन लोगों के लिए बर्दाश्त करना मुश्किल है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह 15 पर्सेंट की इन्क्रीज न करके अगर सरकार इसको भी सविस्साइज करदे तो सरकार को कुल कितना एमाउन्ट बर्दाश्त करना पड़ेगा? और क्या सरकार यह सब्सिडी देने पर गौर करेगी?

[श्री रशीद मसूद : اسپیکر صاحب]

صاحب - مسٹر صاحب نے اپنے جواب میں بتایا ہے کہ کنٹرولڈ کلاں جس کو کہ غریب لوگ استعمال کرتے ہیں اس کی قیمت 15 پرسینٹ بڑھائی ہے - مجھے افسوس ہے کہ انہوں نے اس کو سلائیٹ انکریز بتایا ہے کیونکہ یہ 15 پرسینٹ کی بڑھوتری ان لوگوں کے لئے برداشت کرنا مشکل ہے - میں چاہتا ہوں کہ یہ

15 پرسینٹ کی انکریز نہ کر کے اگر سرکار اس کو بھی سبسائیڈ کر دے تو سرکار کو کل کتنا ایماؤنٹ برداشت کرنا پڑے گا - اور کیا سرکار یہ سبسٹی دیلے پر غور کرے گی -

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Sir, apart from 15 percent rise, I am already providing subsidy. And so far as the Handloom sector is concerned, I have increased the subsidy from Rs. 1.25 per metre to Rs. 1.50 per metre; and the total subsidy would be in the neighbourhood of Rs. 100/- crore.

For the controlled cloth of 650 million metres, 325 million metres is to be produced by the handloom and 325 million metres is to be produced by the N T. C. But in spite of this increased subsidy, we found unless we increase the price so far as the handloom sector is concerned, in the neighbourhood of 15% it would not be possible for the handloom weavers to get a remunerative price.

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD : But, Sir, simultaneously the Hon. Minister has increased the price of the cloth which has to be worn by the poor person for whom this cloth is produced. I want to know whether he will be in a position to subsidise those consumers?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Sir, I am not in a position to increase the quantum of subsidy.

श्री रशीद मसूद : स्पीकर साहब, मैंने पिछले से पिछले साल भी इस सवाल को उठाया था तो जियाउर्रहमान अंसारी साहब जोकि कामर्स के स्टेट मिनिस्टर थे उन्होंने जवाब दिया था कि हम इस पर गौर कर रहे हैं लेकिन आज तक गौर नहीं हुआ। अब जो नयी पालिसी आई है उसमें भी बदकिस्मती से वही कमी रह गई है। 650 मिलियन मीटर कपड़ा कन्ट्रोल्ड क्लथ का बनाया है जिसमें साढ़े तीन सौ मिलियन मीटर कपड़ा हैंडलूम का होगा। कन्ट्रोल्ड क्लथ पर जो

सबसीडी सरकार की तरफ से दी जाती है वह मिलस की बुक्तेलिफ रेट पर मिलती है — 2 रुपए और 1.50 रुपये जोकि पहले 75 पैसे और 1 रुपया थी—लेकिन हैडलूम को बहुत कम सबसीडी मिलती है। खुरशीद आलम खां साहब ने भी एलान किया था कि हैडलूम इण्डस्ट्री और स्मॉल स्केल इण्डस्ट्री को बढ़ाया जायेगा क्योंकि उनके साथ डिस्ट्रिबुशन होता है, मिल जो कपड़ा बना रही है उनको ज्यादा सबसीडी दी जाती है और हैडलूम इण्डस्ट्री को कम दी जाती है। क्या मिनिस्टर साहब इसपर गौर फरमाएंगे कि हैडलूम ओनर जो हाथ का कपड़ा बना रहे हैं उनको ज्यादा सहायता दी जाए ताकि वे भी मिलों के साथ कंपीट कर सकें और यह 650 मिलियन मीटर कन्ट्रोल्ड क्लॉथ का ज्यादातर हिस्सा हैडलूम के लिए रिजर्व कर दिया जाए ?

[श्री रशोद नरेश्वर : अध्यक्ष]

साहब - मैंने पहले से पहले साल भी इस سوال को अठाया था तो फुल अलमन अन्वारी साहब जो के कामर्स के असेसमेंट मिनिस्टर थे उन्होंने ने जवाब दिया था कि हम इस पर गौर कर रहे हैं लेकिन आज तक गौर नहीं हुआ - जब जो नई पालिसी आई है उस में भी बदलसमती से वही कमी दे रखी है - 40+ मिलियन मीटर कपड़ा कन्ट्रोल्ड क्लॉथ का बनाना है जिस में साठे तहों से 40 मिलियन मीटर कपड़ा हैडलूम लूम का होगा - कन्ट्रोल्ड क्लॉथ पर जो सबसिडी सरकार की तरफ से दी जाती है वह 90 पैसे को 50 पैसे पर घटा दी गयी है - 40+ पैसे और 50+ पैसे जो कि पहले 75 पैसे लूम को बहुत कम सबसिडी मिलती है - खुरशीद आलम खां साहब ने भी एलान किया था कि हैडलूम लूम इण्डस्ट्री और स्मॉल स्केल इण्डस्ट्री को बढ़ाया जायेगा क्योंकि उनके साथ डिस्ट्रिबुशन होता है, मिल जो कपड़ा बना रही है उनको ज्यादा सबसीडी दी जाती है और हैडलूम इण्डस्ट्री को कम दी जाती है। क्या मिनिस्टर साहब इसपर गौर फरमाएंगे कि हैडलूम ओनर जो हाथ का कपड़ा बना रहे हैं उनको ज्यादा सहायता दी जाए ताकि वे भी मिलों के साथ कंपीट कर सकें और यह 650 मिलियन मीटर कन्ट्रोल्ड क्लॉथ का ज्यादातर हिस्सा हैडलूम के लिए रिजर्व कर दिया जाए ?

के ساتھ تسکیریمیلیمش ہوتا ہے مل جو کپڑا بنا رہے ہیں ان کو زیادہ سبسڈی دی جاتی ہے اور ہیلڈ لوم انڈسٹری کو کم دی جاتی ہے - کیا منسٹر صاحب اس پر غور فرمائیں گے کہ ہیلڈ لوم اونر ہاتھ کا کپڑا بنا رہے ہیں ان کو زیادہ سبسڈی دی جائے تاکہ وہ بھی ملوں کے ساتھ کسٹمٹ کر سکیں اور یہ 40+ ملین میٹر کنٹرولڈ کلاٹھ کا زیادہ تر حصہ ہیلڈ لوم کے لئے رزرو کر دیا جائے -

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Sir, I am not perhaps clear to the Hon. Member. I explained in reply to his first Supplementary that the scheme of the controlled cloth is that total production would be 650 million metres. 325 million metres i. e. 50% will be produced in the handloom sector and subsidy, which will be given to the handloom sector, is Rs. 1.50 per metre against 325 million metres to be produced. Rest, 325 million metres will be produced in the N. T. C. To some extent, we have provided subsidies. About the question of quantum into our judgement we cannot increase the subsidy any more.

श्री अशफाक हुसैन : कन्ट्रोल का कपड़ा और जनता कपड़ा हैडलूम और एन० टी० सी० में बांटा गया है। जैसा कि अभी रशोद मसूद साहब ने सवाल किया था कि हैडलूम के लिये सबसीडी 1 रुपये 50 पैसे है और एन० टी० सी० में प्रोड्यूस होने वाले माल के लिये 1 रुपये 90 पैसे है — इतना फर्क क्यों है, मिनिस्टर साहब ने इस सवाल को साफ नहीं किया ?

इसी के साथ एक सवाल मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि एक ही काउन्ट का कपड़ा जो एन० टी० सी० में तैयार होता है और उसी काउन्ट का कपड़ा जो हैडलूम में तैयार होता है, दोनों के दामों में बहुत फर्क है। हैडलूम को उस का कम पैसा मिलता है, एन० टी० सी० को ज्यादा मिलता है। कहा यह जाता है कि चूंकि कार्पोरेशन

घाटे में चल रही है इसलिये उसको ज्यादा पैसा दिया जाता है। हैण्डलूम जो गरीबों की रोजी और रोटी का जरिया है उन से जबरबस्ती उन की लागत से कम दाम पर कपड़ा लिया जाता है। मैं इस के बारे में मंत्री जी से बजाहत चाहता हूं।

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE :**  
As I have already mentioned, mainly we have reduced the production of controlled cloth to three varieties, viz. dhoties, sarees and long cloth. NTC will produce dhoties, sarees and long cloth. The handloom sector will produce dhoties and sarees. If the Hon. Member is interested in figures, I can give him the production figures also. In the handloom sector, the total production of sarees would be 215 million metres and dhoties would be 110 million metres—which totals up to 325 million metres. With regard to subsidies, as I have already mentioned, the question is whether we will allow some increase in the price.

Hon. Members would appreciate that the price of controlled cloth was fixed in 1974; and thereafter, we did not revise the price of controlled cloth. Therefore, it was thought that even if we are to provide subsidy it would be for the Finance Minister to take it from everybody's pocket and to disburse it among certain sections. That way, it does not help the economy of the community as a whole. Whether it is NTC or handloom, after all it is coming neither from his pocket, nor from my pocket. It is coming from everybody's pocket. Therefore, we thought: "Let us keep the subsidy in absolute terms to about Rs. 100 crores. And for the rest, let it be reflected partly in the increased price."

**श्री डी. पी. यादव :** अध्यक्ष जी, जो सब्जी देने की बात और गरीबों के बीच सस्ता कपड़ा बाँटने की बात कही जाती है, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी के ध्यान में यह बात

लाना चाहता हूं कि जो 100 करोड़ रुपया दिया जाता है उसमें से मुश्किल से 20 करोड़ रुपया गरीबों के पास पहुँच पाता है, 80 करोड़ रुपया मेरे हिसाब से एन० टी० सी० में बरबाद हो रहा है। आप किसी भी एक डिस्ट्रिक्ट में विदलेषण टीम भेजिये और देखिये कि डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन का क्या सिस्टम है और प्रोडक्शन का क्या सिस्टम है, दोनों सिस्टम को कम्पेयर करने के बाद पता चल जायगा कि एन० टी० सी० के डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन और मैन्यूफैक्चरिंग प्रोसेस में कितना अफ़ासर है। मैं चाहूँगा कि सरकार इस के पिछले दो-तीन सालों के कामों का सैंपल के तौर पर इन्टन्सिव सर्वे कराये।

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE :**  
So far as the quantum of subsidy is concerned, I have given the rate. I have given the total figure. I am not strong in arithmetic. The Hon. Member can multiply 325 million metres by Re. 1-50; and he will get the figure.

So far as corruption and other matters of NTC are concerned, we are making a constant exercise. But one point has to be kept in mind: even to-day, Hon. Members would appreciate that every day I get letters at least from 2 or 3 MPs to take over some junk, and to manage them. Therefore, it would not perhaps be correct to say, when you ask the NTC to take over a unit to fulfil your social obligation to keep some people in employment, and at the same time you expect that they would be commercially and economically strong enough. Perhaps these two ends we cannot meet. But in regard to corruption and other matters, if the Hon. member has any specific point, definitely I would like to go into it.

**श्री सोमजीभाई डामोर :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, इतनी सब्जी और इतना कपड़ा

बनते हुए, जनता को सस्ता कपड़ा नहीं मिलता है और इस में बहुत घोटाला होता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सही दाम पर जनता को कपड़ा मिले, इस के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठाएगी ?

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE :**  
So far as distribution is concerned, unfortunately, I am not in a position to say anything, as I told you ; it is produced and after that, it is distributed through the State agencies and cooperative sector.

**केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को  
महंगाई भत्ते का भुगतान**

॥83. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

श्री राज नाथ सोनकर शास्त्री :  
क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मूल्य सूचकांक निरंतर बढ़ रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसकी नवीनतम स्थिति क्या है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि मूल्य सूचकांक में हुई इस वृद्धि के परिणाम-स्वरूप केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों का महंगाई भत्ता भी बढ़ा दिया गया है ;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो महंगाई भत्ते की कितनी किश्तें सरकार द्वारा देय हो गई हैं; और

(ङ) सरकार का विचार कब तक उनका भुगतान करने का है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सर्वाइ सिंह सिसोदिया) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) जून 1981 के लिए लेबर ब्यूरो, शिमला से प्राप्त नवीनतम सूचकांक 439 है जून, 1981 सहित पिछले 12 महीने का सूचकांक औसत 413.84 है।

(ग) से (ङ) : केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्म-चारियों को महंगाई भत्ते की पिछली किश्त उस समय मंजूर की गई थी जब 12 महीने का सूचकांक औसत 392 हो गया था। मार्च, 1981 तथा मई, 1981 के अन्त में सूचकांक औसत में 8 अंकों की वृद्धि होने के परिणाम-स्वरूप 1-4-81 तथा 1-6-81 से महंगाई भत्ते की दो और किश्तें विचार किये जाने योग्य हो गई हैं। इन किश्तों की अदायगी का प्रश्न सरकार के ध्यान में है। चूंकि ऐसी अदायगी पर, देश की आर्थिक स्थिति के साथ-साथ विभिन्न तथ्यों को ध्यान में रखते हुए सावधानी से विचार किया जाना होता है, इसलिए इस मामले में निर्णय लेने में स्वभावतः कुछ समय लग सकता है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष जी, यह सवाल बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने किया है, इसलिए मानना ही पड़ेगा।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष जी, कीमतें शतान की आंत की तरह बढ़ती जा रही हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह नया मुद्दा बरा आज निकाला है आप ने।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : आप सुन लीजिए। मंत्री जी ने जो बयान दिया है, उसके अनुसार जून, 1981 में सूचकांक 439 आ गया और 12 महीने का औसत सूचकांक 413.84 था। इस से अन्दाजा लगाया जा सकता है कि कीमतें कितनी बढ़ती जा रही हैं। मेरे पास बहुत सारी फीसर्स हैं लेकिन वक्त कम है, इसलिए मैं उन को नहीं बताना चाहता, पर यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप हर साल सरकारी कर्मचारियों को महंगाई भत्ते की किश्तें देते जा रहे हैं। सन् 1980



में 5 किश्त उन की हुई और उन में से 4 तो आप ने सन् 1980 में दी और पांचवीं किश्त आप ने 1981 में दी। अब इस साल अभी तक तीन किश्तें ड्यू हो चुकी है, जो पिछली बकाया है और उन में से आप एक दे चुके हैं 10-7-81 को और आप के मुताबिक दो अभी बकाया है, एक 1-4-81 से और दूसरी 1-6-81 से। ये महंगाई भत्ते की किश्तें उनकी बकाया पड़ी हुई है और महंगाई आप रोक नहीं पा रहे हैं उन को ये किश्तें दे भी नहीं रहे हैं।

पहली बात तो मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि जो द्विपक्षीय समझौता कर्मचारियों और सरकार के बीच में हुआ है, वह द्विपक्षीय समझौता क्या है और जो दो किश्तें बाकी हैं, उन को देने में टाल-मटोल की नीति क्यों बर्ती जा रही है। हम सफाई के साथ यह जानना चाहते हैं कि इन दोनों किश्तों को देने के लिए क्या आप कोई निश्चित तारीख बताएंगे :

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** जुवान की सफाई से सुनना चाहते हैं या हाथ की सफाई से ?

**श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस प्रश्न का जो विषय है वह सचमुच में महत्वपूर्ण विषय है और जब शास्त्री जी ने यह प्रश्न पूछा है तो यह और भी महत्वपूर्ण हो जाता है। फिर भी माननीय सदस्य महोदय ने जो जानकारी चाही है वह सफाई के साथ नहीं, बल्कि जो जानकारी मेरे पास है उसके आधार पर मैं दे रहा हूं।

इस प्रश्न पर हमें व्यापकता के साथ विचार करना है। अगर वे मेरे उत्तर को सहानुभूति के साथ देखेंगे तो इस बात को

समझने की कोशिश करेंगे कि यह डियरनेस अलाउंस का प्रश्न आर्थिक दृष्टि से बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। इसका हमारे देश के बजट पर कितना प्रभाव पड़ता है, उसके आंकड़े मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं। जब एक किश्त सरकार कर्मचारियों को देने का निर्णय करती है तो उसका प्रभाव बजट पर 62 करोड़ रुपये प्रतिवर्ष पड़ता है। इसके अलावा पांच करोड़ रुपये पेंशनर्स को भी देने पड़ते हैं। इस तरह से प्रतिवर्ष 67 करोड़ रुपये का हमारे बजट पर प्रभाव पड़ता है। अभी तक जो 24 अतिरिक्त किश्तें दी जा चुकी हैं उनका 1336 करोड़ रुपये का हमारे बजट पर प्रभाव पड़ा है। इतना बड़ा प्रभाव आर्थिक दृष्टि से हमारे बजट पर पड़ता है तो शासन के लिए यह सोचना जरूरी हो जाता है कि वह उसके तमाम पहलुओं पर विचार कर के ही भत्ते को देने की व्यवस्था करे। शासन के लिए यह भी सोचने की बात है कि हमारी आर्थिक स्थिति के ऊपर भी और तत्काल महंगाई के ऊपर भी इसका किस प्रकार से प्रभाव पड़ेगा ? इस सारी स्थिति पर विचार करना जरूरी है।

मैं माननीय शास्त्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि केन्द्रीय शासन अपने कर्मचारियों के प्रति पूरी सहानुभूति रखता है और वह इस बात से भी वाकफियत रखता है कि महंगाई बढ़ने से उन्हें कुछ दिक्कतें हैं। उन दिक्कतों को ध्यान में रख कर इस बारे में कोई निर्णय लेने में सरकार कोई विलम्ब नहीं करेगी।

**श्री राजावतार शास्त्री :** मैंने यह पूछा था कि कर्मचारियों के साथ, या उनके प्रतिनिधियों के साथ इस मामले में आपने क्या समझौता किया था। उसी से पता चलेगा कि आप क्या सही कर रहे हैं, क्या बलत कर रहे हैं ?

श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया : कर्मचारियों और शासन के प्रतिनिधियों को मिला कर एक ज्वाइंट कंसल्टेटिव मशीनरी मौजूद है और उस ज्वाइंट कंसल्टेटिव मशीनरी की एक कमेटी है। उस कमेटी के सामने स्टाफ की तरफ से ये मांगें उठायी गयी थीं। ये मांगें विचारणीय हैं। उन पर विचार किया जा रहा है, अभी कोई निर्णय नहीं हुआ है। इसीलिए मैंने यह जानकारी नहीं दी है। यथा-योग्य निर्णय हो जाने के बाद, उसकी सूचना दी जा सकेगी।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : सरकार जो भत्ता देती है, उसके लिए जे० सी० एम० में कोई सिद्धांत तय किये होंगे। मैं उन सिद्धांतों को जानना चाहता हूं तभी तो मैं आप को पकड़ सकूंगा कि आप उन सिद्धांतों को लागू कर रहे हैं या तोड़ रहे हैं। मैंने यह पूछा है कि आपने कोई सिद्धांत तय किये है या नहीं? वे सिद्धांत बताइये।

श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया : शास्त्री जी अफसोस है कि जो सही बात मैंने आपके सामने रखी उसे आपने समझने की कोशिश नहीं की। इसीलिए वे उलझन की बात कर रहे हैं। अगर हम अब सिद्धांतों पर विचार करेंगे तो काफी डिस्कशन, काफी वाद-विवाद की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी। यह प्रश्नकाल है और इसका समय मूल्यवान है। इस संक्षिप्त और मूल्यवान समय में मैं आपका ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अभी आपने बताया कि महंगाई भत्ते की किस्त को देने के साथ आर्थिक स्थिति और दूसरे सबाल जुड़े हुए हैं और आपको इन पर विचार करना पड़ता है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या महंगाई भत्ता देने के कारण वे सबाल उठ खड़े होते हैं या आपकी

सरकार की पूंजीपति परस्त नीति इस संकट के लिए जवाबदेह है? आप जो इतने पैसे दे चुके हैं, जिनका कि आपने जिक्र किया, क्या इनकी वजह से आपका आर्थिक संकट विद्यमान है या हमारी समझ में आपकी पूंजीवादी नीति ही इस संकट को खड़ा करती है? इस बारे में बताइये। कोई संकट वाली बात नहीं है—आर्थिक विषमता जरूर है और डिपरनेस अलाउंस देने से 67 करोड़ रुपया खर्च में जुड़ जाता है, इसका परिस्थिति पर क्या असर पड़ेगा, इस पर विचार किया जाना आवश्यक है, लेकिन मैं माननीय सदस्य की जानकारी के लिए कहना चाहता हूं कि दोनों मदनों में महंगाई के प्रश्न पर विचार करने के लिए माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने प्रस्ताव रखा है और वह प्रस्ताव स्वीकार हो गया है। इसके अलावा आज प्रश्न संख्या 86 और 90, ये दोनों प्रश्न प्राइस-राइज के बारे में हैं—उस समय अगर इन प्रश्नों के उत्तर दिए जाएंगे तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय इस तरह का गोल-मोल जवाब दिया गया है, हम स्पष्ट जवाब चाहते हैं कि किस तारीख तक देंगे ...।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नाट अलाउड। उन्होंने जवाब दे दिया है।

Don't take all the time, Mr. Shastri  
Please don't monopolise.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : माननीय मंत्री जी ने एक शास्त्री जी का जवाब दिया है, अब दूसरा शास्त्री मैं खड़ा हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : 11 शास्त्री हो गए हैं।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मान्यवर मन्त्री जी ने शास्त्री जी के जवाब में जो खाका खींचा और कहा कि समय कम है और मूल्यवान समय है—तो वस्तुतः मूल्यवान समय मूल्यवान प्रश्न ही पूछा जा रहा है, जिस पर सारे देश की आंखें लगी हुई हैं...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप प्रश्न पूछिए।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : मैं प्रश्न ही पूछ रहा हूँ। पिछले एक वर्ष में 20 प्रतिशत से 50 प्रतिशत तक भाव बढ़ गए हैं और मुद्रास्फीति की वार्षिक दर भी 20 प्रतिशत की रेखा पार कर गई है और वर्ष की समाप्ति तक 25 प्रतिशत तक पहुँच जाने की आशा है—यह जानकारी आपने ही दी है। इस प्रकार लगातार समय-समय पर वेतन-वृद्धि होती है, फिर महंगाई बढ़ती है और फिर वेतन-वृद्धि होती है, तो यह चक्र कब तक चलता रहेगा। क्या इसका कोई स्थायी हल सरकार ढूँढने जा रही है? इसके अलावा जो दो किस्में बकाया हैं, उनके बारे में मन्त्री जी ने बड़ा भ्रमात्मक उत्तर दिया है। मन्त्री जी ने राज्यसभा में कहा था कि अप्रैल और जून की दो किस्में बाकी है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वे तो अब भी कह रहे हैं। इसका उत्तर आ चुका है।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : ठीक है, यह जो महंगाई और वेतन-वृद्धि का चक्र चल रहा है, इसको रोकने के लिए सरकार स्थायी रूप से क्या करने जा रही है?

श्री सिबाई सिंह सिसोदिया : मैं शास्त्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ यह प्रश्न कर्मचारियों के महंगाई-भत्ते से सम्बन्धित है। प्राइस-राइज, इन्फ्लेशन या और दूसरे बहुत से प्रश्नों का इससे सम्बन्ध नहीं है।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : एक दूसरे से संबंधित प्रश्न हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस सवाल पर फाई-नैस मिनिस्टर ने एक बयान दिया है जिस पर डिस्कशन होनी है। इस पर बहुत ज्यादा डिस्कशन की जरूरत है। डिस्कशन आ रही है।

श्री सिबाई सिंह सिसोदिया : आपने उचित ही निदेश दिया है कि इसका जवाब दिया जा चुका है। उसको दोहराने की आवश्यकता नहीं...

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : यह चक्र कब तक चलता रहेगा? सरकार इसको रोकने के लिए क्या उपाय कर रही है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : डिस्कशन आ रहा है इस पर।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : कब तक महंगाई इसी तरह से बढ़ती रहेगी और बकाया राशि के लिए कब तक कर्मचारी इस तरह से लड़ते रहेंगे? स्थायी रूप से इस महंगाई को रोकने के लिए आपने क्या प्रबन्ध किया है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह चीज डिस्कशन में आएगी।

श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया : महंगाई भत्ते का सवाल प्राइस इन्डेक्स के साथ जुड़ा हुआ है। पिछले एक साल में 25 प्वाइन्ट महंगाई बढ़ी है। जब महंगाई भत्ते का सवाल प्राइस इन्डेक्स के साथ जुड़ा हुआ है तो जब वह लिमिट आ जाती है जिस पर उनका महंगाई भत्ता बढ़ना चाहिए तो उसी वक्त महंगाई भत्ते को बढ़ा क्यों नहीं दिया जाता है? तभी महंगाई भत्ता आप क्यों नहीं बढ़ा देते हैं? ऐसा न करने का कारण क्या है?

श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया : स्टाफ की तरफ से यह मांग उठाई गई है। लेकिन ऐसा कोई एग्रीमेंट जे० सी० एम० से नहीं है कि जैसे ही मंहगाई बढ़े आटोमैटिकली इन्स्टालमेंट दे दी जाए। ऐसी स्थिति पैदा होने पर शासन उस पर विचार करता है और निर्णय लेने पर उस पर अमल किया जाता है। यह चीज आटोमैटिक नहीं है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : इस तरफ भी देखें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पढ़ने की आंख थोड़ी बहुत खराब हैं लेकिन दूर की बहुत ठीक हैं।

श्री डी० पी० यादव : यह देश का दुर्भाग्य है कि सब से निरीह प्राणी संसद सदस्य होता है। मंहगाई कितनी भी बढ़ जाए उस का एक पैसा नहीं बढ़ता है। मंहगाई को लेकर बहुत हल्ला अखबारों में होता है लेकिन संसद सदस्य को यह भत्ता नहीं मिलता है। मैं पच्चीस हजार स्क्वेयर किलोमीटर का दौरा करूँ, अपने क्षेत्र से यहां आऊँ, एक दर्जन आदमी मेरे आएँ, उनको खाना खिलाऊँ, फिर वापिस जाने के लिए किराया दूँ... (इंटरप्शन)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आपका अनुमोदन कर रहा हूँ। हाउस को आपका धन्यवाद करना चाहिये। यहां बोलते हों, या न बोलते हों लेकिन मेरे पास आकर जरूर बोलने है।

श्री डी० पी० यादव : हमारा जो उत्तरदायित्व है, जो रिसपांसिबिलिटीज हैं, जो आम्ब्लीगैशंस है, कांस्टीट्यूएसी के प्रति, परिवार के प्रति, तमाम लोगों के प्रति, उसके अनुरूप हमारी तनख्वाह बढ़ेगी या नहीं हमें मंहगाई भत्ता मिला करेगा या नहीं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह बहुत परटिनेंट - क्वेश्चन है।

श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया : माननीय सदस्य को अच्छी तरह पता है कि प्रश्न केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को मंहगाई भत्ते के भुगतान के बारे में है। जो प्रश्न उन्होंने उठाया है उसके गुण दोष के बारे में मैं आज कुछ कहने की स्थिति में नहीं हूँ। सम्बन्धित मंत्री महोदय से वह पूछेंगे तो, इसका उत्तर उनको प्राप्त हो जायेगा।

श्री विलास मुत्तेमवार : अध्यक्ष जी, मंत्री महोदय सहमत हैं कि नहीं, यह तो कह सकते हैं।

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : This concerns the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

MR. SPEAKER : I would request the Finance Minister not to pass the buck.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : If the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs makes a recommendation, it will be given due consideration.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : When the DA is due to them and you do not give it, how can you give due consideration to this ?

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : It is very unfortunate that just now we have seen the Hon. Minister linking up the question of DA to Government employees with the question of inflation in this country and other economic policies of the Government. In June the price index was 439. But the all India average for the last 12 months was 413.84 or 414. So, by this month, in terms of dearness allowance actually three instalments have become due. The Minister has stateted that Rs. 1,084

crores have been paid to the Central Government employees by way of dearness allowance. But he has not mentioned whether this figure is for the period from 1960, 1952 or even earlier than that. So, in that way he is trying to mislead the public. Therefore, I want to know whether the Minister seriously believes that the payment of DA to the Government employees will aggravate the inflationary spiral, as my friend was saying, which I do not subscribe to, because of the simple fact.....

AN HON. MEMBER : What is the question ?

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : This is the question. Out of the total national income of this country for the organised sector, only 18 per cent is accounted for by salaries and wages. Therefore, if you pay dearness allowance to a fraction of this 18 per cent, it does not have any repercussion whatsoever, so far as your inflationary situation is concerned. From this point of view, will the Hon. Minister please reconsider the situation and pass orders immediately to pay the dearness allowance, which has already become over-due, to the Government employees ?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : The Hon. Member has advanced his argument in favour of giving dearness allowance. The point which my colleague made was that we take into account its effect on the general price level and on the budgetary situation. Having taken all factors into consideration, we decide as to when we should give the dearness allowance. We have not so far denied the right. What we have said is that we are taking all these factors into consideration and, as and when our finances permit, our circumstances permit, we are giving them dearness allowance. We have to consider so many things. This is the position. Unnecessarily, the other side wants to make it appear

that they are the champions of the Government servants.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : Certainly we are.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Please hear me. On the contrary, in the Joint Consultative Machinery they are negotiating and discussing informally with the Secretaries and departmental heads in an atmosphere of complete confidence.

SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARY : May I know whether Government are thinking of impounding 50 per cent of the extra dearness allowance and disbursing only 50 per cent ?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Sir, this is a suggestion which has been floated, but the Government have not taken any firm decision on this matter. Government will like to discuss this not with the other people, but with the people in the Services through the JCM.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Mani Ram Bagri,

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : What about discussions with other people ?

MR. SPEAKER : No discussion, Mr. Mani Ram Bagri. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : I repeat, people other than Government servants.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : But we also represent their interests.

AN HON. MEMBER : No, you do not.

SHRI SATRASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : This is your opinion, (*Interruptions*)

श्री मनी रत्न बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि इस देश के अन्दर एक तो कलम घिसाऊ मजदूर है, कलम पकड़ाऊ मजदूर हैं यानी 1000 से ऊपर वाले और 1000 व 500 रुपये के बीच वाले, और एक हैं केन्द्र के ही अपने जिस्म की मेहनत करने वाले मजदूर चाहे उनको कम पैसा मिल रहा है, सब से ज्यादा हिन्दुस्तान के संश्रुति लोगों को चाहे मेहनत कम हो, मजदूरी का उजराना मिल रहा है, निस्वतन इसके कि जो टेम्पोरेरी हैं, आरजी हैं, डेलीवेज के हैं या फावड़े का मजदूर है और चपरासी वगैरा जो मजदूर हैं, उनको कम मिल रहा है। मैं केन्द्र की ही बात कर रहा हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हिन्दुस्तान का खजाना लुट रहा है।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : क्या एक बुनियादी सवाल की तरफ केन्द्रीय मंत्रिमण्डल या केन्द्रीय सरकार सोचेगी कि असंगठित मजदूर चाहे वह खेत का मजदूर हो, चाहे बन्धुआ मजदूर हो, चाहे आपके राष्ट्रपति भवन का मजदूर हो, चाहे दिल्ली का भंगी हो उसके मुकाबले में कलम घिसाऊ और सीक्रेटैरिएट तक कहलाने वाले मजदूरों के बीच में जो अन्तर है वह कम से कम होना चाहिये। जीवन जिस पर व्यतीत होता है छतनी व्यवस्था देने की क्या बात पर सरकार विचार कर रही है ?

श्री सबाई सिंह सिसोदिया : माननीय सदस्य ने जो प्रश्न उठाया है वह काफी महत्वपूर्ण है और केन्द्रीय शासन के सामने न सिर्फ संगठित कर्मचारी ही है जो कि कार्यालय में काम करते हैं, कारखाने में काम करते हैं, उनके प्रति ही मन में चिन्ता नहीं

है बल्कि उन तमाम आर्थिक दृष्टि से कमजोर वर्ग के लोगों के प्रति पूरी सहानुभूति है और चिन्ता व्याप्त है और एक निश्चित कार्यक्रम केन्द्रीय सरकार के सामने है। उनके आर्थिक उत्थान के लिए भी सही कदम उठाये जायेंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं यह पूछ रहा हूँ कि क्या अनुपात बना रहे है। जो खेत मजदूर है और जो दूसरे सरकारी महकमों के लोग हैं, इनके बीच में कोई अनुपात है या नहीं ? Is there any co-relation between their wage or not ? What are your thinking about that ?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Not that I know of.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : Sir, the Hon. Minister has given the answer from a wider angle as far as the unorganised labour is concerned. The Hon. Speaker has just now pointed out the question of farm labourers. We are debating the rights of 16 per cent of the labour force. (Interruptions). 98 per cent of the population do not have any such rights. Where is the distributive justice ?

Therefore, I would like to ask the Government :

(a) What the Government is proposing to do with the dearness allowance of the organised sector and the unorganised sector and (b) Does the Government propose to convert it into compulsory deposit or something like that ?

Mr. SPEAKER : As Hon. Member of this House, everybody has his own opinion.

(Interruptions)

**Mr. SPEAKER :** I am the guardian of the democratic principles of this nation.

**SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA :** Our party is committed for the betterment of all the weaker sections of society ; and, therefore, under the leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi we will not leave any stone unturned to better the lot of the weaker sections of society.

#### **Continuance of Cotton Monopoly Purchases**

**\*84. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Maharashtra Government wants to continue cotton monopoly purchases for another ten years ;

(b) whether it is a fact that cultivators all over Maharashtra have been convinced of the benefit of this scheme and want it to be continued; and

(c) what is the reaction of the Central Government in the matter ?

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

(b) There is a mixed reaction to the continuance of cotton monopoly procurement scheme of Maharashtra. Representations have been received in this Ministry from Cotton growers of Maharashtra for and against the continuance of the scheme.

(c) After due consideration, the Central Government have given its consent for extension of the scheme for a further period of one year from 30th June, 1981. It has been proposed to review the working of the scheme towards the end of 1981-82 cotton season.

**SHRI UTTAM RATHOD :** Recently, the Government of Maharashtra has come out with an ordinance with the consent of the Central Government which envisages the procurement, processing and marketing Act of 1971 i.e. cotton monopoly purchase. It also envisages a Committee, known as Cotton Co-ordination Committee with four members from the Central Government and four members from the State Government. This particular Committee is expected to fix the guaranteed price of raw cotton and also the sale price of the cotton procured and ginned by the agencies. I would like to know :

1. Will the guaranteed price be decided only as per A.P.C's recommendation or will they go according to the prevalent market price?
2. Will the sale price also be fixed taking into consideration the market price or will this tactics be used to bring down the market price ?
3. There are ...

**MR. SPEAKER :** Only one supplementary. Please do not make it a catalogue of supplementaries.

**SHRI UTTAM RATHOD :** There are four representatives of the Central Government and four representatives of the State Government. If there is any dispute, may I know how and who will decide this issue?

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE :** So far as the determination of the guaranteed price is concerned, this is not the first time that we are having this type of scheme. There has been a system which has been prevalent for quite some time. I would not like to pass on the judgement of the Committee. Let them do it. In regard to the determination of the sale, they will have to take

into account the prevalent market forces. Therefore, these two questions to my mind are hypothetical. If there be a difference of opinion, definitely the decision is to be taken at the Government level.

**SHRI UITAM RATHOD :** This ordinance said that Government of Maharashtra will contribute not less than Rs. 25 crores upto 1985. Why did the Central Government consent to continue the scheme for one year? What is the harm to continue it till 1985?

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE :** We have not said that it will not continue. What we have suggested is, we will make a review at the end of the year. The Hon. Member is well aware that the scheme has been going on from 1972-73 onwards. Twice it was suspended. It was revived again. Because we are going to get some time, other factors are to be taken account of. That does not mean that it will not continue.

**SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD :** Is the Government thinking to import cotton from the world market to meet the shortage of cotton at home?

(b) Have cotton mills demanded an import of 3 million bales of cotton?

(c) If it is a fact that the Government is satisfied that the scheme should continue, why not the Central Government give more extension than one year?

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE :** I have already replied to that question. We would like to make a review because we have made certain changes in institutional arrangements. Earlier, the practice was that the guaranteed price was determined in consultation with the CCI. But the CCI is a commercial organisation; the Maharashtra Marketing Federation is also a commercial organisation. The scheme did not work well.

I would not like to quote the figures, as to how the prices were distorted, what was the difference in prices between the Maharashtra Marketing Federation and the CCI. Therefore, we found that, at a reasonable level, the people who do not have a commercial interest should determine it, at the request of the Maharashtra Government, including the representatives of the Marketing Federation, the officers of the Government of India and the representatives of the CCI. We felt let them determine the price. That is why we have said that before the expiry of this scheme, we will make a review and, thereafter, we will take a decision.

With regard to import, the Hon. Member knows and, in reply to earlier question, I have already indicated that I am importing about 1 lakh bales of cotton from Pakistan. As regards the exact quantum, I would not like to disclose that information because it will reduce my manoeuvrability in the market.

**SHRI A.T. PATIL :** May I know the principle objections raised by different interests, which are those interests and whether any objection has been raised in respect of the guaranteed price that it is less?

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE :** Under no circumstances, the guaranteed price can be less than the minimum support price agreed to by the A.P.C. So far as cotton is concerned, the Hon. Member is aware that it is well over the minimum support price. No body can determine an unrealistic price at which anybody can sell cotton.

**PROF. N. G. RANGA :** Why should we go on indulging in this policy of importing cotton? Is it not possible for our farmers to produce just that much of long staple, medium staple and short staple cotton in our country provided we give proper incentives to



our cotton growers? Is it not a fact that the Government has been neglecting this aspect of it for many years?

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE :** So far as the import is concerned, the Hon. Member is well aware that we have not imported in the past for quite some time. Even last year, we had a production of about 80 lakh bales. But this year, the cotton production has been a little less, that is, 78.5 lakh bales. It is not a fact that we are only importing. We are exporting also. 7.86 lakh bales are being exported. We are exporting our cotton. Here, the question is that sometimes we have a variety imbalance in regard to long-staple variety, medium-staple variety and short-staple variety. We make an assessment as to what would be the actual requirement of the industry for a particular variety. If we have surplus in a particular variety, we export that and, if we have a shortage in a particular variety, we import it. So far as cotton importing is concerned, for the last three or four years, we have not done it.

**DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT :** Will the Hon. Minister please explain, since this scheme has been in operation for the last 8-10 years successfully in Maharashtra, where is need for its review again after one year? If the review proves to be fruitful, will such schemes be sponsored in other cotton growing States like Madhya Pradesh?

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE :** That is one of the reasons why the demand is there. There is a demand from U. P. Also, a demand has been registered by Gujarat, Punjab and Andhra Pradesh. Not only it is related to cotton but to other commodities also. It may be an ideal situation. But we do not have that much capability also. In regard to this scheme, there is no doubt that the scheme has provided some sort of stability so far as the growers are

concerned. But the Hon. Member is aware that at one point of time, we had to intervene because the earlier practice was just to give 50 per cent of the price at the initial stage. We had to intervene and tell them, "You cannot retain the growers' money. You have to give them 100 per cent." Thereafter, the scheme of sharing the profit has also been introduced. Side by side, if you make a comparison between Maharashtra and other areas, there are two aspects as to why the scheme has not produced desired results, firstly, in regard to the yield per hectare and, secondly, in regard to the quality. Those two aspects will have to be looked into.

### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

#### South Korea to set up Industries in India

\*85. **SHRI HIRALAL, R. PARMAR :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether during his recent visit to South Korea discussion took place regarding the possibilities of that country setting up industries in India under the 100 per cent export oriented scheme buy-back arrangements ;

(b) whether the possibilities of industrial collaboration for third country markets also came up for discussion ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) the result thereof ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The capability of Indian Engineering firms to undertake consultancy and technical services for a wide spectrum of projects was highlighted. The Korean side indicated interest in participating in Indian Joint Ventures for exploitation of the fishery resources in the Indian Ocean. Cooperation between India and South Korea in third country markets on the basis of complementarities of one another's skills and capabilities was discussed. The Korean side agreed to explore the possibilities of cooperation in third country markets.

(d) It is too early to assess the results.

#### Rise in prices

\*86. SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA :  
SHRI TRILOK CHAND :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) to what extent there has been a rise in the wholesale prices since the presentation of the Budget ; and

(b) the major factors responsible for the continuous rise in the price index and the prices measures taken by Government to check the price rise and tackle inflation ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) and (b) : Since the presentation of the Budget, the wholesale Price Index (1970-71=100) increased by 6.8 per cent as on August 1, 1981 (the latest available) as against 11.0 per cent in the corresponding period of 1980 on a point to point basis.

The factors responsible for the rise in prices in brief are : International inflation and the increase in prices of crude and petroleum products, upward adjustments in certain administered prices, continuing supply

constraints on some commodities, artificial scarcities created by certain traders and speculators and existing liquidity in the system.

Government has taken a series of measures to moderate the rise in prices ever since it came to power. Recently a set of measures have been announced. These are (a) Import of sugar, edible oil and wheat have been arranged to augment domestic supplies of these commodities and reduce inflationary expectations ; (b) Steps have been taken to reduce black money ; (c) A series of steps including raising of the bank rate, cash reserve ratio, statutory liquidity ratio, re-finance and rediscount rate have been taken to check the expansion of money supply and bank credit ; (d) Selective credit controls in foodgrains have been made more stringent with a view to curbing hoarding for speculative purposes.

Public distribution remains a vital element in the supply management for controlling inflation and its spatial coverage is being expanded. A series of steps have been taken to curb the anti-social activities of boarders and blackmarketeers. Government continues to attach high priority to the substantial improvement of infrastructure sectors. These have shown significant improvements and have contributed to an increase in industrial production.

Fiscal policy has been deliberately oriented to encourage investment in order to increase supplies. In addition a number of incentives have been offered for increasing savings.

Government attaches high priority to bringing down the rate of inflation in the country. The price situation is being kept under constant review and further steps will be taken in the light of the emerging situation.

**"Vayudoot" Air Service for Five North Bengal Districts**

**\*87. SHRI SUBODH SEN :**  
**SHRI ANANDA PATHAK :**

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

(a) whether he is aware that of the five North Bengal Districts, namely Cooch Behar, Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling, West Dinajpur and Malda only Darjeeling district is connected by air with Calcutta and Delhi through Bagdogra which is also far away from the district headquarters and that the headquarters of Cooch Behar, Jalpaiguri, Balurghat and Malda are connected with Calcutta by road and railways but till to date the communication facilities in this region are inadequate;

(b) whether he is aware that speedier communication for this area will not only help the people living in this area but will also be of great use to the administration, particularly at the time of crisis such as natural calamities;

(c) if so whether he is considering to introduce Vayudoot Air Service for this region connecting those districts headquarters with Calcutta on the one end and Gauhati on the other; and

(d) if not, the reasons?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) Cooch-Bihar is included in the list of 14 stations already selected for operation of Vayudoot services in the North Eastern Region. A decision in principle has also been taken to extend 'Vayudoot' services to places other than those in the North Eastern Region. Various

aspects including selection of stations to be served by this service are receiving attention of the Government.

**Retiring Age for Air Hostesses in Air India**

**\*88. SHRI E. BALANANDAN :**  
Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) what is the retiring age fixed for the Air Hostesses in the Air India;

(b) what are the criteria for fixing the age limit differently for males and females working in the airlines; and

(c) the reasons why pregnant women are asked to discontinue?

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA) :** (a) According to Air India Employees' Service Regulations, and Air Hostess has to retire (i) upon attaining the age of 35 years or (ii) on marriage if it takes place within 4 years of service or on first pregnancy, whichever occurs earlier.

(b) and (c) : Different criteria have been laid down in the case of Air Hostesses and stewards for retirement age since it is considered that age has a telling effect on the personality, smartness and agile physical condition of an airhostess after the age of 35 years. There are certain hazards attached to the flying career, especially in the modern jets, which fly at a very high altitude. The air hostess has to attend to emergencies at times, besides rendering service to the passengers which involves a lot of running about. Therefore, it is felt that an Air Hostess in a state of pregnancy cannot stand the strain. This apart weather turbulences are not an uncommon phenomena in flying which

is also a serious hazard to health in a state of pregnancy.

Some Air Hostesses have challenged the validity of the regulation fixing the retiring age at 35 years. The matter is before the Supreme Court of India and is sub judice.

#### Export of Betel Leaves

\*89. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the present position of the export of betel leaves to different countries; and

(b) what are the proposals of the Central Government for the better-

ment of the present export position of the betel leaves ?

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

(b) As betel leaves are used mainly for chewing, the export demand has remained small. However, recently the Central Arecanut Marketing and Processing Cooperative Ltd., in association with the S.T.C., propose *inter-alia* to prepare a Market Survey Report covering the potential foreign markets and the varieties of betel leaves which are more popular etc. for promoting export of betel leaves.

#### Statement

*Statement showing the quantity and value of Betel Leaves Exported from India to different Foreign Countries for the years 1978-79, 1979-80 and April-July, 1980*

Description of the Commodity & country	1978-79		1979-80		April-July, 80	
	Qty. tonnes	Value Rs. 000	Qty. tonnes	Value Rs. 000	Qty. tonnes	Value Rs. 000
<b>BETEL LEAVES</b>						
Bahrein IS.	24	2,29	25	2,26	8	67
Bangladesh	—	—	—	—	6	38
Canada	9	1,05	5	35	2	16
Hong Kong	5	1,15	—	—	—	—
Italy	3	34	—	—	—	—
Kenya	16	2,13	15	300	7	1,32
Kuwait	43	3,31	55	3,91	17	1,35
Nepal	28	1,36	26	2,03	3	17
Netherlands	6	1,02	—	—	—	—
Oman	112	9,72	101	8,25	20	1,58
Pakistan	975	97,68	—	—	—	—
Qatar	4	34	18	1,26	7	53
Reunion	—	4	—	—	—	—
Saudi Arab	62	5,66	74	6,09	32	2,61
Switzerland	1	15	—	—	—	—
Tanzania Rep.	—	5	—	—	—	—
U.A.E.	8	88	12	1,00	25	2,36
U.K.	51	4,99	70	6,93	19	2,04
U.S.A.	—	—	—	8	—	—
Ymn. Arab Rep.	—	3	1	9	—	7
Ymn. P.D. Rep.	—	—	—	—	—	4
Other countries	—	6	—	—	—	3
<b>Total export</b>	<b>13,47</b>	<b>132,25</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>34,29</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>13,31</b>

Source : —Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta—I

**Impact of increase in prices on family budget of an average family**

**\*90. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have analysed the impact of the increase in prices of various essential commodities on the family budget of an average family of five persons by determining the nature and size of the budget as on 1st April, 1979, 1st April, 1980 and 1st April, 1981;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to minimise the impact; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose analysing the impact and taking steps to minimise it ?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE : (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) :**

(a) to (c). Government have not undertaken any analysis of the impact of increase in prices on family budgets. Government have however attempted through various measures to moderate the general price increase and in particular the prices of essential commodities. Further, the impact of prices increase has been sought to be minimised by providing essential commodities through the public distribution system at fixed prices; by the provision of certain services either free or at subsidised rates and by providing for increase in wages through the mechanism of dearness allowance. The weaker and poorer sections are being helped through specially designed programmes included in the Sixth Five Year Plan.

**News-Item captioned "Staff Plan Protest Rallies"**

**\*91 DR. A. U. AZMI :  
SHRI JANARDHANA  
POOJARY :**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Staff Plan Protest Rallies" appearing in the Indian Express of 28th July, 1981;

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

(c) what steps have been taken to ensure that the following grievances of the Staff are redressed urgently;

(1) increase in House Rent Allowance;

(2) increase in City Compensatory Allowance;

(3) merger of DA with pay;

(4) grant of bonus to all;

(5) wages revision;

(6) freezing prices of essential commodities; and

(d) steps taken to appoint the Fourth Pay Commission to go into the whole question of service matters ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE : (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA) :**  
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). 1. Consequent on the 12-monthly average of the All India Average Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (General) (1960=100) crossing 392 points at the end

of January, 1981, an instalment of Dearness Allowance has already been sanctioned to the Central Government employees from 1-2-1981. The index average crossed 400 points at the end of March, 1981, and 408 points at the end of May, 1981. Consequently the question of payment of two more Dearness Allowances instalments from 1-4-1981 and 1-6-1981 respectively is engaging the Government's attention and a decision in the matter will be taken as early as possible.

2. As regards merger of Dearness Allowance with pay and increase in House Rent Allowance and Compensatory (City) Allowance, the Staff Side of the National Council (Joint Consultative Machinery) have not demanded :—

(i) increase in House Rent Allowance from 15% to 30%.

(ii) increasing City Compensatory Allowance to 15% and

(iii) merger of Dearness Allowance with pay up to 360 points, as mentioned in the news-item referred to in part (a) of the question.

They have, however, made demands in the National Council (Joint Consultative Machinery) for (i) upward revision of rates of House Rent Allowance and Compensatory (City) Allowance and (ii) merger of dearness allowance sanctioned to the Central Government employees upto the index average of 344 with pay for all purposes. These demands are at present before a Committee of the Council, whose report is awaited.

3. Productivity linked bonus has been given to the Central Government employees in production related organisations or where productivity can be clearly measured. There is, however, no proposal to grant bonus to the generality of Central Government employees.

4. There is also no proposal under consideration at present either for general pay revision of Central Government employees or for setting up the Fourth Pay Commission.

5. Government have taken several steps to curb the rise in price. The main thrust of the Government policy, however, is to increase production. The domestic production of certain commodities in short supply is being supplemented by imports. The public distribution system is being expanded and improved. The supply of imported edible oils to the States and Union Territories for the public distribution system has been stepped up. The credit policy continues to be restrictive. State Governments have also been requested to enforce the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act and similar other legislations. There is, however, no proposal for a general freeze on prices of essential commodities.

#### **Un-Earthing of Income-Tax Evasion Cases**

92. SHRI SANT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE please to lay a statement showing :

(a) the particulars of large Income-tax evasion cases unearthed in Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and other important Centres recently ;

(b) the modus operandi of such large Income-tax evasion cases ;

(c) the amount involved ; and

(d) the action taken or proposed to be taken against the big defaulters ?

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

(a) and (c). Particulars of income-tax evasion cases unearthed as a result of searches made by the Department in Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and other important Centres, where seizure of prima facie unaccounted assets of Rs. 10 Lakhs or more have been made during the period 1-4-1981 to 31-7-1981 are given in the attached statement.

(b) The modus operandi of such evasion has been suppression of sales

& receipts, inflation of expenditure, introduction of bogus loans and payments, creation of dummy assesses, under-statement and under-valuation of stocks etc.

(d) The searches have been concluded only recently and investigations in these cases are in progress. Appropriate action under the direct taxes Acts will be taken as soon as investigations are completed.

### Statement

#### *Income-Tax Evasion Cases*

S. No.	Name of the place	Name of the persons/ Group of cases	Approximate value of assets seized (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1.	Bombay	Shri Chandrakant P. Vora and others	18.65
		Shri Sumer Chand Jain	13.46
		Shri Vishwapal Chopra	13.76
		Shri Kantilal Chandulal Mehta	22.87
2.	Calcutta	Shri Balchand Jain and Anupam	51.14
		Udyog Group of cases.	
3.	Baroda	Mohanlal Mangaldas Mistry	13.63
4.	Jaipur	Saraf Textile Mills Pvt. Ltd.	54.36
5.	Jodhpur	Saboo Group	22.00
		Mehta Vegetable Oil Co.	10.83
		Group of cases	
		Singhavi Group of cases.	25.00
		Shri Karan Singh Kanod.	24.67
6.	Srinagar (Kashmir)	Carpet dealers group of cases of Kashmir.	119.50
7.	Kanpur	Singh Engineering Group of cases.	179.80
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Bundelkhand travels & others Chattarpur—M. P.	20.04
9.	Madras	Shri Maganlal Mehta	10.00
		M/s. Prabhudas Gurmukh Singh	112.00
10.	Amritsar	M/s. Gopaldas Sarabhdhayal Group of cases	14.61

### World Bank Loan for Projects in West Bengal

\*93. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the total amount given to West Bengal for various projects from the amount received from the World Bank before 1977 and after ;

(b) the rate of interest payable to World Bank for the loan received by the Centre ; and

(c) the rate of interest the Centre is charging from the State Government ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) West Bengal has received an amount of Rs. 120 lakhs before 1977 on Bank assisted projects. From 1977 to December, 1979 the State has received Rs. 735.79 lakhs and thereafter Rs. 2671.74 lakhs till 31-3-81.

(b) The IBRD charges a rate of interest which is linked with its borrowings from the World Capital Markets and is currently 10.6 per cent per annum. The credits received from the IDA carry no interest but it levies a service charge of 0.75 per cent on the amount disbursed and outstanding.

(c) Additional Central assistance on account of externally aided projects is given to the State Government as 30 per cent grant and 70 per cent loan. The interest on the loan portion varies in accordance with the uniform rate for Central Government loans fixed from time to time and was 5½ per cent prior to 1-6-81 and is now 6½ per cent. A rebate of ½ per cent is allowed for timely repayment.

### Steps to attract Tourists

\*94. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to state :

(a) what steps have been taken to attract more tourists to this country; and

(b) whether he is aware that 15 much smaller countries in the 3rd world—including Singapore—did much better than India last year ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A.P. SHARMA) : (a) Promotion of tourism is a continuous process. The Department of Tourism undertakes extensive publicity in the major tourist generating markets of the world. Tourism promotion overseas is channelled through 18 Tourist Offices and 7 Tourist Promotion Managers located at vantage points in USA, Europe, Australia, Middle East and Japan. The Govt. of India Tourist Offices overseas undertake publicity and promotion by way of advertising through newspapers, magazines, TV and Radio. They also hold Sales Seminars for the staff of travel agencies and airlines in the countries within the area of their jurisdiction. The Tourist Offices also give information and distribute tourist publicity literature, besides screening of promotional films, organising India Evenings and participation in fairs and exhibitions.

In addition the Department also has a programme to invite foreign travel agents, travel writers, photographers, TV/film producers to visit the country so as to promote tourist traffic to India. These visits enable them to experience at first hand the tourist attractions of this country and facilities available at the various centres. The media publicises these attractions by way of articles, in newspapers, magazines, holding of



photographic exhibitions and production of films which are shown on TV or commercial theatres abroad.

The strategy of marketing India's tourism overseas underwent a significant change from July 1968 onwards with the introduction of 'Operation Scheme'. Under this scheme, Air India being the national carrier and interested in growth of air traffic from and to India, has joined hands with the Department of Tourism in undertaking a more vigorous market oriented promotional strategy overseas. This scheme has given the overseas Tourist Offices the required flexibility in order to operate effectively in a highly competitive market.

One of the measures recently adopted by the Ministry to increase tourist traffic is to encourage the operation of charters to India from countries with potential of tourist traffic.

To facilitate tourist arrivals, the Government have already undertaken several measures to reduce congestion at international airports with the opening of a new Air Terminal Building at Bombay and expansion of existing facilities at Delhi airport. The second module of the international terminal at Bombay is under construction. A new airport terminal for Delhi has also been planned and the work on this project has already started. A new domestic terminal at Madras airport has also been taken in hand.

To facilitate the movement within the country, the Indian Airlines fleet has been substantially augmented and strengthened with the addition of air buses and Boeing 737s and further additions are under consideration of the Government. More and more airports are being made ready for receiving Bigger jet aircraft. Several new hotels are scheduled to come up in various parts of the country which will relieve the shortage of accommodation. There are at present 363

functioning hotels with 22,300 rooms on the approved list of the Department. Another 154 hotel projects have been planned in the country which will add 12,196 rooms to the existing capacity making a total of 34,496 in the next two or three years. For the Asian Games, ten new hotel projects in the capital have been approved which will add another 3555 rooms to the hotel capacity in Delhi. To further broad-base the infrastructural facilities in India to encourage both foreign and domestic tourist traffic to new tourist centres, the Department has recently identified 440 tourist centres for integrated tourism development.

(b) Based on the available information, it is true that several countries in the third world including Singapore which are smaller in size than India have received percentage-wise more tourists. In terms of absolute numbers, however, India has done better than many of these countries. One of the important reasons for the higher percentage growth could be that these countries have been able to develop their tourism infrastructural facilities faster than India due to their being smaller in size and because of the higher priority given by them to the development of tourism. However, in terms of tourist nights, India has recorded a very rapid growth and has the first position among the developing countries.

#### **Import Duty on Oil**

\*96 SHRI N. E. HORO :  
SHRI ARJUN SETHI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the import duty on palm oil rapeseed oil ; soyabean oil and sunflower oil has been raised by Government ; and

(b) if so, to what extent and the reasons thereof ?

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

(a) and (b) : Yes, Sir. The import duty (Basic + auxiliary) on these oils have been raised in two instalments. On 18-7-1981, the rate of duty was raised from 12.5 per cent to 42.5 per cent *ad valorem* in order to mop up part of the margin between the domestic market prices and CIF prices of these oils. Subsequently, the Customs Tariff (Amendment) Ordinance, 1981 was promulgated on 26th July, 1981. The rate of duty on palm oil and sunflower oil has been raised to 150 per cent *ad valorem* and on rapeseed oil and soyabean oil to 45 per cent *ad valorem*.

#### Walk Through System at Airports

\*97. SHRI BHEEKHA BHAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the "Walk Through System" at the airports has been found to be an open Licence to the smugglers in the garb of special facility for quick clearance of passengers;

(b) whether it is a fact that every passengers who is selected for checking by customs officers is found carrying some dutiable items in his baggage;

(c) whether there has been decrease in revenue since the introduction of this system at the airports; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose considering replacement of this system to check smuggling of goods into the country?

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

(a) No Sir. The system was introduced as a much needed facility for

the genuine tourists and passengers who have no dutiable goods to declare. Reports received by the Government indicate that the new procedure is working well and has greatly facilitated the clearance of the foreign tourists.

(b) No Sir. Passengers carrying dutiable items form a small percentage of those that are selected for check by the Customs.

(c) No Sir. The duty collections have, in fact, registered an increase.

(d) Does not arise. However, Government is alive to the need for strict vigil over the possible activities of smugglers.

#### Completion of Hotel Kanishk and Ashok Yatri Niwas in New Delhi

\*98. SHRI NARAYAN CHOBEY : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Hotel Kanishk and Ashok Yatri Niwas in New Delhi will be completed before Asian Games in 1982;

(b) if so, the details of the work to be carried out for completion;

(c) whether steps have been taken for supplying marble, Dholpur stone, furniture and anodised aluminium doors and windows for Kanishk Hotel; and

(d) if so, full details thereof ?

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

(b) The structural work of the two Hotels is nearing completion, and finishing items like flooring,

plastering, painting and furnishing items and services like lifts, air-conditioning, boilers, sanitary and electrical installations, water supply are being carried out.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Contracts for supplying and fixing marble, Dholpur stone, anodised aluminium doors and windows and bulk of furniture have been awarded. The works are in progress.

#### **Bird-Hit Incidents to Planes at Bombay Airport**

\*99. SHRI HARINATH MISRA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-report appearing in the 'Indian Express' dated 22nd June, 1981, under the caption "WINGED MENACE AT BOMBAY AIRPORT";

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

(c) the total number of bird-hit incidents which occurred at Bombay airport during 1980-81 and the loss sustained by Government ; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take or have taken to keep the airport neighbourhood free from attracting vultures ?

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

(b) Government is already seized of the problem of Bird menace and appropriate/effective measures have been adopted to reduce/eliminate the bird menace.

(c) The total number of bird hits in 1980 were 34 and in 1981 upto

end July were 8. The requisite information regarding loss is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(d) To reduce bird menace the following steps are implemented :—

- (i) Regular spraying of insecticides to reduce insect population which act as food for birds ;
- (ii) Regular sweeping of all areas used by aircraft to remove any dead insects;
- (iii) Removal of shrubbery where birds normally nest;
- (iv) Removal of garbage and other food items that attract birds;
- (v) Usage of coloured ribbons on the shoulder strips of runways to scare birds;
- (vi) Use of fire crackers and shooting to disperse the bird concentration; and
- (vii) Bird fright cartridges are being imported.

#### **Petro-Dollar Aid**

\*100. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) whether as a result of the recent visit of the Prime Minister to the Gulf countries, Government have been able to contract massive petro-dollar aid for India's varied economic development projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the schemes and programmes to be financed therewith ; and

(c) the terms of the petro-dollar aid contracted with each country.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) :

(a) and (b) : The Prime Minister visited Kuwait and UAE in pursuance of India's political relations with the countries of this area. Her visit was not intended for soliciting commitments of aid to India from either of these two Governments. Both the countries have set up development funds which have co-financed development projects in India. Opportunity of the Prime Minister's presence in Kuwait was taken to sign an Agreement in respect of funds from the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development for the Anpara 'A' Thermal Power Project in Uttar Pradesh. These funds had been pledged earlier and only the formal Agreement was concluded during the visit. Under this Agreement, Kuwait Dinars 16 million will be made available for this project. A further amount of Kuwaiti Dinars 9 million in respect of Coal Handling Facilities at the Anpara Thermal Power Station has also been agreed to. The Agreement in this respect is expected to be signed shortly.

(c) India has received credits from the development funds set up by Kuwait, UAE, Saudi Arabia and the OPEC Special Fund. Details of the various loans received from each of these funds are placed on the Table of the House.

#### Statement

##### I. Kuwait

Total credits contracted upto date	: US \$ 186.12 million for three projects.
Rate of interest	: 3.5% per annum
Duration	: 25 years including 5 years as grace period.
Service charges	: 0.5% per annum.

##### II. Abu Dhabi

Total credits drawn so far is US \$ 17.5 million for one project.

Rate of interest	: 3-1/2% per annum
Duration	: 25 years including 5 years as grace period.
Service charges	: 1/2% per annum.

##### III Saudi Fund for Development

Total credits drawn so far is US \$ 130 million at an interest rate of 4% per annum for two projects.

Duration	: 20 years including grace period of 5 years.
Service charges	: Nil

##### IV. OPEC Fund

Total credits drawn so far is US \$ 84 million for 4 projects.

Rate of interest	: Nil
Service charges	: 3/4% per annum.
Duration	: 20 years including grace period of 5 years.

##### V. Iran

The total amount of credit pledged by Iran against Kudremukh Project is US \$630,000,000. Against this, we have so far drawn an amount of US \$ 275 million. Reimbursement claims amounting to US \$ 355 million are still pending with the Iranian authorities. Rate of interest is 2-1/2% per annum and management fees is 1/2% per annum.

Duration of Credit is 20 years including 5 years as grace period.

#### ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बैंक खोलना

801. श्री बागुन सुम्बरई : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि किसानों तथा ग्रामीण कारीगरों को प्राथमिकता के आधार पर ऋण सुविधायें सुनिश्चित करने हेतु ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बैंकों का जाल बिछाने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री मंगन-भाई बारोट) : छोटे/सीमांतिक किसानों, कृषक मजदूरों तथा ग्रामीण शिल्पकारों को आसान ऋण सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराने के लिए, आज की तारीख तक 172 विलों को व्याप्त करते हुए 104 क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों की स्थापना की जा चुकी है।

#### **Clearance of Captive Power Plant at Talcher**

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

(a) whether the project of captive power plant at Talcher has been prepared and cleared for execution;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) funds placed by the National Aluminium Company for the project so far; and

(d) the plan for the execution and completion of the plant for generating the power of the Aluminium Plant?

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

(a) The captive power plant for the Orissa Aluminium Smelter of the National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO) at Talcher has been approved by the Government.

(b) The project envisages the setting up of a Captive Power Plant at Balramprasad near Talcher capable of delivering firm power of 400 MW to the Orissa Aluminium Smelter. The estimated cost of the Captive Power Plant is Rs. 408.33 crores.

(c) An expenditure of about Rs. 25 lakhs has so far been incurred by NALCO on the power plant.

(d) NALCO has appointed an Engineering Consultant for the power plant and issued global tenders for supply of equipment. The first unit of the power plant is scheduled to be Commissioned by the middle of 1985, and subsequent units will be commissioned at an interval of six months each, thereafter.

#### **Take-Over of Private Sector Sick Units In Different States**

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

(a) whether Government have a proposal to take over the private sector sick units of different States ;

(b) if so, whether necessary guidelines have been issued to various State Governments to take steps in this regard ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Orissa Textile Mill of Chauduar in Cuttack District has been closed down since last three months ;

(d) whether Government have a proposal to take over that textile Mill ; and

(e) if so, the steps taken so far for its revival ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) There is no such general policy decision but decision is taken on case to case merit basis.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e) Discussions are going on with the Government of Orissa on steps for re-starting the operations of this undertaking.

**Setting up a Spun Silk Project in Murshidabad District (West Bengal)**

804. SHRI R. P. DAS : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state how long will it take to clear the West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation's proposal to set up a spun silk project with a capacity of 300 spindles in Murshidabad District in West Bengal, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation's proposal to set up a Spun Silk Unit with a capacity of :

(a) 3000 spindles for spun silk yarn and

(b) 420 spindles for noil yarn at Murshidabad District in West Bengal had been recommended by Ministry of Commerce and a letter of Intent has already been granted in July 1981.

**National Textile Corporation Wing for West Bengal, Bihar, Assam and Orissa**

805. SHRI A. C. DAS : Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that the National Textile Corporation has a separate wing incorporated in 1974 for West Bengal, Bihar, Assam and Orissa ;

(b) If so, when this separate wing has been incorporated ;

(c) The number of cotton or spinning mills in all the above States functioning under this NTC (West Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, Assam wing) ;

(d) Whether some new spinning or cotton mills are proposed to be set up in Orissa in 1981-82 ; and

(e) If so, the details about the places where such mills will be located.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) to (c) The National Textile Corporation (West Bengal, Assam, Bihar and Orissa) Ltd., a subsidiary Corporation of the National Textile Corporation Ltd., was incorporated on 14th October, 1974. At present it is running 18 nationalised textile mills located in these states with the following break up :—

Composite mills	7
Spinning mills	9
Weaving mills	2
Total	<hr/> 18 <hr/>

(d) N.T.C. does not propose to set up any new spinning or cotton mills in Orissa.

(e) Does not arise.

**IAS/IPS Officers on Deputation in Public Sector Undertaking**

806 SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL : Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state :

(a) how many IAS/IPS officers are on deputation in Public Sector Undertaking;

(b) how many of them are retired from service and offered extension and/or appointed after retirement; and

(c) what is the tenure of their office and is there any difference for IAS/IPS and others in their tenure and other service conditions ?

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

(a) and (b) According to information available there are 36 officers of the Indian Administrative Service and 3 officers of the Indian Police Service on deputation to central government industrial and commercial enterprises. None of them is retired from service or appointed after retirement.

(c) The policy of Government is to allow a tenure of two years in the case of those carrying a scale of pay of Rs. 2500-3000 and above and 3 years for those holding posts below this level. During this period they are expected to exercise an option either to get absorbed permanently in the public enterprises or to revert to their parent cadre. The same tenure is applicable for all deputationists (except officers of the Industrial Management Pool) irrespective of the service to which they belong. The other service conditions are decided by the borrowing and lending authorities in accordance with the extant rules.

#### Tea Exports

807. SHRI K. MALLANNA :  
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India has lost to Sri Lanka and East-Africa in tea markets ; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take or have taken to improve Indian tea exports in the World Markets ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE  
(SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM  
KHAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) So as to retain our position as the largest exporters of tea in the world, the following steps have been taken by Government :—

- (i) Abolition of export duty on tea with effect from 14-2-79 ;
- (ii) Re-introduction of the facility of refund of additional excise duty on packet tea exports from January, 1979 ;
- (iii) Placement of the import of tea bagging machinery under OGL ;
- (iv) Reduction in import duty on tea bagging machinery from 75% to 30% ;
- (v) Enhancement of the rate of cash compensatory support for packet tea and tea bags exports from 10% to 12% from April, 1979 ;
- (vi) Enhancement of the all-industry rate of draw-back on import duty and excise duty on tea bag exports from Rs. 64/- per kg. to Rs. 85/- per kg. on tare weight of bags with effect from 1-6-81 ;
- (vii) Introduction of RLP for registered exports of instant tea and tea in consumer packs ;
- (viii) Enhancement of REP rate for tea bag exporters along with enlargement of list of materials permitted for import.

In addition, the Tea Board's offices abroad undertake various promotional measures, namely generic promotion, uninational promotion, participation in trade fairs, exhibitions. etc.

**Adoption of Villages by Nationalised Banks**

808. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state ;

(a) the number of villages in the country which have been adopted by various nationalised banks ;

(b) whether any policy has been formulated to be followed by nationalised banks in this regard ; and

(c) whether Government propose to make it obligatory on all nationalised banks to adopt a certain number of villages with a view to intensify developmental activities and generate employment in these villages ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT) : (a) : As at the end of December, 1980 the total number of villages adopted by the public sector banks is reported to be 106385.

(b) : The Reserve Bank of India have issued certain guidelines to the public sector banks to ensure that the scheme promotes integrated development of the village economy by meeting credit needs of agriculturalists and small borrowers on a schematic basis.

(c) : The Scheme is implemented by the concerned banks keeping in view various relevant factors. There is no proposal at present to make the scheme obligatory on the banks.

**India's Offer to Iraq for supply of Iron Ore**

809. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Iraq has turned down India's offer to supply iron ore from the Donimalai mines in Karnataka ;

(b) if so, what were the broad out-lines of the proposals made to Iraq by India ; and

(c) the reasons why the Iraq Government has turned down the Indian offer ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (c) : There has been no offer to supply iron ore from Donimalai mines to Iraq. The question of its being turned down does not, therefore, arise.

**Scheme of Central Bank of India for catching Fish along Goa Coast Line**

810. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any evaluation has been done in regard to the scheme initiated by the Central Bank of India for fish catching along the Goa coast line ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Goa fishermen have to sell the catch at a much lower price because of lack of storage facility ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to remedy the situation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT) : (a) The Central Bank of India had conducted an evaluation study in January 1980 to assess the impact of advances made by it to fishermen on the economic conditions of the beneficiaries.

(b) The study revealed that the main reason for the fishermen obtaining low price for their catch was due to absence of a direct contact between them and the processing plants/purchasing companies. No difficulty had been felt by the fishermen in the sale of fish due to lack of storage facilities.



(c) The bank has reported that the conditions regarding sale of fish etc. as revealed during the study in 1980 do not prevail any longer consequent to certain measures taken in this regard by the Government of Goa.

#### **Financing of Sick Industrial Units**

811. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has urged the commercial banks and the financial institutions to make concerted and timely efforts in financing the sick industrial units and making them viable;

(b) if so, whether any programme of action has been suggested by the Ministry to all the nationalised banks in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details of the same and how many nationalised banks have helped and assisted the sick units in the country during 1981 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT) : (a) to (c) : It has been the policy of Government that banks and financial institutions must take all possible steps to prevent sickness and rehabilitate sick units to the extent possible. Accordingly banks and financial institutions make efforts to identify sickness in an industrial unit at the incipient stage itself and study the causes of sickness and the unit's potential viability. In accordance with this policy, banks draw up rehabilitation programmes in respect of the potentially viable units on a case by case basis. The assistance packages are tailor-made to suit the particular requirements of a case and they may contain both short-term and long-term measures covering aspects such as financial concessions including waiver of penal interest, reduction in the rate of interest and margin, rescheduling the recovery of overdue

liabilities/irregularities, grant of need based working capital and term loan facilities and other measures like change in management, merger with a healthy unit, etc.

Some of the organisational arrangements evolved in the matter of rehabilitation of sick industrial units are given below :—

1. A sick industrial undertaking cell has been set up in the Reserve Bank of India to function as a clearing house for information relating to sick units and also to act as a coordinating agency between the Government, Banks, Financial Institutions and other agencies for tackling the various related issues. This Cell has been closely monitoring the banks' performance in identifying sick units and also taking remedial action. With a view to check industrial sickness, the cell has issued suitable instructions/guidelines to the banks in the matter.

2. State Level inter-institutional Committees have been set up at all the regional offices of the Department of Banking Operations and Development of Reserve Bank of India for the purpose of ensuring better coordination between the banks, the State Governments, Central and State Level Financial Institutions and other agencies.

3. A Standing Coordination Committee has been constituted by the Reserve Bank of India to consider the issues relating to coordination between commercial banks and term lending institutions on an 'on-going' basis.

4. A Special Cell has been set up within the Rehabilitation Finance Division of Industrial Development Bank of India for attending to references from banks in respect of their sick and problems cases.

5. As regards the Small Scale Industries Sector, Reserve Bank of

India has issued suitable guidelines to the banks with a view to ensure that the potentially viable sick units in the small scale industries sector receive due attention and timely support from banks.

The above policy is applicable to all the nationalised banks. As in previous years, during the year 1981 also, all the nationalised banks have been following the above policy.

#### **Promotion of Educational Tours to Historical Places**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ashok Group of hotels owned by the India Tourism Development Corporation has announced some concessional packages to promote educational tours to historical places by students ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A.P. SHARMA) : (a) and (b) : ITDC has offered a special rate of Rs. 75/- a day for boarding and lodging in Three star categories of hotels to the students undergoing educational tours. The extremely low package rates have been given keeping in view the need and importance of promoting educational tours to the historical places besides fulfilling the social obligation of offering cheaper rates to the student community. This offer is open till 30 September, 1981. Under this offer, 4 students will be required to share a room. They will be served fixed buffet lunch and dinners and fixed breakfast. This offer is initially for Udaipur, Agra, Jaipur, Khajuraho and Aurangabad which are tourist attractions and also have historical importance.

#### **Goods Imported from West Germany and Japan**

813. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the nomenclature and value of goods imported from West Germany and Japan through various Government agencies during 1980-81 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN) : Separate statistics of imports, country-wise and commodity-wise, by Government Agencies are not maintained.

#### **Restriction on Import of Steel Items**

814. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Steel Authority of India Limited has requested his Ministry to impose restriction on the import of some varieties of steel items barring structural steel and plates ;

(b) whether such request has been made by the SAIL due to the accumulation of large quantities of steel items on the stockyards;

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to curb imports of steel ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b) : Suggestions for changes in import policy have been received from various organisations, including Steel Authority of India Limited.

(c) and (d) : Changes, as and when considered necessary, will be announced.

**Expiry of terms of Chairmen and Managing Directors of Nationalised Banks**

815. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) what are the names of Chairmen and Managing Directors of the Nationalised banks whose terms of service expired during the period from April to June, 1981 ;

(b) how many of them have been granted extension of service and the reason therefor ;

(c) the names of Board of Directors in each nationalised bank whose terms of service expired in November, 1980 to June 1981 ;

(d) the number and names of new Board of Directors who have been appointed in their place ;

(e) in case no new Board of Directors have been appointed, what are the reasons therefor ;

(f) the number of vacancies in the Board of Directors in each nationalised bank as on 30th June 1981 ; and

(g) what steps Government have taken to fill up these vacancies ?

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

**Statement**

(a) and (b) : The initial term of three years of the following Chairmen and Managing Directors of nationa-

lised banks expired during April-June, 1981 :

1. Shri B.K. Chatterji,  
Chairman and Managing  
Director, United Commercial  
Bank.
2. Shri R. Raghupathy,  
Chairman and Managing  
Director, Syndicate Bank.

Considering all relevant factors, and in consultation with Reserve Bank of India, the term of office of Sarvashri B K. Chatterji and R. Raghupathy was further extended respectively upto 15-7-1983 and 23-4-1984.

(c) to (e) : The names of directors on the Boards of the 14 nationalised banks whose prescribed term of office expired during the period November 1980 to June 1981 are given in statement-I. In accordance with clause 9(3) of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970, a Director whose term of office has expired shall, notwithstanding such expiry, continue to hold office as Director until a successor has been appointed. Necessary action in this regard is in hand.

(f) A statement showing the number of vacancies in the Boards of Directors of nationalised banks, including the 6 banks nationalised in April 1980, is attached as statement-II.

(g) Appropriate action in this regard is in hand.

**Statement-I**

- |                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| 1. Central Bank of India  | 1. Shri V.S. Choubey<br>2. Shri Himat Singh Parteti<br>3. Shri Krishan Dev Dewan<br>4. Shri T.C. Jethmalani<br>5. Shri Virendra Agarwala<br>6. Prof. S.K. Chakraborty<br>7. Shri V.B. Haribhakti<br>8. Shri R.P. Nevatia<br>9. Shri Mahesh J. Shah                              |
| 2. Bank of India          | 1. Shri J.R. Shah<br>2. Shri Abul Hasan<br>3. Shri Y.H. Malegam<br>4. Prof. P.H. Prasad<br>5. Shri N.K. Somani<br>6. Shri N.M. Wadiwa<br>7. Shri Nanu Bhai Amin   |
| 3. Punjab National Bank   | 1. Dr. A.S. Kahlon<br>2. Brig. Ghasi Ram (Retd.)<br>3. Shri G. Rasull Khan<br>4. Shri Brijmohan Lall<br>5. Shri Rich Pal Mehra<br>6. Mrs. Ramola Nandi<br>7. Shri Rameshwar Thakur<br>8. Dr. Ram Das  |
| 4. Bank of Baroda         | 1. Shri Jitendra Kumar Narabhai Patel<br>2. Shri R.M. Desai<br>3. Shri E.B. Reinboth<br>4. Shri V. K. Lakshmanan<br>5. Shri Kripal Singh Shekhawat<br>6. Shri Anand N. Amin<br>7. Shri C.C. Chokshi<br>8. Shri Chuni Lal Indalia<br>9. Dr. V.S. Vyas<br>10. Shri Ibrahim Ashraf |
| 5. United Commercial Bank | 1. Shri S. Lakshmanan<br>2. Shri D.R. Kapur<br>3. Shri D.H. Shah<br>4. Shri Jagjit Singh Hara<br>5. Shri Prakash Ram<br>6. Dr. P C. Goswami<br>7. Shri Padam Singh Jhina<br>8. Shri S.C. Loiwal<br>9. Shri Mohan Nayak<br>10. Dr. N. Das  |

6. **Canara Bank**
1. Shri J.V. Rao
  2. Shri S.D. Gaonkar
  3. Shri I. Atchutarama Raju
  4. Shri C.S. Viswam
  5. Lt. Gen. K.P. Candeth (Retd.)
  6. Shri J.P. Javali
  7. Shri N.C. Krishnan
  8. Shri S. Nazar Mohamed
  9. Shri M.V. Sirur
7. **United Bank of India**
1. Shri Madhusudan Banerjee
  2. Shrimati Lhingjaneng Gangte
  3. Shri P. M. Narielvala
  4. Shri Arbinda Ray
  5. Shri N.C. Sen Gupta, ICS (Retd.)
  6. Prof. J.C. Brahma
  7. Shri M.Y.A. Rahim
8. **Dena Bank**
1. Shri Jitendra A. Amin
  2. Shri S.G. Shah
  3. Shri N.K. Hathila
  4. Kumari Prabha S. Shah
  5. Shri E.A.K. Faizullahoy
  6. Shri Narayandas J Mehtani
  7. Shri V.N. Raiji
  8. Dr. U.K. Srivastava
9. **Syndicate Bank**
1. Shri S. Seetharam Rao
  2. Shri Bharat Singh
  3. Shri B. Ratna Sabhapathy
  4. Shri X. A. Fernandez
  5. Shri Aroor Ramesh Rao
  6. Shri S. Santhappa
  7. Shri N. H. Shah
  8. Lt. Gen. M. L. Thapan (Retd.)
  9. Dr. K. S. Suryanarayana
10. **Union Bank of India**
1. Shri S. Bardhan
  2. Shri K. R. Chabria
  3. Shri Jashbhai U. Patel
  4. Shri Parmpal Singh Mann
  5. Shri Ram Baboo Arya
  6. Shri M. N. Amersey
  7. Shri Habeeb Marikar
  8. Dr. G. Gopal Reddy
  9. Shri B. M. Shanthamurthy
  10. Shri Prakash Sharma
11. **Allahabad Bank**
1. Shri Bhupesh Sarkar
  2. Shri Jai Govind Rai
  3. Shri D. N. Patodia
  4. Col. Prabhu Lal Negi (Retd.)
  5. Shri Rahim Gutti
  6. Shri Samir Ghosh
  7. Dr. Kedar Ram Gupta
  8. Shri Jaswant Singh

12. Indian Bank
1. Shri S. Subramanian
  2. Shri J. Dayanand
  3. Shri M. P. Nachimuthu
  4. Shri L. Bakthavathsal
  5. Shri R. J. Chelliah
  6. Dr. Neelkanth A. Kalyani
  7. Shri N. Srinivasan
  8. Shri S. B. Zaveri
13. Bank of Maharashtra
1. Shri S. D. Rahalkar
  2. Shri Kuluram Dodhade
  3. Shri Bherulal Patidar
  4. Shri Mohamed Kalimulla Shariff
  5. Shri Yogendra C. Amin
  6. Dr. A. B. Joshi
  7. Shri C. S. Ramachandran
  8. Shri Kamal Tandon
14. Indian Overseas Bank
1. Shri V. S. T. Kumaraswamy
  2. Dr. Joao Filipe Ferreira
  3. Shri M. M. Jacob
  4. Shri Ayla Achari
  5. Shri J. L. Mehra
  6. Shri N. Devi Prasad
  7. Shri N. Ramaswamy
  8. Shri Sher V. Utamsingh

**Statement—II**

Name of the Bank	No. of vacancies as on 30-6-1981
1. Central Bank of India	11*
2. Bank of India	9*
3. Punjab National Bank	11
4. Bank of Baroda	11
5. United Commercial Bank	11
6. Canara Bank	11
7. United Bank of India	11
8. Dena Bank	10*
9. Syndicate Bank	11*
10. Union Bank of India	11
11. Allahabad Bank	12
12. Indian Bank	11
13. Bank of Maharashtra	11*
14. Indian Overseas Bank	10*
15. Andhra Bank	11*
16. Corporation Bank	12
17. New Bank of India	12
18. Oriental Bank of Commerce	12
19. Punjab and Sind Bank	12
20. Vijaya Bank	12

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\*Executive Directors have since been appointed in these banks

**Purchase of Indian Tea by Soviet Union**

816. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the purchase of Indian tea by the Soviet Union is exported to a number of European countries by the country thereby depriving India of the hard currency;

(b) whether it is also a fact that much of the tea exports to the Soviet Union is done through private parties; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to remedy the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) (a) : Although USSR does re-export some of the teas imported by it, Government is not aware of any re-export of Indian tea by the USSR to free market countries.

(b) and (c) : Alongwith private Indian tea exporters, the Tea Trading Corp. of India Ltd., a Government of India undertaking, is exporting tea to the USSR. Indian firms are appointed as agents/suppliers by the USSR. The present arrangement are as per the agreed Government policy in regard to trade with the USSR.

**अफीम का उत्पादन और मूल्य**

817. श्री चतुर्भुज :

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

(क) वर्ष 1980-81 के दौरान देश में अफीम का राज्यवार कुल कितना उत्पादन हुआ है ;

(ख) अफीम के मूल्य में कब से वृद्धि नहीं की गई है तथा इसके, जबकि प्रत्येक वस्तु के भाव कई बार बढ़ चुके हैं, मूल्य में वृद्धि न किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का प्रस्ताव अन्य वस्तुओं के मूल्यों में वृद्धि को ध्यान में रखते हुए तथा अफीम उत्पादकों को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए अफीम के मूल्यों में वर्ष 1981-82 के दौरान वृद्धि करने का है ; और

(घ) अफीम उत्पादन क्षेत्रों में अधिक किसानों को तथा उन लोगों को जिनका पट्टा 3 4 वर्ष पूर्व समाप्त हो गया था, पट्टे पर भूमि देने तथा अधिक क्षेत्र में अफीम की खेती करने की अनुमति देने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या नीति है ।

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया) (क) : फसल वर्ष 1980-81 के दौरान राज्यवार उत्पन्न की गई अफीम की मात्रा नीचे दिए अनुसार है :—

	(90° गाढ़ता पर लगभग मीटरी टन)
मध्य प्रदेश :	550
राजस्थान :	356
उत्तर प्रदेश :	220
कुल	1126

(ख) काश्तकारों को दी जाने वाली अफीम की कीमतें मुख्यतः अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में अफीम मिश्रित कच्ची सामग्री की कीमतों के अत्याधिक गिर जाने के कारण ही फसल वर्ष 1977-78 के बाद बढ़ाई नहीं गई है और इसलिए भी कि काश्तकारों को दी जाने वाली कीमतें पहले से ही लाभकारी थीं ।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) सम्भवतः इस प्रश्न का सम्बन्ध पोस्ट के काश्तकारों को लाइसेंस देने से है। अफीम के ऐसे बड़े स्टॉक को देखते हुए जो सरकार के पास संचित हो गया है, कोई नया लाइसेंस जारी करने अथवा अफीम की काश्त के लिए रकबा बढ़ाने की अनुमति देने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

**Implementation of Recommendation  
made by Era Sezhiyan Committee**

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

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation has initiated any action to implement recommendations made by Era Sezhiyan Committee with regard to ensuring of basic uniformity in wage structure with all other public sector undertakings ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAU BAROI) : (a) and (b). One of the recommendations of the Era Sezhiyan Committee was that Government may lay down broad guidelines to be followed by all public sector undertakings to ensure basic uniformity in wage structure. Government have taken note of this recommendation and it is Government's endeavour to ensure that the wage structure in the LIC is broadly in line with that obtaining in similar institutions.

**बड़े हवाई अड्डों पर वातानुकूलन**

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

(क) क्या सरकार ने पांच बड़े हवाई अड्डों को वातानुकूलित करने का निर्णय लिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रत्येक मामले में कितनी-कितनी धनराशि खर्च होगी ; और

(ग) कार्य कब तक शुरू हो जाएगा और कब पूरा हो जायेगा ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा) (क) से (ग) : सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

**Proposals Initiated by States for  
bringing Gulf Investments**

820. SHRI R. L. BHATIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item captioned 'Centre's attitude to Gulf money irks States' appearing in the Times of India dated the 8th July, 1981;

(b) if so, which of the States have initiated proposals to bring Gulf investments in their States; and

(c) his reaction thereto?

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

(b) and (c) : While the States of Gujarat and Maharashtra sent delegations to the Gulf to explore possibilities of securing investment from oil exporting developing countries in terms of the new facility



opened for them for investment in India, no State has come forward with any concrete proposal to promote any project based on firm commitments given by Gulf parties for equity or other participation.

**महाराष्ट्र में रोगन निर्माताओं की ओर  
उत्पादन-शुल्क की बकाया राशि**

821. श्री धर्मदास शास्त्री : क्या बिस्व मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) महाराष्ट्र की किन रोगन निर्माता कंपनियों की ओर उत्पादन-शुल्क की राशि बकाया है तथा उनमें से प्रत्येक की ओर 1978-79, 1979-80 और 1980-81 के दौरान उत्पादन शुल्क की कितनी-कितनी राशि बकाया थी ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि ये कंपनियाँ अपनी ओर बकाया करों का भुगतान करने के बजाय न्याय-निर्णय, अपील बोर्ड में मामले दायर करके और उसके बाद न्यायालयों में अपील आदि दायर करके मामले को लम्बे समय तक खींचने की कोशिश करते हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार उक्त कंपनियों तथा ऐसी ही अन्य कंपनियों की ओर बकाया उत्पादन शुल्क की बकाया राशि को शीघ्र वसूल करने के लिये कोई कानून बनाने पर विचार कर रही है ;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त कानून किस तारीख तक बनाये जाने की सम्भावना है ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सर्वाज्ञ सिंह सिसोदिया) (क) से (ङ) : सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सदन पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

### Employment of Aircraft Technicians

822. SHRI VIJAYA KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that apprenticeship scheme of aircraft technicians in the Indian Airlines was approved in 1975;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether, the first batch of aircraft technicians was selected for two years' theoretical and practical training in October, 1976 second batch in April, 1977 and the third in October, 1977;

(d) if so, their total number and the total amount spent on them;

(e) whether it is also a fact that all candidates completed two years' training of aircraft technique in different trades of engineering vide Regional Directorate of Apprenticeship Training (North Region), Udyog Nagar, Kanpur letter No. T.T.C. DR/4/6/30 dated 30th July, 1979 and the Chief Engineering Manager, Indian Airlines, New Delhi letter No. DED/8898/495 dated 25th August, 1979;

(f) whether Government are aware that aircraft technicians are not utilised in other organisations except in airlines; and

(g) if so, the steps taken by Indian Airlines to give employment to these persons?

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

(b) The apprentices under the Apprentices Act, 1961 in the Aircraft Design Trades are recruited in the ratio 1 : 10 i. e. 1 Apprentice

against 10 skilled workers. The training is for a period of two years for ex-ITI candidates in the relevant trade.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) A total of 43 Apprentices were selected during the period and the total amount spent on them in the form of Stipend was Rs. 1,80,600/-.

(e) Yes, Sir. Each Apprentice has completed elementary Basic Training in one of the designated trades viz. Electrician or general Mechanic Radio/Radar or Instrument.

(f) and (g) It is mandatory to recruit Apprentices under the Apprentices Act, 1961, but it is not obligatory on the part of the employer to provide jobs after the Apprentices complete their training. However, the Apprentices after a successful completion of their training and after passing the final Trade Test conducted by the Director General, Employment & Training are eligible to compete for the post of 'Trainee Technician' in Indian Airlines. If otherwise found suitable, the Apprentices are given preference over outsiders.

#### **Facilities to Domestic and Foreign Tourists at Tourist Centres**

823. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to draw up a plan to develop tourist centres in different parts of the country to provide facilities to both foreign and domestic visitors ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b): It is proposed to develop tourism on

travel circuit concept during the Sixth Five Year Plan. Accordingly 61 travel circuits covering 440 centres have been identified in consultation with the State Governments/Union Territories in a series of meetings held during March-June 1981 in New Delhi. State Governments have been requested to draw up blue-prints of tourism development for provision of infrastructural facilities at the centres along the identified travel circuits and send these to the Department so that a shelf of schemes can be prepared for implementation in a phased manner by pooling the available resources in the Central, State and private sector.

#### **पर्यटकों के लिए कुश्नेत्र का विकास**

824. श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत के प्राचीन सांस्कृतिक एवं धार्मिक नगर कुश्नेत्र का पर्यटन की दृष्टि से समुचित विकास नहीं किया गया है; और यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी कारण क्या है; और

(ख) गीता और महाभारत की यह भूमि बहुत कम पर्यटकों को आकर्षित कर पाई है, इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मन्त्री (श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा) (क) और (ख): तीर्थ स्थान होने के कारण पहले से ही बड़ी संख्या में स्वदेशी पर्यटक कुश्नेत्र की यात्रा करते हैं। ऐसे पर्यटकों के लिए कुश्नेत्र में पहले से ही कुछ सुविधायें विद्यमान हैं। छठी पंच वर्षीय योजना के दौरान हरियाणा में विकास के लिए अभिनिर्धारित यात्रा परिपथों में से एक में इस स्थान को भी विकास के लिए शामिल किया गया है। राज्य सरकार से

अनुरोध किया गया है कि अभिनिर्धारित यात्रा परिपथों के साथ-साथ पढ़ने वाले केन्द्रों पर जिन-जिन आधारिक संरचना सम्बन्धी सुविधाओं का विकास किया जाना है उनके बारे में सूचित करें। केन्द्र, राज्य और प्राइवेट सेक्टरों में संसाधनों को एकत्र करते हुए कुलक्षेत्र में सुविधाओं का विकास करने के लिए आगे कार्रवाई तभी की जायेगी जब यह सूचना प्राप्त हो जायेगी।

#### **Nominations Facilities to Pensioners**

825. SHRI R. K. MHALGI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have taken a decision to extend "nomination facilities" to their pensioners who have their accounts in Banks ;

(b) if so, when and since when that decision is to come in force ; and

(c) if no such decision has been taken so far the reasons for delay ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT) : (a) to (c) : Government have under consideration a proposal to amend the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 to provide inter-alia, the nomination facilities in respect of the banks accounts holders. The amendment will be included in the Banking Laws Amendment Bill to be introduced in Parliament in due course.

मध्य प्रदेश के पूर्वी भाग में स्थित सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में स्थानीय लोगों का अनुपात

826. श्री केयूर भूषण : क्या बिस्वा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के पूर्वी भाग, जिले छत्तीसगढ़ के नाम से जाना जाता है, में स्थित सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में ऐसे कर्मचारी कितने हैं जो 1200 रुपये से अधिक का वेतन पा रहे हैं; और

(ख) इनमें स्थानीय लोगों और बाहरी लोगों की संख्या और अनुपात क्या है ?

बिस्वा मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया) : (क) और (ख) : सम्भवतः माननीय सदस्य मध्य प्रदेश के पूर्वी भाग, जिसे छत्तीसगढ़ से जाना जाता है, में स्थित सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों में सेवारत स्थानीय तथा बाहरी व्यक्तियों की संख्या और अनुपात तथा 1200 रुपये और उससे अधिक वेतन पाने वाले व्यक्तियों के बारे में जानकारी प्राप्त करना चाहते हैं। इस सन्दर्भ में यह बताना अप्रासंगिक न होगा कि सरकार की नीति के अनुरूप सरकारी उद्यमों में सेवारत कर्मचारियों के बारे में यह जानकारी एकत्र नहीं की जाती है कि कौन मूलतः किस राज्य का है, क्योंकि ऐसे आंकड़े एकत्र करना राष्ट्रीय एकता के हित में नहीं है।

इन बातों को देखते हुए यह महसूस किया जाता है कि लगभग 200 केन्द्रीय सरकारी उद्यमों से 1200 रुपये और उससे अधिक वेतन पाने वाले कर्मचारियों के बारे में जानकारी एकत्र करने से उतना लाभ नहीं होगा जितनी की मेहनत करनी पड़ेगी।

रामपुरा अगुछा, राजस्थान में मिले जस्ते के भण्डार

828. श्री अशोक गहलोत : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को राजस्थान के भीलवाड़ा जिले के रामपुरा अगुछा में जस्ते के बड़े भण्डार मिले हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार राजस्थान में जस्ता पिघलन संयंत्र की स्थापना करने पर गम्भीरता से विचार कर रही है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस योजना का व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) से (घ) अब तक के व्यापक सर्वेक्षण से लगभग 53 मिलियन टन कुल अयस्क भण्डार होने के संकेत हैं, जिसमें से 1.50% सीसा और 13.89% जस्ता युक्त लगभग 36 मिलियन टन प्रमाणित भण्डार हैं ।

कम्पनी ने नए जस्ता-सीसा प्रद्रावक कम्पलैक्स की स्थापना हेतु साध्यतापूर्व अध्ययन/रिपोर्ट हेतु विदेशी परामर्शक मै० स्टोल वर्ग इन्जीनियरवरटुंग जीएमबीएच, प० जर्मनी के साथ करार किया है । रिपोर्ट में अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ नए स्मेल्टर के लिए उपयुक्त स्थान के बारे में भी उल्लेख होगा । अध्ययन 1981-82 के अन्त तक पूरा हो जाने की आशा है ।

निक्षेप की व्यापक खोज हो जाने के बाद, उसके दोहन के लिए परियोजना रिपोर्ट तैयार की जाएगी । कम्पनी से रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होने के बाद, रामपुर अगुछा निक्षेप पर आधारित इस नए जस्ता सीसा स्मेल्टर कम्पलैक्स के लिए पूंजी निवेश का निर्णय किया जाएगा ।

देश में चल रहे ट्रस्टों में लगी चल और अचल पूंजी

829. श्री राम सिंह शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री देश में चल रहे ट्रस्टों की संख्या के बारे में 27 मार्च 1981 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 5297 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) निर्धारण वर्ष 1980-81 को सम्बन्धित अवधि में देश में काम कर रहे ट्रस्टों में लगी चल और अचल पूंजी के बारे में जानकारी एकत्र कर ली गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न के भाग (क) के उत्तर को देखते हुए इस भाग के उत्तर का प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) प्रत्येक आय कर आयुक्त के अधि-कार क्षेत्र में आयकर अधिकारी के समक्ष दाखिल किए गए अलग-अलग मामलों में से उक्त सूचना छांटी जानी है । इस सूचना को एकत्र करने में समय लगता है और यही विलम्ब का कारण है । उक्त सूचना एकत्र करने, उसका संकलन करने तथा प्रस्तुत करने का पूरा प्रयास किया जाएगा ।

**Representation for waiving of 25 per cent excise duty on diesel**

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

(a) whether any representation has been received from any State Government either to waive the 25 per cent excise duty on diesel or due subsidy be given to transport corporations or companies; and

(b) if so, the nature of representation and Government's response to it ?

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

(a) High speed diesel oil is subject to specific rate of excise duty and not to *ad valorem* rate. No representation for waiver of the excise duty on high speed diesel oil appears to have been received from any State Government.

(b) Dose not arise.

**Increase in import duty on Edible Oils**

831. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that import duty on edible oils recently been increased;

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

(c) the reasons therefor; and

(d) how far it is likely to escalate the prices of edible oils including Vanaspati in the country ?

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

(a) to (c): Yes Sir. On 18-7-1981, the rate of duty on Palm oil, Rapeseed oil, Soyabean oil, Sunflower oil and Palmolein was raised from 12.5 per cent *ad valorem* to 42.5 per cent *ad valorem*. The same day, the duty on coconut oil was also raised from 60 per cent

*ad valorem* to 80 per cent *ad valorem* (basic+auxiliary). On 26-7-1981 the Customs Ta-iff (Amendment) Ordinance, 1981 was promulgated. Simultaneously, the effective rates of duty on all vegetable oils (excepting Rapeseed oil and Soyabean oil) covered by Heading No. 15.07 of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 was raised to 150 per cent *ad valorem* (basic+auxiliary). The effective rate of duty on rapeseed oil and soyabean oil was also fixed at 45 per cent *ad valorem* (basic + auxiliary). These changes have been made having regard to the international and local market prices of vegetable oils.

(d) As the concessional rate of duty of 5 per cent *ad valorem* applicable to imports made by the State Trading Corporation of India continues to operate, the prices of vegetable oils supplied through the public distribution system and vanaspati are not likely to be affected by the changes in duties mentioned above

**Inquiry into AI's "Makalu"**

832. SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN :  
SHRI CHHOTAY SINGH YADAV :  
PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA :  
SH. RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI :  
SHRI B. D. SINGH :  
SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR :  
SH. MANI RAM BAGRI :  
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :

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

(a) whether inquiry ordered by Government into the Air India "Makalu" sabotage has been completed ;

(b) if so, whether any report has been submitted to Government ; if so, details thereof and action proposed to be taken by Government thereon ; and

(c) if answer to Part (a) above be in the negative, what is the present position ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA) (a) to (c) : Investigation has been completed and a charge-sheet has been filed on 17-6-1981 in the court of the Additional Metropolitan Magistrate, Bombay against Shri S. P. Inamdar, an employee of Air India who was working as Senior Aircraft Technician Component Overhaul Division. The matter is subjudice.

#### Purchase of Jute

834. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :  
SHRI R. P. DAS :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) how much jute has been purchased by the Jute Corporation of India since March, 1981 to date month-wise ;

(b) at what cost and whether all jute has been purchased by the JCI from the jute growers ; and

(c) if so the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) According to information so far available monthwise purchases of raw jute, made by Jute Corporation of India from March,

1981 upto 8th August, 1981 are as under :—

Qty. 000 bales of 180 Kgs.

Month	Qty. purchased
March	2.7
April	2.8
May	—
June	—
July	0.5
August (upto 8-8-81)	5.7

(b) and (c) : The purchases during above period were made from growers at statutory minimum prices, except for a small quantity of 128 bales which was procured in March, 1981 from non growers in Orissa. Statutory minimum prices at which above purchases were made are given below :—

(Year July- June)	State/District	Variety	Purchase price (Rs. Qtls.) WS/TDS/ Mesta Bottom
1980-81	Orissa/Koraput A.P./Viziana- garam	Koraput	144.50
		Mesta Bimll	149.50
1981-82	Assam	White	175.00
	Bihar/Purnea	White	185.00
		Katihar	195.50
	West Bengal/ ) Coochbehar ) Jalpaiguri ) Darjeeling )	White	182.00
		Tossa	201.50

#### Sick Textile Units in Gujarat

835. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD :  
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that paucity of funds has affected most textile mills in Gujarat and the State

Government had suggested taking over by the Centre some of the sick textile units ;

(b) whether the State Government had also suggested for expansion of National Textile Corporation ; and

(c) what steps the Centre propose to take to help and save the industry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE ( SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) While no general request for takeover of mills in Gujarat, suffering for want of funds, has been received, the State Government is keen to investigate the possibility of restarting Kanti Mills Surendranagar, which was closed on June 9, 1981, after incurring losses for sometime past.

(b) No such suggestion has been received from the State Government.

(c) The steps to be taken by the Government to help the industry will depend on the situation obtaining from time to time.

#### **Performance of Public Sector Enterprises**

836. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN:  
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the performance of some public sector enterprises is not commensurate with the vast resources invested in them and prove a constraint to the rapid growth of the economy;

(b) whether it is proposed to have a periodic review of the working of public sector enterprises to improve their performance; and

(c) If so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA) : (a) to (c) : Government are aware that there is scope for improving the physical and financial performance of some of the undertakings. Towards this end, Government have taken several measures. These include :

(a) Government at the highest level monitors the performance of infra-structural facilities, like, transportation, availability of basic industrial inputs, etc.

(b) An Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Member (Industry), Planning Commission, is engaged in the examination of certain public enterprises whose physical and financial performance has not been upto the mark;

(c) Government at the highest level reviews the performance of major enterprises at regular intervals;

(d) Regular monitoring through the means of Performance Review Meetings are conducted by the administrative Ministries. The representatives of the Planning Commission and the Bureau of Public Enterprises assist the administrative Ministries in performance review meetings.

**मोदी उद्योग ग्रुप के प्रबन्ध निदेशकों से बकाया आयकर की वसूली**

837. श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पाण्डे : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मोदी ग्रुप उद्योग की विभिन्न इकाइयों के प्रबन्ध निदेशकों के नाम; और

(ख) उन पर कितना आयकर बकाया है और सरकार उसकी वसूली के लिये क्या कार्रवाई कर रही है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोविया) (क) और (ख): एकाधिकार तथा अवरोधक व्यापारिक व्यवहार अधिनियम, 1969 की धारा 26 के अन्तर्गत पंजीकरणों के प्रयोजन के लिये अपनाये गये समूहीकरणों के आधार पर निम्नलिखित कम्पनियों को मोदी ग्रुप उद्योग से सम्बन्धित कम्पनियाँ समझा जा सकता है :—

- (i) एसोसिएटेड ट्यूबवेल (इण्डिया) प्रा० लि०
- (ii) इंडो-फाइल केमिकल्स लि०
- (iii) मोदी इण्डस्ट्रीज लि० (भूतपूर्व मोदी शुगर मिल्स लि०)
- (iv) मोदी रबर लि०
- (v) मोदी स्पिनिंग एण्ड वीविंग मिल्स क० लि०
- (vi) मोदी ट्रेडिंग एण्ड इण्डस्ट्रियल सिण्डिकेट प्रा० लि०
- (vii) मोदी पोन् लि०
- (viii) पटियाला फ्लोर मिल्स क० लि०
- (ix) मोदी कारपेट्स लि०

इन सभी कम्पनियों के प्रबन्ध निदेशकों के सम्बन्ध में प्रश्न में मांगी गई पूरी सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है। तथापि, जो सूचना एकत्र की जा सकी वह संलग्न विवरण-पत्र में दी गयी है।

### विवरण

क्र०	कम्पनी का नाम	प्रबन्ध निदेशक का नाम	भायकर की बकाया मांग	कुल मांग
			मे बकाया कर (कर जिसके सम्बन्ध में कर निर्धारित की अधिनियम की धारा 220 (4) के अनुसार चुककर्ता समझा जाता है) वसूली के लिये देय नहीं बना कर (६० लाखों में)	
1.	मोदी इण्डस्ट्रीज लि०	श्री विनय कुमार मोदी	— 71	71
2.	मोदी इण्डस्ट्रीज लि०	श्री बमेश कुमार मोदी	— 78	78
3.	मोदी इण्डस्ट्रीज लि०	श्री एम० एल० मोदी	— 227	227
4.	मोदी पोन् लि०	श्री मोहिन्द्र कुमार मोदी	— 78	78
5.	मोदी पोन् लि०	श्री के० के० मोदी	— 113	113
6.	मोदी स्पिनिंग एण्ड वीविंग मिल्स क० लि०	श्री योगिन्द्र कुमार मोदी	— 132	132
7.	मोदी स्पिनिंग एण्ड वीविंग मिल्स क० लि०	श्री एस० के० मोदी	— 29	29



**Pension to Old Pensioners**

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

(a) whether the attention of the Ministry has been drawn to the Editorial comments under the Caption "Pensioned Off" in the 'Statesman' dated 9th May, 1981; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Ministry ;

(i) to repeal the Pensions Act, 1871; and

(ii) to ensure legal safe-guards against current discriminatory practices in the matter of upgrading pension to extend social justice to old pensioners ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA) :  
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is no proposal to repeal the Pensions Act, 1871. However, Government intend to introduce an Amendment Bill to the Pensions Act, 1871 with a view to (i) extending the provisions of the Act to the territories which immediately before the 1st November, 1956 formed part of Part B States and (ii) enable a pensioner to nominate a person who may receive payment of the arrears of pension remaining undrawn at the time of the death of the pensioner.

An employee's retirement benefits are determined with reference to the rules in force on the date of retirement. As a matter of general policy any liberalisation/revision in retirement benefits is made effective prospectively, on administrative as well as financial considerations. However, the Government is granting dearness relief to old pensioners also in accordance with the recommendations of

the Third Pay Commission. So far, 13 instalments of relief, amounting to a minimum of Rs. 60/- and a maximum of Rs. 300/- per months have been allowed. In addition, the Central Government pensioners who retired prior to 1-1-1973 have been allowed ad-hoc relief ranging from Rs. 15/- to Rs. 35/- per month. Further, as announced by the Finance Minister in his Budget speech on 28-2-1981, dearness relief to pensioners is now being paid at the rate of 2.5 per cent of pension for each 8-point rise in the average consumer price index instead of at the rate of 1 per cent for each 16-point rise as hitherto. The procedure for payment of dearness relief to pensioners has also been streamlined.

**Production of Controlled Cloth**

839. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state what steps have been taken to step up the production of controlled cloth?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN) : In terms of the new Textile Policy, the production of controlled cloth in the mill and the handloom sectors will be 650 million square metres per annum.

रतलाम में जयन्त विटामिन्स को औद्योगिक विकास बैंक द्वारा दिया गया ऋण

840. श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1979-80 तथा 1980-81 के दौरान रतलाम (मध्य प्रदेश) में जयन्त विटामिन्स को औद्योगिक विकास बैंक द्वारा कितना ऋण दिया गया ;

(क) उपरोक्त अवधि में केन्द्रीय सरकार के अन्य वित्त निगमों अथवा एजेंसियों द्वारा कितनी राशि के ऋण दिये गये; और

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त अवधि में उक्त कम्पनी को सरकार द्वारा कोई अनुदान दिये गये हैं तो कितनी राशि के ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री मगन-भाई बारोट) : (क) भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक ने वर्ष 1979-80 और 1980-81 में मैसर्स जयन्त विटामिन्स को कोई प्रत्यक्ष वित्तीय सहायता नहीं दी है।

(ख) कम्पनी ने अखिल भारतीय सावधिक ऋण देने वाली संस्थाओं में से केवल भारतीय औद्योगिक ऋण और निवेश निगम (आई० सी० आई० सी० आई०) से प्रत्यक्ष सहायता प्राप्त की है। भारतीय औद्योगिक ऋण और निवेश निगम ने वर्ष 1979-80 के दौरान मैसर्स जयन्त विटामिन्स को कोई सहायता मंजूर नहीं की। वर्ष 1980-81 में 5.50 लाख रुपये का ऋण मंजूर किया गया था और वह पूर्णतः संवितरित कर दिया गया था। 30 जून, 1981 की स्थिति के अनुसार भारतीय औद्योगिक ऋण और निवेश निगम ने 62.50 लाख रुपये की राशि मंजूर की थी जिसमें से 45.50 लाख रुपये का संवितरण किया गया था और 43.65 लाख रुपये की रकम बकाया थी। कम्पनी ने कुछ राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों से वित्तीय सहायता प्राप्त की है। लेकिन बैंकों में प्रचलित प्रथाओं और रिवाजों के अनुसार तथा राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों को शासित करने वाले कानून के उपबन्धों के अनुसार यह सूचना प्रकट नहीं की जा सकती।

(ग) वर्ष 1979-80 और 1980-81 के दौरान केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा कम्पनी को कोई अनुदान नहीं दिया गया है।

News-Item under the caption "Cave-In at Bokaro-20 Feared Dead"

842. SHRI K. PRADHANI :  
SHRI CHITTA BASU :  
PROF. RUP CHAND PAL :

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been invited to the 'Business Standard' of 18th June, 1981 according to which a number of persons died and several others were injured when a big chunk of earth caved in at the cold rolling mill of Bokaro on 17th June, 1981 ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether any inquiry was conducted to ascertain the causes of the accident ; and

(d) if so, details of the findings of the inquiry ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) (a) and (b) : Yes, Sir. While engaged in excavation work at the cold rolling mill of Bokaro Steel Plant, 11 workers of a contractor of Hindustan Steelworks Construction Limited (HSCL) died due to earth slide on 17-6-1981.

(c) and (d) : An Enquiry Committee was set up immediately at the local level; but considering the seriousness of the accident, the Management of HSCL has constituted a high level enquiry committee with the former Chief Inspector of Factories, Bihar as Chairman and the Chief Engineer (Bokaro Steel Plant), Chief Engineer (MECON) and General Manager (HSCL) posted at Calcutta as Members. The findings of this Committee are awaited.

### Stock position of Coking Coal in each Steel Plant

843. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state the latest stock position of coking coal in each steel plant ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : The stock of coking coal as on 19-8-1981 in each of the six integrated steel plants was as under :—

Stock (in '000 tonnes)

Steel Plant :

Bhilai	161.2
Durgapur	40.5
Rourkela	98.1
Bokaro	52.6
TISCO	43.3
IISCO	25.5

### Intensification of Anti-Smuggling Action Plan

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

(a) the value of goods seized under anti-smuggling actions during the last three years and the current year, year-wise and area-wise ; and

(b) the programmes which the Government propose to undertake to intensify anti-smuggling action plan, with special reference to Bombay area, including the action plan to demolish the smugglers transport management and escape routes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA) :  
(a) The value of smuggled goods

seized by the Customs authorities all over India during 1978, 1979, 1980 1981 (upto June) is given below :—

Year	Approximate Value of goods seized (Rs. in crores)
1978	30.94
1979	40.42
1980	52.84
1981 (Upto June)	17.87

(b) In pursuance of the 20-Point Programme, Government formulated an Action Plan to combat smuggling. The measures adopted include strengthening of the preventive and intelligence network particularly in the vulnerable areas (including the West Coast region) and with reference to items sensitive to smuggling.

The results achieved on implementing the Action Plan are periodically reviewed and evaluated by Government to take necessary remedial measures.

### Export of Marine Fish

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

(a) the total amount of foreign exchange earned by India through the export of marine fish during 1979-80 and 1980-81 ;

(b) the total amount of foreign exchange expected to be earned during the current financial year through the export of marine fish ; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to earn more foreign exchange through the export of marine fish in 1981-82 ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) :** (a) The foreign exchange earned through export of marine fish (including frog-legs) was Rs 248.82 crores in 1979-80 and Rs. 234.84 crores in 1980-81.

(b) The total amount of foreign exchange expected to be earned during the current financial year 1981-82 is about Rs. 300 crores.

(c) The following are the important steps under consideration to earn more foreign exchange through export of marine products in 1981-82 :—

- (i) Duty free diesel oil supply to all mechanised fishing ;
- (ii) Chartering of deep sea fishing vessels ;
- (iii) Special incentives for increasing Pomfret landings ;
- (iv) Cash incentives for potential items for exports ;
- (v) Incentives on dried fish exports ;
- (vi) Developmental assistance for promoting new products ;
- (vii) Improvements in shipping opportunities ;
- (viii) Exemption of duty on imports of important inputs required by seafood industry ;
- (ix) Exemption of marine products industry from the levy of purchase tax and power cut ;
- (x) Tightening of quality control measures ; and
- (xi) Stepping up export promotional measures.

# **Agitation by a Section of Employees of R. B. I.**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the activities of Reserve Bank of India were hampered due to agitation on the part of a section of its employees ;

(b) if so, what could be the reasons behind this ; and

(c) whether some States were affected as a result of disturbance in normal functioning of R.B.I. ?

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

(b) The Class IV employees of the Reserve Bank of India resorted to agitation in the form of go slow, refusal to work overtime, non-co-operation with the management etc., on All India basis, from 1st June, 1981 to 13th July, 1981. During this period, they also resorted to illegal strikes on 15th, 25th and 26th June. The agitation started initially at Calcutta over reservation of certain number of posts in different class IV categories for the children/close relations of existing class IV employees. Apart from this, the All India Federation of Class IV employees also wanted withdrawal of court injunction obtained by the bank in some centres against holding of demonstrations etc. within the bank's premises and resumption of discussions on certain outstanding issues pertaining to Class IV employees.

(c) During the agitation, it was not possible for the bank to conduct normal business at all centres and consequently the receipt of Government account, public business, daily balancing of books etc. were affected to varying extent in different centres. The dislocation was maximum in the Calcutta Office.

**Stoppage of clearing of work in  
Chandni Chowk Branch of State  
Bank of India**

847. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that on refusal by the representative of United Commercial Bank to give Bundi Ladoo and Tea to the staff at the clearing house at State Bank of India, Chandni Chowk Branch, the clerks struck work and the clearing work in Delhi stopped ;

(b) whether over Rs. 100 crore cheques remained uncleared ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT) : (a) to (c) : The clearing house at Chandni Chowk, Delhi remained suspended from 20th July, 1981 to 26th July, 1981 reportedly because the representatives of the member banks refused to accept cheques presented by the representative of United Commercial Bank on account of his refusal to meet the demand of Rs. 150/- from the representatives of other member banks. Despite the persuasion by the President of the clearing house, the matter could not be settled till 26th July 1981. Information about the amount of cheques that remained uncleared during the period of suspension is not readily available. However, all the backlog was cleared on 27th July, 1981 when the clearing house resumed operations with all the members. The clearing house is functioning normally since 28th July, 1981.

**Lack of Accommodation for Foreign  
Tourists in Certain States**

848. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a lack of accommodation for the stay of foreign tourists in certain States ; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to construct new hotels through loans from abroad ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA) : (a) No detailed assessment of the shortage of hotel accommodation for the stay of foreign tourists in different States has been carried out. Such shortage, however, is generally felt at some centres of tourist importance during the peak tourist season.

(b) No, Sir.

नीमच अलकलाइड फैक्ट्री में बनाये जाने  
वाले अफीम उत्पाद

849. श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : क्या  
बिस्म मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नीमच अलकलाइड फैक्ट्री में बनाये  
जा रहे अफीम के विभिन्न उत्पादों के नाम  
क्या हैं ;

(ख) प्रतिवर्ष कितना उत्पादन होता है  
और गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान इसकी उत्पादन  
लागत क्या रही है ; और इन उत्पादों के  
निर्यात से प्रतिवर्ष कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा  
( भारतीय मुद्रा में ) अर्जित की गई ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि नीमच में  
भारी मात्रा में मार्फीन का स्टॉक पैकड़

गया है ; यदि हाँ, तो वहाँ से पकड़ी गई मार्फीन की मात्रा और उसकी कीमत क्या है ; और

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि पकड़ी गई मार्फीन और फैंट्री में उत्पादित मार्फीन से लिए गए नमूनों की जांच करने पर यह पाया गया कि वह एक ही प्रकार की थी ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री : श्री लखार सिंह सिलोबिया : (क) और (ख) : नीमच स्थित सरकारी असकलाइड कारखाने में उत्पादित होने वाले मुख्य-मुख्य तैयार औषध और साथ ही विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान वर्ष-वार उत्पादन नीचे दिया गया है :—

क्रम सं०	औषध का नाम	1978-79 (किलोग्राम)	1979-80 (किलोग्राम)	1980-81 (किलोग्राम)
1.	कोडीन फास्फेट आई० पी०	1907.745	5246.265	5001.00
2.	नारकोटीन बी० पी०	894.28	1100.00	1101.60
3.	कोडीन बी० पी०	31.06	393.35	5559.00

जहाँ तक इन औषधों के प्रति किलोग्राम उत्पादन की वर्ष-वार लागत का सम्बन्ध है, सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सदन पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

कारखाने में उत्पादित होने वाले औषध की बहुत बड़ी मात्रा देश के भीतर औषधीय कंपनियों को बेची जाती है । किन्तु इन औषधों की कुछ मात्रा का निर्यात निम्नानुसार किया जाता है :—

क्रम सं०	औषध का नाम	1978-79	1979-80 (लाख रुपयों में)	1980-81
1.	कूड थिडाइन	5.64	1.39	—
2.	कूड पाथावेराइन	—	1.68	—

(ग) लगभग 52,000 रुपये के मूल्य की लगभग 21 किलोग्राम छद्म-परिशोधित मार्फीन जिनके बारे में आशंका व्यक्त की गई थी कि नीमच स्थित सरकारी असकलाइड कारखाने से चोरी हो गई है, कारखाने के एक मजदूर तथा उसके पिता के कब्जे से उसके मकान से पकड़ी गई थी । मामले की जांच-पड़ताल जारी है ।

(घ) जी, हाँ ।

#### Purchase of Vaccuators by CIWTC

850. SHRI PALAS BARMAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) what action has been taken against CIWTC for making irregular purchase involving foreign exchange for 7 vacuators from U.S.A.;

(b) whether it is a fact that they gave grossly wrong declaration to the customs with regard to its cost ;

(c) whether any additional custom duty has been levied on CIWTC ;

(d) whether any levy has been imposed as penalty for wrong declaration ;

(e) whether it has been found that there was a conspiracy between MMP Lines (P) Ltd. and CIWTC in this connection ; and

(f) what other action has been taken in the matter ?

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

(a) The CBI are investigating the foreign exchange angle of the case. Further action in the matter will be taken on the receipt of the investigation report.

(b) Yes Sir. The value declared by them was Rs. 18,144/- whereas the actual value was determined as Rs. 34,64,137/-.

(c) Demand for Rs. 19,82,667.55 being the duty determined to have been short levied, was issued. The party preferred an appeal against this demand which has since been rejected by the Appellate Collector. The party has not yet paid the extra duty demanded. Action is being taken to recover the outstanding duty amount.

(d) Notices to CIWTC as well as to the then Chairman-Cum-Managing Director of CIWTC, have been issued asking them to show cause why penal action against them should not be taken under Section 112 of the Customs Act. The case is under adjudication.

(e) There is no evidence on record with the customs authorities to indicate that there was a conspiracy between MMP Lines (P) Ltd. and CIWTC in this connection.

(f) Please see (c) and (d) above. Further action will be taken by the Enforcement Directorate as appropriate, on receipt of the CBI report.

### **Request made by Government of West Bengal Regarding Waiving of Interest on Overdrafts**

851. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the West Bengal State Government had requested the Centre to waive interest on overdrafts taken by the State Governments; and

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

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

(a) Yes, Sir, on the ground that due to dislocation in the working of the Calcutta Office of the Reserve Bank of India, credit to State Government's account was being delayed, resulting in overdrafts.

(b) The Reserve Bank of India has written to all the State Governments that it would make the necessary adjustments after arriving at the correct daily cash balance of each State if it is found that the bank had charged unnecessary interest on ways and means advances and overdrafts from the State Governments.

### **Income-Tax Raids**

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

(a) whether the Income-tax authorities conducted raids in different States during the period 1-4-81 to 31-7-81 (District-wise and State-wise) and the number of raids in each State ;

(b) how much money (cash; jewellery, F. D. Rs. unaccounted money) was seized by the raiding

party in each case (the names of parties against whom these raids were directed) ;

(c) how much time was taken in a particular July '81 I. T. raid in Kanpur against one industrialist with full particulars thereof as also the action taken so far ;

(d) the total amount of money (cash, jewellery, F.D. Rs. unaccounted amount of money) has so far been collected consequent to these raids during the aforesaid period ;

(e) how much black money has been unearthed in 1981 ; and

(f) whether any meeting of Chief Ministers of States is proposed in near future in order to unearth black money and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA) : (a), (b), (d) and (e) During the period 1-4-1981 to 31-7-1981 the Income-tax department has conducted 679 searches all over India. During the course of these searches prima facie unaccounted assets of the approximate value of Rs. 10.56 Crores have been seized. Having regard to the large number of searches, it may not be practicable to furnish the information in the manner in which it has been sought. However, if the Hon'ble Member desires information about a particular State or District the same may be furnished.

(c) The Income-tax department commenced the search at Kanpur and other places on 16th July, 1981 and the operations were continued for about a month. During the course of the search prima facie unaccounted assets of the approximate value of Rs. 1.80 crores were seized.

(f) There is no such proposal at present.

### Sale of Bearer Bonds in Black Market

853. SHRI CHHOTAY SINGH YADAV :  
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH :  
PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA :  
SHRI R. L. BHATIA :  
SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN :  
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the continuous large scale of Bearer Bonds in black market; and

(b) if so, reaction of Government with regard thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA) : (a) No instance of sale of Bearer Bonds in black market has come to the notice of the Government so far.

(b) Does not arise.

### Steps to Meet Demands of Income-Tax Officers

854. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Income-tax officers in Delhi and other places have been agitating for better service conditions and promotion rules for the past several months;

(b) if so, whether Government have considered their representations; and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken or have been decided upon to meet their demands ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.



(c) The various demands of the promotee officers in the Income-tax Department have been carefully examined from time to time but it has not been found possible to accept them. The question, however, of improving the career prospects of the officers in the Income-tax Department is kept under constant review and appropriate action taken as and when considered necessary.

श्रीनगर में आयकर-छापे

855. श्री तारिक अनवर : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आयकर विभाग ने गत अप्रैल माह में श्रीनगर की कुछ फर्मों पर छापे मारे थे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रत्येक मामले में जब्त किए गए सामान का ब्योरा क्या है; और

(ग) अब तक दोषी व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया) (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) विभाग द्वारा पकड़ी गई प्रथम दृष्ट्या लेखा-बाह्य परिसम्पत्तियों के व्योरे अनुबन्ध में दिए गए हैं ।

(ग) इन मामलों में आयकर तथा धन कर अधिनियमों के अन्तर्गत यथावश्यक समुचित कार्यवाही की जा रही है ।

#### विवरण

#### श्रीनगर में आयकर छापे

क्रम सं०	समूह का नाम	पकड़ी गई बहुमूल्य वस्तुएं			जोड़
		नकदी	जवाहिरात	कालीन	
1.	जो० टी० सी० समूह	1,00,000	—	—	1,00,000
2.	मट्रो ब्रदर्स समूह	13,000	—	—	13,000
3.	आर० के० साहनी समूह	50,000	1,66,638	—	2,16,638
4.	सहफस रोलर फ्लोर मिल्स समूह	2,80,000	3,62,405	—	6,42,405
5.	अहाद जू समूह	4,67,781	7,46,653	—	12,14,434
	(विदेशी मुद्रा सहित)				
6.	शा सन्स समूह	—	—	43,97,773	43,97,773
7.	रमजान समूह	—	33,55,933	20,09,860	53,65,793
	(जिसमें बांदी का सामान शामिल है)				
				कुल जोड़	1,19,50,043

(मात्र एक करोड़ उन्नीस लाख पचास हजार तैतालीस रुपये)

**Rationalisation of Fiscal Levies on man made Fibres and Yarn**

856. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are contemplating rationalisation of the fiscal levies on man-made fibres and yarn;

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposal; and

(c) when these are likely to be implemented.

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

(a) As contemplated in the statement on Textile Policy, it is proposed to review the fiscal levies on various man-made fibres and yarns.

(b) Specific proposals in this regard have not yet been finalised.

(c) It is not possible to state at this stage when the proposals are likely to be finalised and implemented.

**Alleged Corrupt Practices in Rural Banks in East Champaran**

857. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the corrupt practices prevailing in the Rural Banks in East Champaran;

(b) is it a fact that poor people of the countryside have to pay bribe and certain percentages for having a loan from Rural Banks in East Champaran; and

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to eradicate this bribery ?

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

(a) to (c) : Certain complaints had been received of alleged corruption and nepotism in the working of the Champaran Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Motihari operating in East and West Champaran districts. As a result of preliminary enquiry into these, the then Chairman of this bank has been shifted and replaced by a new Chairman. The concerned sponsoring bank is also proposing to institute a formal departmental enquiry against the former chairman.

**Estimated Loss by Air India**

858. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn about the fact that the Air India has estimated that its loss during 1980-81 will go upto Rs. 21.25 crore against Rs. 15.09 crores of the last year ; and

(b) if so, his reaction thereto ?

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

(b) According to the original budget estimate the loss for the year 1980-81 was estimated to be Rs. 39.40 crores. The net loss of Rs. 21.30 crores now shown by Air India shows an improvement over the situation brought about by the various steps taken by the Corporation to increase the revenue and to bring down the expenditure to the maximum extent possible, without sacrificing the operational safety and efficiency. A positive trend has been noticed in the earnings of the Corporation from December, 1980 onwards.

**Complaints by all India Shippers Council about Air Cargo Flights from Calcutta**

859. SHRI NIREN GHOSE : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) has All India Shippers Council complained about air cargo flights from Calcutta;

(b) if so, what are they; and

(c) what steps have been taken to remove those complaints?

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

(b) They are regarding air cargo backlog position at Calcutta airport.

(c) With effect from 1st July, 1981 the allocation for cargo capacity from Calcutta has been increased from 21.7 tons per week to 35 tons per week on Air India flights, in order to clear the backlog.

**Development of New Tourist Centres/Spots in North Eastern States**

860. SHRI CHINGWANG KONYAK : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ministry propose to draw up a plan to develop tourist centres in several new spots in the North-Eastern States to provide facilities to both foreign and domestic visitors ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A.P. SHARMA) : (a) and (b). 12 travel circuits including 63 tourist centres have been identified for development in the North Eastern States on an integrated basis by utilising available resources in the Central,

State and private sectors on the basis of availability of resources and inter se priorities. The travel circuits are :—

*Assam :*

- (i) Gauhati-Jungalbalahu-Kaziranga-Sibsagar.
- (ii) Gauhati-Barapeta-Baroma-Manas.

*Manipur :*

- (i) Imphal-Moirang-Loktak Lake-Keibul-Lamjao Park and back.
- (ii) Imphal-Ukhrul-Imphal.

*Nagaland :*

- (i) Dimapur-Kohima-Wokha-Mokokchung-Tuensang-Mokokchung-Zunheho to Kohima.
- (ii) Dimapur-Kohima-Phek

*Arunachal Pradesh :*

- (i) Tezpur-Bhalukpong--Bomdila-Tawang.

*Meghalaya :*

- (i) Jorhat--Nongpoh-Barapani-Shillong-Mawngap-Weilloi-Jakram-Weilloi-Mawsynrap-Shillong-Cherrapunji-Umtyan-gar-Davbi-Jowai-Nartiang-Jowai-Passi-Garampani-Shillong/Hoflong.
- (ii) Bajenadoba-Rongram-Tura-Rongram-Bongrangir-Siru-Baghara-Balpakram and back to Tura.

*Tripura :*

- (i) Agartala-Sipahijala-Rudrasagar-Udaipur-Matabari-Amarpur-Dumbur-Gandacherra-Kumarghat/Fatikroy-Unakoty Kailashahar.

- (ii) Kailashahar-Unkoty-Fatikroy-Jumpai-Kailashahar.

*Mizoram :*

- (i) Aizawl and excursions in the area around.

The schemes proposed in the Central Sector are as follows :—

At Gauhati, the ITDC proposes to construct a 100-bed hotel, and has already set up a transport unit. The Department of Tourism would built a youth/tourist hostel.

At Shillong, the ITDC proposes to take over the Pinewood Hotel for management and the Department of Tourism will build a youth/tourist hostel.

At Barapani, the ITDC proposes to construct a hotel and create water sports facilities.

At Nangpoh and Jorhat, the ITDC propose to create wayside facilities.

The Department of Tourism proposes to construct a youth/tourist hostel, one each at Imphal and Kohima.

The Department of Tourism proposes to construct a Forest Lodge at Manas Game Sanctuary.

Central Government Tourist Offices have been sanctioned at Gauhati, Shillong, Imphal and Itanagar. Officers have also been notified at the first three places.

#### **At Defrauded by Indian Travel Agencies Abroad**

861. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH :  
PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA :

Will the MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some Indian travel agencies abroad have defrauded Air India of several lakhs of rupees;

(b) if so, details thereof stating their modus operandi; and

(c) measures taken by Government to protect Air India from such unscrupulous travel agents ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Sabha.

#### **New Airport for Bombay**

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

(a) whether the Government are considering having a new Airport for Bombay;

(b) if so, which are the different sites that are under consideration ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A.P. SHARMA) : (a) to (c). Projections of air traffic to and via Bombay indicate the likely saturation of the airport in the course of the current decade. However, Government do not presently have under consideration a new airport for Bombay.

#### **Scuffle between Unions in United Bank of India, Calcutta**

863. SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the scuffle, as narrated in the "Statesman" dated July 30, 1981, alleged to have occurred in the Board Room and the Chairman's Room of the nationalised United

Bank of India at Calcutta between the supporters of rival Unions on 29th July, 1981?

(b) how many persons sustained injuries in the above said clash;

(c) whether Government are aware that such incidents bring discredit to the banking business; and

(d) what steps his Ministry have taken to avoid such incidents in business hours in the bank premises to retain the credit and safety of the banking institutions?

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

(a) Yes Sir. Government has seen the report appearing in the Delhi edition of Statesman on July 30, 1981.

(b) A large number of employees were injured in the clash between rival unions of which 14 were injured seriously.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Government has advised the management of the bank to take stern disciplinary action against the erring employees. The bank has discharged one officer from service and has suspended/chargesheeted a number of other employees. The bank had also sought police assistance to curb unruly elements among employees. The bank has also ordered an enquiry into the outbreak of violence in the head office building on 29-7-1981 and has assigned the enquiry to a retired senior police official.

#### **Recommendations of Committee on Reduction of Income-Tax Rates**

864. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have appointed a Committee to study income tax cut or its reduction;

(b) if so, whether Government have also asked the Committee to study as to what incentive may be provided for savings;

(c) if so, whether the committee has given its recommendations;

(d) what steps or decision has been taken by Government to reduce income tax rate and also give greater incentive for savings; and

(e) when a final decision is likely to be taken in the matter ?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e) : Does not arise.

#### **Overdrafts by States**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that several State Governments have taken "overdrafts" from the Reserve Bank of India on various accounts ;

(b) if so, give the figures of total overdrafts State-wise ; as on 31st March 1981 and 30th June, 1981 ;

(c) in how many cases and when had the Reserve Bank ordered "Stopped Payment" and to which States ; and

(d) whether it is a fact that in most of the cases such overdrafts had to be taken on account of drought and scarcity works and due to undue delay on the part of Union Government to expedite the procedure and give assistance quickly ?

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

(a) and (b) : A statement showing the adjusted overdraft position of the States as on 31-3-1981 is laid on the Table of the House. No State was in overdraft on 30th June, 1981.

(c) The Reserve Bank had suspended payments of Karnataka and Kerala in May, 1974.

(d) Expenditure on account of drought and scarcity works is met from the margin money available with the State Governments and advance Plan assistance provided for by the Government of India against the ceilings of expenditure approved for the purpose. If the State Governments' expenditure exceeds these ceilings, they are likely to face a Ways & Means problem. There is no delay in providing central assistance wherever called for.

#### Statement

STATES	(RS. CRORES) As on 31-3-1981
1. Assam	—33.05
2. Gujarat	—17.59
3. Haryana	—36.01
4. Karnataka	—14.37
5. Madhya Pradesh	—97.93
6. Manipur	—22.49
7. Nagaland	—0.64
8. Punjab	—64.01
9. Rajasthan	—143.27
10. Tripura	—9.46
11. West Bengal	—97.08
<b>TOTAL :</b>	<b>—535.90</b>

#### Financial Institutions Liabilities involved in Ritz Continental Hotel, Calcutta

866. SHRI MOHAMMED ISMAIL : Will the Minister of TOURISM & CIVIL AVIATION (Paryatan Air Nagar Vimanan Mantri) be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of liabilities of the Central Government Financial Institutions involved in Ritz Continental Hotel, Calcutta ;

(b) whether he is aware that the same Hotel ceased its operation since 23-11-79 after borrowing huge financial aid from Government ;

(c) if so, what steps have been taken in this matter ;

(d) whether Government are considering to take-over this 5 star Hotel ;

(e) if so, when ; and

(f) if not, the reasons ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A.P. SHARMA) : (a) The liability of Ritz Continental Hotel, Calcutta towards various Central Govt. Financial Institutions is given below :

	Rs.
1. Hotel Development Loan Board.	(as on 13.08 lakhs 1-1-80)
2. L. I. C.	(as on 56.30 lakhs 31-3-80)
3. Union Bank ( , , , )	13.53 lakhs of India.

(b) to (f) The hotel was closed down on 23-11-79 and went into liquidation on 11-6-80. Before the hotel went into liquidation, Govt. examined the possibilities of taking over of this hotel by ITDC but as the hotel was in a very poor shape financially and ITDC did not find the project viable, no steps were taken to take over the hotel. In November 1980, on the

request of Govt. of West Bengal, the proposal was again examined and India Tourism Development Corporation/Hotel Corporation of India, after detailed examination, did not find it feasible to take over the hotel. However, both HCI and IITDC proposed that if the property was taken over by the State Govt. they would be willing to run it on operating contract basis or on the basis of consultancy service for commissioning and managing it on mutually agreed terms. West Bengal Govt. was informed accordingly. No reply has so far been received from them. However, Central Govt. is not considering any proposal to take over this hotel for the reasons mentioned above.

#### **Import of Air Conditioned Cars from Japan**

867. **SHRI R. L. P. VERMA :**  
**SHRI SANAT KUMAR**  
**MANDAL :**

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

(a) is it a fact that 125 air-conditioned cars are to be imported from Japan at an estimated cost of Rs. 2 crores in Foreign Exchange as replacement of the obsolete cars for carrying the rush of tourists expected during the Asian Games 1982 by ITDC ;

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to ensure not to fiddle away the precious exchange on such a transaction which is one of the many ramifications of the Asian Games ; and

(c) whether Government have considered the feasibility of hiring cars locally, preferably running with diesel oil ?

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A.P. SHARMA) :** (a) and (b). The India Tourism Development Corporation have been permitted to import

118 cars at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.20 crores with the foreign exchange component of Rs. 64.90 lakhs. They are still negotiating with various countries to import these cars. After the negotiations have been finalised the name of the country from where the cars will be imported will be known. These cars are required to meet the transport requirements at the time of Asian Games to be held in New Delhi in October, 1982. The new cars to be imported will replace the existing obsolete cars belonging to ITDC all over the country which are proving uneconomic as they are old models purchased between the year 1970 and 1974.

It is estimated that the expenditure in foreign exchange on the purchase of 118 cars will be realised by the India Tourism Development Corporation in foreign exchange within a year or so of their purchase. Thereafter any earning in foreign exchange from hire of these tourist cars will earn profits for the Corporation in foreign exchange. Thus this investment in foreign exchange will result in substantial foreign exchange earnings.

(c) No, Sir.

#### **Aid from Japan**

868. **SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :** Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Japan has offered aid to India in the recent past for various projects ;

(b) if so, the amount of aid offered ;

(c) whether Government have identified the projects for utilisation of this aid ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Japan has offered a credit of Yen 28 billion in 1981-82 for various projects.

(c) and (d) : Fertilizers and hydro-power projects are the fields earmarked for utilisation of Japanese credits. Further details of the specific projects are being worked out in consultation with the concerned Ministries/Departments of the Government.

**Loan given by Nationalised Banks  
in Dehradun, Chamoli and Pauri  
Districts.**

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

(a) the amount given on loan by  
nationalised banks at DRF rate of  
interest in the districts of Dehradun,  
Chamoli and Pauri during the four  
months preceding 14th June, 1981;  
and

(b) full details thereof ?

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

(a) and (b) : Presumably, the  
information sought is regarding  
advances under the Differential  
Rate of Interest Scheme. The pre-  
sent data reporting system does not  
yield district-wise information as  
regards amount given on loan by the  
nationalised banks under Differen-  
tial Rate of Interest (DRI) Scheme.  
However, the outstanding advances  
of public sector banks under DRI  
Scheme in the State of Uttar Pradesh  
for the last three years ended June,  
1978, June 1979 and June, 1980  
are given below :

As at the end of	No. of Borrowal Accounts	Amount outstand- ing (Rs. in lakhs)
June, 1978	175428	887.53
June, 1979	221433	1488.52
June, 1980	250718	2199.78

(Data are provisional)

**Foreign Investment**

870. SHRI SUBASH CHANDRA  
BOSE ALLURI : Will the Minister  
of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose  
to give free hand to State Govern-  
ments to try and attract foreign in-  
vestment in the country particularly  
from Arab countries;

(b) whether Government have  
laid down some guidelines and rules  
in these matters; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE**  
(SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) :

(a) No, Sir. Promotion of any pro-  
ject with foreign participation or  
otherwise cannot be unrelated to Plan  
priorities and Plan provisions.

(b) and (c) : This approach is  
implicit in our scheme of Planning  
and funding of Plan projects and  
priorities and separate guidelines are  
not necessary. However, some  
States had doubts about the matter  
and suitable clarifications have been  
given during discussions.

**Involvement of Private Sector in  
Development of Tourism**

871. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL  
REDDY :  
SHRI CHINTamani PANI-  
GRAHI :

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

(a) whether Government have a  
proposal under their consideration  
to involve private sector in the de-  
velopment of Tourism in the country;  
and

(b) if so, the details thereof?



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

(b) The private sector are already involved in the development of tourism in the country, particularly in the field of accommodation and transport facilities and services provided by travel agents, wild life outfitters and tour operators. In the Sixth Plan, 440 tourist centres have been identified falling along 61 travel circuits spread all over the country. It is proposed to develop these centres and infrastructural facilities in these centres and along the travel circuits in an integrated manner by pooling all available resources in the Central Sector and the State Sector as also the private sector.

**Pre-requisite for Partnership Firm/Business**

872. **PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA.** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) is it a pre-requisite for a partnership firm/business to have a duly written partnership deed to check the benami and bogus firms/joint business ; if so, what is the correct rule position and who are to be approached for its implementation ; and

(b) the reasons why the payment of electricity bills by commercial establishments is not made by cheques so as to check the accumulation of unaccounted money ; is there any proposal to make it mandatory with immediate effect -- copy of the instructions so issued may be laid on the Table ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. Under Section 184 of the Income-tax Act, 1961, application for registration has to be filed along-with the instrument of partnership in the prescribed form and in the

prescribed manner before the concerned Income-tax Officer who is required to enquire into the genuineness of the firm before granting registration.

(b) Section 40-A(3) of the Income-tax Act, 1961, specifically provides that where an assessee incurs any expenditure in respect of which payment is made in a sum exceeding Rs. 2,500/- otherwise than by a crossed cheque drawn on a bank or by a crossed bank draft, such expenditure shall not be allowed as deduction. Payment towards electricity bills would be covered by the aforesaid provision and electricity bills over Rs. 2,500/- are statutorily required to be paid in the aforesaid manner before an assessee can claim deduction of this expenditure in computing his income.

**वित्त आयोग द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश के लिए मंजूर की गई राशि**

873. **श्री एन० के० शेखवलकर :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वित्त आयोग द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश के लिए 1980-81 के दौरान कितनी राशि मंजूर की गई और क्या यह राशि मंजूर करते समय राज्य की जनसंख्या और पिछड़ेपन को ध्यान में रखा गया ?

**वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया) :** केन्द्रीय करों और शुल्कों के मामले में, आयोग ने पांच वर्षों अर्थात् 1979-84 के प्रत्येक वर्ष के लिए कुल शेयर योग्य प्राप्तियों के प्रतिशत के रूप में प्रत्येक राज्य के शेयर का उल्लेख किया है ।

अंतरण निर्धारित करते समय आयोग राज्य की जनसंख्या तथा उसके पिछड़ेपन को ध्यान में रखता है ।

आयोग ने चुने गये गैर विकासात्मक क्षेत्रों में प्रशासन के स्तर का दर्जा बढ़ाने के लिए अनुदान के रूप में कुछ राशियों की सिफारिश भी की है। किन्तु इन राशियों का भुगतान अनुमोदित विशिष्ट स्कीमों के आधार पर 5 वर्ष की अवधि अर्थात् 1979-1984 में किया जाना है।

केन्द्रीय करों और शुल्कों में मध्य प्रदेश का प्रतिशत शेयर और प्रशासन के स्तर का दर्जा बढ़ाने के लिए अनुदान संलग्न विवरण पत्र में दिए गये हैं।

#### विवरण

#### मध्य प्रदेश

#### I. केन्द्रीय करों और शुल्कों के अंतरण में प्रतिशत शेयर

कर और शुल्क	प्रतिशत
आय कर	7.356
उत्पादन शुल्क जिसमें विद्युत शुल्क शामिल नहीं है	8.727

#### अतिरिक्त उत्पादन शुल्क

चीनी	6.019
वस्त्र	6.422
तम्बाकू	6.419
रेल यात्री किराये पर कर के बदले में अनुदान	5.84

#### विद्युत पर उत्पादन शुल्क

1979-80	5.47
1980-81	5.86
1981-82	6.13
1982-83	6.09
1983-84	5.98

सम्पदा शुल्क स्थित सम्पत्ति के सकल मूल्य तथा वित्तीय वर्ष में किए गए निर्धारण के आधार पर वितरण।

#### 2. प्रशासन के स्तर का दर्जा बढ़ाने के लिए अनुपात

प्रशासन का क्षेत्र 1979-80 और 1983-84 में पांच वर्ष की अवधि के लिए सिफारिश की गई राशि (लाख रुपयों में)

राजकोष प्रशासन	26.00
न्यायिक प्रशासन	35.83
जिला, राजस्व और जन-जातीय प्रशासन	1836.00
पुलिस प्रशासन	3758.00
जेल प्रशासन	702.00
जोड़	6357.83

#### Setting up of Steel Factories

874. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) how many steel factories are going to be started in 6th plan ;

(b) what are their state-wise details ; and

(c) how much expenditure is likely to be incurred in this regard ?

MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (c). Presumably, the reference is to the setting up of new integrated steel plants during the Sixth Plan period (1980-85). Apart from the expansion of Bhilai and Bokaro Steel Plants, the Sixth Plan at present provides for a plan outlay of

(i) Rs. 1,050 crores for a new steel plant (having ultimate capacity of 3.4 million tonnes) at Visakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh) ;

- (ii) Rs. 50 crores for the second new steel plant at Paradip ; and
- (iii) Rs. 2 crores as token provision for the Vijaya Nagar Steel Plant.

### Export of Onions

875. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of onions exported during the years 1979, 1980 and upto July, 1981; and

(b) the quantity purchased from each onion-growing States for export during the said period separately ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE: (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) The quantities exported are indicated below financial yearwise :—

Year	Qty. (Tonnes)
1978-79	95,540
1979-80	79,370
1980-81	1,81,240 (Provl. figures)
1-4-81 to 31-7-81	71,260 (Provl. figures)

(b) Total purchases of onions made by NAFED are indicated below :—

State	1979 '000' MT	1980 '000' MT	1981 '000' MT
Maharashtra	26	223	73
Gujarat	15	15.9	1.4
Tamilnadu	9	5.6	1.4

No records are kept for source of procurement for exports alone.

### Losses in Sale

876. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARYA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Steel Authority of India incurred a loss during the year 1980-81; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) The accounts of Steel Authority of India Limited for the year, 1980-81 are yet to be finalised.

(b) Does not arise.

### Release of Khowai Airfield to State Government of Tripura

878. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chief Minister of Tripura has requested the Central Government to release the Khowai Airfield to the State Government and the Central Government have also agreed to the proposal; and

(b) if so, the reasons why the matter is being delayed in spite of repeated reminders from the Chief Minister of Tripura ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA) : (a) and (b). The Chief Minister of Tripura had requested the Central Government to transfer the Khowai airfield to the State Government. But the Central Government did not agree to it and conveyed the decision to the State Government.

However, the Chief Minister Tripura has again taken up this issue with the Government of India for reconsidering its decision. The matter is being re-examined.

**Lapsed Life Insurance Policies**

879. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL :  
Will the Minister of FINANCE be  
pleased to state :

(a) the number of life insurance policies that lapsed for non-payment of premium and the amount collected therefrom during the last three years and the amount of bonus that had accrued to them;

(b) how many of the said policies were for a total amount of Rs. twenty thousand or less each; and

(c) do Government intend to provide relief to the aforesaid middle income-group policy-holders by giving them this refund of the premium deposited by them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN  
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI  
MAGANBHAI BAROT) : (a) The  
number of life insurance policies  
which lapsed during the years  
1977-78 to 1979-80, due to non-  
payment of premiums without  
acquiring paid-up value, is as  
under :—

Year	No. of policies
1977-78	7,87,257
1978-79	7,00,195
1979-80	6,17,398

The amount of premiums collected under these policies is not available as no such statistical information is compiled. The policies lapsed without acquiring and paid-up value and no bonus accrued under them.

(b) The information is not available as statistical data of the lapsed policies is not compiled in terms of sum assured groups.

(c) The rules of the LIC provide that a lapsed policy may be revived by the policy-holder on payment of the overdue premium, along with interest, and on furnishing evidence of continued good health in the prescribed form.

**Selling of Building by L. I. C. at Calcutta**

880. DR. SARADISH ROY :  
Will the Minister of FINANCE be  
pleased to state :

(a) whether Life Insurance Corporation of India sold some of the buildings owned by them to some private firms or individuals at Calcutta and other cities in Eastern India;

(b) if so, location of such buildings and prices for which these buildings were sold or leased out;

(c) whether building at 27, R.N. Mukherjee Road, Calcutta owned by LIC was sold;

(d) if so, at what price and whether market price of such building was ever assessed; and

(e) if so, reasons for such sales/transfers ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Location of Sale price  
buildings

	Rs
(i) 53, Nimtala Gate Street, Calcutta	1,18,000
(ii) 27, R.N. Mukherjee Road, Calcutta	15,50,000

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). The building was fully tenanted, the rents were protected under the Rent Control Act and there was no scope for further development of the property. In the circumstances, the LIC decided

to sell the property. Before inviting tenders, the value of the building was assessed by the LIC's engineer on the basis of the existing rental income subject to tenancy rights. In response to the advertisement for the sale, the LIC received only one offer, which was from a sitting tenant and was for an amount considerably higher than the value assessed by the LIC's engineer. The offer was, therefore, accepted.

**Construction of Buildings to House Offices of Income Tax and Central Excise at Hubli in Karnataka**

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

(a) whether buildings are proposed to be constructed to house the offices of Income Tax and Central Excise at Hubli in Karnataka;

(b) what is the estimated cost and when are they expected to be complete;

(c) whether any provision has been made to construct residential buildings for all categories of employees of these two departments; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA) :  
(a) Construction of a building to house the offices of Income Tax and Central Excise at Hubli was sanctioned on the 30th May, 1981.

(b) Estimated cost of construction is Rs. 37,85,000/-. The building is expected to be complete in 30 months.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Sanction for the construction of following types of residential

quarters at a cost of Rs. 31,08,000/- was issued on 28-4-1981 :—

Type 'A'	16
Type 'B'	16
Type 'C'	24

Approval for construction of one quarter each of Type 'D' & 'E' has also been issued. Sanction for the construction of these quarters would be issued after estimates have been framed by the CPWD.

**Appointment of Officers in National Textile Corporation Limited and its Subsidiaries**

882. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :  
SHRI H. N. NANJE  
GOWDA :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that some officers appointed in senior position in National Textile Corporation Limited and its subsidiaries have produced fake certificates of academic attainments to secure jobs in the organisation ;

(b) if so, full details with facts thereof and particulars of persons so appointed and their present placement ; and

(c) what action is being proposed in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN) : (a) No such case has come to the notice of Government.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**West Bengal State Government  
Accounts missing from Reserve Bank  
Account**

883 SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that in the Reserve Bank account a sum of

Rs. 77 to 78 crores was found to be missing from the West Bengal State Government account and for that very reason the State Government had to draw heavily on overdraft; and

(b) whether the Centre is considering the appeal of the West Bengal Government to waive the interest on the overdraft as it was unintentional?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) Due to agitation by a section of the R. B. I. Staff at Calcutta, normal working of the Bank was dislocated for some time. Because of this dislocation, cheques tendered in the Calcutta Office amounting to Rs. 65.80 crores, mostly pertaining to the period April—June 1981, could be credited to the account of the West Bengal Government only in July 1981. The Reserve Bank of India has affirmed that no sum is missing in the accounts of the Bank. It would not be correct to state that the State Government's overdraft is entirely attributable to this factor alone. This had only resulted in the daily overdraft position of the State showing a higher figure than it ought to have been.

(b) The Reserve Bank of India has already written to all the State Government that after arriving at the correct daily cash balance they would make the necessary adjustments if it is found that the Bank had charged unnecessary interest on ways and means advances/overdrafts given to States.

#### **Interest Chargeable to State Governments on Overdrafts**

884. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that the difficulties faced by the West Bengal Government due to disruption of

activities in the Reserve Bank of India at Calcutta resulting in additional burden of overdraft the State Government has had to shoulder; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to waive the interest chargeable to the State Governments on overdrafts they are forced to take recourse to because of the inability of RBI to perform its function?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). The agitation by a section of the RBI staff in Calcutta had dislocated the normal working of the bank. As a result, the RBI could not maintain properly the daily position of Government balances. The agitation has since been withdrawn. The RBI has assured all the State Governments that, after arriving at the correct daily balances, if it is found that the bank had charged unnecessary interest, it will make the necessary adjustments.

#### **Tax Arrears**

885. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total number of persons, firms or concerns having arrears of income-tax and other Central Government taxes amounting to one lakh rupees and more;

(b) what are the total tax arrears and bank credits against the big houses named by the MRAC; and

(c) what specific steps have been or are being taken to clear the tax arrears at the earliest?

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

**Incentives and assistance to Handicraft Artisans**

886. **SHRI TRILOK CHAND :**  
**PROF. AJIT KUMAR**  
**MEHTA :**

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the existing nature of incentives and assistance given by Government to the Handicraft Artisans to encourage them in their respective fields and to protect them from being exploited;

(b) whether Government have made any review with regard to the adequacy or otherwise of the existing incentives/assistance; and

(c) if so, details thereof and the improvements proposed to be made by Government in this matter ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN) :** (a) To encourage the artisans in their respective fields and to protect them from being exploited the Government of India provide several incentives/assistance which are as under :

- (i) Apprenticeship training scheme under which Master-craftsmen give training for revival of languishing crafts;
- (ii) Massive training programme for selected crafts such as carpets and metalwares has been under-taken to induce the young boys and girls to handicrafts as vocation,
- (iii) Advance training in cane and bamboo to enhance the skill of craftsmen and to improve their earning,
- (iv) Craftsmen are given National Awards/Merit Certificates every year as a recognition

of their outstanding skill and craftsmanship,

- (v) Design and technical assistance including improved tools and equipments at subsidised rates is provided to the craftsmen for product development,
- (vi) A net work of 34 Marketing and Service Extension Centres has been created by the Government in different parts of the country,
- (vii) The Central Government have contributed to the share capital of State Handicrafts Corporations and Apex Handicrafts Co-operative Societies to enable them to supply raw materials directly to the craftsmen and their co-operatives and to purchase directly from the artisans,
- (viii) The Reserve Bank of India has introduced a liberalised credit scheme for the artisans so as to make credit available to them at differential rates of interests,
- (ix) Government have a welfare scheme for providing direct financial assistance to all Master-craftsmen in indigent circumstances.

(b) and (c). The progress of the schemes is reviewed by the Government from time to time during Annual Plan discussions and new schemes are undertaken to further supplement the existing schemes. To provide further assistance to artisans, schemes to set up common facility centres in craft concentration areas and to strengthen the co-operative movement of the handicraft artisans are under consideration.

**Contract between India and Yugoslavia for Export of Iron Ore**

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

(a) whether a contract has been signed with Yugoslavia for export of iron ore to that country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A sale contract for supply of the following quantities of Iron Ore has been concluded with Yugoslavia for delivery during April '81-March '82 :—

Grade	Qty. in lakh tonnes		Delivery Period
	Quantity Contracted		
	Firm	Optional	
67/65% Lumps	2.50	0.50	April '81-March '82
65/63% Fines	2.00	1.00	do
	<hr/> 4.50	<hr/> 1.50	

**Linking of more towns by "Vayudoot"**

888. SHRI KAMAL NATH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have selected more towns for being linked by "Vayudoot";

(b) if so, the names of places which are going to be linked by Vayudoot services ;

(c) whether there is any proposal to link more towns by this service in Madhya Pradesh;

(d) when Vayudoot services to various towns are going to start functioning; and

(e) the progress so far made for purchasing aircraft for those services?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A.P. SHARMA) : (a) to (d). No decision has yet been taken by Government regarding the places to be served by Vayudoot when it is extended to other parts of the country.

(e) The purchase of a suitable aircraft has not yet been decided.

**News item Captioned "Mad Rush to Build Hotels in Delhi Deplored"**

889. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn towards news item captioned Mad rush to build hotels in Delhi deplored : (Hindustan Times 1-6-81);

(b) if so, the names of private and public sector enterprises constructing these hotels together with the estimated cost to be incurred on their construction; and

(c) whether Government are thinking of converting these luxury hotels into Janata Hotels or State guest houses after the Asian Games for accommodating common people coming to the capital from all the parts of the country ?



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

(b) The names of private and public sector enterprises constructing hotels in Delhi and the reported estimated cost of these projects are given below :—

S. No.	Name of Hotel	Estimated Cost (Rs. in Crores)
1.	Hotel Kanishk (I. T. D. C.)	7.85
2.	Ashok Yatri Niwas (I.T.D.C.)	4.30
3.	Hotel Kautilya (I.T.D.C.)	12.00
4.	Sardar Patel Marg (DDA/ NDMC/Taj Group)	33.00
5.	Bhikaji Cama Place (Asian Hotels Ltd.)	33.66
6.	Surya International Hotel (New Friends Colony)	15.50
7.	Siddharth Inter- continental Hotels (India) Ltd. (Vasant Vihar)	9.60
8.	Centaur Hotel (H.C.I.)	14.95
9.	Maurya Sheraton (Expansion)	6.40
10.	Narendra Place (Northern Enter- prises Corporation Pvt. Ltd.)	17.77
11.	Barakhamba Road (M's Delhi Auto- mobiles Pvt. Ltd.)	36.00
12.	Windsor Place (M's Pure Drinks (New Delhi) Ltd.)	33.00

(c) No, Sir.

**Performance of Public Sector Undertakings Headed by IAS Officers**

890. **Dr. KRUPASINDHU BHOI :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of IAS officers who are holding the posts of full time Directors and Managing Directors in various Public Sector Undertakings; and

(b) whether Government have undertaken any detailed study to reviews the performance of such Public Sector Undertakings which are headed by IAS officers and whether the results of such review were found to be satisfactory ?

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

(a) The number of such I. A. S. officers is eleven.

(b) Evaluation of the performance of public enterprises is a continuous exercise, which is primarily undertaken by the concerned administrative Ministry. Appointment of all Chief Executives, whether they belong to the IAS or otherwise, is made for stipulated tenure with the provision that such appointments can be terminated earlier by Government, *inter alia* for poor performance, either by giving three months notice in the case of those who do not belong to Government service, or reversion to the parent cadre in the case of those who belong to Government service.

**Memorandum from Kerala State Cashew Development Corporation**

891. **SHRI A. NEELALOHI-THADASAN NADAR :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had received memorandum from the Kerala State Cashew Development Corporation in the month of May, 1981;

(b) if so, details of the memorandum; and

(c) what action has been taken by Government on the memorandum, with details ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) No Memo had been received by Government. However, a copy of the said memo has been obtained directly from KSCDC.

(b) The Kerala State Cashew Development Corporation have, in that memorandum inter-alia, argued for the re-canalisation of import of raw cashewnuts.

(c) The policy of decanalisation was introduced only recently and Government do not consider it necessary to change the policy so soon.

#### Reservation for SC/ST Candidates in Steel Plants

892. SHRI CHRISTOPHER EKKA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a provision for reservation in the field of employment for S C. & S.T. candidates in various Steel Plants of the Country;

(b) if so, the total number of posts vacant in Rourkela Steel Plant in 1979-80 and 1980-81;

(c) the total number of candidates appointed from Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other categories against the total vacancies and the reserve posts during the above period;

(d) the total number of candidates recruited in that plants from various districts of Orissa;

(e) the total candidates recruited from the States other than Orissa ; and

(f) the details thereof ?

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

(b) and (c) : Information is being collected from Rourkela Steel Plant.

(d) to (f) : Statistics regarding employment with reference to place of birth or residence are not maintained.

“रूपीज 50 लाख स्केडल इन एक्सपोर्ट आफ कोल्हापुरी” शीर्षक समाचार

893. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या बाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 17 अथवा 18 मई के ‘इण्डियन एक्सप्रेस’ में ‘कोल्हापुरी के निर्बात में 50 लाख का घोटाला’ (रूपीज 50 लाख स्केडल इन एक्सपोर्ट आफ कोल्हापुरी) शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस सम्बन्ध में इटली के आयातकर्ताओं ने दिल्ली पुलिस के पास घपलेबाजी की एक शिकायत दर्ज करायी है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में की गई जाँच के परिणामस्वरूप क्या तत्पक्ष सामने आये और दोषी पाए गए व्यक्तियों का ब्यौता

क्या है और दोषी पाए गए सरकारी अधिकारियों तथा अन्य व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुसोद आलम खाँ) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) जी हाँ।

(ग) मामले की अभी भी केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा जांच की जा रही है और अभी तक अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है। जांच रिपोर्ट के परिणामस्वरूप यदि आवश्यक हुआ तो दोषी व्यक्तियों के खिलाफ समुचित कार्यवाही की जाएगी।

#### Expiry of Term of Board of Directors of Banks

895. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE :  
SHRI SURAJ BHAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) names of banks, the terms of the Boards of Directors of which expired in 1980 and no new Boards for which were named till June of this year ;

(b) names of the nominated Directors of the Boards of Banks which were nationalised on September 25, 1980 ;

(c) the impact of such a situation on the Banks important policy decisions and atmosphere of certainty and efficiency therein ; and

d) the remedial steps taken in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT) :  
(a) The prescribed term of three years of the non-official directors on the Boards of Directors of the following banks had expired in 1980 :—

1. Central Bank of India
2. Bank of India
3. Punjab National Bank
4. Bank of Baroda
5. United Commercial Bank
6. Canara Bank
7. United Bank of India
8. Dena Bank
9. Syndicate Bank
10. Union Bank of India
11. Allahabad Bank
12. Indian Bank
13. Bank of Maharashtra
14. Indian Overseas Bank

In accordance with clause 9(3) of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970, a director, whose term of office has expired shall, notwithstanding such expiry, continue to hold office as director until his successor has been appointed. The existing Directors are, therefore, holding office and all the above banks have their duly constituted boards.

(b) The question presumably relates to the six banks that were nationalised on April 15, 1980. A list giving the names of the existing directors of these banks is attached as Annexure.

(c) and (d) : The Boards of the banks are continuing to function in accordance with the provisions of law.

**Statement***Names of Existing Directors on the Board of each of the 6 newly Nationalised Banks*

S. No. (1)	Name of the Bank (2)	Name of the Director (3)
1.	Corporation Bank	(1) Shri J. B. Kamath, Chairman and Managing Director, Corporation Bank. (2) Shri V. K. Dhall, Director, Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs, (Banking Division). (3) Shri M. Rego, Deputy Chief Officer, Department of Banking Operations & Development, Reserve Bank of India.
2.	New Bank of India	(1) Shri R. Srinivasan, Chairman & Managing Director, New Bank of India. (2) Shri Ashok Kumar, Director, Ministry of Finance, (Banking Division). (3) Shri T. K. Velayudham, Director, Rural Development & Credit Cell, Reserve Bank of India.
3.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	(1) Shri M. K. Vig, Chairman & Managing Director, Oriental Bank of Commerce. (2) Shri Dinesh Chandra, Director, Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs, (Banking Division). (3) Shri M. N. Govindaraj, Deputy Chief Officer, Department of Banking Operations and Development, Reserve Bank of India.
4.	Punjab and Sind Bank	(1) Shri Inderjit Singh, Chairman and Managing Director, Punjab and Sind Bank.

(2) Shri V. K. Dikshit,  
Joint Secretary,  
Ministry of Finance,  
Department of Economic Affairs,  
(Banking Division).

(3) Shri P. B. Kulkarni,  
Joint Manager,  
Reserve Bank of India.

### 5. Vijaya Bank

(1) Shri R. Vijayaraghavan,  
Chairman & Managing Director,  
Vijaya Bank.

(2) Shri V. K. Dikshit,  
Joint Secretary,  
Ministry of Finance  
Department of Economic Affairs,  
(Banking Division).

(3) Shri V. Subramanian,  
Joint Chief Officer,  
Department of Banking Operations  
& Development,  
Reserve Bank of India.

### 6. Andhra Bank

(1) Shri O. Swaminatha Reddy,  
Custodian,  
Andhra Bank.

(2) Shri K. G. Murthy,  
Executive Director,  
Andhra Bank.

(3) Shri Baldev Singh,  
Adviser, (State Plan),  
Planning Commission.

(4) Shri V. S. Moharir,  
Joint Chief Officer,  
Department of Banking Operations  
and Development,  
Reserve Bank of India.

### **Evasion of Taxes by Private Owned Contract Carriages Plying as Char- tered Buses in Delhi**

896. SHRI HARISH KUMAR  
GANGWAR: Will the Minister of  
FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the private owned  
contract carriages lying as chartered  
buses in Delhi on regular basis evade  
the payment of taxes including the  
Income-tax due the State; and

(b) if so, whether a drive is pro-  
posed to be launched to recover  
Government dues from them as also  
from the party leaders who book  
these vehicles and then enrol mem-  
bers and indicate the results thereof?

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

(a) Contract carriages in Delhi are  
issued permits on payment of usual  
fees. There is no information that

private owned contract carriages plying as chartered buses in Delhi on regular basis evade payment of taxes due to the State. As regards the payment of income-tax, action according to law is taken by the Income-tax authorities wherever necessary.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Freezing of Wages and Dearness Allowance**

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

(a) whether Government propose to freeze wages and dearness allowance with a view to checking inflation in the country;

(b) if so, whether it will not lead to a great industrial unrest and prove the measure to be counter-productive; and

(c) whether a clear assurance will be given by Government that it will not resort to wage and dearness allowance freeze?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA) : (a) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government at present.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) While no such assurance can be given, it may be stated that when an instalment of dearness allowance to the Central Government employees becomes due it is considered by the Government in the light of the various relevant factors including the impact of such payment on the economic conditions in the country. Any question of wage increase has also to be considered in the same manner.

#### **Review of Export Oriented Scheme**

898. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the scheme of 100 percent export oriented units has failed to achieve the desired results and that the export growth rate during 1980-81 has been the lowest as compared to the previous years ;

(b) if so, the annual average rate of growth of exports during the last three years (year-wise) stating the reasons for the failure of the export promotion scheme at (a) above ;

(c) the trade gap during 1980-81 as against the previous year 1979-80; and

(d) the steps contemplated by Government to review the scheme making it more attractive and acceptable to remove export stagnation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) : Under the scheme of 100% Export Oriented units announced on 31-12-1980, a single point clearance with regard to industrial licence, foreign collaboration, import of capital goods and raw materials etc. is given by a 'Board of Approvals'. Since the inception of the scheme till date 110 applications have been received. Out of the 83 applications considered, 43 have been approved. An investment of Rs. 128 crores in the 43 approved schemes is expected. Exports of Rs. 611 crores over a five years period are expected out of these 43 schemes. Judging by the number of applications received and cleared, the response to the scheme can be said to be encouraging. The final figures of exports for 1980-81 are not yet available. The growth rate of exports during 1980-81 is expected to be around 10 percent as against actual

growth rate of 12.8 per cent in 1979-80, 6 per cent in 1978-79 and 5.1 per cent in 1977-78.

(c) The deficit of foreign trade during 1980-81 is estimated to be around Rs 5500 crores as compared to deficit of Rs. 2562.99 crores (actual) in 1979-80.

(d) It is too early to review this scheme as so far no difficulties faced by the units have come into light.

### सोने और चांदी की दुबई को तस्करी

899. श्री मनफूल सिंह चौधरी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पश्चिम एशिया के एक वाणिज्यिक केन्द्र दुबई से बड़े पैमाने पर भारत में सोने की तस्करी की जा रही है और उसके बजाए भारत से उस स्थान के लिये चांदी की तस्करी की जा रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) इस तस्करी को रोकने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया) (क) सरकार को मिली रिपोर्टों से पता चलता है कि देश में सोने की कीमत के मुकाबले अंतर्राष्ट्रीय कीमत में गिरावट आने के कारण भारत में सोने की तस्करी के प्रति आकर्षण हो गया है। तथापि चांदी की अंतर्राष्ट्रीय तथा देशी कीमतों के बीच कम अंतर होने से, भारत से बाहर चांदी की तस्करी में काफी गिरावट आई है।

(ख) जनवरी से जून 1981 की अवधि के दौरान सीमा शुल्क प्राधिकारियों द्वारा पकड़ी गई सोने और चांदी की मात्रा तथा उसका मूल्य नीचे दिए अनुसार है :—

	अनुमानित मात्रा (कि० ग्रा० में)	अनुमानित मूल्य (लाख रु० में)
सोना	64	113
चांदी	3650	100

(ग) सीमा शुल्क विभाग के निवारक तथा आसूचना तंत्र को सुदृढ़ किया गया है। सोने और चांदी की तस्करी रोकने के लिए सीमा शुल्क प्राधिकारियों को, खासतौर पर जो तस्करी की संभावना वाले पश्चिमी तटीय क्षेत्र, भारत-पाक सीमा और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डों पर तैनात हैं, सचेत कर दिया गया है।

### Import of Raw Cashewnuts

900. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the total quantity of raw cashewnuts imported by private parties since the canalisation of import of cashew was discontinued ;

(b) whether 50 per cent of the imported cashew has been deposited with Cashew Corporation of India by the parties concerned as stipulated in the new import policy ;

(c) whether the imported cashew-nuts deposited by the private parties have been distributed among the cashew processing factories ; and

(d) if so, how much of these cashewnuts has gone to cashew factories in Kerala ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) Private parties have registered with Cashew Corporation of India import contracts for 16191 Mts. since the dis-continuation of the canalisation of imports of raw cashewnuts.

(b) A quantity of 7922 Mts. cashew nuts (representing 49% of import contract registered) has been offered by the parties concerned to the Cashew Corporation of India for allotment to eligible actual users as stipulated in the new Import Policy. The residual 173 Mts. cashew nuts (representing 1% of the import contract registered) has been allowed to be retained by Kerala State Cashew Development Corporation whose import contract registration has been of the order of 346 Mts.

(c) and (d): The imported cashew nuts tendered by the private parties have been offered distribution among eligible actual users according to the Policy laid down. Only 10 Mts. has been accepted by the actual users.

#### मध्य प्रदेश में नये होटलों का निर्माण

901. श्री बलीप सिंह भरिया : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मन्त्रालय द्वारा विदेशी पर्यटकों के लिए कितने नये होटल बनाने का विचार है ;

(ख) क्या विदेशी और देशी पर्यटकों के लिए मध्य प्रदेश में नये होटल बनाने के प्रस्तावों पर भी विचार किया जा रहा है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उनको किन-किन स्थानों पर बनाने का विचार है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मन्त्री (श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा) (क) भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम की छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में निगम द्वारा व्यक्तिगत रूप से अथवा विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों/राज्य पर्यटन विकास निगमों के सहयोग से कई नए होटलों का निर्माण करने की परिकल्पना की गई है। इन स्कीमों का संलग्न अनुबन्ध में उल्लेख किया गया है।

जहां तक एच० सी० आई० का सम्बन्ध है, उन्होंने दिल्ली जुहू बीच बम्बई और श्रीनगर में एक-एक होटल का निर्माण शुरू किया है। बिहार के अन्तर्गत राजगीर में और उत्तर प्रदेश के अन्तर्गत कुशीनगर में 25 कमरों वाले होटलों का निर्माण करने का भी उनका प्रस्ताव है।

(ख) और (ग) : भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम की छठी योजना में भोपाल और रायपुर में एक-एक होटल के निर्माण का प्रावधान किया गया है। भोपाल में 120 लाख रुपये की अनुमानित लागत पर 60 कमरों वाले एक तीन-स्टार होटल का निर्माण किया जा रहा है। 12-8-1981 को इसका शिलान्यास रखा गया था। जहां तक रायपुर में होटल का सम्बन्ध है, इस परियोजना की व्यवहार्यता रिपोर्ट की जांच की जा रही है।

तथापि इन होटलों का निर्माण संतोषजनक व्यवहार्यता रिपोर्ट और धनराशि की उपलब्धता पर निर्भर करेगा।



**विवरण**

छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम द्वारा नए होटलों का निर्माण :

क्रम सं०	स्कीम का नाम	पंचवर्षीय योजना
नई स्कीमें		1980-85 के लिए परिव्यय (रुपये लाखों में)
होटल		
1.	कौटिल्य अशोक (अशोक-II) नई दिल्ली	1200.00
2.	बम्बई एअरपोर्ट	400.00
3.	चण्डीगढ़	120.00
4.	गुलमर्ग	100.00
5.	भोपाल (संयुक्त उद्यम)	60.00
6.	गौहाटी (संयुक्त उद्यम)	75.00
7.	पुणे (संयुक्त उद्यम)	50.00
8.	कोणार्क (संयुक्त उद्यम)	45.00
9.	गोव्या (संयुक्त उद्यम)	100.00
10.	पाडिचेरी	50.00
11.	मद्रास (संयुक्त उद्यम)	100.00
12.	कलकत्ता	50.00
13.	आगरा	15.00
14.	श्रीनगर/हैदराबाद/ रायपुर (संयुक्त उद्यम) ऊटी (संयुक्त उद्यम)/ नैनीताल (संयुक्त उद्यम) और बाद में चुने जाने वाले 5 अन्य केन्द्र	100.00

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2465.00

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**Instructions to Nationalised Banks to Finance under 20-Point Programme**

902. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have given instructions to all nationalised banks to finance all cases covered under 20 point programmes on a priority basis;

(b) if so, what are the achievements during 1980-81 and 1981-82 until now; and

(c) whether Government have received any complaints regarding advance of loans to poor classes ?

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

(a) The banks have been advised to include advances to the beneficiaries of 20-Point Economic Programme as part of priority sector loaning.

(b) According to the provisional data hitherto available, as at the end of December, 1980 the amount outstanding as assistance by the public sector banks to the beneficiaries of 20-Point Economic Programme was around Rs. 1597 crores.

(c) Complaints as and when received are duly looked into.

**Iron Ore Produced at Kudremukh**

903. SHRI T.R. SHAMANNA : SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :

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

(a) what is the quantity of Iron Ore produced at Kudremukh (Chikamagalur District), Karnataka so far: and

(b) what is the progress made for the disposal of Iron Ore produced at Kudremukh?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The quantity of iron ore concentrate produced by the Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited (KIOCL) up-to 16-8-81 is 1,47,485 tonnes.

(b) Vigorous efforts have been made by KIOCL and Government to find markets for the Kudremukh concentrate. A contract for supply of 50,000 tonnes of concentrate for trial purposes was concluded by KIOCL with Romania in Feb. 1981 and 39,372 tonnes have already been shipped against this order. Romania has also agreed to buy an additional quantity of about 3 million tonne of concentrate between 1981 and 1984 as a part of the contract for the construction of the pellet plant by them. Detailed discussions have also been held with Bahrain for supply of about 1.5 to 2 million tonnes of concentrate per year commencing from 1983-84. Czechoslovakia has recently asked for an offer for thirty to forty thousand tonnes of concentrate as a trial order and has also indicated interest in a long term arrangement. Offers for supply of concentrate were also made to Nigeria, Mexico and Trinidad & Tobago.

नालन्दा, राजगढ़, पावापुरी और बोधगया में विदेशी पर्यटकों के लिए आवास

904. श्री कुंवर राम : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नालन्दा, राजगढ़, पावापुरी, और बोधगया में विदेशी पर्यटकों को

ठहराने के लिए कितने कमरों/बिस्तरों की व्यवस्था की गई है ; और

(ख) इन में से कितने इस कार्य के लिए उपयोग में लाए जा रहे हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा) : (क) और (ख): राजगढ़ और बोधगया में विदेशी पर्यटकों को ठहराने के लिए निम्नलिखित कमरे/बैड उपलब्ध है और उनके द्वारा इनका इस्तेमाल किया जाता है :—

	कमरे	बैड
राजगढ़	24	98
बोधगया	27	94

इनके अलावा, राजगढ़ और बोधगया में बौद्ध, थाई और श्रीलंका मंदिर है जहां जापान, थाईलैण्ड तथा श्रीलंका से आने वाले पर्यटक भी ठहर सकते हैं।

नालन्दा और पावापुरी में कोई उपयुक्त आवास उपलब्ध नहीं है। विदेशी पर्यटक आम तौर पर राजगढ़ में ठहरना पसन्द करते हैं।

#### Bank Robberies in West Bengal

905. SHRI JAINARIN ROAT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the bank robberies in West Bengal and Kerala States in 1977, 1978, 1979 and 1980; and

(b) what action Central Government propose to take in the matter?

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

(a) The details of bank robberies/dacoities in the States of West Bengal and Kerala during the years 1977 to 1980 are indicated in Annexure I & II.

(b) While Government takes a serious view of the occurrence of

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

#### Statement I

*Details of Cases of Bank Robberies/Dacoities in West Bengal during  
1977, 1978, 1979 & 1980*

S. No.	Name of the bank/branch	Date	Amount involved (Rs.)
1977 - Nil			
1.	Mallobhum Gramin Bank, Sankrial Branch, West Bengal.	28-6-78	7,459/-
2.	State Bank of Hyderabad, Burra Bazar Branch, Calcutta.	4-4-79	27,10,350/-
3.	United Bank of India, Duttapukur Branch, 24 Parganas.	11-4-79	49,227/-
4.	United Industrial Bank Ltd., Narayanpur Branch, 24 Parganas.	21-1-80	66,118/-
5.	United Commercial Bank, Dissergarh Branch, Burdwan.	15-2-80	1,93,758/-
6.	United Bank of India, Nilganj Branch, 24 Parganas.	9-4-80	1,76,186/-
7.	United Bank of India, Sevaka Road Branch, Siliguri.	20-8-80	57,512/-
8.	State Bank of India, Lauhati Branch, 24 Parganas.	17-9-80	10,713/-
9.	Allahabad Bank, Kalyani Branch.	30-9-80	55,000/-
10.	United Bank of India, Nimta Branch, 24 Parganas.	24-10-80	1,69,899/-
11.	Bank of India, Bangur Avenue, Calcutta.	17-11-80	2,41,096/-
12.	United Bank of India, Nilganj Branch, 24 Parganas	19-12-80	44,894/-
13.	United Industrial Bank Ltd., Sodepur Branch, 24 Parganas.	22-12-80	5,92,000/-
14.	Allahabad Bank, Deulpara Branch, Naihati	26-12-80	31,869/-

**Statement II*****Details of Bank Robberies/Dacoities in Kerala during 1977, 1978, 1979 & 1980***

S. No.	Name of the bank/branch	Date	Amount involved (Rs.)
1977, 1978 - Nil			
1.	State Bank of Travancore, Vellinikare, Trichur	8-11-79	2,911/-
2.	Union Bank of India, Puzhakkal Branch.	26-12-79	7,100/-
3.	State Bank of Travancore, Erimayoor Branch, Palghat Distt.	30-1-80	1,217/-

**गया-बोधगया बरवार पर्यटन केन्द्रों का विकास**

906. श्री आर० एन० राकेश : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रसिद्ध गया-बोधगया बरवार में पर्यटन केन्द्रों को थामा परिपथ योजना में शामिल करके इस योजना के आधार पर विकास करने का कार्य आरम्भ किया गया है और 21.56 एकड़ जमीन अधिगृहीत कर ली गई है ;

(ख) क्या एशियाई खेल 1982 के अधिकांश अतिथियों द्वारा उक्त प्रसिद्ध पर्यटन केन्द्र की यात्रा किए जाने की सम्भावना है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि एशियाई खेल 1982 को ध्यान में रखते हुए इन पर्यटन केन्द्रों के विकास के लिए सरकार को अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं ; जहाँ इनका आवाजाई और ठहरने के लिए विशेष प्रबन्ध किए जाते हैं ;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने उन स्थानों पर आधुनिक होटल आदि बनाने के लिए अग्रिम ऋण देने के लिए प्रबन्ध किए हैं ; और

(ङ.) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा अब तक इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गयी है और क्या कार्यवाही की जानी है तथा इस बारे में पूरा व्यौरा क्या है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मन्त्री (श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा) : (क) केन्द्र, राज्य और प्राइवेट सेक्टरों में संसाधनों को एकत्र करते हुए एकीकृत और समन्वित विकास के लिए यात्रा परिपथों में से एक यात्रा परिपथ में गया और बोधगया को शामिल किया गया है । केन्द्रीय पर्यटन विभाग द्वारा बोधगया में 21.56 एकड़ भूमि का अधिग्रहण किया गया है और क्षेत्र का मास्टर प्लान (भूमि प्रयोग योजना) भी तैयार किया जा चुका है ।

(ख) इस समय यह अनुमान लगाना सम्भव नहीं है कि 1982 में होने वाले एशियाई खेलों में भाग लेने वालों और आगन्तुकों में से कितने उस समय उपर्युक्त पर्यटक केन्द्र की यात्रा करेंगे ।

(ग) उक्त (ख) को ध्यान में रखते हुए, सामान्य विकास कार्यक्रमों के अतिरिक्त एशियाई खेलों के दौरान देश का दौरा करने वाले पर्यटकों को ठहराने/परिवहन सम्बन्धी सुविधाएं देने के लिए दिल्ली के भलावा अन्य किसी पर्यटक केन्द्र पर कोई विशेष प्रबन्ध नहीं किए जा रहे हैं।

(घ) और (ङ) : सभी पर्यटक केन्द्रों पर होटलों के निर्माण के लिए केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य बित्तीय संस्थानों और स'ष ही शैड्यूल्ड बैंकों से ऋण प्राप्त करने की सुविधा पहले से ही विद्यमान है। एशियाई खेलों के दौरान उपर्युक्त केन्द्रों में पर्यटकों के आगमन हेतु होटलों के निर्माण सम्बन्धी कोई अतिरिक्त सुविधाएं नहीं दी जा रही हैं।

#### Decline in Carpet Exports

907. SHRI NAVAL KISHORE SHARMA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a sharp decline in the carpet exports;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that heavy taxation was one of the causes of this decline; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government to boost the carpet export?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN) : (a) No, Sir. Export figures for years 1977-78 to 1980-81 are as under :—

	(Rs. Lakhs)
1977-78	8196.37
1978-79	9936.84
1979-80	13538.28
1980-81	14524.91(Prev.)

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

#### Purchase and Sale of Opium

908. SHRI B.R. NAHATA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) how much quantity of opium was purchased during the last four years viz. 1976-77, 1977-78, 1978-79, and 1979-80 by Government with value thereof;

(b) how much opium was sold in the International market and at what rate each year;

(c) how much opium was converted to Alkaloids and different forms of medicines each year and what was the return of the converted opium during these years;

(d) the reason why the stocks of opium could not be sold during the last three years and what are the steps that have been taken by Government of India to procure and maintain the International market during these years;

(e) has any other country entered into competition with India in sale of opium and opium products; and

(f) If so, what are the causes of India losing the market?

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

(a) The quantity of opium purchased during the last four years and the value thereof (total amount paid to the cultivators) are given below :—

Crop year	Quantity purchased (in tonnes at 70°C)	Value (Total amount) in crores of Rupees)
1976-77	1509	19.00
1977-78	2117	34.38
1978-79	1816	29.53
1979-80	1242	20.60

(b) The opium exported and the export prices during the above period were as follows :—

Year	Exports (in tonnes)	Export price rate (per unit of morphine per kg. in US\$)
1976-77	1017	4.9
1977-78	978	6.0
1978-79	852	6.0
1979-80	796	6.0

(An incentive quantity rebate of 25% was allowed for additional purchases made over certain base quantities).

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

(d) to (f). The exports of opium from India have fallen on account of stiff competition from countries producing poppy straw and its concentrate and the world over-supply situation of opiate raw-materials. This has lead to accumulation of stocks of opium in the country. In order to induce the buyers to make larger purchases of Indian opium, the export price of opium has been reduced and incentive rebates have been offered to promote the exports.

#### Import of Coconut Oil

909. PROF. P. J. KURIEN :

SHRI K.A. RAJAN :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the present import policy with regard to coconut oil;

(b) whether a private party was allowed to import coconut oil against the accepted policy ;

(c) if so, the quantity and the details and the reasons for allowing such import ;

(d) whether Government have received representation requesting for total ban of import of coconut oil ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) Import of coconut oil is canalised through State Trading Corporation of India Ltd. There is also a limited provision for its import as import replenishment under the import policy for Registered Exporters.

(b) and (c). There have been some imports of coconut oil by private parties. Complete information in this regard is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) There is no proposal for any imports being made by the canalising agency during 1981-82.

#### Loans to poors by Nationalised Banks

910. SHRI BHERAVADAN K. GADHAVI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether nationalised banks are showing complete apathy to the poorer in their demand for loans ;

(b) whether it is fact that for this they (Banks) give excuses of arrears and non-recovery ; and

(c) whether it is a fact that so far big merchants and industrialists are concerned the loan ratio is maintained and even enhanced while in case of poorer and small people it goes on declining?

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

(a) and (b). No, Sir. Until recently, banks were required to ensure that at least 1/3rd of their total lendings flowed to the borrowers under priority sector which includes agriculture, small scale industries, retail trade and small business, professional and self-employed persons and education. Banks have since been advised in April 1980 that they should now aim at raising the proportion of their advances to priority sector to 40% of their aggregate credit by 1985. On the basis of the recommendations of the Working Group on the Modalities of the Implementation of Priority Sector Advances and 20-Point Economic Programme, banks have been advised in October 1980 that a significant portion of the credit should be allocated to the beneficiaries of 20-Point Programme. 'Weaker Sections' have been identified in priority sector advances which are as under :

*(a) Agriculture and other allied activities*

(i) Small and marginal farmers with land holding of 5 acres and landless labourers and

(ii) Persons engaged in other activities whose borrowal limits for such activities do not exceed Rs. 10,000/-.

*(b) Artisans, Village & Cottage Industries and Small Scale Industries*

Artisans, village and cottage industries and small scale units with credit limits upto and inclusive of Rs. 25,000/-.

*(c) Other categories of priority sectors*

Single vehicle operators as also those enjoying credit limits of Rs. 25,000/- or less may be considered as weaker sections.

The banks are required to ensure that their advances to the weaker sections under agriculture and allied activities should reach to a level of at least 50% of the total direct lending to agriculture (including allied activities) by 1983. Similarly, their advances to weaker sections under small scale industry should constitute 12.5% of total advances by 1985.

(c) No, Sir. Bank advances to poorer and small people are classified under Priority Sectors. Over the years, advances to these sectors have shown a steady increase as may be seen from the statement given below. Correspondingly percentage of advances to other borrowers like large traders, large industries etc. have declined.

*Scheduled Commercial Banks advances to priority sectors. (Rs. in crores)*

As on the last Friday of	Small Scale Industries	Agriculture	Other Priority Sectors	Total Priority Sectors	Non-Priority Sector	Total bank credit
June, 1969	286	188	31	505 (14.03)	3094 (85.97)	3599
June, 1978	1828	1851	836	4515 (28.77)	11179 (71.23)	15694
June, 1979*	2333	2459	1116	5908 (30.91)	13208 (69.09)	19116
June, 1980*	2793	3097	1388	7278 (32.52)	15092 (67.47)	23370

**Appellate Tribunal Units for Central Excise and Customs**

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

(a) what is the number of Appellate Tribunal units for Central Excise and Customs and what is the number of pending cases before them ;

(b) how many petitions have been disposed of by them so far during last three years and what is the average number disposed of monthly ;

(c) how many more Appellate Tribunals are proposed to be set up in near future ; and

(d) has there been any impact of revenue collection and dispose measures during the last three years ?

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

(a) Six Benches of the Customs, Excise and Gold (Control) Appellate Tribunal are proposed to be set

up in the near future. Two of them will be Special Benches comprising 3 Members each to deal with classification, valuation and other important matters. The other 4 benches will be of 2 Members each. Since the Tribunal has yet to be set up, the question of any case pending before it does not arise ;

(b) Does not arise ;

(c) The question of whether more benches of the Tribunal need to be set up will be considered in due course, if found necessary, having regard to the workload and rate of disposal.

(d) Does not arise.

**Alumina-Cum-Aluminium Complex at Damanjodi, Koraput Orissa**

912. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Dr. KRUPASINDHU BHOI :

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

(a) the progress made by his Ministry since clearance of the Alumina-cum-Aluminium complex at Damanjodi, Koraput Orissa in details ;

\*Data Provisional

Figures in Brackets denote the Percentage to total Bank Credit.



(b) funds released for different components of the project so far and funds placed for the year 1981-82 for the same;

(c) whether the components of the Alumina project have also been cleared for execution alongwith the Alumina Project.

(d) if so, what are the components and measures taken by his Ministry for clearance of the same if not yet finalised; and

(e) the reasons for delay in starting the execution of the project, if any?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The Orissa Aluminium Complex, consisting of bauxite mines at Panchpatmali, an alumina plant at Damanjodi, an aluminium smelter at Talcher, and a captive power plant also at Talcher, was sanctioned by Government in November, 1980. On 7-1-81 the National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO) was formed to implement this project. On 9-1-81 NALCO entered into an agreement with M/s. Aluminium Pechiney of France for technical assistance. Engineers India Limited has been appointed as the prime Indian consultants for the bauxite mine, alumina plant and smelter. Arrangements for financing the project, both rupee and foreign exchange, have been tied up. An engineering consultant for the captive power plant has been appointed, and tenders for supply of power plant equipment have been issued.

Necessary information/data required to be furnished to the foreign consultants, for preparation of basic engineering, has been supplied, and the design engineering work is proceeding as per schedule. Tenders have been issued for the construction

of temporary housing, offices and other facilities; and, actual construction work at site is expected to commence in October, 1981. Steps for obtaining clearance for import of equipment are also in progress.

(b) A sum of Rs. 57 crores has so far been released to NALCO, including Rs. 5 crores during 1981-82. The sanctioned budget for 1981-82 for the Orissa Aluminium Complex is Rs. 90 crores.

(c) and (d): Yes, Sir, if by component is meant the mines. There are no other components.

(e) Does not arise as the implementation of the project is on schedule.

#### Assessment of Minerals

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

(a) the names of the minerals found as a result of recent surveys by the Geological Survey of India, MEC and the State Mining Departments in the country;

(b) the names of the States and the places of mineral occurrence therefor;

(c) whether the quantity and quality of those minerals have been assessed; and

(d) if so, the details therefor and the names of the minerals likely to be exploited by the Centre or the States in near future?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c): Geological survey and exploration of minerals is a continuous process. However, as a result of the recent

surveys conducted by the Geological Survey of India, Mineral Exploration Corporation and State Mining Departments, the main new findings are enumerated below :—

- (i) Additional reserves of chromite in Orissa.
- (ii) New deposits of barytes in Mangempet area, Cuddapah district of Andhra Pradesh.
- (iii) Deposits of lead and zinc in Rampura Agucha in Bhilwara district of Rajasthan.
- (iv) East-Coast bauxite deposits in Andhra Pradesh and Orissa.
- (v) High grade limestone from the Vempalli dolomite belt of Cuddapah basin and Plawad basin, Guntur district, Andhra Pradesh.
- (vi) Phosphorite deposits in Pisanari Tori area in Lalitpur district of Uttar Pradesh and also in Chhattarpur and Sagar districts of Madhya Pradesh.
- (vii) Molybdenite content in Malanjkhand copper deposits in Balaghat district of Madhya Pradesh and also in Umpyrtha Multi Metal deposit in United Khasi and Jaintia Hills districts of Meghalaya.
- (viii) Tin deposit in Bastar and Koraput districts of Madhya Pradesh and Orissa respectively.
- (ix) Tungsten deposits in Sirohi district of Rajasthan.
- (x) Gold bearing rocks in Sona Khan in Raipur and in Raigarh districts of Madhya Pradesh and Chigargunta-Nandimadugu area of Chittoor district of Andhra Pradesh.

2. The detailed exploratory operations have resulted in enhancement of chromite reserves to 111 million tonnes in Orissa. The lead-zinc prospects of Rampura Agucha area established a potential 35 million tonnes of ore with over 10% lead zinc metal content. The bauxite deposits in east-coast in Andhra Pradesh and Orissa States have a tentative reserves of 1800 million tonnes; phosphorite in Pisanari Tori area in Lalitpur district, Uttar Pradesh has about 4 million tonnes of phosphorite bearing 22 to 36% of phosphorus pentoxide. Chhattarpur and Sagar districts of Madhya Pradesh have 6.9 million tonnes of phosphorite. In Malanjkhand copper deposit of Balaghat district in Madhya Pradesh a total reserve estimate of 7 million tonnes with an average 0.04% molybdenum within the proposed pit area and one million tonne with 0.02% molybdenum outside the proposed pit area have been found. The Umpyrtha Multi Metal deposits of United Khasi and Jaintia Hills districts of Meghalaya, have a total multi metal ore reserve, estimate of 118,000 tonnes with 0.15 to 0.48% molybdenum. Tin metal reserve is estimated at 1752 tonnes in Bastar district of Madhya Pradesh. Inferred Tungsten ore reserve of 2.26 million tonnes has been estimated in Sirohi district of Rajasthan. A total possible reserve of about 3.5 lakh tonnes of gold ore has been estimated in Chigargunta—Nandimadugu area, Chittoor district, Andhra Pradesh, containing an average gold content of 8 grammes/tonne over a width of 1.5 m in block-I and 4.2 grammes of gold per tonne, over a width of 1.46 m in a part of block-III.

(d) The likely exploitation of different minerals by various agencies is as follows :—

- (1) East-Coast bauxite by National Aluminium Corporation (NALCO).

- (2) Gold from Kolar Gold Field by Bharat Gold Mines Limited (BGML).
- (3) Gold from Hutti Gold Mines by Hutti Gold Mines Limited.
- (4) Limestone in Addhra Pradesh by Andhra Pradesh State Government/Vizag Steel Plant.
- (5) Phosphorite in Andhra Pradesh by Pyrites, Phosphates and Chemicals Limited (PPCL).
- (6) Mangampet Barytes by Andhra Pradesh Mining Corporation Limited of Andhra Pradesh.

**Opening a Regional Office of SBI at Bangalore**

914. SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any representation has been received from Karnataka State for opening a Regional Office of State Bank of India at Bangalore; and

(b) if so, the main features of the representation and reaction of the Government to it ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT) : (a) No representation has been received from Karnataka State for opening a Regional Office of State Bank of India at Bangalore. In fact, a Regional Office of the State Bank of India is already functioning at Bangalore.

(b) Does not arise.

**Setting up of large sized Sponge Iron Plant based on Natural Gas at Mangalore**

915. SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal under their consideration to set up a large sized sponge iron plant based on natural gas at Mangalore;

(b) if so, whether economic viability study of such a project has been completed;

(c) whether the Petroleum Ministry has agreed to make available the gas requirement of the Project ; and

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

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

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

**Opening of LIC Offices in the Country.**

916. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of offices of Life Insurance Corporation in the country ;

(b) the number of districts in the country without LIC office ; and

(c) whether Government propose to open more LIC offices in the country and the details thereof ?

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

(a) The number of LIC offices in the country as on 31st March, 1981 is given below :

Central Office	1
Zonal Offices	5
Divisional Offices	42
Branch Offices	826
Development Centres	63

(b) As on 31st March, 1981, there were 65 districts in the States and 15 districts in the Union Territories in which the LIC had no

branch office and the insurance services were provided by the LIC offices in neighbouring districts.

(c) Yes, Sir. Government and the LIC are alive to the need to expand branch net-work so that life insurance business can be written and serviced with greater facility throughout the country and more particularly in the rural and less accessible areas. During 1981-82, LIC has sanctioned 64 new branch offices. These include 13 offices in districts which did not earlier have any branch of the LIC. Details of new branch offices opened/ to be opened after 31st March, 1981 are as follows :

State	New branch offices sanctioned during 1980-81 but not opened by 31-3-81	New branch offices sanctioned during 1981-82
(1)	(2)	(3)
Andhra Pradesh	Wanaparathi	Secunderabad DAB Peddepalli Suryapet Kamareddy Makarpur or Kanigiri Tuni
Assam	—	Kokrajhar
Bihar	—	Patna Forbesganj Ghatsila
Gujarat	—	Khanbalia Vyara Surat CAB
Haryana	—	Narnaul*
Himachal Pradesh	—	Nahan* Kulu*
J & K	—	Udhampur*
Karnataka	Bangalore DAB	Tarikere Mangalore CAB Hospet Karwar
Kerala	Nedumkandam*	Thaliparambu Attingal

Madhya Pradesh	Bhind*	Dhar* Nagda Jhabua* Sehore* Burhanpur Bhopal CAB Balaghat* Chhatarpur* Rajpur CAB
Maharashtra	—	Bhiwandi Khed Chalisgaon Pimpalgaon
Nagaland .	—	Kohima
Orissa	Chandikole	Bhadrak
Punjab	—	Malerkotla Faridkot
Rajasthan	—	Dungarpur* Bundi* Rajsamand Jaisalmer* Jodhpur CAB Udaipur CAB Didwana Dausa Jaipur CAB
Tamil Nadu	Tiruchendur Udumelpet	Pattukottai Tiruchirapalli CAB Tiruchirapalli DAB Sivakasi Krishnagiri Koonoor
Tripura	—	Udaipur*
Uttar Pradesh	Bilhaur Uttarkashi* Tehri* Srinagar (Garhwal)	Nainital Dhampur
West Bengal	—	Uluberia Barasat Birpara
Delhi (Union Territory)	Delhi CAB	Delhi Trans Jamuna Area Nehru Place DAB Model Town or Ashok Vihar

**Production of Gold in Bharat Gold Mines**

917. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of gold produced in the Bharat Gold Mines during the last three years, yearwise ;

(b) whether Government propose to invest more money in these mines; and

(c) if so, the estimated amount of gold likely to be produced in these mines after the proposed investment?

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

(a) The quantity of gold produced by the Bharat Gold Mines Limited during the last 3 years viz. 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81 stood at 1792, 1650 and 1563 kgs. respectively.

(b) and (c) : It is proposed to develop the Yeppamana Mine Project of Bharat Gold Mines Limited in Anantapur District of Andhra Pradesh, at a total cost of Rs. 438 lakhs. This new mine when fully developed, is likely to produce 305 Kgs. of gold per annum for about 9 years.

**Dislocation of Operation as a result of suspension of Delhi Bankers Clearance House**

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

(a) whether cheque worth crores of rupees were held up in the capital following the suspension of the Delhi Bankers Clearance House in July last;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what remedial measures have been or are being taken to prevent some section of the Banks and their employees using unreasonable and obstreperous tactics resulting in dislocation of operations causing considerable loss and inconvenience to the trading community and public in general ?

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

(a) and (b) : The clearing house at Chandni Chowk, Delhi remained suspended from 20th July, 1981 to 26th July, 1981, reportedly because the representatives of the member banks refused to accept cheques presented by the representative of United Commercial Bank on account of his refusal to meet the demand of Rs. 150/- from the representatives of other member banks. Despite the persuasion by the President of the clearing house the matter could not be settled till 26th July, 1981. The clearing house resumed operations with all its members with effect from the 27th July, 1981, when it cleared all the backlog. Information regarding the amount of cheques that remained uncleared during the period of suspension of the clearing house is not readily available. The clearing house is functioning normally since 28th July, 1981.

(c) : 'The Indian Banks' Association has suggested to the commercial banks certain remedial measures to prevent frequent dislocation/disruption of clearing houses in the country. The measures include (i) deduction of full day's wages by the banks as also disciplinary action against the employees responsible for disruption of clearing, (ii) Constitution of a sub-committee at all clearing houses for countering employees' agitation and for monitoring dissemination of information to various concerned organisations and follow up action against the employees who cause disruptions in the clearing; and (iii) Regular rotation by the banks of

their clearing house representatives to avoid the same representatives going to clearing houses for more than 6 months.

A Study Group consisting of the representatives of Reserve Bank of India, State Bank of India, Indian Banks' Association and other 3 nationalised banks has been constituted for framing uniform rules for all the clearing houses in the country and to suggest improved mechanical devices for handling clearing work in the clearing houses.

#### **Export of Groundnuts to USA**

919. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have explored the prospects of the export of groundnuts to USA in view of the shortage there ;

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken in this regard and if so, the nature thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the likely date by which a decision would be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN) (a) to (c) : Export of HPS groundnuts is canalised through NAFED. Export is allowed within a limited ceiling and is not subject to any destination-wise restriction. The entire quota released during 1980-81 was exported. The decision on the countries/buyers to whom HPS groundnut is exported is left to the best commercial judgement of the canalising Agency.

#### **Individual Owning Private Aeroplanes**

920. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the names and addresses of the individuals who own private aeroplanes in India as on 1st April, 1981;

(b) the terms and conditions on which Government give the permission for purchase, possession and operation of these planes;

(c) whether Flying Clubs have also to fulfil certain conditions for the purchase, possession and operation of the Glider planes used by them; and

(d) if so, the nature thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA) : (a) A list giving the names and addresses of the individuals who own private aeroplanes is attached.

(b) As far as purchase of aircraft from sources located within the country is concerned, there is no restriction. However, import of aircraft is permitted, only in exceptional cases, on merits. Operation of aircraft is permitted strictly in accordance with the Aircraft Rules and other special instructions/directives issued by the Director General of Civil Aviation from time to time.

(c) and (d) Purchase of gliders from sources located within the country is free from any restriction, but import of gliders is normally not permitted and such requests are considered on merits. The operation of gliders also is to be undertaken strictly in accordance with the Aircraft Rules and the instructions/directives issued by the DGCA from time to time.

**Statement**

*List giving the names and addresses of the individuals who own private aeroplanes in India*

S. No.	Names and addresses of the individuals	S. No.	Names and Addresses of the individuals
1.	Syed Akbar Hussain Ali Aman, Bank Road, Patna.	13.	Shri D. S. Mazda, 36, Chowringhee, Calcutta.
2.	Shri Edge H. Semnars, British Council, Bank Road, Patna.	14.	Shri Swapati Mohan Roy, 11, Palm Avenue, Calcutta.
3.	L/Col. Drone Shamsher Jung Bahadur, Rana Bilas Kunj Darbar (Nepal) Yia P. O. Barganja, Distt. Muzaffarpur (Bihar).	15.	Shri A. K. Raha, 11 - Queens Park, Ballyganj, Calcutta.
4.	Sarvashri Vijaya Singh & M. N. Singh, C/o. Bihar Flying Club Ltd., Patna.	16.	Shri Gourded Mookerjee, 209, Rash Behari Avenue, Ballyganj, Calcutta.
5.	Sq. Ldr. Dalip Singh Majithia, Hind Marsh Road, Muzzaffarpur, Bihar.	17.	Capt. A. R. Bose, Suite No. 6, 53, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta-16.
6.	Shri Raghubans Prasad Singh, Kusela Estate, Purnea, Bihar.	18.	Shri Ram Narain Shaw, 4 Mission Row E, Calcutta.
7.	Shri Dinesh B. Parkash, Director, Utkal Automobiles Ltd., P. O. Box 31, Jamsedpur.	19.	Shri K. V. S. Sandilya, 40 Lake Avenue, Calcutta.
8.	Shri Gian Singh Punewal, Punjab Ice Factory & Coal Storage, Patna.	20.	Shri Robindra Nath Datta, C/o H. Datta & Sons Ltd., 15-Clive St. Calcutta.
9.	Maharani Durgeshwari Sahi, Hathwa House, Patna.	21.	Dr. Mohd. Habibar Rahim, M. P. J. P. 102, Lipon Street, Calcutta.
10.	Maharajadhiraj of Darbhanga, Raj Darbhanga, Bihar.	22.	Shri Chandra Bahadur Malla, 129/1, Bakul Began Road, Calcutta.
11.	Maharaja of Darbhanga, The Palace, Darbhanga Raj, Bihar.	23.	Shri L.H. Parthew, C/o. Indamer Co., Calcutta.
12.	Shri Bipin B. Parikh, Director Utkal Automobiles Ltd., Post Box No. 31, Main Road, Jamshedpur.	24.	Shri Jack Issac, Telepara Tea Estate Binnaguri, P. O. Doors (N. Bengal).
		25.	Shri Gour Dev Mukherjee, 209, Rash Behari Avenue, Ballygunj, Calcutta.



S. No.	Names and Addresses of the individuals	S. No.	Names and Addresses of the individuals
26.	Shri E. F. Howell N. A. Block E. New Alipur, Calcutta.	40.	Raja of Jedh, Jedh Deecan.
27.	Shri Bhagwan Dass Mohan Lall, Bhagat Villa, Konnagar, Distt. Hoogly.	41.	Air Commodore Mehar Singh, Palam, New Delhi.
28.	H. H. Major Gen. Mahabir Shamsheer Jang Bahadur Rana, 5, Hastings Park Alipur, Calcutta.	42.	Shri Ranjit Singh Sidhu C/o Tikka Satinder Singh-II, Curzon Road, New Delhi.
29.	Shri Amalendra Nath Basu, 3, Marlin Park, Calcutta.	43.	Shri P. L. Jain, Proprietor Falcon Air, 9E, Connaught House, III Floor Apartment No. 3C, New Delhi.
30.	Shri R. N. Datta C/o H. Datta & Sons Ltd., Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.	44.	Shri Homi B. Engineer, C/o Engineers Bunglors, Gujarat Spinning & Weaving Ltd., Kalupur, Ahmedabad.
31.	Shri Roy George Mantosh, 302/1, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.	45.	H. H. Maharaja Jamsheer of Nawanagar, The Palace, Jamnagar.
32.	Shri Jan Spitz 2/7, Landsdown Road, Calcutta.	46.	Shri J. G. Mg. Intosh Monkhooshe E. E. P. O. Hoogrijan, Assam.
33.	Shri S. C. Motira Principal, Air Technical Training Institute, 4-The Mall, Dum Dum.	47.	Shri Makhan Singh, The Nagpur Body Works Form, Nagpur.
34.	Captain Jai Singh, 7 Mayurbhanj Road, Calcutta-23.	48.	Shri M. I. Khan, 146-B, Puram Parkasa Rao Road, Madras-14.
35.	Shri Kenneth F. Stucky, Panagarh, Air Base, Calcutta.	49.	Shri K. Krishnaswamy, Main Road, Mettupalayan Coimbatore District.
36.	Bishnauth Tea Co. Ltd., 4, Mangee Lane, Calcutta.	50.	Lt. Col. Edward Fredarik Borrowing, Walesh No. 5 Bungalow, Residency Area, Indore.
37.	Shri Ram Murat Yadav 22-Bondel Road, Calcutta-19.	51.	H. H. Maharaj Lokandra Singh of Ratlam, Lokendra Bhavan, Palace, Ratlam.
38.	Capt. S. K. Ghosh, Chief Pilot, Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., Burnpur.	52.	Col. H. H. Raja Sir Harinder Singh, K. C. S. I., Faridkot State, Faridkot.
39.	Shri Daddy Shapoar Mazda, 35 Chouringhee Road, Calcutta.		

S. No.	Names and Addresses of the individuals	S. No.	Names and Addresses of the individuals
53.	Shri G. S. Bolina C/o C. W. Balkar & Co. Rly. Road, Jullunder.	66.	Shri Frederic James Mobsby C/o Ambica Airlines Ltd., Bombay.
54.	Shri Pavan Kumar Verma, 508, Sector 10-D, Chandigarh.	67.	Shri S. S. Bubber, Director H. S. Sobha Singh (P) Ltd., Bombay.
55.	H. H. Raja Brar Bans Bahadur of Faridkot.	68.	Dr. S. V. Bhava, Surgical Nursing Home Raj Hansa, Parvati Road, 2164-65/c Sadashiv Poona-30.
56.	Shri Daljit Singh, House, No. 155, 21A, Chandigarh-22.	69.	Dr. Suresh Viswanath Bhawe, Surgical Nursing Home, Rajhans Parvati Road, Poona-30.
57.	Col. H. H. Sir Harinder Singh, Brar Bans of Faridkot.	70.	Shri Rusi H. Daver, 2A, Sonawalla Bldg. Tardeo, Bombay-7.
58.	Air Vice Marshal, Harjinder Singh P. V. S. M. AFR, ACS, M. I. E., Kanpur House, Chandigarh.	71.	H. H. The Maharaja of Jaipur, Jaipur.
59.	Sq. Ldr. D. S. Majithia, Managing Partner, Saraya Distillery, Sardarnagar, Distt. Gorakhpur (U. P.)	72.	H. H. Raja Chandra Chur of Udaipur, P. O. Dharamjaygarh, Via, Kharsia, B. N. Rly.
60.	Raja Bajrang Bahadur Singh Bhadri, The Garh Badri, Distt. Pratapgarh, U. P.	73.	Shri E. A. Gulvell, Hill View Chandheri Gauhati.
61.	Shri P. S. Menon Sagarika Opp. Palmgroove Hotel, Juhu, Bombay-54.	74.	H. H. The Maharaja of Mayurbhang, Beripada.
62.	Shri M. J. B. Maneckji, Mehta House, Appollo Street, Bombay.	75.	Shri Bishamber Nath Singh C/o Vishwanath Singh & Co., Digboi, Assam.
63.	Shri J. R. Mody, Oman Investment Co. Commerce Centre, Tardeo, Bombay-24.	76.	Shri Jimmy Dara Subhia Apollo Theatres, 549 Rasta Path, Poona-11.
64.	Shri B. G. Menon (Babblaseri Gopinath) No. 1 Iris Park, Juhu, Bombay-54.	77.	Sardar Gajindra Singh Sahi D-80, Saket, New Delhi-110017.
65.	Shri Karshi, S. Combata, 42, Queens Road, Bombay.	78.	Shri S. G. Menon Air Works, India, Partner, Santacruz Airport, Bombay-29.
		79.	Shri A. J. Bragg Jr. Summer Hill, Simla.

**Demands made by state to Devolution of Greater Financial Powers**

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

(a) whether certain States of the Union have demanded devolution of greater financial powers ;

(b) if so, the nature of the powers demanded alongwith the names of the States ; and

(c) the action taken by Government on the demands ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA) : (a) to (c) : Most States had represented that they are unable to levy sales tax on certain transactions which do not conform to the definition of sale and that on this account they are losing considerable amount of revenue. Taking into account the examination of this matter by the Law Commission and its recommendation, it is proposed to amend the Constitution, which would ultimately lead to the States being enabled to levy sales tax on such transactions. Accordingly, the Constitution (Forty-Sixth Amendment) Bill, 1981, has been introduced in Lok Sabha on 3-4-1981.

No other devolution of greater financial powers appears to have been demanded by any State.

**Implementation of recommendations of Sixth Finance Commission**

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

(a) the main recommendations of the Sixth Finance Commission, which have been implemented by the Government of India ;

(b) whether some other recommendations have still to be implemented ;

(c) if so, the nature of these recommendations and the likely date by which they would be implemented ;

(d) whether all the State Governments have also accepted them ; and

(e) if not, the names of the States who have objected to some of the recommendations and the nature thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA) : (a) to (e) : The recommendations of the Sixth Finance Commission relate to the period 1974-75 to 1978-79. All the accepted recommendations of the Commission, detailed in the annexure, have already been implemented. No State Government has indicated non-acceptance of any of these recommendations of the Commission.

**Statement**

*Summary of Recommendations of the Sixth Finance Commission*

**A. Recommendations relating to Sharing of taxes, duties and grants-in-aid.**

**I. Income-tax :**

In respect of distribution of the net proceeds of income-tax in each of the financial years from 1974-75 to 1978-79 :

- (1) Out of the net proceeds of taxes on income in each financial year, a sum equal to 1.79 per cent thereof be deemed to represent the proceeds attributable to Union Territories ;

- (2) the percentage of the net proceeds of taxes on income, except the portion representing the proceeds attributable to Union Territories, to be assigned to the States, should be eighty;

- (3) the distribution among the States *inter se* of the share assigned to the States in respect of each financial year should be on the basis of the following percentages :

State	Percentage
1. Andhra Pradesh	7.76
2. Assam	2.54
3. Bihar	9.61
4. Gujarat	5.55
5. Haryana	1.77
6. Himachal Pradesh	0.60
7. Jammu & Kashmir	0.81
8. Karnataka	5.33
9. Kerala	3.92
10. Madhya Pradesh	7.30
11. Maharashtra	11.05
12. Manipur	0.18
13. Meghalaya	0.18
14. Nagaland	0.09
15. Orissa	3.73
16. Punjab	2.75
17. Rajasthan	4.50
18. Tamil Nadu	7.94
19. Tripura	0.27
20. Uttar Pradesh	15.23
21. West Bengal	8.89
Total :	100.00

## II. Union Excise Duties :

- (a) During each of the years 1974-75 and 1975-76, a sum equivalent to 20 (twenty) per cent of the net proceeds of Union duties of excise on all articles levied and collected in that year, excluding auxiliary duties of excise and cesses levied under special Acts and earmarked for special purposes, should be paid out of the Consolidated Fund of India to the States;

- (b) During the years 1976-77, 1977-78 and 1978-79, a sum equivalent to 20 (twenty) per cent of the net proceeds of Union duties of excise on all articles levied and collected in the respective year, including auxiliary duties of excise, but excluding cesses levied under special Acts and earmarked for special purposes, should be paid out of the Consolidated Fund of India to the States; and

- (c) the distribution among the States of the sum payable to the States in respect of each financial year should be made on the basis of the following percentages :

State	Percentage
1. Andhra Pradesh	8.16
2. Assam	2.71
3. Bihar	11.47
4. Gujarat	4.57
5. Haryana	1.53
6. Himachal Pradesh	0.63
7. Jammu & Kashmir	0.90
8. Karnataka	5.45
9. Kerala	3.86
10. Madhya Pradesh	8.15

11. Maharashtra	8.58	tive percentage shares of such balance as under :	
12. Manipur	0.21	State	Percentage of distribution
13. Meghalaya	0.19		
14. Nagaland	0.11	1. Andhra Pradesh	8.39
15. Orissa	4.06	2. Assam	2.47
16. Punjab	1.87	3. Bihar	9.36
17. Rajasthan	5.00	4. Gujarat	5.91
18. Tamil Nadu	7.43	5. Haryana	1.94
19. Tripura	0.30	6. Himachal Pradesh	0.59
20. Uttar Pradesh	17.03	7. Jammu & Kashmir	0.73
21. West Bengal	7.79	8. Karnataka	5.62
Total :	100.00	9. Kerala	3.58
		10. Madhya Pradesh	6.98
		11. Maharashtra	11.65
		12. Manipur	0.17
		13. Meghalaya	0.17
		14. Nagaland	0.03
		15. Orissa	3.59
		16. Punjab	2.68
		17. Rajasthan	4.17
		18. Tamil Nadu	7.27
		19. Tripura	0.25
		20. Uttar Pradesh	16.10
		21. West Bengal	8.30
		Total :	100.00

### III. *Additional Duties of Excise :*

(1) There is no need to set apart any guaranteed amounts to the States as there is no risk of the share of any State in the net proceeds of additional excise duties falling short of the revenue realised from the levy of the sales tax on the commodities subject to additional duties of excise in lieu of sales tax for the financial year 1956-57 in that State;

(2) The net proceeds of the additional excise duties during each financial year be distributed on the following basis :

(a) A sum equal to 1.41 per cent of such net proceeds be retained by the Union as attributable to Union Territories;

(b) the balance of 98.59 per cent of such net proceeds be distributed among the States in accordance with their respec-

### IV. *Grant in lieu of tax on Railway Passenger Fares :*

The grant to be made available to the States in lieu of tax under the repealed Railway Passenger Fares

Tax Act, 1957 be distributed among the States as under :

State	Percentage Share
1. Andhra Pradesh	8.01
2. Assam	2.70
3. Bihar	10.58
4. Gujarat	7.47
5. Haryana	2.57
6. Himachal Pradesh	0.17
7. Jammu & Kashmir	0.02
8. Karnataka	3.47
9. Kerala	1.61
10. Madhya Pradesh	9.89
11. Maharashtra	8.87
12. Manipur	—
13. Meghalaya	—
14. Nagaland	0.01
15. Orissa	2.24
16. Punjab	5.06
17. Rajasthan	6.59
18. Tamil Nadu	5.14
19. Tripura	0.02
20. Uttar Pradesh	19.85
21. West Bengal	5.73
Total :	100.00

*V. Estate Duty :*

(1) Out of the net proceeds of the estate duty in each financial year, a sum equal to 2.5 percent thereof be retained by the Union as being the proceeds attributable to Union Territories; and

(2) The balance of net proceeds be distributed among the States in

accordance with the following principles :

- such balance be first apportioned between immovable property and other property in the ratio of the gross value of all such properties brought into assessment in that year;
- the sum thus apportioned to immovable property be distributed among the States in proportion to the gross value of the immovable property located in each State and brought into assessment in that year; and
- the sum apportioned to property other than immovable property be distributed among the States in proportion to the population of each State, namely—

State	Percentage
1. Andhra Pradesh	8.04
2. Assam	2.70
3. Bihar	10.41
4. Gujarat	4.93
5. Haryana	1.86
6. Himachal Pradesh	0.64
7. Jammu & Kashmir	0.85
8. Karnataka	5.41
9. Kerala	3.94
10. Madhya Pradesh	7.70
11. Maharashtra	9.31
12. Manipur	0.20
13. Meghalaya	0.19
14. Nagaland	0.10
15. Orissa	4.05
16. Punjab	2.50
17. Rajasthan	4.76
18. Tamil Nadu	7.61
19. Tripura	0.29
20. Uttar Pradesh	16.32
21. West Bengal	8.19
Total :	100.00

**VI. Grant on account of wealth tax on agricultural property :**

The grant to be made available to the States be distributed among the States in proportion to the value of agricultural property located in each State and brought into assessment in each year.

**VII—Grants-in-aid :**

The following States be paid the sums specified against each of them as grants-in-aid of their revenues in the respective years indicated in the table below, under the substantive parts of Clause (1) of Article 275 of the Constitution :

(Rs. crores)						
State	Total amount to be paid in the five years	Grants-in-aid to be paid in				
		1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
1. Andhra Pradesh	205.93	42.83	43.47	41.89	39.45	38.29
2. Assam	254.53	49.66	51.33	50.60	51.35	51.59
3. Bihar	106.28	18.78	23.92	21.12	21.53	20.93
4. Himachal Pradesh	160.96	31.72	32.02	32.15	32.42	32.65
5. Jammu & Kashmir	173.49	34.57	34.65	34.73	34.83	34.71
6. Kerala	208.93	43.85	43.46	41.19	40.92	39.51
7. Manipur	114.53	21.05	21.97	22.85	23.84	24.82
8. Meghalaya	74.67	13.61	14.23	14.90	15.63	16.30
9. Nagaland	128.84	23.77	24.68	25.72	26.77	27.90
10. Orissa	304.73	56.97	60.11	61.00	62.56	64.09
11. Rajasthan	230.53	49.30	48.57	46.05	44.30	42.31
12. Tripura	112.50	30.66	21.53	22.44	23.45	24.42
13. Uttar Pradesh	198.83	21.61	33.91	39.23	49.10	54.98
14. West Bengal	234.86	53.29	49.27	46.57	44.55	41.18
Total	2509.61	481.67	503.12	500.44	510.70	513.68

**B. Recommendations on other Terms of Reference :****I. Financing of Relief Expenditure.**

In the light of their analysis of the advantages and disadvantages of the establishment of a National Fund, and the views expressed by the State Governments, the Commission have concluded that the establishment of a National Fund, fed by Central and State contributions, is neither feasible nor desirable. At the same time the present arrangements for provi-

ding assistance to the States for meeting expenditure on relief operations need to be completely overhauled. Detailed programmes of both medium and long term significance for permanent improvement of the areas liable to drought and flood should be drawn up with the utmost urgency and these programmes fully integrated with the Plan. The Commission have strongly urged that instead of incurring expenditure on relief on ad-hoc basis on schemes of dubious value, provision should be made on a much larger scale for development of drought and flood-prone areas in the Fifth Plan both

in the State and Central Sectors. Any assistance which is provided to the States for purposes of relief in this manner would be subject to the overall ceiling of Central assistance for the Plan period as a whole. At the same time the Commission feel that the provision of a reasonable margin in the forecasts of State expenditure should be considered as a legitimate charge on the revenue accounts of the States. They recommend the following annual provisions under "64-Famine Relief" for different States :

State	(Rs. crores)
1. Andhra Pradesh	4.31
2. Assam	1.25
3. Bihar	4.61
4. Gujarat	4.55
5. Haryana	1.24
6. Himachal Pradesh	0.03
7. Jammu & Kashmir	0.35
8. Karnataka	1.91
9. Kerala	0.30
10. Madhya Pradesh	3.41
11. Maharashtra	4.17
12. Manipur	0.04
13. Meghalaya	0.04
14. Nagaland	0.02
15. Orissa	3.58
16. Punjab	0.33
17. Rajasthan	10.19
18. Tamil Nadu	1.52
19. Tripura	0.07
20. Uttar Pradesh	2.18
21. West Bengal	6.61

They have taken these figures into account in arriving at the grants, if any, needed by the States under Article 275 of the Constitution.

## II. Changes in the terms of repayment of Central Loans :

The Commission have made an assessment of the non-Plan capital gap of the States on uniform and comparable basis for the five years ending with 1978-79. The methodology adopted by the Commission and the State-wise non-Plan capital gaps as assessed by the Commission are indicated in Chapter XVI. In the light of this assessment, the Commission have made a general review of the States' debt position with particular reference to the Central loans advanced to them and likely to be outstanding as at the end of 1973-74 and have recommended changes in the existing terms of repayment having regard to all relevant factors including the overall non-Plan gaps of the States, their relative position, the purposes for which the loans have been utilised and the requirements of the Centre. The proposals of the Commission for consolidation of outstanding Central loans and revision of their terms of repayment are estimated to ensure relief in the amount falling due for repayment by States to the Centre over the period 1974-79, as under :

State	Estimated relief in repayment of loans to Government of India during Fifth Plan Period
	(Rs. Crores)
1. Andhra Pradesh	191.20
2. Assam	162.49
3. Bihar	133.35
4. Gujarat	36.25
5. Haryana	33.14
6. Himachal Pradesh	34.57
7. Jammu & Kashmir	133.43
8. Karnataka	127.04
9. Kerala	109.77
10. Madhya Pradesh	87.16
11. Maharashtra	66.58



12. Manipur	15.23
13. Meghalaya	7.64
14. Nagaland	5.84
15. Orissa	157.32
16. Punjab	15.18
17. Rajasthan	258.14
18. Tamil Nadu	87.05
19. Tripura	14.35
20. Uttar Pradesh	150.77
21. West Bengal	143.12
	<hr/>
Rs.	1969.62
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#### Study of Steel Industry's Cost Structures

923. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government has decided to ask the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices to undertake a detailed study of the Steel Industry's Cost Structure;

(b) if so, whether in the past, Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices had been asked to go into the question;

(c) whether the latest move is to ask BICP to make a full-fledged study of total costs;

(d) if so, when the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices is likely to submit its report; and

(e) the main reasons for making the Bureau to submit full-fledged report study ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (e) : The BICP had earlier broadly studied the cost escalations during the period April '79 to September '80. In the course of this study, the need for an indepth study of the cost taking into consideration consumption norms, labour productivity, was felt. Accordingly the Bureau have been requested to make a full scale price study, plant-wise and product-wise, of the steel industry. The Study will take about year and the report is expected by July '82.

#### Closure of Iron Ore Mines in Eastern Region

924. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether iron ore mines in the Eastern region both in the public and private sector are virtually on the verge of closure following a drastic cut in official procurement, fall in consumption by domestic steel plants and unremunerative export prices;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Union Government and what steps are being taken to save these public sector and private sector mines; and

(c) to what extent the scheme prepared by the Centre has helped ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (c) : Though five small iron ore mines in private sector in the Eastern Sector are reported to have

closed down during the current financial year for various reasons, there is no reason to believe that such mines in the public and private sector are on the verge of closure due to the reasons mentioned in the Question. There has been no drastic cut in official procurement from private mines nor any fall in the consumption of iron ore by the steel plants. In fact, the total procurement made by MMTC in 1980-81 was the highest in the last three years and some of the steel plants have been facing acute shortage of iron ore. The price for 1981-82 is under discussion between MMTC and the mine owners.

**Proposal along with private enterprises to set up Sponge Iron Plant**

925. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government are considering a proposal allowing private enterprises to set up sponge iron plant exclusively reserved for the States sector so far ;

(b) if so, whether any official decision in this regard has been taken ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that in the beginning involvement of the private sector will be restricted to small and medium units ;

(d) if so, whether it is also a fact that large number of applications in the existing mini-steel plants and fresh entrants in the field of sponge iron including the high industrial houses are pending before the Steel Ministry for approval ; and

(e) if so, how many such applications are pending at present and by what time they will be cleared by Ministry?

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

(a) to (c) : It would not be correct to say that production of sponge iron is exclusively reserved for the public or state sector. There is no proposal to restrict the involvement of private sector to small and medium units.

(d) and (e) : Only 5 applications are pending at present for a decision. They are likely to be decided within the next two months.

**Actual expenditure on Bhilai and Bokaro Steel Plants**

926. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the actual expenditure on Bhilai and Bokaro Steel Plants projects may really be much more than what is now envisaged because even the latest estimates based on 1980 cost structure ;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the delays in execution have put a heavy financial burden on these two projects besides the loss of production which otherwise would have been available to the economy ; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the procedural delays in finalising civil and equipment supply contracts, if any ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b) : According to the prevalent practice project cost estimates are drawn up with reference to a base date and do not include any provision on account of future escalations. Therefore, a certain increase in actual cost over the sanctioned

estimates, original or revised, is inherent in the system.

The table below gives an idea of

the changes in the commissioning schedules and cost estimates of 4 M.T. expansion projects of Bhilai and Bokaro Steel Plants :

Project	Approved commissioning schedule	Likely commission- ing schedule	(Rs. in crores)	
			Sanctioned cost	Revised cost
Bhilai 4 MT Expansion	Dec., 1981 June, 1983 (7th B. F.)	Oct., 1982 June, 1983	937.71	1459.73
Bokaro 4 MT Expansion	June, 1979 Dec., 1982 (CRM)	March, 1983 Sept., 1983	947.24	1396.90

As explained earlier, the original sanctioned estimates were on the basis of the 1974 prices while the revised estimates were on the basis of 1980 prices in the case of Bhilai and 1981 prices in the case of Bokaro. As these did not include provision for future escalations, a certain increase in actual costs over the original sanctioned costs even if the projects had been completed in time according to the original schedule, was inevitable. It is difficult to segregate the amount attributable to escalations arising out of time overrun from normal escalations.

(c) The main factors responsible for slippages in the construction schedule are delays in equipment supply, non-availability of critical items from indigenous sources and inadequate resource mobilisation by some of the construction agencies. Procedural delays in finalising civil and equipment supply contracts did not really contribute much in these slippages.

#### **Demand of Woollen Blankets made in Panipat**

927. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a great demand for woollen blankets from Panipat, Haryana ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken for increasing its production, maintenance of quality and making wool available ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

There is a great demand for woollen blankets produced in Panipat for the Defence, Para-Military Force, State Police Deptt. Railway Protection Force and the Civil Market. However, this demand is not restricted to blankets produced in Panipat alone but for those made in other Centres also.

(b) About 22 lakh blankets are produced only at Panipat and out of

this 10 lakh blankets are supplied to the Military and Para-Military Forces including State Police and Railway Protection Forces either through D G S & D or through other allied Agencies. The balance quantity is for meeting the requirements of Civil Market especially low-income groups in some of the Northern and Eastern States of the country.

(c) Government have announced a number of measures for liberal production of woollen items in the country. Some of these measures are :

(i) import of wool, and shoddy is under OGL so that there is continuous and easy availability of required quantity of raw material for the the woollen and shoddy industry.

(ii) entrepreneurs in the Public, Co-operative or Private Sectors can set up units upto 2400 spindleage in worsted or non-worsted systems each. This will augment the supply of worsted and non-worsted yarn for production of worsted woollen and shoddy yarn for production of blankets among other woollen textile items.

(iii) Although there is no quality control except in the case of controlled cloth in the textile industry as a whole Govt. of Haryana are proposing to provide proper gradation facilities of wool at Panipat in sufficient quantity of desirable grade, a Wool Research Centre on modern lines and a fully equipped laboratory to test the blankets as per the required specifications and also a modern finishing plant for Civil Blankets.

#### **Setting up of Port-Based Steel Plant at Paradip**

928. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Committee appointed by the Centre

to explore the possibilities of setting up of a port-based steel plant at Paradip has submitted its report to the Centre;

(b) if so, the decision taken so far by Government to set up a port-based steel plant at Paradip of Orissa; and

(c) the expected time of the implementation of the above proposal ?

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

(a) and (b): Yes, Sir. The Inter-Ministerial Committee submitted its report to Government in June, 1981 and sought approval/guidance of Government on certain issues. The report of the Committee has been considered and decision of the Government on the issues conveyed to the Committee which will now proceed with further negotiations and submit its final recommendations to Government.

(c) Every effort is being made to finalise the negotiations as early as possible.

#### **Loans from World Bank**

929. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the total amount of loans sanctioned by the World Bank for various projects (project-wise and department-wise) during the last three years;

(b) how much loan sanctioned by the World Bank has been drawn for each project and utilised; and

(c) how many projects were rejected by the World Bank and the reasons therefor in respect of each project ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE  
(SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a)  
and (b) : The total amount of loans  
sanctioned by the World Bank in the  
last three years is U.S. \$ 4825.14  
million. The amount sanctioned pro-

ject-wise and the amount utilised is  
indicated in the statement enclosed.

(c) No projects have been rejected  
by the World Bank.

## Statement

S. No.	Name of Minis- tries/Depart- ments	Name of Project		Date of signing of agreement	Amount of ex- ternal assistance \$ million	Amount of utili- sation of exter- nal assistance upto 31-3-81 \$ million.
1	2	3		4	5	6
1.	Deptt. of Agri. & Co-op.	A. P.	Fishery Project	19-6-78	17.50	2.015
		(815-IN)				
2.	do	National	Dairy Project	19-6-78	150.00	15.943
		(824-IN)				
3.	do	O&K Horticulture	Project	17-7-78	14.00	0.228
		(806-IN)				
4.	do	Second National	Seed	17-7-78	16.00	0.493
		Project (816-IN)				
5.	do	National Agri.	Project.	7-12-78	27.00	1.090
		(855-IN)				
6.	do	NCDC Project	(871-IN)	2-2-79	30.00	10.727
7.	do	Composite Agri.	Project	16-2-79	25.00	7.249
		(862-IN)				
8.	do	U.P. Social Forestry	Project	21-6-79	23.00	2.200
		(975-IN)				
9.	do	Third ARDC	Project	20-8-79	250.00	137.814
		(947-IN)				
10.	do	Inland Fisheries	Project	18-1-80	20.00	0.326
		(963-IN)				
11.	do	Gujarat Community Fores- try Project	(961-IN)	14-4-80	37.00	4.121
12.	do	Cashew Nut Dev.	Project	10-6-80	22.00	0.068
		(1012-IN)				
13.	do	Kerala Agri. Ext.	Project	23-6-80	10.00	—
		(1028-IN)				

1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	Deptt. of Agri. & Coop.	Kandi Watershed & Area Dev. Project (1897-IN) <i>Loan</i>	12-9-80	30.00	—
15.	Deptt. of Irrigation	Karnataka Irrigation Project (788-IN)	12-5-78	117.64	37.107
16.	do	Gujarat Irrigation Project (808-IN)	17-7-78	85.00	14.688
17.	do	Haryana Irrigation Project (843-IN)	16-8-78	111.00	60.029
18.	do	Punjab Irrigation Project (889-IN)	30-3-79	129.00	21.397
19.	do	Second Maharashtra Irrigation Project (954-IN)	14-4-80	210.00	22.594
20.	do	U. P. Public Tubewells Project (1004-IN)	12-5-80	18.00	0.749
21.	do	Second Gujarat Irrigation Project (1011-IN)	12-5-80	175.00	0.940
22.	do	Mahanadi Barrage Project (1078-IN)	5-12-80	83.00	—
23.	do	M. P. Medium Irrigation Project (1108-IN)	26-3-81	140.00	—
24.	do	Karnataka Irrigation Project (1116-IN)	26-3-81	54.00	—
25.	Deptt. of Petroleum	Bombay High Offshore Project (1925-IN) <i>Loan</i>	11-12-80	400.00	—
26.	Deptt. of Power	Korba Thermal Power Project (793-IN)	12-5-78	200.00	58.541
27.	do	Ramagundam Thermal Power Project (874-IN)	2-2-79	200.00	26.424
28.	do	Ramagundam Thermal Power Project (1648-IN) <i>Loan</i>	2-2-79	50.00	—
29.	do	Second Rural Electrification Project (911-IN)	21-6-79	175.00	42.827
30.	do	Second Singrauli Thermal Power Project (1027-IN)	5-6-80	300.00	17.842
31.	do	Farakka Thermal Power Project (1053-IN)	11-7-80	225.00	—
32.	do	Farakka Thermal Power Project (1887-IN) <i>Loan</i>	11-7-80	25.00	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
33.	P & T Board	Seventh Telecommunication Project (1592-IN) <i>Loan</i>	19-6-78	120.00	65.281
34.	do	VIIIth Telecommunication Project (1122-IN)	26-3-81	314.00	—
35.	Min. of Railways	Railway Modernisation Project (844-IN)	13-11-78	190-00	39.050
36.	Min. of Rural Reconstruction	Bihar Rural Roads Projects (1072-IN)	5-12-80	35.00	—
37.	Deptt. of Social	Second Population Project (1981-IN)	14-4-80	46-00	0.101
38.	Deptt. of Social Welfare	Tamil Nadu Nutrition Project (1003-IN)	12-5-80	32.00	—
39.	Deptt. of Textile	Karnataka Sericulture Project (1034-IN)	27-10-80	54.00	0.384
40.	Ministry of Works & Housing	Punjab Water Supply Project (848-IN)	27-10-78	38.00	14.277
41.	do	Second Bombay Water Supply Project (842-IN)	13-11-78	196.00	12.397
42.	do	Maharashtra Water Supply Project (899-IN)	21-6-79	48.00	1.624
43.	do	Rajasthan Water Supply Project (1046-IN)	25-6-80	80.00	0.932
44.	do	Calcutta Urban Transport Project (1033-IN)	27-10-80	56.00	—
45.	do	Second Madras Urban Dev. Project (1082-IN)	14-1-81	42.00	—
<b>Non-Government Project (Loan)</b>					
46.		Third Trombay Thermal Power Project (1549-IN)	19-6-78	105.00	32.794
47.		XIII ICICI (184 <sup>1</sup> -IN)	16-5-80	100.00	8.601
Grand Total :				4825.14	660.853

**Travel Circuits in Assam**

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

(a) whether Government propose to set up travel circuits in Assam to provide facilities to tourists ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA) : (a) Yes, Sir, two travel circuits are proposed to be developed.

(b) Following travel circuits have been identified in consultation with the tourism officials of the Govt. of Assam in a meeting held in New Delhi on 14th March 1981 for integrated and coordinated development by pooling the available resources in the Central, State and private sector.

- (i) Gauhati-Jungalbalahu-Kaziranga-Sibsagar
- (ii) Gauhati-Barpeta-Baroma-Manas

The details of facilities to be provided are under preparation.

**Tea Production**

931. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any programme has been prepared for increased tea production to meet the domestic and export demands ;

(b) the detailed schemes of the Tea Board for various ongoing and new programmes for tea production ;

(c) whether any discussions on an International agreement on tea are also going on ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) The targets of production, internal consumption and exports of tea in the Sixth Plan period (1980-85) are as under :

Year	Production	Internal consumption	Exports
(figures in million kgs.)			
1980-81	585	350	220
1981-82	610	370	230
1982-83	640	390	240
1983-84	670	410	250
1984-85	705	430	260

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) and (d) : Negotiations under the aegis of the UNCTAD have been going on for some time to reach an international agreement on tea. The proposal under consideration provide for supply-management measures consisting of export quotas and buffer stocks for bringing about better equilibrium between supply and demand for tea in the international market, so that the producers get remunerative returns at prices that are at the same time, reasonable to the consumers. No final accord has yet been reached.

**Statement**

For increasing tea production, various long, medium and short measures are required to be adopted such as extension planting, replanting, replacement plating, creation of drainage and irrigation facilities, adoption of scientific practices, adequate fertiliser application etc.



Tea Board provides financial assistance to the tea industry under its ongoing schemes viz., Tea Plantation Finance Scheme, Tea Machinery and Irrigation Equipment Hire Purchase Scheme and Replantation Subsidy Scheme.

Under the Plantation Finance Scheme, long term loans at the rate of Rs. 20,000 for plains gardens and Rs. 25,000 per hectare for hill gardens are advanced for extension planting, replacement and/or replanting. Tea Machinery and Irrigation Equipment Hire Purchase Scheme provides for supply of tea machinery, irrigation equipment, vehicles etc. to tea gardens on deferred payment basis. For tea machinery and vehicles, the ceiling per garden is Rs. 10.00 lakhs and for irrigation equipment also the ceiling is Rs. 10.00 lakhs. Replantation subsidy scheme provides for outright grant at the enhanced rates of Rs. 10,400 for plains gardens, Rs. 15,000 per hectare for Darjeeling gardens and Rs. 12,500 per hectare for gardens located in other hilly areas with effect from 1 October, 1980. This is for replanting/replacement planting of old and uneconomic tea areas. The Tea Area Rejuvenation and Consolidation Subsidy Scheme provides for outright grant at the rate of Rs. 3,000 per hectare for rejuvenation and infilling and Rs. 4,000 per hectare for rejuvenation and infilling with inter-planting of existing uneconomic tea areas in the hills. The scope of the scheme has since been extended to tea areas of Tripura and Tilla areas of Cachar. For the development of small tea growers, Tea Board has liberalised the terms and conditions of the Replantation Subsidy Scheme and Tea Area Rejuvenation and Consolidation Subsidy Scheme. Under a separate scheme, namely, Tea Packaging/Bagging Finance Scheme, Tea Board finances import of tea bagging/packaging machinery. A limit of

Rs. 15 lakhs is prescribed for each applicant under this scheme.

Tea Board has set up tea nurseries in Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Himachal Pradesh and Tripura for the benefit of small growers. Besides this, the Tea Board also assists in the construction of co-operative tea factories, warehouses, water supply systems etc. For introducing tea cultivation in non-traditional areas like Mizoram, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland etc., a new scheme, namely, New Tea Unit Financing Scheme, has recently been introduced by the Board. Under this Scheme, Rs. 25,000/- per hectare is available as loan Rs. 15,000/- per hectare as subsidy, with Rs. 10,000/- per hectare as the entrepreneur's contribution. Tea Board has also set up tea nurseries in Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh and Manipur.

#### कलकत्ता पत्तन से कंटेनर सेवा के द्वारा चाय का निर्यात

932. श्री सन्तोष मोहन देब : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कलकत्ता पत्तन से कंटेनर सेवा के द्वारा चाय का निर्यात करने का विचार है ; और

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

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुरशीद आलम खां) : (क) और (ख) : कलकत्ता पत्तन से कंटेनरों में चाय का निर्यात पिछले कुछ वर्षों से होता रहा है, हालांकि हुआ सीमित मात्रा में है। विदेशी खरीदारों से उन की अविक मांग होने के फलस्वरूप कंटेनरों में चाय के नौभार यातायात में अभी हाल में वृद्धि का रुख रहा है। भारत-ब्रिटेन/महाद्वीप मार्ग के परम्परागत

मार्ग में तीन भारतीय नौबहन कम्पनियां अर्थात् शिपिंग कारपोरेशन आफ इण्डिया, सिंधिया स्टीम नेवीगेशन कं० तथा इण्डिया स्टीम शिप कं० कन्टेनर सेवाएं उपलब्ध करती रही हैं। अभी हाल में उन्होंने इंडियन कन्टेनर लाइन्स (आई० सी० एल०) नाम से एक संयुक्त कन्टेनर सेवा स्थापित की है। ऐसे अन्य मार्गों पर, जिनमें कन्टेनरीकरण की सीमा अपेक्षतः सीमित है, नौबहन कम्पनियां धीरे-धीरे कन्टेनर सेवा बढ़ाने का प्रयास कर रही हैं। कलकत्ता पत्तन ट्रस्ट प्राधिकारियों ने, उन नौबहन कम्पनियों के सहयोग से, जो कन्टेनर सेवा तथा अन्य सम्बद्ध हितों का काम चला रही हैं, बढ़ते हुए कन्टेनर यातायात की आवश्यकताएं पूरी करने के लिए तट-आधारित सुविधाएं विकसित करने के लिए कतिपय योजनाएं शुरू की हैं।

#### पाकिस्तान को घी की तस्करी

933. श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देसी घी की पाकिस्तान को भारी मात्रा में तस्करी की जा रही है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप बाजार में उसकी गंभीर कमी है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा इस बारे में क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया) : (क) और (ख) : सरकार की मिली रिपोर्टों से ऐसा कोई संकेत नहीं मिलता है कि भारत-पाक सीमा के पार पाकिस्तान को देशी घी बड़े पैमाने पर चोरी-छिपे भेजा जा रहा है।

तथापि उस क्षेत्र में तैनात सीमाशुल्क प्राधिकारियों और सीमा सुरक्षा बल को, सीमा पार तस्करी के प्रयासों को रोकने के लिए सतर्क कर दिया गया है।

#### Performance of T.F.A.I.

934. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL :  
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the programme for Pragati Maidan of the Trade Fair Authority of India to popularize the fair grounds and increase the revenue has failed ;

(b) whether it is a fact that TFAI had incurred a loss of over Rs. 8 crores ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Reserve Fund of the Authority has also reduced and slow winding up of the activities has started ; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take to improve the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) It is too early to draw any inference.

(b) The excess of expenditure over income in the accounts of the Authority during the three years 1977-78 to 1979-80 amounted to about Rs. 6.01 crores. The deficit was on account of the special accounting arrangements followed during these years under which the amounts received as grants from Government for the activities of the Authority were credited directly to the Capital Account instead of being treated as revenues. The financial results for the year 1980-81 have not yet been finalised.

(c) Out of a capital reserve of Rs. 2.79 crores on 31st March 1980, a sum of about Rs. 20 lakhs was spent during 1980-81 on capital works. No winding up of activities is taking place.

(d) The activities of the Authority are under constant review by the Board and by the Government.

### Rates of Dearness Allowance Payable to Central Government Employees

935. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have lately refixed the rates of additional dearness allowance payable to Central Government employees belonging to various categories, effective from February, 1981;

(b) if so, the rates of additional D.A. payable earlier and the revised rates; and the total additional Government expenditure resulting therefrom per annum; and

(c) what is the accumulated extent of increase in the cost of living left uncompensated so far by way of payment of dearness allowance since the Third Pay Commission Recommendations were implemented by Government, category-wise and the percentage of increase in cost of living that was compensated thereby?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) : A statement giving the information is enclosed.

### Statement

S. No.	Pay Range	Mean Pay in the pay range	Total DA including additional DA admissible earlier to 1-2-81	Total DA including Addl. DA admissible from 1-2-81	Increase over the earlier DA	Percentage of neutralisation of increase in the cost of living		Percentage of increase in the cost of living left uncovered		Estimated expenditure on one DA instalment
						Pre-tax	Post-tax	Pre-tax	Post-tax	
1.	196-232	214	191.50	200.10	8.60	97.6	97.6	2.4	2.4	Rs. 62 crores per annum
2.	200-250	225	201.40	210.40	9.00	97.2	97.2	2.8	2.8	
3.	260-400	330	275.60	288.80	13.20	91.2	91.2	8.8	8.8	
4.	330-560	445	317.20	333.20	16.00	78.0	78.0	22.0	22.0	
5.	425-800	613	407.60	426.00	18.40	72.5	72.5	27.5	27.5	
6.	550-900	725	482.15	503.90	21.75	72.4	72.4	27.6	27.6	
7.	650-1200	925	592.05	619.80	27.75	69.8	69.8	30.2	30.2	
8.	750-1300	1000	610.00	640.00	30.00	66.6	66.6	33.4	33.4	
9.	1100-1600	1350	610.00	640.00	30.00	49.4	49.4	50.6	50.6	
10.	1200-1600	1400	610.00	640.00	30.00	47.6	47.6	52.4	52.4	
11.	1500-1800	1650	610.00	640.00	30.00	40.4	40.4	59.6	59.6	
12.	1500-2000	1750	550.00	640.00	90.00	38.1	38.1	61.9	61.9	
13.	2000-2250	2125	550.00	640.00	90.00	31.4	21.0	68.6	79.0	
14.	2250-2500	2375	550.00	640.00	90.00	28.1	18.7	71.9	81.3	
15.	2500-3000	2750	450.00	600.00	150.00	22.7	14.2	77.3	85.8	
16.	3000-3500	3250	450.00	600.00	150.00	19.2	10.8	80.8	89.2	

**बकाया बाजार ऋण**

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

(क) भारत सरकार द्वारा 18 जुलाई, 1981 तक कुल कितना बाजार ऋण दिया गया है; और

(ख) 18 जुलाई, 1981 का बकाया बाजार ऋण की राशि क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री आर० वेंकटरमन) : (क) चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में सरकार द्वारा 18 जुलाई, 1981 तक बाजार से लिए गए ऋणों की कुल राशि 762 करोड़ रुपए बैठती है।

(ख) 18 जुलाई, 1981 को बाजार ऋणों की बकाया राशि 16,366 करोड़ रुपए है।

**Purchase orders given by Rourkela Steel Plant to different industrial organisations of Orissa and other States**

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

(a) the total amount of purchase order given by Rourkela Steel Plant to different industrial organisations of Orissa and other States during 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81;

(b) the name of those organisations ;

(c) the amount of purchase order given to them ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) :** (a) to (d) : The Hon'ble Member seeks information on all purchase orders during three years 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81 with a break-up of :

(i) Names of each organisation with a further classification under Orissa and other States ;

(ii) Amount of Purchase Order placed on them ; and

(iii) Details of each purchase order.

Compilation of such data would entail enormous time and labour not commensurate with the results. Besides considerable time involved in carrying out this work, such data for each year would be a voluminous one running into a large number of pages.

If, however, the Hon'ble Member desires information on any particular case(s), this could be supplied.

**Loan Given by GIC to States for Construction of Houses**

938. SHRI A. C. DAS : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the General Insurance Corporation of India has been giving loans to various States for the construction of houses ;

(b) if so, the total amount given to Orissa and other States by the above General Insurance Corporation in 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81 ;

(c) whether any fresh request has been made by the Government of Orissa for sanctioning of loans in 1981-82 to that state ;

(d) if so, the decision taken so far by the General Insurance Corporation ; and

(e) the amount of loan proposed to be given to Orissa in 1981-82 ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. Housing loans to State

Governments are given by the GIC and its subsidiaries for Rural Housing Projects and for economically weaker sections of the society from 1978 onwards.

(b) The State-wise disbursement of loans for the calendar years 1978 to 1980 is as under :

State	1978	(in lacs of Rs.)	
		1979	1980
Andhra Pradesh	50.00	170.00	140.20
Assam	20.00	20.20	20.00
Bihar	100.00	100.00	130.80
Gujarat	70.00	160.00	105.00
Haryana	50.00	60.00	33.00
Himachal Pradesh	40.00	—	29.00
Jammu & Kashmir	10.00	10.00	28.00
Karnataka	95.00	100.00	77.00
Kerala	100.00	20.00	85.80
Madhya Pradesh	75.00	86.00	79.00
Maharashtra	100.00	100.00	71.80
Manipur	—	—	12.40
Meghalaya	—	—	14.40
Nagaland	—	—	15.00
Orissa	100.00	*	*
Punjab	50.00	62.00	70.00
Rajasthan	60.00	—	122.50
Sikkim	50.00	—	—
Tamil Nadu	100.00	140.00	210.00
Tripura	10.00	41.00	—
Uttar Pradesh	150.00	331.00	405.70
West Bengal	150.00	—	—

(c) to (e) : The allocation of the funds of the GIC and its subsidiaries by way of housing loans to various State Governments for the year 1981 will be taken up shortly when the requirements of the State Govern-

ments including the Government of Orissa are received and processed by the Ministry of Works and Housing in consultation with the Planning Commission.

\* (The demand from Orissa for loans for 1979 and 1980 was for LIC funds only).

### Non-Supply of Steel and Cement to Orissa Sand Complex Project

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

(a) whether Government are aware that due to the non-availability of steel and cement the Orissa Sand Complex (Oscor) Project has been adversely affected ;

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to supply the critical items of raw-material like steel and cement to Orissa Sand Complex; and

(c) the details thereof ?

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

(a) to (c) : The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

मैसर्स प्रदीप लैम्प वर्क्स लिमिटेड  
बेगमपुर, पटना के खिलाफ  
आय कर की बकाया राशि

940. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार के प्रमुख औद्योगिक एकक मैसर्स प्रदीप लैम्प वर्क्स लिमिटेड, बेगमपुर, पटना शहर की ओर लगभग पचास लाख रुपये का आय कर बकाया है जिसकी अभी तक वसूली नहीं की गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो बकाया आय कर की वास्तविक राशि कितनी है और उसे वसूल न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) राशि वसूल करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री लक्ष्मी सिंह सिसोदिया) : (क) जिन मामलों में 31-3-1981 की स्थिति के अनुसार प्रत्येक मामले में 10 लाख रुपये से अधिक की आय कर की मांगें बकाया थीं उनकी सूची से पता चलता है कि उसमें मैसर्स प्रदीप लैम्प वर्क्स लि० से सम्बन्धित इस प्रकार की कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं है। इस लिए, यह कहना सही नहीं होगा कि उक्त कम्पनी की तरफ आय कर की कोई 50 लाख रु० की रकम बकाया है।

(ख) और (ग) : ये प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

मैसर्स प्रदीप लैम्प वर्क्स लिमिटेड,  
बेगमपुर, (पटना) के खिलाफ  
उत्पादन शुल्क की बकाया राशि

941. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार की बत्त निर्माण करने वाली प्रमुख कम्पनी प्रदीप लैम्प वर्क्स लिमिटेड बेगमपुर, बिहार पर उत्पादन शुल्क की भारी राशि बकाया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बकाया राशि का व्यौरा क्या है, यह राशि कब से बकाया है तथा इसे वसूल करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और इसके क्या परिणाम रहे ; और

(ग) उत्पादन शुल्क की राशि का भुगतान न करने के लिए इस कम्पनी के मालिकों के विरुद्ध सरकार द्वारा अब तक की गई और भविष्य में की जाने वाली कार्यवाही क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री लक्ष्मी सिंह सिसोदिया) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) और (ग) : इस पार्टी की तरफ बकाया राशि का ब्योरा नीचे दिया गया है :—

राशि (रुपये)	किस वर्ष से सम्बन्धित है
19,863.45	1969-70
1,591.34	1972-73
42,420.94	1975-76
7,284.45	1976-77
1,16,509.82	1978-79
7,173.91	1979-80
<hr/> 1,94,843.91 <hr/>	

वर्ष 1969-70 से सम्बन्धित 19,863.45 रुपयों वाला मामला उच्चतम न्यायालय में विचाराधीन है। शेष मामलों में बकाया राशि की वसूली के लिए समझाने बुझाने की कार्रवाई को कोई सफलता नहीं मिली। इसलिए पार्टी के खिलाफ निम्नलिखित के तहत कार्रवाई की जा रही है— केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क नियम, 1944 के नियम 230, जिसमें माल, संयंत्र, मशीनों आदि को रोक रखने की व्यवस्था है, और केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क तथा नमक अधिनियम, 1944 की धारा 11क जिसमें प्राप्य रकमों, उत्पादन शुल्क माल अथवा अन्य सम्पत्ति को कुर्क करने तथा प्रमाण-पत्र कार्यवाही करने की व्यवस्था है।

सूती और कृत्रिम धागे के उत्पादों, वितरकों और सप्लायरों के परिसरों पर आय कर छाये

942. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री कृत्रिम रेशम और सूती धागा उत्पादन करने वाली फर्मों पर आय कर के छापों के

बारे में 27 मार्च, 1981 के अतिरिक्त प्रश्न संख्या 5385 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आय कर अधिकारियों द्वारा छापों की मिलों के परिसरों पर मारे गये प्रथम छापे में क्या-क्या दस्तावेज पकड़े गये तथा प्रत्येक मामले में कितनी-कितनी राशि अन्तर्गस्त है ; और

(ख) क्या उक्त 6 ग्रुपों की मिलों के वाणिज्यिक तथा रिहायशी परिसरों के बारे में जांच पूरी हो गई है ; और यदि नहीं तो जांच के दौरान प्रकाश में आये नये मामलों की संख्या कितनी है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया) : (क) और (ख) : इस समूह के मामलों के अन्तर्गत ली गई तलाशियों के अन्तर्गत अलवाय, बम्बई, पेटलाद, कलकत्ता और दिल्ली में ली गई तलाशियां शामिल हैं। मामले के व्यापक विस्तार को देखते हुए इस में जांच पड़ताल अभी चल रही है। पकड़े गये अभिशंसी कागज-पत्र भी बड़ी मात्रा में हैं तथा अभी उनकी जांच की जा रही है। इस स्थिति को देखते हुए, उठाये गये प्रश्नों पर इस समय पूरी सूचना देना सम्भव नहीं है।

#### News-Item Captioned "Delhi Airport Vulnerable"

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

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news-item captioned 'Delhi Airport Vulnerable' appearing in the "Tribune", Chandigarh dated 13th July, 1981 :

(b) if so, his reaction thereto ; and

(c) the steps which Government propose to take to set matter right ?

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

(b) Airport security continues to receive constant attention, and is reviewed at various levels. Difficulties that come to notice are removed promptly and efforts are made to strengthen arrangements to the extent necessary.

(c) Constant endeavour is made to streamline security arrangements at the airports. The important steps being taken at the Delhi airport, which form the subject matter of the relevant news item, are enumerated below :—

- (i) The airport is being equipped with sophisticated detection devices such as hand-held metal detectors and door-frame metal detectors with a view to dispensing with manual frisking of passengers as far as possible.
- (ii) X-Ray Baggage Inspection System is being installed for the scanning of passengers to do away with the physical search of the passengers.
- (iii) Perimeter security of the airport is being improved.

#### Allocation of Ferrous and Non-Ferrous Metals to Punjab

944. SHRI R. L. BHATIA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

- (a) the quantity of (i) ferrous and
- (ii) non-ferrous metals allocated to the State of Punjab for industrial and

other purposes for private sectors during the period from 1-1-1981 to 31-7-1981 ; and

(b) what machinery has been set up to ensure their proper utilisation ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a). There is no system of State-wise distribution of any ferrous or non-ferrous metal.

(b) The Iron and Steel Control Organisation monitors the proper utilisation of iron and steel. The Director General of Technical Development and the Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries, monitor the utilisation of electrical conductor grade aluminium by actual users.

#### Issue of Import Licences for Import of Horses

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

(a) the particulars of import licences issued during the last three years for import of horses from abroad against earnings from exports under the scheme of export-oriented industries;

(b) the actual imports made against these licences and the names of firms importing the horses; and

(c) whether any cases of misuse of these licences have come to Government's notice; if so, their reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) A statement is attached, showing the particulars of import licences issued during the last three years for import of horses subject to specific export obligation.



(b) Information regarding actual imports against these licences is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) No, Sir. The period for discharge of export obligation in all these cases has not yet expired.

### Statement

*Import Licences issued for the Import of Horses under the Export-Oriented Scheme during the years 1978-79 to 1980-81*

S. No.	Name of the Stud Farm	Details of animals Stallion Broodmares		Value	Licence No. & Remarks Date
Year 1978-79				Rs.	
1.	M/s Dashmesh Stud Farm, Vill. Sarai Nanga, Faridkot, Punjab	One	Ten	9,50,000	P/A/1439708 dt. 12-12-1978
2.	M/s Ruia Stud & Agricultural Farm Bombay	—	Ten	7,50,000	P/A/1439707 dt. 12-12-1978
3.	Major Genl. E. Habibullah (Retd), Lucknow	One	—	2,00,000	P/A/1439706 dt. 12-12-1978 The licence had been surrendered on 10-4-1980 for cancellation as the export obligation conditions were not acceptable to the licensee.
Year 1979-80 :					
1.	M/s. Doaba Stud & Agricultural Farm, Piswa, Aligarh, (U. P.).	One	Ten	1,00,000	P/A/1439718 dt. 26-11-1979
2.	M/s. Pratap Stud Farm, Himmat Nagar, (Gujarat).	—	1	0,000	P/A/1439714 dt. 20-11-1979
Year 1980-81 :					
1.	M/s. Umed Stud & Agricultural Farm, Jodhpur.	One	Five	7,75,000	P/A/1443545 dt. 4-9-1980
2.	M/s. Jai Govind Stud & Agricultural Farm, Jaipur.	One	Five	6,25,000	P/A/1443546 dt. 4-9-80
3.	M/s. V. R. Farms, Bombay.	One	Five	7,75,000	P/A/1443549 dt. 5-9-1980
4.	M/s. Jaggy Stud Farm, Devanahalli, Karnataka.	One	Five	7,75,000	P/A/1444709 dt. 25-11-1980.
5.	M/s. Broadacres, P. O. Yelahanka, Bangalore Dist.	One	Five	7,75,000	P/A/1443548 dt. 5-9-1980
6.	M/s. Vikram Greenlands Stud Farm, Tohana.	One	Five	7,75,000	P/A/1444705 dt. 25-11-1980
7.	M/s. Pritam Singh Sandhu & Sons, (Mukteshwar Stud Farm, (U. P.).	One	Five	6,50,000	P/A/1443547 dt. 5-9-1980. The licence was surrendered on 21-4-81 as unutilised and has already been cancelled.

**Shortage of Coins in Orissa Towns**

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

(a) whether his Ministry are aware of the shortage of coins in some Orissa towns, particularly at Sambalpur, Rourkela and Jhasuguda ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken so far by Government for making the coins available in the State Banks and other nationalised banks of that zone of Orissa ?

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

(b) The Reserve Bank of India's Bhubaneswar Office could not send full quantities of Coins to the small coin depots as per their indents because of limited supply and storage capacity and also partly due to staff agitation in that bank.

(c) Supplies have already been sent, on 7th July 1981, to certain towns including Sambalpur. Arrangements are also being made to supply adequate quantities of Coins to all small coin depots in Orissa.

**Closure of Kalorangi Chromite Mines, Orissa**

947. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Kalorangi Chromite mines of Orissa have been lying closed down for the last six months ;

(b) if so, the reasons of the closure ; and

(c) the steps government propose to take for the revival of the Kalorangi Chromite Mines ?

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

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

**Attracting of Public Funds by Large Industrial Houses**

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

(a) whether some large Industrial Houses have recently embarked upon ambitious schemes to attract public funds by offering higher rates of interest on debenture issues ;

(b) if so, which are they ;

(c) whether any further increase in the rate of interest on secured loans would only push up the cost of unsecured loans substantially and also and products proposed to be manufactured by these Industrial Houses ;

(d) its impact on the Corporate Sector to raise funds from private financiers ; and

(e) what is the Government's thinking on this and how they propose to check this spurt in the rate of interest offered on debentures particularly non-convertible ones ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) :  
(a) to (e) : The rates of interest on debenture issues offered by the companies are well within the ceiling rates announced by Government in their Press Note dated 2nd March, 1981. Hence the question of offering a higher rate over that prescribed by Government does not arise. There

is no proposal before the Government for any increase in the ceiling rate now in force.

### Statement

Government of India  
Ministry of Finance

Department of Economic Affairs  
Investment Division

### PRESS RELEASE

In order to encourage large industrial units to raise their requirements of investment finance through their own efforts, the Finance Minister announced in his Budget Speech the increase in the interest rate ceiling on debentures from 12 per cent as at present to 13.5 per cent. This will encourage the listed public companies to mobilise resources through financial markets by greater efforts in this direction and thus, reduce the burden on the term lending institutions. In accordance with this announcement, the guidelines for the issue of public debentures dated 27th October, 1980 have been revised raising the ceiling of interest rate on debentures from 12 per cent to 13.5 per cent.

New Delhi

Date : 2nd March, 1981.

### A. I. to Order Lockheed L-1011 Tri Star Planes

949. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Air-India has decided to order 3 Lockheed L-1011 Tri Stars to replace the Boeing-707 fleet ;

(b) if so, have Government approved this, the reasons for going

in for this type of aircraft and the expenditure involved in this deal :

(c) how the deal has been struck or is proposed to be transacted and what is the delivery schedule; and

(d) what arrangements have been or are being made to train the personnel and provide adequate ground support at the Bombay and New Delhi airports for this new fleet ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA) : (a) to (d) : Air India have submitted a proposal to Government for the purchase of 3 Tri Star aircraft to replace the capacity resulting from phasing out of Boeing 707 aircraft. The proposal is under examination of Government. Details of delivery schedule, financing, training of personnel and other ancillary matters will be gone into only after a decision is taken by Government in the matter.

### जलमार्गों से सामान की तस्करी

950. श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस वर्ष 3 जून तक जल मार्गों से तस्करी का पता लगाने के लिए कुल कितने छापे मारे गये ;

(ख) पकड़े गये माल का मूल्य कितना है ;

(ग) उस सामान की नीलामी से कितनी बसूली हुई ; और

(घ) इस प्रकार किस सीमा तक तस्करी रोकी जायेगी ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया) : (क) से (घ) : सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सदन-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

### खनिजों का निकाला जाना

951. श्री मनोहर बागड़ी : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जनवरी से जून, 1981 के दौरान खनिज-वार तथा मास-वार कितनी मात्रा में खनिज निकाले गये ?

वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी) : एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया।] देखिये संख्या LT-2682/81]

### मुद्रा के परिचालन में वृद्धि

952. श्री मनोहर बागड़ी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 जनवरी, 1981 से 31 जुलाई, 1981 तक की अवधि के दौरान मुद्रा के परिचालन में कितनी वृद्धि हुई है ; और

(ख) इस वृद्धि को रोकने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री आर. वेंकटरामन) :  
(क) नवीनतम उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, 2 जनवरी, 1981 को (वांछित पहली जनवरी, 1981 के पास की तारीख) जनता के पास 12703 करोड़ रुपये की मुद्रा उपलब्ध थी जो 900 करोड़ रुपये से बढ़कर 24 जुलाई, 1981 को 13603 करोड़ रुपये हो गई।

(ख) हाल ही में ऋण नीति सम्बन्धी उपायो में कई महत्वपूर्ण परिवर्तन किए गए हैं, ताकि मुद्रा उपलब्ध में वृद्धि पर रोक लगाई जा सके, जिसमें करेंसी भी एक संघटक है। ये परिवर्तन मुख्यतः निम्नलिखित बुनियाद हैं :

(i) बैंकों के नकद प्रारक्षित अनुपात (सी० आर० आर०) को 6 प्रतिशत से बढ़ाकर 7 प्रतिशत कर दिया गया, ऐसा दो चरणों में किया गया—31 जुलाई, 1981 तक 6.5 प्रतिशत और 21 अगस्त, 1981 तक 7 प्रतिशत, (ii) पहली जून, 1981 से विवेकाधीन पुनर्वित्त दर तथा ऋणियों के पुनर्माजनों की दर 11 प्रतिशत से बढ़ाकर 14 प्रतिशत, (iii) बैंक दर 9 प्रतिशत से 10 प्रतिशत जो कि 11 जुलाई, 1981 को कारोबार समाप्ति के बाद से लागू की गई है, (iv) नौवहन ऋणों और पूंजीगत वस्तुओं के आयात सम्बन्धी ऋणों के सम्बन्ध में पुनर्वित्त की दरों को 10.5 प्रतिशत और 9 प्रतिशत से बढ़ाकर क्रमशः 11.5 प्रतिशत और 10 प्रतिशत कर दिया गया, इसे भी 11 जुलाई, 1981 को कारोबार की समाप्ति के बाद से लागू किया गया है, (v) बैंकों के सांविधिक नकदी अनुपात (एस० एल० आर०) को 34 प्रतिशत से बढ़ाकर 35 प्रतिशत कर दिया गया है; ऐसा दो चरणों में किया जा रहा है—25 सितम्बर, 1981 से 34.5 प्रतिशत और 31 अक्टूबर, 1981 से 35 प्रतिशत और (vi) खाद्य और निर्यात ऋण के सम्बन्ध में पुनर्वित्त की दर 18 जुलाई, 1981 से 9 प्रतिशत से बढ़ाकर 10 प्रतिशत कर दी गई है। इसके अतिरिक्त अनुसूचित बाणिज्यिक बैंकों से यह अपेक्षा की गई है कि वे यह सुनिश्चित करें कि 1981 के मंदी के मौसम में और 1981-82 के पूरे वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान दिए जाने वाले खाद्य-भिन्न ऋणों का विस्तार पिछली इसी अवधि की तुलना में, कुछ कम हो।

**Measures for Simple and Efficient  
Central Excise Tax Administration  
System**

953. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the minister of FINANCE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether the Union Government are considering various measures for a simple and efficient Central Excise Tax Administration system ;

(b) if so, whether Government have suggested that the liabilities of the tax payers of the Central Excise duty were determined quickly ;

(c) is it also a fact that delay in this matter made it difficult for assessee to fix the sale price of their products and involved a lot of unnecessary work connected with refunds ;

(d) if so, what steps are being taken to make it a simple central tax administration ; and

(e) when a final decision in this regard is likely to be taken ?

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

(a) A comprehensive Central Excise Bill is proposed to be introduced in Parliament shortly with a view, *inter-alia*, to simplify and improve the administration of central excise duties. Simplification and rationalisation of the central excise law and procedures is a continuous process and it is the constant endeavour of Government to make improvements in this direction with a view to bringing about more efficient working of the system. To this effect, steps are taken from time to time and the law as well as the procedures are suitably amended wherever considered necessary.

(b) In the matter of levy of central excise, the Self-Removal Proce-

dure is in force. Under this system, an assessee is required to determine his duty liability himself at the time of clearance of his goods on the basis of classification list and price list duly approved by the proper central excise officer. In certain specified situations, an assessee can clear his goods on filing the classification list and the price list and even prior to approval of these documents by the proper officer. However, in order that assessments are finalised quickly, executive instructions exist that these documents should be finalised quickly and assessments should not be permitted to remain unfinalised for unduly long time. The position of pendency of, *inter-alia*, such documents is reviewed at various higher levels periodically to ensure compliance with the instructions.

(c) No, Sir. The sale price of the products of an assessee is fixed by him. The central excise duty is leviable on such price provided it conforms to the provisions of valuation contained in Section 4 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944.

(d) and (e) : As stated in reply to part (a) of the Question, a comprehensive Central Excise Bill is expected to be introduced in Parliament shortly. In the mean time, changes in the existing central excise law and procedures are made from time to time wherever considered necessary.

**Lowering of Air Fares to speed up  
Tourist Traffic**

954. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to lower air fares with a view to speed up the tourist traffic ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA):** (a) No, Sir. There is no proposal to lower the normally applicable air fares.

(b) Does not arise.

**Setting up of Mineral based Industries in Orissa and Expansion of Tajpur Road Ferrochrome Plant**

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

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up some mineral-based industries in the country during the Sixth Five Year Plan period ;

(b) if so, the names of mineral-based industries which are proposed to be set up in Orissa during the above Plan period ;

(c) the places where such mineral-based industries will be set up during the period ;

(d) whether the expansion programme of Tajpur Road Ferrochrome Plant of Orissa will also be taken up ; and

(e) the details about the implementation of the above proposal ?

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

(b) and (c) : A list of Central Industrial and Mineral Projects included in the Sixth Plan and located/to be located in the State of Orissa is given below along with the

Sixth Plan outlay. These include Mineral-based industries also.

Scheme/Project	Sixth Plan outlay (1980-85) (Rs. crores)
1. Rourkela Steel Plant, Rourkela (Silicon Steel project), modernisation of Hot Strip Mill, additional napatha reforming plant, Modernisation of Steel plant, coke over (Vth battery) cement plant, fertiliser plant diversification Captive Power Plant additions, modification, replacement, township etc.)	422.43
2. Second new steel plant at Paradeep	50.00
3. Hindustan Zinc Ltd.-Sargipalli mines	14.01
4. Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd.-Gandhamardan Bauxite Mines	8.00
5. Orissa Aluminium Complex (Alumina plant at Damonjodi near Koraput and Aluminium Plant near Talcher)	860.00
6. Fertiliser Corporation of India Ltd., Talcher Project with other facilities	53.22
7. Indian Rare Earths Limited, Orissa Sand Complex.	60.00
8. Heavy Water Project-Talcher (including housing programme).	17.69
Total	1485.35

Apart from the schemes listed above, a phosphatic fertiliser plant at Paradeep is also under active consideration. The above list does not include schemes in the Coal and Petroleum Sectors for which State-wise allocation of outlays is not available.

(d) and (e) Expansion of Tajpur Road Ferrochrome Plant has not been included by the State in the schemes for seeking plant assistance during the Plan period.

#### **Steps to speed up Selection of Top Posts in Public Sector Undertakings**

956. SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a majority of public sector enterprises are topless and a few of them are not being managed professionally ;

(b) the steps taken to evolve proper standards and methods for selection of personnel in an objective manner ; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Public Enterprises Selection Board to speed up the selection to these posts without diluting quality ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA) : (a) No, Sir. Only 17 undertakings are without Chief Executives. In 12 other undertakings, where the Chief Executive is the Managing Director, the part-time Chairmen have yet to be appointed. The selection of the Chairman/Managing Director is made by the Public Enterprises Selection Board and the best available person is selected with reference to the job requirements.

(b) Recommendations for top level appointments viz. part-time

Chairman, full-time Chairman and Managing Directors are made after consideration by the Public Enterprises Selection Board which is assisted by the Secretary of the concerned administrative Ministry. This ensures both quality and objectivity of selection for top level posts in the Public Enterprises.

(c) Recommendations for top posts in Public Enterprises have been speeded up. The present Public Enterprises Selection Board has made 82 recommendations for the posts of Chief Executives and 127 recommendations for Functional Directors/General Managers between June, 1980 and July, 1981. Quality of the selections is maintained by considering suitable candidates from Public Sector, Government and private sector.

#### **Productivity of Textile Mills**

957. SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the efficiency and productivity in the textile mills in our country is lower as compared to other nations ;

(b) whether any study was made in regard to the differences in productivity between various textile mills in the country ;

(c) what steps Government propose to increase the productivity of the textile mills ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) Statistical data to compare productivity of Indian textile mills with those abroad is not available. However, nations having greater automation have higher productivity per operative than India.

(b) No specific study has been made. However, progressive mills which are continuously modernising their plant and machinery have better productivity and efficiency than marginal and sick units.

(c) and (d) : Modernisation of machinery is an important aspect of Textile Policy and liberalised imports are allowed for replacement of old machinery. Indigenous machinery manufacturers have been allowed to collaborate with foreign machinery manufacturers to make highly productive modern machines. IDBI soft loans have been made available for modernisation.

#### Tea Industry crisis in Tamil Nadu

958. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the tea industry in Tamil Nadu is facing a crisis the average price of tea is falling while the cost of production is rising and most of the estates are living on over draft;

(b) whether it is also a fact that with the recent increase in the price of petroleum products, the situation has been further aggravated thereby affecting employment of nearly four lakhs of people in tea production and ancillary activities ; and

(c) the steps proposed to remedy the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) (a) and (b) : The average price of Tamil Nadu teas fetched at auctions during the first seven months of the current year is lower than the estimated average cost of production. The recent increase in prices of petroleum products is likely to enhance the cost of inputs required for tea production leading to possible further increase in the cost of production.

(c) The problems of the tea industry were discussed at a National Level meet on tea industry held recently in New Delhi where representatives of the Government of tea growing states including Tamil Nadu were present. The meet made certain recommendations for granting reliefs to the tea industry in excise duties, taxes and levies etc. both in the Central and State sectors. All these recommendations will have to be viewed in the context of the need for revitalising the tea industry on the one hand and our budgetary constraints and need for resource mobilization on the other.

#### Target of Handloom Production

959. SHRI MUKANDA MANDAL : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the target of handloom production in Sixth Five Year Plan ; and

(b) the basis of fixing the targets ; and

(c) steps taken to reopen the close units ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) (a) The target of handloom production for the Sixth Five Year Plan has been set at 4100 million metres.

(b) The Sixth Plan target has been fixed keeping in view the current production in handlooms and the importance of the industry in terms of the national textile policy and 20-Point Programme. It is expected that 60% of the commercial looms would be brought under the cooperative fold by the end of the Sixth Plan and this along with the looms under the special projects are expected to produce 1500 metres per loom per year. The target of 4100 million metres has been arrived at on this basis.



(c) The reopening of closed units in the handloom sector is sought to be brought about by the following measures ;

- (1) Increasing the cooperative coverage and strengthening of the institutional frame work ;
- (2) Financial assistance for increasing the supply of inputs, particularly yarn by the creation of more spinning mills in the handloom cooperative sector ;
- (3) Financial assistance for increasing the marketing of handloom fabrics ;
- (4) Setting up of pre-loom and post-loom processing facilities for increasing the marketability of the handloom products ;
- (5) Gradual shift of the obligation of the production of controlled cloth from the mill sector to the handloom sector ;
- (6) Modernisation of the looms, thus increasing their productivity ; and
- (7) Provision of design support and improved technology through a chain of Weavers' Service Centres and Institutes of Handloom Technology.

#### **Storage of Jute**

960. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that West Bengal Government have urged the Centre to instruct Jute Corporation of India to use its godown properly to store the jute ; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House shortly.

#### **Training of Personnel for Hotel Management for Asian Games**

961. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any action plan has been prepared to train personnel coming up in Delhi or the Asian Games next year ;

(b) whether it is proposed to set up new institutes or expand the existing institutes to train man power for hotel management, the institutes at present in the country and their output ;

(c) what is the estimated extra requirement or the hotel personnel ; and

(d) whether it is also proposed to start crash programmes meet the demand and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA) : (a) to (d). The total requirement for hotel personnel for the 10 hotel projects being set up in the Capital in connection with the Asian Games is estimated at around 5300 persons. In most of the cases, the Management have made their own arrangements for imparting training to their staff. For the remaining requirements, they are expected to be adequately met by the existing Hotel Management and Catering Institutes and Foodcraft Institutes in the country.

**Construction of Posh-Hotels in the Capital for Asian Games Visitors**

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

(a) the number of posh hotels in the capital which are to be built for the purpose of accommodation to be provided to the visitors in the Asian Games in November 1982; and

(b) the cost of construction of each hotel ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA) : (a) and (b). The Steering Committee for Asian Games has approved 10 hotel projects for the purpose of providing hotel accommodation to the visitors in the Asian Games in November, 1982. The reported estimated cost of construction in each case is as follows :

S. No.	Name of Hotel	Estimated cost (Rs. in crores)
1.	Hotel Kautilya (I.T. D.C.)	12.00
2.	Sardar Patel Marg (D DA/NDMC/Taj Group)	33.00
3.	Bhikaji Cama Place (Asian Hotels Ltd.)	33.66
4.	Surya International Hotel (New Friends Colony)	15.50
5.	Siddhartha Intercontinental Hotels (India) Ltd. (Vasant Vihar)	9.60
6.	Airport Hotel (H. C.I.)	14.95
7.	Maurya Sheraton (Expansion)	6.40

8.	Narendra Place (Northern Enterprises Corporation Pvt. Ltd.)	17.77
9.	Barakhamba Lane (M/s Delhi Automobiles Pvt. Ltd.)	36.00
10.	Windsor Place (M/s Pure Drinks (New Delhi) Ltd.)	33.00

**Non-Payment of Wages to Workers of Bhilai Steel Plant**

963. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD : SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI : SHRI CHHOTAY SINGH YADAV :

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

(a) whether more than 8000 workers mostly Adivasis in the iron ore mines of Bhilai Steel Plant have been without wages and work for the past some time ;

(b) if so, the period for which these workers have not been paid their wages and have been without work stating the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to alleviate the plight of these workers ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (c) : About 7,900 workers working under industrial cooperative societies and private contractors in Dalli-Rajhara iron ore mines and Danitola Quartzite mines abruptly left their work-spot on 12-2-1981 demanding that leaders of their Union (Chhattisgarh Mines Shramik Sangh), who were arrested under the National Security Act, should be released. These workmen were not the employees of the Bhilai Steel Plant. As a result of settlement dated 22nd June, 1981 between the contractors/co-ope-

rative societies and their workmen represented by the Chattisgarh Mines Shramik Sangh in the presence of Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Raipur, work was resumed on the 25th June, 1981. In accordance with the above settlement, the period intervening between the stoppage and resumption of work will be treated as leave without pay and the matter will be referred to the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central) Jabalpur for his decision which shall be final and binding on both the parties.

**Staff Competition from China in respect of exportable items from India**

964. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD :  
SHRI CHHOTAY SINGH  
YADAV :

SHRI K. MALLANNA :

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has been facing stiff competition from China in the export of both traditional and non-traditional items and that China has virtually captured the export markets in the non-Communist countries;

(b) if so, details thereof stating the areas of Indian exports facing severe competition from China and the extent to which India's exports have dwindled as a result thereof; and

(c) the major factors responsible therefor and the steps contemplated by Government to evolve a strategy to face the competition and to regain the lost export markets ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN) : (a) and (b) : China is offering stiff competition on items including tea, textiles, readymade garments, knitwear, sports goods,

carpets, jute and jute manufactures and light engineering goods in export markets. It is not possible to quantify precisely the extent to which India's exports have dwindled directly as a result of competition from China.

(c) China is exporting at lower prices. Efforts are afoot to improve the quality of our exports, to encourage product differentiation and product adaptation, maintain delivery schedules and take other export promotion measures to increase our exports.

**Unearthing of Racket in tax evasion in Bombay**

965. SHRI RASHEED  
MASOOD ;  
SHRI RAM VILAS  
PASWAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a multi-lakh-rupee 'Hawala' racket in tax evasion involving reputed public limited company and other big concerns has been recently unearthed in Bombay ;

(b) if so, details thereof stating the company and the concerns involved, their modus operandi and the amount involved; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in the matter ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. It is a fact that a big 'Hawala' racket has been unearthed in Bombay as indicated in (b) below.

(b) During the course of search operations at Bombay in June and July, 1981, the Income-tax Depart-

ment has unearthed a big 'Hawala' racket where the transactions are suspected to be of the order of several crores of rupees. The searches under section 132 of the Income-tax Act covered the following persons :

- (i) Shri Chandrakant B. Vora  
Prop. M/s. Ashok Kumar & Bros.
- (ii) Shri H. P. Dholakia.
- (iii) Shri Prafulchand Sarabhai Shah.
- (iv) Shri Dinesh V. Kapadia.
- (v) Shri Hasmukh D. Gandhi.

In the course of the searches, unaccounted cash and jewellery of the value of Rs. 10.65 lakhs and Rs. 8 lakhs respectively were seized. Several incriminating documents were seized from the 'Hawala' agents.

(c) Appropriate action under the Income-tax Act is being taken to complete the investigations and to finalise the relevant assessments early.

#### **Income-Tax Raids**

966. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of income-tax raids conducted since 1975 (till date) and the number of cases in which prosecutions/convictions were made (year-wise) ;

(b) the nature of the penalties awarded and the amount of the fine collected from the defaulters ; and

(c) the number of the cases dropped during the above period (year-wise), stating the reasons for dropping these cases ?

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

(a) The figures of searches, prosecutions launched in cases including search cases and convictions obtained are as under :

Financial Year	No. of searches	No. of prosecutions launched.	No. of convictions obtained.
1975-76	2635	111	15
1976-77	3571	283	13
1977-78	617	132	13
1978-79	1345	118	17
1979-80	2109	116	29
1980-81	3746	188	18
1981-82	679 (upto July, 1981)	2 (upto June, 1981)	3 (upto June, 1981)

(b) The quantum of penalty levied for concealment as available upto the financial year 1979-80 is as under :

1975-76	13.67 crores
1976-77	12.57 „
1977-78	13.06 „
1978-79	11.99 „
1979-80	22.30 „
1980-81	(under compilation).

(c) In no case, where search operations are once commenced, the consequential action is dropped.

#### **Subsidiaries of State Bank of India**

967. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) which are the subsidiaries of the State Bank of India ;

(b) what is the need for the State Bank to have subsidiaries; and

(c) what is the relationship between the State Bank and its subsidiaries ?

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

(a) The State Bank of India has the following subsidiaries :

- (1) State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur
- (2) State Bank of Hyderabad
- (3) State Bank of Indore
- (4) State Bank of Mysore.
- (5) State Bank of Patiala
- (6) State Bank of Saurashtra
- (7) State Bank of Travancore

(b) The subsidiary banks were separate legal entities incorporated and functioning in the former princely states of India. In the light of recommendations made by the Committee of Directions, All-India Rural Credit Survey as also of the Ad-hoc Committee of the Reserve Bank of India which considered this question in 1957, the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959 was enacted to provide for the formation of certain Government or Government associated banks as subsidiaries of the State Bank of India. The linking of the State associated banks with the State Bank of India was envisaged in such a way that while the operations of the subsidiaries would come under the control and supervision of the State Bank of India, the subsidiaries themselves would continue to function as autonomous units.

(c) The legal, operational and administrative relationship between the State Bank of India and its subsidiaries is specified in the various provisions of the State Bank of India

Act, 1955 and the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959 and the Regulations made thereunder. The major aspects of this relationship are nomination of the Chairman of the State Bank of India as the ex-officio Chairman of the subsidiary banks, appointment of Directors on the Board of subsidiaries, issue of directions calling for information relating to the affairs and business of the subsidiary banks, inspection of subsidiary banks, grant of subsidy for development programme of the subsidiary banks and acting as agents of State Bank of India. The State Bank of India also assists the subsidiaries in manpower development, training and professionalisation of the executive cadre of these banks.

#### **Strike by Class IV Employees of Reserve Bank**

968. SHRI CHANDRA DEO PRASAD VERMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Reserve Bank of India employees particularly in class-IV employees have been on strike recently ;

(b) if so, details thereof stating the reasons therefor and the period for which they remained on strike; and

(c) the measures taken by Government in this respect ?

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

(a) and (b) : The Class IV employees of the bank resorted to agitation in the form of go slow, refusal of work on overtime, non-cooperation with the management etc., on All-India basis, from 1st June to 13th July, 1981. During this period they also resorted to illegal strikes on 15th, 25th and 26th June, 1981.

The agitation started initially at Calcutta Office over the reservation of certain posts in Class IV categories for the children/close relations of existing class IV employees. Apart from this demand, the All India Federation representing class IV employees also wanted the bank to withdraw court injunctions obtained in some centres against holding of demonstrations etc. within the premises of the bank and to resume discussions on certain outstanding issues pertaining to Class IV employees.

(c) Though Reserve Bank of India agreed to hold talks on outstanding issues, it refused to withdraw court injunctions. The bank took a series of measures during the recent agitation including (i) wage cuts for unduly late attendance, prolonged unauthorised absence during office hours and refusal to carry-out the directions of supervising officials, (ii) deployment of Home-Guards/outside labour in some offices to attend to essential items of work (iii) filing of complaints with police for criminal trespass, intimidation/gherao of officials and obstructions of work. (iv) institution of contempt of court proceedings against such of the employees who violated the injunctions orders in different offices. (v) dismissal of employees charged with various acts of misconduct and (vi) derecognition of the All India Reserve Bank Workers Federation and its affiliated units at some centres.

As a result of the various steps taken by the bank, the agitation was unconditionally withdrawn from 13th July, 1981.

#### **Copper Deposits found in "Duars" in West Bengal**

969. SHRI SUBODH SEN :  
Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a good quantity of copper deposit is

reported to have been found in different parts of Himalayan foot-hills in the "Duars" area of West Bengal ; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have so far taken for its collection and smelting ?

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

(a) No, Sir. Only incidences of copper minerals associated with pyrite have been reported so far, in different parts of Himalayan foot-hills in the Duars area of West Bengal covering Darjeeling district and adjacent areas.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Representation from Madurai Kaithari Javuli Urpathiyalargal Sangam Limited**

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

(a) whether Government have received a representation from the Madurai Kaithari Javuli Urpathiyalargal Sangam Limited dated 6th April, 1981 ;

(b) if so, what were the problems raised by them ; and

(c) what steps have been taken or propose to be taken by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The questions of inadequate availability and high price of 75 Dn. Viscose filament yarn have been raised by the Sangam.

(c) There is no statutory control on the prices of Viscose filament yarn. However, to ensure adequate supply its import is permitted under OGL with only a nominal import duty of 5%. Textile Commissioner has also been asked to examine the cost of manufacture of Viscose filament yarn to enable manufacturers and the weavers to arrive at a fair and mutually acceptable price. The possibility of importing substitute material at competitive prices is also being examined.

**Memorandum from Indian Small Rubber Growers' Association**

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

(a) whether Government have received a memorandum submitted by the Indian Small Rubber Growers' Association dated 27th April, 1981 ;

(b) if so, what were the demands; and

(c) what action is proposed on the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main demands were :

1. Floor price of natural rubber may be revised to Rs. 15/- per kg. and the maximum price should not be fixed.
2. Import of natural rubber should be prohibited.
3. Various incentives given by the Rubber Board for increasing rubber production should be simplified to attract more and more small rubber growers.

4. Registration of all rubber holdings in India may be completed within 3 months of the receipt of application for registration by the Rubber Board.

(c) The question of revision of minimum price of natural rubber is receiving the attention of the Govt. There is no proposal at present to fix a statutory maximum price of natural rubber.

Import of natural rubber is allowed only after a careful assessment of its demand-supply position in the country and is limited to fill the demand-supply gap. It is not possible to ban import of natural rubber so long as there is a gap between the domestic production and demand.

The various incentives given by the Rubber Board have already been simplified and are considered very attractive to the rubber growers, as is seen from their response to the recently introduced Rubber Plantation Development Scheme.

It is not always possible for Rubber Board to complete registration of all rubber holdings within three months of the application for registration as the work involves extensive field inspections for ascertaining the area planted, applicants' title to the land, etc.

**Sharing of Revenue on Petroleum Products with West Bengal Government**

972. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering the demand of West Bengal State Government that the Centre should part with a portion of the Additional Rs. 1600 crores

revenue through increase in prices of Petroleum products to the State Government undertakings so that bus fares might not be increased to the detriment of people's interest;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE**  
(SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) :

(a) to (c) The demand of the West Bengal Government was considered by the Centre and a reply has been sent to the State Government.

It has been pointed out in the reply that the increased sales tax revenue accruing to the State Government on account of the rise in the prices of petroleum products will be much larger than the extra burden on the State Transport Undertaking. This additional sales tax revenue could easily help neutralise the extra burden on the State Transport Undertaking.

It may also be stated in this connection that the additional receipts from the increase in the prices of petroleum products are a resource of the oil companies. They are not in the nature of receipts from taxes or duties levied by Central Government which have to be shared with State Governments under the provisions of Articles 268, 269, 270 or 272 of the Constitution. The question of parting with a portion of these proceeds to West Bengal Government or any other State Government does not, therefore, arise.

#### **Modernisation and Expansion of Durgapur Steel Plant**

973. **SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA :**

**SHRI R. P. DAS :**

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

(a) whether an expert committee was formed to examine the scheme

for modernisation and expansion of Durgapur Steel Plant ;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations and suggestions of the committee ; and

(c) what steps Government have taken for the implementation of the recommendations ?

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

(b) The recommendations and suggestions of the Committee was to modernise DSP upto Iron making area and installation of an additional blast furnace complex with one 2000 M<sup>3</sup> blast furnace complete with all necessary facilities for raw materials storage and handling, coke making, sinter making, pig casting and auxiliaries etc. top blown converters, continuous casting facilities and wire rod mill for an additional liquid steel output of approximate 1.0 million tonnes per annum.

(c) The recommendations are being processed by the Department of Steel.

#### **Expansion of Alloy Steel Plant at Durgapur**

974. **SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA :** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any decision for the expansion of Alloy Steel Plant at Durgapur ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?



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

(a) Yes, Sir,

(b) Government has sanctioned the Stage-II expansion of the Alloy Steels, Plant, Durgapur, which will raise its production to 0.26 million tonnes of liquid steel from their present level of about 0.1 million tonnes ingot at an estimated cost of Rs. 65.98 crores. The project is scheduled to be completed within 42 months and update and modernise the plant technology enabling it to produce continuous cast stainless steel slabs for further processing at the Bokaro's Hot Rolling Mill and Salem Steel Project.

**Cooperation of Nationalised Banks in implementation of integrated Rural Development Programme in West Bengal.**

975. **SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the nationalised banks are not co-operating with the respective agencies to implement the Integrated Rural Development Programme, particularly in the State of West Bengal ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) how many cases are pending with the nationalised banks in West Bengal ; how much money is needed for that purpose ; and

(d) what are the proposals of the Central Government to ensure the banks' assistance in implementing the IRDP schemes ?

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

(a) and (b) : It will not be correct to say that banks are not cooperating with the agencies concerned with the implementation of Integrated Rural Development Programme in West Bengal. A tri-partite agreement to be executed by the State Government, the financing banks and Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation has been accepted by the State Government and the principal commercial banks operating in the State. The execution of the agreement would open the way for financing of Panchayat Samities and Zila Parishads in West Bengal for implementation of IRD programme. Irrespective of the above, the banks are also extending direct financial assistance to borrowers identified under IRD programme in their normal course of lending.

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

(d) A Standing Working Group has been constituted by the Reserve Bank of India at the instance of the Central Government in June 1980 to monitor the performance of banks in the State of West Bengal in lending to the priority sector, beneficiaries of the 20-Point Programme and initiate measures to be taken by the banks for enlarging the flow of credit in the rural and semi-urban areas of the State.

**Rise in Prices**

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

(a) what has been the impact of the steep rise in the prices of Petroleum products, import duty hike on five vegetable oils and import of essential items on the day to day items of essential need and requirement;

(b) to what extent the price have risen;

(c) how is the public going to be relieved of burden caused by this hike; and

(d) what were the reasons for these measures not being included in the General Budget 1981-82 ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE  
(SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) :

(a) and (b) : The general price level is influenced by a combination of factors operating on supply and demand. It is, therefore, not possible to isolate the impact of the rise in oil prices or in import duty on edible oils on the overall price rise. The import of essential items for augmenting domestic supplies is expected to have a moderating impact on prices. The direct impact of the price increase of petroleum products has already been reflected in the Wholesale Price Index for the week ended July 11, 1981. It is not possible to work out the indirect impact of this measure.

(c) and (d) : The recent increase in petroleum products prices is aimed at moderating the growth of consumption of these products and mobilizing non-inflationary resources for the accelerated development programme for oil. The enhanced prices of petro products will no doubt have some impact on the cost of other commodities but such an impact, in the long run, will be outweighed by the positive aspects of the measure. The recent increase in import duty on vegetable oils is applicable only to imports on private account and is intended to mop up unduly high profits which would have otherwise accrued to the private importers. Bulk of the imports continue to be on STC's account and are subject to a concessional rate of duty of 5 per cent *ad valorem*. The imported edible oils are being supplied through the public distribution system for

direct consumption at fair prices and also to the vanaspathi industry.

The fixation of prices of administered commodities, not being taxes or duties, is not a part of the budget. These are fixed from time to time keeping in mind the cost of production and other related factors in mind.

Loan given by Bank of India to  
MMP Lines Limited

977. PROF. AJIT KUMAR  
MEHIA :

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH;

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether MMP Lines Limited which was found to be involved in serious criminal activities has been given loan for purchasing a ship by Bank of India;

(b) what security has been accepted by the Bank of India for the above loan;

(c) whether proper procedure was observed before sanctioning the loan and signing of the agreement;

(d) whether MMP Lines has been regularly paying back the due amount to the said bank; if so, details of rate of interest and payment of interest;

(e) details of amount so far paid by MMP Lines to Bank of India;

(f) action taken by Bank of India to realise the outstanding dues; and

(g) action taken against officials of Bank of India, if any, of them committed any improper activities ?

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

(a) to (g) : In terms of Section 13 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970 and in consonance with the practices and usages prevalent amongst the bankers, information relating to individual constituents of the banks cannot be divulged.

**Construction of Hotels for Asian Games**

978. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Minister is aware that there is rush by both the public and private sector to build about a dozen luxurious hotels in the capital to coincide with the holding of the Asian Games in November, 1982; and

(b) if so, who will occupy these expensive hotel rooms when most of the 6,000 participants (athletes, officials and service personnel) will stay in the Asian Games village ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA) : (a) There are 12 hotel projects (including one expansion) under construction in the Capital. Of these, two were already under construction and are nearing completion while the remaining 10 are being set up not only in connection with the Asian Games to be held in November, 1982 but also as a part of the programme of building adequate number of hotel rooms in the country, keeping in view the growth of tourism envisaged in the current Plan period.

(b) The additional hotel accommodation is being provided for official delegates, VIPs and visitors

to the Games. The Asian Games Village will house only the participants, managers/coaches, etc.

**Foreign Exchange earned from Tourism**

979. SHRI 'AJIT KUMAR SAHA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of foreign tourists visited our country during the last three years ; year-wise;

(b) the basis of the above figures; and

(c) the foreign exchange earned from tourism during these years ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A.P. SHARMA) : (a) The number of international tourists who visited India (excluding the nationals of Pakistan and Bangladesh as well as Nepalese entering through land routes) during the last three years is as follows :

Year	Tourist Arrivals (Nos.)
1978	747,995
1979	764,781
1980	800,150

(b) The above figures have been compiled from the disembarkation cards filled in by visitors on arrival.

(c) The foreign exchange earnings for the last three years are estimated as follows :—

Year	Estimated foreign exchange earnings at current prices (Rs. in crores)
1978	338
1979	384
1980	482

### Export of Opium

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

(a) whether it is a fact that India, traditionally the biggest exporter of opium, has lost its monopoly in the world market ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) the details regarding the efforts Government are making to maintain its primacy in the world market in exporting opium ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA) :  
(a) and (b) : Yes, Sir. The exports of opium from India have declined mainly on account of increased competition from other countries producing poppy straw and its concentrate.

(c) Government have reduced the export price of opium and have offered incentive rebates to induce the buyers to make larger purchases of Indian Opium.

### Abolition of Wealth Tax and Estate Duty and Exemption of Salaries of Government Servants from Tax

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

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum for the total abolition of the Wealth Tax and Estate Duty; and

(b) whether Government have also received any demand to exempt the salaries of Government Servants from any tax in view of the price rise in day-to-days life ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA) :  
(a) Memoranda for abolition of wealth-tax and estate duty have been received in this Department.

(b) A suggestion to this effect was made at the Twenty-first Meeting of the Central Direct Taxes Advisory Committee held on 27th July, 1981.

### Financial Assistance to Weaker Sections of Society

982. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had framed a scheme of providing financial assistance at lower rate of interest (D.R.I. Scheme) to weaker sections of society;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether achievements in terms of averages shown during the last three years give an overall declining trend in this assistance to SC/ST people with particular reference to Rajasthan; and

(d) If so, reasons thereof and the action Government propose to remedy the situation?

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

(b) The salient features of the scheme are at the ANNEXE.

(c) No, Sir. Progress of advances to SC/ST under the D.R.I. Scheme in Rajasthan during the period

December, 1978 to June, 1980 (latest available) is as under :

Period ending	No. of borrowal accounts	(Rs. in lakhs)
		Amount Outstanding
December, 1978	23457	211.70
December, 1979	28249	260.32
June, 1980	30029	271.73

The D.R.I. advances to SC/ST for the whole country as also for the State of Rajasthan have been increasing over the years.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Statement**

#### *Differential Rate of Interest Scheme*

#### **Salient Features**

In order to improve the economic conditions of low income persons by assisting them through loans from banks at 4 per cent interest.

#### *Who can borrow ?*

Any person whose yearly family income from all sources is not more than Rs. 2,000 in rural areas and Rs. 3,000 in semi-urban and urban areas. Persons without any land or whose land holding does not exceed one acre of irrigated land or two and half a acres of unirrigated land can also borrow. The stipulation of land holding does not apply to members of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Broadly, three types of persons can borrow : (i) persons whose works largely on his own and with help from his family members or some joint partners and who does not employ other persons on regular payment basis; (ii) student of merit going for higher education

who does not get scholarships/maintenance grants; and (iii) physically handicapped persons pursuing a gainfull occupation. Orphanages and women's homes where saleable goods are made which do not have adequate and dependable source of income such as endowments or regular charities, as well as institutions for physically handicapped persons, can also borrow from banks but for productive purposes only.

#### *Purposes eligible for loans :*

Agriculture and allied activities; collection or elementary processing of forest products; collection of fodder for sale to farmers and traders; cottage and rural industries like cutting cloth and sewing garments; making reasonably cheap eatables; home delivery service of daily use articles; running of wayside tea stalls; plying of self-owned manual rickshaws and cycle rickshaws; repairing of shoes/sandals mainly by hand; basket making by hand and the like.

#### *How much loan can one get ?*

Upto Rs. 1,500 for working capital and upto Rs. 5,000 as term loan for purchase of tools and implements. In exceptional cases, particularly for institutions and in the case of students of merit, higher amounts may be considered.

#### *Margin :*

No insistence on margin money, as borrowers may not always be in a position to furnish it.

#### *Security :*

Hypothecation of assets purchased with bank loans. In addition, for loans to a homogenous group of borrowers, group guarantees may be obtained. Tangible security or third party guarantee is not insisted upon.

**Any other charges ?**

Besides the interest of 4 per cent, no other charges to be borne by borrowers. The guarantee fee payable to the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation and cost of insurance of assets are borne by the banks themselves.

**Repayment of loans :**

Term loans repayable within five years including a grace period of upto two years; the repayment schedule is worked out in each case having regard to the nature of a borrower's activity and the surplus income (above the sustenance needs) he gets from the productive endeavour.

**For scheduled castes/tribes :**

Banks may give loans to members of scheduled castes/tribes through state corporations set up for their welfare. The corporations are expected to formulate specific and commercially viable schemes for the individual members. The establishment and other costs are borne by corporations/state governments. It will be the responsibility of corporations to repay loans on due dates, irrespective of the state of recovery from beneficiaries, and also to ensure that the funds are utilised for the purposes for which they have been given. Repayment of loans is to be guaranteed by state governments.

**For tribals :**

Banks may provide loans through cooperative societies/large-sized multipurpose societies organised specifically for the benefit of tribals in areas identified by government on the same terms and conditions applicable to corporations for welfare of scheduled castes/tribes.

**Involvement of Diplomats in Smuggling**

983. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) whether it is a fact that some diplomats have been found to be indulging in smuggling;

(b) if so, the total number of such diplomats found involved in such cases during the years 1979, 1980 and 1981 and the names of such diplomats and the countries to which they belonged ;

(c) details of the action taken in each case ; and

(d) whether Government have under consideration any proposal to curtail their privileges as a measures to deal with the problem of smuggling?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) : The number of diplomats found involved in smuggling activities during 1979, 1980 and 1981 (upto July) is given below :

Year	Number of diplomats found involved
1979	10
1980	4
1981 (upto July)	6

Government have taken appropriate action with the cooperation of the Governments of the countries concerned and remain in confidential touch with these Governments with a view to preventing any recurrence of such

abuses. In view of the friendly relations and continuing cooperation with the countries concerned, it would not be appropriate to disclose the names of such diplomats, the countries to which they belonged and the action taken against them.

(d) The import facilities enjoyed by privileged persons flow out of the Vienna Conventions on Diplomatic and Consular Relations to which Government of India is a party. Rules have been made from time to time to regulate the modalities of these imports and, in some cases, of their disposal. These rules are generally being observed. Whenever infringements take place, necessary corrective action is taken and the Government concerned informed about it.

#### **Impact of Trade Deficit on Plan Projects**

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-report as appeared in the 'Times of India' dated 1st July, 1981 under the Caption "Trade Deficit likely to hit plan projects" ;

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

(c) what further steps, if any, Government propose to take to arrest trade deficit during the current plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE  
(SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government is fully aware of the problems associated with the recent developments in India's external trade and payments

situation and has been taking necessary measures to tackle the problems on several fronts with a view to augmenting country's foreign exchange reserves and to ensuring that Plan projects are not hit for want of external resources.

(c) The targets for exports and imports during the Sixth Plan period and the framework of foreign trade policies towards the achievement of these targets are contained in Chapters 6 and 7 of Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) document already placed before the Parliament. Accordingly, the Government has been taking various steps to contain the trade deficit during the Sixth Plan period within manageable limit. These, *inter-alia*, include :

- (i) efforts at strengthening our export capability through removal of the infrastructure constraints, especially power, transport and ports; removal of undue restrictions on production and capacity expansion in areas with export potential; improvement in the growth of competitiveness and efficiency in Indian industry combined with a system of incentives which makes exports profitable and encourages export growth in areas of dynamic comparative advantage etc....
- (ii) efforts at effective import substitution in key areas like steel, cement, non-ferrous metals and fertilizers where at present domestic capacities are underutilised and expansion of capacities in these sectors, and
- (iii) efforts at increasing domestic exploration and production of oil and natural gas and development of alternative energy sources.
- (iv) moderating the growth of demand for petroleum products.

**Inflationary Pressures as a Result of  
Hike in Petroleum Products**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the  
recent price hike in petroleum pro-  
ducts would generate inflationary  
pressures, affecting the entire econo-  
my of the country ;

(b) if so, the remedial measures  
Government propose to take ;

(c) do Government feel that the  
recent hike will not help in reducing  
the budgetary deficit ; and

(d) if not, the reasons and justi-  
fication thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE  
(SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) :

(a) and (b) : The direct impact of  
the recent rise in petroleum products  
prices was reflected in the increase  
in the wholesale price index for week  
ended July 11, 1981. There would  
also be indirect price effects though  
it is not possible to measure them.  
At the same time, the price increase  
would mop up some liquidity and  
will have some deflationary effect.

(c) and (d) : The recent rise in  
the prices of petroleum products has  
been aimed (i) to generate non-infla-  
tionary resources for the expanded  
oil exploration programme of ONGC  
and OIL and (ii) to help moderate  
the growth of consumption of petro-  
leum products. Larger revenues of  
ONGC & OIL would result in larger  
income tax payments to Government.  
This would help improve the budg-  
etary position.

**Unearthing of International Racket in  
Smuggling Gold Biscuits.**

986. SHRI MADHAVRAO  
SCINDIA : Will the Minister of  
FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an international racket  
in smuggling gold biscuits from  
Dubai was busted in May this year  
with the arrest of the 'King Pin' and  
a courier in Delhi ; and

(b) if so, the details of the fin-  
dings and persons since apprehended  
in connection therewith ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On 13-5-81, the Customs  
Officers at Bombay airport seized 800  
tolas of gold valued at about Rs.15.96  
lakhs from two passengers arriving  
from Delhi by a local flight. These  
person had earlier arrived from  
Dubai. Three persons, including  
these two passengers, were arrested  
in Bombay in connection with the  
case.

In the follow-up action, two more  
persons, one an important member  
of the gold smuggling racket and the  
other a carrier, were arrested by the  
Customs authorities at Delhi on  
13-5-81.

**Seminar on Objectives, Achievements  
and Progress of Public Enterprises**

987. SHRI MADHAVRAO  
SCINDIA :

SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be  
pleased to state :

(a) Whether a Seminar on ob-  
jectives, achievements and progress



of public enterprises under the Centre for Public Sector Studies was recently held in New Delhi ;

(b) if so, what were the main observations and suggestions made at the Seminar for improving the efficiency of public undertakings especially in the Central Sector ; and

(c) what steps have been taken in the light thereof ?

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

(a) Yes, in May, 1981.

(b) The main emphasis in the Seminar for improving the efficiency of Central Public Enterprises was on:

- (i) Clearly defined objectives for each enterprise.
- (ii) The need to mobilise greater surpluses.
- (iii) Selectivity during take over of sick units.
- (iv) Improved managerial practices in respect of investment, pricing, delegation of authority etc. The details of the proceedings would be available when the organisers publish these.

(c) The Seminar was primarily a forum for bringing to surface areas in the management of public enterprises which need to be attended to. The proceedings would eventually be taken note of wherever appropriate by the authorities responsible for monitoring performance enterprise.

### Trade Deficit

988. SHRI TRILOK CHAND :  
SHRI SATYA SADHAN  
CHAKRABORTY :  
SHRI GEORGE FERNA-  
NDES :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India's trade deficit (final) from 1980-81 is anticipated to be more than Rs. 5000 crores resulting in huge decline in foreign exchange reserves ;

(b) is so, details thereof ;

(c) the major factors responsible therefor and the areas in which India's export performance was poor during 1980-81 ;

(1) the steps contemplated by Government to improve the situation ; and

(c) anticipated trade deficit for 1981-82 ?

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

(a) and (b): The deficit of India's foreign trade for the year 1980-81 is estimated to be around Rs. 5500 crores as against the actual deficit of Rs. 2562.99 crores in 1979-80. The trade data for 1980-81 is still provisional.

The country's foreign exchange reserves excluding gold and SDRs which amounted to Rs. 5163.7 crores at the end of March, 1980, declined by Rs. 341.6 crores to Rs. 4822.1 crores at the end of March, 1981.

(c) A sharp increase in the deficit of foreign trade during 1980-81 has been mainly on account of phenomenal rise in imports. While

domestic and external constraints like drought, shortage of power and basic inputs, global recession and growth of protectionist tendencies abroad have had an adverse impact on the growth of exports in recent years, there has developed a severe strain on import bill in the wake of steep rise in world prices of POL, fertilizers, etc. Moreover, the year 1980-81 has been a very difficult year in the international economy and world trade. There was a marked slow down in world trade with further acceleration in global inflation. instability in international money market and protectionist tendencies which caused sharp adverse movements in the terms of trade of developing countries like India.

A number of items showed significant increase in export during 1980-81. However, there was a considerable setback in the exports of items like sugar, leather and leather manufactures, marine products and spices etc. for reasons, domestic and external.

(d) In view of the fact of growing imbalances, export promotion has been assigned as one of the highest national priorities. All possible measures are being taken to promote export production and exports, widen export base and to substitute imports by increased domestic production. Some of the important export promotion measures taken by the Government in the course of a year or so, include the following :

- (i) Exclusion of production for export for the purpose of "licensed capacity" and "dominance";
- (ii) Permission to allow production of new articles for export where there is a variation in the article an industrial unit is licensed to manufacture ;
- (iii) Favourable treatment to advance and modern technology imports for export production which involve lumpsum payment of royalty;

- (iv) Free trade zone like treatment to all 100% export-oriented units;
- (v) To allow automatic expansion to an expanded list of industries for the purpose of increasing production for exports;
- (vi) Selective relaxation in restrictions imposed on new industrial undertaking in metropolitan cities to such units which produce for exports ;
- (vii) Expansion of period of pre-shipment credit at concessional rate of interest from 135 days to 180 days in respect of certain items of engineering and other export oriented industries;
- (viii) The EXIM Bank which is being set up shortly, is expected to enlarge the provision of export finance;
- (ix) Exporters of engineering goods will be provided their requirements of steel at international prices;
- (x) Streamlining of policies and procedures to reduce delays in the disbursement of duty drawback;
- (xi) The exploration of the possibility of increasing exports of Public Sector Undertakings;
- (xii) The policy for grant of cash compensatory support has been made more stable;
- (xiii) Reorientation of import policy to encourage export production. Besides, periodic meetings are being arranged with

the various Export Promotion Councils/Commodity Boards to review the export performance and to identify the constraints with a view to taking necessary steps for removing the same.

(e) It is too early to forecast the likely trade deficit for 1981-82.

### Wholesale Price Index

989. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the wholesale price index does not correctly reflect the full intensity of the impact of price rise on the masses ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, what are the grounds on which Government would substantiate this claim ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) to (c) : The Wholesale Price Index besides converging items of mass consumption, also covers such other commodities as industrial raw materials, intermediate goods and items of machinery etc., which do not enter the consumption basket of the masses. Thus the wholesale price index while reflecting the general price level may not always fully represent the impact of price rise on the masses.

### Issue of Air-Worthiness Certificate before taking off the Plane

990. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that before taking off the plane a certi-

ificate is issued that plane is alright ; and

(b) if so, the details of certificate and who is competent to issue this certificate ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA) : (a) No Sir. Inspection is carried out to ensure that the aircraft is airworthy.

(b) Does not arise.

### Tourism in Hill Areas

991. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the steps so far taken to promote tourism in the hilly areas of the country and the names of the places where Government have provided facilities in the hilly areas.

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA) : In the Central Sector, developmental schemes have not been taken up on the basis of the area being a hill area or state-wise. The schemes for development of tourism have been taken up at various centres on the basis of the potential the Centres hold to attract tourists. Accordingly in the Central Sector facilities have been provided at the following centres which are in the hilly areas :

Kaziranga (Assam), Kufri, Kulu, Manali, Dalhousie, Dharamsala, Govindsagar (Himachal Pradesh), Gulmarg, Srinagar, Jammu (J&K), Mount Abu (Rajasthan), Kodai kanal, Ottacomund (Tamil Nadu), Nainital, Rudraprayag, Hardwar, Dhara Chullakhela, Jippi, Malpa, Karnaprayag (Kailash-Mansarovar route (U.P.) and Darjeeling (West Bengal).

**Special Bearer Bonds**

992. SHRI AMAR ROY-PRADHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to re-issue the special bearer bonds; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA) : (a) and (b): The sale of special Bearer Bonds has been suspended with effect from 30th April, 1981. There is no proposal before the Government at present to re-issue the Bonds. Government would consider the entire issue only after the decision of the Supreme Court in the writ petitions challenging the constitutional validity of the Scheme of Special Bearer Bonds is known.

**Development of Tourism Based on Travel Circuit Concept**

993. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of tourists arrived in India during the period from January to June, 1981 as compared to the corresponding period last year;

(b) whether Government have drawn up any long term plan for the development of tourism, based on the travel circuit concept, if so, what are the details in this regard;

(c) what steps Government have taken for the rapid development of Tourist Infrastructure like Hotels service transportation; and

(d) what is the position of various States in regard to the utilisation of resources available for the development of Tourism ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA) : (a) A total number of 394,675 international tourists visited India during the period January-June 1981 as compared to 365,462 tourists during the same period in 1980, registering an increase of 8%.

(b) It is proposed to develop infrastructural facilities on the concept of travel circuits to promote both international and domestic tourism by pooling the available resources in the Centre, State and private sectors. For this purpose, meetings were held during March-June 1981 with the tourism representatives of the State Governments and Union Territories to identify and finalise travel circuits in each State and Union Territory. 61 travel circuits covering 440 tourist centres have been identified. State Governments/Union Territories have been requested to prepare blue prints of tourism development of tourist centres along the identified travel circuits indicating the facilities in existence at these centres, facilities which are being provided by the State Governments and are likely to be provided in the private sector and additional facilities which need to be provided at these centres so that a shelf of schemes can be prepared for implementation in a phased manner consistent with the availability of resources and interse priorities.

(c) The steps already taken are the construction of Youth Hostel at Port Blair, Yatri Nivas at Sevagram and Forest Lodge at Kanha by the Central Department of Tourism and there are proposals to construct Tourist/Youth Hostels at Imphal, Gauhati, Shillong, Gangtok, Patna, Forest Lodges at Simlipal, Belta and Dudhwa. In addition to the on-going schemes like the construction

of Ashok Yatri Nivas, Hotels Kani-shka and Kautilya, the expansion of existing hotels and travellers lodges, ITDC have plans to construct hotels on their own or in collaboration with State Governments, at places such as Chandigarh, Gulmarg, Gauhati, Ranchi, Bhopal, Bombay etc., subject to availability of funds and inter-se priorities.

For the construction of hotels in the private sector, many facilities are provided such as income tax reliefs, application of Central Investment Subsidy Scheme for the hotels set up in backward areas, availability of loans from All India & State Finance Corporations, foreign exchange incentive quota for imports and promotion.

To augment transport facilities the Central Department of Tourism has taken initiative in getting used imported cars through STC for approved tourist car operators under the tourist promotion quota, loans are granted for purchase of cars made in India to approved tourist car operators, out of a special quota allotted to the Department of Tourism, chassis are released to approved tourist car operators, travel agents and State Tourism Development Corporations, India Tourism Development Corporation has been permitted to import 118 cars for use as tourist taxis.

(d) A total provision of Rs. 115.46 crores has been approved by the Planning Commission for the tourism sector of the Sixth Five Year Plans of the State Governments. The funds on tourism development in the State Sector were utilised to the extent of 130% during the Fourth Five Year Plan and 90.12% during the Fifth Five Year Plan.

### Setting up of High Level Panel to Evolve Anti-inflation Package

994. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to set up a high level panel to evolve an anti-inflation package ;

(b) if so, what are the terms of reference of the panel and who are its members ;

(c) when the panel is likely to submit its report ;

(d) what was the wholesale price index as on 1st January, 1981 and 30th June, 1981; and

(e) what steps Government have so far taken to contain the growing inflationary pressure in the economy of the country?

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

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

(d) The Wholesale Price Index (1970-71=100) for all Commodities was 259.1 for the week ended January 3, 1981 and 279.1 for the week ended June 27, 1981.

(e) The Government has taken a series of steps to moderate the rise in prices since it came to power, in the light of emerging trends. These are : (i) increasing domestic production and improving functioning of the infrastructure (ii) augmenting domestic supply through imports of commodities in short supply; (iii) strengthening of public distribution system as an integral part of price stabilization policy; (iv) curbing of anti-social activities such as hoarding and black-marketing; (v) curbing the black money; (vi) mopping up excess liquidity in the system.

**Losses incurred by Third Airline  
"Vayudoot"**

995. SHRIMATI PRAMILA  
DANDAVATE :  
SHRI KAMLA MISHRA  
MADHUKAR :  
SHRI R. L. P. VERMA ;  
SHRI B. D. SINGH :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the  
third level airline Vayudoot has in-  
creased losses upto Rs. 30 lakhs in  
the first four months of its existence;

(b) if so, the reasons as to why  
Vayudoot is operating with the air-  
craft which was found un-economical  
by Indian Airlines ; and

(c) whether in view of the ex-  
perience with Vayudoot, Government  
propose to discontinue third airline  
service ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM  
AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI  
A. P. SHARMA) : (a) Yes, Sir.  
The loss is estimated at approxi-  
mately Rs. 30 lakhs.

(b) Relatively low fares and low  
seat factor coupled with the high  
cost of operation of the aircraft are  
the reasons for the losses incurred  
by Vayudoot. But keeping in view  
the socio-economic needs of the  
area and the difficult terrain necessi-  
tating the introduction of Vayudoot  
service to the N. E. region urgently,  
the services are being operated with  
F-27 aircraft taken on lease from  
Indian Airlines pending selection and  
purchase of a suitable aircraft for the  
purpose.

(c) No, Sir.

**Expansion Programme of "Vayudoot"**

996. SHRI BAGUN SAMBRUI :  
SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH  
SHRI K. MALLANNA :  
SHRI AJOY BISWAS :  
SHRI CHRISTOPHER EKKA :  
Will the Minister of TOURISM  
AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased  
to state :

(a) the details of the operational  
net-work of the 'Vayudoot' ;

(b) its expansion programme, the  
expected revenue and daily expenses  
on the Vayudoot service ;

(c) whether the fare on the Vayu-  
doot routes will be less than the  
normal fares charged by the domes-  
tic airlines ;

(d) whether it is proposed to sub-  
sidise the losses incurred by the  
Vayudoot services; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM  
AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A.  
P. SHARMA) : (a) Vayudoot is  
presently operating on the following  
North-Eastern Sectors :—

Gauhati/Barapani  
Gauhati/Kamalpur/Agartala  
Gauhati/Kailashahar/Agartala  
Gauhati/Rupsi  
Dibrugarh/Tezu

(b) A decision in principle has  
been taken to extend Vayudoot ser-  
vices to places other than those in  
the North-Eastern region, on the  
basis of a phased programme. The  
details are being worked out. The  
revenue and expenditure during the  
period from 26th January, 1981 to  
31st May, 1981 were Rs. 3.34 lakhs  
and Rs. 32.73 lakhs respectively.

(c) The fares charged by Vayudoot, on the sectors operated by it at present are 13% less than Indian Airlines fares in the North-Eastern region.

(d) No such proposal is under consideration at present.

(e) Does not arise.

### Setting up of National Bank for Development of Agriculture

997. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD :

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER:  
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up a national bank for the development of Agriculture ;

(b) if so, the estimated capital of the proposed bank; and

(c) the time by which it would be set up and when the proposal would be implemented?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is proposed that the capital of the National Bank shall be 100 crores of rupees, provided that Central Government may increase the said capital upto 500 crores of rupees.

(c) A Bill to establish the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development is likely to be introduced in Parliament soon.

मोदी उद्योग समूह की ओर आयकर की बकाया राशि

998. श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पाण्डे : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मोदी उद्योग समूह की ओर इस समय आयकर की कितनी राशि बकाया है; और

(ख) इसे बसूल करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया) : (क) आयकर आयुक्तों से प्राप्त रिपोर्टों से पता चलता है कि 31 मार्च 1981 की स्थिति के अनुसार 10 लाख रु० से अधिक को आयकर की मांग, एकाधिकार तथा अवरोधक व्यापारिक व्यवहार अधिनियम, 1969 की धारा 26 के अन्तर्गत पंजीकरणों के आधार पर, मोदी समूह से सम्बन्धित कम्पनियों के रूप में विनिर्दिष्ट कम्पनियों में से केवल तीन कम्पनियों की तरफ बकाया है। इन तीनों कम्पनियों के सम्बन्ध में अपेक्षित सूचना सलग्न विवरण-पत्र में दी गई है।

(ख) तीनों ही मामलों में उन बकाया मांगों को, जिनके खिलाफ अपीलें की गई हैं, आयकर अधिनियम की धारा 220(6) के अन्तर्गत अस्थागित रखा गया है। अपीलीय प्राधिकारी से, अनिर्णीत पड़ी अपीलों को प्राथमिकता के आधार पर निपटान के लिए निवेदन किया गया है।

### विवरण

क्र०	स०	कम्पनी का नाम	17-8-1981 की स्थिति के अनुसार आयकर की बकाया मांग	बकाया वसूली कुल कर के लिए देय नहीं बनी मांग
(लाख रुपयों में)				
1.	मोदी स्पिनिंग एण्ड बीविंग क० लि०	—	44.78	44.78
2.	मोदीपोन लि०	—	355.53	355.53
3.	सिनफाइबर सेल्स कारपोरेशन	—	41.46	41.46

**राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम के अधीन कपड़ा मिलों का कार्यकरण**

999. श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पाण्डेय : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय निगम द्वारा चलाई जा रही कपड़ा मिलें प्रतिवर्ष घाटे में चल रही हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो घाटे के क्या कारण हैं और क्या यह घाटा प्रबन्ध की अकुशलता के कारण है अथवा खराब मशीनों के कारण है; और

(ग) वर्ष 1980 से जुलाई 1981 तक कितना घाटा हुआ और इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि भविष्य में घाटा न हो, सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किए गए हैं?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुरशीद आलम खाँ) : (क) राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम की मिलें समग्र रूप से घाटे में चल रही हैं किन्तु कुछ मिलें लाभ अर्जित कर रही हैं। उत्पादन कर रही 101 मिलों में से 60 मिलों ने 1980-81 के दौरान लाभ अर्जित किया जबकि 1975-76 में केवल एक मिल ने लाभ कमाया था।

(ख) हानि के मुख्य कारण निम्नलिखित हैं :—

- (1) अधिकांश मिलों में पुरानी एवं अप्रचलित मशीनरी,
- (2) मिलों का अलाभप्रद साइज,
- (3) अधिक श्रमिक बल,
- (4) बिजली की कमी के कारण अधि-स्थापित क्षमता का कम उपयोग,
- (5) अधिक निविष्ट लागत विशेषकर नई एवं अन्य कच्चे माल की।

(ग) 1979-80 से 1981-82 (जुलाई, 1981 तक) के लेखा वर्षों में राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम को हुई हानि के वर्षवार व्योरे निम्नलिखित हैं :—

	(करोड़ ₹० में)
1979-80	16.74
1980-81	6.27 (अनन्तिम)
1981-82 (जुलाई 15.39 (अनन्तिम)	1981 तक)

इन मिलों के कार्य संचालन में सुधार करने के लिए उठाये गये कुछ महत्वपूर्ण उपाय इस प्रकार हैं :—

(1) मशीनरी का आधुनिकीकरण तथा क्षमता का विस्तार जहाँ कहीं आवश्यक हो,

(2) कार्यभार एवं श्रमिक बल का युक्तियुक्तकरण,

(3) केन्द्रित आधार पर रुई की बल्क खरीद, तथा

(4) बिजली की कमी को पूरा करने हेतु कुछ एककों में डीजल जेनरेटिंग सैंट स्थापित करना।

**राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा मोदी उद्योग समूह में निवेशित पूंजी**

1000. श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पाण्डेय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा मोदी उद्योग समूह में कितनी पूंजी का निवेश किया गया है; और प्रत्येक उद्योग में कितनी पूंजी का निवेश किया गया;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि यह राशि समय पर वापिस अदा नहीं की गई है; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा इस राशि को मोदी उद्योग समूह से वसूल करने के लिए क्या प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री भगन भाई बारोट) : (क) से (ग) : बैंकों में प्रचलित प्रथा तथा रीति रिवाजों और राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों को शासित करने वाली संविधियों के उपबन्धों के अनुसार, बैंकों के अलग-अलग ग्राहकों के बारे में सूचना प्रकट नहीं की जा सकती तथा इस प्रकार मोदी ग्रुप के उद्योगों को राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा प्रदान की गई वित्तीय सहायता का व्यौरा देना सम्भव नहीं है।



12.00 hrs.

श्री रशीद मसूद (सहारनपुर) : स्पीकर साहब, मेरा प्वाइन्ट आफ ऑर्डर नुं 41 और 43 के अण्डर है। जो सवाल हम पूछते हैं उन का जवाब उधर की तरफ से नहीं आता है, बल्कि साइड-ट्रैक करने की कोशिश करते हैं। मैं आपसे इस सिलसिले में कल मिला था...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस वक्त नहीं, आप मुझ से मिले।

श्री रशीद मसूद : मैं कल आप से मिला था। हमारे क्वेश्चन को बिना-बजह रिजैक्ट किया जा रहा है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्लोर आफ दि हाउस पर इस को नहीं उठा सकते।

श्री रशीद मसूद : आप सुन कर डिसएलाउ कर दीजिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मेरी बात नहीं सुनते, तो मैं कैसे सुनूँ। मैं पहले सुनाना चाहता हूँ— इस प्लोर पर यह बात डिस्कस नहीं कर सकते।

श्री रशीद मसूद : यह बहुत ग्रहम मसला है, पूरे सदन का सवाल है... (अवधान)

MR. SPEAKER : No talk on the floor of the House. You come to me. Not allowed. Nothing goes on record.

SARI RASHEED MASOOD : \*\*

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur) : I had given an adjournment motion.

MR. SPEAKER : No adjournment motion. Not allowed. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Don't get excited.

\*\*Not recorded.

12.02 hrs.

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF NATIONAL MINERAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, LTD., HYDERABAD FOR 1979-80, REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF HINDUSTAN STEEL WORKS CONSTRUCTION LTD., CALCUTTA FOR 1979-80 AND TWO STATEMENTS.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) : on behalf of SHRI PRANB MUKHERJEE, I beg to lay on the Table :—

1. A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :

(a)(i) Review by the Government on the working of the National Mineral Development Corporation Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 1979-80.

(ii) Annual Report of the National Mineral Development Corporation Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 1979-80 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in the Library Sec. No. LT-2646/81]

(b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Steel Works Construction Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1979-80.

(ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Steel Works Construction Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1979-80 along with the Audited

Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) and (b) of item (1) above.

[Placed in Library See. No. LT—2647/81]

ANNUAL ACCOUNTS, ETC. OF TEA BOARD FOR 1978-79, ANNUAL REPORT OF AND REVIEW ON CHEMICALS AND ALLIED, PRODUCTS EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCIL, CALCUTTA FOR 1979-80 AND ANNUAL REPORT OF AND REVIEW ON CARDAMOM BOARD, COCHIN, FOR 1979-80.

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH : On behalf of SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN, I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi & English versions) of the Tea Board, for the year 1978-79 along with Audit Report thereon.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2648/81]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Chemicals and Allied Products Export Promotion Council, Calcutta, for the year 1979-80 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Chemicals and Allied Products Export Promotion Council Calcutta, for the

year 1979-80.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—2649/81].

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Report Hindi and English versions) of the Cardamom Board, Cochin, for the year 1979-80 together with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Cardamom Board, Cochin, for the year 1979-80. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—2650/81].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER COMPULSORY DEPOSIT SCHEME (INCOME-TAX PAYERS) ACT, 1974, UNDER INCOME-TAX ACT, UNDER WEALTH-TAX ACT, UNDER GIFT-TAX ACT, UNDER COMPANIES (PROFITS) SURTAX ACT, UNDER INTEREST-TAX ACT AND UNDER CENTRAL EXCISES AND SALT ACT, ETC.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT) : I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) A copy of the Compulsory Deposited (Income-Tax Payers) (Amendment) Scheme, 1981, (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 491 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 19th June, 1981, under sub-section (6) of section 19 of the Compulsory Deposit Scheme (Income-tax Payers) Act, 1974.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—2651/81]

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 296 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 :—

(i) The Income-tax (Sixth Amendment) Rules, 1981, published in Notification No. S.O. 492(E)

in Gazette of India dated the 19th June, 1981.

- (ii) The Income-tax (Certificate Proceedings) Amendment) Rules, 1981 published in Notification No. S.O. 498 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 19th June, 1981.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—2652/81]

(3) A copy of the Wealth-tax (Third Amendment) Rules, 1981. (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 493 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 19th June, 1981, under sub-section (4) of section 46 of the Wealth-Tax Act, 1957.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—2653/81]

(4) A copy of the Gift-tax (Second Amendment) Rules, 1981 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 494(E) in Gazette of India dated the 19th June, 1981, under sub-section (4) of section 46 of the Gift-tax Act, 1958.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—2654/81]

(5) A copy of the Companies (Profits) Surtax (Second Amendment) Rules, 1981. (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 496 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 19th June, 1981, under sub-section (3) of section 25 of the Companies (Profits) Surtax Act, 1954.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—2655/81]

(6) A copy of the Interest-tax (Third Amendment) Rules, 1981 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 497 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 19th June, 1981, under sub-section (4) of section 27 of the Interest-tax Act, 1974.

[Placed in Library, Sec. No. LT/2656-81]

(7) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 :

- (i) The Central Excise (Fourteenth Amendment) Rules, 1981, published in Notification No. G. S.R. 316 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 29th April, 1981

- (ii) The Central Excise (Thirteenth Amendment) Rules, 1981, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 441 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd May, 1981.

- (iii) The Central Excise (Fifteenth Amendment) Rules, 1981 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 325(E) in Gazette of India dated the 11th May, 1981.

- (iv) The Central Excise (Eighteenth Amendment) Rules, 1981, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 709 in Gazette of India dated the 1st August, 1981.

[Placed in Library, Sec. No. LT 2657/81].

(8) A copy of the Life Insurance Corporation of India (Class II and Class IV Employees) Pay Rules, 1981 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 459 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 27th July, 1981 under sub-section (3) of section 48 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956.

[Placed in Library, Sec. No. LT—2658/81].

(9) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 :

- (i) G. S. R. 353 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the

- 16th May, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding Customs duty exemption on certain raw materials when imported into India under Import Replenishment Licences.
- (ii) G. S. R. 354 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th May, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption of Auxiliary duty of customs on import of raw material when imported under the Import Replenishment Licences.
- (iii) G. S. R. 362 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd May, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding making amendments to notification No. 234-Customs dated the 5th December, 1979 so as to extend the customs duty exemption to waste paper board also.
- (iv) G. S. R. 365 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th May, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum incorporating procedural changes for availing of concessional customs duty on stainless steel.
- (v) G. S. R. 367 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th May, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 179-Customs dated the 4th September, 1980 so as to add the names of the General Manager BEML and General Manager or Deputy General Manager Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Limited to the authorities specified in the notification dated the 4th September, 1980.
- (vi) G. S. R. 368 (E) and 369 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th May, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding supersession of Notification No. 36-Customs dated the 15th February, 1979 and also specifying the level of authorities eligible to issue requisite essentiality as well as end use certificates and exempting goods referred to in notification No. G. S. R. 368 (E) dated the 28th May, 1981 from auxiliary duty of customs in excess of 5 per cent ad valorem.
- (vii) G. S. R. 372 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st June, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding enlargement of list of goods as deemed to be imported materials.
- (viii) G. S. R. 399 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th June, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum extending the auxiliary duty exemption on stainless steel.
- (ix) G. S. R. 406 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th June, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum extending the validity of notification No. 149-Customs dated the 23rd July, 1980 upto 30th June, 1982.
- (x) G. S. R. 407 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th June, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum extending the validity of exemption of basic and additional duty of customs on coking coal when imported upto 30th June, 1982.
- (xi) G. S. R. 408 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th June, 1981 together with

an explanatory memorandum extending the validity of notification No. 175-Customs dated the 7th August, 1979 upto 30th June, 1982.

- (xii) G. S. R. 411 (E) and 412 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th June, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum exempting imported ammonium chloride intended to be used as a fertilizer of the soil in seeding programmes from the whole of basic, additional and auxiliary duties of customs.
- (xiii) G. S. R. 413 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th June, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum extending the validity of notification number 92-Customs dated the 26th April 1979, upto 30th June, 1984 so as to make available imported silk worm seeds to the sericulture industry at minimum cost.
- (xiv) G. S. R. 414 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th June, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum extending the validity of notification No. 208-Customs dated the 24th October, 1980 upto 30th June, 1982 so as to enable the National Dairy Development Board to formulate a project for the development of an integrated oil-seeds and vegetable co-operative production and marketing systems.
- (xv) G. S. R. 441(E) published in of India dated the 18th July, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding increase in the import duty on Palm oil, Rapeseed oil, Soyabeen oil, Sun Flower oil and Palm oil.
- (xvi) G.S.R. 442 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th July, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding increase in the Customs duty on coconut oil.
- (xvii) G.S.R. 453(E) to 456(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th July, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding increase in the customs duty on all vegetable oils excepting rapeseed and soyabeen oil, fixing effective customs duty on rapeseed oil and soyabeen oil and increasing the customs duty on stearin.
- (xviii) G.S.R. 451 (E) and 452 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th July, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum making amendment so as to delegate the powers of the Director General, Technical Development to the Industrial Advisor or Additional Industrial Advisor of Directorate General of Technical Development.
- (xix) G.S.R. 460(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th July, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum extending the exemption of basic and auxiliary duties of customs to Cork bottoms as well.
- (xx) G.S.R. 466 (E) to 468 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st August, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum exempting edible oils from customs duty.
- (xxi) The Customs and Central Excises Duties Draw-back (Amendment) Rules, 1981 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 390 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 10th June, 1981.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT—2659/81]

(10) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944 :

- (i) G.S.R. 364 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th May, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification Nos. 53/80-CE, 54/80-CE and 55/80-CE dated 13th May, 1980 and Notification No. 150/77-CE dated the 18th June, 1977 relating to steel ingots, iron or steel products and fresh unused steel melting scrap.
- (ii) G. S. R. 381(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th June, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to notification No. 16/79-CE dated the 20th January, 1979 so as to extend the existing benefits of exemption thereunder to skull scrap and runners and risers arising in the course of manufacture of steel ingots or steel castings and used captively or elsewhere in the manufacture of steel ingots or steel castings with the aid of electric furnace.
- (iii) G.S.R. 382(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th June, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum exempting runners and risers from so much of the duty of excise leviable thereon as is in excess of two hundred rupees per metric tonnes.
- (iv) G. S. R. 661 published in Gazette of India dated the 18th July, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption from excise duty on Vegetable Non-Essential oils used in the manufacture of Vegetable

Product which is cleared, free of duty.

- (v) G. S. R. 682 published in Gazette of India dated the 25th, July, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum excluding cost of durable containers from the assessable value of Liquid Nitrogen.
  - (vi) G. S. R. 461 (E) and 462 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th July, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum permitting in-bond export of excisable goods to Nepal subject to certain conditions.
  - (vii) G. S. R. 708 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st August, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to Sodium Silicate from so much of the duty of excise leviable thereon as is in excess of 5 per cent ad valorem subject to certain conditions.
  - (viii) G. S. R. 471 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th August, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption from Excise duty on Polypropylene Tow.
  - (ix) G. S. R. 476 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th August, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to notification No. 275/77-CE dated the 12th August, 1977 regarding applicability of rate of duty on Cinematograph films exported out of India.
- [Placed in Library. See No. LT—2660/81]
- (11) A copy of Notification No. G. S. R. 983 (Hindi and English versions) published

in Gazette of India dated the 27th September, 1980 making certain amendment to the Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation General Regulations, 1963, under sub-section (5) of section 46 of the Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation Act, 1963.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2661/81]

- (12) A copy of the Review% (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation, the year ended 31st December, 1980.

[Placed in Library See No. LT-2662/81]

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : (आंवाला) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इलाहाबाद में छात्रों की पढ़ाई नहीं हो रही है

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह स्टेट-सबजेक्ट है ।

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : पढ़ाई होना तो दूर, उन पर गोलियां चलाई जा रही हैं ।  
....(व्यावधान)....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नाट एलाउड ।

[Shri Jaipal Singh Kashyap then left the House]

MR. SPEAKER : Call Attention of Shri Ram Vilas Paswan. Shri Harikesh Bahadur.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): A senior journalist in Sri Lanka has been arrested.

MR. SPEAKER : This is not a subject for adjournment motion. You should know it. आप से तो मुझे बहुत ज्यादा उम्मीदें हैं । आप को इस तरह से नहीं करना चाहिए ।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South) : You should permit me. I just want to draw your attention to the fact that on political grounds the students are being refused admission in colleges.

MR. SPEAKER : There is no question. It is not the question.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: In Punjab and Haryana, this is a serious question.

MR. SPEAKER : No, no. Not allowed. You come to me. I will talk to you on the subject. We have a very important Call Attention Motion. This concerns my people all around.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : (Bombay North East) : Under Rule 222, I gave a privilege motion. What happened to it ?

MR. SPEAKER : It is under consideration. It is very much under consideration. Let me say, active consideration. Then you will be satisfied.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I do not want to be under the consideration of the Home Minister.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Do you think it is Serious or not? I have given a Call Attention Motion ? Will you kindly admit it ?

%Annual Report of the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation for the year ended the 31st December, 1980 was laid on the Table on the 24th April, 1981.

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot decide anything here, I do not give my mind before I decide.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : You are imposing your personality by asking me to see you.

MR. SPEAKER : I am your friend. It reflects your love and affection.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Then kindly admit my Call Attention Motion.

MR. SPEAKER : Please come to me.

12.03 hrs.

#### MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I have to report the following Message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha :—

"In accordance with the provision Rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Special Courts (Repeal) Bill, 1981, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 19th August, 1981."

#### SPECIAL COURTS (REPEAL) BILL

As passed by Rajya Sabha.

SECRETARY : Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the Special Courts (Repeal) Bill, 1981, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

12.04 hrs.

#### CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE.

#### REPORTED MANUFACTURING AND MARKETING ON SPURIOUS PESTICIDES

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर कृषि और ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :

"नकली कीटनाशक दवाओं, जिनके प्रयोग से देश के विभिन्न भागों में कपास तथा अन्य फसलें नष्ट हो गई हैं, के निर्माण और बिक्री का समाचार।"

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BRINDRA SINGH) : Sir, Government is very much concerned that quality of pesticides, a vital agricultural input, should be effectively ensured

12.05 hrs.

*Shri Harinatha Misra in the chair.*

Attention of the Government has been drawn to a news item regarding a spurious pesticides racket in Delhi appearing in some sections of the press as a result of which cotton crop worth lakhs of Rupees is alleged to have been "ruined" in some Northern States. Facts of the case have been obtained from the Delhi Administration. We appreciate the effective action taken by them. As per report received from them, a factory in Shahadara was found manufacturing containers of a reputed pesticide. The premises



of this factory were raided and a sizable number of empty containers were recovered. On a clue furnished by the factory owner, another premises near Delhi-U.P. Border was searched and a large number of cans was recovered which were alleged to contain pesticides. Equipment and apparatus for filling, packing and sealing of tins were also recovered. A case under Section 63 of the Copy Right Act, 1957, Section 6 of the Poisons Act, 1919 and Section 420 of the Indian Penal Code has been registered. Three persons were arrested in this connection. The contents of the containers recovered by the Police are yet to be analysed.

The quantity or composition of spurious pesticide distributed in this particular case remains to be ascertained. Government have not received any report regarding any large scale damage to cotton or to other crop by use of spurious pesticides.

Effective procedure for control of quality of insecticides manufactured in the country has been laid down under the Insecticides Act, 1968 and rules framed thereunder. Insecticides are required to be registered under this Act and their technical specifications are scrutinised by a Registration Committee at the Central level keeping in view their chemical composition, bio-efficacy and safety to human beings and animals. Manufacture of registered insecticides is controlled under licences issued by the concerned State Governments. Similarly, licences are also issued to dealers in insecticides. Arrangements have also been made by the States for appointment of insecticides inspectors for enforcement of the Act with regard to quality control.

The State Governments have set up 26 laboratories with a capacity for analysing 30,000 samples per annum for this purpose. Three laboratories have also been set up by the Central Government at Faridabad, Hyderabad and Bombay with facilities for

analysis of 2,000 samples per annum.

Not being satisfied with the status of quality control of pesticides we constituted 5 Survey Teams on zonal basis October 1980 for closer study of the position obtaining in different parts of the country. Reports of four of these Teams have already been received. The Team for the Central Zone covering the States of U.P., Bihar and Madhya Pradesh collected 98 samples of which 57 samples or about 58% of the total samples taken, were found sub-standard. The Team for the Northern Zone covering the States of Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and the Union Territories of Delhi and Chandigarh took 33 samples of which 7 samples or 21% were found sub-standard. The four Teams have reported that on the whole enforcement of the Insecticide Act needs to be more vigorously pursued by the concerned State Governments. They have also recommended that quality control arrangements need to be considerably strengthened by appointment of full time staff, provision of more laboratories and training of various functionaries. The Reports have been sent to the Chief Secretaries of the concerned States for immediate remedial action pending detailed examination. They have also been requested to bring the Reports to the Notice of the Chief Ministers and Agriculture Ministers.

During the Sixth Five-Year Plan, six additional insecticides laboratories are being set up by the States. In addition, the Central Government proposes to set up five more laboratories in different regions of the country for analysing pesticides samples. A quality control enforcement Cell with five regional units is being set up to conduct surprise checks at the manufacturing and retail points in different areas in the country. Each Unit will have the assistance of police personnel, pesticides inspectors and legal adviser. It is hoped that this organisation proposed to be set up by the Central

Government will further strengthen the arrangements for quality control of insecticides.

**श्री राम बिलास पासवान :** सभापति महोदय, अभी मंत्री महोदय ने जो स्टेटमेंट पढ़ कर सुनाया है उसमें से चार-पांच प्रश्न निकलते हैं। पहले तो उन्होंने कहा है कि अभी तक जितना नुकसान हुआ है उसकी जानकारी अभी तक उनको नहीं मिल पायी है। उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि पंजीकृत कीटनाशी दवाओं के विनिर्माण पर सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों द्वारा जारी किए गए लाइसेंस के तहत नियन्त्रण रखा जाता है।

फिर उन्होंने आगे आकर कहा कि विश्लेषण के लिए राज्य सरकारों ने 26 प्रयोगशालाएँ स्थापित कर रखी हैं जिनकी प्रतिवर्ष 30 हजार नमूनों का विश्लेषण करने की क्षमता है।

सभापति महोदय, मैं जरा अस्वस्थ हूँ, इस लिए संक्षेप में ही पूछूंगा।

**सभापति महोदय :** क्या आप बैठ कर पूछना चाहेंगे ?

**श्री राम बिलास पासवान :** नहीं, मैं ऐसे ही पूछूंगा, बाकी सवाल मेरे अन्य साथी पूछ लेंगे।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहूंगा कि कीटनाशी दवाओं की मांग कितनी है और उसकी कुल कितनी उत्पादन क्षमता है। और यदि उत्पादन क्षमता पर्याप्त नहीं है तो क्या सरकार उसको बढ़ाने के लिए कुछ कर रही है ?

दूसरे सरकार को नकली कीटनाशी दवाओं की जानकारी कब मिली। अभी यह जो खबर निकली है टाइम्स आफ इण्डिया में और दो-तीन दिन पहले नवभारत टाइम्स

में भी थी। आज का जो टाइम्स आफ इण्डिया है इसमें बड़ी गम्भीर बात निकली है। कीटनाशी दवाओं के मामले में आप इसमें पढ़ेंगे तो लिखा है कि एम० एन० सी० डीएमए डेडली पेस्टीसाइड्स इन इण्डिया। इसमें आप यह भी पढ़ेंगे कि जहरीली कीटनाशक दवाइयों से प्रति वर्ष पांच लाख लोग कैंसर से ग्रस्त होते हैं। आपके जो भी प्रोग्रेसिव केस हैं उनके लिए आपने उनका उत्पादन बन्द किया है। पहले आपने बहुत लोगों को लायसेंस दिये। एक तरफ तो आप जहरीली नकली दवाओं के लायसेंस देते हैं और दूसरी तरफ नकली कीटनाशक दवाओं के सम्बन्ध में बराबर अखबार में निकलता रहता है। यह आपकी जानकारी में है और आपने राज्य सरकारों को भी लिखा है लेकिन अभी तक उस पर अमल नहीं किया गया।

इस लिए मैं आपसे जानना चाहूंगा कि भारत सरकार की नालिज में यह बात कब आयी है कि नकली कीटनाशक दवाइयाँ तैयार की जा रही हैं और उनकी रोकथाम के लिए सरकार ने क्या उपाय किये ?

फिर आपने कहा कि कीटनाशक दवाइयों के सम्बन्ध में कानून हैं। क्या उन कानूनों पर अभी तक कोई अमल किया गया और कितने लोगों को अभी तक इनके अन्तर्गत सजा दी गई है ?

सभापति जी, आपकी इजाजत से मैं एक चीज बतलाता हूँ। 1979-80 में तीन राज्यों में कीटनाशक दवाओं के 385 नमूने एकत्रित किए गए। उन 385 नमूनों में से 134 की जांच की गई। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन 385 की जांच क्यों नहीं की गई ? 134 में से 44 घटिया किस्म के पाये गये और उन 44 में से 13 मामलों में अदा-

[श्री राम बिलास पासवान]

लती कार्यवाही की गई। इसी तरह 1980-81 में 377 नमूने एकत्रित किए गए। उनमें से 146 की इन्होंने जांच कराई और उसमें से 30 नकली पाए गए और 4 के बारे में कार्यवाही की गई।

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि एकत्र नमूनों में से एक तिहाई की जांच करवाई जाती है और फिर घटिया पाए गए नमूनों में एक तिहाई से भी कम पर कार्यवाही की जाती है। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इनका क्या कारण है।

सभापति महोदय : जब मामले अदालत में गए ही नहीं तो उन पर कार्यवाही न होने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

श्री रामबिलास पासवान : कई जगह एडवांस कंट्रीज में जहरीली दवाओं के लाइसेंस देने पर बंदिश है, लेकिन यहां पर लाइसेंस दिए जाते हैं—इसकी क्या वजह है।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : सभापति महोदय, जो जानकारी प्राप्त की गई है वह सर्व कारवाहक प्राप्त की गई है, इसके पहले पूरी जानकारी नहीं थी, तो आप इस बात की तारीफ तो करते कि हमने यह कदम उठाए हैं। यह जानकारी हमको टीम की रिपोर्ट आने के बाद मिली है।

जब से हमारी सरकार बनी, तब से मैंने कहना शुरू किया पेस्टीसाइड्स तैयार करने वाली कंपनियों को, राज्य सरकारों को, राज्यों के कृषि संचालकों को कि मुझे खुबहा है कि पेस्टीसाइड्स, इंसेक्टीसाइड्स और फर्टिलाइजर के अन्दर मिलावट होती है। किसान के साथ यह धोखा नहीं चलने दिया जाएगा। जब मुझे तसल्ली हो गई कि पूरे

कदम नहीं उठाए जा रहे हैं तब मैंने 5 सर्वे टीम मुकरर कीं, सारे देश की जोन्स बनाकर और उनकी रिपोर्ट सितम्बर तक आनी थी। चार टीमों की रिपोर्ट आ गई है और उनके द्वारा दी गई जानकारी ही मैंने आपके सामने प्रस्तुत की है। यह जानकारी हमने इसलिए हासिल की है, ताकि हम स्टेट-गवर्नमेंट को दबाकर कह सकें कि यह खराबी है और इसको दूर कीजिए।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : (भीलवाड़ा) जो चार रिपोर्टें आई हैं, जिनके खिलाफ है, उनके ऊपर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : वे सारी रिपोर्टें प्रकाशित हो चुकी हैं, इसके बाद भी यदि आप कोई जानकारी चाहते हैं तो मैं बताने के लिए तैयार हूँ।

इंसेक्टीसाइड-एक्ट का एनफोर्समेंट स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के हाथ में है। मैनुफैक्चर, फारमूलेशन, सब चीजें स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के हाथ में हैं। सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की सिर्फ एक रजिस्ट्रेशन कमेटी है जो सिर्फ इतना काम करती है कि जो एप्लीकेशन आती हैं कि हम कीटनाशक दवाएं तैयार करना चाहते हैं, उस दवा की पूरी-पूरी जानकारी करती है कि यह दवा लोगों पर, फसलों पर या फसलों की सहायता करने वाले कीड़ों पर बुरा असर तो नहीं डालेगी। यह सब तसल्ली हो जाने के बाद कमेटी रजिस्ट्रेशन करती है और उसके स्टेट-गवर्नमेंट लाइसेंस देती है। एनफोर्समेंट का काम है।

हमने यह कायदा बनाया है कि एक टन दवा के इस्तेमाल के पीछे एक सेंपल लिया जाएगा, उसका एनालिसिस कराया जाएगा और देखा जाएगा कि किस किस की दवाई बनाकर बेची जा रही है।

सर्वे टीम की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार कई राज्य सरकारों ने प्रयोगशालाएं भी बना ली हैं। कितने सैम्पल लिए गए, कितनों की जांच की गई, कितने केसेस पेंडिंग हैं—ये सारी जानकारी हमने राज्यों से प्राप्त करके आपको दी है। इस काम को और सल्ल करने की कोशिश की जा रही है। जिन राज्यों में प्रयोगशालाएँ नहीं बनाई गई हैं, उनको बनाने के लिए लिखा गया है और केन्द्र सरकार की तरफ से भी 3 प्रयोगशालाएं कायम की गई हैं और 5 प्रयोगशालाएं और रीजनल तौर पर कायम की जा रही हैं।

हमने तजवीज की है कि एन्फोर्समेंट का काम सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के हाथ में नहीं होगा, तब तक हम इस एक्ट को पूरी तरह से हिन्दुस्तान में लागू नहीं कर सकते।

हमारा प्रोपोजल है कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट का एन्फोर्समेंट स्टाफ होना चाहिये, उसके साथ पुलिस भी होनी चाहिये, उसके साथ हमारे इन्स्पेक्टर भी होने चाहियें। हम इस की तजवीज कर रहे हैं। अगर फाइनंस मिनिस्टर साहब की मेहरबानी हो जाएगी तो जल्दी ही हम इस सब का इंतजाम कर लेंगे कि किसानों को स्पूरियस इंसेक्टेसाइड्स और स्पूरियस फर्टिलाइजर न मिलने पाए। इससे न केवल किसान का जाती नुकसान होता है बल्कि यह नैशनल लास है।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी (हिसार) : क्या ऐसे मुजरिमों के खिलाफ सिक्वोरिटी एक्ट का भी आप इस्तेमाल करेंगे जो न केवल मिलावटी दवाइयां बनाते हैं बल्कि जमानत पर भी आसानी से छूट जाते हैं ?

राज बोरेंद्र सिंह : ये सब दवाइयां एसेंशियल कमोडिटीज की लिस्ट में आती हैं। उसका और एमेंडिंग बिल भी आपके

सामने पेंडिंग है। इसके बाद यह कानून इतना सल्ल बन जाएगा कि हर एक आदमी को सीधा करना सरकार के लिए आसान हो जाएगा। इसमें सिक्वोरिटी एक्ट भी लग सकता है, एसेंशियल कमोडिटीज एक्ट के अन्दर भी कार्रवाई हो सकती है। जैसा स्पीकर साहब ने कल कहा था बाकी ऐसा करना देशद्रोहियों का काम है।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : कितने आदमियों को कनविकट किया गया है ?

राज बोरेंद्र सिंह : राजस्थान के अन्दर तो कोई सैम्पल ही नहीं उठाया गया। सैम्पल हम नहीं उठाते हैं। हम ने तो आउट आफ दी वे जा करके सारे देश का सर्वे कराया है, हमने दिखाया है कि स्टेट्स काम कर रही हैं या नहीं कर रही हैं। आप इलजाम हमारे ऊपर लगा रहे हैं। मैं आप को बता रहा हूँ कि हमने कितना काम किया है। कुछ तारीफ करना भी सीखो जो काम हो रहा है।

सजायाब होने का जहां तक सवाल है प्रासीक्यूशंस के ऊपर हम पूरा ध्यान दे रहे हैं और देख रहे हैं कि प्रासीक्यूशंस के ऊपर ध्यान दिया जाए ताकि कोई दोषी आदमी बच कर न निकलने पाए। लेकिन माननीय सदस्य तो यह दिखाने की चेष्टा कर रहे हैं कि सरकार कुछ नहीं कर रही है और वह ज्यादा उत्सुक हैं।

खपत के बारे में भी पूछा गया है। पेंस्टी-साइडज और इंसेक्टीसाइडज की 58000 टन टैक्नीकल ग्रेड मैटीरियल की खपत है इसमें से छः हजार टन के करीब बाहर से आता है। हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि बाहर से मांगने की जरूरत ही न पड़े और इस वास्ते हम प्रोडक्शन देश में बढ़ा रहे हैं। इन्स्टॉलड कैपेसिटी 70,000 टन की है। जितनी

[राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह]

कैपेसिटी है उससे ज्यादा इन्स्टाल्ड कैपेसिटी बन चुकी है। लाइसेंसड कैपेसिटी अस्सी हजार टन की है। कुछ सेंटर्ज आफ इंटेन्ड इशू हो चुके हैं। जिससे अठारह हजार टन की कैपेसिटी और बन जाएगी। यह जल्दी हो जाएगा। लाइसेंस की कमी नहीं है। ये स्टेट गवर्न-मेंट्स देती है। सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की कोशिश है कि उन के ऊपर कुछ निगाह रखी जाए और देखा गया कि पूरा भ्रमल होता है या नहीं होता है।

आज के अखबार पढ़ कर माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा है कि कितना नुकसान होता है क्योंकि कुछ दवाइयों को बाहर के मुल्कों ने बन्द कर दिया है, उनका इस्तेमाल दुरुस्त नहीं समझा है। जिनका आप जिक्र कर रहे हैं उन में बी एच सी है, डी डी टी है, मैलाथियान है। लेकिन वर्ल्ड हेल्थ ऑर्गेनाइजेशन ने इनको मुजिर नही बताया है उतना जितना आप बता रहे हैं। उन्होंने कहा है कि इनसे नुकसान नहीं है। उन्होंने मना नहीं किया है इनके इस्तेमाल को। जब तक हमें और कोई अच्छा सबस्टीट्यूट दस्तयाब न हो जाए उस वक्त तक इन दवाइयों का इस्तेमाल जारी रहेगा। किसान इस बात को जानता है कि ये दवाइयां काफी कारगर हैं खेती के मामले में। एंटी मलेरिया मैशजं जो हैं उन में डी डी टी और बी एच सी बहुत.....

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : डब्ल्यू एच ओ की रिपोर्ट है कि पांच लाख लोग प्रतिवर्ष इसके शिकार हो रहे हैं।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : मैंने उसी की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर कहा है कि उन्होंने मुमानियत नहीं की है और उन्होंने इनको सेफ बताया है।

दूसरी बात समझने की यह है कि यह दवाइयां ज्यादा सख्त होती हैं, गाढ़ी होती हैं अगर इनको एंटी मलेरिया काम के लिये इस्तेमाल किया जाय। लेकिन खेती के मामले में इनको बहुत हल्का बना कर इस्तेमाल किया जाता है। तो खेती के मामले में ज्यादा नुकसानदेह हो ही नहीं सकता है।

इसके साथ साथ एक बात और है जहाँ यूरोप में 1790 ग्राम पर हैक्टर ऐवरेज इस्तेमाल है ऐसी दवाइयों का वहाँ हमारे यहाँ 300 ग्राम पर हैक्टर ही है इंसेक्टीसाइड्स और पीस्टी-साइड्स का। खेती में हमारे यहाँ इन दवाइयों का कम इस्तेमाल होता है। यूरोप में 1790 ग्राम और जापान में 9000 ग्राम पर हैक्टर इनकी खपत है। तो जापान में आदमी नहीं मरे, पेड़ नहीं सूखे तो आपको सिर्फ 300 ग्राम से फिक्र नहीं होनी चाहिए। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि जो कदम हमने उठाये हैं उनसे हालात बेहतर बनेंगे। हम सम्हालने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। और मैं इस बात से सहमत हूँ, आपका शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ कि आपने इस मामले के अन्दर दिलचस्पी लेकर यह काल अटेंशन यहाँ पेश करके सारे देश का, हमारे अफसरों का, कारखानेदारों का दवाइयां तैयार करने वालों का ध्यान आकर्षित कराया है।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : सभापति जी, आप हमसे सहमत होंगे मैंने एक सीधा सा सवाल पूछा है कि कितने नमूने लिये गये और उनमें से कितनों की जांच की गई और कितनों में अदालती कार्यवाही की गई, और कितने लोग मुजरिम पाये गये। मैं चाहता था कि गृह मंत्री जी यहाँ इस समय रहते क्योंकि यह मामला बहुत पहले से चल रहा है। आप कहते हैं कि हमारा अधिकार क्षेत्र सीमित है और ऐनफोर्समेंट स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के

पास है। तो एक तिहाई कार्यवाही और एक तिहाई नमूनों की ही जांच के लिये भेजे जाना इसके पीछे क्या राज है? और कितने लोग मुजरिम पाये गये इसकी जानकारी तो आप दे सकते हैं।

श्री राम सिंह यादव (अलवर) : सभापति जी, एक सवाल मैं भी पूछना चाहता हूँ।

सभापति महोदय : नियम के अनुसार जिनके नाम हैं वहीं पूछ सकते हैं।

श्री राम सिंह यादव : आपने जो सब्सिडी दी है पेंस्टीसाइड्स खरीदने के लिये उसको कैसे वसूल करेंगे। क्योंकि पेंस्टीसाइड्स नकली निकले, तो वह रुपया आप कैसे वसूल करेंगे?

सभापति महोदय : आप स्वयं राजस्थान में उपाध्यक्ष रह चुके हैं और यह नियम के बिल्कुल विरुद्ध है। ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव में जिनके नाम हैं वही सवाल पूछ सकते हैं। दूसरे सदस्य कोई पूरक प्रश्न पूछें या किसी तरह का सवाल करें यह मुमकिन नहीं है।

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robertsganj) : If there is any misconception, the Member has every right to ask for a clarification from the Minister or the concerned Member.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Only if and when the Member concerned wants clarification on any issue, Otherwise, it is not a free debate. Anyway, I call now Shri Dhanik Lal Mandal.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : मेरा जवाब तो दिलाइये।

सभापति महोदय : वह नहीं दे रहे हैं।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : सभापति जी, आप ही पूछ लीजिये कि कितने लोगों ने

फर्जी दवाई बनायी और लोगों को दवाईयाँ खरीदने के लिये कितनी सब्सिडी दी?

सभापति महोदय : अभी तो विषय चल ही रहा है। आवश्यकता होगी.....

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : करोड़ों रुपये की सब्सिडी दी गई आप पूछिये तो सही।

सभापति महोदय : आवश्यकता पड़ेगी और सदन का मैं रख देखूंगा तो आपका सभापति उसमें पीछे नहीं रहेगा।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : कितने लोगों के विरुद्ध अदालती कार्यवाही हुई, कितने लोग दोषी पाये गये, यह तो मंत्री महोदय जवाब दे सकते हैं, यह मेरा प्रश्न है।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : क्या प्रश्न है?

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : एक तिहाई नमूने की ही जांच अहाँ की गई है, और एक-तिहाई ही अदालत में वहाँ भेजे गये हैं।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : कौन सी स्टेट का पूछ रहे हैं?

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : सब में ही एक-तिहाई भेजे गये हैं, किसी में टोटल नहीं भेजे गये हैं।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : सब में ही 1-3 भी नहीं भेजे गये हैं।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : क्यों नहीं भेजे गये?

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : क्यों नहीं भेजे गये, वही तो पूछ रहे हैं। 1979-80 में 24,000 सैम्पल इकट्ठे किये गये और उन में से 1095 सब-स्टैंडर्ड पाये और

प्रासीक्यूशन सिर्फ 267 केसेज में हुआ है। यह तो 1-3 भी नहीं हुआ, यह मैं मानता हूँ।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : हम इनसे पूछ रहे हैं, यह किनसे पूछ रहे हैं ?

(व्यवधान)

राज बीरेन्द्र सिंह : 267 में से 134 केसेज 1979-80 के अन्दर डिस्पोज्ड आफ हुए। 1095 सब-स्टैंडर्ड मिले, जिनमें से 267 में प्रासीक्यूशन किया गया और उसमें से 134 का फंसला हो पाया है। आधे अभी तो उसमें से भी लटक रहे हैं। इसके लिए मैंने स्टेट्स को लिखा है हम उनसे कह रहे हैं कि इसमें तेजी करो, इन केमेज का फंसला कराइये, जहाँ सैम्पलों का एनालिसिस नहीं कराया है वहाँ एनालिसिस कराइये। मैंने यह बात कही है कि बहुत सी स्टेट्स में तो फंसिलिटीज ही नहीं हैं एनालाइज कराने की, लेबोरेटरीज ही नहीं हैं। कई स्टेट्स में तो एक भी लेबोरेटरी नहीं है। यह सारी दिक्कतें मैंने अर्ज की हैं।

(व्यवधान)

श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल (भंभारपुर) : सभापति महोदय, माननीय मन्त्री जी ने हम लोगों से प्रशंसा की स्वाहिष की है।

राज बीरेन्द्र सिंह : नहीं, नहीं। मुझे डम्भीय नहीं है आपसे।

सभापति महोदय : माननीय मन्त्री जी ने यह भी कहा कि इस जांच का श्रीगणेश उन्होंने करवाया है।

श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल : इसीलिए तो, और उसी से हमको मैटीग्रियल मिला।

सभापति महोदय : जो नग्न सत्य उनके सामने आये हैं, उनको उन्होंने स्पष्ट रूप से सदन के समक्ष रख दिया है। इसलिए तो कम-से-कम उनकी तारीफ कीजिये।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आपने कर दी तारीफ, तो हो गई।

श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल : मैं माननीय मन्त्री जी की प्रशंसा जरूर करूंगा और करता हूँ कि किसानों के लिए उनको हम-दर्दी है और जब से वह आये हैं, उन्होंने जरूर सर्वेक्षण का काम किया है। पूरे देश को 5 जोनों में बांटकर प्रत्येक के लिए एक सर्वे टीम नियुक्त कर रेटेज का जायजा लेने का उन्होंने प्रयास किया है जिसकी वजह से हमें भी बहुत सी जानकारी प्राप्त हुई है, इसकी तारीफ होनी चाहिए, लेकिन अब जो वह लीपा-पोती कर रहे हैं, उस जानकारी को दवाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, ऐसा हम इस पक्ष के लोग होने नहीं देंगे। इतने सजग हम हैं और माननीय मन्त्री जी को इससे मदद मिलेगी। इनके जो प्रयास हैं कि किसानों को कोई ठगने न पाये, धोखा न देने पाये, इसमें हमारे जो प्रयास हो रहे हैं, इससे इनके हाथ मजबूत हो रहे हैं और इन्हें शक्ति मिलेगी। इसलिए इनको लीपा-पोती नहीं करनी चाहिए।

मैं उदाहरण के लिए कहना चाहता हूँ कि अभी सरकार को कोई जानकारी नहीं है कि स्फूरियस कीट-नाशक दवाओं से कितनी फसलों की क्षति हुई है। इसका उन्होंने क्यों नहीं सर्वेक्षण कराया ? आज सरकार के पास छोटी-छोटी जानकारी नहीं है। सारी खबरें तो रहती हैं।

1980 की बात है कि प्रधान मन्त्री जी को ही कश्मीर के किसानों ने स्मारक-पत्र

दिया कि स्पूरियस डूग वह खुद सरकार के इन्स्पेक्टरों के यहां से लाय और उसका उन्होंने छिड़काव किया और फसल बरबाद हो गई।

मन्त्री महोदय कहते हैं कि उनको जानकारी नहीं है। ऐसी छुट-पुट घटनाओं की जानकारी मन्त्री महोदय को है, जो कि अखबारों से मालूम होती है। अगर वह और रिलायेबल इनफॉर्मेशन चाहते हैं, तो इसके लिए उन्हें नियमित जांच करवानी चाहिए वजाए इसके कि वह कह दें कि सरकार को कोई जानकारी नहीं है।

मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा है कि जब लायसेंस दिये जाते हैं, तो और बातों के अलावा ह्यूमन सेफ्टी और ऐनिमल सेफ्टी का भी ध्यान रखा जाता है। हम लोग जानते हैं कि केरल में पांच लाख बतखों का ऐसी दबाओं के प्रयोग से सफाया हो गया। इस स्थिति में उन्हें यह कहकर इस मामले की लौपा-पोती नहीं करनी चाहिए कि सब कुछ ठीक है। मन्त्री महोदय ने यह कहकर टाल दिया है कि यह विषय राज्य सरकारों के अधिकार में है और हम उनको लिख रहे हैं। राज्य सरकारें इन मामलों में कितनी दिलचस्पी ले रही हैं, वे कितनी सजग और जागरूक हैं, इसका पता खुद उनकी सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट से पता चलता है। मन्त्री महोदय ने थोड़ी सी जानकारी हम लोगों को दी है, लेकिन पूरी जानकारी नहीं दी है। पूरी जानकारी अखबारों में आई है, मुझे मालूम नहीं कि वह कितनी सच है और कितनी झूठ है।

राज्य सरकारें इस बारे में कोई दिलचस्पी नहीं ले रही हैं, इसका एक प्रमाण तो मन्त्री महोदय ने इस प्रश्न के उत्तर में यह कहकर दे दिया है कि कितने सैम्पल

इकट्ठे किए गए, कितने सैम्पलों का विश्लेषण किया गया, उनमें से कितने स्पूरियस पाए गए, कितने मामलों में पुलिस ने चालान किया, कितने मामलों को कोर्ट को परसू किया गया और सजा दिलाने की कोशिस की गई। स्वयं मन्त्री महोदय ने कबूल किया है कि एक हजार मामलों की जांच हुई, 267 सैम्पल स्पूरियस निकले, उनमें से 134 मामलों में केस फाइल किए गए और 13, 14 मामलों में कनविक्शन हुआ। पता नहीं कि कोई कनविक्शन हुआ है या नहीं। इसका मतलब यह है कि एक हजार केसिज में एक भी कनविक्शन नहीं हो पाया है। इस तरह सरकार किसी भी काम को कैसे चला सकती है ?

अगर हम यहां हाउस में ऐलान करें कि किसानों को ठगन नहीं दिया जायेगा और जो लोग गकली दबाएं बनाने के धन्धे में लगे हुए हैं, उन्हें सबक सिखाया जायेगा, तो वे खाली बानें होंगी—जिसको अंग्रेजी में हाना कहा जाता है। इन बातों का किसी पर कोई असर नहीं होगा। असर तब होता है, जब सरकार पूरी व्यवस्था करती है—सब सैम्पलों की जांच करवाती है, उनमें से जो सब-स्टैंडर्ड या स्पूरियस हैं, उनके बनाने वालों के खिलाफ ऐक्शन लेती है और उन्हें सजा दिलवाती है। लॉ एंड आर्डर और हरिजनों पर अत्याचार के मामले में हम यही मांग कर रहे हैं।

हम और आप जानते हैं—हम गांवों से चुन कर आए हैं, किसान के बेटे हैं और किसान के प्रतिनिधि हैं—कि जिले और ब्लॉक के स्तर पर कोई इन्स्पेक्टर बर्बर नहीं है। मन्त्री महोदय कहते हैं कि उनकी एनफोर्स-मेंट की एजेन्सी है।



**सभापति महोदय :** वह कहते हैं कि इसका प्रस्ताव है।

**श्री धनिक लाल मंडल :** मेरी बहुत सी बातों से मंत्री महोदय को मदद और शक्ति मिलेगी। एनफोर्समेंट का यंत्र, मशीनरी बहुत निकम्मी है। उसे जिले और ब्लाक के स्तर पर काम करना चाहिए। किसानों को भी सहयोग करना चाहिए। किसानों से अपील करनी चाहिए कि वे कीट-नाशक दवाओं का प्रयोग करें और अगर वे दवाएं सफल नहीं होती हैं, तो वे अधिकारियों को सूचना दें। ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए कि यदि जांच के बाद कोई दवा स्पूरियस और सब-स्टैंडर्ड पाई जाए, तो बनाने वालों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जाए। लेकिन कहीं कोई मशीनरी नहीं है, यह बात मंत्री महोदय ने खुद स्वीकार कर ली है। इस मामले से एनफोर्समेंट का भी उतना ही सम्बन्ध है। मंत्री महोदय ने पौध संरक्षकों के सम्मेलन में क्या कहा है ?

अखिल भारतीय सम्मेलन का उद्घाटन करते हुए माननीय मंत्री जी ने पौध संरक्षण विभाग, कीटनाशक विभाग तथा राज्य सरकारों के विभागों से कहा कि इस काम को मुस्तैदी से किया जाए अन्यथा केन्द्र को प्रभावी कदम उठाने पड़ेंगे। मंत्री जी ने यह बोलकर संतोष कर लिया और यह धमकी दे दी कि अगर वे काम नहीं करेंगे तो केन्द्र की तरफ से इनिशिएटिव लिया जायेगा। (व्यवधान) मैं मंत्री जी कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपकी जो सर्वे रिपोर्ट है क्या वह इतनी तसल्ली देने के लिए काफी नहीं है कि राज्य सरकारें इस मामले में कोई दल-खस्पी नहीं ले रहीं हैं इसलिए केन्द्र प्रभावी कदम उठाये, यह समय आ गया है।

**सभापति महोदय :** आप सभी राज्य सरकारों के बारे में कह रहे हैं ?

**श्री धनिक लाल मंडल :** सभी के बारे में रिपोर्ट आ गई है।

**राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह :** अपने बारे में नहीं कहना चाहते हैं।

**श्री धनिक लाल मंडल :** अपने बारे में तो हालत और भी खराब है। (व्यवधान) मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें एक तो सब-स्टैंडर्ड का सवाल है यानी क्वालिटी को इश्योर करना है। दूसरे इसमें जो मिखाबट होती है उसको रोकने का सवाल है। तीसरे नकली दवायें तैयार कर दी जाती हैं और बेच दी जाती हैं—इसको रोकने का सवाल है।

सब-स्टैंडर्ड दवाओं के बारे में मंत्री जी ने कहा कि लेवाटरीज खोली गई है, केन्द्र ने भी दो-तीन अनुसंधानशालायें खोली हैं तथा आगे भी खोलने का इरादा है। इसके होते हुए भी क्या बजह है कि 58 परसेन्ट दवायें सब-स्टैंडर्ड निकलीं। मजे की बात यह है कि जो भारतीय मानक संस्थान है उनके पास हुए 46 नमूने लिए गए तो उसमें भी 21 सब-स्टैंडर्ड निकले। इस तरह से यह जो आपका क्वालिटी कंट्रोल है उसकी हालत यह हो गई है कि वह 12 प्रतिशत पर पहुँच गया है तो आखिर आपकी बबराहट कम होगी ? इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह प्रश्न बड़ा गम्भीर है। हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने अपने देश के लिए 5 हजार करोड़ का कर्जा देने के लिए आई० एम० एफ० को दलाली दे रखी है लेकिन इस देश में एक साल में ही 5 हजार करोड़ रुपए की बरबादी कीड़ों से हो जाती है। इसलिए यह एक बहुत बड़ा मसला है जिस पर बहुत गम्भीरता के साथ विचार होना चाहिए।

मेरा प्रश्न यही है कि इस सम्बन्ध में जिला और ब्लाक स्तर पर किसानों को बचाने के लिए प्रभावी ढंग की मशीनरी का गठन करेंगे? यदि करेंगे तो कब तक? ताकि जो पीड़ित किसान हों वे वहां जाकर अपनी फर्याद कर सकें और इससे बच सकें। यदि राज्य सरकारों के भरोसे सारा मामला छोड़ देंगे तो कोई लाभ नहीं होगा। मैं कोई अभियोग नहीं लगा रहा हूं लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि समाज विरोधी लोग, पालिटीशियन्स और ब्यूरोक्रैट्स—इन तीनों का एक त्रिकोण बन गया है। चूंकि आप किसानों के हितों के प्रति बड़े सजग हैं इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आप इसको करवायें, सभी मामलों में जांच हो और कार्यवाही हो। केवल यह कह देना कि यह राज्यों का मामला है, उचित नहीं होगा।

**राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह :** पहली बात तो मैं मंडल जी को यह बतलाना चाहूंगा कि जो 24000 सैम्पल इक्वेटे किये गये थे, उन में से 1 हजार 95 की जांच करवाई गई, उन में से सिर्फ 267 कैसेज में प्रोसीक्यूशन कराया गया—ये सारे आंकड़े 1979-80 के हैं.....

**श्री धनिक लाल मंडल :—**1980-81 के भी हैं।

**राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह :** ये उस वक्त के आंकड़े हैं जब यहां मंडल जी की सरकार थी और ये होम मिनिस्ट्री में बैठे थे। लेकिन ये अब इस सरकार की होम मिनिस्ट्री और एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री पर इल्जाम लगा रहे हैं।

केरल के बारे में इन्होंने कहा कि लाखों बत्तखें मर गईं। हमारे पास ऐसी कोई इत्तिला नहीं है कि केरल में कीटनाशक

दवाओं के ज्यादा इस्तेमाल किये जाने से या गलत दवाइयां होने की वजह से इतनी ताबाद में बत्तखें मरीं या जानवरों को नुकसान हुआ। लेकिन अगर वह केरल की जानकारी हासिल करना चाहते हैं तो मैं उन्हें बतला देता हूं। केरल में 1979-80 में 970 सैम्पल्स की जांच कराई गई, जिन में से 140 सब-स्टैंडर्ड मिले। लेकिन एक केस में भी प्रोसीक्यूशन नहीं कराया गया।

अब आप बिहार की भी सुन लीजिये। जब आप होम मिनिस्ट्री में थे तो वहां पर आप की सरकार थी। 1979-80 में उन्होंने कोई सैम्पल कलैक्ट नहीं किया, जब कि उनको कायदे के मुताबिक 1800 सैम्पल्स कलैक्ट करने चाहिये थे। ऐसी हालत में न जांच का सवाल पैदा होता है और न प्रोसीक्यूशन का सवाल पैदा होता है। आप ने सब को माफ कर दिया, कोई कुछ भी बेचे।

**सभापति महोदय :** बिहार में इन्हीं की पार्टी की सरकार थी।

**राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह :** जी हां, इन्हीं की सरकार थी और ये यहां होम मिनिस्ट्री में बैठे थे और प्रोसीक्यूशन कराने का काम इनके जिम्मे था।

हम कोई चीज छुपाना नहीं चाहते हैं, चाहे आपकी हो, हमारी हो या किसी दूसरे की हो, सारे आंकड़े आपके सामने पेश कर देंगे। आप चाहते हैं कि सर्वे टीम की जितनी रिपोर्ट हैं हाउस के टेबिल पर रख दूं, तो रख दूंगा, इनका हिन्दी में तर्जुमा कर देता हूं। आप के सामने सारी चीजें आ जायेंगी। आप एक-एक स्टेट का पूरा व्योरा ले सकते हैं, आप मदद कीजिये कि वहां पर काम ठीक से हो।

कुछ दोस्तों ने कहा कि सन्सिडी दी जाती है—भारत सरकार की तरफ से दवाई बनाने वालों को कोई सन्सिडी नहीं दी जाती है। सन्सिडी दी जाती है—किसानों को। जब दवाइयाँ बेची जाती है उसके लिए सन्सिडी दी जाती है। लेकिन बनाने वालों को हम कोई सन्सिडी नहीं देते हैं। एक यह है कि फसलों पर हवाई जहाज दवाओं का छिड़काव करते हैं उसमें सन्सिडी दी जाती है।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : किसान को जो सन्सिडी आप देते हैं, उसमें दवा बेचने वाले कीमते बढ़ा कर दवा बेचते हैं, इसलिए वह सन्सिडी आटोमेटिकली उनके पास चली जाती है।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : वह कहां पहुँचती है उसकी आप भी जाच करे, हम भी कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

इसके अलावा मण्डल जी ने कोई नई बात नहीं कही है... ..

श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल : मशीनरी के बारे में—डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवल और ब्लाक लेवल पर मशीनरी होनी चाहिए।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : पहले स्टेट में तो शुरू करें, ब्लाक और डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवल तक भी पहुँच जायेंगे। सब से पहले तो अपने यहाँ की सरकार को कह कर काम ठीक कराये, वे एनालिसिस करें, प्रासीक्यूशन करें, जो हो रहा है उसको तनदेही से करें। जहाँ तक हमारा ताल्लुक है—हम अलग जाच के लिए, सुपरविजन के लिए मॉनिटरिंग के लिए रिजन्स में अपने महकमे भी कायम कर देंगे। हम इस मामले में हर तरह से मदद देना चाहते हैं।

श्री भीकू राम जैन : (चांदनी चौक) : सभापति महोदय, थोड़ी देर से जो डिस्कशन हो रहा है, इस में मण्डल जी ने हरिजनों, आई० एम० एफ० का लोन और बहुत सी दूसरी बातों का जिक्र कर दिया। असल बात यह है कि ....

सभापति महोदय : प्रसंगवश कह दिया है।

श्री भीकू राम जैन : जानबूझ कर कहा है, चूँकि फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब यहाँ बैठे थे, इसलिए कहा है।

सभापति महोदय : यह आदत की बात होती है।

श्री भीकू राम जैन : जी हाँ, आदत की बात है।

दो रोज पहले दिल्ली के वार्डर पर एक ऐसी फैक्टरी का पता चला जो किसी दूसरे मैन्यूफैक्चरर के नाम डिब्बे बना कर पैस्टी-साइड्स बेच रही थी।

दो प्रकार की डिफीकल्टीज है। एक तो यह है कि स्पूरियस आर्टीकिल्स बिकती हैं और दूसरे यह है कि एडलट्रेटेड आर्टीकिल्स बिकती हैं। एडलट्रेड के बारे में तो मंत्री महोदय ने जिक्र किया है कि इस तरह की टीम्स बनाई जा रही हैं और यह किया जा रहा है और वह किया जा रहा है लेकिन इस बात का जिक्र नहीं आया कि ये जो स्पूरियस आर्टीकिल्स बिकती हैं, इनके बारे में क्या किया गया है। स्पूरियस की परिभाषा में यह समझता हूँ कि एक विशेष ब्रांड की चीज है और कोई दूसरा आदमी उसमें कोई घटिया चीज मिला कर बेच दे। तो यह जो घोका हो रहा है और जिसकी तरफ

मुझे लगता है, मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान अभी आकृष्ट नहीं हुआ है, इस पर ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। एक विशेष ब्रांड की एक फैक्टरी में प्रिंटिंग करा कर, जिसके 3 हजार टिन वहां मिले हैं और 1700 टिन ऐसे थे, जिनमें माल भरा हुआ है, इसके लिए क्या इलाज किया जा रहा है, यह नहीं बताया गया है और अभी इस तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। यह जो स्पूरियस शब्द है, इसके माइने गालिबन यह हैं कि एक जानी-पहचानी चीज जो एक ब्रांड से बिकती है, दूसरा कोई आदमी दूसरी घटिया चीज उस ब्रांड के नाम से बेचे, जोकि असल में उस मैनूफैक्चरर की नहीं है। आपको याद होगा कि न सिर्फ पेस्टीसाइड्स के अन्दर बल्कि खाने-पीने की चीजों के अन्दर, जो टिन्ड फूट्स होते हैं और इस प्रकार की दूसरी चीजें हैं, उनको एक दूसरा आदमी बना कर धोके से बेचता है तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि ऐसी स्पूरियस आर्टीकिल्स के विषय में क्या उन्होंने कोई कदम उठाए है और अगर उठाए हैं तो उन्हें बताने की कृपा करें।

एक चीज और दर्ज करना चाहता था। यह जो फैक्टरी पकड़ी गई, यह उस मैनूफैक्चरर की शिकायत पर पकड़ी गई, जिस के नाम पर कोई दूसरा व्यक्ति माल बना रहा था और चार महीने से बड़े-बड़े टिनों में और बड़े-बड़े ड्रमों में उनको भेज रहा था, जो कि पकड़े गए हैं और इसके लिए आपने प्रशंसा की है। दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की और पुलिस की कि उन्होंने बड़ा इफेक्टिव कदम उठाया है। मेरी प्रार्थना आप से यह है कि जब सामने बड़े-बड़े टिन एक फैक्टरी से निकल कर आते हैं और उन पर ब्राण्ड का नाम छपा होता है और वह माल

दिल्ली में नहीं बनता है और फिर वे दूसरी जगहों पर जाते हैं और वहां पर एडलट्रेट्स चीज भरी जाती हैं और वह पकड़ी नहीं जाती, तो क्या फिर पुलिस प्रशंसा के काबिल है? उस ब्रांड के मैनूफैक्चरर के कहने पर जब यह काम किया गया तब वह फैक्टरी पकड़ी गई, यह इसमें कहा गया है। तो इनमें कौन सी चीज सही है। अगर उस आदमी ने फालो-अप एक्शन करके, खुशामद कर के या जो कुछ भी किया होगा, वह कर के क्योंकि उसका नाम बदनाम हो रहा था, यह चीज कराई, तो जो हमारे एग्रीकल्चर डिपार्टमेंट के डाइरेक्टर्स हैं या जो इन्सपेक्टर्स हैं या बी० डी० प्रोज हैं, जिनके लिए यह सामान बनाया जा रहा था क्यों कि उस में यह लिखा है कि यू० पी० गवर्नमेंट के हेतु, फोर दि यूज आफ यू० पी० गवर्नमेंट, 4 महीने से यह सामान बन रहा था, तो ये जो तमाम हमारे अधिकारी हैं, वे इस चीज को नहीं देख रहे थे। यू० पी० गवर्नमेंट के लिए वह चीज बन रही थी और डिब्बों पर भी लिखा हुआ था और ज्यादातर माल यू० पी० में जा रहा था, मुजफ्फर नगर में भी अधिकारी थे, फिर भी यू० पी० गवर्नमेंट इसको नहीं देख पाई हालांकि चार महीने से यह माल बन रहा था, तो यह कैसा इन्तजाम है? एग्रीकल्चर के इन्तजाम में अगर चार-चार महीने तक इस तरह की चीज बिकती रहे, जिसको स्पूरियस कहते हैं, तो फिर जाहिर है कि आप का निजाम किसानों की मदद करने वाला नहीं है। इन्सपेक्टरों का काम न केवल उन आदमियों का पकड़ने का है, जो इस तरह का स्पूरियस और एडलट्रेट्स का काम करते हैं, ऐसी चीजें बेचते हैं बल्कि किसानों की मदद करने का भी है लेकिन वे चार महीने से चल रहे इस धोखेबाजी के काम का पता नहीं लगा पाए।

एक बात और मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप के इस स्टेटमेंट में यह लिखा है :

‘Attention of the Government has been drawn to a news item regarding a spurious pesticides racket in Delhi appearing in some sections of the press as a result of which cotton crop worth lakhs of rupees is alleged to have been “ruined” in some Northern States.’

और दूसरे पेज में यह लिखा है कि सरकार के पास ऐसी कोई खबर नहीं है ।

‘Government have not received any report regarding any large scale damage to cotton or to any other crop by use of spurious pesticides’.

इन दोनों बातों में से कौन सी बात सही है ।

If you are giving the dog a bad name, hang it.

जब आप कहते हैं कि लाखों रुपये की फसल का नुकसान हो गया, तो Those men should be brought to book. अगर कोई नुकसान नहीं हुआ है और आप के पास ऐसी रिपोर्ट नहीं है, तो फिर यह हुल्ला किस चीज के लिए है । मेरी प्रार्थना यह है कि ये जो स्पूरियस आर्टिकल्स बन रही है, न सिर्फ पेस्टीसाइड्स या इनसेक्टीसाइड्स या और कोई चीज, जो किसान के काम आती है बल्कि खाने-पीने की जो चीज बन्द डिब्बों में बिकती है, उन के बारे में भी आप सोचें । उनके प्रति आप का रुख क्या है, यह आप बताएं ।

मुझे एक बात और अर्ज करनी है । थोड़े दिनों पहले जो यूरिया इम्पोर्ट हुआ था वह इम्पोर्टेड यूरिया यहाँ के इम्पोर्टेड मेन्युफैक्चरर की बोरियों में उनके ब्रांड से

बेचा गया था । क्या इस तरह की रिपोर्ट भारत सरकार के पास आयी है ? इस तरह के वाक्यात पहले भी हुए हैं । एक इण्डियन मेन्युफैक्चरर के ब्रांड से यह इम्पोर्टेड यूरिया बेचा गया था । यह जो स्पूरियस आर्टिकल्स बेचने की प्रथा चल रही है और चार महीने से भी ज्यादा, काफी असें से चल रही है उसमें सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि खाने-पीने की चीजों से सम्बन्धित जो चीजें हैं उनके विषय में अभी तक कोई कदम क्यों नहीं उठाये गये हैं ?

जो मिक्सड और स्पूरियस आर्टिकल्स बराबर बाजार में आ रहे हैं और बिक रहे हैं उनमें बेचने वाले का कसूर नहीं है, कसूर तो मेन्युफैक्चरर का है । अगर दोनों में सांठ-गांठ हो गयी है तो वह दूसरी बात है । लेकिन क्या आपके पास इसको रोकने के लिए कायदा है या नहीं यह बताइये ? एडलट्रेडिड चीज को बेचने के लिए तो आप के पास कानून है । स्पूरियस डिब्बे बना कर बेचने पर भी 420 के अलावा और कोई कायदा क्या आपके पास है ? अगर नहीं है तो इस पर भी ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है । इस पर कदम उठाया जाए और ऐसी चीजें ताकि फिर मार्किट में न आये ।

राब बीरेन्द्र सिंह : माननीय सदस्य ने दो-तीन बातें पूछी हैं । काल अटेंशन का विषय कुछ और था और हम कुछ दूसरी बातों में चले गये । यह मोशन एक खास वाक्य से ताल्लुक रखता है । कुछ गलत दवाइयाँ पकड़ी गयी, गलत मार्क के साथ कुछ डिब्बे पकड़े गये उनके बारे में मैं यह तो मानता हूँ कि हमारे एग्रीकल्चर डिपार्टमेंट के लोग इस बात पर निगाह रखते और जो सैम्पल उठाने का काम था, दवाइयों को

देखने का काम था अगर वह बराबर चले तो यह चीज किसी से ज्यादा छिपी नहीं रह सकती है।

इसका दूसरा तरीका यह है कि जब इन को इस्तेमाल करने वाला इनके बारे में शिकायत करे तो तब यह बात सामने आती है। लेकिन पुलिस के काम की हम केवल इसलिए सराहना न करें कि किसी ने शिकायत की तो पुलिस ने कार्यवाही की, यह ठीक नहीं होगा। अगर किसी कंपनी की शिकायत पर पुलिस ने फौरी तौर पर कार्यवाही की और कदम उठाया और उन लोगों को पकड़ा तो सराहना का काम किया। चूंकि अभी तक जांच जारी है, इस लिए इस मामले में मैं ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहता।

जुर्म तो जुर्म है। चाहे वह बेचने वाले ने किया हो, चाहे बनाने वाले ने किया हो, चाहे दोनों की मिली भगत से हुआ हो। अगर कोई आदमी चोरी करता है और चोरी करने की नीयत से जाता है और पकड़ा जाता है, लेकिन वह चोरी नहीं कर पाता है फिर भी उसकी नीयत से जुर्म तो साबित हो जाता है। जैन साहब ने कहा कि एक का कसूर है और दूसरे आदमी को उन्होंने भ्रम कर दिया।

श्री भीकू राम जैन : मैंने कहा कि दो आदमी ऐसा कर रहे हैं।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : दो आदमी हों या पचास आदमी हों, जिनका जुर्म साबित होगा तो उन्हें सजा मिलनी चाहिए। अगर कोई चोरी का माल ला कर बेचता है तो वह भी जुर्म करता है। उसका भी फर्ज है कि वह यह जाने कि यह माल किस का है, कहाँ से आया है, चोरी का तो नहीं है।

यह बात बेचने वाले को पता होनी चाहिए कि इस माल की क्वालिटी कैसी है। चाहे उसका माल गलत हो, चाहे उसका डिब्बा गलत हो, चाहे उसका मार्क गलत हो वह सारी चीजें पकड़ में आ जाती हैं। इस बारे में कायदे कागून में कोई कमी नहीं है। कमी इम्प्लीमेंटेशन में होती जिसको दूर करने की कोशिश हम कर रहे हैं।

नुकसान का अभी अन्दाजा नहीं बताया जा सकता है। नुकसान हुआ या नहीं हुआ, लेकिन जुर्म तो जुर्म रहेगा। अगर किसी ने किसी को मारने की नीयत से किसी के सिर पर गोली चलायी, और वह गोली उसके सिर पर से गुजर गयी तो इससे गोली मारने वाला बेकसूर तो नहीं हो सकता। अगर किसी ने गलत दवाएं किसानों को बेचीं और उनसे उनका नुकसान हुआ या नहीं हुआ, लेकिन बेचने वाला तो कसूरवार है और उसको सजा मिलनी चाहिए।

अभी हम अन्दाजा नहीं लगा सकते हैं कि कितनी दवाएं बेचीं गयीं और कितना नुकसान हुआ। काटन ब्लाथ आने पर पता चलेगा। आज कहना मुश्किल है।

यह तो आप खुद मानते हैं कि तीन-चार महीने से काम चल रहा था। अगर तीन-चार महीने से ये दवाएं इस्तेमाल हो रही थीं तो उसका पता तो फसल के बाद ही चलेगा। इसका अन्दाजा अभी नहीं लगा सकते हैं कि कितनी दवाएं बिकीं। इस मामले में चाहेंगे तो इस केस की पैरवी कराते रहेंगे, जानकारी भी कराते रहेंगे।

बहरहाल यह केस सामने आया है और ऐसे और केस भी हो सकते हैं — हम इस बात को मानकर चलते हैं कि मिलावट होती है। आज इन्सान की लाइफ सेबिथ दवाइयों के अन्दर मिलावट चल रही है तो

ये तो खेती के काम में आने वाली दवाइयाँ हैं। इसलिए हम कानून को बहुत सख्त करना चाहते हैं और आपके सामने दूसरा कानून भी पेश कर रहे हैं।

मुझे खुशी है कि सदन का ध्यान इस ओर गया है और सरकार के ध्यान में यह बात लाई गई है और सदस्यों के खयालात को ध्यान में रखते हुए हम कोशिश करेंगे कि यह मामला इतने सही तरीके से चले कि आइन्दा कभी किसी को नुकसान न हो, इस देश की फसलों को नुकसान न हो।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now the House stand adjourned till 2 O'clock.

13.00 hrs.

THE LOK SABHA ADJOURNED FOR LUNCH TILL FOURTEEN OF THE CLOCK.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

SHRI GULSHER AHMED in the Chair.

CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE—*Contd.*

*Reported manufacturing and marketing of Spurious Pesticides—Contd.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Janardhana Poojary may speak.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY (Mangalore) : At the very outset today I must, on behalf of the House, congratulate the Minister for his bold statement in the House. He has not concealed any facts. On the contrary, he has gone to the extent of exposing the State Governments, the officers concerned and the big industries who have gone against the interest of the poor farmers of this country.

Sir, as you know, agriculture is the best interest of the country and unfortunately 15 to 20 per cent of the agricultural produce is destroyed by weeds and pests. The industry, particularly this pesticide industry, has got a big responsibility and I do not know whether our Government is aware of the fact that this big industry has not played its role effectively. Sir, today the pesticides which are supplied and used in the fields are sub-standard. The Government of India has sent out a survey team and it has submitted its report. The Survey-Team has come out with its startling disclosures. It has been mentioned in the Survey Team Report that the pesticides which are used in the fields are ineffective and the State Governments are not evincing any interest in enforcing the Central Insecticide Act. Not only that. It has gone to the extent of saying that the State Governments are not having any proper arrangements to maintain quality control. That is the finding of this Survey Team. So, may I know from the Hon. Minister whether the Government has taken any steps to maintain quality control and if so, how effectively it has been done so far ?

The Hon. Minister in his reply has stated that some laboratories in order to check the quality control have been started. I would like to know whether these laboratories are sufficient in order to have effective control over the quality of pesticides.

Coming to the pesticides which are being produced in our country, as you know, today's *Times of India* carried a certain news item. According to this news item, in this country there are pesticides which are causing cancer. Two persons who have used this white powder for controlling pests have been admitted in the hospital and according to the finding of the doctors, these persons

are suffering from cancer. So, from this fact it is very clear that in this country there are pesticides which can cause cancer. I may draw your attention to a reported item of news as disclosed by the *Times of India*. It has gone to the extent of saying—

“World Health Organisation has estimated over 5 lakh people-victims of deadly chemicals every year—in the Third World Countries such as India, Pakistan, Philippines, Indonesia and other Latin American countries.”

But what is happening in this country? According to this Report certain banned pesticides, which are banned in the United States and other foreign countries, are being used. They are being permitted to be imported to India and they are freely used in this country. May I know from the Hon. Minister whether the Government of India is aware of this fact? If so, what action has been taken to prevent the import to these banned pesticides inside this country? Not only that, there are twelve pesticide manufacturing concerns in Gujarat which are manufacturing this pesticide. In addition to that six letters of intent have been issued and five licences have been issued to new concerns. We are told that some of these concerns are at the implementation stage. I am further told that some of these concerns are manufacturing the banned insecticides in this country. Is the Government aware of this fact? If so, what action is going to be taken against those manufacturing concerns, against production of these banned pesticides? Is Government going to revise its pesticides policy. Is Government bringing a comprehensive legislation so as to provide for deterrent punishment against these people who are having cynical disregard to human life and who are in pursuit of the financial benefits. So, my submission is unless we take stringent action, unless we make these offences as non-bailable offences, I do not think that these

people will be in a position to pay heed to the request of the Minister.

I must congratulate the Minister for having come out with a bold statement. He has gone to the extent of saying that there are black sheep among these manufacturers and these black sheeps must be weeded out. I fully endorse the views of the Hon. Minister. He must take action and the entire House must co-operate with the Minister for taking action against these people.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Ananda Pathak.

He is not there.

SHRI RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: Shri Poojary has asked about the capacity of the laboratory.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : You may acknowledge the congratulations first.

SHRI RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: I will thank him privately and separately.

As I have already said, capacity to the extent of ability to analyse one sample per metric tonne of pesticides in technical way used is to be established in the country. At present the capacity is only for dealing with 32,000 samples.

The consumption during the year has now gone up to 58,000 tonnes. On that basis, we need at least a capacity for dealing with 58,000 samples during the year. That way, the capacity is far short in our laboratories than the capacity required for implementing the law and the rules. We need 22,000 more samples to be analysed in our laboratories. As I said, some of the States have no laboratory at all set up so far. We will now see that every State has the required capacity installed.

A reference has been made to a report purported to have come from



the World Health Organisation that 58,000 people have died on account of injurious effects of certain insecticides which are being produced in this country also. I have checked up. There is no such report from the World Health Organisation. A study appears to have been conducted by some organisation in California, in the United States. The World Health Organisation on this basis has not banned the use of DDT, BHC and Methalene, so far as I know. It is, therefore, not correct that banned items are being produced in the country and that we are issuing licences for manufacture of such items.

He also talked of some licences being given to multi-nationals. There are only 14 multi-national companies producing insecticides and pesticides in India. As against that, there are 712 indigenous industries in the small-scale sector. Apart from that, there are 34 large industrial houses in the business and 14 Agro-Industrial undertakings in the public sector in India which are producing or formulating insecticides and pesticides.

I am thankful to the Hon. Member for the assurance that he and other hon. members in the House have given, as he has appealed to them, to extend all the support to the Government in eradicating this evil which is causing great harm to the national interest and to the farmers. I agree with him that the farmers' interest need to be watched. The farmer is illiterate and he has not been able to organise any consumer resistance so far. It becomes the duty of the Government as well as the duty of the hon. Members who represent the people to try and protect the farmers' interest to the best of their capabilities. I assure the House that the Government is fully aware of its responsibility.

**BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE**  
**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) :**  
 With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing 24th August, 1981, will consist of :—

1. Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.

2. Discussion on the Resolutions seeking dis-approval of the Ordinances and consideration and passing of the following Bills in replacement of them :—

- (a) The Compulsory Deposit Scheme (Income-Tax Papers) - Amendment Bill, 1981.
- (b) The Customs Tariff (Amendment) Bill, 1981.
- (c) The Delhi University (Amendment) Bill, 1981.

3. Consideration and passing of ;—

- (a) The British India Corporation Limited (Acquisition of Shares) Bill, 1981.
- (b) The Dalmia Dadri Cement Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Bill, 1981.

4. Further consideration and passing of the Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Bill, 1981, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

5. Consideration and passing of—

- (a) The Anti-Apartheid (United Nations Convention) Bill, 1980,

- (b) The Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Bill, 1981.
- (c) The Cine-Workers Welfare Cess Bill, 1981.
- (d) The Cine-Workers Welfare Fund Bill, 1981.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : सभापति जी, दिल्ली नगर में और देश के अन्य भागों में बिजली के न मिलने के कारण भारी समस्याएँ उठ खड़ी हुई हैं। यहाँ तक कि सदन में भी पहले दिन बिजली फेल हो गई। किसानों को भी ट्रैक्टर के लिए बिजली नहीं मिल रही है और छोटे छोटे बंधों को भी बिजली न मिलने के कारण देश में खेती की पैदावार और कल-कारखानों की पैदावार को धक्का पहुँचा है। दिल्ली में भी बिजली की कमी है उससे सरकारी कामों को भी धक्का पहुँचा है। इसलिए इस सवाल को अगले सप्ताह में बहस के लिए सदन में लिया जाए।

**Shri Saifuddin Choudhury** (Katwa) : This is an urgent matter for consideration. In Punjab and Haryana, a large number of students are being denied admission in the Colleges on political grounds. The Punjab Education Department (colleges) Circular has specifically mentioned that the students belonging to SFI, PSU and AISF should not be allowed admission for they are trying to increase their Party influence. It says that these students should be cleared by the District CID Officers before being admitted. Similar is the Circular of the Kurukshetra University. A List of about 130 students was circulated so that they cannot get admission in Parallel Courses. According to them, they are guilty of perpetuating leadership. All these students who are being denied admission are Left-minded.

We consider this as a very sinister attempt to subvert democracy in the

field of education. I have no doubt that this would provoke country-wide agitation of the students. We demand that this issue be discussed in the House.

**DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY** (Bombay North East) : I wish to bring to your notice that day before yesterday the Prime Minister reacted to my statement on Pakistan threat question by saying that Government was not speaking in two voices.

But after warning about the intentions of Pakistan in Lok Sabha here, Mrs. Gandhi yesterday in the Rajya Sabha said exactly the opposite and the report of that has been published in the Times of India which says that there is no build-up on borders between India and Pakistan. So, in the Rajya Sabha she said something else.

This confirms what I had said that the Government of India is speaking in two voices on this point.

Therefore, next week we should discuss a comprehensive motion on our foreign policy.

A No-Day-Yet-Motion under my name has been admitted already. This Motion may be discussed in the House.

The second point is that the Bombay Suburban Railway service has broken down. The trains are being cancelled without notice. Day-light murders are taking place on those trains which are running and there is total chaos. I want the Lok Sabha to discuss this item.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE** (Rajapur) : I wish to raise two points. One is the bonded labour who are employed by Moolchand flyover construction site in Orissa. About 100 of them are given only and rice 45 paise per day for vegetables

and I suggest that this issue should be gone through and the Minister should make a statement thereon.

The second issue that I would like to raise is the Secret US-Soviet Uranium Trade. \$43.8 millions worth of Uranium has entered the US from the Soviet Union in 1980.

It is for the first time, it appears, the two giants who can be described as the nuclear giants are trying to have such a secret deal on uranium between themselves. Therefore, this matter also must be referred to by the External Affairs Minister and he should make a statement on that.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Sir, the Speaker had called me and, therefore, I could not be present here when you called my name. I should be allowed to make my submission.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will call you after I have finished these names. Prof. Rup Chand Pal.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL (Hooghly): Sir, as many as 22 Bills of the West Bengal Government are pending with the Central Government for approval. Some of these Bills relate to the interests of the weaker sections—barbers, agricultural labourers, etc. Some others relate to the Calcutta Corporation, Howrah Corporation. Some others relate to the interests of the workers. Eight of them relate to take-over of colleges...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You read the statement that you have given. You do not have to make a speech. Whatever you have given, you may read that.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North East): Dr. Subramaniam Swamy did not read his. You cannot have two standards.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: I am not going beyond what I have given

in the statement. You can check up. Eight of these Bills relate to eight Colleges.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your paper and read it.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: I am reading the text given by me.

No less than 22 important Bills have been lying with the Central Government for quite some time awaiting approval. Some of these Bills relate to the basic interests of the weaker sections of the society, the agricultural labour, the farmers, peasants and workers. Eight Bills relate to governmental takeover of some colleges and educational institutions. These colleges and institutions were being very badly managed, and to save these institutions, these Bills had been adopted by the West Bengal Assembly. The teachers, employees and students of the concerned institutions, irrespective of political affiliation, welcomed the decision. But unfortunately, even after repeated requests by the Chief Minister and and the Minister of Higher Education of West Bengal, these eight Bills have been withheld.

There is another important Bill in respect of compulsory screening of Bengali films to save the film industry of West Bengal. Approval to this important Bill is also withheld.

There are other Bills relating to Calcutta Corporation, Howrah Corporation, as also Bills to promote primary education,

I would urge that this be included in the list of business for the week beginning the 24th August, 1981.

The other point I would like to make is the reported leakage in the nuclear plant in Kota, Rajasthan. Following the leakage of heavy water, the common people have grown panicky and there are reports that some people may have been affected by radiation. I would urge that this issue also be included in the list of business for the next week.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : सभापति जी, मैं अगले सप्ताह में बहस के लिये निम्नलिखित दो मुद्दे शामिल करवाना चाहता हूँ।

पहला—तृतीय पुलिस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट : यह रिपोर्ट सरकार को बहुत पहले मिल चुकी है, परन्तु दुख है कि उसे अब तक कार्यान्वित नहीं किया गया है, फलस्वरूप पुलिस कर्मियों में घोर असन्तोष का होना स्वाभाविक है। उनको दयनीय स्थिति से सम्पूर्ण देश परिचित है। असन्तोष साधारण पुलिस के अतिरिक्त सी० आई० एस० एफ०, सी० आर० पी० एफ०, और बी० एस० एफ० में भी बढ़ रहा है।

सरकार अगर पुलिस कमीशन की उक्त रिपोर्ट को लागू कर दे, तो पुलिस बल को कुछ सुविधाएं मिल जायेंगी। इसलिए आल इन्डिया नान गजेटेड पुलिसमेंस फेडरेशन ने सरकार से अनुरोध किया है कि वह पुलिस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट को शीघ्र संसद के समक्ष पेश करे अन्यथा फेडरेशन इस मांग को लेकर "जेल भरो" आन्दोलन शुरू कर देगा। स्थिति को गंभीरता को देखते हुए इस रिपोर्ट पर इस सदन में शीघ्र बहस की जाये।

(2) गन्दी बस्ती सफाई योजना : शहरों के विकास के लिए इस योजना का बड़ा महत्व है। कलकत्ता, बम्बई, दिल्ली, मद्रास जैसे बड़े शहरों तथा पटना, लखनऊ, जयपुर, गोहाटी, हैदराबाद, त्रिवेन्द्रम आदि राजधानियों में गन्दी बस्ती सफाई योजना धन के अभाव में ठीक से लागू नहीं हो पा रही है। कई राज्य सरकारें इसके लिए आवंटित धनराशि को दूसरे कामों में खर्च कर लेती हैं।

बजट सत्र में निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय की मांगों पर पिछले दो वर्षों से बहस नहीं की गयी। अतः यह और भी

आवश्यक है कि इस योजना पर सदन में बहस कर इसकी सफल क्रियान्विति पर जोर दिया जाए।

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (आंवला) : माननीय सभापति जी, मैं निम्न बातें आगामी सप्ताह के कार्यक्रम की कार्यवाही में शामिल करने के लिए प्रस्तुत कर रहा हूँ :

(1) बरेली, बदायूँ जिले के मध्य में चापट एक स्थान है, जहां हजारों एकड़ जमीन बंजर पड़ी हुई है। उत्तर प्रदेश में 4 रासायनिक खाद के कारखाने खोलने हेतु चापट स्थान ही उपयुक्त पाया गया है। छोटी-बड़ी रेल लाइनों के मध्य में यह स्थित है, सड़कों से घिरा हुआ है और समीप की नदियों से भी इसका सम्पर्क है ताकि गंदा पानी बहाया जा सके। चापट एक उपयुक्त स्थान है, यहां पर प्रस्तावित खाद का कारखाना शीघ्र स्थापित करने की व्यवस्था होना आवश्यक है ताकि स्थानीय लोगों की बेरोजगारी मिट सके और इस क्षेत्र का उत्थान हो सके। इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार निर्णय टालती जा रही है। आगामी सप्ताह में इस कारखाने के सम्बन्ध में चर्चा होनी चाहिए।

(2) मध्य प्रदेश में मांभी एक आदिवासी जाति है जो काफी संख्या में भारत के विभिन्न कोनों में पायी जाती है। निषाद, मल्लाह, कहार, गोंड, विंद, धीवर, सोधिया, बर्मन, केवट व नाविक इसके पर्यावाची शब्द हैं जो भारत के मूलवासी हैं और मांभी जाति की परिभाषा में आते हैं। मांभी जाति की समस्त उप-जातियों को अनुसूचित जन-जाति की सुविधाएं पूरे देश में देने हेतु आवश्यक नोटिफिकेशन जारी किया जाए और आगामी सप्ताह में इस विषय पर चर्चा की जाए।

**SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR** (Gorakhpur) : I would like to suggest two things to be included in the list of business for the next week :

One is the disastrous activities of extremists in the north-eastern region of India which are increasing day by day. Many personnel of our Armed Forces have been killed and an adviser of Agriculture Department in Manipur was also murdered. This matter is of grave concern. Therefore, a discussion should be allowed on the situation of that region.

The second point is that there had been a great devastation due to floods in the country. Many people lost their lives and there had been a great loss of property and agriculture. Government is indifferent and not coming with a comprehensive proposal and programme to control water resources in this country so that floods may be checked, irrigation facilities may be provided and electricity may be generated for greater industrial development which will ultimately eradicate unemployment. Therefore, I want that there should be a full discussion on the present flood situation.

**SHRI SUNIL MAITRA** (Calcutta North East) : I was saying when Dr. Swamy was allowed, why our Member should not be allowed.

Now, Sir, I want two things to be discussed next week. One is the Sixth Five Year Plan. The Sixth Five Year Plan is already in the process of implementation and we are supposed to be in the second year of the Sixth Plan and till today the second year plan has not come under parliament's scrutiny

nor has it been discussed. Therefore, I want a full discussion of the Sixth Plan.

The second thing is that since this Government took over at the Centre in January last year, West Bengal is being treated as a pariah and an outcast. Sir, West Bengal has the largest number of small scale industries compared to other States but the allotment and supply of raw materials to West Bengal has been far less and hence, discriminatory. I would like to discuss it on the floor of the House, next week.

**SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA** (Ponnani) : Sir, there is a systematic political exploitation of the phenomenon of a number of Harijans embracing Islam. Such baseless allegations like allurement of Harijans with foreign money, a plan to turn India into a Muslim country and the like, have been deliberately made. There are all creating tension and social dissension. Unfortunately some conflicting and dubious statements have also appeared which express displeasure at conversions and even lend credence to baseless allegations. The Government attitude to freedom of conscience, therefore, needs to be clearly stated, for in Kanpur even the National Security Act has been reportedly invoked to arrest Harijan leaders. Consequently, a large number of Harijans could not exercise their fundamental right of freedom of religion and could not implement their decision to embrace Islam, though there are reports of a few voluntary conversions in secret.

I urge upon the Government to make a statement clarifying the official attitude to freedom of religion, refuting all baseless allegations and announcing steps taken to prevent the venomous propaganda.

14.39 hrs.

Yes, Prof. Saheb.

**STATEMENT BY MEMBER RE :  
CERTAIN REMARKS MADE BY  
HIM ON 20-8-1981**

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** Prof Madhu Dandavate.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) :** Sir, I rise to make a personal explanation under Speaker's Direction 115 C.

While initiating discussion on electoral reforms on 20th August, 1981. I wanted to suggest that in place of one man Election Commission as at present there should be a three-man Election Commission ..

**SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV (Alwar) :** On a point of order, Sir.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** That is over and we are now on another item.

**SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN :** No, Sir, the Minister has to reply.

**SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV :** The question is whether the Business Advisory Committee Report has been adopted.

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH) :** I am extremely grateful to the hon. Member who have made valuable suggestions. I will go through the proceedings and I will see that those suggestions which are proper and which I think are necessary to be brought to the notice of the Committee, I will bring them to their notice.

**SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV :** You put the question to the House, Sir.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** There is no question to be put now.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** Sir, while initiating discussion on electoral reforms on 20th August, 1981 I wanted to suggest that in place of one man Election Commission as at present there should be a three-man Election Commission to be appointed in consultation with Prime Minister, Leader of the Opposition or a person selected by the Opposition in Lok Sabha and Chief Justice of India.

From the proceedings of the Lok Sabha I find that during the debate I inadvertently said that "the Election Commission must not consist of one individual; it should consist of the Prime Minister of the country, the leader of the Opposition or in his place any Member of Lok Sabha belonging to the Opposition selected by the Opposition and thirdly the Chief Justice of India".

I wish to correct this statement and make it clear that I want a three-man Election Commission appointed in consultation with the Prime Minister of the country, the leader of the Opposition or in his place any member of Lok Sabha belonging to the Opposition selected by the Opposition and thirdly the Chief Justice of India.

This was a slip of tongue and so, I wanted to correct this.

# ELECTION TO COMMITTEE RUBBER BOARD

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE  
(SHRI KHURSHED ALAM  
KHAN) : I beg to move :

“That in pursuance of sub-  
section (3) (e) of Section 4 of  
the Rubber Act, 1947, the  
members of this House do  
proceed to elect, in such man-  
ner as the speaker may direct,  
two members from among  
themselves to serve as mem-  
bers of the Rubber Board,  
subject to the other provisions  
of the said Act.”

MR. CHAIRMAN : The ques-  
tion is :

“That in pursuance of sub-  
section (3) (e) of Section 4 of  
the Rubber Act, 1947, the  
members of this House do  
proceed to elect, in such  
manner as the Speaker may  
direct, two members from  
among themselves to serve as  
members of this Rubber  
Board, subject to the other  
provisions of the said Act.”

*The motion was adopted.*

## CUSTOMS TARIFF (AMENDMENT) BILL

MR. CHAIRMAN : Next item,  
Mr. Venkataraman.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE  
(SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : I  
think they have some objections.

MR. CHAIRMAN : First you  
move.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN :  
I move for leave to introduce a Bill

further to amend the Customs Tariff  
Act, 1975.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion  
moved :

“That leave be granted to  
introduce a Bill further to  
amend the Customs Tariff  
Act, 1975.”

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार) : पार्लियामेंट  
का सेशन होने के पहले यह सरकार  
पूरे मुल्क की अर्थव्यवस्था को, राजनीति को,  
हमारे सोशल स्ट्रक्चर को-आर्डिनेंसें की  
मदद से चलाना चाहती है और पार्लियामेंट  
की अवहेलना करने पर तुली हुई है। मैं इस  
सम्बन्ध में इतना ही कहना चाहूंगा कि जहां  
ये लोग कांग्रेस (आई) की सरकार लिखते हैं  
वहां (आई) को और जरा एक गोल दायरे में  
डाल दे तो समझ में आ जायेगा कि आर्डि-  
नेंसें के द्वारा यह सरकार चलती है। ये  
अब जो टैरिफ एमेंडमेंट बिल 1981 में कर  
आये है इस पर पहली बात तो मैं यह  
कहना चाहता हूं कि पार्लियामेंट के बाहर  
अगर ये आर्डिनेंस न लाए तो ज्यादा अच्छा  
हो क्योंकि पार्लियामेंट की, लोक सभा की इस  
से देश के लोगों के मन में कीमत बढ़ेगी।

दो सौ परसेंट और 190 परसेंट ड्यूटी  
इन्होंने खाने के तेलों पर बढ़ाने का प्रस्ताव  
इसमें रखा है। पहले जब आर्डिनेंस जारी  
हुआ था तब उसमें 150 परसेंट ड्यूटी बढ़ी  
थी। अब इन्होंने 200 परसेंट और 190  
परसेंट इसमें बढ़ाने की बात कही है।  
पुराना जो 1975 का एक्ट है उसमें सब  
हैडिंग नं० 1501.06 में नं० 1 और 2 में  
60 परसेंट और 40 परसेंट ड्यूटी रखी गई  
थी। इसको अब दो सौ परसेंट कर दिया  
है। हैडिंग नं० 15.07 में जिसमें—जानवरों  
की चर्बी और मछली का तेल आदि आते



हैं उसमें नं० 3 और 4 में 60 परसेंट और 50 परसेंट ड्यूटी 1975 के एक्ट में थी और उसको अब ये 200 परसेंट और 190 परसेंट कर रहे हैं। एक दम से ड्यूटी को इतना ज्यादा बढ़ाने की जरूरत क्यों पड़ गई, इसका क्या कारण था यह हम जानना चाहेंगे। सोयाबीन पर सब हैडिंग नं० 2 के नीचे तीन और चार में सीरियल वाइज जहां 60 परसेंट ड्यूटी थी वहां 200 परसेंट करने का प्रस्ताव किया है और जहां 50 परसेंट थी वहां भी दो सौ परसेंट करने का प्रस्ताव किया है। पाम आयल पर 60 परसेंट थी इसकी जगह 190 परसेंट कर दिया गया है। अब आप यह देखें कि प्राइस इन्डैक्स कितनी तेजी के साथ बढ़ रहा है। इसको बढ़ने से रोकने में आप विफल रहे हैं। 26 जुलाई को आपने आर्डिनंस जारी किया जिसमें आपने 200 परसेंट ड्यूटी लगाई और तब से आप देखें कि कीमतें किस कदर बढ़ रही है...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : He is going into the merits of the case.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : That does not matter. Let him go ahead.

श्री जगपाल सिंह : आर्डिनंस के पहले ग्राउण्ड आयल की कीमत थी 14,600 रु० प्रति टन लेकिन आर्डिनंस आने के बाद उसकी कीमत हो गई 15,300 रु०। आर्डिनंस के बाद 5 परसेंट आपका प्राइस इन्डैक्स बढ़ा है। इसी तरह से सीड आयल आर्डिनंस को पहले 13,500 रु० पर टन था जिसकी कीमत बढ़कर 13,700 रु० हो गई। 14,000 टन तेल प्राइवेट ट्रेडर्स का

जहाजों से आ रहा था और वह लैंड होने वाला था, लेकिन आर्डिनंस के आने की वजह से जो उन्होंने ब्लैंक मनी उस पर पैदा किया उसको कंट्रोल करने के लिये आपने कोई उपाय किया ? नहीं। इसके अलावा 16,000 टन तेल प्राइवेट ट्रेडर्स विदेशों से मंगाने के ठेके दे चुके थे। उससे जो ब्लैंक मनी पैदा हुआ उसके बारे में आपने कुछ सोचा ? पामोलिन आयल प्राइवेट ट्रेडर्स ज्यादा पसन्द करते थे क्योंकि इस पर सब से कम ड्यूटी थी। साढ़े 12 परसेंट ड्यूटी देने के बाद 750 डालर प्रति टन के हिसाब से खरीदते रहे जिसकी कीमत 7,500 टन बनती थी, और आर्डिनंस आने के बाद उसकी कीमत 18,000 रु० प्रति टन हो गई है। पिछले दिनों में आर्डिनंस की वजह से प्राइस बढ़ी है, खासतौर से घी की जो कि पहले 170 रु० पर टिन मिलता था लेकिन आर्डिनंस के बाद 211 रु० से 230 रु० पर टिन बिक रहा है। मैं 200 परसेंट पर इसलिए ला रहा हूं कि क्या इस मुल्क के लोगों को आर्डिनंस के बाद आपने गारंटी दी है कि यह 200 परसेंट की ड्यूटी प्राइवेट ट्रेडर्स को देनी पड़ेगी न कि उपभोक्ताओं को ? हो यह रहा है कि उपभोक्ताओं पर ही इसका भार पड़ा है। जो प्राइवेट ट्रेडर्स खाने का तेल ला रहे हैं उसके डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन की आपने कोई व्यवस्था की है ? पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन के लिये आपने क्या किया है ? ज्यादातर तेल 200 परसेंट ड्यूटी लगने के बाद भी ब्लैंक मार्केट में जायेगा, उसको आप रोक नहीं सकते। इसलिये जो सरकार की नीति है आर्डिनंस ला कर के कीमतें बढ़ाना यह देश के लोगों के हित में नहीं रहता। आज लोग महंगाई से तबाह हो चुके हैं। और आप लगातार कंपिटिबिस्टों को झूट रहे हैं कि मनमाने ढंग से ट्रेड करें। यह



सरकार कीमतें रोकने में निकम्मी साबित हुई है। अगर इस देश के लोगों को कत्ल करना है तो फिर धीरे-धीरे हलाल न किया करें। इस तरीके को बाप रोकें।

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, as you have yourself observed the objection is more to the merits of the Bill rather than to its introduction. But since the Hon. Member labours under a misapprehension I would like to explain the position. Originally the import of edible oils was under OGL and traders were free to import. Government found that they were exploiting the market and therefore we deprived the traders of the OGL and canalised the import through STC. When we canalised through STC some of the traders manipulated contracts saying, we have entered into contracts prior to the date of canalisation by the STC, and therefore, they said they are entitled to import. We said that unless it is registered with the Import Controller, this cannot be accepted. Nevertheless they went to Court and got an order saying that in respect of those contracts which had been entered into earlier, they are entitled to import. Government found that the difference between the CIF price and the market price is somewhere about 7 to 8 thousand rupees and if the private traders were allowed to import under the CIF, then, they would make a killing of 7 to 8 thousand rupees per tonne. Therefore Govern-

ment said, we will increase the import duty and if they imported they will have to pay this heavy duty. The import duty under the customs tariff, the statutory rates, was only 60 per cent. Since this did not cover the difference between the market price and CIF price, Government had to come by way of an ordinance to raise it to 200 per cent so that none of these people who manipulate contracts will be able to import this. This is the position. I am only sorry that his eloquence increases in geometrical proportion with a lack of knowledge on the subject.

MR. CHAIRMAN: the question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Customs Tariff Act, 1975."

#### THE MOTION WAS ADOPTED

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Sir, I introduce\* the Bill.

#### STATEMENT RE-CUSTOMS TARIFF (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 1981.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN : Sir, I beg to lay on the Table an explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Customs Tariff (Amendment) Ordinance, 1981.

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\*Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

14.52 hrs.

**STATUTORY RESOLUTION  
REAPPROVAL OF PROCLAMA-  
TION IN RELATION TO STATE  
OF ASSAM**

**AND**

**ASSAM BUDGET, 1981-82—  
GENERAL DISCUSSION**

**AND**

**DEMANDS FOR GRANTS  
(ASSAM), 1981-82—  
CONTD.**

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now the House will take up further discussion on the Assam Budget. Shri Banatwalla.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Bodagara) : I rise on a point of order. The Finance Minister is presenting the Budget for the State of Assam for the financial year 1981-82 (which begins on the 1st of April and ends on the last day of March, 1982).

Now, Sir, it is very important for the House and for the Finance Minister to consider certain important constitutional and legal implications of the step that we are taking and the action which the House is now being called upon to take. The House is aware of the background to the declaration made under Article 356 of the Constitution. I have gone through the Explanatory Memorandum as well as the Budget. I wish to point out that part of this amount which is being brought for the vote of the House today, has already been sanctioned and had already been spent by the Governor by proclaiming an ordinance on 1-4-81.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEB (Silchar) : It is a matter before the Assam High Court.

How can it come up here ? It is before the Assam High Court.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Just hear me. On 1-4-81 the Governor of Assam promulgated an ordinance.

It is called Assam Appropriation Ordinance authorising the Government to withdraw money from the Consolidated Fund for four months which was not passed earlier and this has ended on 31st July 1981. This part of it is given. Now, what I would like to know is that around Rs. 200 crores were thus sanctioned and the question is whether it has been included in this budget or not. As far as I can see, I could not find any mention of this figure anywhere. I have gone through the statement laid on the Table of House by the Finance Minister as well as the Explanatory Memorandum. I presume that this budget is for the whole year from April, 1981 to March, 1982 which is being presented before this House. The question raised by the Hon. Member that the Opposition Parties have filed a case in Gauhati High Court is not my point. My point is: what happens to this amount of Rs. 200 crores and whether it has been included in the budget for April, 1981 to March, 1982. I would like the Hon. Finance Minister to give an explanation for this.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : Sir, Mr. Unnikrishnan is a senior Member and I do not expect him to raise this kind of objection. One is a vote on account, that is, for the first 4 months, a vote on account is passed till the regular budget is brought, till the entire budget for the whole year is brought forward in which the vote on account figures are matched and it is in the same way the original budget was presented in Assam for four

months with vote on account. Then we bring a budget for the whole year. The whole of the year's account is brought now which Assam did not pass as its budget. That is a very difficult situation in this year. That is why we have brought now the budget for the whole year.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, we go to the next item—Assam budget.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Government needs to be complimented on the patience it has shown on the protected negotiations with the Assam agitationists. However, my humble submission is that the basic issue generally referred to as the foreigners' issue, has to be settled on matters of principle. It cannot be just negotiated away. The people of Assam are not chattel. They are not dumb driven cattle to be negotiated away at the table. I would therefore urge upon the Government to be firm in their stand rather than have an oscillating stand. During the talks the entire issue has to be decided on matters of principle. Constitutional and legal provisions have to be taken into account. National and international commitments must be properly adhered to. There are also humanitarian considerations that cannot be thrown to winds.

Sir, Bangladesh has made it very clear that it will not accept any of those who had crossed over into Assam before 1971, that is, the year in which Bangladesh came into existence. Therefore, any negotiations with respect to the date of 1971, any deviation or concession with respect to the cut off date of 1971 will create an enormous or massive problem. The people cannot simply melt into the air. Therefore, I have said that this is an issue where principles should be taken into account. The Hon.

Home Minister had said that they are striving to have the maximum satisfaction of maximum people. Very good words he has used. But in striving to have the maximum satisfaction of the maximum people, the principles cannot be thrown away and the people of Assam cannot be negotiated away like that. There are all sorts of reports that are coming up. We are now told that the crucial issue with respect to the talks relates to the period from 1961 to 1971 or those who have entered Assam during this decade of 1961 to 1971. We are further told that a distinction is being made between 'authorised refugees' during this period and those others. What do you mean by 'authorised refugees'? We are told that 'authorised refugees' are those who belonged to the minority community in the then East Pakistan. In other words, they are Hindus. We are, therefore, in a state of pain and anguish to see that differentiations are being made between Hindus and Muslims who have entered during this period. These are differentiations on religious grounds. Sir, this cannot be tolerated. As I have said all these aspects have to be considered—the constitutional, the legal, the national commitments, the international commitments and the humanitarian considerations. People who are settled there for long, cannot simply be uprooted and thrown away.

15.00 hrs.

There is a proposal for dispersal of people from Assam. Sir, this makes mockery of humanitarian considerations. It is a human problem. People simply cannot be uprooted from one place and thrown away and asked to be settled into another environment. I must, therefore, say that such a suggestion

of dispersal is not only inadvisable but inhuman and unpracticable too.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Now, Sir, we are told that there is a thinking to have 1951 records as a basis to start with. We all know those records are defective ; they are not complete. Hence any reliance on those records is going to create a problem for a large number of people. I hope that the Government will consider all these various aspects that are there.

Sir, while coming to any solution with respect to this crucial issue, the representatives of the minorities and tribals in Assam must also be properly consulted. They are being ignored and that is why I have also moved a cut motion here.

I must, in deference to you, conclude by making just one point i.e. the question of rehabilitation of those who were affected during the violence at the time of Assam agitation. Nothing is being done. Even in the case of relief in natural calamity, whereas in 1980-81 the allocation was Rs. 13 crores and 70 lakhs, now in 1981 it has gone down to Rs. 3 crore 46 lakhs. Just see this. While I am speaking here, the Assam plains are facing the threat of fourth successive wave of floods. And these are the allocations that are being made. But apart from that those who were the victims of violence during the Assam agitation, must also be completely rehabilitated, must be compensated and there must be a separate allocation for this purpose. Sir, the economic problems of Assam must also be considered and a new economic deal must be given. I hope these few submissions that I have made in the limited time will receive due consideration of the Government.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : (East Delhi): Mr. Chairman, we have discussed this Assam issue a number of times in this House. Quite a lot has been said about it and quite a lot has also been written about it in the newspapers of the country; whether they are the dailies or weeklies, something or the other has always been appearing about Assam. We all had a feeling that people of Assam must have their own way of living according to their culture and so on. So, almost the entire country wanted to deal with this whole thing with understanding and patience and I think the effort generally was to understand their difficulties and problems—and to do as much as possible. I am glad that the Government adopted an attitude of complete patience and understanding, and did its best to solve the problems, keeping in view the totality of the picture and totality of the situation there.

After such a long time and after repeated and sustained efforts made by the Government and the Home Minister, a lot of interest taken by the prime Minister and the Central Government having shown a lot of patience with all concerned and even tolerated things for a long time, which normally should not be tolerated, I am sorry to say that a situation has arisen where I personally think that the Government has now to make up its mind and take a decision.

I feel there have been a lot of negotiations. I am not suggesting the calling off of negotiations. We have to see whether it is useful to drag on and on, and it is being dragged on already, to my mind for too a long a time. And dragging on for a long time will not serve any useful purpose. That is my opinion.

I want to say one thing more : some kind of a national consensus

[Sh. H.K.L. Bhagat]

has already been arrived at. The difficulty is that according to those who are negotiating on behalf of the students, all the political parties are irrelevant. They don't think that except for themselves, anybody else is relevant. That is what their argument is. And the pity of it is whether they are themselves relevant, and to what extent—to-day. That is the question to be seen. Sometimes it happens that somebody starts a thing, and then it becomes beyond them. My impression is that sometimes they seem to give the impression of agreeing to it; but later on they change. They don't stick to something which they are even willing to accept. Then they are carried away by other forces. Actually they have ceased to represent; they might have represented the students of Assam at one stage. But I am not sure whether they represent the students of Assam, as a whole, even to-day.

I understand that some elections took place in Gauhati and Dibrugarh. Their representatives won prestigious seats in Gauhati, and lost many others; and in the other university, they lost. Taking the picture of Assam as a whole, the population as a whole, all the groups as a whole and the student community as a whole, are they today relevant leaders of students? I have extreme doubts.

There is a party, and there are elements in Assam, whose interest is to create some kind of a regional party. Some of the leaders of the Gana Sangram Parishad have not hidden their intentions. They have said more than once what they wish. And their attitude sometimes is such that they don't like the students to come to a settlement. For how long can we drag on? We all know that on the 15th August, a call for *bandh* was given. "Imagine, on the 15th August a call for *bandh* was given. The national flag was insulted at several places. For how long can

we go on tolerating this and allow the situation to drift on and on?

Similarly, many things have happened, and there are many things which normally would not have been tolerated. I can call some of the activities as definitely anti-national. Some of the activities are definitely anti-national. But with a view to bringing about a solution, the Government was hanging on.

It is a matter of great satisfaction that the Government has given some more attention to the economic developments of Assam. Various plans have been made, and a good deal of money has been provided. The Prime Minister herself took interest. The Finance Minister has been, I think, sympathetic and something has been done, something has started moving. Some Committee has been appointed by the Central Government to carry forward the work and yet some people continue to be obstinate.

Now my friend Mr. Banatwalla was just now saying something about it. It is true that we have some national commitment, some international obligation. We have to show some human consideration. We have to be practical. We have to see all these things and, therefore, something has to be done. Therefore, I tell the Government, frankly speaking, to see now what had happened; what we saw. How some of the Government officials were behaving, taking part in the agitation, misbehaving and doing everything? That is what has happened.

There was a party at least I can say one party which has been definitely and even openly saying..... some times here and there they tried to say something and did something else, but sometimes they had been playing with it. It is the RSS; it is the Bharatiya Janata Party which has

been fanning the flames of that agitation, which has been trying to ~~create~~ trouble, trying to fish in the troubled water. So, I would say that quite a lot of water has flown under the bridge and enough is enough. I would, therefore, demand of the Government that a stage has come when they have to be forthright; they have to take a decision and take it unilaterally if they are not prepared to be reasonable and enforce it.

I know the problems, complications, record and I understand all these things. But the stage has come when enough is enough and take a decision and enforce it. After all nobody can be allowed to play with the unit of India. Assam is a border State, a sensitive State. You have shown patience and I do not want you to be impatient. But a stage has come when you must take a decision firm and forthright and take it unilaterally if you cannot do otherwise. Thank you.

श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह राबत (अस्मोड़ा) : अधिष्ठाता जी, मैं आप का आभारी हूँ कि आपने आसाम की समस्या पर मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया। राष्ट्रपति जी की जो घोषणा आसाम के संदर्भ में है और इसके प्रतिरिक्त माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो बजट पेश किया है, उसका समर्थन करने के लिए मैं यहां पर खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

मान्यवर, सन् 1980 में जब हमारी सरकार यहां थी, तो असम में आग लगी हुई थी और मैं सरकार को बर्बाद देता हूँ इस बात के लिए कि उसने बहुत कुछ हद तक उस आग को शान्त किया है और वहां पर जो कारोबार ठप्प पड़ा था, जो स्थिति असामान्य बनी हुई थी, उस स्थिति को सामान्य स्थिति में लाई। मैं सरकार के उन छारे कर्मचारियों को भी धन्यवाद देता हूँ,

जिन्होंने वहां पर स्थिति को सामान्य बनाने में अपने कर्तव्य-परायणता का परिचय दिया और विशेषकर श्री पार्थासारथी जी को, जिनको ऐसे लोगों ने, जो पृथक्तावादी तत्व थे, जो घृणा पर आधारित तत्व थे, मौत के घाट उतार दिया। मैं उनके परिवार के प्रति संवेदना व्यक्त करना अपना फर्ज समझता हूँ।

कल श्री सत्यसाधन चक्रवर्ती, प्रतिपक्ष की तरफ से सबसे पहले बोले थे और मुझे ताज्जुब हुआ कि उन्होंने एक तरफ तो यह कहा कि सरकार सक्ती के साथ असम की समस्या को नहीं निपटा रही है और उन्होंने हम पर यह आरोप लगाया है कि सरकार जो लिगूईस्टिक माइनोरिटीज है, जो रिलीजस माइनोरिटीज है, उनको प्राटेक्ट करने में असफल रही है और कमोबेश इसी प्रकार की बातें अभी हमारे विद्वान सदस्य, श्री बजातवाला साहब ने कही हैं। मैं चक्रवर्ती साहब और उनकी पार्टी के लोगों से कहना चाहूंगा कि हम ने प्रयास कर के जब वहां पर माइनोरिटीज के एक सदस्य और वह भी महिला को वहां का मुख्य मंत्री बनाया, तो ये प्रोफेसर साहब और उनकी पार्टी के लोग ही थे, जिन्होंने सबसे पहले, अपना समर्थन बिड़ करके अनवरत तैमूर की सरकार को गिराया। तो हमारे प्रतिपक्ष के कार्यों में दोगलापन देखने को मिलता है। यही तरीका उन्होंने असम में अपनाया। एक तरफ वे कहते हैं कि असम की समस्या को सुलझाया जाना चाहिए, वह सुलझाया नहीं जा रही है। मैं आप से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या केवल गवर्नर के शासन के द्वारा असम की समस्या को सुलझाया जा सकता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि वह नहीं सुलझाया जा सकती है। इसीलिए हमने वहाँ बाबुसाह

[श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत]

गवर्नमेंट की स्थापना की और इस बात की कोशिश की। लेकिन उस कोशिश में सहयोग देने और असम की विशेष स्थिति मानने के बजाय हमारे प्रतिपक्ष के लोगों ने हमारे हाथों को कमजोर किया, वहाँ की स्थिति को सामान्य बनाने की हमारी कोशिशों को नाकाम किया।

मान्यवर, मैं सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आसु और गण संग्राम परिषद् से बहुत कुछ बातचीत हो चुकी है और अभी भी उनसे बातचीत चल रही है। लेकिन जिस तरीके से वे अपना जिद्दी रवैया अपनाये हुए हैं उसमें अब ज्यादा कम्प्रोमाइज नहीं किया जा सकता है। क्योंकि जितना अधिक हम उन्हें अक्रोमोडेट करने की कोशिश करते हैं, वे और अधिक आशा से पीछे हटते जाते हैं। हमारे देश में बहुतों को तो इस बात पर भी शंका है कि क्या वे वास्तव में असम समस्या का हल चाहते हैं, क्या वे वास्तव में असम में सामान्य स्थिति लाना चाहते हैं?

मान्यवर, मेरे जैसे लोगों और देश के बहुत सारे लोगों को अब इस बात की शंका होने लगी है कि आसु और गण संग्राम परिषद् के लोग कहीं किसी विदेशी शक्ति के इशारे पर तो काम नहीं कर रहे हैं। लोगों को तो यह भी शक है कि कुछ विदेशों से धन प्राप्त करके वे असम में काम कर रहे हैं और ये सारी बातें किसी बाहरी शक्ति के इशारे पर हो रही हैं जो यह नहीं चाहती है कि हिन्दुस्तान तरक्की करे, आगे बढ़े या अपना नियोजित विकास कर उन्नति करे। हो सकता है कि वे ताकतें आसु और गण संग्राम परिषद् के लोगों को अंधकार में रख कर काम कर रही हों। लेकिन जिस तरीके

से वे पैसा खर्च कर रहे हैं, उससे इस बात की सबसे ज्यादा पुष्टि होती है कि यह पैसा कहां से आ रहा है। वे लोग ग्रामिणों के लिए और दिल्ली में शानदार तरीके से रहने के लिए इतना पैसा खर्च कर रहे हैं।

मान्यवर, जहाँ इस बात की जांच होनी चाहिए, वहाँ इस बात की भी जांच होनी चाहिए कि हमारे गांधी पीस फाउण्डेशन के वहाँ पर क्या क्रियाकलाप है। इस सदन के अन्दर और इस सदन के बाहर के नेता इस बात की जांच करें कि वे किस किस तरीके की एकटीविटीज वहाँ पर चला रहे हैं। इसी तरह से राष्ट्रीय स्वयं-सेवक सघ के लोगों की भी वहाँ पर विशेष दिलचस्पी बनी हुई है। 1977 के बाद से आर० एस० एस० के लोग जो रोल वहाँ भटा कर रहे हैं उसमें शक की पूरी गुंजाइश है।

मान्यवर, मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि असम के लोगों की आर्थिक विषमता और उनकी आर्थिक रूप से कमजोरी का लाभ उठाने के लिए आर० एस० एस० के लोग वहाँ के ट्राइबल लोगों के बीच में घुसना चाहते हैं। उनके जरिये वे वहाँ के भाषायी अल्पसंख्यक और अन्य अल्पसंख्यक लोगों के बीच नफरत की बात पैदा कर अपने को मजबूत करना चाहते हैं। मुझको यह कहते हुए भी दुःख होता है कि आर० एस० एस० का राजनीतिक मुखौटा भारतीय जनता पार्टी के नेताओं के बयानों से मेरी शंका की और भी पुष्टि होती है। आर० एस० एस० असम में सामान्य स्थिति बनने नहीं देना चाहता है।

मान्यवर, जो बजट वित्त मंत्री जी ने प्रस्तुत किया है, मैं उसके लिए उनको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। पहले वजट में लगभग 29 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा था जिसको घटाकर



वित्त मंत्री जी 14 करोड़ रुपये के घाटे पर ले आये हैं। इससे यह साफ जाहिर होता है कि अनबरा तैमूर मंत्रिमण्डल ने वहां स्थिति को सामान्य बनाने की कोशिश की और वहां राजस्व की भी ज्यादा प्राप्ति हुई। इसके लिए मैं सरकार को बधाई देता हूं। मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी को भी बधाई देता हूं कि उन्होंने अपने बजट में नये निर्माण कार्यों का प्रावधान किया है जिससे असम की जनता में विश्वास जागेगा। मुझे आशा है कि वहां पर जो यातायात की समस्या है, सुदूर क्षेत्र है, उनको मुख्य मार्गों से जोड़ने के लिए तेजी से कदम उठाए जाएंगे। डी० जी० बी० आर० के द्वारा वहां जो कार्य किया जा रहा है वह सराहनीय है। इसी तरह से रेल मंत्रालय ने भी जो नए प्रस्ताव रखे हैं और जो नए काम शुरू करने की कोशिश है उससे मैं समझता हूं कि असम की आर्थिक तरक्की में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान मिलेगा।

असम के राजस्व प्राप्ति के दो—मुख्य साधन हैं—तेल और चाय। जहाँ तक तेल का सम्बन्ध है, व्यक्तिगत रूप से मैं इस बात का विरोधी हूँ कि किसी प्रान्त में कोई चीज पैदा होती हो तो उस प्रान्त के लोग विशेष रायलटी चाहें तो वह उनको दी जाए। हमें राष्ट्रीय हितों को ध्यान में रखना होगा। लेकिन असम की स्थिति विशेष है। असम में राजस्व प्राप्ति के साधन बहुत ही कम हैं। वह दूसरे प्रान्तों से बहुत ज्यादा पिछड़ा हुआ प्रान्त भी है। इसलिए वित्त मंत्री जी के माध्यम से मैं पैट्रोलियम मंत्री जी से तथा मंत्रिमण्डल से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि तेल पर उसको जो रायलटी इस समय मिलती है और जो शायद-61 रुपये प्रति टन है इसको रीजनेबल एक्सटेंट तक बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए और इसको 150 रु० प्रति टन कर दिया जाना चाहिए।

इस समय इस वहाँ बंगला देश से आए लोगों का है। बनातवाला साहब ने भी इसका जिक्र किया है। बंगला देश का कहना है कि वह उनको अपने यहाँ आने नहीं देगा। बनातवाला साहब से मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा उद्देश्य भी उनको हटा कर बंगला देश भेजने का नहीं है। सामान्य स्थिति बनाने के लिए अगर हमारा कोई समझौता जो बातचीत चल रही है उसमें हो जाता है, और अगर उनको असम में एकमोडेट नहीं किया जा सकता है और उनको दूसरे प्रान्तों में एकमोडेट करने की कोशिश की जाती है तो इस बात का भी विशेष रूप से ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिए कि आसू और गण संग्राम परिषद के लोग कल को फिर से यह दबाव डालने के लिए आगे न आ जाएं कि आज तो हमने पचास लाख लोगों को दूसरी जगहों पर बसा दिया और कल को बीस-पच्चीस लाख और लोगों को दूसरे प्रान्तों में बसाया जाए। मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार को इस मामले में सजग रहना चाहिए। जिस तत्परता के साथ सरकार असम की स्थिति को सामान्य बनाने की कोशिश कर रही है, उसके लिए वह सारे सदन की तरफ से बधाई की पात्र है।

अन्त में वित्त मंत्री जी को इतना सुन्दर बजट प्रस्तुत करने के लिए धन्यवाद देना हूँ।

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) :  
Sir, I rise to take part in this debate on the Assam Budget with a deep sense of anguish and pain. This is because of the fact that the people of Assam have been groaning under the impact of a deliberate policy of neglect from the Centre for decades together. Naturally, the people of Assam have a legitimate grievance against the policies pursued by the



[Sh. Chitta Basu]

Centre for these decades. As a result of this mood of the masses of Assam, an agitation has taken place. But I have to say in the clearest possible terms that the leadership of the agitation has been taken by a group of misled youngmen who, instead of understanding the problems of the people of Assam in their proper perspective and solving them in the context of the all-India perspective, have taken to the path of violence, parochialism and sectarianism and they have fallen easy victims to the forces of destabilisation working around us. Therefore, even at this late stage, I would appeal to them that instead of encouraging the forces of separatism, they should take to the democratic process of getting their problems solved.

I am not opposed to the idea of a political solution of the problem of foreign nationals in Assam through negotiations. But I have got one complaint to make against the Government of India. The negotiations should not be there to negotiate the rights and liberties of the people of Assam, who are part and parcel of India. I wish to submit that the long drawn and protracted negotiation has lost its direction. It is not limited to a specific national contour. The national contour, as was decided by a national consensus, was that there should not be any going away from the national commitment, international obligations, the spirit and letter of the Constitution and finally the humanitarian approach. But unfortunately, I find that the representatives of the Government are continuing the dialogue or negotiations without adhering to these basic contours. And the national consensus is being violated. Therefore, I would suggest that the Government should bear in mind that the contours should be more in dealing with these forces which are engaged in anti-national activities to a certain extent and the movement which is clearly directed against

the minorities, both religious and linguistic.

I am also to make this submission that an attempt is being made to demarcate these minorities in Assam on the basis of religion. Some of them have come out openly to say that they are not opposed to Hindu refugees. But they are not in a position to accept those sections of the people who belong to the religious minorities of Muslims and who have made their hearth and home in Assam. In this way, a spirit of communalism is also being promoted. The Government should take note of this and see that the rights of the minorities whether they are Muslims or linguistic, are properly protected and that they should be allowed to remain in Assam as the citizens of Assam and India. Therefore, I want to give a note of warning to the Government.

Coming to the Budget, this Budget also reflects the very policy of neglect towards the people of Assam. I have analysed the Budget allocations in a great detail. But I have no time to explain all those. I will mention a few. There has been a substantial reduction in the allocation of funds particularly to the Brahmaputra control scheme. It is not necessary to emphasise the urgency of this scheme. By controlling the Brahmaputra we can generate more power and get more water for irrigation. This will benefit not only Assam but also the whole of India. A sum of Rs. 16.15 crores was allocated in the 1980-81 Budget for this scheme. In this Budget it has been reduced to Rs. 10 crores. Is it fair to the economy of Assam which is already in shambles.

Again about ways and means advances, a sum of Rs. 85 crores was allocated in the year 1980-81. This year it has been reduced to Rs. 50 crores when the Government of Assam needs more sustenance and assistance. On the other hand, I see

that the allocation for payment of interest on loans has increased. It was Rs. 31 crores in 1980-81 and it has now been increased to Rs. 38 crores. You should bear in mind reductions in other heads also. Last year, the allocation for irrigation and flood control was Rs. 29.72 crores. This year it has been reduced to Rs. 25.01 crores.

There are other instances also. Special assistance for development of backward areas is an important item for the development of not only the tribal people of Assam but of the entire north eastern region. Last year the amount was Rs. 2,80,12,000. This year it has been reduced to Rs. 1,90,87,000. Coming to roads and transport services, it was Rs. 28 lakhs last year and now it has been reduced to Rs. 2,90,000. There are several instances to show that Assam has not been shown its legitimate rights. For decades in the past a policy of neglect and a step-motherly attitude was followed in the case of Assam.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now it is time to take up Private Members' Business.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : I will conclude the next day.

15.30 hrs.

#### COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS TWENTY-FIFTH REPORT

SHRI RASHID MASOOD  
(Saharanpur) : I beg to move :

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-fifth Report of the Committee on Private

Members' Bill's and Resolutions presented to the House on the 19th August, 1981."

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-fifth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 19th August, 1981."

*The motion was adopted.*

15.32 hrs.

#### SPECIAL COURT OF APPEAL FOR DEFENCE SER- VICES PERSONNEL BILL\*

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO (Dhenkanal) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the constitution of a Special Court of Appeal for Defence Services Personnel who are convicted by a court martial.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the constitution of a Special Court of Appeal for Defence Services Personnel who are convicted by a court martial."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : I introduce the Bill.

\* Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 21-8 1981.

15.33 hrs.

**SPECIFIC RELIEF  
(AMENDMENT) BILL\* (AMEND-  
MENT OF SECTION 14).**

**SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN**  
(Barmer) : I beg to move for leave  
to introduce a Bill further to amend  
the Specific Relief Act, 1963.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** The question  
is :

“That leave be granted to  
introduce a Bill further to  
amend the Specific Relief Act,  
1963.”

*The motion was adopted.*

**SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN:**  
I introduce the Bill.

15.34 hrs.

**SALARY, ALLOWANCE AND  
PENSION OF MEMBERS OF  
PARLIAMENT (AMENDMENT)  
BILL\* (AMENDMENT OF SEC-  
TION 3 ETC.)**

**SHRI GEORGE JOSEPH MUN-  
DACKAL** (Muvattupuzha) : I beg  
to move for leave to introduce a Bill  
further to amend the Salary, Allow-  
ances and Pension of Members of  
Parliament Act, 1954.

**Mr. CHAIRMAN :** The question  
is :

“That leave be granted to  
introduce a Bill further to  
amend the Salary, Allowances  
and Pension of Members of  
Parliament Act, 1954.”

*The motion was adopted.*

**SHRI GEORGE JOSEPH MUN-  
DACKAL :** I introduce\*\* the Bill.

\*Published in Gazette of India Extraordi-  
nary, Part II, Section 2, dated 21-8-1981.

\*\*Introduced with the recommendation of  
the President.

15.35 hrs.

**PROVIDING OF EMPLOYMENT,  
PAYMENT OF UNEMPLOYMENT  
ALLOWANCE AND UNEMPLOY-  
MENT INSURANCE SCHEME  
BILL BY (SHRI B. V. DESAI).**  
**MR. CHAIRMAN :** The House will  
now take up further consideration  
of the Providing of Employment,  
Payment of Unemployment Allow-  
ance and Unemployment Insurance  
Scheme Bill.

Shri Hannan Mollah will continue  
this speech. He has already taken  
ten minutes. He can take another  
minute or two.

**SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH**  
(Uluberia) : Mr. Chairman, as I  
said the other day, the unemploy-  
ment problem is related to our social  
system. I agree with Shri Desai that  
atleast this minimum relief should  
be given to the unemployment youth  
of our country. We know very well  
that this will not solve the problem.  
I have already mentioned how it can  
be solved. It is related to the land  
problem of our country. Since a  
major portion of the unemployed are  
in the rural areas, this problem is  
related to radical land reforms.

And if that is done properly, as it  
will not be done due to the lack of  
political will of the ruling class dur-  
ing the last 33 years, and if the  
radical land reforms are brought  
about, then rural unemployment  
problem can be solved. The un-  
employed people will get their jobs  
and if they are provided land in the  
rural areas, a large number of rural  
unemployed will be engaged there.  
Then the flow of people from the  
rural areas to the cities for jobs can  
be arrested. Also the confiscation of  
foreign capital and monopoly capital  
is also necessary. If the policy of  
the Government changes, then this  
new system can be introduced. Then  
only new industries may come.  
The problem of market can be  
solved.

**SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL** (Ernakulam) : Agriculture is a State subject and in West Bengal I would like to know what are the steps taken since you have said that it should be implemented to reduce unemployment because in West Bengal also the unemployment problem is very acute.

**SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH** : My hon. friend raised the issue, but I think he should know that the West Bengal Government is not following a line which is not part and parcel of the capitalist system of our country. Our country is a capitalist country and our Constitution, our economic system and everything is capitalist and in the capitalist system they will not be able to implement the policy to confiscate the monopoly capital and confiscate the multinationals' assets.

**SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL** : You know what is the situation in Poland and Russia ?

**SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH** : I have earlier told about the programmes. You know, I am speaking for total elimination of unemployment. In my earlier speech I have told how the West Bengal Government is trying to implement the programme in this way. They at least recognised that it is the responsibility of the State. So, they are paying the unemployment relief as they think that it is their responsibility, but they are not able to completely eliminate unemployment as it is the capitalist system that is prevailing in our country.

Also the food-for-work programme is there. That can ease the burden of the rural unemployed. That is also stopped by this Central Government.

In conclusion, I may say that if we neglect this problem we will not be spared. The highest forum of this country will not also be spared.

The unemployed youth of our country are organising movements throughout the country and they are trying to put forth their demands and now, when we are discussing here, throughout the country the youth and students of our country are collecting signatures on these demands and they are planning to collect 2 crores of signatures within this month and thousands of youths and students will march to Parliament on 15th September to raise their demands and they will start this movement..

**MR. CHAIRMAN** : So, what do you want?

**SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH** : All the democratic students organisations of our country are collecting signatures. They will hold demonstrations before Parliament, they will raise the issue before the highest forum of the nation. If the Government does not accept the demands of the youth of our country, the students and the youth of our country will go further and follow the course which ultimately can eliminate the capitalist system and eliminate the monopoly capital and the multinational system and can implement the radical land reforms so that the rural unemployment will be eliminated.

With these words, I conclude.

**SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY** (Amalapuram) : The Bill introduced by Shri B.V. Desai has commendable objectives. My hon. colleague just now stated about the magnitude of the problem. He has said that there are about 2 crores of unemployed persons now in our country. This Bill has emphasised only on 'those who have been registered in the employment exchanges'. When you take that line persons registered in the employment exchanges, it does not speak the whole truth. Employment exchanges generally are situated at district headquarters and other important places to where the people of adjacent areas

are expected to go or should care to go to get their names registered. Therefore, when you judge the magnitude of the problem from the point of Employment Exchanges, it will not speak the whole truth. Anyway, the object for which this Bill has been brought is commendable. I fully support it. But the only fact is that it has been brought as a Private Members Bill. I would have appreciated if the Government had brought a regular legislation on this important issue of unemployment.

Then, we were fighting for SWARAJ. Lokmanya Bal Ganga Dhar Tilak said, "Swaraj is my birth right and I have it". Now the youth of the country are saying 'right to employment is their birth right in a free nation' and they are justified. The object of swaraj has not been fully realised. Various efforts have been made. So many policies have been implemented. Programmes have been initiated. Promises have been made. Still we have not touched even the fringe of the problem. This has got to be realised.

This Bill wanted to give legal sanction to the Articles which have been enunciated in our Constitutions namely, Articles 41 and 45. These Articles come under the Directive Principles of State Policy. As we all know the Directive Principles give direction to the nation as to how we should proceed towards the objectives of our nation. Directive Principles fundamentally differ from Fundamental Rights which are enforceable. Here this Bill seeks to give legal sanction to Article 41 and 45. By merely converting those Articles into Fundamental Rights, it does not solve the problem. If it were so, the Government would bring legislation to-morrow and convert them into Fundamental Rights. The Government has to take into consideration the magnitude of the problem facing the country. It should clearly lay down clear policies and programmes

through our Plans. These must not only be enunciated but must be strictly implemented.

In a Welfare State the objects are not achieved abruptly or overnight. The Directive Principles/our Constitution have been in a way derived from Fabian Socialism existing in England. The motto of the Fabian Socialism is very clear. It has been stated, 'When I strike, I strike hard.' It implies we go steadily and surely. When we analyse our problem it is quite interesting to know whether we are steadily proceeding or even proceeding at all. And if going, towards what objectives? This problem of unemployment is the biggest and the greatest in our country. It is mounting day by day. As my friend has stated we can never over-simplify it. Therefore, this programme must be implemented definitely whether you take it in a gradual or in a phased manner. Then only this problem can be tackled. As a student of Economics when I was going through the Report on Full Employment submitted by Lord William Beveridge in 1944 in England about which I do not want to go into the details, I would like to tell clearly the implications of that report. He has said, "This problem can be tackled only when you make a systematic efforts, a steady effort towards full employment should be gradually made but it should be made definitely and surely."

Therefore, when you take this problem from all angles, we have to make all possible efforts and then only we will be able to solve this problem.

Here, it has been said about unemployment insurance. In Western countries and other developed countries, the programme has been implemented after they have achieved full employment or near full employment conditions. So, this can be taken from that angle, not as an abrupt policy. A nation has to make realistic finance allocations apart

from the land which is unirrigated and which can be brought under the plough under a systematic programme which is also closely related to this programme and to make improvement in the living conditions of human beings of this great nation who are disabled, who are sick who are old, mainly those who have nonetheless a right to live honourably and in a dignified way in this great country.

Actually, the problem can be tackled when you make our industrial policy and our economic policy oriented towards achieving this objective of full employment. If you make here and there some allocations stating that during a certain stipulated period we will be able to solve the problem, it will never be solved. This problem must be taken in its real perspective. There is not only unemployment but there is also under-employment and partial employment. For instance, millions of agricultural labourers in the rural areas have employment only for three months in a year and for the rest of the nine months, they remain unemployed. This must also be taken into consideration when you are trying to achieve the right to work. This problem of under-employment, the problem of partial employment, must also be taken up along with solving the unemployment problem. Then only, this will become a full-fledged programme of eradicating unemployment in the country.

Besides this, this unemployment problem, though it looks like an economic problem, tends to be a social problem. We have been seeing from our experience that persons without proper means to live, even after they have attained a particular stage in academic field and in the technical field also, they tend to be ruthless. It has been clearly seen that when the people are hungry, impoverished, poor, jobless, they become ruthless finally. Why? It is because they have nothing to fall back and they resort to all kinds of

things, criticising the Government, organising rallies and creating all sort of hurdles to the very progress of the nation. Therefore, this problem must be taken in its real perspective on a separate footing instead of clubbing it with our various policies. Then only we will be able to solve the problem in a systematic and gradual manner.

**श्री मनोराम बागड़ी (हिसार) :** सभा-पति जी, इस देश में बेकारी बिल्कुल राक्षसी रूप धारण कर चुकी है और गरीबी बिल्कुल पाताल में पहुँच चुकी है। जो कम से कम आमदनी के लोग हैं, जो बिलो-पावटी, गरीबी की सतह के नीचे हैं उन की आमदनी डेढ़ से दो रुपये रोज़ है, लेकिन जो आकाश को छूने वाले पाँच-दस हजार घराने हैं उन की आमदनी 1 हजार से तीन हजार रुपये रोज़ की है। 40 से 45 करोड़ लोग गरीबी की सतह से नीचे डेढ़ से दो रुपये रोज़ कमाते हैं। कुछ ऐसे साधु-मंत हैं, राजनीतिक साधु-संत हैं, जिन को एक पैसे की आमदनी नहीं है, बेकारी उनके अन्दर बढ़ती जा रही है।

अब इस बेकारी को मिटाना है और चतक बेकारी न मिटे, बेकारी का भत्ता देना बढ़ा जरूरी है। जो बेकार लोग हैं, उन को काम चाहिए और उन को काम देना भी जरूरी है। अब आप यह देखिये कि यहाँ पर एशियन गेम्स पर 600, 700 करोड़ रुपये का खर्च है यानी यह 6 अरब रुपया हो गया। इस 6 अरब रुपये को अगर एक करोड़ आदमियों में बाँटा जाए, तो कम से कम एक साल का भत्ता तो उन एक करोड़ बेकार लोगों को दिया जा सकता है। भूखी शान दिखाने के लिए इतना रुपया खर्च किया जा रहा है। एक तरफ़ तो हमारा मुल्क भूखा है और दूसरी तरफ़ इतना रुपया खर्च किया जाता है

और 600 करोड़ रुपये तो इस वक्त कहा जा रहा है यह आगे चल कर एक हजार करोड़ रुपये हो जाएगा। भूठी शान दिखाने के लिए आप इतना रुपया खर्च कर रहे हैं जबकि हिन्दुस्तान में गरीबी, बेकारी भयंकर रूप धारण कर चुकी है और वह कभी भी इस देश को खा सकती है। आज उन लोगों के पास एक पैसा भी नहीं है। मेरा कहना यह है कि आप बेकारों की फौज मत बढ़ाइए। मेरा सुझाव यह है कि इस देश में जो बंजर जमीन पड़ी है, उसर, ओखड़, भाखड़ और लोनी जमीन पड़ी है, उस के ऊपर आप एक खेतिहर पल्टन बनाइए और उस को उस में लगाइए। इस के अलावा मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जो भनपड़ लोग है, उन को साक्षर बनाने के लिए आप पढ़े-लिखे लोगों की फौज बनाइए और उस को उस काम में लगाइए। आप उन को बहुत ज्यादा तन्स्वाह मत दीजिए।... (व्यवधान)....

**श्रीमती कैलाशपति (मोहन लाल गंज) :** बागड़ी जी, आप अपनी तनस्वाह में से कुछ दे दीजिए, जिससे यह बेकारी कुछ तो दूर हो ?

**श्री मनीराम बागड़ी :** मेरी तनस्वाह सब आपकी नजर है। जब चाहो दस्तखत करवा कर ले लीजिए। आप खामस्वाह यहां क्यों कहती हैं, जब जरूरत हो, ले लीजिए। यह भी कोई बात है। घर की बात है, बाहर क्यों कहती हैं।

खैर, मैं आपकी खिदमत में यह अर्ज कर रहा था कि यह जो बेकारों की फौज है, इसको आप मत बढ़ाइये। आज हिन्दुस्तान की कुल आबादी का 20 फीसदी हिस्सा ऐसा है, जिसकी आमदनी 80 फीसदी जो लोग हैं, उनकी आमदनी के बराबर हैं।

इस तरह से आप खर्च और आमदनी पर रोक लगाइये। इससे कम से कम 20 हजार करोड़ रुपये की बचत हो सकती है। अगर ऊपर की आमदनी पर रोक लग जाए और बड़े हजार और 2 हजार से ज्यादा आमदनी पर रोक लगे, तो काफी रुपया बच सकता है और उससे आप एक खेतिहर पल्टन बनाएं और उसको आप भत्ता देकर के इस देश की जमीन को साकार बना सकते हैं। इस देश में नहर, नदी, नाले और छोटी सिंचाई के धन्धे चला सकते हैं।

**श्री राम प्यारे पनिका (रोबर्टसगंज) :** खर्च पर कैसे रोक लगे, यह बताइए, यह बहुत जरूरी है।

**श्री मनीराम बागड़ी :** जैसे यहां पर बड़े-बड़े घरानों के बड़े-बड़े फार्म हैं 8-8 और 10-10 एकड़ के फार्म हैं, जिन को कन्ट्री हाऊस कहते हैं उस में 'हाऊस' काट दो और 'कन्ट्री' बने रहते दो, इनकी तरफ आपको देखना होगा। टाटा के, वाटा के, बिड़ला के, इन्दिरा जी के और ओबेराय के यहां पर जो बड़े-बड़े फार्म हैं, 8-8 एकड़ के फार्म हैं, उनको छोटा कर दो। आप गांवों की जमीन ले सकते हो लेकिन इन को नहीं लेते हो। इनको अगर ले लिया जाए, तो अरबों रुपया आप को मिल सकता है।

**श्री राम प्यारे पनिका :** ओबेराय को एम० पी० बनाने वाली पार्टी के साथ आप रहे हैं। आप कैसे यह कह सकते हैं। उस पार्टी के साथ आप रहे हैं, जिसने उनको एम० पी० बनाया है।

**श्री मनीराम बागड़ी :** फर्ज करो, मेरा बाप बुरा काम करता था, तो क्या तुम्हारी मां भी बुरा काम करेगी। आप यह कहोगे कि तुम्हारा बाप बुरा काम करता था, इस लिए मेरी मां बुरा काम करेगी। अगर हम



गन्धे थे, अगर हमारी पार्टी खराब है, तो तुम्हारी पार्टी अच्छा काम नहीं करेगी। इसका मतलब यह है कि तुम अच्छा काम नहीं करोगे। (व्यवधान) यह सवाल नहीं है।

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV :

He is a very senior Member of Parliament. The words uttered by him are unparliamentary. They should be expunged from the proceedings.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : वाह, वाह, एक्स-पन्ज कर दो। क्यों? मैंने कौन सी बुरी बात कही है।

MR. CHAIRMAN : What words?

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : इसमें क्या अप-शब्द है।

सभापति महोदय : मैं इसे देख लूंगा, समझ लूंगा और समझ लेने के बाद अगर कोई चीज एक्सपंज करने लायक होगी तो उसे एक्सपंज कर दूंगा।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : मैं अर्ज कर रहा था कि यह कोई दलील नहीं है कि यदि जनता पार्टी के रिजिम में अगर अच्छा काम नहीं हुआ है तो कांग्रेस पार्टी के रिजिम में भी अच्छा काम न हो। अगर जनता पार्टी के रिजिम में बुरे काम हुए हों तो क्या कांग्रेस पार्टी के रिजिम में भी बुरे काम होने चाहिए? क्या बुरे कामों को बुरे कह कर भुलाया नहीं जा सकता है?

इस देश में जितने भी बड़े-बड़े लोग हुए हैं, समाज के सुधारक हुए हैं उनके जमाने में भी बहुत से सुधार के काम हुए। राम, कृष्ण और गांधी के जमाने में अगर कोई सुधार के कार्य नहीं हो सके तो क्या अब उन

सुधार के कामों को करने की जरूरत नहीं है? ऐसी छोटी-छोटी चीजें पनपती हैं और इन्हीं से ही क्रांति बढ़ती है और क्रांति की कड़ी से कड़ी जुड़ती है।

अब समय बहुत हो चुका है। अब यह देश इसी हालत में बहुत ज्यादा समय तक नहीं चल सकता है। सवाल किसी के नाम का नहीं है। मुझे इन्दिरा जी के नाम से नफरत नहीं है और किसी के नाम से प्यार भी नहीं है। न मुझे किसी से कोई एतराज है। लेकिन देश का सवाल है। इन हालातों में जब देश में बेकारी बढ़ रही हो तो देश में परिस्थितियों को बदलना होगा। जो इन परिस्थितियों को बदलेगा, वही समाज का सेवक है।

SH. BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): Mr. Chairman, Sir. I welcome this Bill, and I congratulate my esteemed colleague, Shri B. V. Desai, for having focussed the attention of the Government on this important issue. This issue is not the issue of any one party. I would request all my hon. colleagues to consider this problem as a serious problem facing every one. This is a problem of human beings. We need all comforts. So also the unfortunate unemployed need all comforts. We have to find out ways and means and solutions how best we can achieve this objective.

This is not an issue which we are discussing for the first time. In different forms we had the opportunity to discuss this issue. I believe, some months back, when I had moved the Bill that the right to work should be included as a Fundamental Right in the Constitution, we had the opportunity to discuss this particular issue.

In our country, as Mr. Mani Ram Bagri said, we have two different societies. One of my friends just



now said that he was interested in knowing what are the ways by which this particular problem can be solved. The hon. Member who spoke before me from that side said that Shri Lokamanya Gangadhar Tilak had said, 'Swaraj is my birthright'. Our educated unemployed are saying that to get work is their birthright, and that is true. I am not blaming anybody for the present situation. We are all to be blamed. We all put together could not solve this particular problem. What is the position of these two societies to which I referred?

I had the opportunity to move round the country as member of a Select Committee. Some of my colleagues are sitting here. I very well appreciate our hosts who kept us in a very comfortable position at the cost of the exchequer. You may be knowing or may not be knowing. We were placed in a hotel where the lodging charges were Rs. 650/- a day; there fried *papad* cost Rs. 5, aerated water costs Rs. 7.50 per bottle....

AN HON. MEMBER : Why did you not refuse?

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR : I am not criticising. Please listen to me. There, lunch costs Rs. 140/-. It was only last month that we had been there. Outside we could see and meet many of these able-bodied educated unemployed. We could have refused. I agree with my hon. friend. It is not a criticism; I am not criticising. I very well appreciate our hosts. But the point I am making is this. There are ways and means where we can curtail our expenses.

I am going to highlight that particular issue which I did sometime back when I was speaking on a similar subject and I expect that the Government should reply on that particular issue. But unfortunately at that time the hon. Minister did

not reply to the points raised and I expect that the Government should tell us as to what... (Interruptions) Hon. Minister, I never said that you are not here. I only said that now the Government should reply on the point which I am going to make and the suggestions I am going to give.

In this Bill the important clauses are 4 and 6. It speaks that every unemployed person if he is under-Matric should get Rs. 100 and if he is Matric he should get Rs. 200 per month. An effort has been made to link this payment with the insurance scheme, probably, to get out of the hiccups of the constitutional provisions and in order to meet the point of expenses. But any way if we take into consideration the number of unemployed which is round about 1.5 to 2 crores and if we take Rs. 100 per head, it would be Rs. 2400 crores a year. The Financial Memorandum mentions that no recurring expenditure is likely to be involved from the Consolidated Fund of India in view of the provisions of clause 6 of the Bill and the initial expenditure would be Rs. 100 crores, because Mr. Desai is expecting that these persons would be contributing to the insurance fund and thereby something would come to the coffers of the State. The data is not available. Unless and until we have the details, we will not be in a position to solve this particular problem.

Apart from this particular point, I respectfully submit to the hon. Members that even with this Rs. 2400 crores, if we very carefully consider....

SHRI B. V. DESAI (Raichur) : It may not be Rs. 2400 crores. One crore at the rate of Rs. 100...

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR : What I said was that 2 crores unemployed are there. And at the rate of

Rs. 100 per month it comes to Rs. 2400 crores. I am speaking about the figures that are given here.

The point is whether the Government of India and the State Governments can contribute Rs. 2400 crores. I respectfully submit that they cannot contribute Rs. 2400 crores in spite of the insurance scheme. It is in this context that I want to make a few suggestions.

Under the different heads of the Government I find there is a heavy wasteful expenditure. The public expenditure has been allowed to grow to a point where I believe it has become a Frankenstein for our country. Let us take the budgetary expenditure. I tried to get some figures from the library, and I was surprised to find that in the year 1963-64 the Budgetary expenditure was Rs. 4284 crores while in the year 1978-79 it has gone upto Rs. 27,616 crores. That is a 540% increase and it comes to an annual increase of 36%. Can we not check this? No other sector of Indian economy can boast a growth rate like this. But if you take into consideration the growth of national income and the volume of employment, we do not find a growth of even 5% of this growth of budgetary expenditure. This is item 1. I would request the hon. Minister to consider seriously as to what steps we can take to reduce this budgetary expenditure.

The second point to which I would like to invite the attention of the Government through the Minister is about the non-developmental expenditure. The figure is very disturbing. In the year 1969-70, the non-developmental expenditure was Rs. 1,735 crores while in 1978-79, it had gone up to Rs. 9,864 crores. Leave aside this, speaking about the expenditure by the Government, I request the hon. Minister to seriously

consider this. I want to bring to the notice of the Government and the Prime Minister whether we can or we cannot take any steps to reduce the expenses of the Government. You will please take into consideration the figures which I am giving now. The official figure, combined with revenue and capital expenditure, of the Centre, the States and the Union Territories has skyrocketed from Rs. 914 crores after we attained the Independence to Rs. 26,771 crores in the year 1978-79. Now the expenditure is bound to increase. But look at the proportion of its increase. The total expenditure of the Central Government, if you take it into consideration, in fifties was Rs. 520 crores but a year or two years back rather it was Rs. 17,808 crores. If we take into consideration the total government expenditure and the percentage of national income, the national income has grown only by 5.88% while the expenses have grown by 19.78 per cent. That is the growth and that includes Rs. 75 lakhs which we spent on the global tour of all our hon. Members in seeing the progress of Hindi. To see progress of Hindi also necessary. But, what is the priority that is to be given! Rs. 75 lakhs on the global tour is to find out the progress of Hindi or to make provision for the unemployed youth? That is the question which I would like to ask of the Government.

If we take into consideration the administrative expenditure, it has grown from Rs. 34 crores to Rs. 771 crores. The Government at the Centre is, however, sanguine that the phenomenal rise in Government expenditure is not confined to our country but that is so throughout the world. Can it be answered like that? Can we gulp that very easily? I respectfully submit that my answer would be 'No'.

**SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR**

Then, about the tax evasion, the Finance Minister has gone on record to say that the revenue from income-tax that was evaded in the last two years is 33% per year. So, if we can recover the revenue from income-tax, this question can be solved. This is 33% within the Central revenue for income-tax. Why don't you do it? There are reasons for it. We gave the windfall to the tax evaders? I would invite your attention to the news item in the *Hindustan Times* dated 12th July 1980 where it is mentioned that the Government of India had decided not to recover Rs. 300 crores of arrears from the income-tax defaulters. The reason is that the registered notices were sent to the defaulters but they came back unserved. Therefore, the Government of India took a decision not to recover this money from them. This is one—item which is reported. I had made a reference to it by way of a question to the hon. Finance Minister. If the youth of our country ask me—not you—I may be excused—that we the Member of Parliament can stay in Oberoi and we can have a world tour and spend Rs. 2200 crores for the Asian Games and we cannot spend lakhs or a crore of rupees for colour T.V. which may be a pleasure to the eyes but we cannot give money to them—even Rs. 100/- per month. What answer you or I can give to these unemployed youth? I would like to know from this Government? Mr. Arakal do you want any clarification?

**SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL :** Your proposition is that lack of money and investment is the cause for unemployment. Is that so? May I put it the other way? To invest the money in Asian Games for the construction work itself is for creating jobs to these youths. I fail to understand your proposition of lack of money and investment by Government.

**SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR :** Coming to the point, if I remember aright, Shri Arakal opposed my Bill on the ground that this cannot be incorporated in the Constitution since Government of India has no money to provide. That is why it could not be enshrined in the Constitution. That is one thing.

With reference to the productivity of employment by giving money for Asian games—of course, I have nothing to say about it—kindly consider what is the extent of employment and the extent of expenditure which we are going to make. I am not criticising. I am suggesting the ways. You kindly consider and if you find by investing Rs. 2200 crores in the Asian games we are going to give employment to 5,000 people I have nothing to say. I am making a suggestion. You examine the particular suggestion which I am making for your consideration.

The third point which I would like to stress is about the unnecessary growth of bureaucracy. It is a growth which is growing. Persons are coming and going and not working .....(*Interruptions*).

Sir, at the time of Budget Session Mr. Stephen told us that the overtime that was paid in the Communications Ministry was to the tune of Rs. 33 crores. What does it show? Can we not employ persons to whom this Rs. 33 crores be paid. Of course, some of my colleagues would argue why this over-time payment. Do our employees not work during office hours? If that is so it is for the Government to find out but if there is work required to be done by payment of overtime then why not employ the unemployed youths. I would request the Government to consider what is the total amount that is paid by way of overtime to both the Central and State Government employees and what would be the employment that would be made

with this amount. I would like to have the statistics.

Sir, in this connection I am reminded of the words of Panditji when some fifteen to twenty years back he said that we have an administrative jungle in our Government. There are so many officers. What is the position today you will be interested to know the figures. In 1956 the number of employees was 5.5 millions; in 1960 it became 6 millions; in 1966 it became 9 millions and in 1977 it became 14 million. I do not know what is the position today. I would like to ask do we really need these millions of people to look after the functions of the Government.

AN HON. MEMBER : You are contradicting yourself. On the one hand you want more hands to be employed and on the other hand you plead for their removal.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR : I am not asking for their removal. I am only suggesting ways and means. This costs the exchequer Rs. 9,000 crores annually. We have to take into consideration all these things.

MR. CHAIRMAN ; Please Conclude.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR : The same position we find in the Planning Commission. So, Sir, I have suggested certain ways and means and I would request the Government to consider as to whether any ways and means could be found so that the expenses could be curtailed. I would, therefore, like to request the Government that millions of our youth who are unemployed are watching the Government—the Government which is supposed to work. Let us show by action that we are progressing towards that goal.

We cannot say that we have no resources because if we accept that the right to work is their birthright then it is the duty of the Government to find out the solutions. Only 6 per cent of the people who are very rich get all the advantages and they are controlling 94 per cent of the rest of the people of our society. This situation has got to be changed. We have accepted socialist structure as the basic structure of our Government and it should be acted upon. It is my submission that Government should consider these few suggestions which I have made and I would like the hon. Minister to give a reply to all these suggestions which I have made. Thank you.

श्री बृद्धि चन्द जैन (बाड़मेर) : सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य, श्री बी.वी. देसाई, ने जो विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया है, मैंने उसको गौर से पढ़ा है और मैंने यह पाया है कि यह बिल बिल्कुल प्रैक्टिकेबल और फीजिबल नहीं है। इसकी क्लॉज 2 में कहा गया है :—

Employment shall be provided to all the citizens of the country, irrespective of caste, creed and faith, who have attained the age of 25 years and have registered themselves with the Employment Exchange.

अगर लोगों को रजिस्ट्रेशन कराने और एप्लिकेशन देने के लिए कहा जाए, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे देश में आठ करोड़ के करीब एप्लिकेशन आ जाएंगी। जो लोग छोटी-मोटी पान की दुकान करते हैं, या कोई और छोटा काम करते हैं, या मजदूरी में लगे हुए हैं, वे भी एप्लिकेशन दे देंगे। आखिर इसके लिए चैक कौन सा होगा? आज स्थिति यह है कि जब सर्विस मिलने की गुंजायश बहुत कम है और बहुत ज्यादा कम्पीटीशन है, तो देशभर एप्लिकेशन आ

[श्री बुद्धि चन्द्र जैन]

जाती हैं। अगर इस बारे में पूरी छुट दे दी जाए, तो आठ करोड़ के करीब एम्प्लि-केशन आ जायेंगी। अनएम्पलायमेंट के फिगर्स को देखने से पता चलता है कि इस समय दो करोड़ अनएम्पलायड हैं, जिनमें एजूकेटिड और अनएजूकेटिड दोनों शामिल हैं। इसके अलावा लेबरर्स हैं, जिनको मजदूरी नहीं मिलती है। हमारे देश में पचास प्रतिशत लोग गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे जीवन बिता रहे हैं। अगर उन सब को गिना जाए, तो यह संख्या दस करोड़ से भी अधिक हो जायेगी। क्या सरकार इन सबको एम्पलायमेंट या एलाउंस देगी? इस विधेयक में कहा गया है कि मेट्रिकुलेट्स और उससे अधिक शिक्षा प्राप्त लोगों को 200 रुपये प्रति मास के हिसाब से भत्ता दिया जाए। मेट्रिकुलेट्स और ग्रेजुएट्स के बारे में कैलकुलेट किया गया है लगभग 34 लाख अनएम्पलायड है। इस प्रकार उन लोगों को 68 करोड़ रुपये प्रति मास देना होगा। बाकी लोगों की संख्या का तो कोई हिसाब ही नहीं है, वह कैलकुलेट नहीं की जा सकती। माननीय सदस्य ने अनएम्पलायमेंट को दूर करने का यह नुस्खा प्रस्तुत किया है और वह समझते हैं कि इस तरह यह प्रबलम बहुत आसानी से सल्व हो जायेगी।

लेकिन यह समस्या इस प्रकार हल नहीं हो सकती है। अगर हम लोगों में राजनैतिक इच्छा, पोलिटिकल विल है तो इस समस्या को हल करने के लिए सभी पार्टियों को यह प्रयास करना पड़ेगा कि जनसंख्या की वृद्धि पर रोक लगा दी जाए। हमें फैमिली प्लानिंग के प्रोग्राम को पूरी ताकत और पूरी दिलचस्पी के साथ कार्यान्वित करना पड़ेगा। 1977 में इमर्जेंसी के वक्त यह कार्यक्रम लिया गया था। हो सकता है कि उस वक्त उसमें कुछ

त्रुटियाँ हों और जबरदस्ती की गई हो, लेकिन अब इस कार्यक्रम को हाथ में लेना पड़ेगा इसके अलावा आपोजीशन वालों के प्रापेगेंडा से इस प्रोग्राम का बहुत बड़ा धक्का लगा था। मैं चाहता हूँ कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर सारी आपोजीशन पार्टीज और अपनी पार्टी के योग्य लीडर्स के साथ बातचीत करके इस बारे में निर्णय लें और इस प्रोग्राम को इफेक्टिवली इम्प्लीमेंट करें।

दूसरी बात यह है कि रूरल रिकंस्ट्रक्शन प्रोग्राम के लिए जो प्रोविजन किया गया है वह अपर्याप्त हैं, इसमें वृद्धि करनी पड़ेगी। आज इंटीग्रेटेड रूरल डेवलपमेंट प्रोग्राम 750 करोड़ रुपए का है। इन कार्यक्रमों के लिए राशि बढ़ानी पड़ेगी और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की बेरोजगारी दूर करनी होगी। आज सब से ज्यादा बेरोजगार ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में हैं जो अनुसूचित जाति, जनजाति के लोग हैं तथा लेबरर्स हैं जोकि दूसरों के खेतों में काम करते हैं। इन लोगों की स्थिति बड़ी दयनीय है। इसलिए इन प्रोग्राम्स का विस्तार करना पड़ेगा। अभी सारे स्टेट मिनिस्टर्स की एक कांफ्रेंस दिल्ली में हुई थी परन्तु उसमें कोई निर्णय नहीं किया जा सका। उन्होंने एक कमेटी का फार्मेशन कर दिया। बार-बार कमेटी फार्मेशन करने के बजाए आपको जल्दी निर्णय लेने चाहिए। सिक्स्थ प्लान में आपने जो प्राविजनस किए हैं, नेशनल रूरल डेवलपमेंट प्रोग्राम के अन्तर्गत, इंटीग्रेटेड रूरल डेवलपमेंट प्रोग्राम के अन्तर्गत, डेजर्ट डेवलपमेंट प्रोग्राम के अन्तर्गत, डी पी ए पी प्रोग्राम के अन्तर्गत, हिली एरियाज डेवलपमेंट प्रोग्राम के अन्तर्गत, बैकवर्ड एरियाज डेवलपमेंट प्रोग्राम के अन्तर्गत, शेड्युल्ड कास्ट शेड्युल्ड ट्राइब्स एरियाज डेवलपमेंट प्रोग्राम के अन्तर्गत, उप सर सक्ती के साथ कार्यान्वयन करना होगा। इन कार्यक्रमों को इम्प्लीमेंट करने के

लिए सरकारी मशीनरी को एक्टिव करना होगा, खुद भी एक्टिव होना होगा तथा एम पीज और वर्कर्स को भी एक्टिव करना होगा। प्रोग्राम स्तर पर एक्टिव होकर इन प्रोग्रामों को कार्यान्वित करने में अपनी पूरी शक्ति लगानी होगी तभी हम सक्सेसफुल हो सकते हैं। बरना प्रथम योजवा से लेकर पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना तक परिणाम यही रहा कि हमने प्रॉब्लम्स को साल्व करने की कोशिश की लेकिन उसमें हम सफल नहीं हुए।

इस देश की आजादी के लिए लाखों आदमी शहीद हुए। उसी लगन और मेहनत के साथ राष्ट्र निर्माण के लिए भी हमें कार्य करना होगा, पूरा परिश्रम करना होगा तभी इस समस्या को हम हल कर सकेंगे। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं चाहता हूं कि गरीबी और बेरोजगारी मिटाने के लिए और प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाने के लिए इन प्रोग्राम्स को मुस्तैदी से लागू किया जाए और तभी हम सफल हो सकेंगे।

श्री सुन्दर सिंह (फिस्लौर) : चेयरमैन साहब, महात्मा गांधी ने कहा है :

*I suggest we are thieves in a way. If I take anything that is not for our immediate use and I keep it, I thieve it from anybody else.*

दूसरी बात उन्होंने कही :

*Every women or man without work or food सोना नहीं चाहिए। हमारे मुल्क में आज अनएम्प्लायमेंट बहुत ज्यादा है। मैं यू. के. गया था, वहां पर जो अन-एम्प्लायमेंट एलाउंस मिलता है वह बड़ा आकर्षक मिलता है। कई बीमारियों में भी यह मिलता है। वहां पर लोग कहते हैं कि मान लीजिए हम काम करें और बीस-*

*पच्चीस पाउंड हमें मिलें तो बिना काम किए 30 मिल जाते हैं फिर काम करने की जरूरत क्या है?*

हमारे देश में जो अनएम्प्लायमेंट का सिलसिला है उसको अगर दूर करना है तो एक जनरल एलेक्शन हो जाए, सभी लोग उसमें लग जायेंगे। उसके लिए पैसा भी आता है और सब उसमें बिजी हो जाते हैं।

मैं एक बात बतलाना चाहता हूँ—जहां तक अनएम्प्लायमेंट का सवाल है, हमारा कन्ट्री इण्डस्ट्रीयल कन्ट्री नहीं है, एग्रीकल्चरल कन्ट्री है। यहां पर सिर्फ ज़मीन से अनएम्प्लायमेंट दूर हो सकती है। दिक्कत यह है कि अभी तक आपने लैण्ड रिफार्म नहीं की है। जो बड़े जमींदार हैं, वे आगे जाते जा रहे हैं, जमीन पर उनका कब्जा है और नौकरियों पर भी उनका कब्जा है। गरीब को कोई नहीं पूछता है, वह पहले भी बेकार घूम रहा था और आज भी बेकार घूम रहा है। इसलिये अगर हमने लैण्ड-रिफार्म कर दी होती, जिसका हमने शुरू से नारा लगाया था, तो आज कोई भी आदमी निकम्मा नहीं रह सकता था। वो एकड़ ज़मीन पर चार आदमी काम कर सकते हैं और यहां पर तो हजारों एकड़ ज़मीन पड़ी हुई है। एक मेम्बर ने स्माल फार्मर्ज का बड़ा जिक्र किया, वह स्माल फार्मर्ज के लीडर बने हुए हैं, लेकिन उनके पास अपनी बड़ी ज़मीन है, तीन-चार जगहों पर ज़मीन पड़ी हुई है, उनको पता भी नहीं है कि कहां-कहां उनकी ज़मीन है। काम गरीब आदमी करता है, जमीन का मालिक खुद काम नहीं करता, लेकिन आवाज लगाता है कि अनएम्प्लायमेंट दूर हो जाय। अनएम्प्लायमेंट तब ही दूर हो सकती है जब आप लैण्ड-रिफार्म कर दें। उस सूरत में कोई निकम्मा नहीं रह सकता, सबको रोटी मिल

[श्री सुन्दर सिंह]

सकती है। आप भरोजीशन से क्यों डरते हैं, वह भी यही आवाज लगा रहे हैं कि लैण्ड रिफार्म करनी है और हम भी यही कहते हैं कि लैण्ड रिफार्म करनी है फिर करते क्यों नहीं हैं।

श्री गिरधारी लाल डोगरा (जम्मू) : वह भी नहीं करना चाहते हैं।

श्री सुन्दर सिंह : मैंने देखा है—इन सी० पी० एम० के एम० एल० ए० के पास भी 500-500 एकड़ ज़मीनें हैं। हमारे यहां पंजाब में आदमपुर के एक एम० एल० ए० कुलवन्त सिंह हैं उनके पास पांच सौ एकड़ ज़मीन है। यहां लैक्चर करने के लिये सब कहते हैं कि यह होना चाहिये, वह होना चाहिये, लेकिन अगर बिली-स्बाहिश हो तो अब भी अन-एम्प्लायमेंट दूर हो सकती है। लेकिन इस काम को करने के लिये हर आदमी का फर्ज है कि इसमें मदद करे। दिक्कत यह है कि आज कोई ऐसा लीडर नहीं रहा जिस का असर हो। महात्मा गांधी जिन्दा थे तो सारी दुनिया उनके पीछे भागती थी, उनके कहने पर झमल करने की कोशिश करती थी लेकिन अब उनको पता है कि सब लीडर बोगस हैं इसलिये कोई आदमी झमल नहीं करता है। आप किसी भी एक सूबे की ज़मीन ले लीजिये और वहां लैण्ड रिफार्म कर दीजिये, अगर एक आदमी भी अन-एम्प्लायड रह जाय तो मैं जिम्मेदार हूँ। इस तरह से आप की ज़मीन का मसला भी हल हो जायगा। आज बड़े जमींदारों के पास ज़मीनें हैं, नौकरी है और पैसा भी सबसे ज्यादा उनके पास है। इसलिये हमें चाहिये कि जो महात्मा गांधी जी ने कहा था हम उस पर झमल करें, उससे सारा सिल-सिला ठीक हो जायगा। कोई बेकारों की फिगर 2 करोड़ बतलाता है, कोई 8 करोड़ कहता है, मैं कहता हूँ दुनिया में न जाने कितने करोड़

लोथ बेकार हैं, जिनको एक बत्त की रोटी भी नसीब नहीं होती है। इसलिये इस मसले को हल करने का सब का फर्ज है, सिर्फ सरकार का ही फर्ज नहीं है, इसलिये सब कोशिश करेंगे तो काम बनेगा।

Shri Chitta Basu (Barasat) : I rise to support the Bill. I won't like to make a long speech, because most of the points have already been covered. My task will be really to identify the crux of the problem. I would urge upon the Members sitting opposite that it is a problem which just cannot be wished away. It is a problem which is related to life, and it is necessary that we try to come to grips with it.

Let us have an idea of the magnitude of the problem, although there is no reliable statistics or estimate of unemployment in our country. But we can have an idea about it. As per an estimate recently by Government agencies, particularly Planning Commission, the total number of educated jobless in our country will rise to 11.18 million by 1985. The total number of unemployed will be 54.1 million by 1985. Roughly speaking, it is going to be 5 crores. And what is the plan provision; and what is the plan perspective? It is necessary for us to understand this. The development visualized in the 6th Plan can provide jobs for 30 million, while the number of job-seekers is 54 million. There will be a backlog of about 24.1 million. Can we wish it away? There will be 24 million jobless people, even after the conclusion of the 6th Plan, even if there is 100% successful implementation of it.

The prescription from the Minister or the Treasury Bench is : "Let us forget it. Everything is Maya or illusion. Let us try to live with it." Their prescription, for the Indian people—youth and the masses—is : "Learn to live with this huge backlog." I resent this prescription. That cannot be the prescription for a



country which accepts of the concept of equality and socialist economy at least. I am not going to the extent of using the word socialism. It is a difficult thing to achieve. I am scared of it because it is just not possible for your economy to achieve socialism. Socialism means something else.

Mr. Chairman, I think you can understand what are the contents of socialism. Anyway, it is not the issue under debate to-day, viz. what socialism is. If you want to hold classes, we are prepared. But the question is how to solve the problem of the backlog of 24.1 million unemployed persons who will be there in the country after the successful implementation—if I accept that it will be successful—of the 6th plan. This backlog problem is not new. At the end of the First Five Year Plan, the backlog of unemployed was 5.3 millions. At the end of the Second Five Year Plan, the backlog of unemployed rose to 7.1 millions. After the implementation of the Third Plan, the backlog of unemployed increased to 9.6 millions. After the implementation of the Fourth Plan, the backlog increased to 17.1 millions. After the implementation of the Fifth Plan, it had reached to 22.1 millions, and as I said earlier, after the 6th Plan, it will be 24.1 millions. You have got a plan of progressively increasing the backlog of unemployed. As the plan proceeds, the backlog of the unemployed increases.

But everybody on that side relies entirely on the plan prescription, as I listened to Everything is there in the plan. If the plan is successful, the backlog of unemployed will be removed and the unemployment problem will be solved. Let me tell you that it is not going to be so. Unless there is a radical change in the institutional relationship, rather

structural reorientation, unless there is a new property relationship which I would not like to explain, this problem of unemployed cannot be solved; it will be with us so long as we continue to follow the capitalistic economy. But even the capitalistic society economy cannot just whisk away the real thing.

When we cannot provide jobs for all, when we cannot provide jobs for the unemployed backlog, some alternative arrangement has to be made to see that they can live decently in our society and from that arises the concept of unemployment allowance. The concept of unemployment allowance has not arisen from other things. Therefore, there is no other way than to accept the principle of payment of unemployment allowance. It is the social responsibility. It is also provided in the Directive Principles of our Constitution of our country. The only course open to us is to provide for unemployment allowance for those who cannot be provided with jobs.

This is the specific objective of Mr. Desai. I congratulate him. He has the courage to say what is correct. Then he has the courage to call spade a spade. We cannot afford to ignore this problem. Some way out has to be found out and therefore he has said that unemployment allowance is to be given under the provisions of this Act, and for that some insurance scheme is also to be floated so that some income can be derived from that scheme. Otherwise, Mr. Parulekar has made a long list of suggestions and I can add another one because I feel that this suggestion would never be acceptable to the government because that is of fundamental nature, and this Government and the Ruling Party cannot accept that basic and fundamental change in the structure of our society.



श्री राम सिंह यादव (अलवर) : सर्व प्रथम मैं देसाई जी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने एक बहुत ही उपयुक्त विधेयक सदन में प्रस्तुत किया है। बेरोजगारी की समस्या किसी न किसी रूप में हर सत्र में उठती रही है और दिन प्रति दिन भयंकर रूप धारण करती जा रही है। बसु जी अभी कह रहे थे कि 1985 में 24 मिलियन बेरोजगार हमारे देश में होंगे। आज के इण्डियन एक्सप्रेस में अनएम्प्लायमेंट का जो आंकड़ा आया है वह 31 से 35 मिलियन के बीच का आया है। इसका मतलब यह है कि रफली आज देश में तीन और साढ़े तीन करोड़ के बीच क्रायवली बेरोजगार लोग हैं। दो तरह की अनएम्प्लायमेंट है। एक तो क्रायवली अनएम्प्लायड जिसमें एजुकेटेड, अनएजुकेटेड दोनों तरह के लोग आते हैं और दूसरे वे जो अण्डर एम्प्लायड हैं और जो देहातों में भी हैं और शहरों में भी हैं और जिनको हफ्ते में दो दिन काम मिल जाता है और बाकी दिन खाली रहते हैं। अब प्रश्न यह पड़ा होता है कि इस गम्भीर समस्या का निवारण क्या केवल इस विधेयक के माध्यम से हो सकता है या दूसरे साधनों को हमको काम में लाना होगा।

संविधान निर्माताओं ने सोच लिया था इसके बारे में और इसीलिए उन्होंने धारा 41 में इसके बारे में प्रावधान किया है। वह धारा इस प्रकार है :

"The State shall, within the limits of its economic capacity and development, make effective provision for securing the right to work, to education and to public assistance in cases of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement, and in other cases of undeserved want."

माननीय पास्लेकर साहब ने और बसु साहब ने छुटे प्लान के बारे में कहा है, हम जिस आउटले को ले कर चल रहे हैं मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उससे यह सम्भव है कि बेरोजगारी दूर हो सकती है? यह बहुत बड़ा विचारणीय प्रश्न है। सभापति जी आपने इस विषय का विशेष अध्ययन किया है, इसके बारे में लिखा भी है और आप जानते ही हैं कि इन्टरनेशनल लेबर ऑर्गेनाइजेशन ने एक नया प्रोग्राम दिया है वर्ल्ड एम्प्लायमेंट प्रोग्राम। उसके तहत जो नाम रखे हैं उस में मनी पावर पर डिपेंड नहीं किया गया है बल्कि यह कहा गया है कि मैनपावर को किस तरह से प्रोडक्टिव कामों में लगाया जा सकता है इसको देखा जाना चाहिये। खास तौर से एशियन कंट्रीज के लिए प्रोग्राम यह है कि मानव शक्ति को इस तरह से नियोजित किया जाना चाहिये ताकि उसको काम तो मिले ही लेकिन साथ साथ रुपये के ऊपर निर्भर हम न करें बल्कि अनडिवेलैप्ड, डिवेलैपिंग और डिवेलैप्ड कंट्रीज, तीन में भेद कर के चलें और डिवेलैपिंग कंट्रीज की श्रेणी में जो आते हैं और जिन के पास डिवेलैप्ड कंट्रीज के अनुपात में पैसा नहीं है लेकिन मैनपावर है वे। इस प्रकार का प्रोग्राम बनाएं, इस प्रकार की नीतियां बनाएं ताकि मैनपावर का युटिलाइजेशन ज्यादा से ज्यादा काम धंधों में हो सके, देश का विकास हो सके, देश की आर्थिक व्यवस्था भी सुधड़ हो सके और साथ साथ लोगों को रोजगार भी मिल सके।

आप की सुन कर ताज्जुब होगा कि आज हमारे देश में इंजीनियरों और टेक्नीशियनों जो बेरोजगार हैं उनकी संख्या 1 लाख 50 हजार है। जिस देश में इतने ज्यादा इंजीनियर बेरोजगार हों उस देश की पांच साल

के बाद क्या हालत होगी, उसका गींच साल के बाद क्या प्रजाम होगा, क्या नतीजे निकलेंगे, इस पर आप गौर करें।

इसके साथ साथ अभी जो माननीय देसाई ने विधेयक रखा है उसके बारे में कुछ कहना चाहूंगा कि इनकी इंटेंशन बहुत अच्छी है लेकिन मैं सरकार से और माननीय देसाई से निवेदन करूंगा कि वह इस विधेयक को वापस ले लें और सरकार एक कांप्रीहेंसिव बिल लायें, क्योंकि इस बिल के अन्दर कुछ कमियां हैं। सबसे बड़ी कमी यह है कि आपने डिफाइन नहीं किया है कि ऐम्प्लायमेंट क्या हैं। किस तरह का ऐम्प्लायमेंट आप चाहते हैं। ऐम्प्लायमेंट दे कर के राइट टू वर्क भी होना चाहिये, प्रोबलीगेटरी होना चाहिये। इसके साथ साथ अनऐम्प्लायड कोन है, उसकी डेफी-नीशन कहीं नहीं है। अभी पूर्व वक्ताओं ने कहा वन मैन वन जाब। जब तक इस का प्रोवीजन नहीं करेंगे, जो इस विधेयक में नहीं किया है, तब तक यह ऐक्ट इफेक्टिव नहीं होगा। जैसा अभी कहा गया एक के पास एक लाख २० जमा है, दूसरा नौकरी कर रहा है लेकिन उसके पास दुकान भी है और ऐग्रीकल्चर फार्म भी हैं। इस प्रकार अगर रोजगार पर कंट्रोल नहीं करेंगे तो काम नहीं बनेगा। इसलिये बेरोजगारी की समस्या सिंगल फीज नहीं है, और बहुत से इशूज हैं, और जब तक उन सब का निदान नहीं करेंगे तब तक बेरोजगारी की समस्या का निदान नहीं कर सकते। इसलिये सरकार एक कांप्रीहेंसिव बिल लाये जिसमें सारे प्रोवीजन हों। और अभी माननीय देसाई जी इस बिल को वापस ले लें, हालांकि उनकी इंटेंशन अच्छी है जिसका

मैं समर्थन करता हूं, लेकिन यह बिल बेरोजगारी को दूर करने में सक्षम नहीं होगा।

\*SHRI ERA MOHAN (Coimbatore) : Hon. Mr. Chairman, Sir, on behalf of my party the Dravid Munnetra Kazhgam I would like to express my views on the Providing of Employment, Payment of Unemployment Allowance and Unemployment Insurance Scheme Bill which has been introduced by my Hon. Friend Shri B. V. Desai.

Perarignar Anna, the illustrious founder of our Movement, stated once that the unemployment youth on the pavement of the road is the source of thoughts with grave consequences. Mahakavi Bharatiyar of Tamil Nadu had stated that a single man starving for food will be the cause for the decimation of the world. These warnings have got eternal light and now the time has come for these warnings to become a reality.

According to authentic statistics furnished by the governmental agencies, the number of educated unemployed registered with the Employment Exchanges seems to be of the order of 4 crores and above. I need not to say that in the country of our size the number of educated unemployed unable to get themselves registered in the Employment Exchanges because of their inaccessibility will be running into a few crores. You can well imagine the dreadful consequences of discontent and frustration of these crores of young men.

In the Central and the State Governments and also in the public sector undertakings the generation

\*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

of employment opportunities is less than 1% annually. In the private sector industrial establishment, it is about 3%. But the growth of unemployment annually is of the order of 15%. This volcano of unemployment may erupt any moment and engulf the entire country sparing none howsoever high and mighty he or she may be.

The payment of unemployment allowance is not the panacea for the elimination of this malady of no mean magnitude. But it should be the duty of Government to come to the rescue of these young men and women and they should be given some amount for their sustenance. Here it should be borne in mind that there are crores in our country who have not got the opportunity of educating themselves and who cannot come out of the rural drudgery. They should also be given some sustenance allowance by the Government. But the primary and predominant concern of both the Central and the State Governments should be to create self-employment opportunities for these hapless have-nots in their own havens. Secondly, it is unfortunate that less than 60% of the installed industrial capacity is presently being utilised both in the private and in the public sector undertakings. According to me this is a crime against our society. The argument of scarce raw materials and insufficient electricity may be advanced. The Government should strive to make these primary inputs available in abundance so that the total installed industrial capacity can be utilised for increasing production. Besides generating employment opportunities, the full utilisation of installed industrial capacity will enable many subsidiary units to come up. Thus new avenues of job opportunities will arise. Then, when the States send applications for industrial licences, there is inexcusable inordinate delay at the Centre. This hampers the generation of job op-

portunities. The Centre should expeditiously sanction industrial licences.

We have State Public Service Commissions and also the Central Union Public Service Commission which conduct examinations for recruitment of candidates for governmental jobs. Unfortunately there is no linkage between these Service Commissions and the Employment Exchanges which have on their registers qualified unemployed youth. I suggest that such a linkage should be established between these Service Commissions and the Employment Exchanges that would enable the Employment Exchanges to issue hall-tickets to those on their rolls for the examination directly. Presently these institutions work in isolation to the detriment of unemployed youth.

Unfortunately in our country even the unemployment problem is being exploited for political aggrandisement. The Tamilnadu Chief Minister, Thiru M. G. R., during the elections to the Tamilnadu Assembly waved his hands in the air after giving solemn assurance of Rs. 100 as unemployment allowance to every single unemployed youth in the State. Now his plighted word has been thrown to the wind. So far his revolutionary assurances have proved to be contemptible deceptions. No unemployed youth has got this allowance of Rs. 100 per month. But, I demand that those States which really give unemployment allowance to the unemployed youth should be re-imbursed by the Centre and at least 50% of the expenditure on this must be shared by the Centre.

Before I conclude, I would refer the Unemployment Insurance Scheme which should be started by the Central Government. Till the unemployed gets employment each one should be given financial assistance

from this scheme after he or she secures employment this money should be refunded to the Scheme. The necessary capital required for this scheme should be taken from our Prime Minister's Relief Fund, which is meant for such emergencies.

With these words, I commend the efforts of my hon. friend from the Congress-I, Shri B. V. Desai in introducing this Bill, which is to be welcomed by all sections of the House.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SH. P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : According to the time allotted to this Bill it has to be concluded by 5.05 o'clock. If time is to be extended, then leave of the House has to be taken.

MR. CHAIRMAN : That we shall do at 5 o'clock.

श्री मूलचन्द्र डागा (पाली) : सभापति जी, माननीय सदस्य श्री देसाई जी ने जो बिल पेश किया है, मुझे उससे ऐसा लग रहा है कि उनके हृदय में कुछ वेदना है। उन्होंने अपने बिल में एक बात बताई है कि गांव के लोगों में जो अशिक्षित हैं, उनको 100 रुपये दो और शिक्षितों को 200 रुपये। उन्होंने कारण नहीं बताया कि पढ़े-लिखे आदमी को 200 रुपये क्यों मिलना चाहिये और जो बिना पढ़े-लिखे है, जो काम करते हैं, उनको 100 रुपये क्यों मिलने चाहियें। यह तो मिनिमम वेजेज से भी कम हो गया।

यह आपने जो अपने बिल में लिखा है :

"Till such time as employment is provided, the citizen shall be granted a fixed allowance of Rs. 100 per month :

Provided that in the case of a citizen who has acquired matriculation

or higher qualification, the allowance shall be Rs. 200 per month."

इसके अलावा इस बिल में लिखा है कि हर एक सिटीजन, जिसकी 25 वर्ष की आयु हो चुकी है और जिसे रोजगार चाहिए, अपना नाम एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज में रजिस्टर करायेगा। इस बिल की भावना तो बिल्कुल सही है। इस बारे में इस सदन में कई बार डिसकशन हो चुका है। आज हिन्दुस्तान में दो करोड़ से ज्यादा लोग बेकार हैं। कितनी ही योजनाएँ बनी हैं, लेकिन बेरोजगारों की संख्या लगातार बढ़ती जा रही है। अगर हम इस आधार पर भत्ता दें, तो हमें 3000 करोड़ रुपये प्रति वर्ष देना पड़ेगा। क्या सरकार इस स्थिति में है या नहीं? एक तो यह सवाल है।

माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि बेरोजगारी के कारण हमारे देश से प्रतिभा का पलायन हो रहा है और बेरोजगार युवक और कानूनी कामों की ओर आकर्षित हो रहे हैं। खाली दिमाग शैतान का कारखाना होता है। एक कल्याणकारी राज्य पर यह जिम्मेदारी है कि वह लोगों को काम उपलब्ध करे, ताकि वे ऐसे साधन जुटा सकें, जिससे वे अपना जीवन ठीक तरह से चला सकें। आज हिन्दुस्तान में हर क्षेत्र में बेकारी है। इन्जीनियर, डाक्टर, शिक्षित और अशिक्षित सब बेकारी के शिकार हो रहे हैं। सवाल यह है कि इस समस्या को हल करने के लिए सरकार के पास कौन सी योजना है।

हमारे देश में अभी तक छः योजनाएँ बनी हैं, लेकिन हर योजना में अनएम्प्लायड लोगों की संख्या बढ़ती जा रही है। अभी तक ऐसी कोई योजना नहीं बनाई गई है कि अनएम्प्लायड लोगों की संख्या में और

वृद्धि न हो। प्लानिंग कमीशन इस बारे में क्या कदम उठा रहा है? छठी प्लान में गवर्नमेंट ने ऐसे कौन से कदम उठाए हैं, जिसके आधार पर हम आशा करें कि बेकारी कम होगी। 1950-51 में हमारे देश में 28 लाख आदमी बेकार थे। ये योजना भवन के आंकड़े हैं। आज 1.12 करोड़ लोग बेकार हैं। हर पांच वर्ष के बाद बेकारों की संख्या बढ़ती गई है। हर योजना में लिखा गया है कि बेकारी कम हो जायेगी। लेकिन ज्यों ज्यों इलाज किया जाता है, त्यों त्यों मर्ज बढ़ता जाता है। या तो इलाज में कमी है, या डाक्टर होशियार नहीं है, या दवा ठीक नहीं है। मुझे आशा है कि मंत्री महोदय इस बिल की भावना का आदर करेंगे और ऐसी योजना बनायेंगे, जिससे बेरोजगारी दूर हो सके।

MR. CHAIRMAN : The time allotted for this Bill is two hours. It is over. If the House agrees, we will extend it by half an hour.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : All right. It is extended by half an hour.

17 hrs.

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN (Jalgaon) : Sir, all the Members want the time for discussion of this Bill to be extended by one hour.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : There is a proposal for extending it by one hour.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The next Bill is of the same subject. We will finish this by 5.55 p.m. and

allow the next Bill to come. I think that is all right.

Now, Mr. Rasheed Masood may speak.

श्री रशीद मसूद (सहारनपुर) : जनाब चेयरमैन साहब, श्री बी० वी० देसाई के इस बिल की तारीफ मैं इस लिहाज से करना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें जो सबजेक्ट मैटर रखा गया है वह आज लोगों की एक बेइन्तहा जरूरत है। मैं उन लोगों में से नहीं हूँ जो कि, अगर कोई सही बात भी उधर से कही जाए तो उसका अपोजीशन करना जरूरी समझते हैं। जहां तक इस बिल की स्पिरिट का सवाल है, इसमें कोई दो रायें नहीं हो सकतीं कि आज हमारे मुल्क में जो गुर्बत की हालत है उसमें यह निहायत जरूरी है कि कोई न कोई अनएम्पलाइमेंट भत्ता उन लोगों को दिया जाए जिनके पास कोई भी जरिए आमदनी नहीं है। यह इसलिए भी जरूरी है कि हम रोज देखते हैं कि हमारे मुल्क के पढ़े-लिखे लोग या गैर पढ़े लिखे लोग, जिनको रोजगार के कोई मवाके हासिल नहीं हैं, मुह्तलिफ चोरियों, डकैतियों और दीगर अखलाकी बुराइयों में पकड़े जाते हैं। जब उनसे पूछा जाता है कि ऐसा काम करने के लिए वे क्यों मजबूर हुए तो उनकी तरफ से जवाब मिलता है कि अपने पेट की आग बुझाने के लिए हम मजबूर हो गए। उनके पास कोई जरिया नहीं होता जिससे कि अपनी गुजर-बसर कर सकें।

इस बिल में जो सबसे एतराज के काबिल बात है वह यह है कि अगर इस बिल को ऐसे ही मान लिया जाता है तो देहात के रहने वाले, जिनको हमेशा से नजरन्दाज किया जाता रहा है उनको कोई फायदा नहीं

अब वेना-बहर के रहने वाले ही इसका फायदा उठावेंगे। इसलिए इस बिज में कोई न कोई ऐसी चीज जरूर होनी चाहिए जिससे कि इस बात की गारंटी हो सके कि शहर और देहात की आबादी का जो तना-बुन है उसी लिहाज से उनको फायदा पहुँच सकेगा। आज देहात में इसका कोई रिकार्ड भी नहीं है। आज आप कहते हैं कि तीन, साढ़े तीन करोड़ लोग अनएम्प्लायड हैं लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ इससे ज्यादा लोग होंगे जिनके पास कोई रोजगार नहीं है जोकि देहातों में रहते हैं जिनको रोटी नहीं मिलती है और आज जिस दुनिया में हम रहते हैं उस दुनिया का भी उनको इल्म नहीं है। इसलिए कोई ऐसी चीज जरूर होनी चाहिए जिससे कि देहात के लोग इससे ज्यादा से ज्यादा फायदा उठा सकें।

उन्होंने कहा है कि हर आदमी जिसकी 25 साल की उम्र हो जाए उसका एम्प्लाय-मेंट एक्सचेंज में नाम होना चाहिए लेकिन देसाई साहब को इल्म होगा कि आज भी देहात के पढ़े लिखे लोग एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज में नहीं जाते हैं, जो पढ़े-लिखे नहीं हैं और बेरोजगार हैं उनका तो सवाल ही नहीं है कि वहाँ पर जायें। लिहाजा ब्लाक सेबिल पर मिनी एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज खोले जाने चाहिए ताकि उन लोगों के नाम वहाँ लिखे जा सकें।

दो तीन बातें और हैं। एक बात तो पारलेकर जी ने कही और एक जैन साहब ने कही। बिना बसु साहब का यह एतराज कि रुपया कहाँ से आयेगा, मैं समझता हूँ सही है और इस पर गौर होना चाहिए। मैं तो बिटेल में बताना चाहता था लेकिन चूँकि टाइम नहीं है लिहाजा वही कहना चाहता

हूँ कि जैन साहब के प्रॉपोजिट में कोई जान नहीं है।

उनका यह कहना है कि लोग अबरएस्ती दरखास्त दे देंगे, 5 हजार की जगह 5 करोड़ दरखास्तें आ जायेंगी, यह कोई वजनदार बात नहीं है। सब लोग जानते हैं आप अस्पतालों में दवाइयाँ देते हैं, उनका 60-70 फीसदी हिस्सा कम्पाउण्डर्स या दूसरों के जरिये बाजारों में चला जाता है, तो क्या इसका मतलब यह है कि अस्पतालों को दवाइयाँ दी जानी बन्द कर दी जायें। इस लिये यह सोचना गलत है कि कुछ लोग भत्ता हासिल करने के लिये गलत लिखवा देंगे।

अब सवाल आता है—रुपये का, रुपया कहाँ से आयेगा। पारलेकर साहब ने भी इसका जिक्र किया है। मेरा कहना यह है कि फिजूलखर्ची को रोक कर रुपया हासिल किया जा सकता है। आप एशियन गेम्ज का नाटक रचाने जा रहे हैं जिस पर 700 करोड़ रुपया खर्च करेंगे, सिर्फ इसलिये कि दुनिया के लोग यह कहें कि आप भी इस कंबिल हो गये हैं कि अपने यहाँ एशियन गेम्ज करा सकते हैं। इस पर रुपये का खर्च घटाया जाय। इसी तरह से पेट्रोल का खर्च है—बिला-वजह आफिशियल्ज, मिनिस्टर्स बैठहाथा पेट्रोल खर्च करते हैं, उन के खर्च को घटाया जाय। इसी तरह और भी बहुत सी चीजें हैं जिनके खर्च को घटाया जा सकता है।

हम को यह सोच कर चलना चाहिये कि जिस ढंग से आज अनएम्प्लायमेंट बढ़ रही है, अगर यह बढ़ती रही तो मुल्क के सामने अबरएस्ती परेशानी पैदा हो जायगी, लिहाजा ऐसे जराय तलाश करने, चाहिये जिनसे

(شری رشیद مسعود)

انکمپلائمنٹ دے۔ اسلئے ہندوستان کے لیے لوکدال کی پالیسی کے بلایا دوسرا کوئی حل نہیں ہے۔ آپ دہاتوں میں چوٹی-چوٹی سمال-سکیل انڈسٹری قائم کریں۔ آپ بڑے-بڑے کارخانوں کو بڑا دے رہے ہیں، مگر صرف یہی ہے کہ انکمپلائمنٹ کے لیے دیا گیا ہے۔ اسکو روکیے اور دہاتوں میں کمپلائمنٹ کے ذریعے بڑا دے، تب اس پالیسی کا حل نکل سکتا ہے۔

[شری رشید مسعود (سہارنپور):

جناب چیمبرمین صاحب شری سی - وی - کیسائی کے اس بل کی تعریف میں اس لحاظ سے کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس میں جو سمجھوتہ میسر رکھا گیا ہے وہ آج لوگوں کی ایک بے انتہا ضرورت ہے۔ میں ان لوگوں میں سے نہیں ہوں جو کہ اگر کوئی صحیح بات بھی ادھر سے کہی جائے تو اس کا اپوزیشن کرنا ضروری سمجھتے ہیں۔ جہاں تک اس بل کی اسپرٹ کا سوال ہے اس میں کوئی دو رائے نہیں ہو سکتی کہ آج ہمارے ملک میں جو فریب کی حالت ہے اس میں یہ نہایت ضروری ہے کہ کوئی نہ کوئی ان ایمپلائمنٹ بہتہ ان لوگوں کو دیا گیا جن کے پاس کوئی بھی ذریعہ آمدنی نہیں ہے۔ یہ اس لئے بھی ضروری ہے کہ ہم روز دیکھتے ہیں کہ ہمارے ملک کے پڑھے لکھے لوگ یا فہر پڑھے لکھے لوگ جن کو روزگار کے کوئی مواقع حاصل نہیں

میں مختلف چورسوں دیکھتے ہیں اور دیگر اخلاقی برائیوں میں پکڑے جاتے ہیں۔ جب ان سے پوچھا جاتا ہے کہ ایسا کام کرنے کے لئے وہ کبوں مجبور ہوئے تو ان کی طرف سے جواب ملتا ہے کہ اپنے پیسے کی آگ بجھانے کے لئے ہم مجبور ہو گئے۔ ان کے پاس کوئی ذریعہ نہیں ہوتا جس سے کہ اپنی گزر بسر کر سکیں۔

اس بل میں جو سب سے اعتراض کے قابل بات ہے وہ یہ ہے کہ اگر اس بل کو ایسے ہی مان لیا جاتا ہے تو دیہات کے رہنے والے جن کو ہمیشہ سے نظر انداز کیا جاتا رہا ہے ان کو کوئی فائدہ نہیں پہنچے گا شہر کے رہنے والے ہی اس کا فائدہ اٹھائیں گے اس لئے اس بل میں کوئی نہ کوئی ایسی چیز ضرور ہونی چاہئے جس سے کہ اس بات کی گارنٹی ہو سکے کہ شہر اور دیہات کی آبادی کا جو تناسب ہے اسی لحاظ سے ان کو فائدہ پہنچ سکے گا آج دیہات میں اس کا کوئی ریکارڈ بھی نہیں ہے۔ آج آپ کہتے ہیں کہ تین ساڑھے تین کروڑ لوگ ان ایمپلائمنٹ میں لیکن میں سمجھتا ہوں اس سے زیادہ لوگ ہوں گے جن کے پاس کوئی روزگار نہیں ہے جو کہ دیہاتوں میں رہتے ہیں۔ جن کو روٹی نہیں ملتی ہے۔ اور آج جس دنیا میں ہم رہتے ہیں اس دنیا کا بھی ان کو

علم نہیں ہے - اس لئے کوئی ایسی  
چھوڑ ضرور ہونی چاہئے جس سے کہ  
دیہات کے لوگ اس سے زیادہ سے زیادہ  
فائدہ اٹھا سکیں -

انہوں نے کہا ہے کہ ہر آدمی  
جس کی ۲۵ سال کی عمر ہو جائے  
اس کا ایمپلائمنٹ ایکسچینج میں  
نام ہونا چاہئے - لیکن قیاسی صاحب  
کو علم ہو گا کہ آج بھی دیہات کے  
بڑے لکھے لوگ ایمپلائمنٹ ایکسچینج  
میں نہیں جاتے ہوں - جو بڑے لکھے  
نہیں ہیں اور بے روزگار ہیں ان کا تو  
سوال ہی نہیں ہے - کہ وہاں پر  
جائیں لہذا بلاک لیبل پر مبنی  
ایمپلائمنٹ ایکسچینج کھولے جانے  
چاہئیں - تاکہ ان لوگوں کے نام وہاں  
پر لکھے جا سکیں -

دو نین باتیں اور ہیں - ایک  
بات تو پارو لیگر جی نے کہی اور  
ایک جین صاحب نے کہی چتا باسو  
صاحب کا یہ اعتراض کہ روپیہ کہاں  
سے آئے گا - میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ  
صحیح ہے اور اس پر غور ہونا چاہئے -  
میں نو قیلیل میں بتانا چاہتا  
تھا لیکن چونکہ قائم نہیں ہے لہذا  
یہی کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ جن صاحب  
کے آرگومنٹ میں کوئی جان نہیں  
ہے - ان کا یہ کہنا کہ لوگ زبردستی  
درخواست دے دیر کے پانچ ہزار کی  
جگہ پانچ کروڑ درخواستیں آ جائیں  
گی - یہ کوئی وزن دار بات نہیں

ہے - سب لوگ جانتے ہیں آپ  
اسپتالوں میں دوائیاں دیتے ہیں ان  
کا ۶۰-۷۰ فیصدی حصہ کمیونڈرس  
یا دوسروں کے ذریعہ بازاروں میں چلا  
جانا ہے - تو کیا اس کا مطلب یہ  
ہے کہ اسپتالوں کو دوائیاں دی جانی  
بلد کر دی جائیں اس لئے یہ سوچنا  
غلط ہے کہ کچھ لوگ بہتہ حاصل  
کرنے کے لئے غلط لکھوا دیں گے -

اب سوال آتا ہے روپیہ کا - روپیہ  
کہاں سے آئے گا پارو لیگر صاحب نے  
بھی اس کا ذکر کیا ہے - میرا کہنا  
یہ ہے کہ فضول خرچی کو روک کر  
روپیہ حاصل کیا جا سکتا ہے - آپ  
ایشین گیم کا نالگ رچانے جا رہے  
ہیں جس پر سات سو کروڑ روپیہ  
خرچ کریں گے - صرف اس لئے کہ  
دنیا کے لوگ یہ کہیں کہ آپ بھی  
اس قابل ہو گئے ہیں کہ اپنے یہاں  
ایشین گیم کرا سکتے ہوں - اس پر  
روپئے کا خرچ گہٹایا جائے - اسی طرح  
سے ہیٹروئل کا خرچ ہے بلا وجہ آفیشیل  
منسٹرس بے تحاشہ ہیٹروئل خرچ کرتے  
ہوں ان کے خرچ کو بتایا جائے گہٹایا  
جائے - اسی طرح اور بھی بہت سی  
چیزیں ہیں جن کے خرچ کو گہٹایا  
جا سکتا ہے -

ہم کو یہ سوچ کر چلنا چاہئے  
کہ جس قہلک سے آج ان ایمپلائمنٹ  
بڑھ رہی ہے اگر یہ بڑھتی رہی تو  
ملک کے سامنے زبردست پریشانی پیدا



ہو جائے گی لہذا اسے ذرائع تلاش کرنے چاہئیں جن سے ان ایمپلائمنٹ کیے اس لئے ہندوستان کے لئے لوگ دل کی پارتی کے علاوہ دوسرا کوئی حل نہیں ہے آپ دیہاتوں میں چھوٹی چھوٹی اسمال اسکال انڈسٹری قائم کریں آپ بڑے بڑے کارخانوں کو بڑھاوا دے رہے ہیں مقصد صرف یہی ہے کہ الیکشن کے لئے روپیہ لیتے ہیں اس کو روکنے اور دیہاتوں میں ایمپلائمنٹ کے ذرائع بڑھائے تب اس پر اہم کا حل نکل سکتا ہے۔

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Y. S. Mahajan.

Minister will intervene at 17.30 and there are a number of speakers. Please be brief.

SHRI G.L. DOGRA : The next item at sl. no. 8 has to be taken up. If that is also taken up along with this, there will be ample time and everybody will get a chance.

MR. CHAIRMAN : No, no, the Minister has to intervene at 17.30.

SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN (Jalgaon) : The problem of unemployment and poverty has become chronic and acute in the country. In recent years it has come to the surface in a pronounced manner. Not only the politicians but also our planners have become more conscious of it. In every Plan we have adopted special measures to alleviate unemployment. But, unfortunately, the backlog of unemployment at the beginning of every succeeding Plan has kept on increasing. At the beginning of the First Plan the backlog

was 3.3 million people. At the beginning of Fifth Plan it was 26.6 million people. At the beginning of the Sixth Plan it is more than 30 million people. There is no need to discuss the extent of unemployment. It is very wide-spread — right from the uneducated people to the engineers and doctors. It is in all sectors such as urban and rural, uneducated and educated, male and female in various industrial complexes. This problem has become complex. It has not only a bearing on economic policies but it has also a great impact on the psychology of the unemployed people. The unemployed man becomes a source of discontent because he loses all prospects of economic well being and prosperity. In his private life the man becomes sour and unhappy, unemployment undermines his physique. It deadens his mind, weakens his ambition and destroys his capacity for continuous and sustained endeavour. Therefore, a person in such a state of mind becomes a prey to all subversive tendencies and becomes an enemy of organised society. This problem is very serious and we should aim at the policy of full employment.

Now, "full employment" has been defined by Sir William Beveridge as "a state of affairs in which instead of men waiting for jobs, jobs are waiting for men." That is the objective of our party in this country also. But unfortunately, so far we have not succeeded in alleviating this problem of unemployment.

The financial implications of the proposal are terrible. I can anticipate the reaction of the Hon. Minister. I fear that it will not be accepted by her. But I suggest that a modest beginning may be made in this direction. We cannot give unemployment insurance or allowance to all the unemployed people in the country. It has been said that it will be more than the revenue income of the Central Government.

But we can make a modest beginning as a result of this proposal. This Bill, though it may not be accepted by the Government, is a rude reminder that our economic policies for removing unemployment have not been successful.

With these remarks I conclude and, I hope, the suggestion made by me will be considered by the Government.

**श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर (मोतीहारी) :** समापति जी, शासक वर्ग के लोग अपनी सफलताओं के लिए अपनी पीठ भले ही थपथपा लें लेकिन जिस देश में पांच पंचशाला योजनाओं की पूर्ति होने के बाद बेकारी की यह भयावह स्थिति हो जाए जैसा कि यहाँ पर बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा और बेकारी इतनी बढ़ जाए कि गरीबी रेखा के नीचे के लोगों की संख्या दिन ब दिन बढ़ती चली जाए, तो यह इस देश के लिए और शासक वर्ग के लिए एक कलंक की बात है। यह भी एक कलंक की बात है कि अभी तक आप ने बेकारी की समस्या को हल नहीं किया है और गरीबी रेखा के नीचे के लोगों की संख्या बढ़ती ही चली जा रही है। यह सब आप की नीतियों का फल है।

आजाद होने के बाद, जिस रास्ते को आपने चुना, वह पूंजीवाद का मार्ग था और इसका साजमी नतीजा यह रहा है कि बेकारी बढ़ती जाएगी और इस बेकारी का समाधान आपसे होने वाला नहीं है। वैसे ही गरीबी रेखा के नीचे लोगों की संख्या भी बढ़ती जाएगी और इस गरीबी का समाधान आपसे नहीं होने वाला है। इस लिए नहीं होने वाला है कि आपने एक पूंजीवादी मार्ग अपनाया है, एक ऐसा मार्ग अपनाया है, जिस से आज विश्व में पूंजीवादी समाज

भी संकटग्रस्त है और उस संकटग्रस्त समाज से आपने अपने आपको जोड़ दिया है। जो आपके अन्दर विकास की रफ्तार होनी चाहिए, वह नहीं है। आज जो नये आजाद हुए मुल्क हैं, जो अभी आजाद हुए हैं, वहाँ पर भी इस बात पर विचार हो रहा है कि कैसे एक न्यू एकोनामिक आर्डर लाया जाए। जब तक आमदनी का एक परसेंट हिस्सा विकास पर नहीं लगाया जाएगा, तब तक ये जो नये आजाद मुल्क हैं, वहाँ विकास नहीं होने वाला है और जब तक विकास नहीं होगा तब तक बेकारी कैसे दूर होगी। आप ने अपने आपको समाजवादी देशों के साथ जोड़ा हुआ है। आज उन देशों में क्या हो रहा है। चाहे वह इंग्लैंड हो, चाहे अमेरिका हो, चाहे फ्रांस हो और चाहे जर्मनी हो, आज तमाम जगहों पर बेकारी और मुद्रा-स्फीति बढ़ती जा रही है। आज के ही अखबार में मैंने पढ़ा है कि वहाँ की हालत इतनी बुरी होती जा रही है कि वे युद्ध की तैयारी कर के और एक युद्ध उन्माद पैदा कर के नये आजाद हुए मुल्कों पर इस को लाद कर अपनी समस्या हल करना चाहते हैं। आप कही जाइए, आप के पास इस समस्या का कोई हल नहीं है और इस का कारण यह है कि आप ने जो रास्ता अपनाया है, वह सही नहीं है और उसी का फल है कि बेकारी बढ़ती जा रही है।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि देहाती क्षेत्रों में आप ने भूमि-सुधार कानूनों को लागू नहीं किया। आप ने ढंढोरा तो बहुत पीटा है कि हम रेडिकल भूमि-सुधार कानून लाएंगे लेकिन कहां पर उन को लाया गया है। बिहार का हमारा यह अनुभव है कि सारे प्रांकों के बावजूद, बिहार में भूमि-सुधार कानून नहीं लागू किये गये। भूमि-सुधार कानून नहीं लागू

(श्री कमलेश मिश्र मधुकर)

किये जाएंगे और जमीन का बटवारा नहीं किया जाएगा, तो नये रोजगार के साधन कैसे पैदा होंगे। इसलिए देश में जो विकास की गति होनी चाहिए थी, वह नहीं हुई है। उद्योगीकरण का काम जिस रफ्तार से होना चाहिए था, वह नहीं हुआ है। यह बात ठीक है कि आप ने छोटे उद्योगों और ग्रामीण उद्योगों के विकास के लिए करोड़ों रुपया खर्च किया है लेकिन जितना उन का विकास होना चाहिए था, वह नहीं हुआ। आज आप के जो बड़े-बड़े उद्योग हैं, रांची में, हटिया में और आप की जो मथुरा रिफाइनरी है, उन में तो कुछ काम हो रहा है, लेकिन वे जो आईलेण्ड है, जो कि विकास के आईलेण्ड्स कहलाते हैं ग्रामीण जनता के बीच में उन्हें रहना पड़ेगा। आज ग्रामीण जनता के बीच में कोई काम नहीं हो रहा है। अगर आप बेकारी दूर करना चाहते हैं तो आपको इन्हे कहना पड़ेगा कि वे समाज के साथ रहे। साथ ही जो टाटा और बिरला के मोनोपली केपिटल्स हैं इन्हें आपको खत्म करना पड़ेगा और इनकी सम्पत्ति को ग्राम जनता के विकास के काम में लगाना पड़ेगा इसके साथ-साथ इस सम्पत्ति से ग्रामीण जनता का विकास भी करना पड़ेगा।

आप जान गये होंगे कि पूंजीवादी रास्ते पर चल कर आप कहां पहुँचे हैं। अगर आप गैर पूंजीवादी रास्ते पर चलेंगे तो देश से बेकारी दूर होगी, महंगाई दूर होगी और झण्टाचार रहेगा। पूंजीवादी रास्ते से ये काम होने वाले नहीं हैं।

इनके कारण आज समाज के नौजवानों में असंतोष है। इसलिए वे नौजवान आज मांग कर रहे हैं कि नौकरी दो या बेकारी खता दो। माननीय सदस्य ने जो बेकारी

भत्ते की मांग की है वह सही मांग की है। बेकारी का समाधान करने के लिए हमें लड़ना पड़ेगा। आज यह मांग हर क्षेत्र से उठ रही है और एक तूफान उठ रहा है। वह तूफान आपके सिर पर छावेगा और वह पूंजीपतियों पर मंडरायेगा तभी आप को पता लगेगा।

श्री तारिक अन्वर (कटिहार) : सभापति महोदय, बेकारी की समस्या हमारे देश की ही समस्या नहीं है, आज सारे विश्व में लोग इस समस्या से जूझ रहे हैं। बहुत-सी जो अपने आपको डवलपिंग कंट्रीज कहती हैं, अपने आपको आगे बढ़ा हुआ मुल्क कहती हैं, वे मुल्क भी आज बेकारी की समस्या से परेशान हैं। हमारा देश पहले ही गरीब था और आज भी हम गरीबी की रेखा से ऊपर नहीं उठ सके हैं। गरीबी के खिलाफ अभी भी हमारी लड़ाई जारी है।

इस बढ़ती हुई बेकारी की समस्या का कैसे समाधान किया जाए, कैसे इसे दूर किया जाए, यह देश के सामने एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या है। मैं श्री देसाई की इस भावना की कद्र करता हूँ कि जिन्होंने यह अस्ताव रखा है। इससे यह साफ जाहिर होता है कि उनके दिल में यह भावना है कि हमारे देश के अन्दर जो करोड़ों लोग बेरोजगार हैं, उनको कैसे काम मिले, कैसे रोजगार मिले। इस बात की उनमें बड़ी तीव्र भावना है।

परन्तु सवाल यह उठता है कि इतनी बड़ी समस्या का समाधान कैसे हो? ठीक है कि हमने आजादी के बाद बहुत से बड़े-बड़े उद्योग धंधे लगाये, बहुत से कल-कल इलाक़े लगाये और उनमें बहुत से लोगों को छोटे नौजवानों को रोजगार भी मिला। लेकिन उसी के साथ-साथ जहाँ हमने एक-दो

रोजगार बढ़ाने की कोशिश की, वहीं दूसरी ओर हमारे यहाँ बढ़ती जनसंख्या, बढ़ती हुई आबादी हमारी तरफ़ी, हमारी प्रवृत्ति, हमारी बेरोजगारी की समस्या के समाधान में बाधा बढती जा रही है। मैं आज इस बात को कहना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ हमें बेरोजगारी की समस्या का समाधान करना है वहाँ हमें इस बात को भी देखना होगा कि हम अपनी बढ़ती हुई आबादी को कैसे रोकें। जब हम अपनी बढ़ती हुई आबादी को रोक पायेंगे, तभी हम बेरोजगारी की समस्या का समाधान भी कर पायेंगे।

जहाँ तक बेरोजगारी भत्ता देने का प्रश्न है, मैं इस बात से सहमत हूँ कि बेरोजगारी भत्ता दिया जाना चाहिए और अवश्य दिया जाना चाहिए। आज ऐसे नौजवान हैं जो अपने मां-बाप की कमाई से बी०ए०, एम०ए० पास कर गये लेकिन जब वे रोजगार के लिए कहीं फार्म भरते हैं, एप्लीकेशन भेजते हैं या इंटरव्यू के लिए जाते हैं तो उनकी पाकिट में पाँच या दस रुपये तक नहीं होते हैं। अगर उन्हें बेकारी भत्ता मिल जाए तो उनकी यह समस्या हल हो सकती है।

दूसरी ओर मैं मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि आज जो एम्प्लॉयमेंट एक्सचेंज आपके हैं उन पर आज के नौजवानों का बिस्वास उठता जा रहा है। एम्प्लॉयमेंट एक्सचेंज हम ऐसे बनाते कि जो जिस लायक है उस नौजवान को जहाँ तक वह पड़ा हुआ है उसी के मुताबिक नौकरी मिल जाती। आज जो हमारे एम्प्लॉयमेंट एक्सचेंज इस काम में लगे हुए हैं वे बिल्कुल असफल रहे हैं। वहाँ पर इस बात की चेष्टा जाता है कि कौन आदमी ज्यादा पैरवी कर सकता है, किस का ज्यादा सोर्स है और उसी का नाम भेजा जाता है। इससे

नौजवानों में निराशा की भावना फैलती जा रही है।

हमारा देश कृषि प्रधान देश है। जब तक हम अपने नौजवानों को, गांवों के नौजवानों को, कम पढ़े लिखे नौजवानों को कृषि में ही नहीं लगायेंगे उनको शहरों में भ्राने से वहीं रोकेंगे, यह समस्या हल नहीं हो सकती है।

इस विधेयक में कुछ खामियाँ हैं, कमियाँ हैं। लेकिन मैं माननीय देसाई जी की भावना की कद्र करता हूँ और चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस समस्या पर गम्भीरता से सोचे और देखें कि इस समस्या का कैसे समाधान किया जा सकता है।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : मैं देसाई जी के इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ और उनसे अनुरोध करता हूँ कि इसको वह वापिस न ले। राष्ट्र हित की दृष्टि से इसका वापिस लिया जाना उचित नहीं होगा। सचमुच अगर गरीबों के प्रति उनके दिल में हमदर्दी है तो वह इस विधेयक को वापिस न ले।

मैं समझता हूँ कि बेरोजगारी भत्ता देना अत्यन्त आवश्यक है। हमारे देश में बेरोजगारी निरन्तर बढ़ती जा रही है। एक समाचार में प्रकाशित हुआ है कि एक लाख व्यक्ति प्रति माह इस देश में बेरोजगार हो रहे हैं। यह पूरे देश के लिए चिन्ता का विषय है। बेरोजगारी की समस्या भीषण रूप धारण कर चुकी है। बेरोजगारी अपराधों और हिंसा की जननी है। इस लिए इसको हल किया जाना चाहिए। मानवीय दृष्टिकोण से भी इसका हल निकाला जाना आवश्यक है।

[श्री हरिकेश बहादुर]

बहुत से लोग बेरोजगारी की पीड़ा को सहन न कर सकने के कारण आत्म-हत्या तक कर लेते हैं। इस वास्ते यह मानवीय समस्या भी है। राष्ट्रीय समस्या तो है ही। कारण यह है कि राष्ट्रीय उत्पादन से भी यह जुड़ी हुई है। इसलिए इस समस्या को समाप्त करने के ठोस उपाय होने चाहियें।

दो करोड़ लोगों के नाम तो रोजगार दफ्तरों में लिखे हुए हैं। लेकिन इससे भी ज्यादा लोगों के नाम उनमें लिखे हुए नहीं हैं। इससे आप अनुमान लगा सकते हैं कि यह समस्या कितनी गम्भीर रूप धारण कर चुकी है। मेरा अनुमान है कि बेरोजगारों का जो आंकड़ा आप पेश करते हैं उससे कई गुना ज्यादा लोग बेरोजगार हैं। इस वास्ते इस समस्या की ओर सरकार को विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिये।

एक सुझाव मैं देना चाहता हूँ। जल साधनों, वाटर रिसोर्सेस को आप सही ढंग से नियंत्रित करें। उससे करोड़ों लोगों को रोजगार देने के अवसर मिल सकते हैं। एक ऐसी योजना हमारे सामने आई है। गारलैंड कैनल योजना में इतनी क्षमता है कि तीस करोड़ लोगों को रोजगार दिया जा सकता है। उससे बाढ़ों से भी छुटकारा मिलेगा, सिंचाई की सुविधायें भी बढ़ेंगी। बिजली का उत्पादन भी होगा जिससे औद्योगीकरण में मदद मिलेगी और साथ ही साथ तीस करोड़ लोगों की बेरोजगारी भी खत्म होगी। कम से कम पानी के जो साधन हमारे देश में उपलब्ध हैं उनको सही ढंग से नियंत्रित करके रोजगार के अवसर तो आपको पैदा करने ही चाहियें।

बहुत से राज्य हैं जहाँ बेरोजगारी भत्ता दिया जा रहा है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि पूरे मुक्त में

बेरोजगारी भत्ता देने की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए। आपकी पार्टी जिन राज्यों में है वहाँ भी यह भत्ता दिया जाना चाहिये। इसमें आपको कोई दिक्कत नहीं होनी चाहिये। आप राज्य सरकारों को इसके बारे में निर्देश दे सकते हैं। जैसे पश्चिम बंगाल में यह भत्ता दिया जा रहा है वैसे ही आपकी जहाँ सरकारें हैं वहाँ भी यह दिया जाना चाहिये।

एक अंतिम सुझाव देकर मैं समाप्त करता हूँ। गढ़वाल में आप चुनाव लड़ रहे हैं। वहाँ बहुत बेरोजगारी है। वहाँ के लोगों को तो कम से कम बेरोजगारी भत्ता दे ही दिया जाना चाहिये। अगर आप सचमुच पहाड़ी जिलों का विकास करना चाहते हैं तो पहाड़ी जिलों के लोगों को बेरोजगारी भत्ता दे दें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, Mr. Desai, in this Bill wants full employment to be given to the educated unemployed. I want it to be extended to the uneducated employed, that is, for the villagers, agricultural labourers, marginal farmers, unorganised labour in the towns and other areas.

Shri Chitta Basu gave the statistics. I am not going to dispute his statistics. He said that the population explosion has to be arrested. Is it possible to give full employment to all the people? It is not possible. Therefore, there must be a law enforcing incentives and disincentives so that the population is restricted.

The other thing is this. Now, the age of retirement is 58. We bring in land ceiling only to give employment to many. Therefore, if we can reduce the age of retirement to 55 years, I think, we can provide more employment to these youths. I

concur in with the suggestions given by Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar that is with regard to cutting down the government expenditure, especially, the unproductive expenditure. We have to save money. If we are not going to have money, it is not possible for us to create employment. So, we have to cut down the unproductive expenditure—waste in administration. Tax evasion is in this country as Mr. Parulekar said. In that way only we can save money and create employment for these youths. If we want to create employment in the agricultural front, we have to see that the agricultural sector becomes remunerative. If we can make it remunerative, then we can rehabilitate so many of the people. You know six crore acres of virgin land have been given to the poor people. No expenditure is incurred on them to develop the lands so that they may become cultivable lands. Therefore, enough funds must be provided for this purpose. We have one crore and sixty lakhs of lands in the forest areas. They must also be developed. As one of my friends said, we must take up the irrigation projects, house building and other schemes. Unemployment was there in America also. Mr. Kennedy had taken up the road building and house building there in that country. In that way, we have to create employment. Poultry and dairy, as subsidiary industries, also must be taken in hand and the poor people must be assisted. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, the Hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : Sir, I have listened with keen interest to the speech of Shri B.V. Desai while moving the Bill for the consideration of the House. I have also listened with interest to the speeches of the Hon. Members Sarvashri Kusuma

Krishnamurthy, Mani Ram Bagri, Bapusaheb Parulekar, Virdhi Chander Jain, Sunder Singh, Chitta Basu, Ram Singh Yadav, M. C. Daga, Rasheed Masood, Y. S. Mahajan, Tariq Anwar, Harikesh Bahadur and Naidu.

I value their suggestions but for those who have totally criticised the steps taken to solve this problem by the Government, I can only say, Sir,

“गुलशन परस्त हूँ, मुझे गुल ही नहीं मज्जीज,  
कांटों से भी निवाह किये जा रही हूँ मैं”

Sir, to recapitulate briefly, the contents of the Bill before the House, the Bill envisages provision of employment to all persons aged 25 and above who have registered with the Employment Exchanges. The educated registrants shall be paid an unemployment allowance of Rs. 200/- per month and the others also Rs. 100/- per month till employment is provided to them. The Bill also seeks to provide for the creation of an Unemployment Insurance Fund for financing the payment of unemployment allowance. Those who receive unemployment allowance under the provisions of the Bill are obliged to contribute to this Fund as soon as they secure employment.

A reference has been made during the debate that several countries provide unemployment relief and that several socialist countries have recognised the right to work as a Fundamental Right. It is necessary to make a distinction between “unemployment allowance” and “unemployment insurance” schemes as the two are often confused with each other. Under “unemployment allowance scheme,” unemployment allowance is provided to the fresh entrants to the labour force, i. e. those who have never been employed before.

(Shrimati Ram Dulari Sinha)

Under "unemployment insurance" schemes, a person is paid an allowance on retrenchment from a job, from a fund to which he had contributed while in employment. Information available shows that unemployment allowance schemes, as distinguished from unemployment insurance schemes, are being implemented in 11 countries. They are : Australia, Belgium, Denmark, France, Sweden, Yugoslavia, Finland, Ireland, Portugal, Luxembourg and New Zealand. Compulsory unemployment insurance schemes on the other hand exist in a larger number of countries.

As for the right to work being recognised as a Fundamental Right in a number of socialist countries. I would like to point out that such a right is not enforceable in a Court of Law in Hungary, German Democratic Republic, Czechoslovakia and China.

Be that as it may, Government appreciates the sentiments that have prompted the Hon. Member to bring forward this Bill. However, the feasibility as well as the desirability of the steps proposed in the Bill have to be considered carefully in the context of the present stage of development of our economy.

Clause 3 of the Bill virtually amounts to compulsory registration, for purpose of employment, for all those people aged 25 and above who wish to secure employment. However, the Bill does not provide for compulsory recruitment through the employment exchanges. In other words, employers in the private sector would still be free not to recruit their personnel through the employment exchanges. Thus; while clause 3 of the Bill would bring about a substantial increase in the number of job-seekers registering with the employment exchanges, the number of persons who secure employment through the employment exchanges would continue to remain at the

existing level of 4 to 6 lakhs per year and, therefore, a large number of the job-seekers would have to given unemployment allowance as provided in Clause 4 of the Bill.

Let us consider the cost of providing unemployment allowance as proposed in the Bill before the House. At the end of December 1980, there were 81.44 lakh educated job-seekers and 80.56 lakh uneducated job-seekers on the live registers of the employment exchanges. 18.2% of the educated job-seekers and 27.6% of the uneducated job-seekers were aged 25 and more. In other words, the number of job-seekers who would be eligible for the unemployment allowance as proposed in the Bill, would be 14.8 lakh educated job-seekers and 22.2 lakh uneducated job-seekers. The cost of paying unemployment allowance to those persons would work out to about Rs. 51.80 crores per month or Rs. 621.60 crores per annum. The cost would, in fact, be higher since the number of job-seekers registering with the exchanges would also rise substantially when the Bill comes into force and the number of persons securing employment through the employment exchanges would more or less remain at the existing level. To this should also be added the cost of running the scheme proposed in the Bill and the cost of expanding the net work of employment exchanges to cope with the likely increase in the number of job-seekers registering with the employment exchanges.

The Bill before the House, has, in an attempt to make the scheme for payment of unemployment allowance self-financing, proposed the creation of a special fund to which the beneficiaries of the unemployment allowance scheme would contribute as soon as they secure employment. May I submit, Sir, that for a proper administration of the proposed fund, it is necessary to ensure that information regarding any beneficiary



securing employment should immediately and automatically become available to the authorities of the fund. This is possible only if the employers and all those agencies engaged in promoting self employment report details of appointments and placements made by them to the Exchanges. The Bill does not provide for these powers to the Exchanges. The resources flowing into the Fund would, therefore, be much less than what could be expected from Clause 6 of the Bill. Further, given the existing level of placements being made by the Employment Exchanges, the resources flowing into the Unemployment Insurance Fund would hardly be sufficient to finance payment of unemployment allowance as proposed in the Bill.

The powers which I referred to just now, cannot also be provided in the Bill for the obvious reason that such provisions would be violative of the rights enshrined in Article 19(1) (g) of the Constitution.

The proposal in clauses 5 and 6 of the Bill, to create a special fund, would thus be either unworkable or would hardly be able to mobilise the resources required for paying unemployment allowance along the lines indicated in the Bill. In other words, a substantial part of the Rs. 621 crores per annum, required to pay unemployment allowance would have to be borne by Government.

The Bill before the House is therefore only a proposal to pay unemployment allowance, the cost of which has to be borne by Government. Government have already clarified on several occasions that it is not in favour of such a step since it has large financial implications and since Government would rather utilise available resources for creating jobs rather than for payment of cash doles to the unemployed. Government are devoting their atten-

tion to the reduction of unemployment and poverty, through programmes proposed in the Sixth Plan.

For instance, employment opportunities in agriculture and allied sectors, would be increased through massive irrigation programmes, improved availability of agricultural inputs, etc. The Integrated Rural Development programme has been extended to all the blocks in the country and about 1.5 crore families would be benefited during the Plan period from this programme. The National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) would provide wage employment, particularly during the slack agricultural season in all the blocks of the country. About 30 to 40 crore man-days of employment would be generated by the Programme every year. The scheme for Training Rural Youth for Self-employment (TRYSEM) would train 2 lakh rural youth every year for self-employment and assist them in setting up their own ventures. Some of the other programmes included in the Plan which would generate substantial employment opportunities are Operation Flood II and other Dairy Development Projects, Khadi and Village Industries and Handicrafts, Minimum Needs Programme, etc.

An important feature of the Plan is the decentralised strategy for manpower planning and employment generation proposed to be adopted.

The Sixth Plan also proposes a new deal for the self-employed, namely, a package of policy measures for promoting individual and group self-employment.

I would, therefore, request the Hon. Member to withdraw the Bill.



**SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR :** I would see one clarification.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** please be brief.

**SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL :** The Hon. Minister said that Government cannot afford to pay unemployment benefits. That is what the Hon. Minister said, but there are some States which are giving some unemployment benefit or the other. (*An Hon. Member Several States*) My doubt is this. The main clarification which I seek from you is this. Is the money which the State Government is giving coming from the Central Government? Is the money which they receive from the Central Government being channelised without the sanction or approval of the Central Government? (*Interruptions*) I know. That is why I am telling you. I would like to know about this, what the Central Government thinks about it.

**SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA :** It is for the State Government. We have nothing to do. If the State Government so desires, they can do it.

**SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR :** The point which I wish to make for seeking clarification from the Hon. Minister is this. She has said in her statement that creation of jobs is the only solution to this particular problem. That is what she has said. In the organised sector 70 lakhs persons will get jobs. But by the time this is done, we will be adding lakhs and lakhs of unemployed Youth. So, what is the real, final solution to this problem? Is this the only solution or can you think of some other methods also? This is what I would like to know.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** For that, she has already replied.

**SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA :** You should encourage them to take up such jobs. That is the only solution. You encourage them to be self-employed.

**SHRI B. V. DESAI :** Sir, while moving the Bill, I know what would be fate of the Bill. I know that I would be asked to withdraw it. Now I may have to withdraw it. But nonetheless I would like to impress upon the Government that this type of negative attitude is not going to pay them. I am going to withdraw it. That is a different matter.

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** It is not a positive attitude.

**SHRI B. V. DESAI :** Actually for creation of jobs, there are schemes in the world carried on by 41 countries. Let me request the Government to go into certain details and ask the officers to some home work in this regard and they can try to make out how they are running it. There are 11 States already in our country which are already giving some unemployment allowance.

**SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA :** That I have already mentioned.

**SHRI B. V. DESAI :** That is true. The States are also part and parcel of our Union. We cannot say that they are States and that is all. But what I suggest is that the States and the Centre should come forward together and pool their energy and their intelligence and find out some solution for this. After all there are about 15 crores of unemployed in our country. If we do not find a solution for this problem now, I think it is going to engulf the entire country and you and I may not be able to sit here like this. The unemployment problem is increasing leaps and bounds. Therefore while withdrawing the Bill, I would like to impress upon the Government to ask the officials concerned to do some

home work because of linking of insurance with the unemployment allowance is very essential. It may not be possible to give the entire money which we require but at least partial payment will be there. Why do you say that is different and this is different? You can link both. Now, the insurance business can be done not only by the L. I. C. but it can be spread out throughout the world. So, the other countries will also share our burden. I would again impress upon the Government to start some work in this regard, that is, unemployment allowance linked with insurance. That will solve the problem. Under the Constitution, we cannot make it a basic right but the Constitution says that every able bodied person is entitled to work. We have to provide them work. On the other hand, if we make a start in this regard, definitely we are going to solve the problem. I would again request the Government to reconsider my Bill and start a scheme in some other manner.

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA: I have already explained that I value the suggestions of the Members and value more the suggestions of the mover of the Bill and so I would request the Hon. Member to come to me and have a discussion at length and then we will see what we could do.

SHRI B. V. DESAI: I welcome the Hon. Minister's suggestion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Hon. Member may now withdraw his Bill.

SHRI B. V. DESAI: I beg to move for leave of the House to withdraw the Bill to provide employment to all citizens of not less than 25 years of age, payment of unemployment allowance and for unemployment insurance scheme.

MR CHAIRMAN: The question is.

"That leave be granted to withdraw the Bill to provide employment to all citizens of not less than 25 years of age, payment of unemployment allowance and for unemployment insurance scheme."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI B. V. DESAI: Sir, I withdraw the Bill.

— — —

17.45 hrs.

#### Unemployment Relief (Age Bar Exemption and Other Amenities) Bill

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (PANSKURA) Sir, I beg to move\*

"that the Bill to provide unemployment relief, age bar exemption, exemption from application fee to apply for jobs and various other amenities to the registered unemployed, be taken into consideration."

Sir, I am aware that a cat will never produce a tiger and that the capitalist system will never do away with unemployment. I am at least not so naive as to imagine that. That is why the purpose of my Bill here is very limited. I have not proposed even some urgent relief for all the unemployed youth knowing fully well that that is absolutely impossible for a country following the capitalist path. That is why I would particularly request the Minister in-charge of Labour and Employment to go through my Bill seriously and to see that really there

\* Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Smt. Geeta Mukherjee]

are some provisions which can alleviate some of the anguish of the registered unemployed.

Sir, I would not go in for the figures about what will be the total number of unemployed etc. after the Sixth Plan. It has been said here. But surely, Sir, I shall definitely underline one factor about these registered unemployed. As the position stands as per Government's latest figures, between January, 1980 and June, 1981 there has been addition of one lakh a month to the number of registered unemployed.

This is the situation that is growing.

Now why have I particularly taken into consideration the question of the Registered unemployed? It is because as everybody knows that in our country the poorest of the poor scramble to find. Some work but most of them cannot come to register. They often are starved to death. And, as I have already said that this system can never give them the proper deal or even in reality a right to live. Only a fraction manage to register. This system should at least make some attempts for some people.

Now, the registered unemployed are the most vocal sections of the unemployed youth in our society and vast majority of them belong to poor and middle classes. And my proposals relate to them. Unless the Government make them feel that some concern is being shown to them, it will be absolutely impossible after some time to manage even for the Government. This is not for making a political capital that I am bringing this Bill. My proposals here deal with unemployment benefit as well. But I shall not illustrate that part of my proposals to-day because just now we have had a lengthy discussion on it.

I will need some more time than the time available to-day. I will take that part of my Bill next time.

I have also proposed unemployment benefit, but not for everybody. I have proposed that this unemployment benefit be provided to those who have registered themselves as unemployed, and are on the list for two years, have not found a job and whose family income does not exceed Rs. 5,000/- a year. Thereby, the other financial calculations which are being made, running into thousands of crores of rupees, will not apply here. (*Interruption*)

Kerala and West Bengal Governments have come forward to do something. But that does not mean that I cannot propose something different. I have said in the very beginning that I have brought this Bill with a very limited objective. If the Central Government passes this Bill, it will not take away the right of any State Government—if they extend the facilities. But at least it will make the other State Governments who are now not doing anything, to do something. It is very simple.

The question as to from where finance will come etc. and the total impact of it—I will deal with next time. To-day I want particularly to draw attention to some other clauses of my Bill. These are about the age bar exemptions. As the situation now stands, the age limit for unemployed persons is different in different States. In the Central Government, as far as I understand, the maximum age limit for entry for All-India Services is 26 years. For Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, it is five years more. Of course, for technical services, this limit is relaxed. But in some states the position is different. Somewhere it is 30 years, and in others it is in between these two limits. My proposal is that this

age limit has to be relaxed to a very great extent. I have proposed :

"If the Employment Exchange fails to find a job for a registered unemployed and such registered unemployed becomes over-age, he shall be exempted from age bar, provided he gets a job when his age is five years less than the pension age of the post to which he is appointed."

Those who are in the Employment Exchange register should get an opportunity not to be outcast as far as the Central Government employment is concerned, because the age of 26 has passed. We have seen with our own eyes the great worry of the young people, who come for employment. They come to the Ruling Party probably more for getting jobs. My young friends on the other side may be knowing that thing ; how they feel as soon as the age of 26 is coming near. It seems that they feel that half of their life energy is gone. We all know that this is a tremendous source of great disappointment and desperation.

Now everybody knows that this system will not produce enough jobs for all, but, at least, the scope should remain open for them. Since the employment prospects are not so bright, the Government may not be able even to keep the promise as they are making. So, at least, this age bar exemption should be provided for them.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : It needs your cooperation also.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : I understand. Since you cannot give them jobs, why bar them ? Let the opportunity remain open for them ! Let them try for jobs. You also try for giving them jobs.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Minister said, she seeks your cooperation also.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : My cooperation is always there. There is no dearth of our cooperation.

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA : We want your cooperation also.

MR. CHAIRMAN : That is what I also said.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : I had said in the beginning that my Bill does not go upto my conviction. It is only within the framework of the present society.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You should be happy that the Minister seeks your cooperation.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Ram Dulariji is always very nice. We will really be very glad to give our full cooperation to her.

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA : I wish you could have spoken in Bangla.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : I would have loved to do it, but there is a difficulty of the language.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Then I could have also understood her.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : This is my one of the points on age relaxation. I think it is quite possible seeing that there are some States which have gone upto 35 years, as far as my information goes. So, it is not impossible. It will give at least some relief to those agonising hearts; it may be illusive but some relief is there at least for those young people who are seeking jobs; there is some possibility.

My second point is with regard to doing away with application fee. This is also some relief for those young boys who are seeking jobs and who are unemployed. This is for those who are applying against advertisements in the papers. This application fee should be done away through the machinery of Employment Exchanges. The Employment Exchange should give them a certificate and on the production of that certificate, they should be exempted from paying application fee. Why I am saying this is because for a young man who is unemployed, this is really the only source of succour at that particular moment remains because he goes on applying and applying for jobs not knowing what will happen. If he has to take this application fee from his parents, then sometimes it becomes impossible. I do not expect a lot from this Government, but this exemption

at least would give him some relief, as far as this application fee is concerned.

MR. CHAIRMAN : How much time would you need to speak on this.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : I want some time to speak on this. But if you allow me to speak next time, then I stop here and shall continue next time.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You can continue next time. The House stands adjourned to meet on 24th August, 1981 at 11 A. M.

18.00 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, 24th August, 1981, Bhadra 2, 1903, (Saka).*