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Agranayana 20, 1903 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Seventh Session
(Seventh Lok Sabha)

सत्यमेव जयते

(Vol. XXII Contains No. 11 to 20)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday December 11, 1981/
Arahayana 20, 1903 (*Saka*)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Expenditure of Tax

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

(a) whether Government have examined the proposal to levy Expenditure Tax in order to contain the evil of black money;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any decision in the matter, including its reference to any expert body/group;

(c) if so, the nature of the decision and the date on which it has been taken; and

(d) if not, whether Government propose to examine this proposal at an early date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) to (d). The previous Government had appointed a Study Group consisting of some senior officers of the department to examine the feasibility of replacing income-tax by a tax on expenditure. The Study Group did not recommend the replacement of income-tax by an expenditure-tax nor did the Group support the re-introduction of expenditure-tax in addition to existing taxes. The Government have considered the Report of the Study Group and have agreed with their recommendations.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: May I know the composition of the Study Group? How is it that there was no economist and only officers of the Department in that Committee? Was the report unanimous or was there any dissenting note?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): I would like to add to the answer given by my esteemed colleague that this is the Government's decision for the present. We cannot commit ourselves not to levy the expenditure tax in the future. Regarding the second point raised by the hon. Member, it is an official committee, consisting of people connected wth the tax administration, the Members of the CBDT and others. They examined the feasibility and came to the conclusion that, from the practical point of view, it will not be possible to accept this.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: The Direct Taxes Enquiry Committee in 1975 estimated that the undisclosed income in the year 1968-69 was of the order of Rs. 1,400 crores. And on the basis of this, the Wanchoo Committee Report said that in that year the black money must be of the order of Rs. 7,000 crores. In view of such a vast amount of undiscovered money and the size of the black money involved would the Government give the experience, if any, or having levied this tax earlier and also suggest any imrovement as to whether the tax can be levied with further modification so as to make it without any kind of loophole and the undiscovered wealth or black money can be properly taxed?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, black money cannot be eliminated or even controlled by expenditure tax. Secondly, our experience with the levy of the expenditure tax shows that the yield is very little compared to the efforts involved. The highest income was in 1960-61 when it was Rs. 91 lakhs and the average was somewhere about Rs. 40 to 42 lakhs. Therefore, as a productive tax it is not very useful.

There are also other objections. For instance, if you levy an expenditure tax, then you will have to give an exemption and about Rs. 3000 per month will be given as exemption. That means Rs. 36,000 a year will go. Then the assessee will claim 'I have invested in jewels I have invested in equity shares and I have invested in property and this must be deducted.' The result will be that the expenditure tax will yield nothing.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: I would like to know whether in order to check the expenditure of corporate bodies, Government would like to impose temporary restriction on the declaration of dividend by the company as was done in 1974, and if the answer is 'yes', when such a measure will be taken and if not, why not?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, there is no such proposal before us, and these are matters relating to the Budget and I cannot disclose anything.

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN: The expenditure tax proposal was made by Mr. Kaldor in conjunction with the proposal to reduce the rate of income-tax and super tax. He was of the view that income tax has strong disincentive effects on the lowest saving and enterprise and therefore he suggested that the maximum rate of income tax should be not more than 44 per cent. Has the Government considered this proposal also?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, the Budget is coming in two months. I cannot express any opinion on any of these matters. I can tell the hon. Members that we are progressively working towards reduction of direct taxes. I have already reduced the surcharge by 10 per cent in 1980.

श्री डी० पी० यादव : अध्यक्ष जी, आय और व्यय की सीमा पर प्रतिबन्ध लगना चाहिए, सीमांकन होना चाहिए क्योंकि यह एक सामाजिक समस्या है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सम्पत्ति पर तो अवश्य लगना चाहिए ।

श्री डी० पी० यादव : एक आदमी लाखों रुपया खर्च करे और उसका कोई हिसाब न रहे—यह कहां तक उचित है ? आज से 15–20 साल पहले डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया ने एक सवाल उठाया था और यह कहा था कि आय की सीमा पर रोक लगाओ, खर्च की सीमा पर रोक लगाओ । क्या डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया के उस सिद्धान्त पर सरकार विचार करेगी ? क्योंकि योजना राशि से आजकल अधिकारियों और खासकर इंजीनियर्स कंट्रैक्टर्स में जो ब्लैक-मनी का एक्यूमुलेशन हो गया है उससे वे पैरेलल गवर्नमेन्ट चला रहे हैं । एक तरफ तो देश में सुखाड़ और बाढ़ है और दूसरी तरफ इंजीनियर्स और कन्ट्रैक्टर्स के पास...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सवाल कीजिए ।

श्री डी० पी० यादव : तो ऐसी स्थिति में क्या उस सिद्धान्त को नजर में रखते हुए मंत्री जी उस पर विचार करेंगे और इस देश में जितने बेइमान चोर इंजीनियर हैं, चोर कंट्रैक्टर्स हैं, जिन्होंने ब्लैक-मनी इकट्ठा करके रखी

हुई है और जिनके खर्च पर कोई सीमा नहीं है, आप उस सीमा को बांधेंगे और उसके लिये कोई कड़े से कड़ा कानून बनायेंगे ?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, so far as the blackmarketeers are concerned, we have already passed a law by which we are going to take stringent action against the hoarders and blackmarketeers.

So far as the ceiling on income is concerned, this Government's policy is to approach taxation in a pragmatic way and not from the doctrine point of view.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Sir, I put Question No. 289.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): Sir, I reply to Question No. 289.

MR. SPEAKER: Let there be no collusion.

News Item Captioned "Rs. 3 cores tax Evasion uncovered"

289. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news-item captioned 'Rs. 3 crores tax evasion uncovered' appearing in the Indian Express dated 12th November, 1981;

(b) if so, full facts thereof;

(c) full particulars of the firm involved;

(d) action being taken in the matter; and

(e) action proposed to avoid recurrence of such tax evasion by the said firm and others?

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

(b) to (e): A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Acting on reliable information that M/s. Continental Construction Company, a Private Ltd., Company, engaged in the construction work at Visakhapatnam port was evading income-tax, the Income-tax Department conducted search and survey operations on 19-3-81. These operations were mainly directed towards recovery of documents which indicated large scale tax evasion by the company which in fact were obtained during the course of these actions. Examination of these documents, *prima facie* indicate that the company had evaded income to the extent of Rs. 3 crores over the Assessment years 1972-73 to 1977-78 by making false claims on account of depreciation and development rebate. Appropriate action has already been initiated under the Income-tax Act by the department in the case. To tackle such cases, the Income-tax Department has also strengthened its anti-tax-evasion machinery.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Mr. Speaker Sir, M/s. Continental Construction Company is a Delhi-based one and is having a huge contract at Visakhapatnam Port. According to the information that has been placed on the Table, I must congratulate the Finance Minister on taking very prompt action. But there are certain duties to be carried out regarding further action on the tax evader. I think, this firm is not only involved in a scandal of Rs. 3 crores but it is more than Rs. 3 crores over the last ten years. The statement does not disclose various details such as the *modus operandi* of tax evasion at various stages. I would like to know, therefore, the action proposed to be taken and the *modus operandi* of this tax evader who had given a false claim on account of depreciation and development rebate.

SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA: As far as the recent tax evasion is concerned, a raid was conducted on the

19th March, 1981 and appropriate action has been initiated. It is under investigation and prompt action being taken.

As for the second part of the question, the Department is of the view that the figures and reasons given by the company for the Assessment years 1972-73 to 1977-78, are not true. So we have initiated action to reopen the Assessment of 1972-73 and onwards and an explanation has also been called for. The Department is quite alert and every necessary action according to the law is being taken.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Sir, in the year 1977-78, by making a false claim of depreciation and development rebate, he defrauded the Government. He must know who were running the Government during that period and how they accepted the false claim? The second point is whether the firm has been blacklisted by the Government. According to Sction 155 (6) of the Income-tax Act, the Department is empowered to recover the arrears from the firm if they made a false claim on account of depreciation and development rebate. The entire amount, as per the Act, is recoverable. What are the administrative and legislative measures taken to see that this firm is blacklisted and the entire amount standing till that particular point of time is recovered?

SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA: The hon. Member will be pleased to know that it was only this Government that has taken action in 1981. For the assessment year 1972-73 in the course of the original assessment proceedings, the Company had claimed deduction on account of depreciation charges on the machinery while appearing before the ITO. Subsequently, the Department received information that the machinery had never been transferred through sale by the Port Trust authorities to the assessee company and that it was only provided by the Port Trust for their temporary use. Therefore, the information received by the Department was contrary to what had been claimed by the assessee company. The intelligence wing of the Department found actual facts and action has been initiated.

As far as the legislative and administrative measures to combat black-money are concerned, there are several measures, legislative as well as administrative, which this Government has taken. I will not take more time of the House because there are many legislative and administrative measures which the Government has taken. But the important ones are the following :—

Section 69A deals with bringing to tax unaccounted money, bullion, jewellery or other valuable articles. The powers of search and seizure and the powers of entry and survey exercised by the Income-tax authorities have been enlarged. Provisions have been made to curb transactions in black money. The law barring enforcement of any right in respect of any property held in 'benami' unless the provery has been disclosed to the Income-tax Department has been made. Provision exists for compulsory maintenance of accounts in respect of specified professions and above certain prescribed limits of income turn-over for business and other professions.

Regarding the administrative measures, Commissioners of Income-tax have been directed to make full use of the intelligence units to plan and carry out searches in their Charges and also to intensify search and seizure operations. The Cs. I.T. have been asked to follow up market reports about the collection of on-money on sale of scarce commodities etc. The power of survey of the Income-tax authorities have been enlarged. Special Investigation Circles have been

set up. Survey operations have been intensified. The drive for educating the tax-payers has been intensified. The machinery for collection, collation and dissemination of useful information both for discovering new assessees and for locating concealment in the cases of already existing assessees is being streamlined.

MR. SPEAKER: You can send it to him.

SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA: I will lay it on the Table of the House.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Sir, your anticipation has proved to be correct about the collusion. Mr. Lakkappa did not put a probing question as far as this is concerned.

MR. SPEAKER: You put a supplementary to his supplementary.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: This incident is of the year 1972-73 and permit me to say that a big scandal is involved. Therefore, I want to take two minutes of the House.

This work was given to the Company in the year 1972 which needed import of machinery worth Rs. 6 crores. The Company was not in a position to bring this machinery. Therefore, the Port Trust of Vizag brought this machinery and this machinery was to be given on hire to the Company. If the machinery is given on hire, the Company is not entitled to a deduction on account of depreciation charges. Therefore, this Company in league with the Government officials, in the year 1973, to be more exact, on 2nd March, 1973, got the agreement changed and for the word 'hire', they put the word 'provided'. That is what the report mentions. It is because of this that they claimed a rebate of Rs. 4.5 crores. You will be surprised to know that the Board of Directors of the Vizag Port Trust gave a debit note for deduction of this particular amount in the year 1972-73 and it is because of this debit note that this concession was granted. In the year 1973, when a new Board came, they detected this fraud. Another claim was made which was negatived and this debit note was withdrawn. That is how all this came to light.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister what steps the Government propose to take against the persons in authority who prompted, assisted and abetted this contractor to cheat the Government to the tune of Rs. 4.5 crores and whether any effort is being made to bring pressure on the Government by the high-ups in Delhi to see that the entire matter is hushed up.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): The Port Trust originally perhaps intended to sell this machinery to the contractor and actually the contractor said that he was buying and he had the debit note also made. Suhsequently, he could not buy or the Port Trust refused to sell, whatever the reason. The Port Trust cancelled the debit note which the assessee cancelled it from the assessment and continued to claim the rebate. The crime was committed by the assessee by concealing the fact that the debit note was cancelled and there was a hire only, and not sale. He continued to claim the rebate as if there was a sale in spite of the fact that the debit note was cancelled and it was made into hire. Therefore, if there is any more information about any person, I am willing to examine. The Government is not interested in shielding anybody but, as the facts stand, this is the position.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: The facts are mentioned in the report.

Decline in Tea Production

*290 SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been continuous decline in tea production during the current financial year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Though there has been a decline in the production of tea from April to October, 1981 (both months inclusive), production has again picked up in September and October, 1981.

(b) A detailed statement indicating tea production from April to October, 1981 is laid on the Table of the House. It would be seen from the statement that there has been an overall decline of 13.59 m.kgs. in tea production compared to the corresponding period of the previous year. The principal reason for this decline has been unfavourable weather conditions.

Statement

(Figures in m. kgs.)

Months	1981-82 (Estimated)			1980-81 (Provisional)			(+) or (—) in 1981-82 over 1980-81
	NI	SI	Total	NI	SI	Total	
April . .	18.92	14.89	33.81	22.99	13.01	36.00	(—) 2.19
May . . .	43.32	13.98	57.30	47.81	19.05	66.86	(—) 9.56
June . . .	55.28	9.83	65.11	55.28	12.33	67.61	(—) 2.50
July . . .	72.50	9.59	82.09	73.56	8.76	82.32	(—) 0.25
August . .	64.19	7.60	71.79	66.93	7.04	73.97	(—) 2.18
September . .	68.10	7.72	75.82	65.21	9.10	74.31	(+) 1.51
October . .	58.28	14.30	72.58	56.56	14.46	71.02	(+) 1.56
April to October	380.59	77.91	458.50	388.34	83.75	472.09	(—)13.59

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: In view of the decline in production, was there any claim for relief? If so, what are the steps taken by the Government?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: As I mentioned, it is mainly because of the weather conditions, particularly erratic monsoon in certain regions, that production declined.

We hope that the over-all production will remain at the same level. The Hon. Member can find from the statement that from September onwards production started picking up. Production picked up in September. In October, it is picking up. The over-all introduction may remain at the same level round about 574-575 million KG. But the question is not of over-all production.

The question is of cost of production which is increasing per hectare. We have announced a number of measures in connection therewith. For instance, I would like to mention the increased development allowance which we are giving to the plantations.

The development allowance is given as follows:

Rs. 30,000 per hectare Plains gardens.

Rs. 35,000 per hectare Hills gardens.

Rs. 40,000 per hectare Darjeeling gardens.

Even the replantation subsidies have been increased. Some recommendations were made at the last meetings which I had with the representatives of the producing centres and the planters' organisations and Government officers. Some of them are to be implemented by the Government of India. We have done it. Some have to be implemented by the various producing State Governments and they have started implementing. One or two recommendations have already been implemented. Other recommendations are in the process of implementation.

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Has it affected the export position and, if so, to what extent?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: There is an effect in export position but not quantity-wise. It is price-wise because we are exporting a little more, but we are getting in value terms a little less because unit value realisation has gone down.

Restructuring of Public Sector Enterprises

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

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to restructure public sector enterprises; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) Presumably, the Hon'ble Member is referring to organisational restructuring of public enterprises. There is no such proposal for general restructuring of the organisations of public enterprises under consideration of Government. Restructuring of public enterprises is taken up as and when required.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: The hon. Minister presumes that I have asked only about organisational restructuring. I would like to inform him that I surely mean organisational restructuring as well as certain economic policies such as pricing. He says that there is no proposal for general restructuring, but, at the same time, says that it is done 'as and when required'. In view of the big IMF loan—I believe, that is one of the circumstances of 'as and when required'—is it a fact that the Government has decided that the public sector units are no longer going to be subordinated to their social objectives and if the pricing policy comes in conflict with the social objectives, it will invariably be resolved in favour of normal free market economy and the cost escalation effect in future will always be passed on to the consumers as happened in the case of the recent price hike in steel, coal and several other commodities? And may I know whether this policy coincides with the IMF demands?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): Our pricing policy has nothing to do with the IMF. Our policy about pricing is that the consumer must pay the legitimate cost of production. It is not proper to ask a consumer of sugar and textiles to subsidise a consumer of steel and coal. Every person who consumes that particular commodity must pay the reasonable cost of production. If the hon. Member says that we must increase our efficiency, that we must reduce the cost by increasing efficiency, I am one with her. But to say that somebody else must subsidise the purchaser of some of these commodities which are used by certain groups, I believe, is not acceptable to us.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: The hon. Minister very well knows that there are different kinds of public sector undertakings and that certain undertakings are meant particularly for public utility. Therefore, all cannot be dealt with by the same yardstick. The sugar-wala may not subsidise the steel-wala: that is

understandable. But the public communications have to be subsidised. So, it is not as simple as he is trying to make it out. My question with regard to this is whether, in respect of enterprises which have definitely a bigger social objective, the prices will not always be determined only by economic viability and whether the social objectives will be taken into consideration.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: So far as public transport is concerned, it is our view that the reasonable cost of transport should be borne by the user of transport. So far as subsidised items like food, cloth for the weaker sections, etc. are concerned it has been the policy of the Government to give subsidy and we are continuing it. There is no change in it.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: The hon. Minister was pleased to say that he is subsidising things like food. But food is not a public enterprise; food is very much in the private sector; no public company produces food in this country; it is the individual producer who produces. You talk of subsidy. But the actual price is far beyond the subsidy—plus everything— when it comes to the consumer because you have no distribution system. So, the less you talk about prices of food, sugar, textiles, etc., the better. The question that was raised by the hon. Member was completely different. In what manner, if at all you have any proposal to do that during this current financial year, will you do any restructuring of any public corporation? That is the specific question.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I was answering Mrs. Geeta Mukherjee. I did not know what Mr. Biju Patnaik had in his mind.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: I was only trying to interpret it.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: In the written answer it is given here—the restructuring.

Government appointed the Fazal Committee and that committee has examined a number of items—coal, fertiliser, engineering, telephone industries, shipping, etc. So far as coal is concerned, they have made certain recommendations, namely, that each one of these coal units must be independent companies. So far as fertiliser is concerned, they said the Sindhri fertiliser factory should be taken out of the Fertiliser Corporation and put into the Hindustan Fertiliser Corporation. The other reports have just been received and we have not yet examined them.

So far as coal is concerned, a Cabinet Sub-committee is going into this matter. The whole question of restructuring, that is, the administrative structure of the public sector enterprises some of them is under examination.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Since it is a question about public sector enterprises, a bigger question looms large.

The Finance Minister must be aware of that there is a virulent campaign made by the different Chambers of Commerce against the public sector and about the inefficiency of the public sector. Through this campaign the people of our country are led to believe that the private sector is very efficient and the public sector is very inefficient. May I ask through you the Finance Minister what is the price cost relation in the private sector? Because the private sector is enjoying a protected market, all their inefficiencies they can cover by charging higher prices. Is the Government thinking seriously of meeting these charges because if this is not done, what the private sector are doing through their campaign is that they are creating an atmosphere whereby the people will be led to believe that the public sector enterprise and their management is all wrong and the private sector enterprises are efficient. Since you have accepted that the public sector should

have a dominant role, will the Government take serious steps to meet this challenge from the private sector and prove that it is the protected market of India which guarantees them profit and not their efficiency and that the public sector enterprises are no less efficient than the private sector enterprises. I want to know what positive measures the Government have taken.

MR. SPEAKER: One think—it is not relevant to this question. This could be a new question.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: The Finance Minister is ready to answer.

MR. SPEAKER: It is irrelevant. Still, I allow him if he wants to answer.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I will tell the hon. Professor that at all times I have defended the public sector and in the meetings which I attend of the Chambers of Commerce, I tell them that if the private sector is as efficient as they claim, why are there so many textile mills under the care of the NTC? Therefore, it is not a question of one or the other. It all depends upon the efficiency of the management. There is no presumption that the public sector is weak or bad nor is there any presumption that the private sector is efficient and good. Therefore, I have always taken that view and I have spoken to them like this.

MR. SPEAKER: The only question is that of management. The management should be made responsible.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: We have made them responsible.

MR. SPEAKER: Not only should they be made responsible, they should be hauled up for any lapses.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: This year I will be able to come to the House with a profit from the public sector.

MR. SPEAKER: They should be made much more responsible.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: Since you have chosen to intervene on the question of management, would this government consider giving the public sector management the same incentives as the private sector management gets? ...

MR. SPEAKER: No debate please.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: We do not compare at all. We insist on efficiency.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: Efficiency with all the necessary incentives.

MR. SPEAKER: No debate is allowed.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: Sir, a man in Tatas get Rs. 20,000 a month whereas a public sector man gets only Rs 5,000 a month. Why should they not pay more?

MR. SPEAKER: No debate is allowed. Next question by Mr. Nadar.

Relief Measures for Kerala Tea Industry

*292. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a request for certain immediate relief measures has already been made before Government in regard to the crisis affecting the tea industry in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details of the relief measures demanded; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

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

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

Statement

(b) The details of the relief measures demanded are as follows:—

RELIEFS DEMANDED OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT:

(i) Abolition/reduction of excise duty on tea, including packet tea.

(ii) Drawback of excise duty on teas exported.

(iii) Subsidy on fertilizers, pesticides and fungicides.

(iv) Subsidy on export sales of tea.

(v) Rehabilitation allowance on tea bushes.

(vi) Credit facilities at concessional rates of interest.

(vii) Regular and adequate supply of coal and its prompt transporation by rail.

RELIEFS DEMANDED OF STATE GOVERNMENTS:

(i) Suspension of sales tax on tea as also on fertilizers, pesticides and fungicides.

(ii) Suspension of plantation tax.

(iii) Downward revision of electricity tariff.

(iv) Suspension of move to collect seigniorage and grant of facilities for cultivation of fire wood.

(v) Rationalization of the rate of agricultural income-tax.

(vi) Deferment of liability for payment of dearness allowance to plantation workers.

(c) *ACTION TAKEN BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT*:

(i) Excise duty relief on exports has been granted to the full extent in the case of exports from gardens and to the extent of 44 paise per kilogram in the case of exports otherwise than from gardens.

(ii) Drawback on customs and excise duty has been granted in respect of packing materials, such as plywood, aluminium foil, etc. used in tea chests.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE KERALA GOVERNMENT:

(i) Sales-tax on sale of green tea leaves and manufactured tea in the State has been reduced from 5 per cent to 2½ per cent for a period of one year from 16.9.1981.

(ii) The sales-tax of 2 percent on fertilizers purchased for application to tea gardens in Kerala has been withdrawn.

(iii) Effective from 1.9.1981, plantation tax at the highest slab will be levied only at Rs. 70 per hectare as against Rs. 90 per hecare, which is the revised rate.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: The answer is blank in this statement. You can verify it. Let him read out that.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I am sorry. My copy is not blank. It is the same cyclostyled copy.

MR. SPEAKER: Can you give him your glasses ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I am prepared.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Sir, according to this statement some relief measures seem to be taken by the Government. I want to know, in the light of the reply given by the hon. Minister himself to another question No. 290 namely that some conference of tea planters had taken place, whether these relief measures had been taken by the Government after this conference or before that.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: After that conference.

.SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Sir, some of the relief measure were demanded by all those concerned with this industry and they were being taken by . Government. But, from the statement given by the hon. Minister in reply to Question No. 290 it is seen that still there is this crisis affecting the tea industry. There is also a decline in tea production. In the light of these facts, will the Minister be pleased to tell us what were the relief measures demanded in this connection?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, if the hon. Member reads all the demands he will not himself agree that all these demands should be met. It is not possible. The industry may have a series of demands. .We also consider what should be done about them. What ever is possible on the part of Government is done. I have categorised the demands. Seven demands were placed. for the fulfilment by the Government of India and six by the State Government. Some of them have already been complied with. But if the hon. Member analyses all these demands, he will find that these will affect the revenue-earning of the State Governments - therefore, while extending relief to one particular sector of the economy, they will have to take into account what will be the total, overall, implications. So, whatever is possible they have already done. Some of them are in the process of being done, some have already been implemented. It is not possible to concede all the demands. and as I have already explained, the decline in tea production is mainly because of the weather conditions.

From September onwards, the production had started picking up. From the statement which I have given in reply to an earlier question, the hon. Member will himself find that according to our estimation, we went in for the projected growth and we wanted be have about 610 million K. Gs. This is in the Planning Commission's document. The overall production at the end of the Year may not be less than that of the last year, is was 574 million K.Gs.

एयर इण्डिया के बड़े कार्यकारी अधिकारियों पर व्यय

*293. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा** : क्या **पर्यटन और नागर विमानन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विदेशों के दौरों पर जाने वाले एयर इंडिया के बड़े कार्यकारी अधिकारियों पर व्यय में 1976-77, 1977-78 और 1978-79 के दौरान लगातार वृद्धि हुई है और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और यह वृद्धि कितनी हुई है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार इस व्यय में कमी करने का है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि उक्त अधिकारी खाने-पीने और क्लबों की अत्यधिक फीस अदा करने पर व्यय करते हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) and (b). The expenditure on duty tours abroad by Senior officials of Air India (of the rank of departmental heads and above) for the years 1976-77, 1977-78 and 1978-79 is as under:

	Rs.
1976-77	1,24,628/-
1977-78	33,352/-
1978-79	1,53,555/-

There had been an increase in the number of tours in 1978-79, commercial ted by the operational/commercial needs of the Corporation. Government

has issued instructions to Public Sector Undertakings in general, to reduce the expenditure on foreign tours.

(c) No, Sir.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : अध्यक्ष जी, जवाब बड़ी खूबसूरती से दिया है, लेकिन कब तक छिप सकता है । आप मेहरबानी करके यह बताइये 1,24,428 रु० खर्च हुआ; फिर आपने खर्चा बढ़ा दिया, 1,53,555 रु० । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि जो सीनियर अफसर एयर इंडिया के आकाश में उड़ते हैं वह वहां पर जा कर डी०ए०, होटल किराया, क्लब के अन्दर ऐंटरटेनमेंट के लिये जाते हैं क्या ? और किस आधार पर मिलता है उनको ? क्या सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने जो रेट्स फिक्स कर दिये हैं उनके आधार पर मिलता है, या कभी आपने फाइनेंस डिपार्टमेंट की इस बात पर एप्रूवल ली है, जैसा कि पी०यू०सी० ने कहा है ? या उससे ज्यादा देते हैं; और किस आधार पर देते हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा) : जहां तक एयर इंण्डिया के सीनियर आफिसर्स बाहर जाते हैं और उनको टी०ए० और डी०ए० मिलने का सवाल है वह आलरेडी सरकार द्वारा तय किया हुआ है, कारपोरेशन द्वारा तय किया हुआ है, उसके मुताबिक मिलता है । हमारे पास हर आफिसर का डेली टी०ए० और डी०ए० का रेट हर कैटेगरी का नहीं है । अगर माननीय सदस्य चाहेंगे तो सभा पटल पर रख दूंगा ।

जहां तक उनके बाहर जाने पर एंटरटेनमेंट का सवाल है जो आफिशियल्स टूर पर बाहर जाते हैं सिवाय टी०ए० डी०ए० के और कोई खर्चा एंटरटेनमेंट वगैरह नहीं होता है ।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : मैं ने जो सवाल किया उसका जवाब नहीं आया । होटल ऐकोमोडेशन और दैनिक भत्ता उनको क्या मिलता है और जो पी०यू०सी० ने कहा है इस बारे में तो 21 महीने के बाद भी आपने ऐप्रूवल नहीं ली है ।

The views of the Ministry of Finance have not yet been taken for Air India to assure itself that no violation of law is involved.

यह लेटेस्ट रिपोर्ट है 1980–81 की सातवीं लोक सभा की । तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं क्या देते हैं और क्या नियम हैं ? और फाइनेंस डिपार्टमेंट से आपने 21 महीने तक क्यों नहीं ऐप्रूवल ली ?

श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा : म ने पहले ही कहा है कि हर कैटेगरी के जो आफिशियल्स हैं उनके टी०ए०, डी०ए० का क्या रेट...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कितना है बता दीजिये ।

श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा : मेरे पास नहीं है । सभा पटल पर रख दूंगा ।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : फाइनेंस डिपार्टमेंट की ऐप्रूवल क्यों नहीं ली, जब कि रिपोर्ट में साफ कहा है कि :

"The Committee regret that the views of the Ministry of Finance have not yet been taken for the Air India to assure itself that no violation of law is involved in the present system of payment of lay-over allowance to the crew, as suggested by the Committee. It should be noted that the Report of he Committee was presented in April, 1979 and the matter has already been delayed for more than 21 months".

श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा : जैसा मैंने कहा टी०ए०, डी०ए० का जहां तक सवाल है, टी०ए०, डी०ए० रुल पहले से निश्चित रहते हैं और मने कहा सरकार द्वारा ऐप्रूव किये होते हैं, उनकी सभा पटल पर मैं रख दूंगा हर कैटेगरी के अफसर को कितना मिलता है और किस रेट आफ होटल के वह ऐन्टाइटिल्ड हैं . . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह फाइनेंस डिपार्टमेंट की बात कर रहे हैं ।

श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा : दूसरी बात इन्होंने कमेटी के ऑबजर्वेशन्स के सम्बन्ध में कही है । कमेटी के ऑबजर्वेशन्स को गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया ने नोट किया और उसके सम्बन्ध में कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के ऊपर जवाब भेज दिया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री राम विलास पासवान ।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह तो मेरे पहले क्वैश्चयन का ही जवाब था ।

MR. SPEAKER: That is all; do not try to monopolise

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी जो मंत्री महोदय ने जवाब दिया है; यह सब माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं । जो भी पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग का काम चल रहा है; इसके सम्बन्ध में आपने भी नोट किया है और मंत्री महोदय भी इस बात को जानते हैं । इन्होंने अपने पूरे जवाब में दिया है कि सरकार ने सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रीय उद्यमों को सामान्य रूप से निर्देश जारी किए हैं कि वे अपने विदेशों के दौरों के खर्च में कटौती करें; जब जब सरकार बनती है और कोई प्रश्न पूछा जाता है तो यह जवाब दे दिया जाता है लेकिन उसके बावजूद भी खर्च की कोई सीमा नहीं है, न इसमें कटौती होती है । यह खर्च की सीमा सिर्फ सदस्यों पर लागू हो सकती है, लेकिन जो सरकारी अधिकारी हैं, उन पर कभी लागू नहीं होती । मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि ये अधिकारी लोग विदेशों में सिर्फ एंटरटेनमेंट के लिये जाते हैं या काम करने जाते हैं ?

क्या मंत्री महोदय यह भी बतायेंगे कि जो निर्देश जारी किये हैं, उसके बाद 1980–81 में इन विदेशों के दौरे पर कितना खर्चा हुआ है और विदेश जाने के क्या नियम हैं और आपके निर्देशों का क्या असर हुआ है ?

श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रश्न के आखिरी हिस्से से अपना जवाब प्रारम्भ करना चाहता हूं । 1980–81 का खर्च पूछा नहीं गया था; लेकिन 1980–81 का खर्च आप जानना चाहते हैं, मैं सभा पटल पर रख दूंगा ।

दूसरी बात सदस्य ने पूछी कि ये लोग सैर करने जाते हैं, या काम करने के लिये जाते हैं, इसकी एक फहरिस्त है, उसे मैं पढ़कर सुना देता हूं—
Purposes for which it becomes necessary to undertake tours:

(i) To ensure that our online and offline offices are functioning efficiently and economically from the operational, commercial and engineering angle;

(ii) To attend to periodical sales conferences which are held with a view to increasing the sales and also discuss the various problems faced by the region;

(iii) Air India is an active member of IATA and it has to participate in several important IATA conferences and committee meetings such as Traffic Conferences, Financial, Technical; Cost and Scheduling Committee Meetings etc;

(iv) To attend bilateral and pool meetings and as members of Government delegation for bilateral negotiations;

(v) To investigate into certain special problems/areas like arrangement for special flights catering arrangements, handling arrangements, market surveys etc.;

(vi) To attend to security problems and vigilance matters;

(vii) To attend to and settling problems relating to local staff and negotiations with the local Unions in various online/offline points in the system.

These are the purposes for which these officials go on foreign tours.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैंने पूछा है कि सरकार ने जो निर्देश जारी किये हैं, उनका क्या असर हुआ है ? सरकार निर्देश जारी करती है, लेकिन...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : 1980-81 का खर्च आपके सामने रख देंगे ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : खाली इतना ही बता दें कि क्या हुआ है या अधिक हुआ है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उसी में आ जायेगा ।

श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा : आप देख लीजियेगा ।

DR. KARAN SINGH: Sir, aviation is a very highly competitive business particularly in the modern world, and if Air India has to keep up with the other airlines of the world, it has got to maintain certain dynamism and flexibility in its operations. The Minister has pointed out certain occasions when the officials have to go abroad. But in reply to the basic question, he said that no entertainment allowance is sanctioned for these officials who go abroad, if I understood him correctly. As far as I know, there are legitimate entertainment requirements when you go abroad. For example, the travel agents or the travel promoters bring us hundreds of thousands of tourists and millions and crores of rupees in foreign exchange. Am I to understand from the Minister that they are depriving their officers of their legitimate entertainment expenses also?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: In answer to the main question, I have said that whenever these officers go on duty, they are entitled to privileges and benefits like T.A., D.A. and the hotel accommodation. I have not said that if they go to negotiate business, they do not spent on entertainment on such occasions, but that is subject to the control and supervision of the Air India Corporation and its Board.

Supply of Coal to Bokaro Steel Plant and Rourkela Steel Plant

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*294. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA:
SHRI GADADHAR SAHA:

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

(a) whether the steady deterioration in the plasticity and petrography of the coal supplied to the Bokaro and Rourkala Steel Plants is hitting productivity and resulting in rise in cost of inputs;

(b) if so, the steps taken to ensure steady supply of good quality of coal to these plants; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) and (c). The problem of deterioration in the quality of coal has been brought to the notice of Coal India Limited (CIL) from time to time. While certain corrective measures have been, or are being, taken, CIL/Department of Coal expect improvement in supply of washed coal with the commissioning of new washeries at Sudamdih and Moonidih. In addition, the Steel Authority of India Limited has been authorised to import low ash high grade coking coal to be used in blend with indigenous coking coal.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: Sir, this question involves three Ministries Steel, Energies and Railways. So, this is a very important question.

The Plan authorities at Bokaro and Rourkela have squarely blamed the Railways and also the power plant. Not only that, there was an expansion programme of the Bokaro Steel Plant at the second cold rolling mill complex and it is one year behind schedule. This delay costs the nation. Not only that, such delays affect indigenous steel availability necessitating imports and spending in foreign exchange. In view of all these, I want to know from the Minster what steps has he taken to improve the situation and the results they have yielded.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, I am afraid the question is meant for supply of coal and not the modernisation of Bokaro Plant.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: It is about the deterioration of Steel Plants.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, I don't agree with that.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: Sir, the question is not only related to coal, but deterioration of steel plant due to the energy also.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Any way, Sir, the hon. Member wanted to know about modernisation. I have answered that question a number of times. So, I am not going into that. But the other relevant question is if, I presume that he wanted to know what would be the effect of the supply of low quality coal to the Steel Plant on its production? As the Hon. Member knows, this time the production plant, target, which was envisaged by SAIL originally was 5.7 million tonnes. I am talking of finished steel. thereafter, the Bureau of public Enterprises had a discussion and they fixed a higher target of 6 million tonnes. So far as the present trend is concerned, production upto November has been 22 per cent more compared to that of last year. And I do hope it will be possible for us to reach the target which was fixed by SAIL for the plant originally, but not the revised target fixed by the Bureau of Public Enterprises. In other words, the net production in the plant would be one million tonne more compared to that of last year in spite of deterioration in the quality of coking coal.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: Sir, my second supplementary is: The Rourkela Plant has been stagnating at 1.8 million tonnes for many years. It is very necessary to expand it and the Authorities also are saying this. But the Government has taken no notice of it. So, what steps is the Minister going to take in this regard?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Merely taking notice will not help, unless I get money to implement the modernisation and expansion of the Plant. Therefore, money is also an important factor, and that has to be taken notice of. So far as Rourkela is concerned, perhaps the hon. Member is aware that one cold rolling mill is coming up there. That is in addition to the already existing capacity which we have.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Gadadhar Saha is not there.

SHR A. K. ROY: Allow me to ask Supplementary.

MR. SPEAKER: Question 295. Mr. Munder Sharma is not there. Question 296.

Purchase of Cotton by Cotton Corporation of India

*296. SHRI DAULAT SINHJI JADEJA:

SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of cotton purchased by the Cotton Corporation of India from cotton growing States during the year 1980-81;

(b) what is the State-wise quantity procured and the rate of each quality;

(c) whether it is a fact that a certain quality of cotton was exported; and

(d) if so, the name of the quality and from which State the export was made and to which country?

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

The Cotton Corporation of India purchased about 11.94 lakh bales of cotton in various cotton growing States (except Maharashtra) during the cotton season 1980-81.

The information on State-wise purchases by Cotton Corporation of India is contained in Annexure I and the information with regard to the prices paid is contained in Annexure II.

The information with regard to the staple cotton exported and its destination is contained in Annexures III and IV.

Annexure-I

State-wise details of purchases by Cotton Corporation of India

State	Purchases in Bls during 1980-81
Punjab	2,57,652
Haryana	74,492
Rajasthan	1,28,748
Gujarat	2,14,738
Madhya Pradesh	1,99,122
Andhra Pradesh	1,21,675
Tamil Nadu	85,824
Karnataka	1,11,731
Uttar Paradesh	180
Total	11,94,162

Annexure– II

Average kapas price paid by the Cotton Corporation of India per quintal for its purchases of various varieties

State	Variety	Average price Rs. per quintal Highest/ Lowest
1	2	3
Punjab	J-34	527/367
	Desi	391/271
	F-414	554/415
Haryana	J-34	509/359
	Desi	480/286
Rajasthan	J-34	546/404
	Desi	417/311
	320-F	490/422
	Aggatti	581/406
Gujarat	CJ-73	467/439
	S-4	607/545
	CO-2	579/510
	SRT-1	515/503
	Digvijay	569/528
	V-797	579/534
Madhya Pradesh	A519	576/455
	Y-1	601/431
	H-4	571/436
	V/Laxmi	576/506
	197/3	579/415
	1007	565/529
	L-147	575/564
	CTI	553/475
	JK11	563/500
Andhra Pradesh	H-4	577/511
	MCU-5	575/477
	1007	539/469
	G-6	569/465
	PCO 2	511/435

1	2	3
	Varalaxmi	570/523
	Suvin	838/675
Karnataka	17 OCO 2	474/459
	Varalaxmi	576/430
	Laxmi	489/350
	Jayadhar	513/438
	Suyodhar	518/463
	Hampi	536/521
Tamil Nadu	Varalaxmi	592/557
	MCU-5	608/537
	MCU-7	566/547
	Suvin	815/675
Uttar Pradesh	J-34	434/-

Annexure—III

The exports made by Cotton Corporation of India and other State Organisations

Organisations	Varieties	Total quantity exported (in bales)
1. Cotton Corporation of India	Varalaxmi, MCU-5, Shankar-4, H-4, 1007, CO2, A-51/9, F-414, Digvijay, Laxmi, Hampi, J-34, V-797, Wagad, Y-1, Aggatti.	3,30,500
2. Maharashtra State Cooperative Marketing Federation	AK, AK-H4, G-6, L-147, 1007, H-4 Varalaxmi.	2,19,537
3. Gujarat State Cooperative Cotton Marketing Federation.	V-797, Digvijay, CO-2, Shankar-4, Varalaxmi	39,930
4. Tamil Nadu Cooperative Marketing Federation.	MCU-5	5,000
5. Haryana State Cooperative Supply and Marketing Federation	J-34	2,801
	Total	5,97,768

NOTE :— While Cotton Corporation of India is operating on all India level except in Maharashtra, the other Organiasitons were exporting cotton produced in their respective States.

Annexure-IV

The names of the countries to which exports were made during 1980-81 *cotton season*

Name of the countries	Total exports (in bales)
Belgium	1,248
Bulgaria	3,500
China (Mainland)	1,08,794
China (Taiwan)	66,495
Czechoslovakia	14,091
Germany (West)	6,830
Hong kong	63,011
Hungary	8,669
Indonesia	7,547
Italy	14,383
Japan	11,335
Korea-North	54,374
Korea-South	26,385
Malaysia	2,350
Mauritius	300
Nepal	600
Portugal	6,446
Singapore	8,651
Spain	99
Sri Lanka	34,678
Switzerland	1,083
Thailand	6,446
U.S.S.R.	1,50,453
	5,97,768

SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA : The statement is very exhaustive. But the reports that we receive from farmers especially those from Gujarat, indicate that the prices offered by the Cotton Corporation of India are not remunerative. May I know from the hon. Minister whether such complaints have been received or not; and if 'yes', what steps are being taken to increase the prices?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: This question we discussed in detail when a Calling Attention Notice was given just last week, and I explained Government's position so far as the role

of the CCI is concerned. I would not like to explain it in greater detail. As I explained, we would not like to see that the prices go down from the level which was reached last year. In regard to the specific complaints of that particular area, we have not received any complaint; but if the hon. Member has any information, and if he keeps me informed, I will check up.

SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA: I am glad that he will check up on that issue; but along with it, I would request Government to check whether there are complaints regarding malpractices in respect of the purchase of cotton. The trend to-day is to buy cotton from private traders. Will Government encourage purchases from cooperatives, instead of from the private traders?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: We get this kind of complaints; and as soon as we get them, we also take some action. But it would be helpful for the CCI to operate, if the market is brought under regulation. To some extent, the functioning of CCI depends on the regulated marketing arrangement. In most of the cotton-growing States regulation of cotton trade has been made. In some States it has not been made, and we have taken it up with the State Governments.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Mohan Lal Patel is not there. Now question 297.

Jute Mills' target for Purchase of Raw Jute

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the jute mills fixed a target of purchasing 1.2 million bales of raw Jute from the market this year.

(b) if so, the total purchases made by the mills till date;

(c) whether the jute mills were given financial assistance to make purchases; and

(d) if so, details of the assistance and their utilisation?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Monitoring Committee on raw jute purchases has set a minimum target for purchase by jute mills in West Bengal at 6 lakh bales in October and 9 lakh bales each for November and December, 1981.

(b) As reported by Chairman, IJMA total purchases by mills upto 7th November, 1981 amount to 21.56 lakh bales.

(c) and (d). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(c) and (d). Reserve Bank of India has advised all Commercial Banks to provide additional credit to jute mills for purchase of raw jute upto 14 weeks' consumption including of 4 Weeks' consumption from JCI and an additional two weeks' consumption during peak season of November 1981 to January 1982 as a measure of price support operation for raw jute. Banks have also been advised to consider reducing the margin to 10 per cent for purchase of raw jute to be made in November and December and 15 per cent for purchase to be made in January '82.

According to the latest information availbale, the total outstanding advances of all scheduled commercial banks to mills/factories and industrial users against raw jute were as follows:

(Rs. in crores)

June 1981	31.6
July 1981	31.2
August 1981	38.1

The mills representtd that they were not in a positon to draw upon the sanctioned credit limits fully because of continuing depression in jute goods market, bleak short term outlook, accumulation of finished goods and liquidity crisis being faced by the mills.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I think the hon. Minister knows that time is a very important factor. The Monitoring Committee fixed a target for the months of October—November, and further on. Why were the targets not fixed for earlier months—because it is alleged that the mills did not enter the market at the early part of the jute marketing season, only in order to repress, artificially, the price of raw jute—which resulted in distress sale of raw jute on a large scale? If so, will the hon. Minister assure the House that having had this experience during the current year, steps will be taken to ensure that the mills enter the market at the early part of the jute marketing season?

SHRI PARNAB MUKHERJEE: The conclusion of the hon. Member is correct that the mills did not enter into the market in the earlier part and even when they entered, that has also not given much relief to the grower, and even during my discussion with the mills,—one discussion I had independently and another in the presence of the Chief Minister of West Bengal, they had emphasised that it was no use purchasing through contract. There should be ready delivery so that they can pick up from the market and the growers can get the price in cash. And contract means that a lot of middlemen also come into it. The figures I have given also include contact figures. But this is the fact. We accommodated them so far as credit is concerned, whatever problem they posed we have sorted it out. But so far as the price situation is concerned, they did not do it, and we shall have to think of some other mechanism. We suggested to the West Bengal Government about the performance. The J.C.I. has purchased much more than what they did earlier. But that is quite inadequate. So let us think of something else.

MR. SPEAKER: Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

गेहूं, चीनी, सीमेंट और खाद्य तेलों के आयात के लिए करार

*295. **श्री मुन्दर शर्मा :** क्या **वित्त** मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गेहूं, चीनी, सीमेंट और खाद्य तेलों के आयात के लिये इस वर्ष कितने करार किये गये हैं ;

(ख) उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं, जिनके साथ ये करार किये गये हैं तथा इनका कितनी मात्रा में आयात किया जाएगा और इन पर कितना व्यय होगा ; और

(ग) क्या कुछ और करार किये जाने की संभावना है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री आर० वेंकटरामन) (क) से (ग). मांगी गई सूचना संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है । आवश्यक वस्तुओं का आयात देश में उभरती हुई स्थितियों के परिप्रेक्ष्य में प्रभावी ढंग से पूर्ति का प्रबन्ध करने के लिए किया जाता है।

विवरण

	करारों की संख्या	देश–क्षेत्र	मात्रा	मूल्य
गेहूं	2	संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका आस्ट्रेलिया	22.6 लाख मेट्रिक टन	3660 लाख** डालर अमरीकी
चीनी	2*	ब्रिटेन	2.15 लाख मेट्रिक टन	105 करोड़ रुपए
सीमेन्ट	5	लोक तांत्रिक कोरिया गणतंत्र, दक्षिण कोरिया ताइवान, फिलीपीन	14.55*** लाख मेट्रिक टन	77 करोड़ रुपए
खाद्य तेल	88****	संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका, ब्राजील, पश्चिमी यूरोप कनाडा और मलेशिया	7.36 लाख मेट्रिक टन	328 करोड़ रुपए

* चीनी वर्ष 1980–81 के दौरान किए गए संविदा ।

** आस्ट्रेलियन डालर को विद्यमान मुद्रा विनिमय दर पर सयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका के डालर में परिवर्तित किया गया है ।

*** इस में 23 करोड़ रुपए के मूल्य के 3.75 लाख मेट्रिक टन के वैकल्पिक संविदा सम्मिलित नहीं हैं ।

**** ये हाजिर संविदा हैं ।

Boeing Flights from New Delhi to Bhubaneshwar

*299. SHRI ARJUN SETHI:
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to start daily Boeing Flights from New Delhi to Bhubaneshwar;

(b) whether any demand from the State of Orissa has also been made in this regard; and

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

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

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. At present Bhubaneshwar is linked by a thrice weekly B-737 service *via* Varanasi and, on the remaining days, connection between Delhi and Bhubaneshwar is provided throug Calcutta. The present traffic demand does not justify a daily flight between Delhi and Bhubaneshwar.

Ban on Export of Onions

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

(a) whether Government propose to ban the export of onions to check the prices of onions in the country; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) Export of onions has been suspended for

the present in view of the rise in prices in the country.

(b) Does not arise.

News-Item Captioned "Breakthrough in Green Tea Exports in Night"

*301. SHRI HARINATHA MISRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Breakthrough in green tea exports in sight," published in the 'Economic Times' dated 11th November, 1981,

(b) if so, whether the prospective buyers are a few North African Countries with whom arrangements have since been worked out;

(c) if so, whether the arrangements envisage manufacture of China-type green tea as per importers' specifications;

(d) whether a small number of selected tea gardens in North East and South India have been identified for the purpose; if so, the details thereof.

(e) the quantum to be supplied to prospective North African buyers;

(f) whether for manufacture of China-type green tea some imported machinery will have to be installed; if so, what steps have been taken for importing such machinery and at what cost; and

(g) prospects for increasing green tea exports during the current Plan period?

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

(b) if so, the population of cities of Trading Corporation of India has already been identified for the purpose, selection of other tea gardens is in progress.

(e) Proposals are under consideration for exporting during 1982—85, a quantity of 3 to 5 millions kgs. of green tea to Morocco.

(f) Arrangements are being worked out for import of two sets of machines estimated to cost around Rs. 20 lakhs each.

(g) There are good prospects improving green tea exports during the current Plan period because of the demand existing in certain other North African Countries as well.

Re-Classification of Rajkot, Durgapur and Nasik, as B,-2 Classcities

*303. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL:

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Director of Census Operations Gujarat, West Bengal and Maharashtra has published population figure for cities like Rajkot, Durgapur and Nasik respectively;

(b) if so, population of cities of Rajkot, Durgapur and Nasik;

(c) are these cities qualified for B-2 class; and

(d) if not, the reasons for that?

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

(b) to (d). The population figures published by the Directors of Census Operations concerned are provisional figures. These are subjected to a through check by the Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India before these are incorporated in the final 1981 census Report. The question of re-classification of the cities in question will be considered on receipt of the final 1981 census Report from the Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India.

अध्ययन दल की बस्तर में पर्यटन पर रिपोर्ट

*304. **श्री केयर भूषण :** क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के पर्यटन विभाग ने बस्तर में पर्यटन की संभावनाओं का पता लगाने तथा उसके विकास के लिए एक प्रारम्भिक योजना तैयार करने हेतु 1978 में एक अध्ययन दल बस्तर भेजा था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो अध्ययन दल द्वारा दी गई रिपोर्ट के आधार पर सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ; और

(ग) तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा) : (क) से (ग). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है ।

विवरण

संयुक्त निरीक्षण (अध्ययन) दल ने जिसमें भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण, भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम और केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य पर्यटन विभागों के एक एक प्रतिनिधि शामिल हैं, बस्तर की पर्यटन संभाव्यता का पता लगाने और इसके विकास के लिए एक प्रारम्भिक स्कीम तैयार करने के लिए 17 से 20 फरवरी, 1979 तक (1978 में नहीं) बस्तर की यात्रा की ।

2. इस संयुक्त निरीक्षण दल के मुख्य निष्कर्ष निम्नलिखित थे :—

(क) बस्तर एक ऐसा क्षेत्र है जो विशेष रूप से पर्यटक संभाव्यता रखने वाले क्षेत्र के रूप में नहीं जाना जाता है । यहां पर्यटन आधारिक संरचना संबंधी सुविधाओं, जैसे आवास और परिवहन, की कमी है ।

(ख) ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि बस्तर जिले की पर्यटन संभाव्यता को प्रचारित करने के लिए राज्य सरकार की ओर से कोई प्रयास नहीं किया गया है । अतः यात्रा व्यवसाय, संचार मीडिया, आदि की दृष्टि से इस क्षेत्र की संभाव्यता के बारे में कोई जागरूकता नहीं है ।

(ग) पाषाण युग के स्मृति चिन्हों की दृष्टि से यह क्षेत्र काफी समृद्ध पाया जाता है जो प्रागैतिहासिक और पूर्व ऐतिहासिक संस्कृति के अध्ययन का एक आधार बन सकता है ।

3. निरीक्षण दल की महत्वपूर्ण सिफारिशें ये थी :—

(i) सर्वप्रथम इस क्षेत्र को स्वदेशी पर्यटन के संवर्धन के लिए विकसित करने हेतु विचार किया जा सकता है जिसके लिए मध्य प्रदेश पर्यटन विकास निगम (एम०पी० टी०डी०सी०) द्वारा यात्रा लेखकों, स्थानीय भारतीय प्रेस और चुने हुए यात्रा-व्यवसाय के प्रतिनिधियों को विशेष रूप से दुर्गा पूजा, दशहरा त्यौहारों के दौरान आमंत्रित किया जा सकता है । चूंकि वहां उपयुक्त आवास नहीं है, इन लोगों के रहने की व्यवस्था टैन्ट आवासों में की जा सकती है ।

(ii) बस्तर क्षेत्र को प्रचारित करने के बाद मध्य प्रदेश पर्यटन विकास निगम द्वारा स्वदेशी पर्यटकों के लिए यात्रा व्यवसाय के साथ मिलकर संचालित दौरों का आयोजन किया जा सकता है ।

(iii) चूंकि बस्तर जिला रायपुर से जुड़ा हुआ है, जिसका कलकत्ता, दिल्ली और बम्बई के साथ सीधा रेल संपर्क है, मध्य प्रदेश पर्यटन विकास निगम रायपुर, जगदलपुर और उनके आस पास के स्थानों पर संचालित दृश्यावलोकन कार्यक्रमों के लिए रायपुर में ही कोचों की एक फ्लीट की व्यवस्था करने पर विचार कर सकता है ।

(iv) राज्य सरकार केशकल में मार्ग सुविधाएं स्थापित करने पर विचार कर सकती है जो कि रायपुर /जगदलपुर सड़क पर रायपुर से 169 किलोमीटर की दूरी पर और जगदलपुर से 133 किलोमीटर पर है ।

(v) इस क्षेत्र को ट्रेकिंग के लिए विकसित किया जा सकता है ।

(vi) अकेले बस्तर की मार्केटिंग नहीं की जा सकती । अतः पहले रायपुर और जगदलपुर में स्वदेशी पर्यटकों के लिए पर्यटन आधारित संरचना को विकसित करने की जरूरत है और उसके बाद अन्य स्थानों पर पर्यटक आधारित संरचना की व्यवस्था करने के लिए विस्तृत अध्ययन किए जाने चाहिएं ।

4. निरीक्षण दलों की सिफारिशों पर अमल नहीं किया जा सका, क्योंकि 1978 में प्रत्येक राज्य और संघ शासित क्षेत्र में शुरू की गयी दो केन्द्रों के विकास की स्कीम में बस्तर को शामिल करने के लिए राज्य सरकार द्वारा सिफारिशनहीं की गयी थी 1981 में भी जब राज्य सरकार से परामर्श करते हुए मध्य प्रदेश में पर्यटन विकास के लिए यात्रा परिपथ निर्धारित किए गए थे तो उस समय भी पर्यटक सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने के लिए निर्धारित इन यात्रा परिपथों में बस्तर का कोई भी स्थान शामिल नहीं किया गया ।

Efforts to Meet Tourist Needs

†305. SHRI MOHD. ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news-item under the caption "All out efforts to meet tourist needs" appearing in "National Herald" dated 3rd November, 1981, if so, full particulars thereof;

(b) whether an Advanced Hotel Management and Training Institute is being established, if so, full details thereof; and

(c) whether the aforesaid project is one of the several projects under the consideration of his Ministry to form part of an overall strategy to improve the infrastructural facilities in the country in order to meet anticipated increase of tourist traffic; if so, what other projects are under Government consideration, with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURSIM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) to (c). For planned development of tourist infrastructure in the country, it has been decided to identify 2-3 travel circuits in each State and Union Territory for intensive development. Apropos this decision, 61 travel circuits overing 441 tourist centres have been identified in consultation with the State Governments and Union Territories. Tourist Infrastructure at centres falling along identified travel circuits will be developed by pooling available resources in the Central, State and private sectors. The State Governments and Union Territories have been requested to draw up a blueprint of tourism development along the identified travel circuits so that a shelf of schemes can be drawn up for providing tourist infrastructure such as accommodation, transportation, recreational facilities, cultural entertainment, etc., in an integrated and phased manner at centres falling along identified travel circuits. The blue-prints of tourism development have yet to be received from all the

State Governments and Union Territories for formulating a comprehensive programme of tourism development.

A proposal to set up an institute for imparting training in hotel management is under discussion with the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Food) and the Federation of Hotel and Restaurant Associations of India.

It is also proposed to set up an autonomous post-graduate institute of tourism and management during the Sixth Five Year Plan. To being with, this institute will organise executive development programmes as in-service training for the personnel already employed in the tourism industry. Later towards the end of the Six Five Year Plan the proposed institute will offer 2-year post graduate courses in tourism and travel management.

कनालिचिन्ना में बैंक में डकैती

*306. **श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत :** क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पिथोरागढ़ जिले के कानालिचिन्ना में किसी बैंक में डकैती पड़ी थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस डकैती में कुल कितनी धनराशि लूटी गई थी ; और

(ग) क्या डाकुओं को पकड़ लिया गया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मगनभाई बारोट) : (क) से (ग). भारतीय स्टेट बैंक ने सूचना दी है कि जिला पिथौरागढ़ में इसकी कनालिछिन शाखा में 7/8 नवम्बर की रात को डकैती पड़ी थी । बताया गया है कि उस रात बहुत से डकैत शाखा प्रबन्धक के निवास में घुस गये और बन्दूक की नोक पर उन्हें बैंक की तिजोरी खोलने को बाध्य किया तथा 35,434/- रुपये की राशि तथा 870.50 ग्राम वजन के स्वर्णाभूषण लूटकर ले गये । बैंक ने पुलिस के पास रिपोर्ट दर्ज करा दी है । अभी तक पुलिस द्वारा किसी के भी गिरफ्तार किये जाने की सूचना नहीं है ।

Blackmarketing Racket of Bearer Bonds, Bombay

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

(a) whether a racket of black marketing the bearer bonds has been unearthed by the Income-Tax Department in Bombay and if so, the details thereof;

(b) names of the persons alleged to have been involved in this racket and whether the persons are income-tax payers and if so, whether they are in arrears of income-tax; and

(c) whether any assets have been seized by the Income-Tax Department in this transaction and the total worth of the assets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) to (c). Sir, the Income-tax authorities have not unearthed any black market on bearer bonds. During the course of a search of M/s. Genika Associates, of Bombay on 28-9-1981, the Income-tax authorities came across unclaimed bearer bonds worth Rs. 3 lakhs. Shri K. L. Bansal, Proprietor of Genika Associates and another share broker—Shri Jitendra R. Sroff who were searched had denied the ownership of these bonds. They handed over these bonds to the Income-tax officials voluntarily stating that these belonged to anoher person. The Income-tax authorities had therefore, to take possession of these bonds. Later, on examination, the other person has also denied the ownership of the bonds.

Shri K. L. Bansal and Shri Jitendra R. Shroff have no arrears of income-tax.

During the course of the search, *prima facie*, unaccounted cash of Rs. 8.4 lakhs had been seized by the Income-tax Department.

Upgradation of Patna and Jamshedpur

*193. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the last census, the populations of Patna and Jamshedpur have gone up to 8,11,249 and 9,14,880 respectively;

(b) if so, whether these cities are going to be upgraded as class 'B' from the present class 'B-2';

(c) if so, by what time; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) The provisional population figures based on 1981 Census in respect of Patna and Jamshedpur are reported by the Registerar General and Census Commissioner of India as follows:—

(1) Patna--		
(a) Municipal Corporation		7,73,720
(b) Urban Agglomeration		9,16,102
(2) Jamshedpur--		
(a) (i) Notified Area		4,38,781
(ii) Outgrowth (Tatanagar Railway Colony)		18,659
	Total	4,57,440
(b) Urban Agglomeration		6,69,984

(b) to (d). A decision on re-classification of cities on the basis of the population figures of 1981 census will be taken after the final population figures of 1981 census are received from the Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India.

Joint Cadre system for Audit and Departmentalised Accoun ts

3252. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a former C & AG has suggested for joint cadre system for Audit and Departmentalised Accounts;

(b) if so, the details of the said suggestion; and

(c) the reason for ignoring the said suggestion?

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

(b) Speaking during the course of discussions in Rajya Sabha on 31st March, 1976 on the Comptroller and Auditor General's (Duties, Power and Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 1976 and the Departmentalisation of Union Accounts (Transfer of Personnel) Bill, 1976, Shri S. Ranganathan, who was a former Comptroller and Auditor General, had suggested that instead of attempting to complete the separation of the accounting functions by 1st October, 1976 or by the end of the year in all Ministries and Departments of the Centre, it should be confined to one or two selected Civil Departments and tried as an experiment for a year before it was decided to extend it to

the rest of the area or the proposal to separate given up. Until then, it would not be necessary to permanently transfer people from the Indian Audit and Accounts Department. They could be made to work in the Government Departments on deputation, though not necessarily with additional allowances, under the administrative control of the Financial Adviser attached to the Ministry or the Secretary of the Ministry concerned. During that time, thought could also be given as to whether it was necessary to have completely separate Departments—one for audit and another for accounts—or whether there could be a joint cadre for both Departments, administered, if necessary, jointly by the Comptroller and Auditor General and the Finance Secretary.

(c) After discussion in the Parliament, the Departmentalisation of Union Accounts (Transfer of Personnel) Bill 1976 was enacted and in pursuance of it, separate accounting cadres in Ministries/Departments of the Government of India were established to implement the scheme of departmentalisation of accounts. Considering the large number of persons in each category from group 'A' to group 'D' required to be transferred for manning the newly set-up accounting units and the difficulties anticipated in management of joint cadres by the Comptroller and Auditor General on the one hand and the Ministry of Finance on the other, Government felt that it would be desirable to do away with the centralised arrangement and set up decentralised cadres under the control of the respective Ministries/Departments so as to facilitate smooth functioning of the newly-formed offices. Such a course of action has been found suitable as the decentralised set up has facilitated proper management of Ministry-wise cadre and has avoided duality of control which joint cadre system would have involved.

Meeting of Indo-Arab Business Council

3253. SHRI BAGUN SAMBRUI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether during a meeting of the Indo-Arab Joint Business Council held recently in New Delhi, the Arab countries had expressed a desire for more investment funds in India for development activities;

(b) whether potential areas of collaboration have been identified; if So, what are the details.

(c) whether any viable projects have been prepared for prospective investment in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) At the Third Meeting of the Indo-Arab Business Council, held at New Delhi on 4th & 5th November, 1981, the Arab delegation agreed to explore specific areas for investment in India for mutual long-term benefits.

(b) to (d). The discussion was of general nature without reference to any specific projects.

Integrated Community Development Fisheries Projects with Danish Collaboration in Karnataka

3254. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to take up an integrated community development fisheries project by the Karnataka Government with Danish collaboration; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) A project for developing marine fisheries and for improving employment

opportunities and incomes is to be undertaken at Tadri by the Government of Karnataka with Danish assistance. The Government of Denmark has agreed to provide grant assistance for the project, the agreement for which is expected to be concluded shortly.

(b) The project involves construction of a jetty, acquisition of small mechanised fishing vessels, and setting up of facilities for handling, processing and cold storage. Out of the estimated cost of about Rs. 5.85 crores, Government of Denmark is expected to finance Rs. 5 crores and the balance costs mainly for housing and public utilities will be met by the Government of Karnataka.

Airports of North-Eastern Region

3255. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many airports in North-Eastern region are being renovated;

(b) if so, the names of these airports and the details of the work being done; and

(c) what types of airport will be able to a land on these airports after the renovation?

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

(b) and (c). A statement giving necessary details is laid on the table of the Sabha.

Statement

Development works such as strengthening/extension of runways, taxiways and aprons, construction/extension/modification of terminal buildings, augmentation of safety services and navigational aids etc. have been planned during the Sixth Plan period at the airports in North Eastern Region as indicated below:—

S.No.	Name of the Airport	Total estimated cost of development works (Rs. in lakhs)	Aircraft for which suitable after development works.z
1	2	3	4
1.	Gauhati	505·66	Airbus
2.	Agartala	347·00	Boeing 737
3.	Mohanbari	189·24	Boeing 737
4.	Imphal	35·86	Boeing 737
5.	Jorhat	25·68	Boeing 737
6.	Lilabari	38·24	HS 748 and F 27
7.	Rupsi	73·72	HS 748/F727
8.	Kamalpur	62·78	HS 748/F 27
9.	Passighat	42·48	HS 748/F 27

1	2	3	4
10.	Daparijo	41·51	HS 748/F 27
11.	Zero	40·48	HS 748/F 27
12.	Shillong (Barapani)	31·47	HS 748/F 27
13.	Silchar	27·65	Boeing 737
14.	Tezu	29·84	HS 748/F 27
15.	Cooch Behar	60·15	HS 748/F 27
16.	Kailashar	66·81	HS 748/F 27
17.	Dimapur	5·00	HS 748/F 27
18.	Kohima	40·00	HS 748/F 27
19.	Itanagar	42·00	HS 748/F 27
20.	Gangtok	90·00	HS 748/F 27
21.	Aizwal	30·00	HS 748/F 27
22.	Tezpur	9·50	HS 748/F 27

Amendment of Income tax Act relating to export market development Allowance

3256. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have examined or propose to examine the recommendations to amend section 35-B of the Income-tax Act relating to Export Market Development Allowance emerging from a study entitled "Export Marketing of Non-traditional Items' awarded a Doctorate at the Department of Commerce, Delhi School of Economics by the University of Delhi;

(b) whether the misuse of this law by business firms as exposed in this study has come to the notice of the Government and whether any steps have been taken so far to end the same; and

(c) what are the sub heads and specific items of expenditure presently allowed under Export Market Development Allowance and whether these are being uniformly allowed in all parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) The Government are not aware of the doctoral study captioned "Export Marketing of Non-traditional Items" submitted in the Delhi School of Economics in the University of Delhi.

(b) Though the misuse of the provision by business firms are reported to be exposed in the study has not come to the notice of the Government, the actual operation of the provisions of section 35-B of the Income Tax Act, 1961 revealed considerable misuse of this important tax concession and therefor, the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1980 omitted a number of activities, the expenditure on which was eligible for weigted deduction hiherto.

(c) The weighted deduction under the amended provisions is allowed with reference to txpenditure on the following activities:—

(i) Advertisement or publicity outside India in respect of the goods, services or facilities which the taxpayer deals in or provides in the course of business.

(ii) Maintenance outside India of a branch, office or agency for the promotion of the sale outside India of such goods, services or facilities.

(iii) Travelling outside India for the promotion of the sale outside India of such goods, services or faci lities including travelling outward from and return to India.

(iv) Such other activities for the promotion of the sale outside India of such goods, services or facilities as may be prescribed.

Vide notification dated 1st August, 1981, the Central Board of Direct Taxes have prescribed the following additional activities, expenditure on which will be eligible for weighted deduction under the provisoion of section 35 B:

(a) conducting of pre-investment surveys or the preparation of feasibility studies or project reports. The weighted deduction on this account will be subject to the condition that the pre-investment surveys are conducted or the feasibility studies are made or the project reports are prepared on the request in writing made by the Central Government or a foreign party to know such goods, services or facilities are likely to be sold or provided by the taxpayers;

(b) maintenance outside India of a warehouse for the promotion of the sale outside India of such goods;

(c) maintenance of a laboratory or other facilities for quality control or inspection of such goods. Where only a part of the sales is made outside India, the amount of expenditure incurred on the maintenance of such laboratory or other facilities which will qualify for weighted deduction under section 35-B will not exceed the amount which bears the same proportion as the value of the turnover in respect of such exports bears to the turnover of the business in respect of which the laboratory or other facilities are maintained;

(d) purchase of foreign trade periodicals or journals related to the business of the assessee. The weighted deduction on the above mentioned activities is being uniformly allowed in all parts of the country where the Income tax Act extends.

Aircraft owned by large industrial Houses

3257. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the Large Industrial Houses which own their Executive aircraft;

(b) the name of those who have applied for fresh purchases of such aircraft and how they propose to meet the foreign exchange involved either from their resources abroad or from India;

(c) what guidelines have been issued to pevent any misuse of such aircraft for personal and private purposes by the Directors/Executives of these Industrial Houses for their friends, relations and others at the cost of the shareholders; and

(d) how Government ensure that thes are not being misused by them for private/personal purposes?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) List of Large Industrial Houses which own their Executive aircraft is attached as statement I.

(b) List of Industrial Houses who have applied for import of Executive aircraft involving foreign exchange and are pending for disposal is attached as Statement II. The foreign exchange involved is released by Government of India.

(c) and (d) The requisite information is being collected from the concerned agencies and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement I

List of Industrial Houses who onw executive Aircrafts

S.No.	Name of Industrial House
1	2
1	Tata Iron & Steel Co., Jamshedpur.
2	Assam Sillimnite Ltd., Gauhati.
3	Aerofoil Servicing Co. Ltd. Calcutta.
4	Raymonds Woolen Mills Ltd. Bombay.
5	Birla Jute Manfg. Co. New Delhi.
6	J.K. Chemicals Ltd., Bombay.
7	Straw Products, New Delhi.
8	M/s. Sussan Textiles Bearing Ltd., Bombay.
9	Baroda Rayon Corpn. Ltd., Surat.
10	Bharat Commerce & Industries, New Delhi.
11	Indamer Co. Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.
12	J.K. Synthetics, New Delhi.
13	Gwalior Rayon, Nagda.
14	Bokaro & Ramper Ltd., Calcutta.
15	M/s. Lakshmi Mills Ltd., Coimbatore.
16	M/s H.S. Sobha Singh Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.
17	M/s Kasturi & Sons Ltd., Madras.
18	George Williams (Assam Ltd.), Assam.
19	Indian Metals & Ferro Alloys., Bhubaneswar.
20	Bishnauth Tea Co. Calcutta.
21	Ferro Scrap Nigam, Jamshedpur.
22	M/s Rajdhani General Traders, New Delhi.
23	Kirloskar Oil Engines, Bombay.
24	Tata Services Ltd., Bombay.
25	Gammen India Ltd., Bombay.
26	Saraya Distillery., U.P.
27	Construction Machinery Corpn., Calcutta.
28	Indian Explosives Ltd., Calcutta.
29	M/s Thomas Mouget India Ltd., Calcutta
30	Alombics., Bombay.

1	2
31	Pillman A/c Co., Bombay.
32	Indian Tea Assons, Calcutta.
33	New Burnadi Tea Co. Ltd., Calcutta.
34	M/s Naresh Kumar and Co., Calcutta.

Statement-II

List of industrual houses who have applied for fresh purchases of executives aircrafts involving foreign exchange and are pending for disposal.

1 Atur India Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.

2 Bharat Forgo Co. Ltd., Pune.

3 Kirloskar Electric Co. Ltd., Bangalore.

4 Kirloskar Oil Engines, Ltd., Pune.

5 Ballarpur Industrics Ltd., New Delhi.

6 Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., Jamshedpur.

7 Lakshmi Mills Co. Ltd., Coimbatore.

8 Marathe Engineering Industries, Miraj, Maharashtra.

9 Tata Services Ltd., Bombay.

10 Gwalior Rayon Silk Mfg. (Wvg.), New Delhi.

Curtailment of Industrial loan by the Industrial Finance Corporation

3258. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the In dustrial loans given to industries by the Industrial Finance Corporation of India have been curtailed;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the efforts proposed to be made by his Ministry in increasing soft loans to industries as per their requirement, as were being given previously?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b): It is not a fact that the loan assistance by Industrial Finance Corporation of India to industrial projects has been curtailed. In fact the loan assistance sanctioned and disbursed by the IFCI to industrial units during 1980-81 (July-June) amounted to Rs. 193.93 crores and Rs. 147.07 crores respectively as compared to Rs. 124.91 crores and Rs. 92..34 crores sanctioned and disbursed during the corresponding period in the previous year.

(c) The Soft Loans Scheme which is operated by the Industrial Development Bank of India in participation with IFCI and ICICI seeks to provide loans at concessional rate of interest to eligible units for moderanisation and rehabilitation in five selected industries namely, cotton textiles. jute. cement, sugar and specified engineering industries. The requirements of eligible industries for soft loans are being met and during 1980-81, a sum of Rs. 25.52 crores was sanctioned for 50 projects under the Soft Loans Scheme, by the Industrial Finance Corporation of India.

Setting up of mini steel plants in Karnataka

3259. SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to set up mini steel plants in Karnataka; and

(b) if so, which places have been selected for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) Nine mini steel plants with a capacity of 2,15,000 tonns per annum already exist in Karnataka. These are in the private sector, and Government does not propose setting up any such plant in the public sector. According to Government's present policy, new mini steel plants are not being licensed for establishment in States where such plants are already in existence.

Gold deposits found in river beds of Nilambur Area in Kerala

3260. SHRI SUBODH SEN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the preliminary studies made so far on traces of gold deposits found in the river beds of Nilambur area in Northern Kerala; and

(b) if so, whether Government have finalised a programme of mining operations there?

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

(b) No, Sir.

दक्षिण राजस्थान में उपलब्ध तांबे, अभ्रक का उपयोग करने हेतु सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्योगों की स्थापना

3261. श्री भोखाभाई : क्या **इस्पात और खान** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि दक्षिण राजस्थान में, विशेषत: बांसवाड़ा जिले में प्रचूर मात्रा में उपलब्ध तांबे तथा अभरक आदि जैसे खनिजों को, वहां सरकारी क्षेत्र में एक उद्योग की स्थापना करके उपयोग में लाया जा सकता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस दिशा में क्या प्रयास किए गए हैं ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस बारे में कोई कदम उठाने का है ताकि वहां रहने वाले लोगों, विशेषत: अनुसूचित भील समुदाय तथा अन्य समुदायों का उत्थान हो सके ?

वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री **(श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी)** : (क) से (ग). दक्षिण राजस्थान के कुछ भागों में जिसमें भीलवाड़ा, सिरोही, उदयपुर और डूंगरपुर जिले सम्मिलित हैं, तांबा भंडार पाए गए हैं । बांसवाड़ा जिले में छिटपुट ताम्र भंडार मिले हैं, किन्तु किसी ऐसे सक्षम भंडार की पुष्टि नहीं हुई है जिस पर कोई उद्योग स्थापित किया जा सके । अभ्रक के खुदाई योग्य निक्षेप केवल भीलवाड़ा जिले में हैं । अभी तक बांसवाड़ा जिले में अभ्रक के किसी महत्वपूर्ण भंडार की सूचना नहीं है । राजस्थान सरकार का खनन और

भूतत्व विभाग डूंगरपुर और बांसवाड़ा जिलों में खनिज सर्वेक्षण तथा भूवेंक्षण की एक या दो परियोजनाएं प्रत्येक वर्ष चला रहा है । राजस्थान राज्य खनिज विकास निगम बांसवाड़ा और डूंगरपुर जिलों में ग्रेफाइट और फ्लूराइट निक्षेपों की पहले से खुदाई कर रहा है ।

Setting up of public sector Industries in Orissa

3262. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding the major industries proposed to be established in the State of Orissa in the Public Sector during the Sixth Five Year Plan period;

(b) the total investment in public sector industries during the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(c) the amount of money invested in public sector industries in the State of Orissa during the Fifth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STAE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) The Sixth Plan 1980—85 has provided Rs. 5887 crores for investment in new Central Public Sector enterprises in the industrial and mineral group (Annexure 16.2, Page 276 of the Sixth Five Year Plan). The location of the new schemes would be decided when detailed proposals for these schemes are finalised. As locations of the units are decided on techno-economic considerations, it would not be possible to identify which of these units would be in Orissa at this stage. Amongst the more recent and large sized project to be set up in Orissa is the Aluminium Complex involving an outlay of about Rs. 1650 crores including its captive power generation units.

(b) The total investment in Central Public Sector enterprises in the Fifth Five Year Plan (1.4.1974 to 31.3,1979) amounted to Rs. 9365 crores.

(c) The total fixed assets created by the Central Public Sector enterprises in the State of Orissa during the Fifth Five Year Plan amounted to about Rs. 180 crores.

Innovations made by British Airlines

3263. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the IATA approved travel agents are facing crisis of being eased out of business in the country as a result of a new class having been created by the British Airlines spreading their operations to major cities, as reported in the Financial Express, New Delhi dated the 14th November, 1981; and

(b) if so, how Government propose to handle this situation and stop such new innovations made by the British Airlines?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) The British Airways have recently appointed an IATA travel agent as their general sales agent. This may lead to other travel agents trying to secure an airline for exclusive sales. Thereby adversely affecting genuine IATA agents and under mining their business severely.

(b) The matter is being examined.

Loss in Bokaro Steel Plant

3264. SHRI R. P. DAS:
SHRI TARIQ ANWAR:
SHRI NARAYAN CHOBEY:

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

(a) is it a fact that the indiscriminate import of steel under the Open General Licence (OGL) and the faulty pricing policy of some categories of steel are expected to result in a loss to the extent of Rs. 10 crores for Bokaro Steel Plant; and

(b) if so, his reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Anticipated loss of Bokaro Steel Plant for 1981-82 estimated at Rs. 8 crores cannot be attributed to imports or pricing policy. This can be attributed to several factors but not imports or pricing policy.

(b) Does not arise.

Assets of TISCO and Capital Investment

3265. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) total assets of TISCO and Capital Investment as on 1st November, 1981, facts in detail with major itemwise break-up;

(b) how much share of the TISCO is owned by Government and their financial Institutions and that owned by the controlling management groups, the House of Tata (Chairman) and the House of Modis (Managing Director), facts in detail;

(c) details of the system followed to control the policy of the TISCO vis-a-vis that of the SAIL and the spheres of coordination; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the TISCO dictates the policy of the SAIL, if so, reasons thereof?

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

(c) Government exercise control on TISCO, an industrial undertaking in the private sector, mainly under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 and the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. There is, however, no Government control on day-to-day working of TISCO. Some of the main areas of coordination between SAIL AND TISCO are indicated below:—

(i) Uniform prices are applicable to the products of TISCO as well as those of the public sector steel plants which are within the purview of JPC. Contributions to the Steel Development Fund and withdrawals therefrom by TISCO as well as SAIL Plants are allowed as per the policy and instructions laid down by Government.

(ii) The exercises undertaken by the Working Group on Iron and Steel for the five-year plan formulation cover TISCO's plans as well.

(iii) TISCO as an employer is also a member of the National Joint Consultative Committee for the Steel Industry (NJCS) wherein the representatives of TISCO employees are also represented. The decisions of the NJCS are equally applicable to SAIL Plants and TISCO.

(d) No, Sir.

Modernisation and Expansion of Airports

3266. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the airports of the country proposed to be modernised and expanded;

(b) if so, the amount allocated so far for the implementation of the above proposal; and

(c) the progress made so far in implementing the above proposal?

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

Gramin Banks

3267. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether the main aim of establishing Gramin Banks was urban culture and typical commereial banking atmosphere;

(b) if so, the reasons for continuing the practice of deputing officers from the sponsoring banks even after about more than five years of the establishment of gramin banks;

(c) whether senior officials of Gramin Banks can easily undertake the duty of supervision in these banks;

(d) if so, when such practice will start, with details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Regional Rural Banks are intended to be institutions with rural orientation with a view to provide credit at low operational costs to small/marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, rural artisans and other poorer sections of the rual community.

(b) to (e). Provision for the sponsoring banks to provide managerial assistance to regional rural banks for the first five years of their operation has been made mainly with a view to help these banks to function smoothly till they are in a position to deploy competent staff of their own. The deputed staff is being gradually replaced by such banks wherever possible.

Expiry of Terms of Chairman and Managing directors of Nationalsed Banks

3268. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Chairmen and Managing Directors of the nationalised banks whose term of service has so far expired or is likely to expire during the current year 1981-82, and from which date in each case;

(b) how many of them have been granted extension of service and the period of extension in each case; and

(c) what are the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) The names of the Chairmen and Managing Directors of nationalised banks whose earlier specified term of office had already expired in 1981, or is due to expire in December, 1981, and in the year 1982, are given below:

Name of Chairman and Managing Director	Name of Bank	Date of expiry of earlier specified term
(1)	(2)	(3)
S/Shri		
1. K. V. Yerkadithaya	Indian Overseas Bank	31-3-81
2. R. Raghupathy	Syndicate Bank	23-4-81
3. B. K. Chatterji	United Commercial Bank	18-6-81
4. C. E. Kamath	Canara Bank	2-9-81
5. S. L. Chopra	Punjab National Bank	20-9-81
6. M. N. Goiporia	Dena Bank	26-11-81
7. R. K. Datta	United Bank of India	31-12-81
8. Inderjit Singh	Punjab and Sind Bank	1-1-82
9. R. C. Shah	Bank of Baroda	30-4-82
10. M. V. Subba Rao	Indian Bank	16-12-82

(b) The position is as follows:—

Name of the Chairman and Managing Director and the Bank	Further Term From	Extended To
(1)	(2)	(3)
S/Shri		
1. C. E. Kamath Canara Bank	3-9-81	25-5-82
2. K. V. Yerkadithaya Indian Overseas Bank	1-4-81	10-6-82
3. B. K. Chatterji United Commercial Bank	19-6-81	15-7-83
4. R. Raghupathy Syndicate Bank	24-4-81	23-4-84
5. M. N. Goiporia Dena Bank	27-11-81	26-11-84

(c) Generally an age-limit of 60 years has been observed in respect of continuing such appointments. Extensions of tenures are decided by the Government, in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India, on the merits of each case.

Steel Plants Supplying rails to Indian Railways

3269. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the steel plants which supply rails to the Indian Railways for primary renewals of rail-tracks;

(b) what has been the demand by the Railways for rails during the financial year 1980-81; and

(c) the number of rails delivered to the Railways?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) (i) Bhilai Steel Plant; and

(ii) Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited.

(b) Demand from the Railways during 1980-81 was as under:—

60 Kg (120 lbs)	10,000	tonnes
52 Kg (105 lbs)	1,27,960	tonnes
45 Kg (90 lbs)	1,40,000	tonnes
37 Kg (75 lbs)	12,000	tonnes
30 Kg (60 lbs)	15,000	tonnes
Total :	3,04,960	tonnes

(c) Supplies are made on weighment basis. Following tonnages were delivered during 1980-81:—

52 kg	(105 lbs)	99,830 tonnes
45 kg	(90 lbs)	75,146 tonnes
	Total:	1,74,976 tonnes

Steps to Increase Tourist Traffic During 1981

3270. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what steps Government have taken during 1981 to increase the tourist traffic in the country;

(b) whether Government have decided to provide enough funds in the Sixth Five Year Plan period for developing tourist resorts in the country; and

(c) if so, what are the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Government have taken various steps during 1981 to increase tourist traffic to the country. These are indicated in the enclosed statement.

(b) and (c). The funds allocated in the Central Sector for tourism are Rs. 72 crores for the Sixth Plan period—Rs. 30 crores being the allocation of the Department of Tourism, and Rs. 42 crores of ITDC. The outlay in the State Sector for tourism development amounts to Rs. 116 crores. In addition, the involvement of the private sector is also sought through giving incentives to attract investment in building up the tourist infrastructure.

Statement

While the development and promotion of tourism are a continuous process, the following specific measures were taken during 1981:—

1. The concept of travel circuits was finalised and 61 circuits covering 441 centres were identified for selective development and by pooling all available resources in the Central, State and the private sectors.

2. As part of their fleet expansion programme, Indian Airlines added two Boeing 737s to their fleet in 1981.

3. To create amenities/facilities for tourists at various airports in India, Airport Advisory Committees were reconstituted in 1981.

4. During the year, Air India also embarked upon an expansion programme and doubled their frequency to Australia with twice-a-week service. A new service to Slisbury was inaugurated earlier this year.

5. For the promotion of charters to substantially increase the value of tourist traffic, a Charter Committee has been constituted with the object of giving a positive direction to the development of charter traffic to India.

6. Another major step taken by Air India for promoting Buddhist pilgrim traffic from Japan in particular was a joint venture project with the Hokke Club of Japan and the Hotel Corporation of India, a subsidiary of Air India for constructing Japanese style hotels, one each at Kushinagar and Rajgir.

7. One of the significant developments during the past year in the Civil Aviation field was the inauguration of the Vayudoot services, the third level airline. Vayudoot started operating in the North-Eastern region from January this year and serves 8 stations.

8. During the year 20 new hotels were approved adding 916 rooms brining the total to 22,300 rooms in hotels approved by the Central Department of Tourism. Thirty-five hotels were also classified during the year and 28 new hotel projects given approval. These projects when completed will add another 3,873 rooms to the existing capacity. Applications for raising Euro-dollar loans were also approved in the case of two Ashad hotel projects.

9. To boost domestic tourism Government of India Tourist Offices have

been opened in the North-Eastern region.

10. During 1981, in order to step up promotional efforts undertaken overseas, a review was made of three overseas "Operations", a scheme under which the Department of Tourism offices overseas and Air India collaborate in tourism promotion overseas. The three regions whose working was reviewed were "Operation Australasia", "Operation Europe" and "Operation U. K.".

चन्दन का तेल और अन्य उत्पादों का निर्यात

3271. **श्री अशोक गहलोत** : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि देश में चन्दन के तेल का उत्पादन कम हो रहा है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार चन्दन के तेल और इसके अन्य उत्पादों का निर्यात करने पर विचार कर रही है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि भारत पिछले साल से बहुत कम चन्दन के तेल का निर्यात कर रहा है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी कारण क्या है ;

(ङ) क्या सरकार एक चन्दन व्यापार निगम बनाने पर विचार करेगी ; और

(च) यदि हां, तो यह निगम कब तक बनेगा और यदि नहीं, तो तत्सम्बन्धी कारण क्या है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुर्शीद आलम खां) : (क) देश में चन्दन के तेल के उत्पादन के विश्वसनीय आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं । तथापि, उपलब्ध जानकारी से पता चलता है कि उत्पादन में कुछ गिरावट आयी है ।

(ख) वर्तमान निर्यात नीति के अन्तर्गत चन्दन के तेल के निर्यात की अनुमति है ।

(ग) मूल रसायन, भेषजीय पदार्थ तथा प्रसाधन सामग्री निर्यात संवर्धन परिषद द्वारा दिये गये अद्यतन उपलब्ध आंकड़ों के अनुसार अप्रैल से अक्तूबर, 1980 की अवधि की तुलना में अप्रैल-अक्तूबर, 1981 की अवधि में चन्दन के तेल के निर्यात बढ़े हैं ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ङ) तथा (च) चन्दन तेल व्यापार निगम स्थापित करने का फिलहाल कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

Shortfall in Cotton output

3272. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether after three years of surplus production, cotton output in 1980-81 season is estimated to be 78.50 lakhs bales against the domestic requirements of 81.91 lakh bales;

(b) if so, whether the Textile Commissioner has envisaged a shortfall of 5.24 lakh bales of cotton by November end; and

(c) if so, what are the main reasons for the shortfall and what steps Government are proposing to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

(SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) The final All India estimate of cotton production for the year 1980-81 has not yet become available. However, according to Ministry of Agriculture the production of cotton for the last three cotton years ending 1979-80 is as under.

Production in '000 bales of 170 Kgs. each.

Cotton year	Production
1977-78	7243.4
1978-79	7957.8
1979-80	7697.6

(b) No, Sir.

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

Iron ore reserves in Bihar-Orissa Sector

3273. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a recent investigation has been carried by the Geological Survey of India to discover the iron ore reserves in the Bihar-Orissa sector;

(b) whether any such investigation has been carried by the Geological Survey of India to discover the iron ore reserves in the Banpani-Barbil sectors and other parts of Keonjhar district in Orissa; and

(c) if so, the details about their survey and the expected quantities of various grades of iron ore reserves there?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). The Geological Survey of India has carried out investigations in the Singhbhum district of Bihar and Keonjhar district of Orissa, including Banspani-Barbil sectors, to assess, among other things, the iron ore reserves in these areas.

As a result of these investigations Geological Survey of India has estimated reserves of over 376 million tonnes of iron ore in Thakurani, Jhilling Langtola and Banspani areas having an averge iron content of 64.5 per cent.

Surfing Centre at Chilika Lake of Orissa

3274. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that President of the Gulmarg Surfing Centre in Jammu and Kashmir during his recent visit to Chilika in Orissa has recommended the lake as most suited for water sport;

(b) if so, whether the proposal to open a surfing centre at Chilika Lake of Orissa is under the consideration of Government;

(c) the amount proposed to be allocated to Orissa for opening a surfing centre at Chilika;

(d) whether such proposal is going to be implemented during the current financial year; and

(e) the progress made so far in implementing the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) The Department of Tourism is not aware of the visit of the President of the Gulmarg Surfing Centre in Jammu & Kashmir to Chilika Lake in Orissa, However, the Principal of the Indian Institute of Skiing & Mountaineering set up by the Central Department of Tourism at Gulmarg visited Chilika in Orissa to explore the possibility of introducing water skiing in the lake.

(b) and (c). The detailed proposals are still awaited. However, it is understood that unless certain preliminary measures are taken by the State Government to deweed the area in the lake earmarked for water

skiing, and to demarcate this area with neeting to prevent jelly fish and other types of fish coming into this area, it would not be possible to undertake water skiing in Chilika Lake. Hence no funds have so far been earmarked in the Central Sector for introducing water skiing in Chilika lake.

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

Audit Checks of Office of Joint Chief Controler of Imports and Exports

3275. SHRI MADHAV RAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a check in audit has shown—

(i) that the office of the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports has made over-Payments in the form of cash compensatory support to exporters during the period 1977—80;

(ii) defaults on the part of exporters;

(b) if so, (i) what is the amount of over-payments so made to the exporters; and

(ii) the details of the defaults committed by the exporters; and

(c) what steps Government have taken to check their recurrence?

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

(b) (i) The total amount of over-payments mentioned in the Audit Reports of the Offices of Joint Chief Controllers of Imports and Exports at New Delhi and Bombay amounted to Rs. 150.29 lakhs. Besides, mention was made of payments of Rs. 41.04 lakhs made to exporters which were held under objection audit for want of clarification by the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Bombay.

(ii) Defaults committed by the Exporters broadly fall under the following categories;

(a) Erasing and overwriting of entries in Export Documents.

(b) Incorrect application of cash assistance rates and arithmetical errors in claims.

(c) Misclassification of export products under categories eligible for higher rates of cash assistance.

(d) Claims not supported by requisite export documents.

(e) Failure of exporters to fulfil their export obligations.

(f) Cash assistance having been paid on exports below the floor prices fixed.

(c) Proposals for strengthening the internal check units in the cash assisance disbursing offices under CCI&E and creation of an independent internal audit wing in the Ministry of Commerce are under active consideration of the Government. Cases where the exporters have tampered with the export documents are investigated and suitable action is taken.

रुपये की क्रय शक्ति में गिरावट

3276. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हाल में रुपये की क्रय शक्ति में और गिरावट आयी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस समय रुपये की क्रय शक्ति क्या है ;

(ग) क्रय शक्ति मे कमी होने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) सरकार रुपये की क्रय शक्ति में गिरावट को रोकने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री आर० वेंकटरामन) : (क) से (घ) : किसी भी देश में मुद्रा की क्रय शक्ति उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक की वृद्धि से सम्बन्धित होती है । अखिल भारतीय औद्योगिक श्रमिक उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक (1960—100) के अनुसार मापी गई रुपये की क्रय शक्ति सितम्बर, 1981 में 21.9 पैसे थी ।

सरकार ने मुद्रास्फीति की दर को कम करने के लिए कई उपाय किए हैं और जब भी आवश्यकता होगी और उपाय करेगी । सरकार द्वारा मुद्रास्फीति-रोधी उपायों के फलस्वरूप, थोक मूल्य सूचकांक के रूप में मुद्रास्फीति की वार्षिक दर में उल्लेखनीय कमी हुई है ।

Export of Processed Cashewnuts

3277. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India is facing stiff competition in the international market for processed cashewnuts;

(b) what steps are proposed to make available raw cashewnuts; and

(c) the quantity of processed cashewnuts exported by India during 1980-81?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The major demand of raw cashewnuts is met from indigenous production and steps are being taken to bring more areas under Cashew Cultivation in addition to assisting existing plantation to increase productivity. Due to inadequacy of supplies of raw cashewnuts, the import of raw cashewnuts, which was a canalised item till April, 1981, has been brought under O.G.L.

(c) The quantity of processed cashewnuts (cashew kernels) exported by India during 1980-81 was 32805 tonnes.

Introduction of Management Accounting

3278. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether one of the reasons for the departmentalisation of Union Accounts was introduction of Management Accounting;

(b) if so, whether the said technique was introduced in some offices—details of the offices, with results achieved;

(c) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(d) the justification for departmentalisation of account without Management Accounting (in detail)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) Yes. One of the objectives in departmentalisation of Union Accounts was to make accounts an effective tool of Management by providing prompt and accurate flow of financial and accounting information for managerial purposes.

(b) Management information systems have been designed for the following Ministries :—

1. Department of Chemicals & Fertilizers.

2. Ministry of Works & Housing (C. P. W. D.).

3. Ministry of Irrigation — (a) Command Area Development Programme, (b) Irrigation Wing.

4. Ministry of Shipping & Transport — Ports Wing.

5. Department of Petroleum.

6. Department of Heavy Industry.

7. Ministry of Steel & Mines.

8. Department of Coal.

Other Ministries|Departments are also engaged in designing similar systems for their use.

The departmental accounting units working in all Ministries|Departments are providing timely accounting information required for programming budgeting, monitoring and evaluation of various plan projects and schemes. Besides, in the Ministry of Finance consolidated accounts of the Union are being maintained on the computer which facilitates quick retrieval of financial and accounting information required by the Ministries|Departments and the Planning Commission for effective monitoring and control purposes.

(c) and (d). Does not arise in view of replies to parts (a) and (b) above.

Settlement of Problems of Rural Bank Scheme

3279. SHRI AJIT BAG: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any system for bilateral discussion and settlement of problems in the Rural Bank Scheme;

(b) if so, the details of the said system; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (c). Presumably the information is sought regarding the settlement of industrial disputes of employees of regional rural banks. By an amendment of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) brought about through section 33(2) of Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976 (21 of 1976), the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act 1947 for settlement of industrial disputes etc., have been made applicable to those employees of regional rural banks who fall in the category of 'workman'. The regional rural banks also accord recognition to the representative union/association of employees in accordance with the guidelines of the Labour Ministry; and observe all legal provisions with regard to the entering into discussion or negotiation with such unions/associations.

Peerless General Finance and Investment Company

3280. SHRI KESHAORAO PARDHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Peerless General Finance and Investment Company is a non-banking company;

(b) if so, the total assets, liabilities and the balance sheet of this company as on 31st March, 1980-81;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the company has invested its capital in Government custody, if so, how much;

(d) whether the amount invested by the public in this company is safe, if so, upto what extent; and

(e) whether the company has increased the amount of insurance in case of accidental death; if so, how much?

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

(b) The information as on 31-3-81 is not available. As per the company's balance sheet as on 31-12-80, the

summarised position of its liabilities and assests was as under:

(Rs. in crores)

Liabilities		*Assets*	
Paid up capital and reserves. . .	1·45	Fixed assets, buildings and furniture etc.	1·53
Secured Liabilities			
Social Welfare scheme fund (Liabilities to public i.e. certificate holders under the scheme)	95·18	Investments in Govt. securities (investment in Govt. securities, UTI and nationalised bank)	109·14
		Other investments . . .	2·63
		Cash and bank balances . .	9·57
		Other current assets. . .	7·78
Other liabilities			
Current and standing liabilities and provision	33·99		
TOTAL . . .	130·62		130·62

(c) The total amount kept by the company in fixed deposits with banks and in Government and Trustees Securities (book value) as on 31-12-80 was Rs. 99,81,40,401.16 and Rs. 9,32,94, 941.70 respectively.

(d) the deposits-subscriptions accepted by the company under its scheme are unsecured and stand paripassu with other unsecured liabilities.

(e) Consequent upon the coming into force of the Prize Chits and Money Circulation Schemes (Banning) Act, 1978, the affairs of the company are not being monitored periodically by the Reserve Bank of India. As such no information regarding any increase in the amount is available.

Problem of Surplus Hands in Audit Offices

3282. DR. SARADISH ROY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government undertook any study to evolve remedial measures for the problem of surplus hands in Audit Offices which arose due to separation of Audit from Accounts;

(b) if so, details of the study and remedial measures taken;

(c) if not, the reasons thereof and whether there is any proposal for such a study; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODA): (a) to (d). The number of persons in the higher cadres of Accounts Officers and Section Officers transferred to departmental accounts was more than the number of posts transferred as a result of departmentalisation of accounts. In the case of auditors and clerks, the number of persons who were actually transferred was less than the number of posts transferred by 1146 and 989 respectively. However, no one was retrenched or reverted to a lower post and the surplus manpower was absorbed against the subsequent vacancies.

Bonus to employees to Ashoka Hotel

3283. SHRI K.A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviabe pleased to state:

(a) what is the percentage of bonus paid to the employees of Ashoka Hotel

during the last five years (from 1976 to 1981) and the 'set on' amount, if any after paying maximum bonus for these years;

(b) whether the management of ITDC has implemented the recomendations of the Wage Review Committee appointed by Government in its various units fully, and if not, what are the items yet to be implemented with reasons for delay as also the possible date by which such pending issues would be implemented; and

(c) number of trade Unions functioning in various units of ITDC with their names and addresses and also the number of Union recognised by the management out of the same?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A.P. SHARMA): (a) The percentage of bonus paid to the employees of Ashok Hotel during the last five years (1976—81) and 'set on' amount for the respective years is indicated below:—

Year	% age of bonus paid	Set on amount for the respective year
		Rs. lakhs
1976-77	20%	7·26
1977-78	20%	16·13
1978-79	20%	12·32
1979-80	20%	1·29
1980-81	20%	9·45

(b) The Management of ITDC fully implemented the recommendations of the Wage Review Committee as approved by the Government of India and a Settlement arrived at with the Unions in this regard.

(c) According to the information available with the ITDC Management 32 trade unions are functioning in various units of the Corporation. The names and addresses of these unions are given in the enclosed statement. Out of 32 unions 5 unions have been recognised by the ITDC Management.

Statement

Name and address of various unions functioning in ITDC

S. No.	Name	Address
1	2	3
1	All India ITDC Employees Union	167 Panchkuin Road, New Delhi.
2	All India ITDC Workers Union	Jeevan Vihar, 3, Sansad Marg, New Delhi.
3	Ashok Hotel Employees Union	C—204 Staff Quarters Ashok Hotel, New Delhi.'
4	Ashok Hotel Karmachari Sangh	C/o. Ashok Hotel, New Delhi.
5	Ashok Hotel Mazdoor Janta Union	C/o. Ashok Hotel, New Delhi.
6	Akbar Hotel Employees Union	C/o. Akbar Hotel, New Delhi.
7	ITDC Hotels Workers Unions	C/o. Janpath Hotel, New Delhi/ C/o. Ranjit Hotel, New Delhi.
8	Janpath Hotel Workers Union'	11060, East Park Road, New Delhi.
9	Lodhi Hotel Karmchari Sangh	C/o. Lodhi Hotel, New Delhi.
10	Janpath Hotel Mazdoor Union	C/o. Janpath Hotel, New Delhi.
11	Hotel Qutab Ashok Employees Union	C/o. Qutab Hotel, New Delhi.

1	2	3
12	Qutab Hotel Employees Union	C/o. Qutab Hotel, New Delhi.
13	Committee of ITDC General Workers	24 No. Block Govt. Quarter, Banamali, Naskar Rd. Behala, Calcutta./3G Everest Bldg., 46, Chowringhee Rd. Calcutta.
14	Airport Hotel (ITDC) Employees Union	Airport Hotel, Dum Dum, Calcutta.
15	Hotel Ashok Employees Union	13/14 Madurai Mudaliar Rd. Jolly Mohalla Bangalore.
16	ITDC Workers Union	C/o. Hotel Ashok Bangalore.
17	Hotel Ashok Karmikara Sangh	L—56 KV Temple Street, Sultanpet, Bangalore.
18	Mysure Industrial Workers General Trade Union.	1867, Sayaji Rao Road, Mysore.
19	L.M.P. Hotel Employees Union	C/o. Lalitha Mahal Place Hotel, Mysore.
20	All India ITDC Karamachari Sangh	C/o. Hyderabad House, New Delhi. C/o. Akbar Hotel, New Delhi.
21	All India ITDC Mazdoor Janta Union	120, Babar Road, New Delhi.
22	All India ITDC Mazdoor Sangh	C/o. Hyderabad House, New Delhi.
23	India Tourism & Aviation Workers Assocn.	A—5, Green Park Extn., New Delhi.
24	India Tourism Development Corpn. Employees Union.	Kovalam Vizhijan P.O.
25	India Tourism Development Corpn. Employees Association.	Kovalam P.O. Trivandrum.
26	ITDC General Employyees Union	Kovalam P.O. Trivandrum.
27	ITDC Staff Association	Kovalam P.O. Trivandrum.
28	ITDC General Employees Association	Kovalam P.O. Trivandrum
29	ITDC Workers Union	C/o. Hassan Hotel, BM Road, Hassan.
30	Workers Union Kaziranga Forest Lodge	P.O. Kaziranga Forest Lodge, Sanctuary.
31	All India ITDC Employees Union (Tamilnadu)	No. 45, Royapettah High Road, Madras.
32	All India ITDC Employees Federation	36—A Main Market, Moti Nagar, New Delhi.

ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों में बैंकों का खोला जाना

3284. आचार्य भगवान देव : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जनवरी, 1979 से जून, 1980 तक की अवधि के दौरान देश के ग्रामीण और शहरी इलाकों में बैंकों की 8,900 शाखाएं खोलने की मंजूरी दी गई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनमें अब तक राज्यवार कितनी शाखाएं खोली गई हैं ;

(ग) राजस्थान में जिलावार कितनी शाखाएं खोली गई हैं; और

(घ) क्या 8,900 शाखाओं में अभी कुछ और शाखाएं खोली जानी बाकी हैं यदि हां, तो ये शाखाएं कहां और कब तक खोली जायेंगी ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मगनभाई बारोट)) : (क) 1 जनवरी 1979 से जुलाई, 1981 के अन्त तक ग्रामीण तथा अर्द्ध-शहरी केन्द्रों में 8990 और अतिरिक्त बैंक कार्यालय खोलने के वास्ते प्राधिकार-पत्र जारी कर दिये गये हैं ।

(ख) जारी किये गये 8990 प्राधिकार-पत्रों में से 30 जून, 1981 तक वाणिज्यिक बैंगों ने 5474 कार्यालय खोले हैं । इनके राज्यवार ब्यौरे विवरण-1 में दिए गये हैं ।

(ग) इनके ब्यौरे विवरण–2 में दिये अनुसार हैं ।

(घ) जी, हां । बैंकों को शेष बचे उन केन्द्रों पर शीघ्र ही शाखाएं खोलने की सलाह दी गई है । जिनके वास्ते भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा प्राधिकार-पत्र जारी किये गये हैं ।

विवरण

1-1-1979 से 30-6-1981 तक ग्रामीण तथा अर्ध शहरी केन्द्रों पर वाणिज्यिक बैंकों द्वारा खोले गए कार्यालयों की संख्या

राज्य/संघीय क्षेत्र	1-1-79 से 30-6-1981 तक ग्रामीण तथा अर्द्ध शहरी केन्द्रों पर खोले गए कार्यालयों की संख्या
1	2
1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश	407
2. असम	64
3. बिहार	868
4. गुजरात	182
5. हरियाणा	109
6. हिमाचल प्रदेश	58
7. जम्मू तथा कश्मीर	91
8. कर्नाटक	255
9. केरल	260
10. मध्य प्रदेश	572
11. महाराष्ट्र	451
12. मणिपुर	2
13. मेघालय	5
14. नागालैण्ड	8
15. उड़ीसा	257

1	2	3
16.	पंजाब	189
17.	राजस्थान	320
18.	तमिलनाडू	313
19.	त्रिपुरा	16
20.	उत्तर प्रदेश	761
21.	पश्चिम बंगाल	305
22.	अडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	—
23.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	5
24.	चण्डीगढ़	3
25.	दादरा तथा नागर हवेली	1
26.	दिल्ली	22
27.	गोवा, दमण तथा दीव	21
28.	लक्षद्वीप	—
29.	मिजोरम	—
30.	पांडिचेरी	7
31.	सिक्किम	2
	जोड़	5474

विवरण–II

2-1-1979 से 30-6-1981 तक राजस्थान में वाणिज्यिक बैंकों द्वारा जिलावार कार्यालय।

जिला	उन केन्द्रों पर खोले गए कार्यालयों की संख्या			
	ग्रामीण	अर्ध-शहरी	शहरी	जोड़
1	2	3	4	5
1. अजमेर	9	2	2	13
2. अलवर	18	2	3	23
4. बांसवाड़ा	8	1	—	9
5. बाड़मेर	5	2	—	7

1	2	3	4	5
5. भरतपुर . . .	19	3	—	22
6. भीलवाड़ा . . .	10	3	—	13
7. बीकानेर . . .	3	1	2	6
8. बूंदी . . .	5	—	—	5
9. चित्तौड़गढ़ . .	6	2	—	8
10. चूरू . . .	10	4	—	14
11. डूंगरपुर . .	12	—	—	12
12. गंगानगर . . .	7	3	—	10
13. जयपुर . . .	13	7	21	41
14. जैसलमेर . .	—	—	—	—
15. जालोर . . .	16	2	—	18
16. झालावार . .	6	2	—	8
17. झुंझुनू . . .	2	4	—	6
18. जोधपुर . . .	19	4	7	30
19. कोटा . . .	8	1	6	15
20. नागौर . . .	6	2	—	8
21. पाली . . .	21	2	—	23
22. सवाई माधोपुर . .	23	—	—	23
23. सीकर . . .	3	5	—	8
24. सिरोही . . .	9	1	—	10
25. टौंक . . .	6	1	—	7
26. उदयपुर . . .	22	—	—	22
जोड़ . . .	266	54	41	361

उत्तर प्रदेश के गाजीपुर जिले में समेकित ग्राम विकास योजना के अन्तर्गत दी गई सहायता

3285. **श्री जैनुल बशर** : क्या वित्त मंत्रालय बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि समेकित ग्राम विकास योजना का एक मुख्य उद्देश्य गरीब ग्रामीणों को सहायता देना और विभिन्न बैंकों के माध्यम से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों का विकास करना है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उत्तर प्रदेश के गाजीपुर जिले के प्रत्येक ब्लाक में समेकित ग्राम विकास योजना के अन्तर्गत राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के माध्यम से कितने लोगों को सहायता दी गई ; पिछले तीन सालों में ग्रामीण विकास के लिए कुल कितनी धनराशि दी गई और अन्य किस रूप में सहयोग किया गया ; और

(ग) वर्ष 1981–82 के दौरान प्रत्येक ब्लाक की आर्थिक सहायता के लिए कितनी धनराशि देने का विचार है और 31 अक्तूबर, 1981 तक कितनी सहायता दी गई ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री भगनभाई बारोट) : (क) से (ग) : माननीय सदस्य का आशय संभवत: समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम से है, जिसका उद्देश्य प्रत्येक वर्ष प्रत्येक विकास खण्ड में 600 परिवारों को गरीबी की रेखा से ऊपर उठाने में सहायता प्रदान करना है । इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत निर्धारित लाभप्राप्तकर्ताओं को राजसहायता (सब्सीडी) के रूप में सहायता प्रदान की जाती है तथा वित्तीय संस्थाओं से ऋण उपलब्ध कराये जाते हैं। यह कार्यक्रम गाजीपुर जिले के 16 खण्डों सहित देश में सभी खण्डों को व्याप्त करता है । मार्च, 1981 को समाप्त हुए तीन वर्षों (ताजा उपलब्ध आंकड़े) के दौरान जिले में 68402 व्यक्ति लाभान्वित हुए थे तथा उनको 239.45 लाख रुपये के संस्थागत ऋण संवितरित किये गये थे । यह सहकारिताओं तथा वाणिज्यिक बैंकों द्वारा संवितरित किये गए ऋण की कुल मात्रा है तथा इस प्रयोजन के लिए प्रत्येक बैंक के वास्ते सूचना इकट्ठी नहीं की जाती है । 1981–82 के लिए गाजीपुर जिले में 6 लाख रुपये प्रति खण्ड की दर से 96 लाख रुपये का नियतन किया गया है । आई० आर० डी० पी० के अधीन लाभप्राप्तकर्ता के मामले में दी गई राजसहायता (सब्सीडी) सामान्यत: इस योजना की लागत की एक तिहाई तथा शेष बैंकिंग संस्थाओं से ऋण के रूप में आता है । इसलिए संवितरित की गई ऋण की राशि निर्धारित लाभ प्राप्तकर्ताओं को संवितरित की गई राज सहायता (सब्सीडी) पर निर्भर होगी और इस प्रयोजन के लिए बैंक ऋण को संवितरित करने के वास्ते अलग से कोई नियतन नहीं किया गया है ।

Opium cultivation in Himachal Pradesh

3286. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for which the farmers of such Himachal Pradesh areas where opium cultivation was banned a few years ago have not so far been allowed to start opium cultivation for which the Central Government had given them approval a few years ago;

(b) whether Government contemplate to issue fresh orders in this behalf indicating the time by which the farmers will be allowed to start opium cultivation; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) The opium poppy cultivation was banned in the State of Himachal Pradesh in

1954. Since then the Central Government have not given any permission for cultivation of opium poppy on commercial scale in Himachal Pradesh. However, the State Government of Himachal Pradesh has been allowed to conduct experimental cultivation of opium in certain Government farms under the supervision of the State Agricultural Department during the last 3 years.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

National Institute for Handprinted Textile at Jaipur

3287. SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Centre proposes to set up a National Institute for Handprinted Textiles at Jaipur; 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 plot for building the Institute has been allotted by The Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation Limited, Jaipur. A consultant has been appointed to prepare the project report.

Proposal to Set up an Institute of Carpet Technology near Varanasi

3288. SHRI GHULAM MOHAMMED KHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government propose to set up an Institute of Carpet Technology near Varanasi in U.P.; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Institute is proposed to be set up at Bhadohi (Distt. Varanasi). Land for this purpose has been acquired. A technical officer has been entrusted with the job of preparing a project report for the Institute.

Sale of Land and Building Assets by Binny Mill, Madras

3290. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons why Binny's Mill in Madras has gone out of production and for how long;

(b) whether the company is planning to sell its land and building assets to pay for the accumulated losses; and

(c) if so, whether there are any restrictions placed on it to transact such sales?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) B&C Mills, Madras remained closed from 1st January 1981 to 18th July 1981 (inclusive) on account of non-viable operations.

(b) the Company is planning to sell its unproductive assets as a part of the package of measures evolved to attain viability.

(c) Prior concurrence of the financial institutions and the Government of India is required before sale of assets since funds have been made available to the Company by the financial institutions and the Government.

Licence to Southern Bottlers for import of Filling Machine

3291. SHRI DHARAMBIR SINHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that a licence for Rs. 6,83,710 was issued to Southern Bottlers on 17 April, 1971 for import of a filling machine to be used in their Madras factory;

(b) whether this machine has since been installed in the Madras factory; and

(c) are Southern Bottlers still using the machine and if not, where it is and whether it has since been sold?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). According to the information received from the Company, the machine in question is, at present in their custody at New Delhi and is not being used in their factory at Madras due to some technical defects. There is no information with Government that the machine in question has been sold or is being used by any one else.

Memoranda Submitted by General Insurance SC/ST Employees Welfare Association

3292. SHRI THAZHAI M. KARUNANITHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the General Insurance Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Employees' Welfare Association, Madras has submitted many memoranda and in particular their latest memorandum dated 25th July, 1981 to all the Chairmen of General Insurance Corporation of India and its four Subsidiaries and if so, what are the details of the memoranda; and

(b) what action has been taken by them to redress the grievances of the above Association with item-wise details?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) The General Insurance Scheduled Castes and Schedules Tribes Welfare Association, Madras submitted a memorandum, dated 25th July, 1981 to Chairman, General Insurance Corporation of India and others. The main points made therein were that the reservation rules for SC/ST have not been followed by the General Insurance Corporation of India and its subsidiaries. No relaxation has been made in minimum service conditions in promotions in case of SC/ST candidates, educational qualifications have not been relaxed for recruitment of officers, separate interviews for SC/ST candidates not being held, the roster system is not being maintained.

(b) The General Insurance Corporation has reported that they are complying with the general instructions of Government in the matter of recruitment and reservation of posts for SC and ST. SC and ST candidates are also given relaxation in the upper age limit and not required to pay application fees of Rs. 20 charged from general category candidates. In the matter of marks also there is relaxation and while general candidates have to secure 50 per cent marks SC and ST candidates can appear in the examination even if they have only secured 40 per cent marks. Reservation is made in the promotion quota also and the industry is maintaining the roster system. Tuition fees for acquiring higher qualifications is also given to SC and ST candidates so that they may improve their professional skill. It will thus be seen that every effort is being made by the industry to give incentive to SC and ST candidates.

Separate Cell for SCs/STs in Banks

3293. SHRI K. B. S. MANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) details of Banks having SC/ST Cell-Liaison Officer/representatives of SC/ST at interview panel and details of banks not having the above procedures in the respective banks;

(b) are Government's orders providing for reservation in the case of SC/ST employees at the time of initial recruitment / confirmation / promotion stages followed in all the nationalised banks;

(c) if so, bank-wise, year-wise, cadre-wise, details thereof from the issue of the orders till date; and

(d) is it also a fact that on account of non-implementation of these orders, there is a huge back-log in every cadre

and in every bank and if so why and what action has been taken by Government to wipe off the back-logs in the nationalised banks?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (d). State Bank of India, its Subsidiaries and the 14 banks nationalised in 1969 have reported that they have designated officers as liaison Officers for work relating to the representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the bank. These banks have introduced reservation in direct recruitment and also in promotion. The Government instructions regarding reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in direct recruitment and in promotion have also been conveyed to the six banks nationalised in April, 1980.

The direct recruitment for the officers and the clerical cadre is made by the Banking Service Recruitment Boards. It is the policy of the Government to appoint one Member belonging to SC/ST communities on each of these Recruitment Boards.

In order to safe-guard the interests of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates the banks have been advised that whenever suitable candidates belonging to these communities are not available to fill the reserve vacancies in direct recruitment and in promotion the backlog should be carried forward. The backlog is not because of non-implementation of reservation orders but because of non-availability of suitable candidates. The Banking Service Recruitment Boards have been advised to conduct special tests exclusively for the SC/ST candidates in order to clear the backlog in the officers and the clerical cadre. Since the recruitment for the subordinate cadre is made by the banks themselves they have been advised to take all possible steps to clear the backlog in subordinate cadre.

The SC/ST candidates are given various relaxation/concessions in respect of upper age limit, educational qualification and application fee and are adjudged on relaxed standards.

Increase in fuel capacity of IA

3294. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to increase the fuel capacity of the Indian Airlines during the current financial year; and

(b) if so, what are the main features of the proposal?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Publication of inflight Magazine by I.A. and A.I.

3295. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be please to state:

(a) whether the Indian Airlines circulates a Magazine called 'Swagat' for pessengers on all inflight routs;

(b) whether it is a fact that the same is printed on special foreign art paper by a foreign publishing concern and if so, the particulars thereof;

(c) the number of copies of this Magazine printed during 1980 and 1981 (October ending), total cost of printing to Indian Airlines and the purpose served thereby;

(d) whether it is a fact that all the revenues from advertisement are taken away by the foreign publishers; all the relevant details of this printing contract may please be given; and

(e) whether Air India also publishes such a magazine, where and at what cost?

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

(b) and (c) 50,000 copies of each issue of the Magazine are published every quarter. The first issue was published in July, 1981 and the second issue in October, 1981. The Magazine is being published by M/s. Media Transasia (Thailand) Ltd., Bangkok and printed under an agreement with Indian Airlines and 50,000 copies per quarter are supplied by the Publishers free of cost. Therefore, there is no cost of printing to the Corporation.

The purpose of introducing this Magazine on all the flights of Indian Airlines is to provide good reading material during flight to the passengers. Since the withdrawal of all magazines from the flights some years ago as an economy measure, the need for such a magazine was constantly felt and hence, 'Swagat was started. The magazine also helps in promotion of tourism in India.

(d) Yes, Sir. The publishers are meeting the cost of production of the Magazine through the advertisement revenue collected by them.

Under the terms of contract, the Publishers undertook to supply 50,000 copies of the inflight magazine of comparable international standard to IA free of cost every three months. The cost of production was to be met by the Publishers through the advertisement revenue collected by them. The cost to Indian Airlines is negligble in so far as the airline is to release only one page advertisement in every issue at a cost of US dollar 2,000 payable in Indian rupees and provide any assistance wherever possible in the collection of material for the Magazine, including complimenttary transportation to publishers on I.A. network.

(e) Yes, Sir. Air-India also publishes a Magazine "Namaskar" from the same publisher and place. There is no cost to the Corporation and the contract is almost at par the contract of Indian Airlines with the Publisher.

Indian Standard Time

3296. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8705 on 24th April, 1981 regarding official Calendar and state:

(a) whether in view of the strong opinion about synchronisation of the end of the Mahabharta-War, cornation of Yudhisthir, the birth of Parikshit, the end of Dwaper and beginning of Kaliyuga, it is proposed to fix 3102 B.C. as the Bharat Sambat or, alternately, to appoint a competent body to indentify this date;

(b) if so, details thereabout and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether India has since long been using its standard time fixed by the centre of Astronomy at Ujjain; and

(d) if so whether the same is proposed to be accepted as our standard time and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) There is no unanimity amongst the oriental scholars about the date of end of Mahabharata war. It is not therefore possible to identify the exact date as the Bharat Sambat in relation to that date.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. The Indian Standard Time (I.S.T.) was introduced with effect from 1st January, 1906 with reference to the local meantime of 82 and half degree E longitude i.e. 5 hours 30 minutes ahead of G.M.T. Since then this time is being used except for short period during world

war II from 1.9.1942 to 14.10.1945, when this time was advanced by one hour. The Calendar Reform Committee appointed by Government of India recommended in 1955 that the day should be reckoned from midnight to midnight of the central station 82 and half degree E longitude and 23 degree 11/ (Latitude of Ujjain) for civil purposes. The recommendation has been accepted by Government.

Exploration of Minerals for Fertilizers

3297. SHRI A. C. DASS: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Geological Survey of Inda has recently launched an all India phosphorite scheme for exploration of minerals for fertilizers;

(b) if so, the names of the States and the details about the places where survey had been recently conducted by the Geological Survey of India to find fertilizer minerals;

(c) whether any search has been made by the G.S.I. to explore the possibility of Potash deposits in the Rajasthan desert area;

(d) if so, the details about the survey conducted by G.S.I. at various places including the desert areas of Rajasthan; and

(e) the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE, STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) Surveys for phosphorite and apatite were conducted recently in Jhabua and adjoining areas in Sagar and Chhatarpur districts of Madhya Pradesh, Lalit pur district of Uttar Pradesh Purulia district of West Bengal, Kurnool district of Andhra Pradesh and in East Khashi and Jaintia Hills of Meghalaya. Exploration for potash was carried out in Tsokar lake area of Jammu and Kashmir, and is being conducted in Churu and Bikaner districts of Rajasthan and Sirsa district of Haryana.

(c) to (e) Yes, Sir. The potential evaporite zone extends over 500,000 sq. km. in Western Rajasthan, of which an area of 13,000 sq. km. was selected for test drilling in the first instance. 14 test boreholes located at 30 to 50 kilometres interval have been drilled so far and have indicated existence of halite (Sodium chloride) horizon of cumulative thickness varying from 100 to 470 metres. Halite zone at Lakhasar, Gossainsar, Bikaner and Malkisar contains several pockets of polyhalite of 0.1 to 4.3 metres thickness with potash content varying from 1 to 7 per cent. No potash zone of economic significance has been encountered so far. Geophysical work has been extended in adjoining parts of Sirsa district in Haryana to delineate possible evaporite horizon. This will be followed by test drinking.

जीवन बीमा निगम द्वारा दिल्ली में मकानों/फ्लैटों के लिए ऋण दिया जाना

3298. **श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जीवन बीमा निगम द्वारा दिल्ली में सरकारी एजेंन्सियों द्वारा आवंटित किये गये मकानों/फ्लैटों के लिए ऋण दिये जाते हैं ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार का विचार ऐसी योजना को कार्यान्वित करने के प्रश्न पर विचार करने का है ;

(ग) क्या अन्य राज्यों की ऐसी ऋण योजना है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं कि दिल्ली संघ राज्य क्षेत्र को इस योजना के लाभों से संचित रखा गया है ; और

(ङ) सरकार का ऐसी योजना को कब तक कार्यान्वित करने का विचार है और तत्संबंधी पूरे ब्यौरे क्या हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मगनभाई बारोट) : (क) से (घ). जीवन बीमा निगम सभी राज्यों में सरकारी एजेंसियों द्वारा आवंटित स्वतंत्र मकानों की खरीद के लिए ऋण देता है। लेकिन फ्लैट खरीदने के लिए केवल उन्हीं राज्यों में ऋण दिए जाते हैं जहां ऐसे कानून बनाए गए हैं जिनके द्वारा फ्लैटों की पैतृक सम्पत्ति और हस्तान्तरणीय सम्पत्ति करार दिया गया है। इस समय संघ राज्य क्षेत्र दिल्ली में ऐसा कोई कानून लागू नहीं है।

(ङ) मामला निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय के विचाराधीन है।

बिहार में मोतिहारी नगर का विकास

3299. **श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर** : क्या **पर्यटन और नागर विमानन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार में मोतिहारी नगर जैसा कोई अन्य सुन्दर स्थान है जो झील के दोनों किनारों पर बसा हुआ है और पूर्वी चम्पारन जिले का मुख्यालय है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरे क्या हैं ;

(ग) यदि मोतिहारी झील आकर्षक स्थल है तो क्या सरकार की इसके विकास की कोई योजना है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरे क्या हैं और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ङ) क्या सरकार को पता है कि यदि इस झील एवं मोतिहारी नगर का अच्छी तरह से विकास किया जाये तो ये यूरोप में झील के किनारे स्थित किसी भी सुन्दर नगर की सुन्दरता से आगे निकल सकते हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा): (क) से (ङ). भारत में सुरम्य और प्राकृतिक सौन्दर्य, ऐतिहासिक तथा सांस्कृतिक अभिरुचि के स्थान प्रचुर मात्रा में उपलब्ध हैं और इसमें कोई शक नहीं कि बिहार के चम्पारन जिले का मोतिहारी भी इनमें से एक है। ये सभी स्थान, जिसमें मोतिहारी भी शामिल है,यदि विकसित किए जाएं तो पर्यटकों को आकर्षित करेंगे। तथापि संसाधनों पर प्रतिबंध होने के कारण पर्यटन विकास के क्षेत्र में चयनात्मक दृष्टिकोण अपनाने की जरूरत है। अतः केन्द्रीय सेक्टर में यात्रा परिपथ संकल्पना के आधार पर पर्यटन को विकसित करने पर जोर दिया जा रहा है जिसके अन्तर्गत यात्रा परिपथों के साथ पड़ने वाले पर्यटक केन्द्रों के विकास को प्राथमिकता दी जा रही है। तदनुसार प्रत्येक राज्य/संघ शासित प्रदेश में राज्य सरकारों और संघ शासित प्रदेशों से विचार-विमर्श करके एकीकृत और अवस्थानुसार ढंग से केन्द्रीय राज्य और प्राइवेट सेक्टरों में उपलब्ध साधनों को एकत्र करते हुए पर्यटन विकास के लिए यात्रा परिपथ निर्धारित किए गए हैं। मोतीहारी को बिहार के यात्रा परिपथों में शामिल कर लिया गया है और उपर्युक्त आधार पर इसका भी विकास किया जाएगा।

Taking over of Sudarsan Chit Funds

3300. SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) did Government receive any representation from the Sudarsan Chit Funds Employees for the take-over of the said Chit Funds by Government;

(b) whether Government are aware that about 5000 employees of the Funds working in 140 Branches throughout the country are affected by the liquidation proceedings pending in the Kerala High Court and the management's writ appeal in the Supreme Court; and

(c) since lakhs of subscribers and workers are put too much inconvenience and financial difficulties, do

Government propose to take steps to take over the Chit Funds?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Yes, Sir. Representations have been received from employees of Messrs Sudarsan Chits (India) Limted for the take-over of this Company by Government.

(b) Although the number of employees stated in the above representations is about 5000, but the exact number is not known.

(c) The Government do not propose to take over such Chit Funds.

Appeal to Oil supplying countries to invest their earnings in India

3301. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently he had appealed to the oil supplying countries of Middle East to invest their earnings in India for development projects;

(b) if so, whether there has been any postive response from them; and

(c) whether the supplier countries have taken the stand that they get better return on their money in European countries than in India and if so, how Government propose to meet this point.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) Taking note of the desire expressed by some oil exporting developing countries a facility has been created allowing investment in certain priority areas.

(b) No firm proposal has been received seeking approval for investment in terms of this facility. However, it is understood that several parties are negotiating projects to make investments in the country.

(c) Investment decisions have to be taken by investors taking into account short and long term factors relevant for their investment. Return on an investment in a country cannot be unrelated to the overall conditions obtaining in that country.

Willingness of Arab Entrepreneurs to set up Export Oriental Industries in India

3302. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India's share in Arab countries' global imports was quite insignificant and varied from 1-4 per cent of the total imports of the Arab States and the Arab countries accounted for approximately 12-14 per cent of India's global export;

(b) whether Government are aware that Arab entrepreneurs are willing to consider attractive proposals for setting up export-oriented industries in India;

(c) whether Government have any specific proposal to attract Arab money in India; and

(d) whether it is a fact that Arab countries are keen to increase commercial exchange with India but their entrepreneurs are still not convinced that India offers attracted investment opportunities?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) There are varing estimates of imports made by Arab countries. However, Government are aware that India's share constitutes a small portion.

(b) and (c). The new facility created by the Government to facilitate investment by oil exporting developing countries includes export-oriented production. In pursuance fo this, wide publicity has been given in the concerned Middle Eastern countries, and an office of the Indian Investment Centre has also been opened at Abu Dhabi.

(d) While investment decisions have to be taken by investors with reference to their own criteria, Government are unable to share the apprehension regarding opportunities available in the country to Gulf parties for investment.

Minimum support price for Jute

3303. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) how the minimum support price of jute growers has worked in practice this year;

(b) whether the poor, marginal and middle peasantry have been forced to part with their produce at rates far below the minimum support price—Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 below per maund;

(c) what Government have done to ensure minimum support price;

(d) whether the jute mills have made purchases as per Government directive; and

(e) if not, what steps Government have taken to rectify the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). Government notified the minimum support price for raw jute in July 81 with instructions to all field agencies including State Government agencies, co-operatives to ensure observance of minimum support price in field transactions. Jute Commissioner is also exercising vigilance through his enforcement machinery. It is, however, a fact that prices of jute, specially of lower grades ruled and continued to rule below the minimum price because of inadequate buying pressure from Mills and Trade. It is reported that low grade jute is being sold in West Bengal at a discount of upto 15 per cent. However, prices of superior grades fared well and are ruling at or above the support price.

(c) Jute Corporation of India is responsible for price support operation. Government have instructed JCI to expand its operation. JCI has been doing very good work in purchasing direct from the growers and ensuring minimum support price.

(d) and (e). Purchases by the jute mills has been inadeuate compared to the arrivals in the maket. The mills' liquidity position appears to have been adversely affected due to persistent recessionary market conditions in jute goods. Government have set up a Review Committee headed by Jute Commissioner to monitor purchases of raw jute by mills on a regular basis. Jute Commissioner has been frequently meeting the Jute Mills Association and instructing them to step up purchases. The NJMC Mills have been instructed to buy entirely from JCI at support price. In order to step up purchases by Mills, necessary steps for ensuring credit from the banking system, with reduced margin requirements for the peak months of November-December 1981 and January 82 have also been initiated with the concurrence of RBI.

Persons Owing Private Aircraft

3304. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the inaccuracies in the list of persons who own private aircraft in India submitted to the Lok Sabha on 21-8-81;

(b) whether the list has been rechecked and brought up-to-date; and

(c) if so, the revised list of owners of private aircraft with their nationality, model of aircraft and the dates of import of these aircraft and the dates when they were last inspected and certified as air-worthy?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA: (a) to (c.). There was an error as the name of a Company has been included in the information furnished regarding private individuals owning aircrafts. The list has been up dated and statement containing the information is attached.

Air draft owned by Private Individuals

Sl. No.	Regn. Mark	Model of Aircraft	Owner of Aircraft	Nationality	Date of Regn.	Date of last C of A/renewal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	VT—AVE	L—5 Sentinel	Syed Akbar Hussain, Patna	Indian	5-3-46	*..
2.	VT—CES	Do.	L/Col. Drone Shamsher Jung Bahadur, Muzaffarpur	Do.	29-3-47	*..
3.	VT—CDR	Piper Cub L—4	Sarasvati Vijaya Singh, Patna	Do.	7-2-51	*..
4.	VT—CFA	Do.	Sq. Ldr. Dalip Singh, Muzaffarpur	Do.	10-9-51	*..
5.	VT—CSL	Stinson 108—3	Shri Raghubans Prasad, Purnea, Bihar.	Do.	26-6-48	11-5-53
6.	VT—CUW	Aronca Sedan 15—AC	Do.	Do.	31-8-48	29-9-67
7.	VT—CYL	Navion	Shri Dinesh B. Prakash, Jamshedpur.	Do.	6-4-59	4-2-81
8.	VT—CYZ	Luccombe Silvere Model 8F	Shri Gyan Singh Purewal, Patna.	Do.	10-9-52	*..
9.	VT—CZK	Beech Bonanza A—3	Maharani Durgasehwari Sahi, Patna.	Do.	25-4-50	8-5-50
10.	VT—DAA	Do.	Maharaja Dhiraj of Darbhanga, Bihar.	Do.	15-6-51	3-8-66
11.	VT—DAL	Beech Bonanza A—35	Maharaja of Darbhanga, Bihar	Do.	8-2-50	31-10-63
12.	VT—DFA	Navion	Shri Bipin B. Parikh, Jamshedpur.	Do.	22-8-51	21-10-81
13.	VT—DOC	Do.	Do.	Do.	1-11-61	6-5-74
14.	VT—AVI	L—5 Sentinel	Sh. D. S. Mazda, Calcutta.	Do.	25-11-46	1-4-63
15.	VT—AXK	Piper Cub L—4J	Sh. Swapati Mohan Roy, Calcutta.	Do.	4-3-46	*..
16.	VT—AXL	L—5 Sentinel	Shri A. K. Raha, Calcutta.	Do	25-2-46	*..
17.	VT—AXO	Do.	Sh. Gourded Mookarjee, Calcutta.	Do.	25-2-46	*..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
18.	VT—AYB	L—5 Sentinel	Capt. A. P. Bose, Calcutta.	Indian	20-1-64	*—
19.	VT—AYS	-Do.-	Sh. Ram Narain Shaw, Calcutta.	-Do.-	7-2-46	*—
20.	VT—CAK	-Do.-	K. V. S. Sandilya, Calcutta.	-Do.-	14-4-47	1-12-50
21.	VT—CAZ	Fair Child Argus III	Sh. Rabindra Nath Dutta, Calcutta.	-Do.-	18-2-47	*—
22.	VT—CCE	L—5 Sentinel	Dr. Mohammad Habibar, Rahim Calcutta.	-Do.-	10-2-47	*—
23.	VT—CDH	-Do.-	Sh. Chandra Bahadur Mulla, Calcutta	-Do.-	1-12-50	*—
24.	VT—CDQ	Piper Cub L—4	Sh. L. H. Parthew, Calcutta.	-Do.-	28-6-50	*—
25.	VT—CED	-Do.-	Sh. Jack Issac, Binaguri, Bangal.	-Do.-	24-2-51	*—
26.	VT—CHV	L—4 Piper Cub	Sh. Gurdev Mukherjee, Calcutta.	-Do.-	11-9-47	*—
27.	VT—CIM	L—5 Sentinel	Sh. G. D. Mukherjee, Calcutta.	-Do.-	10-1-47	*—
28.	VT—CKA	Avro-XIX 632A	E. F. Howell, NA, Calcutta.	-Do.-	21-5-47	21-5-47
29.	VT—CKD	Fairchild Argus	Sh. Bhagwan Das Mohan Lal, Hoogly	-Do.-	28-3-47	*—
30.	VT—CMK	-Do.-	H. H. Major Gen. Mahabir Shamsher Jang Bahadur, Calcutta.	-Do.-	27-6-47	*—
31.	VT—COL.	Valiant BT 13	Shri Amalandra Nath Basu, Calcutta.	-Do.-	26-8-47	*—
32.	VT—COX	Fair Child Argus	Sh. R. N. Dutta, Calcutta.	-Do.-	12-4-48	*—
33.	VT—CQE	L—5 (Sentinel)	Sh. Roy George Mantosh, Calcutta.	-Do.	29-3-48	7-10-59
34.	VT—CRD	Beech Bonanza 35	Jan Spits, Calcutta.	-Do.-	22-7-48	12-8-65
35.	VT—CUO	Tiger Moth DH 82	Sh. S. C. Moitra, Calcutta.	-Do.-	25-6-49	*—
36.	VT—CUP	-Do.-	-Do.-	-Do.-	11-11-55	*—
37.	VT—DBT	Navion	Capt. Jai Singh, Calcutta.	-Do.-	29-5-50	*—
38.	VT—DED.	Fair Child Argus	Sh. Kanneth F. Stucky Calcutta.	-Do.-	3-4-57	*—
39.	VT—DFI	L—5 (Sentinel)	Sh. Ram Murth Yadav, Calcutta.	-Do.-	17-3-51	*—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
40.	VT—DKG	Tiger moth DH 82	Capt. S. K. Ghosh, Burnpur.	Indian	23-1-50	12-5-56
41.	VT—DFQ	Auster VT J1/B	Sh. Daddy Shapoor Mazda, Calcutta.	-Do.-	19-6-51	13-12-66
42.	VT—AKB	Tailor Young	Raja of Jodh, Deccan	-Do.-	12-4-38	*—
43.	VT—AVA.	Harvard	Air Cdr. Mohan Singh New Delhi	-Do.-	9-9-48	*—
44.	VT—CIU	Auster MK—III	Sh. Ranjit Singh Sidhu, New Delhi.	-Do.-	10-5-52	*—
45.	VT—CZX	Beechcraft D 185	Sh. P. L. Jain, New Delhi.	-Do.-	8-1-48	26-9-79
46.	VT—CDF	L-5 Sentinel	Sh. Homi Engineer, Ahmedabad.	-Do.-	6-3-53	*—
47.	VT—CZJ	Beech Bonanza A-35	H. H. Maharaja Jamshed of Nawa Nagar, Jamnagar.	-Do.-	18-12-69	*—
48.	VT—CQG	Aeronca Superchief	Sh. J. G. Mc. Intosh, Monkhooshie, Assam	-Do.-	3-6-49	*—
49.	VT—CJF	L-5 Sentinel	Sh. Mathan Singh Nagpur.	-Do.-	5-1-51	21-10-66
50.	VT—COM	Auster V	Sh. M. K. Khan, Madras.	-Do.-	19-5-61	*—
51.	VT—CBV	L-5 Sentinel	Sh. K. Krishnaswamy Coimbatore.	-Do.-	8-7-49	24-1-62
52.	VT—AYW	-Do.-	Lt. Col. Edward Fredrik Borrowing, Indore.	-Do.-	10-1-47	*—
53.	VT—DEZ	Navion	H. H. Maharaja Lokandre Singh, Ratlam.	-Do.-	8-1-51	11-12-56
54.	VT—CTQ	Miles Gamini M65	H. H. Raja Sir Harvinder Singh Faridkot	-Do.-	29-4-48	*—
55.	VT—CTT	Saab Safir 91-A	Sh. G. S. Bolina Jullundur	-Do.-	17-5-48	22-8-59
56.	VT—CYP	Beech Bonanza A-35	Sh. Pawan Kumar Verma, Chandigarh	-Do.-	27-2-76	15-4-81
57.	VT—DBR	Navion	H. H. Raja Brar Bans Bahadur, Faridkot	-Do.-	24-4-51	*—
58.	VT—DBS	-Do.-	-Do.-	-Do.-	31-5-50	*—
59.	VT—DBX	Tiger moth DH 82	Sh. Daljit Singh Chandigarh	-Do.-	11-3-58	17-4-72
60.	VT—DFC	Navion	Col. H.H. Sir Harinder Singh Faridkot.	-Do.-	17-11-53	*—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
61.	VT—DYU	Auster Aglet	Air Vice Marshal-Harjinder Singh, Chandigarh	Indian	21-8-68	*—
62.	VT—CYQ	Beech Bonanza A-35	Sq. Ldr. J.S. Majithia, Gorakhpur	–Do.–	3-5-49	12-12-62
63.	VT—DWX	Avro 45	Raja Bajrang Bahadur Singh, Pratapgarh	–Do.–	23-6-70	*—
64.	VT—AUU	DC—3	Sh. P.S. Menon, Bombay	–Do.–	13-10-53	17-6-80
65.	VT—CBT	L—5 Sentinel	M.J.B. Manekji, Bombay	–Do.–	21-11-47	25-5-64
66.	VT—CCC	DC—3	J. R. Mody, Bombay	–Do.–	13-2-47	10-10-74
67.	VT—CGA	DC—3	Sh. B.G. Menon, Bombay	–Do.–	13-3-47	17-6-81
68.	VT—CLM	Beech craft D18S	Sh. Karshi, Bombay	–Do.–	2-5-50	*—
69.	VT—CQN	Harward	Sh. Fredric James, Bombay	–Do.–	10-12-47	*—
70.	VT—CUX	Aeronca Sedan 15AC	S.S. Bubbar, Bombay	–Do.–	9-11-48	25-12-67
71.	VT—CZE	Beech Bonanza A35	Dr. S.V. Bhave, Poona	–Do.–	11-11-48	19-12-56
72.	VT—DAD	–Do.–	–Do.–	–Do.–	21-1-49	12-3-82
73.	VT—DOP	Auster J5B	Sh. Rusi H. Daver Bombay	–Do.–	21-6-62	12-12-72
74.	VT—AXS	Harward AT6	H.H. The Maharaja of Jaipur	–Do.–	22-2-49	*—
75.	VT—CDN	L-5 (Sentinel)	H.H. Raja Chandra Chur of Udaipur	–Do.–	19-10-49	*—
76.	VT—CEV	–Do.–	Sh. K.A. Gulvell Gauhati	–Do.–	12-1-61	*—
77.	VT—COT	Beech Bonanza A-35	H.H. Maharaja of Mayurbhang Beripada	–Do.–	30-9-47	3-5-51
78.	VY—CUV	Aeronca Sadan 15AC	Sh. Bishwanath Singh, Assam	–Do.–	20-10-48	*—
79.	VT—DCI	Luscombe Silvare	Mr. Jimmy Dara Subhia, Poona	–Do.–	1-9-49	4-6-81
80.	VT—DCU	Auster V	Sardar Rajindra Singh Sahi, New Delhi	–Do.–	20-4-52	20-9-66
81.	VT—DFM	DC-3	Shri S.G. Menon, Bombay	–Do.–	1-8-53	18-9-80
82.	VT– XAE	Twinkle Copter	A.J. Bragg., Simla	–Do.–	21-6-61	*—

*In view of some of the aircraft being very old, all the records are not available and information pertaining to them is not available.

**Date of import is not available, instead date of registration has been given.

Excise Rebate as Incentive for early Crushing of Sugarcane

3305. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government's announcement of an excise rebate as an incentive for the early crushing of sugarcane has come too late in the season to have any significant impact in the production this year;

(b) the reasons for delay in the announcement of excise rebate; and

(c) how Government propose to rectify this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) No, Sir.

Production of Vacuum Ban Sugar by factories commences in a significant way by about the fourth week of October each year. The incentive scheme for early crushing notified on 28-10-1981, covers production upto the end of November, 1981. Hence it cannot be said that the announcement was too late to have significant impact on the production during the early part of the Sugar Season 1981-82.

(b) and (c). In view of (a) above, the question does not arise.

Gap between demand and supply of Indigenous Coking Coal

3306. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) what is the gap between the demand and indigenous supply of coking coal in the country;

(b) how the shortfall is being met in the country; and

(c) what steps Government have taken to ensure that our Steel Plants do not suffer due to shortage in supply of coking coal as a consequence of non-shipment of coking coal by foreign suppliers?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). As against a total requirement of 17,025 million tonnes during the year 1980-81 the actual receipt of coking coal from indigenous sources was 13.2 million tonnes. A quantity of 0.549 million tonnes of imported coking coal was received in the steel plants during the year, 1980-81. In order to bridge the gap between requirement and indigenous availability and also to improve the quality by proper blend with indigenous coal, the Steel Authority of India Ltd. has been importing certain quantities of low ash high grade coking coal during the last 3 years and also during the current year. SAIL has invited global tenders in March, 1981 for import of 2.3 million tonnes of coking coal against which orders have already been placed for import of 1.36 million tonnes.

(c) Since imported coal is used in a very small proportion at Bhilai and Rourkela Steel Plants only, the non-receipt of imported coking coal in time will not create any crisis as such in the Steel Plants.

Import of Coal

3307. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of coal being imported annually to meet the requirement of Steel Plants;

(b) the steps being taken to stop such imports of coal by better beneficiation method;

(c) the details of the plan to extract coal from deep underground mines; and

(d) the details of the mine projects at a cost of Rs. 628 crores awaiting the approval of the Central Government?

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

actual imports of coking coal during the last two financial years and the current year were of the following order:—

Year	*Quantity (in million tonnes)*
1979-80	1.06
1980-81	0.44
1981-82 (Apr.-Nov.'81	0.35 (approx.)

(b) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

The Plantations in West Bengal and Kerala

3308. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware about the plight of the tea plantations in West Bengal and Kerala many of which are threatened with closures; and

(b) the measures being contemplated to rehabilitate those plantations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). Tea units in Kerala and West Bengal are facing financial problems because of high cost of production, prices being not proportionate to increasing production costs and local levies. A package of measures by Central Government, State Government and Industry was recommended in the National Meet on Tea held in New Delhi on 3-8-1981. Central Government have since announced excise duty rebate scheme on exports of tea both from gardens and otherwise *vide* Notification No. 166/81-Central Excise dated 23-9-81 and 171/81—Central Excise dated 17-10-81 copies of which would be available in the Parliament Library. The Government of Kerala have further reduced Sales Tax on tea and fertilisers for one year. Kerala Government have also exempted the Industry from the enhanced rate of Plantation Tax.

Production Capacity of Indian Metals and Ferro-Alloys Ltd. Situated in Orissa

3309. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Metals and Ferro-Alloys Limited situated in Orissa and engaged in manufacture of ferro-silicon is meeting the requirements in Indian market or is exporting some of its products;

(b) what is its production capacity; and

(c) what is the price per tonne of ferro-silicon in Indian markets and abroad?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The Indian Metals and Ferro Alloys Limited is partly meeting the domestic requirements and partly exporting its products, depending on the international market situation and availability of exportable surplus.

(b) The licensed capacity of the firm is 20,000 tonnes.

(c) It would not be in the commercial interests of the country to disclose the export and domestic prices.

Development Programmes for Sericulture Industry

3310. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many States have taken up major development programmes for the Sericulture Industry;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the production of raw silk has grown substantially in our country; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government of India are still allowing import of silk yarn which is posing a serious threat to the development of Silk Industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Production of raw silk has increased from about 2600 metric tonnes in 1971-72 to 4950 metric tonnes in 1980-81.

(c) Import of raw silk is permitted against exports of silk goods under REP. Consequent to recent price hike and inadequate availability, raw silk has also been permitted for import, on *ad hoc* basis, to tide over the difficulties being experienced by handloom weavers. This is not going to affect the indigenous industry but will ensure stability in the prices.

Applications by Trusts Registered in Maharashtra for Exemption from Income-tax

3311. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE:
SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of private and public trusts registered in the State of Maharashtra during the year 1980 have applied for exemption from Income-Tax; and

(b) if so, the names of the trusts, their addresses, the names of the trustees and the dates of the applications made for seeking exemption?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). Under the Income-tax Act, 1961, private trusts are not eligible for exemption. Subject to the conditions stipulated therein, income derived from property held under trust wholly for charitable or religious purposes is entitled to exemption from income-tax under Section 11 of the Income-tax Act. Section 12A requires such trusts to apply for registration in the prescribed manner to the Commissioner of Income-tax before expiry of one year from the date of creation of the trust. The Commissioners of Income-tax are empowered under proviso to Section 12A to admit applications in their discretion after the expiry of this period. A trust which has applied for registration under Section 12A is entitled to exemption from income-tax under Section 11 provided the requirements of law are satisfied.

A trust created in 1980 has time for one year for filing of application under Section 12A. Thus a trust created after April, 1980 and upto December, 1980 would have time upto April, 1981 to December, 1981 respectively for filing of applications under Section 12A.

Trusts could also apply under Section 10(23C)(v) of the Income-tax Act, 1961, for notification by the Central Government provided the conditions mentioned therein are satisfied.

The jurisdiction under the Income-tax Act is not coterminous or co-extensive with those of States. It is determined with reference to charges of Commissioners of Income-tax. Offices of the Commissioners of Income-tax comprising the territorial jurisdiction of the State of Maharashtra are located in Bombay, Pune, Nasik, Kolhapur and Nagpur. Collection of information would be facilitated if the trusts in respect of whom the information is required are identified.

Contracts for Exports of Iron Ore

3312. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finalised any contract with foreign countries to export iron ore from Kudremukh and other mines; and

(b) the details of accumulation of iron ore and measures taken to minimise loss in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Presumably the hon. member is referring to export of Kudremukh concentrate. M/s. Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited (KIOCL) have signed on 12-9-1981 an agreement with M/s. Mineral import export, Romania for the supply of about 3.5 m.t. concentrate during the next three years, at the rate of 1 m.t. per year, commencing from 1981-82. A letter of Intent has also been received from the Arab Iron and Steel Co. Behrain for a long-term supply of 1.5 m.t. of concentrate per year for their proposed pellet Plant at Behrain, commencing from 1984.

The supplies to Romania commenced in October, 1981 and against a total quantity of about 255,400 tonnes produced by the Kudremukh Project upto 1-12-1981, a quantity of about 1,42,930 tonnes has already been despatched. Since the production has started only recently, the problem of accumulation has not been faced. KIOCL is also setting up a 3 M.T. per annum capacity Pellet Plant and Indonesia has agreed to buy 1 M.T. to 1.75 million tonnes per annum of pellets, subject to technical suitability and satisfactory settlement of commercial terms and conditions. Every effort is being made to enter into further contracts for the sale of concentrate and pellets.

Import of Iron and Steel from China

3313. SHRI D. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to import iron and steel from China; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). There is no general offer from China for supply of iron and steel to India. However against tender inquiries for pig iron floated by Steel Authority of India Ltd., in September-October 1981, there were tenders for supply of pig iron of Chinese origin as well. Against these tenders SAIL have placed orders for import of 1,40,000 tonnes.

Saleable Steel Glut at SAIL Plants

3314. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether saleable steel stocks at the SAIL plants have gone up substantially during September, 1981;

(b) whether the stocks piled up at Durgapur and Rourkela are causing concern;

(c) if so, the stocks holding with Durgapur and Rourkela in September, 1981; and

(d) what are the causes for saleable steel glut with SAIL?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The saleable steel stocks at the SAIL integrated steel plants have risen from 333.9 thousand tonnes as on 1-9-1981 to 340.7 thousand tonnes as on 1-10-1981.

(b) and (c). The comparative position of stocks at Durgapur and Rourkela Steel Plants is as under:—

Stocks of saleable steel as on ('000 tonnes)

Plant	*1-9-81*	*1-10-81*
Durgapur	59·3	58·2
Rourkela	86.2	93·7

There is no cause for serious concern over the prevailing situation connected with stocks of saleable steel.

(d) A slight increase in the stock position appears to be the result of the increased production and the level of stock-holding cannot be considered indicative of a glut in saleable steel.

Advances to weaker sections by nationalised banks in backward and tribal areas of Rajasthan

3315. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government issued instructions to nationalised banks to make available advances to weaker sections of people for their economic rehabilitation in the backward desert and tribal areas of Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the total amount of such advances given by the nationalised banks during the last two years; and

(c) interest charged on such advances?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Following instructions have been issued to all Indian schedule commercial banks including Public Sector Banks, in order to ensure that a sizeable proportion of their credit goes for the benefit of weaker sections of the society:

(i) Bank should raise the proportion of their advances to priority sectors to 40 per cent by 1985.

(ii) Within the overall target of 40 per cent for priority sector, a significant proportion should be allocated to weaker sections and the beneficiaries under the 20 Point Programme.

(iii) Under agriculture, 50 per cent of banks' direct lendings should be to small and marginal farmers and landless labourers.

(iv) Advances to small scale industries with credit limits upto Rs. 25,000 should constitute 12.5 per cent of banks' total advances to small scale industries.

(v) A minimum of one per cent of banks' advances should be lent under Differential Rate of Interest Scheme at an interest rate of 4 per cent. At least 40 per cent of loans under the scheme should be advanced to borrowers belonging to scheduled castes/scheduled tribes. To ensure that weaker sections in rural areas obtain due benefit of the scheme, banks have been advised that two-third of DRI advances should be made through their rural and semi-urban branches.

(b) Separate data relating to advances to weaker sections in backward areas and tribal areas of Rajasthan are not available. However, data relating to priority sector advances of public sector banks in Rajasthan State as on the last Friday of December, 1979 and December, 1980 as available are furnished below:

	No. of Accounts	*Amount outstanding*	
December, 1979	315289	194.59	crores
December, 1980	363865	262.87	crores

Data relating to DRI advances of public sector banks in Rajasthan for June, 1979 and June, 1980 are as under:—

(No. of Accounts 000's)

(Rupees in lakhs)

	No. of Accounts	*Amount outstanding*
June, 1979	53	483
June, 1980	59	565

(c) (I) Advances under DRI Scheme to the eligible borrowers are given at the concessional rate of interest of 4 per cent p. a.

(II) The concessional rates of interest for agriculture are as under:

(i) Short term loans upto and inclusive Rs. 5,000/- . 12.5%

(ii) *term loans for not less than 3 Years*

Minor irrigation and land development 10.25%

Other purposes for small farmers 10.25%

(III) Composite loans upto Rs. 25,000 for small scale industries in backward areas are given at the concessional rate of interest of 10.25 per cent p.a.

(IV) Term loans for new SSI units in backward areas are given at the concessional rate of 12.50 per cent p.a.

(V) Loan for housing to SC/ST upto and inclusive of Rs. 5,000/- are given at 4 per cent p.a.

Investment Proposals from Public Sector Undertakings

3316. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether investment proposals upto Rs. 10 crores from the public sector undertakings have been placed before the Public Investment Board for approval;

(b) if so, whether public sector units can take their proposals upto that amount directly to the Union Government;

(c) if so, whether this decision was taken to give greater autonomy to these units and cut delays in the final clearance of the projects;

(d) if so, what extent this decision has helped the units; and

(e) what are the further stages that have been reduced for getting the projects cleared immediately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) No Sir, with effect from 1.9.1981 investment proposals of Rs. 10 crores and above of Public Sector Undertakings are only required to be placed before the Public Investment Board for approval.

(b) Public Sector units have been delegated powers to sanction capital expenditure upto Rs. 5 crores in a graded manner depending upon the value of their gross block. Investment exceeding the delegated powers requires approval of the Government of India.

(c) and (d). Delegations to public sector units are designed to ensure quicker clearance of projects keeping in view, at the same time, the magnitude and complexities of the investments.

(e) One of the important steps taken for reducing the time for sanctioning the projects is clearance on the basis of broad contours of investment proposals outlined in a Feasibility Report, to be followed by preparation of a detailed Project Report for firming up the cost, generally within a period of one year from the date of clearance of Feasibility Report of the project. Powers have also been delegated to various Ministries/Departments to sanction revised cost estimates beyond the firmed up cost estimates not exceeding certain percentage or amount.

Export of Groundnut

3317. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to fix an export quota for groundnut for the year 1981 season;

(b) if so, the quantity to be exported with its estimated value;

(c) whether the proposed export will not have any adverse effect on prices of groundnut oil in the domestic market; and

(d) if not, reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI

KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). A limited quota of 55,000 tonnes of HPS groundnuts has been released for export against the current years crop. The realisation from export will depend on the world market prices prevailing at the time of contracting.

(c) and (d). The quota is only a small portion of the estimated size of the groundnut crop and is not likely to have any significant effect on the domestic prices of groundnut oil.

Aerodrome at Sholapur

3318. SHRI BHAUSAHEB THORAT: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal to start an aerodrome at Sholopur in Maharashtra is pending with the Central Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) No, Sir. A fair weather air strip already exists at Sholapur. There are no plans to develop it in the Sixth Plan.

(b) Does not arise.

केन्द्रीय भूविज्ञान सर्वेक्षण दल द्वारा टीकमगढ़, छतरपुर और सागर जिलों में सर्वेक्षण

3319. **श्रीमती विद्यावती चतुर्वेदी :** क्या **इस्पात और खान** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय भूविज्ञान सर्वेक्षण दल ने गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान टीकमगढ़, छतरपुर और सागर जिलों के कितने स्थानों पर खुदाई तथा अन्य सर्वेक्षण कार्य किए ; और

(ख) स्थानवार पाए गए खनिजों के नाम क्या हैं तथा इस संबंध में सरकार ने क्या योजनाएं तैयार की हैं तथा भविष्य में कितने अन्य स्थानों पर सर्वेक्षण किए जाने का विचार है ?

वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी) : (क) भारतीय भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण के मध्यक्षेत्रीय कार्यालय ने मध्य प्रदेश के सागर-छतरपुर जिले के हीरापुर, भड़देवड़ा, बस्सिया में, छतरपुर जिले के अंगोर में तथा टीकमगढ़ जिले के कारी, भतरी और परेवा में खनिज खोज कार्य किया है ।

(ख) ये खोजें हीरापुर, भड़देवड़ा, बस्तियां तथा अंगोरे में फास्फोराइट के लिए, कारी, भेतरी और परेवा में पाइरोफिलाइट के लिए तथा पन्ना जिले के अंगोर एवं अन्य क्षेत्रों में होरों के लिए की गई हैं । 1981-82 के चालू क्षेत्रगत सत्र में भारतीय भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण का सागर और छतरपुर जिलों में फास्फोराइट का खोज कार्य जारी रखने तथा सागर जिले में विनध्यान सुपर ग्रुप का क्रमबद्ध भूवैज्ञानिक मानचित्रण करने का प्रस्ताव है ।

Production of Saleable Steel and Ingot Steel

3320. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the production of saleable steel and ingot steel produced in the country this year, and for the corresponding period in 1980-81;

(b) the position in regard to production of Aluminium during the same period; and

(c) the steps proposed to increase the capacity of steel plants in the country?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Production of saleable steel and ingot steel in the six integrated steel plants

for the year 1981-82 upto the end of November was 4.57 million tonnes and 5.54 million tonnes respectively; production for the corresponding period in 1980-81 was 3.76 million tonnes, and 4.65 million tonnes. In addition production of ingot steel at the mini steel plants for 1981-82 upto October was 1.13 million tonnes and for the corresponding period in 1980-81 it was 1.11 million tonnes.

(b) Production of Aluminium during the year 1981-82 upto the end of November was 1,38,951 tonnes; production for the same period in 1980-81 was 1,24,062 tonnes.

(c) Two new steel plants at Visakhapatnam and Paradip will be established and expansion of Bhilai and Bokaro Steel Plants is under way. In addition proposals to modernise/expand the plants at Rourkela, Durgapur and IISCO are under consideration.

Export Target During the Current Year

3321. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the export target for the current financial year;

(b) whether the export target is likely to be achieved; if not, to what extent the export target is likely to fall short, together with the reasons for not achieving the target; and

(c) the items of export which failed to achieve the export target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSEED ALAM KHAN): (a) Export target for 1981-82 was tentatively placed at Rs. 8400 crores.

(b) and (c). In the context of the prevailing environment in international market, it is difficult to give a precise assessment. However, all possible efforts are being made to achieve the target.

Expansion programme of I.T.D.C.

3322. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the expansion programme of the India Tourism Development Corporation to ensure quick yield of return on investments purely on commercial lines with the help of Gulf money;

(b) whether the said programme also envisages popularisation of the cultural heritage and ancient past of the country; and

(c) if so, how and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) to (c). The ITDC has not drawn any expansion programme or any scheme for construction of a hotel in the country with the help of Gulf money. The Sixth Five Year Plan (1980—85) of the ITDC provides an outlay of Rs. 42 crores and envisages construction of hotels at various places. All the schemes of ITDC do endeavour to popularise cultural heritage and ancient past of the country by way of architectural design of the project, cultural and entertainment programmes, display of art pieces, decorative articles publicity etc.

Branch Offices of Peerless General and Investment Company

3323. SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of branch offices of Peerless General Finance and Investment Company as on 19th November, 1981 in the country, state-wise and area-wise;

(b) whether the Company has increased the insurance amount in case of accidental death and if so, how much; and

(c) the total assets and liabilities of Peerless company as on 31st March, 1981?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROAT): (a) The information as on 19-11-81 is not available with the Reserve Bank and the Government. However, Reserve Bank have reported that as per the company's balance sheet as on 31-12-80 the position of the Company's offices/ branches as on that date was as under:—

Eastern Region	*No. of Branches/ offices*
1	2
West Bengal	26
Orissa	8
Bihar	6
Assam	4
Tripura	1
Western Region	
Maharashtra	2
Madhya Pradesh	2
Gujarat	1
Northern Region	
Delhi	2
Punjab	2
Uttar Pradesh	4
Rajasthan	1
Southern Region	
Andhra Pradesh	1
Karnataka	1
TOTAL	55

(b) Consequent upon the coming into force of the Prize Chits and money Circulation Schemes (Banning) Act, 1978, the affairs of the company are not being monitored periodically by the Reserve Bank of India. As such no information is available with the Reserve Bank regarding any increase in the amount.

(c) The information as on 31-3-81 is not available. As per the company's balance-sheet as on 31-12-80, the summarised position of its liabilities and assets was as under:

(Rs. in crores)

Liabilities		*Assets*	
Paid up capital and reserves	1.45	Fixed assets, b ildings and furniture etc.	1.53
Secured Liabilities			
Social welfare schemes fund (Liabilities to public i.e. certificate holders under the scheme)	95.18	Investments in Govt. securities (investment in Govt. securities UTI and nationalised bank)	109.14
		Other investments	2.63
		Cash and bank balances	9.57
		Other current assets	7.75
Other Liabilities			
Current and outstanding liabilities and provision			33.99
TOTAL	130.62		130.62

State Government Schemes for Tourist Spots in Orissa

3324. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHRA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the tourist spots in Orissa in respect of which the Government have sent a scheme to the Government of India;

(b) funds allotted for being given to the State Government therefor in 1981-82; and

(c) the names of the schemes on which this amount will be spent and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) The Government of Orissa was requested to forward a blue-print of tourism development based on the travel circuits identified in Orissa in the meeting held in New Delhi on 16-4-1981. The blue-print of tourism development has been received recently. The names of tourist centres in Orissa included in the blue-print are:—

(i) Puri, (ii) Bhubaneshwar, (iii) Konark, (iv) Chillik Lake, (v) Khandagiri Udaygiri Hills, and (vi) Similipal National Park.

(b) and (c). Funds are not allocated by the Central Department of Tourism to State Governments for the development of tourism. Tourism schemes are taken up in the Central Sector or State Sector on the basis of the potential the Centre holds to attract tourists. In the Central Sector following schemes are being taken up for implementation in 1981-82.

Centre	Scheme	Total estimated cost	Anticipated to be incurred during 1981-82
		(Rs. in lakhs)	
Department of Tourism			
1. Similipal National Park	Construction of a Forest Lodge	30.00	2.00
2. Lalitgiri Udaigiri-Ratnagiri	Preparation of master plans (land-use plans)	5.00	1.00
I.T.D.C.			
1. Puri	Hotel (a joint sector project with Orissa Tourism Development Corporation) . . .	50.00	3.00
2. Konark	ch cottages (A joint sector project with I.T.D.C.) . .	45.00	2.00

Construction of 5-Star Hotels in New Delhi Calcutta and Bombay

3325. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of 5-star Hotels constructed so far in New Delhi, Calcutta and Bombay; and

(b) the number of such Hotels to be constructed during the current financial year at above places?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) The number of 5-star hotels so far constructed in the 3 metropolitan cities are:

Delhi	7
Bombay	6
Calcutta	3

(b) 9 hotels in 5-star category, including one expansion, are under construction at present in Delhi. The expansion of an existing 5-htar hotel in

Bombay has also been taken up during the current financial year.

Development of Tourism in Rural Areas

3326 SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that the Union Government are considering various measures for development of tourism in rural areas in the country;

(b) if so, whether a full-fledged programme in this regard has been prepared by the Ministry and has been approved by the Planning Commission also; and

(c) if so, to what extent tourism in rural areas in the country will be developed during the Sixth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) to (c). Tourism development in the Central Sector is taken up based on the importance of tourist centres, their popularity with tourists and the potential they hold to attract tourists. Thus no specific programme of tourism development in the rural areas has been drawn up. However, as the majority of our tourist centres are located in non-urban areas, the development of tourist facilities at such centres will amount to tourism development in rural areas, hill areas and other non-urban areas.

Ban on Recruitment in A.G.'s Office, West Bengal

3327. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that due to the job shrinking policy pursued by the Central Government and ban on recruitment in A.G. Office, West Bengal, the working capacity of the Accountant General's Office of West Bengal is gradually decreasing;

(b) whether it is also a fact that instead of filling up the vacant posts, Government are reducing the volume of work and transferring it to elsewhere;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof;

(d) whether it is also a fact that instead of ful-filling the employees' demands, the authorities of A.G., West Bengal are falling in anti-labour policy and;

(e) action taken by Government to fulfill the demands of the employees as well as to create more jobs in Office of the A. G., West Bengal so that the office functions properly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) to (c): The question apparently refers to the situation arising out of the progressive take over by the State Government of certain functions historically performed by the Accountant General, West Bengal. The State Government took over the entitlements and treasury functions with effect from 1st November, 1977 and 1st February, 1978 respectively. As a result of this, 130 officers and 404 staff respectively were rendered surplus against which the West Bengal Government took only 298 persons on deputation for an initial period of 5 years. The Government of West Bengal have also decided in principle to take over Local Fund Audit of municipalities etc. with effect from 1st July, 1980. There is also a proposal for transfer of pension payment work to the State Government. As a result of these moves, more staff is likely to become surplus.

With a view to accommodate staff that may be rendered surplus, it had been decided not to fill up vacancies in the local fund audit department and also to keep 58 posts of auditors vacant in the office of Accountant General, West Bengal.

The staff of the office of Accountant General, West Bengal has been agitating for sometimes now for creation of more promotional avenues to bring the promotional prospects on par with what would have existed had certain items of work not been taken over by

the State Government. Since the creation of more jobs and new posts depends on actual work-load, it has not been possible to accede fully to all these demands. In fact, the Accountant General, West Bengal has made a number of promotions including advance promotions to the grade of auditors and clerks even in excess of the prescribed quota. It has also been agreed that the views of the Staff Association of the Accountant General, West Bengal in so far as the reorganisation measures affect the staff interests would be considered and their suggestions would be borne in mind. It is, therefore, not correct to say that the Accountant General, West Bengal is following an anti-labour policy.

Indo-Bahrain Agreement for Kudremukh ore.

3328. SHRI KAMAL NATH:
SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:

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

(a) whether India and Bahrain have reached complete understanding on the technical specifications of Kudremukh Ore to be supplied for the four million tonne pelletisation plant being built in the Gulf island; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) As a result of the visit of an Indian delegation to Bahrain in October 1981, a Letter of Intent has been issued by the Arab Iron and Steel Company, Bahrain (AISC) to the Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited agreeing to buy 1.5 MT of concentrate per year beginning from mid-1984, for a period of five years. The prices for the concentrate will have to be negotiated each year, based on international prices of similar material from other sources.

Loan from IDA

3329. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have withdrawn their request for a loan of dollar 260 million from I.D.A., to set up cement factories; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) and (b). A project of the Cement Corporation of India was under appraisal of the World Bank for a possible loan of $230 million. However, as the financing of this project by the Bank was likely to take time and as this would have adversely affected the schedule for commissioning additional capacity in this vital sector, it was decided to proceed with the project with our own resources.

विदेशों में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मेलों में भारत द्वारा भाग लिया जाना

3880. **श्री राम अवध :** क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत ने गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान किन-किन अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मेलों में भाग लिया था ;

(ख) इन मेलों में भाग लेने के लिए कुल कितनी विदेशी-मुद्रा खर्च की गई ; और

(ग) भारत ने इन मेलों से किस प्रकार का लाभ उठाया और तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुर्शीद आलम खां) : (क) एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ख) कार्यक्रम पर खर्च की गई विदेशी मुद्रा में व्यय की कुल राशि इस प्रकार है :—

1978–79	235.54 लाख रु.
1979–80	110.30 लाख रु.
1980–81	243.31 लाख रु.

(ग) भारतीय व्यापार मेला प्राधिकरण द्वारा विदेशों में आयोजित व्यापार मेलों का मुख्य उद्देश्य भारत की औद्योगिक वाणिज्यिक तथा प्रौद्योगिकीय क्षमताओं की एक समन्वित झांकी प्रस्तुत करना है। इसके अलावा, इन मेलों के दौरान 2.45 करोड़ रु० के मूल्य की वस्तुएं बेची गई, 66.40 करोड़ रु० का कारोबार बुक किया गया और 64.81 करोड़ रु० तक की वस्तुओं के लिये व्यवसायिक वार्ताएं आरम्भ की गईं।

विवरण

जिन अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मेलों में भारत ने गत तीन वर्षों (अर्थात् 1978-79, 1979–80, तथा 1980–81) में भाग लिया, उन मेलों तथा उन से हुए लाभ दर्शाने वाला विवरण।

1978–79

क्रमांक	मेले–प्रदर्शनी का नाम	स्थल पर बिक्री	बुक किया गया कारोबार
1	2	3	4
		(लाख रु० में)	
1.	मिलान अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मेला, मिलान (इटली) अप्रैल, 1978	7.85	29.00
2.	जाम्बिया अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मेला, नडोला (जाम्बिया) जुलाई, 1978	6.25	110.34
3.	दमिश्क व्यापार मेला, दमिश्क (सीरिया) जुलाई, 1978	—	2.56
4.	भारतीय राष्ट्रीय प्रदर्शनी मास्को (सोवियत संघ) अगस्त, 1978	26.87	454.00
5.	अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय उपभोक्ता वस्तु मेला, स्टाकहोम (स्वीडन) अगस्त-सितम्बर, 1978	2.38	4.90
6.	तेहरान अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मेला, तेहरान (ईरान) सितम्बर, 1978	—	294.18
7.	बुडापेस्ट अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय उपभोक्ता वस्तु मेला, बुडापेस्ट (हंगरी) सितम्बर, 1978	0.42	496.00
8.	बगदाद अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मेला, बगदाद (ईराक) अक्तूबर, 1978	9.45	130.00

1	2	3	4
9.	त्रिपोली अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मेला, त्रिपोली (लीबिया) मार्च, 1979	2.50	—
10.	काहिरा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मेला, काहिरा (मिश्र अरब गणराज्य) मार्च, 1979	5.67	81.60
11.	लीपजि बसन्त मेला (जर्मन जनवादी गणराज्य) मार्च, 1979	—	593.00
	योग	61.39	2195.58

1979–80

क्रमांक	मेला/प्रदर्शनी का नाम	स्थल पर बिक्री	बुक किया गया कारोबार
1	2	3	4
			(लाख रु० में)
1.	मिलान अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मेला, मिलान (इटली) अप्रैल, 1979	10.00	30.55
2.	दार-ए-सलाम अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मेला दार-ए-सलाम (तंजानिया) जुलाई, 1979	—	2.55
3.	दमिश्क अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मेला, दमिश्क (सीरिया) जुलाई, 1979	—	13.28
4.	15वां अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मेला, मापुतो (मोजाम्बिक) जुलाई, 1979	0.35	—
5.	प्लोवदीव अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मेला, प्लोवदीव (बल्गारिया) सितम्बर, 1979	—	124.00
6.	अल्जीरियाई अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मेला, अल्जीयर्स, सितम्बर, 1979	8.00	200.00
7.	जैगरेज अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय आटम मेला, जैगरेज, यूगोस्लाविया सितम्बर, 1979	—	104.80
8.	बगदाद अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मेला, बगदाद (ईराक), अक्तूबर, 1979	7.17	350.00

1	2	3	4
9.	चिलियन वार्षिक व्यापार मेला, सेन्टीयागो (चिली) अक्तूबर-नवम्बर, 1979	3.50	—
10.	मैबुल 42वां अन्त र्ष्ट्रीय फर्नीचर मेला, ब्रसेल्स (बेल्जियम) नवम्बर, 1979 . .	2.03	7.69
11.	लीपजिग बसन्त मेला, लीपजिग (जी डी आर) मार्च, 1980	10.00	705.00
12.	भारतीय औद्योगिक प्रदर्शनी, मनीला (फिलीपीन) मार्च, 1980	9.60	32.50
13.	काहिरा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मेला, काहिरा (अमिरात अरब गणराज्य)	0.16	180.00
14.	त्रिपोली अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मेला, त्रिपोली (लीबिया), मार्च, 1980	—	—
	योग	50.81	1750.37

1980–81

क्रमांक	मेले/प्रदर्शनी का नाम	स्थल पर बिक्री	बुक किया गया कारोबार
1	2	3	4
			(लाख रु० में)
1.	मिलान अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मेला, मिलान (इटली) अप्रैल, 1980	21.00	52.36
2.	भारतीय व्यापार प्रदर्शनी दुबई, (संयुक्त अरब अमिरात) मई, 1980	65.00	696.20
3.	बार्सीलोना, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मेला, बार्सीलोना, स्पेन, जून, 1980	1.00	10.50
4.	पोजनान अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मेला (पोलेंड) जून, 1980 .	—	28.00
5.	दमिश्क अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मेला दमिश्क, सीरिया, अगस्त, 1980	0.08	200.00

1	2	3	4
6.	प्लावदीव अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मेला, प्लावदीव (बल्गारिया), सितम्बर, 1980	0.03	289.37
7.	जैगरेव अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मेला, जैगरेव (यूगोस्लाविया) सितम्बर, 1980 . . .	—	336.00
8.	बगदाद अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मेला, बगदाद (ईराक) अक्तूबर, 1980	1.36	—
9.	सेन्टियागो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मेला, सेन्टियागो (चिल्ली), अक्तूबर-नवम्बर, 1980 . . .	11.22	15.90
10.	भारतीय प्रदर्शनी, लागोस (नाईजीरिया), जनवरी-फरवरी, 1981	20.00	401.62
11.	भारतीय प्रदर्शनी, सिंगापुर मार्च-अप्रैल, 1981 .	7.29	100.00
12.	भारतीय प्रदर्शनी, जेद्दा, (सऊदी अरब), मार्च-1981	5.00	564.00
13.	त्रिपोली अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मेला, त्रिपोली (लीबिया), मार्च, 1981 . . .	—	—
	योग . . .	131.98	2693.95

Estimates for Calicut Airport Project

3331. SHRI A A. RAHIM:
SHRI E. K. IMBICHIBAVA:

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

(a) whether the project for Calicut Airport has been sanctioned and estimates prepare by C.P.W.D.;

(b) the reasons for not starting the work so far; and

(c) when the work is likely to commence?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) to (c). The proposal for construction of an aerodrome at Calicut (Karipur) in Kerala has been submitted to the Public Investment Board (PIB) for approval. The work is expected to commence six months after the proposal is sanctioned.

Report of Mineral Statistical Division

3332. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mineral Statistical Division, which analyses terms on which metal has been exported over the last decade has called for concerted efforts to obtain a better price for Indian export commodities and augmenting indigenous production in minerals; and

(b) if so, what are the other main views contained in the Report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). Constant efforts are being made to secure increased prices for our export commodities. It is also

being ensured that the minerals/ores are exported after processing to the maximum extent possible, so as to secure higher unit value realisation. Efforts are also continuing to explore fresh deposits of minerals to augment indigenous production of minerals.

Demand for lifting freeze on weaving capacity

3333. SHRI N. K. HORO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that he has rejected the demand of the cotton textile industry to lift the freeze on weaving capacity of textile mills; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). Under the textile policy which seeks harmonious and balanced growth of the different sectors of the textile industry, expansion in weaving capacity in the organised mill sector is to be allowed only for specific purposes of export. This has been done to protect the Handloom Sector which has been given first priority in meeting the increased cloth requirements.

Free Trade zones at Panaji and Madras

3334. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Free Trade Zones will be set up near Panaji and Madras soon; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). The Government of India has not decided so far to set up any more Free Trade Zones in the country. The Government has, however, set up a Task Force under the Chairmanship of Shri P. L. Tandon, President, NCERA to study the working of the existing Free Trade Zones at Kandla and SEEPZ. After receiving the report of the Task Force, the Government would decide on the policy towards establishment of new Free Trade Zones.

Additional demand of iron ore concentrate by Romania

3335. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Romania has agreed to buy additional quantities of iron ore concentrate from Kudremukh in addition to the 3 million tonnes agreed upon already for the Mangalore Pellet Plant;

(b) if so, the additional quantities to be taken now; and

(c) whether in addition to the above demand, more demands have been booked for supply of iron ore pellets from Kudremukh to other foreign countries and if so, the particulars thereof?

3335. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited (KIOCL) have signed an agreement with the Mineral import export, Romania for supply of about 3.5 million tonnes of Kudremukh concentrate from October 1981 to March, 1985 at the rate of about 1 million tonnes per annum.

(c) As a result of discussions held during my recent visit, Indonesia has agreed to purchase a minimum of 1 million tonne per annum of Kudremukh pellets, going upto 1.75 million tonnes per annum depending on their (Indonesia's) production programme and subject to technical suitability of the pellets and satisfactory settlement of commercial terms and conditions.

Promotion of Indo-Pak Trade

3336. SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps Government have taken for the promotion of Indo-Pak trade during the Sixth Plan period; and

(b) the progress so far made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) Several rounds of negotiations at various levels have been held with the Government of Pakistan for the conclusion of a new Trade Agreement between the two countries. Government are of the view that such an agreement will lead to the promotion of trade between the two countries.

(b) While no agreement has so far been finalised discussions on the subject are expected to continue.

Reopening of Mohini Mills No 2

3337. SHRI M. ISMAIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the NTC asked Government to provide Rupees four crores to reopen the Mohini Mills No. 2 which has been closed for more than twenty months;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to utilise the mill's full capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) NTC have been advised to negotiate with the banks to meet its initial requirement of funds.

(c) Cleaning operations have been initiated as a first step towards restoration of productive operations.

Modernisation programme launched by SAIL

3338. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Steel Authority of India Ltd. has proposed to launch a major modernisation programme of its existing steel mills;

(b) whether the modernisation will help in conserving scarce energy resources as well as increase the output; and

c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). A proposal for the modernisation of Durgapur Steel Plant is presently under consideration of the Government. Modernisation/revamping of various steel mills of SAIL is a continuing exercise and such programmes basically aim at updating the technology and improving the production process as well as profitability. Conservation of scarce raw materials and energy are some of their objectives.

Proposal to set up sales centres for distribution of imported raw silk yarn to weavers

3339. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to set up sales centres for the distribution of imported raw silk yarn to the weavers in view of the steep rise in the price of yarn; and

(b) if so, the measures taken in this reagrd?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) No, Sir. The State Directors of Handloms will arrange the distribution of imported raw silk.

(b) Does not arise.

Export of Jute Bales

3340. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA): Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that export of Jute bales has been stopped during November, 1981;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether the Jute Corporation of India is involved in the dispute which has sparked this protest; and

(d) if so, what steps have been taken to stop action?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) to (d). Export of raw jute through balers has not been stopped in November, 1981, in general. JCI advised all empanelled balers that while booking export orders for raw jute on their account prior approval of JCI is needed in respect of price, delivery schedule and other terms of contract. However, some balers sold raw jute to overseas buyers without obtaining JCI's prior clearance, and therefore JCI refused to accept these particular sales and accordingly informed both balers and overseas buyers. Exports of raw jute through other balers took place in November, 1981.

वाणिज्यिक तथा औद्योगिक प्रयोजनों के लिये बैंकों द्वारा दिये गये ऋण

3341. श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में 1979, 1980 के दौरान तथा सितम्बर, 1981 तक बैंकों द्वारा वाणिज्यिक और औद्योगिक प्रयोजनों के लिये कुल कितना ऋण दिया गया ;

(ख) उक्त अवधि के दौरान समाज के कमजोर वर्गों को कुल कितना ऋण दिया गया ; और

(ग) उपरोक्त वर्षों में कितने व्यक्तियों को प्रत्येक वर्ष में 5 लाख रुपये से अधिक का ऋण दिया गया और कुल कितना ऋण दिया गया ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मगनभाई बारोट) : (क) और (ख) . उपलब्ध अनन्तिम आंकड़ों के अनुसार सभी अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों के अग्रिम दिसम्बर 1979 और दिसम्बर 1980 के अन्तिम शुक्रवार की स्थिति के अनुसार क्रमश: 20666 करोड़ और 23671 करोड़ रुपये के थे । समनुरूप अवधि के दौरान उद्योग क्षेत्र को अग्रिम क्रमश: 7727 करोड़ और 9301 करोड़ रुपये के थे । प्राथमिकताप्राप्त क्षेत्रों के ऋणकर्ताओं को अग्रिम, जिनमें कृषि लघु उद्योग, सड़क तथा जल परिवहन और खुदरा व्यापार तथा छोटे कारबार, शिक्षा तथा समाज के कमजोर वर्ग भी शामिल हैं, दिसम्बर 1979 और दिसम्बर 1980 के अन्तिम शुक्रवार की स्थिति के मुताबिक क्रमश: 6485 करोड़ और 7999 करोड़ रुपये के थे ।

(ग) पांच लाख रुपये से अधिक की ऋण सीमाओं का उपभोग करने वाले ऋणकर्ता खातों के सम्बन्ध में सभी अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों के बकाया ऋण के बारे में उपलब्ध आंकड़े नीचे दिए गए हैं :—

(राशि करोड़ रुपये में)

	खातों की संख्या	बकाया राशि
दिसम्बर, 1979	45574	12804.07
जून, 1980	45763	13792.82

(सबसे हाल के उपलब्ध)

Import of Coffee

3342. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHVAN:
SHRI E. K. IMBICHIBAVA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to import coffee;

(b) if so, quantity being imported and the reasons of import; and

(c) what are the steps being taken to guarantee remunerative price to growers?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Based on the cost of production studies made from time to time, the minimum release price for release of coffee in internal market is fixed in such a way as to ensure that growers get a reasonable return on their capital. In so far as export auctions are concerned, the reserve prices are fixed on the basis of international price trends. This mechanism of release price ensures a remunerative price to growers.

Remittances from abroad

3343. SHRI G. S. REDDI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank has received information regarding remittances or aid from abroad to any non-minority organisation here;

(b) if so, which are these organisations and what are their aims and objects; and

(c) what is the amount of aid received by each of these institutions in 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) to (c): The Reserve Bank of India does not exercise any exchange control restrictions on receipt of remittances from abroad to any organisation in India. These organisaions are governed by the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976, administererd by the Ministry of Home Affairs. Details of organisations receiving remittances or aid and the amounts involved yearwise are not normally compiled by the Reserve Bank of India.

Imported Oil belonging to STC stolen from Kandla godown

3344 SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:
SHRI K. A. RAJAN:
SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that imported oil worth crores of rupees belonging to STC lying in the godown of M/s. Chemicals and Resins Private Limited, Kandla has been stolen;

(b) if so, full facts thereof;

(c) the estimated price of oil stolen and who are the persons involved;

(d) whether any inquiry has been ordered; and

(e) if so, action proposed by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). On 30th September, 1981, STC, Kandla were informed by the local police of the unauthorised delivery of 10 tank lorries containing about 100 Metric Tonnes of neutralise palm oil from a storage tank hired by S.T.C. from M/s. Chemicals and Resins Private Limited for storage of edible oils at Kandla. 9 out of 10 trucks have been seized by the local police.

(c) and (e). The estimated price of the quantity of oil delivered unauthorisedly as per release price is Rs.7,21,000/ . Investigations by the Police are still in progress.

Withdrawal of case filed with GATT

3345. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the agreement reached with the U.S.A. in September, 1981 as a result of which India may withdraw its case filed with the GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) an international organisation based in Geneva; and

(b) how much is estimated loss on this account?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). In August, 1980, the U.S. Government had invoked the non-application clause of the Tokyo Round Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures vis-a-vis India. As a consequence of this action, the USA was not required to prove that subsidised imports of dutiable products from India were causing injury to the US domestic industry before levying a countervailing duty on such products, as was required under the Agreement. India had raised a dispute against the USA in the GATT on the ground that non-extension of tht injury test to India by the USA while applying it to some other countries was contrary to the Most-Favoured Nation provision of the GATT.

2. However, as a result of further discussions between the Governments of India and the USA, an agreement was reached whereby (1) USA would withdraw its invocation of the non-application clause of the Agreement against India; (2) the USA would extend the injury test on dutiable products in countervailing duty cases to India; (3) through an exchange of letters with the US Government India would make a statement of policy of its export assistance programmes; and (4) India would withdraw its complaint against the USA in the GATT as the issue has been resolved bilaterally. The above actions were taken simultaneously, on September 25, 1981.

3. Withdrawal of our complaint against the USA from the GATT will not involve any financial or other loss to us. On the contrary, the Agreement with the USA would ensure that in all future countervailing duty cases involving imports from India, the US Government would levy a countervailing duty only after proving that subsidised imports from India are causing injury to the US domestic industry producing like products. This would make the imposition of countervailing duties against imports from India more difficult.

Demad by Staff of Affiliated Banks of State Bank of India

3346. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA:
SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA:
SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASHAM:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the staff of the affiliated banks of State Bank of India had demanded that these affiliated banks be made independent of the State Bank; and

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

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

(b) The question of the Status of Associate Banks forms an integral part of the wider question of evolving an appropriate structure of the banking system and, therefore, cannot be considered in isolation. There is no proposal for the present to make the associate banks completely independent of the State Bank of India.

Production of Bank Guarantees at Delhi during clearance of L-Base

3347. SHRI BABU LAL SOLANKI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the customs authorities at Delhi are insisting on production of bank guarantees during clearance of L-Base under Customs Notification No. 64/79;

(b) whether it is also true that at other ports in the country, such bank guarantees are not being insisted upon; and

(c) if so, whether Government have taken steps to remove this discrimination and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) to (c). Where the importers produce safe security to justify acceptance of end-use bond without bank guarantee, the Customs authorities at Delhi and other ports are not insisting on production of bank guarantees for the clearance of L-Base under Customs Notification No. 64/79. In all other cases bank guarantees are insisted upon.

It may be added that the partial exemptiin from customs duty on L-Base has since been withdrawn from 28-11-1981.

Grant of Loans by Scheduled Banks and Cooperative Banks to Industrialists and Agriculturists

3348. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the criteria laid down by the Reserve Bank of India for the grant of loans by the scheduled banks and co-operative banks to the industrialists and to the agriculturists:

(b) is it also a fact that the cost of agricultural land is assessed very low while giving loans by the co-operative banks and scheduled banks as compared to the industrial sector; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (c). The general criteria taken into consideration by the banks, whether co-operative or commercial, regarding grant of loans to the agriculturists and to the industrialists are indicated in the following lines:—

Under the production oriented system of lending for agriculture, crop loans are need based and not security oriented. They are issued on a crop-wise per acre scale of finance, fixed by a technical group in each district, after taking into account the cost of cultivation. The cultivator's eligibility is determined with reference to the size of cultivable holding and the type of crop raised. Repayment is expected from out of the sale proceeds of the crops. The quantum of credit for acquisition of capital assets and land improvement is determined with reference to the outlay of the proposed investment and the repaying capacity of the borrower vis-a-vis the life period of the asset. In case of loans of amounts exceeding Rs. 5,000/-, commercial banks may require mortgage of lands also as additional security. Such mortgage is generally insisted upon in case of long term loans from land Development banks.

Regarding working capital finance to industrialists, the Banks relate bank credit to production requirement of the enterprise rather than extent the credit on consideration of security only. In order to reduce dependence on the part of borrowers on bank finance, banks are advised to generally ensure that borrowers bring in 25 per cent of the acceptable current assets of the industrial units.

Land taken as security for loan, whether as primary security or additional, is valued with reference to recent statistics of sale of land of comparable nature and fertility in the area, and to the multiples of land revenue payable for the land to be mortgaged, and the local estimates of

the market value of the land in question and also amounts equal to multiples of the net income from the land to be benefited. Thus, the valuation of land as security is not determind in isolation by the Banks alone but with reference to documents produced and valuation done by agencies other than the banks. The question of any discrimination by the banks between the various types of borrowers for such valuation will not, therefore be relevant.

Tax Assistants in Income-tax Department, Delhi

3349. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the posts of Tax Assistants in the Income-Tax Department, Delhi have been declared permanent posts;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when these are likely to be declared permanent posts?

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

(b) and (c). Temporary posts can be converted into permanent ones provided they have been in existence for a continuous period of not less than three years and the Head of the Department is satisfied that such posts are required for work of a permanent nature. 292 temporary posts of Tax Assistants were created with effect from 21-3-1978 and were filled with effect from 31-5-1978. The question of continuation of these posts and their conversion into permanent ones is being examined and a decision is expected to be taken shortly.

News-item captioned "Rs. 23 lakhs S. B. Fraud'

3350. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has seen a press report which appeared in the 'Blitz' dated the 26th September, 1981 under the heading "Rs. 23 lakhs SB fraud";

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) his reaction thereto and what action has been taken against the persons found guilty?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (c). The State Bank of India has reported that the allegations made in the Blitz report of September 26, 1981 presumably refer to certain loans advanced by their Manager of Kadi branch mostly in the period May to October 1978. As soon as these irregularities came to the notice of the Bank they were looked into by the Bank itself and also by CBI and the Branch Manager was placed under suspension. Central Bureau of Investigation registered two cases in 1979 against the Branch Manager and the Head Cashier of the branch. In respect of the first case, on the basis of the report of the Central Bureau of Investigation, the bank initiated disciplinary action against the (then) Branch Manager and the Head Cashier. However the Gujarat High Court has recently stayed the inquiry proceedings and the matter is *sub judice*. In respect of the second case investigated by Central Bureau of Investigation, CBI has already charge-sheeted four persons in the Court of the Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate, Narol, Ahmedabad. This case is also *sub-judice*.

Central Bureau of Investigation has registered a third case against the (then) Branch Manager and the Head Cashier of the Kadi branch and two other persons on 31st March 1980 and the investigation is not yet over. According to CBI, the local police have also registered 3 cases against the Branch Manager and others and these are pending trial in Courts.

Further action against the officials involved can be taken only after the stay is vacated in respect of the first

case and after the findings of the investigation of CBI in the case presently under investigation become available and on completion of trial in the various Courts. In the meanwhile bank has reviewed the procedures for grant of loans to transport operators for the purchase of second-hand vehicles and issued comprehensive guidelines on the subject.

New system to discourage Bombs Scares

3351. SHRI K. MALLANNA:
SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that in the wake of an increasing number of bombs scares, a new system has been devised by securitymen at airports to discourage such callers; and

(b) if so, the details regarding this system?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Per Capita Assistance to Bihar by IDBI

3352. SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that in 1979-80 Bihar got the lowest per capita assistance from the Industrial Development Bank of India;

(b) is it a fact that in 1979-80 Bihar got Rs. 6.29 per capita assistance from IDBI whereas Gujarat got 88.20, Maharashtra Rs. 62.08 Karnataka Rs. 47.19 and Kerala Rs. 38.34 per capita assistance; and

(c) if the answer to parts (a) and (b) above be in affirmative, do Government propose to remove this wide disparity and help Bihar in getting the assistance from I.D.B.I.?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) It is not true that Bihar got the lowest per capita assistance from the Industrial Development Bank of India during 1979-80.

(b) and (c). During 1979-80, the IDBI had sanctioned per capita assistance of Rs. 4.60, Rs. 71.62 Rs. 33.14 Rs. 35.21 and 19.38 to Bihar, Gujarat Maharashtra, Karnataka and Kerala respectively. The flow of assistance from IDBI to different states depends largely on entrepreneurial activities in a particular state, location decisions of the licensing authorities, infra structural facilities and special incentives provided by different states. The location of projects is largely an entrepreneurial decision and does not come within the control of the IDBI. Further, sanction of assistance by IDBI is not made on state-wise basis. Assistance is extended to all worthwhile projects which seek assistance from IDBI in accordance with national priorities.

Demands of Employees of Accountant General's Office West Bengal

3353. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the demands put forward by the employees of the Accountant General West Bengal, for which they are struggling since 29th August, 1981; and

(b) details of steps taken by Government to fulfill the genuine demands of the employees of A.G. West Bengal Office?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) The demands put forward by the Staff Association of the office of the Accountant General, West Bengal are as follows:

(1) Compansation for loss of promotion prospects consequent on transfer of pre-audit work to Calcutta Pay

and Accounts Office and transfer of entitlement work to State Government.

(2) Filling up of all vacancies by promotions only in the cadres of Clerks and Auditors by lifting ban on recruitment and keeping direct recruitment in abeyance.

(3) Stop internal and external reorganisation measures arising out of reductions in quantum of audit checks and transfer of items of accounting work to the State Government. If at all such measures are introduced, the same should be implemented after full consultations with Association.

(4) Immediate promotions to ease stagnation in cadres of clerks and auditors.

(5) Upward revision of Daily Allowance on tour.

(b) (i) As a result of the transfer of certain functions like entitlement and treasury functions to the Government of West Bengal 534 persons at different levels were rendered surplus in the office of the Accountant General, West Bengal. The Government of West Bengal took on deputation basis only 298 persons for a period of 5 years, thus affecting promotions. The loss of promotion thus is the result of redistribution of work between the Indian Audit and Accounts Department and the State Government of West Bengal.

(2) At present 15 per cent of the posts of Clerks are filled by promotion from Group 'D' and 25 per cent of the posts of Auditors are filled by promotion from clerks cadre. The balance 75 per cent of the posts of Auditors and 85 per cent posts of clerks are filled by direct recruitment through Staff Selection Commission in order to maintain necessary standards of efficiency.

With a view to accommodate the staff that might be rendered surplus as a result of the transfer of work to the State Government, some posts at the Auditor's level had been kept vacant.

(3) The State Government of West Bengal had also in principle decided to take over the audit of local bodies with effect from 1st July, 1980. The question regarding taking over of staff by the State Government is still under correspondence with them. It has been agreed that the view of the staff Association of the office of the Accountant General, West Bengal in so far as reorganisation measures effect the staff interests would be considered and their suggestions would be borne in mind.

(4) In order to help the staff, the Accountant General has made a number of promotions including advance promotions to the grades of Auditors and clerks even in excess of the prescribed quota.

(5) Upward revision of daily allowance on tour is a question affecting the generality of Central Government employees. A demand in this respect was made by the Staff Side of the National Council (JCM). A decision taken on this will apply to the staff of the Indian Audit and Accounts Department also.

Concessional rate of Custom duty for Drug intermediates

3354. SHRI DHARAM DAS SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Government have notified the concessional rate of Custom Duty for a number of drug intermediates;

(b) what was the consideration that weighed with Government in reducing the Custom Duty on drug intermediates; and

(c) whether Government have withdrawn this Custom Duty on any of the drug intermediates and if so, what are the items with reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) Yes, Sir. As part of the Budget of 1979-80, the

rate of import duty on 17 drug intermediates was reduced from 75 per cent *ad valorem* to 25 per cent *ad valorem*. As part of the Budget for 1981-82, the duty concession has been extended to 9 more items.

(b) The reduction would encourage the import of intermediates rather than finished drugs and thus help in the growth of the drug industry in India on desirable lines.

(c) Yes, Sir. Partial exemption from import duty on 4 drug intermediates has been withdrawn with effect from 27-11-81. These are:—

(1) Guanidine Hydrochloride
(2) d-2—aminobutanol
(3) D-2—Phenyl Glycine
(4) L-Base.

The exemption on the first three intermediates has been withdrawn as substitutes or more basic forms thereof are already eligible for the concessional rate of duty. The concession on the last item was withdrawn in order to encourage the production of drugs from basic stage in the country.

Depreciation Allowed to owners of Vehicles

3355. SHRI B. D. SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the owners of vehicles belonging to business community are allowed depreciations and after some years, the book value of the vehicles remains negligible but when these are sold out, they fetch handsome amount as a result of which huge sums remain unaccounted for concealment of income and payment of tax thereon;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by Government to plug this loophole so as to realise their legitimate taxes; and

(c) have cases been investigated of the type where full size buses have been sold in Sadar Bazar Delhi Cantt. In the recent past at an approximate value of Rs. 2 lakhs each but the amount taken on charge are only Rs. 25,000 and the balance of Rs. 1 lakh 75 thousands going in Number 2?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). Depreciation is allowable on vehicles used for business purposes under section 32 of Income-tax Act read with Rule 5 of the Income-tax Rules, 1962. Where such vehicles are sold, the profit if any, arising on account of the difference between the actual sale price and the written—down value is taxable under section 41 (2) of the Incometax Act. Where the sale price is greater than the cost price at which the vehicle was originally purchased, the excess is liable to tax under the head "Capital Gains". In the absence of concrete data, it will not be appropriate to assume that when such vehicles are sold out, unaccounted profits are realised. Consequently, the latter part, namely whether such profits remain unaccounted for tax purposes, does not arise.

(c) No such cases have so far been reported.

Complaints regarding cheating by benefit companies

3357. SHRI CHHITTUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many complaints have been received by Government of cheating by benefit companies uptil now;

(b) which are the benefit companies against whom Government have received complaints;

(c) what action Government have taken against the benefit companies; and

(d) how many complaints have been received from Gujarat and against which benefit companies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Presumably, the Hon'ble Member has in

mind such companies as were conducting prize chits, savings and benefit schemes. During the period from 1978 to October, 1981 the Reserve Bank received 171 complaints against such companies containing allegations of misappropriation of funds, non-payment of prizes/deposits etc.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) In terms of the provisions of the Prize Chits and Money Circulation Schemes (Banning) Act, 1978 which has come into force with effect from 12-12-1978 the promotion/conduct of prize chits/benefit schemes has been banned. The provisions of this Act are to be administered by the State Governments who are empowered to take appropriate action in the matter.

(d) According to the Reserve Bank's record, during the period from 1978 to October, 1981, 17 complaints were received against prize chits/benefit companies in Gujarat viz., Gujarat Savings Unit Pvt., Ltd., Santosh benefit Pvt. Ltd., Divya Vasundhara Financiers Ltd., Prasant Benefit and Trading Company Pvt. Ltd., and Kavita Benefit Pvt. Ltd.

राजस्थान के कोटा जिले के अटरू में सेन्ट्रल बैंक आफ इंडिया में कथित भ्रष्टाचार

3358. **श्री चतुर्भुज** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान में कोटा जिले के अटरू में सेन्ट्रल बैंक आफ इण्डिया में कथित भ्रष्टाचार के सम्बन्ध में सभी राजनीतिक दलों में पत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इस बैंक से जिन व्यक्तियों को ऋण दिये गये हैं उनकी सूची बनाने के बाद बैंक की इस शाखा के मामलों की जांच किसी वरिष्ठ अधिकारी अथवा केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो से करवाने का है, यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा यह कार्यवाही कब तक किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मगनभाई बारोट) : (क) से (ग) . कोटा जिले में सेन्ट्रल बैंक आफ इण्डिया की अटरू शाखा के विरुद्ध कुछ शिकायत प्राप्त हुई हैं जिनमें से एक माननीय सदस्य की भी है। इनकी जांच बैंक प्राधिकारियों द्वारा की जा रही है ।

Smuggling out of Opium

3359. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:
PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:
SHRI RAJANATH SONKAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that yearly 40 per cent of opium produced in India is smuggled out and that the smugglers occupy important positions in public institutions; and

(b) if so, details thereof stating the estimated value of the opium being smuggled out, the countries to which it is being smuggled out, the alleged smugglers involved and the preventive measures taken proposed to be taken by the Goernment in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Reports received by Government show that only insignificant quantities of opium have figured in international seizures. Besides, the quantities of opium seized while being attempted to be smuggled out of the country have also been small compared to the total production of opium in the country.

The cultivation of opium poppy is permitted only under strict system of licensing and control. The Customs authorities and other Enforcement agencies keep a close watch at the ports and the land borders to check any attempt to smuggle opium out of the country.

Proposal to set up Powerloom Board

3360. SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES:
SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is proposal before Government to set up a Powerloom Development Corporation or Board; and

(b) if so, how long will it take for Government to implement the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). Government have constituted the All India Powerloom Board by a Resolution dated 23rd November, 1981.

De-Reservation of Vacancies of Inspectors in the Charge of Commissioner of Income-tax, Kanpur

3361. DR. V. KULANDAIVELU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for dereservation of vacancies of Inspectors reserve for Scheduled Caste candidates in the Charge of Commissioner of Income Tax, Kanpur vide C.B.D.T.'s letter F. No. A-14013/11/80-Ad. VII, dated 10-4-1980;

(b) whether the rule of exchange ability has been followed;

(c) if so, the reason why the eligible Scheduled caste employees were not promoted for the vacancies reserved for Scheduled Tribes (which were dereserved) while these were due for exchange for the SC candidates;

(d) whether the rule of "Carry forward", for the above vacancies has been applied for three years and subsequently the rule of exchangeability;

(e) if the rules were not followed, what action has been initiated or is under consideration against those responsible; and

(f) how the loss caused to the eligible Scheduled Caste candidates due to this de-reservation will be recovered ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a). Vacancies reserved for Scheduled Tribe and nit for Scheduled Caste were dereserved in the said letter.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) One vacancy reserved for Scheduled Tribe, which was ripe for exchange, was given to Scheduled Caste candidate.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) and (f) Does not arise.

राजस्थान में बैंकों द्वारा किसानों को दिए गए ऋण सहायता

3362. **श्री विरदा राम फुलवारिया :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में बैंकों द्वारा 1980–81 के दौरान किसानों को ऋण की कितनी राशि तथा कितने प्रतिशत अनुदान दिया गया ; और

(ख) जालिर-सिरोही जिले में दिये गये ऋण की प्रतिशतता क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मगनभाई बारोट) : (क) और (ख) : वाणिज्यिक बैंक किसानों को कोई अनुदान नहीं देते । वाणिज्यिक बैंकों तथा क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों के सम्बन्ध में यथा उपलब्ध अन्य सम्बद्ध आंकड़े नीचे दिये गए हैं :

जून, 1980 के अन्तिम शुक्रवार की स्थिति के अनुसार राजस्थान राज्य में कृषि के लिए दिए गए वाणिज्यिक बैंकों के कुल अग्रिम 492.51 करोड़ रुपये के थे जबकि जालोर तथा सिरोही जिलों में दिये गए अग्रिम 3.73 करोड़ रुपये के थे। जून 1981 के अन्त की स्थिति के अनुसार राजस्थान में 5 क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों के कुल ऋणों तथा अग्रिमों की बकाया राशि 23.77 करोड़ रुपये थी । जून, 1981 के अन्त की स्थिति के अनुसार पाली, सिरोही तथा जालोर जिलों में कार्यरत मारवाड़ ग्रामीण बैंक, पाली के सिरोही तथा जालोर जिलों के सम्बन्ध में ऋणों और अग्रिमों की बकाया राशि 4.16 करोड़ रुपये बैठती है ।

बोकारो इस्पात संयंत्र की परिसरीय ग्रामीण विकास योजना की प्रगति

3363. **श्री रुद्र प्रताप सांडगी :** क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बोकारो इस्पात संयंत्र की परिसरीय ग्रामीण विकास योजना की प्रगति रुक गई है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है और भावी कार्यक्रम की रूप रेखा क्या है ?

वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी): (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) बोकारो इस्पात कारखाने में लगभग 4.28 करोड़ रुपये की कुल लागत से बहुत सी योजनाएं कार्यान्वित की गई हैं। इनमें बनसिमली गांव के पास गर्ग नदी के ऊपर पैदल चलने वालों के लिए एक पुल का निर्माण, भिन्न-भिन्न गांवों में 20 हैंड-पम्प और 4 रिग-बोरपम्प लगाना, 5 स्कूलों की इमारतों की मरम्मत, बनमांव में एक प्राथमिक विद्यालय के लिए भवन का निर्माण और 1980 में सूखे के दिनों में तो पचन्ची झील से गाद निकालना शामिल है । इसके अलावा प्रौढ़ शिक्षा कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत 2226 लोगों को शिक्षित किया गया है और डाक्टरी योजना के अन्तर्गत 1582 रोगियों का इलाज किया गया है ।

वर्ष 1981-82 में कुछ और योजनाएं शुरु की जाएंगी जिन पर कुल मिला कर लगभग 8 लाख रुपये खर्च होंगे। इन योजनाओं में 5 स्कूलों की मरम्मत, तेलमोटू पुल पर यातायत के लिए ट्रैफिक सिगनल की व्यवस्था, सेक्टर-8 के पास गर्ग नदी पर पैदल चलने वालों के लिए पुल का निर्माण कर्मपाड़ा में सामुदायिक केन्द्र तथा एक स्कूल की इमारत का निर्माण, एक स्कूल की इमारत की मरम्मत और उसका विस्तार तथा किरिबुरु लौह-अयस्क खान के क्षेत्र में चलती-फिरती चिकित्सा-गाड़ी की सुविधा शामिल है ।

Proposal to run Binny Garment Factory Through Women's Multipurpose Co-operative Society

3364. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:

Will the Miniser of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of Binny Garment factory which is lying closed from June, 4, 1981, have approached the Government with the proposal that they would like to run the factory through a Women's Multi-purpose Co-operative Society formed by the retrenched employers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This is a matter on which the management of the Company has to take a decision.

Income-Tax Raids on Kothari Industrial Houses in Madras

3365. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Income-tax Department has conducted any raids in the recent past on Kothari Industrial Houses in Madras; and

(b) if so, the details of seizures and the follow-up action taken after such raids?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b): Sir, the Income-tax Department has conducted searches in the Kothari Group of cases of Madras on 11-8-1981. During the course of the searches, prima facie, unaccounted assets of the approximate value of Rs. 56.40 lakhs had been seized. Appropriate action under the Income-tax and other Direct Taxes Acts has ben initiatd in this group of cases.

Summary Assessment Scheme

3366. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASHAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government have any proposal to abolish Summary Assessment Scheme under the Income-tax Act; and

(b) if not, whether Government are aware that Summary Assessment Scheme tends to proliferate black money?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) There is at present no such proposal.

(b) No, Sir. The Scheme provides for various in-built safeguards to eradicate the scope of abuse, if any.

Development of beach resort Thirumullavaram of Quilon Town

3367. SHRI B. K. NAIR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that the Thirumullavaram beach of Quilon Town hold out considerable potential for development as a popular beach resort;

(b) whether with water less than four feet deep for over a furlong into the area, this sport has been attracting big crowds of bathers, Indians and foreigners for several decades; and

(c) whether he proposes to initiate steps for its development as a beach resort with all modern amenities?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) to (c): The long coast-line of India has several beaches which are already attracting domestic and foreign tourists, and there are others which have the potential to attract tourist if developed. Since it is not possible to develop all these beaches because of phylual and financial constrtains, for the present therefore only the Koval am beach in Kerala is being developed as a major tourist destination fo. attracting a larger volume of tourist traffic.

Concessions to Disabled persons under the Income-tax Act

3368. SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to extend the standard deduction allowed to the parents of the disabled persons also during the International Year for Disabled Persons; and

(b) what are the concessions being allowed to the disabled persons under the Income Tax Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Under the existing provisions of the Income-tax Act, a resident individual who is totally blind or suffers from a permanent physical disability (other than blindness) which has the effect of reducing substantially his capacity for engaging in a gainful employment or occupation is entitled to a deduction of Rs. 10,000 in the computation of his taxable income subject to certain specified conditions.

In addition to above, the following tax concessions are available in relation to the disabled persons:

(i) An employer employing totally blind or physically handicapped persons is entitled to weighted deduction in an amount equal to 1-1/3 times the salary paid to such persons. This weighted deduction, however, is admissible only in respect of employees whose income under the head "Salaries" does not exceed Rs. 20,000 during the relevant previous year.

(ii) A taxpayer incurring expenditure on the medical treatment (including nursing) of a handicapped dependant is entitled to specified deductions in respect of such expenditure in the computation of his total income. In a case where the handicapped dependant has, for a period of 182 days or more during the previous year, been admitted in a hospital or in a nursing home or a medical institution or other notified institution, the taxpayer is entitled to a deduction of Rs. 4,800 in respect of such expenditure. In any other case, the deduction available is of Rs. 1,200.

Sale of special bearer bonds in black market

3369. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that special bearer bonds have been selling in the black market price after the Supreme Court's judgement upholding the validity of the Special Bearer Bonds Ordinance and the Act; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard and the steps taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). The Government do not have any definite information regarding sale of Special Bearer Bonds in Black-Market price. Purchase and Sale of Bonds enjoy complete anonymity and they are freely transferable by mere delivery. The question of Government's taking any step in this regard, therefore, does not arise.

Import of Sports Goods

3370. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGAWAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that it has been decided to import footaball, volleyball, basketball as well as electronic equipment for the Asian Games brandishing Indian-made sports goods as sub-standard though India exports so much of sports goods to Europe and other countries;

(b) if so, what was prompted Government to come to such a decision; and

(c) what would be the impact of such imports on our foreign exchange and Sports Industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) to (c). Footballs, volley-balls and basket-balls are being provided from Japan, free of cost, for use during Asian Games. The small quantity thus received will not affect adversely the indigenous sports industry.

Import of electronic equipment for Asian Games also does not involve

payment, except in some cases. The imports arranged so far involve foreign exchange expenditure of about U.S. $ 11 lakhs. Indigenous industry angle is duly kept in view while deciding on imports.

Malpractice of undercutting fares

3371. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the news item appearing in Hindustan Times dated 30-10-81 captioned "Under cutting in air fares" and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain major carriers are indulging in the malpractice of heavily undercutting their fares, which poses a great threat to Air India's operations; and

(b) if so, what remedial steps have been/or are proposed to be taken by Government in the matter?

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

(b) Air India has already initiated a dialogue with the council members of Board of Airline Representatives, Chief IATA compliance officer and the DGCA.

Chairman of Sail

3372. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Chairman who have been appointed since the formation of the Steel Authority of India;

(b) the reasons for their removal from the office of the Chairman since the formation of SAIL; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Since the formation of the Steel Authority of India Limited on 24-1-1973 the following five officers have been appointed as Chairmen:

1. Shri M. A. Wadud Khan
2. Shri R. P. Billimoria
3. Dr. P. L. Agarwal
4. Shri K. C. Khanna
5. Shri S. Samarapungavan

(b) and (c). Administrative considerations necessitated changes in the incumbency of the Chairman, SAIL.

दिल्ली के गांवों में ग्रामीण बैंकों को खोलना

3373. श्री सज्जन कुमार :
श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का दिल्ली के गांवों में ग्रामीण बैंक खोलने का कोई प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1981-82 के दौरान ऐसे कितने बैंक खोलने का विचार है और इन बैंकों को किन स्थानों पर खोलने का विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मगनभाई बारोट): (क) और (ख): इस समय दिल्ली के ग्रामों में क्षेत्रीय बैंक स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। अलबत्ता, नये क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों की स्थापना के लिए स्थानों का निर्धारण एक निरन्तर प्रक्रिया है तथा भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक में कार्यरत क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों विषयक संचालन समिति की सिफारिशों पर इस बारे में समय-समय निर्णय किये जाते हैं।

M/s. Hindustan Lever

3374. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1872 on 28th August, 1981 regarding examination of

representation of Hindustan Lever for retention of foreign majority holding and state how long the action of contravention of the regulation by Hindustan Lever, subsidiary of Uni Lever, U.K., for making the third party exports without permission of the Reserve Bank of India has been under consideration of the Government and the reason thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): The Reserve Bank of India sought specific instructions of Government in June 1981. The matter has been pending with Government since Inter-Ministerial consultations are necessary before taking action against any company for violation of FERA provisions and since the Central Government decision on this company's representation for retention of 51 per cent non-resident share-holding will be an important consideration on the question whether there has been contravention of the FERA by the company on this point.

Reservation in Allotment of Staff Quarters to SC/ST Employees in L.I.C.

3375. SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is reservation in allotment of Staff Quarters to the SC/ST employees in the LIC of India; and

(b) if so, how many staff quarters have been allotted to them and where?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Yes, Sir. At present, of the staff quarters faling vacant during a financial year, 10 per cent are reserved for class III and class IV employees belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

(b) Information regarding the number of staff quarters which stood allotted to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes employees as on 31st March, 1981 is given below:—

	Scheduled Caste		*Scheduled Tribe*	
	Class III	Class IV	Class III	Class IV
	1	2	3	4
Northern Zone:				
Delhi	5	20	..	..
Chandigarh	3	..	..	..
Ajmer	1	3	..	..
TOTAL	9	23	..	..
Eastern Zone:				
Calcutta	13	1	..	..
Rourkela	6	..	2	..
Jamshedpur	1	5	1	..
Bokaro	..	1	1	..

	1	3	3	4
Chakradharpur	1	..	1	..
Sindri	1	1	..	..
Asansol	7	1	1	..
Durgapur	4	..	..	..
Cooch-Behar	..	1	..	..
TOTAL	33	10	6	..
Eastern Zone:				
Ahmedabad	1	..	..	..
Bombay	12	11	..	..
Pune	5	5	..	..
Rajkot	5	1	3	5
Nagpur	..	3	4	2
Surat	7	1	1	2
TOTAL	30	21	3	10
Central Zone:				
Agra	..	1	..	..
Kanpur	..	2	..	..
Dehra Dun	..	..	1	..
Bhilai	10	2	..	..
TOTAL	10	5	1	..
South Zone :				
Dharwar	8	1	..	..
Hyderabad	1	..	1	..
Visakhapatnam	2	..	..	..
Madras	1	3	..	..
TOTAL	12	4	1	..
TOTAL OF ALL ZONE :	94	63	16	10

Repairs to Bairagarh Airport in Bhopal

3376. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently an amount of Rs. 20 lakhs was spent on runway 1230 at Bairagarh airport in Bhopal when the location is not usable for 80 per cent of the landings and that the pilots of commercial flights have refused to land on the strip being risky;

(b) whether it is also a fact that with this huge amount spent no repairs have been done to runway 1230 excepting filling of potholes and other minor repairs; and

(c) if so, whether Government have made any inquiry into the matters; if so, the result thereof and the steps contemplated by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). Bhopal airport has two runways, *i.e.* 06/24 and 12/30 and the usability factor of runway 12/30 is higher on account of prevailing wind direction and obstruction free approach. Both the runways are in use and no complaint has been received about the condition of the runway. The work of strengthening the runway 12/30 has since been awarded.

(c) Does not arise.

बिहार के व्यक्तियों द्वारा गरवाला चिट फंड में जमा कराई गई राशि

3377. **श्री राम स्वरूप राम** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गरवाल चिट फंड नामक कोई संगठन मद्रास में पंजीकृत है;

(ख) इस संगठन में सावधिक जमा योजना के अन्तर्गत बिहार कितने व्यक्तियों द्वारा धनराशि जमा कराई गई है और सावधिक जमा की अवधि पूरी होने के बाद कितने व्यक्तियों की पूरी राशि दी गई है ; और

(ग) सावधिक जमा अवधि पूरी होने के बाद यदि कुछ व्यक्तियों को इस संगठन द्वारा पूरी राशि नहीं दी गई है तो इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मगनभाई बारोट) : (क) से (ग) . गरुर चिट फंड नाम की किसी कंपनी से संबंधित, कोई सूचना, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के पास नहीं है। संभवतः, माननीय सदस्य के ध्यान में मैसर्स गरुड़ चिट एंड ट्रेडिंग कंपनी (प्रा०) लिमिटेड है, जिसका पंजीकृत कार्यालय बंबई में हैं और प्रशासनिक कार्यालय मद्रास में है। रिजर्व बैंक के अनुसार, मैसर्स गरुड़ चिट फंड ट्रेडिंग प्रा० लि० ने अपनी परंपरागत चिट स्कीमों के अंशदानों के अलावा कोई अन्य जमा राशियां स्वीकार नहीं की हैं। परंपरागत चिट स्कीमों के अभिदाताओं को होने वाली कठिनाइयों के बारे में सरकार को जानकारी है। इन चिटों के कार्यकलापों को विनियमित करने के वास्ते संसद् के सामने एक विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया जा चुका है।

Flow of Credit to SC and ST from Nationalised Banks

3378. SHRI SURAJ BHAN:
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) credit flow in each of the last three years to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes from nationalised banks;

(b) steps taken to improve the situation and results thereof; and

(c) reason of poor credit flow?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Available data on advances of public sector banks to SC/ST borrowers in the priority sector as on the last Friday of June 1979, June 1980 and December 1980 are set out below:

	No. of A'cs. (000')	Amt. outstanding (Rs. crores)
June 1979	1178	171
June 1980	1733	278
December 1980	2071	339

(b) and (c). Several measures have been taken to increase the flow of credit to the weaker sections of the society, particularly to the borrowers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Banks have been advised:

(i) to enlarge the flow of credit to the priority sectors to the level of 40 per cent of aggregate advances by 1985,

(ii) to increase the proportion of direct finance to agriculture going to the weaker sections to the level of 50 per cent by 1985,

(iii) to increase the proportion of advances to weaker sections in the small scale industry sector to the level of 12.5 per cent of total advances to small scale industries by 1985,

(iv) to weight the district credit plans taking into account the needs of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes,

(v) to select villages with sizeable population of these communities while adopting villages for intensive lending, and

(vi) to evolve bankable schemes suited to the requirements of these communities.

Banks have also taken measures to simplify their lending procedures and to relax security and margin requirements. Further, the banks are participating in the implementation of the Integrated Rural Development Programme, which provides for a sizeable proportion of the identified beneficiaries belonging to these communities.

Jute purchase centres of Jute Corporation of India in Bihar and West Bengal

3379. SHRI JAMILUR REHMAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) total number of jute purchase centres of Jute Corporation of India in Bihar and West Bengal; and

(b) the details of such centres, State-wise.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) In the current jute season Jute Corporation of India is operating on 13 District purchase Centres and 10 sub-centres in Bihar and 56 D.P.Cs and 42 Sub-centres in West Bengal.

(b) Details of D.P.Cs. and sub-Centres State-wise being operated upon by Jute Corporation of India during 1981-82 are given below:

Name of State	*D.P.C.*	*Sub-Centres*	*Cooperatives*
1	2	3	4
West Bengal . . .	56	42	70
Bihar	13	10	25

1	2	3	4
Assam	17	3	7
Orissa	3	4	21
Tripura	4	1	122
Andhra Pradesh . .	7	2	7
Uttar Pradesh . . .	1	..	..
TOTAL . . .	101	62	252

देश की आर्थिक स्थितियों के बारे में अर्थ-शास्त्रियों के विचार

3380. **श्रीमती माधुरी सिंह :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश की वर्तमान आर्थिक स्थितियों के बारे में अर्थ शास्त्रियों के विचार जानने और देश की आर्थिक समस्याओं को हल करने के लिये उपाय ढूंढने हेतु देश के प्रमुख अर्थशास्त्रियों की बैठक बुलाई गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसी कितनी बैठकें बुलाई गई हैं और इन बैठकों में किन प्रमुख अर्थशास्त्रियों ने भाग लिया ; और

(ग) चर्चा किये गये विषयों का ब्यौरा क्या है और उसके निष्कर्ष क्या हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री आर० वेंकटरामन) : (क) देश की वर्तमान आर्थिक स्थिति के बारे में सरकार द्वारा ऐसी कोई बैठक नहीं बुलाई गई है ।

(ख) और (ग) .ये प्रश्न उपस्थित नहीं होते ।

Payment of Income-tax by Businessmen and Professionals

3381. SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that businessmen and professionals like Halwais, legal advisers, medical practitioners etc. are earning a huge income and are not paying income-tax and other taxes to Government; and

(b) what steps Government propose to take to see that proper income-tax is paid by these persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). The Government is generally aware of evasion of Income-tax and other taxes by businessmen and professionals. The Income-tax Department endeavours to discover new assessees including businessmen and professionals, through survey. In the cases selected for scrutiny the assessing officers are required to look into all the factors having a bearing on determination of assessable income. If any concrete and specific information indicating evasion of tax is received, Income-tax authorities take appropriate action.

Closure of Iron-ore Mines in Orissa

3382. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of iron-ore mines have been closed down in the Barbil-Bamspani sector in Orissa and more than 15,000 tribal miners have become jobless;

(b) if so, the number of iron-ore mines that have been closed down together with the reasons therefor; and

(c) the remedial measures taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). It is not correct to say that a large number of iron ore mines have been closed in the Barbil-Banspani Section in Orissa. Since January 1981 only two iron ore mines of Keonjhar District, namely, Thakurani Iron Ore Mine and Belkundi Iron Ore Mine have discontinued production due to unfavourable market conditions for low grade ore. Nevertheless, there has been no significant drop in production and employment in the iron ore mines of Orissa State as a whole.

Inadesuate Bank loan for Rural Development Schemes

3383. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaint from State Governments to the effect that they are not getting sufficient loans from the banks for rural development schemes in their states;

(b) if so, the names of these States;

(c) whether Government have appointed any committee to looking into the matter; and

(d) if so, the details of the findings and steps taken by Government to solve the problems?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (d). In conferences and regional seminars organised by Government, the State Governments have brought to notice from time to time their difficulties in obtaining credit for various rural development schemes. A high level Committee has been set up by the Government under the chairmanship of Member-Secretary, Planning Commission to review the extent of support to the Integrated Rural Development Programmes from the various credit institutions and to suggest the corrective measures that may be called for on the part of all concerned.

A meeting was also recently convened on 21.11.1981 under the chairmanship of Governor, Reserve Bank of India, which was attended by the chief executives of the banks and the chief secretaries of the states, to review the position regarding implementation of the programme. The main issues identified in the meeting which required attention in this context on the part of the banks and the State Governments are indicated in the statement.

Statement

(a) The net work of the bank branches, including the Regional Rural Banks, has to be extended to provide further Banking facilities in the rural and semi-urban areas.

(b) Administrative and procedural arrangements have to be devised to bring about better coordination between the banks and the district rural development agency. The District Consultative Committees should be in a position to bring about closer coordination between the State agencies and the banks. There should be regular monitoring and review of performance for which data should be available within a reasonable period.

(c) The identification of beneficiaries and preparation of viable schemes for their benefit should be taken in hand and in this, while the State agencies will play a major role, the banks should also assist and remain associated at various stages. The processing of application of loans should be spread over and bunching of applications should be avoided.

(d) A degree of uniformity in the lending practices of the banks should be brought about, if necessary, by

making the application forms, documents etc. uniform. The loan applications should be expeditiously processed and all help given to the borrowers in this direction.

(e) The Reserve Bank of India's instruction in regard to security/hypothecation should be strictly observed by the bank staff and emphasis should be on the viability of the programme rather than the credit worthiness of the borrower. Credit camps may be held for sanctioning loans and the bank staff should maintain close liaison with the borrowers to ensure proper and timely utilisation of the funds.

(f) Special emphasis has to be laid on assisting the poorest among the poor, particularly those belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The lending under the Differential Rate of Interest Scheme should cover as large a number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as possible.

(g) State Government should ensure that the climate for recovery of loans is not vitiated because it is important that the funds available with the credit institutions are re-cycled. The need for suitable legislation for speedy recovery of loans needs to be considered by State Governments where such legislation is either inadequate or does not exist.

Multinational Companies in India

3384. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of multinational companies functioning in India as on 31st December, 1980;

(b) whether any new foreign companies have applied for permission to establish their business in India during the current year;

(c) if so, their names;

(d) the name of the new companies which have got permission and their trade; and

(e) the criteria adopted for granting permission?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VEKATARAMAN): (a) A statement supplying the names of FERA companies currently in operation in the country is laid on the table of the house. (*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3074/81).

(b) to (e). No permission has been given during the current year for the formation of a new FERA company. Foreign investment is not allowed in areas like trading, business, etc. It is considered in sectors like manufacturing where indigenous technology is not available and in export-oriented production.

Opening of Banks in Naduan block of Hamirpur District, Himachal Pradesh

3385. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Himachal Pradesh Government have recommended the opening of the branches of any nationalised banks at villages (i) Bara, (ii) Bhumpal, (iii) Kangoo, (iv) Sera and (v) Galore in Naduan Block of Hamirpur District during the past three years;

(b) if so, the year during which the opening of the branches (including the name of the concerned branch) was recommended in each case;

(c) whether Government have accepted the recommendation and the Reserve Bank of India issued the licences and the date by which they would be opened; and

(d) if not, the likely date by which the licences would be issued?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (d). The Reserve Bank of India has reported that the Government of Himachal Pradesh had in November, 1980 forward-

ed to it a list of 29 centres for opening bank branches in Himachal Pradesh. The list included only 3 centres from Hamirpur district namely (1) Bhumpal, (2) Kangoo and (3) Galore. The Reserve Bank has allotted the centres Bhumpal and Galore to the Punjab National Bank and the centre Kangoo to the State Bank of Patiala on 1-10-81. Banks have been advised to implement these authorisations expeditiously. The centres Bara and Sera have not been identified by the State Government for branch opening.

Opening of L I C division Himachal Pradesh

3286. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a request for the opening of the LIC Division in Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government on this request?

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

(b) The LIC has reported that the new life insurance business secured in Himachal Pradesh is at present very much below the minimum viability criteria for the establishment of a divisional office.

The LIC has undertaken a programme for decentralising policy holders' servicing functions to the branches which would shortly be extended to the branches in the Northern Zone including those in Himachal Pradesh. In the decentralised set up of the branches, the divisional offices would only have a supervisory role. As such, it would be possible to ensure satisfactory service to the policy holders through the branches themselves.

Identified National and domestic Tourist spots in J & K and Himachal Pradesh

3387. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the domestic and National tourist spots identified in the States of (i) Jammu and Kashmir and (ii) Himachal Pradesh;

(b) whether Government or ITDC accommodation is provided at all these spots;

(c) the number of tourist centres which have been developed in the two States, district wise; and

(d) whether Government propose including more spots for developments as tourist centres in the districts, which have so far been neglected?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) In consultation with the State Governments concerned, the following tourist centres have been identified for development based on the travel circuit concept:—

Jammu and Kashmir

(i) Jammu - Katra (Vaishnodevi)-Kud-Batote-Kishtwar (for trekking only).

(ii) Srinagar- Ganderbal- Kangan-Sonamarg-Drass Kargil-Mulbekh-Lamayuru-Leh.

(iii) Srinagar - Avantipur - Anantnag- Ahhabal- Kokarnag- Daksum - Achhabal - Martand - Pahalgam - Srinagar.

Himachal Pradesh

(i) Parwanu Chail - Kufri -Nankanda - Simla - Parwanu.

(ii) Mandi-Kulu-Manali-Kulu-Manikaran - Kulu - Mandi.

(iii) Dalhouse Chamba - Dalhousie - Nurpur - Trilokpur - Gogal-Dharamsala - Kangra - Jawalamukhi -Kangra - Palampur - Joginder nagar - Barot - Jogindernagar - Mandi - Bilaspur - Simla|Bilaspur-Nainadevi (Chandigarh).

(b) ITDC is operating a Hotel at Jammu (Hotel Jammu Ashok), and Travellers Lodges one each at Kulu and Manali.

(c) In the Central Sector, tourist centes are not developed district-wise but on the basis of the potential the centres hold to attract tourists. The attached statement indicates the facilities provided in the Central Sector at various tourist centres in Jammu & Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh during the Five Year Plans.

(d) Yes, Sir. These are indicated in the travel circuit given in para (a) above. It is proposed to develop the tourist infrastructure at these centres by pooling the available resources in the Central, State and private sectors.

Statement

Tourism schemes taken up during 2nd, 3rd Plan, three Annual Plans and Fourth, Fifth Plan and during 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81 in Jammu and Kashmir & Himachal Pradesh in the Central Sector.

JAMMU & KASHMIR

SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

Part-I

1. Tourist Schemes in J. & K.	77,00·000

THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN

1. Spillover schemes from Second Plan (Settlement of arrears of subsidy)	17,00·000

ANNUAL PLAN 1966-67

1. Construction of road from Tangmarg to Gulmarg (Spillover)	2,00,000

ANNUAL PLAN 1967-68

1. Construction of road from Tangmarg to Gulmarg (Spillover)	10,00,000

ANNUAL PLAN 1968-69

1. Construction of road from Tangmarg to Gulmarg (Spillover)	8,19,741
2. Operation of Gulmarg Winter Sports Project including Ski Instructors Training Institute	1,91,000
	10,10,741

FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

1. Youth Hostel at Patnitop	2,78,332
2. Development of Gulmarg Winter Sports Project	60,06,553
3. Son-et-lumeire show at Shalimar Gardens at Srinagar	27,58,000
	90,42,885

INDIA TOURISM DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

1. Hotel at Gulmarg (achitects fees, preliminary drawings, etc) . . .	4,58,000
2. Motel at Jammu.	39,95,000
	44,53,000

Department of Tourism:

1. Development of Gulmarg Winter Sports Project	25,34,004
2. Youth Hostel at Patnitop	69,000
	26,03,004

I.T.D.C. :

1. Jammu Motel 1975-76	1,87,000

1975-76

Department of Tourism:

1. Development of Gulmarg Winter Sports Project	24,64.000

I.T.D.C. :

1. Jammu Motel	16,000

1976-77

Department of Tourism:

1. Development of Gulmarg Winter Sports Project	24,52,886

I.T.D.C. :

1. Jammu Motel	10,000

1977-78

Department of Tourism:

1. Development of Winter Sports Project	20,40,000
2. Master plans of Avantipur, Martand & Pandrethan . . .	2,80,000
	23,20,000

I.T.D.C. :

1. Jammu Motel	1,83,000

1978-79

Department of Tourism:

Development of Gulmarg Winter Sports	77,000
Master plans of Avantipur, Martand, Pandrathan	50,000
	1,27,000

I.T.D.C.

Mammu Hotel (Modifications)	1,43,000

1979-80

Departmnt of Tourism:

Development of Gulmarg Winter Sports Project	5,29,000

I.T.D.C.

Jammu Hotel	22,000

1980-81

Department of Tourism:

Development of Winter Sports	(Prov.)	2,05,000

I.T.D.C.

Jammu Hotel	(Prov.)	2,00,000
GRAND TOTAL		3,65,58,516

(HIMACHAL PRADESH)

(SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN)

Department of Tourism:

1. Ski Hut at Kufri	15,000
2. Improvement of Rest Houses including those at Mandi	33,605
3. Tourist Bureau at Kulu and Manali	15,000
4. Tourist Bureau at Dalhousie	3,900
5. LIG Rest House at Kulu	1,00,000
*6. LIG Rest House at Manali	43,250
*7. LIG Rest House at Daramsala	37,500
*8. LIG Rest House at Nangal	1,02,500
TOTAL	3,50,755

Department of Tourism:

THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN

1. Tourist Bungalow at Kulu	3,74,000
2. Tourists Bungalow at Manali	5,19,000
*3. Camping grounds for mules and sheds for mulleters at Manali	26,250
*4. Cottages at Katra	40,000
TOTAL	9,59,250

ANNUAL PLAN 1966-67

Department of Tourism:

1. Tourist Bungalow (Class II) at Manali	18,000

ANNUAL PLAN 1967-68

1. Construction of Cafeteria at Gobindsagar	4,00,000

*The expenditure on these schemes was shared equally by the Central Department of Tourism and the State Government.

Approximate Expenditure

FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

Department of Tourism:

1. Youth Hostel at Dalhousie	3,57,100
2. Tourist Bungalow at Dharamsala	2,32,000
3. Cafeteria at Gobindsagar	7,25,000
TOTAL	13,14,100

India Tourism Development Corporation:

1. Travellers Lodge at Kulu	29,000
2. Travellers Lodge at Manali	66,000
TOTAL	95,000

FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN 1974–78

Department of Tourism:

1. Tourist Bungalow at Dharamsala	10,88,000
2. Motor launches (2) at Gobindsagar Lake	21,05,500
TOTAL	31,93,50

1978—79

Department of Tourism:	
Construction of Club House at Manali	3,00,000
I.T.D.C.	
Renovation of Travellers Lodges at Kulu and Manalli	30,000
1979-80	
Department of Tourism:	Nil
I.T.D.C.	Nil
1980-81	
Department of Tourism:	
1. Club House Building at Manali	4,50,000
2. Hydrographic Survey at Vashist	2,25,000
3. Trekking Equipment	4,95,000
4. Boat (5) at Pong Dam	88,560
	12,58,560
I.T.D.C. Nil	Nil
GRAND TOTAL	79,19,165

Working of Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India

3388. SHRI SANT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether out of hundred units sanctioned assistance by the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India in the first decade of its operation, only five units could be revived;

(b) if so, the reasons for such a dismal performance and which are these five units; and

(c) what action his Ministry propose to take to improve the working of the IRCI?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT) (a) So far 5 units out of 111 units sanctioned assistance by Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India till the end of June, 1981 have been rehabilitated and have paid back the Corporation's dues in full. In addition, 19 units assisted by IRCI have also been nationalised during the above period. Two of the naionalised units have repaid the Corporation's dues in full.

(b) names of the 5 assisted units which have been rehabilitated are:

1. Ganesh Flour Mills Company Ltd.
2. Amritsar Oil Works Ltd.
3. Indo-Japanese Industries Ltd.
4. Priti Paper Board Mills Pvt. Ltd.
5. CSI Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Pvt. Ltd.

Revival of sick units is a difficult and time consuming task. Apart from the IRCI, it calls for concerted and coordinated efforts from various other agencies like banks, Central and State Governments, management, workers

etc. Further it has been observed that many sick units have been referred to IRCI at an advanced stage of sickness inter alia on socio-economic considerations when revival is even more difficult. Sick units assisted by IRCI have had to face multifarious problems including those created by rising prices of oil and other materials power cuts, labour trouble, low credibility in the market, difficulty in getting/retaining good managers etc. which has made their revival still more difficult. Over many of these aspects the units themselves have had no control.

(c) IRCI has made a review of its operations and with the experience thus gained it is trying to evolve appropriate streategies for rehabilitation of sick units. As part of this strategy it is laying greater stress on modernisation of plant and updating the technology of assisted units. It has already created an industrial management pool for placement of executives in assisted units. It is strengthening its monitoring and appraisal wings so that only such sick units which are identified as potentially viable are taken up for rehabilitation. In accordance with the policy on sick units announced by Government in October, 1981, the financial institutions including the IRCI will initiate necessary corrective action based on the techno-economic study of units conducted by them and will take timely corrective action to prevent sickness.

Revised Scheme to Promote Textile Exports

3389. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MADAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a revised scheme to promote textile exports seeking to liberalise the classification of the textile industry on the basis of the fibre used;

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

(c) the types of fibres covered ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) to (c). There is no schemes as such However, Government are examining the licensing provisions in respect of the fibres covered under item 23 of the first Schedule of the Industries (Development and Regulations Act, in response to the suggestions/requests received from the textile industry from time to time.

Value of rupee and inflation

3390. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the value of rupee has come to 21.9 p and inflation rate stood at 13.4 per cent; and

(b) if so the steps taken to arrest the fast rising inflation rate and stop the further erosion of the rupee value?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) The purchasing power of Rupee measured as a reciprocal of the All-India Industrial Workers' Consumer Price Index (1960=100) was 21.9 paise in September 1981. The annual rate of inflation in terms of the Consumer Price Index works out at 13.4 per cent in September 1981.

(b) Government gives top priority to control inflation. A number of anti-inflationary steps have been taken in this regard. As a result, the annual rate of inflation in terms of the Wholesale Price Index (1970-71—100) which has shown significant deceleration.

Passengers being prohibited to carry hand baggage

3391. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Director-General, Civil Aviation, is contemplating to issue instructions to airport authorities and airlines operation from India

prohibiting passengers from carrying hand baggage of any kind on board the planes;

(b) if so, the genesis of these instructions; and

(c) whether this is likely to cause considerable inconvenience to internal passengers travelling light and carrying their important documents particularly on foreign flights when a passenger has to carry his Passport, travel documents, etc?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir. There is such a proposal in regard to domestic flights.

(b) The proposal is aimed at providing greater measure of security to air passengers against acts of unlawful interference in civil aviation, including hijacking.

(c) While enforcing the instructions, efforts will be made to ensure that the inconvenience to passengers is minimised. In view of reply given above to part (a) of the question, the question of inconvenience being caused to passengers travelling on internal flights does not arise. Any possible iconvenience to passengers will be given due consideration while taking final decision.

Grievances of employees of regional rural banks

3392. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the Regional Rural Bank Employees listing some of their grievances;

(b) if so, details of the said representation; and

(c) steps taken on the said representation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (c). Some representations had been received in the past from the Unions/Associations of the employees of Regional Rural Banks at various levels. The main demands made and the action taken thereon is indicated in the statement.

Statement

Main Demands of some of the Unions/Association of Regional Rural Banks Employees

Demands	*Action taken by Government*
1	2
1. Recognition of the employees' union and employees, participation in management and policy making	Instructions have been issued to all the RRBs for according recognition to a representative Union/Association of RRB employees in accordance with the guidelines contained in 'Code of discipline in Industry' and the 'Criteria for recognition of Unions' framed by the Ministry of Labour. There is no provision in the RRBs Act for appointment of workmen Directors. The Steering Committee in the RBI also discussed this and was of the view that the suggestion is premature and need not be agreed to.
2. Formulation of All India Service Rules with uniform pay and other benefits for RRB employees	Model (Staff) Service Regulations were issued in May 1980. Majority of the RRBs in the country have adopted these regulations.

1	2
	As regards uniform scales of pay, and other benefits, RRB Act, 1976 stipulates that remuneration of officers/employees of the RRBs may be prescribed, giving due regard to the salary structure of employees of the State Government and local authorities of comparable level and status in the notified areas. As such, the question of prescribing uniform scale of pay for all RRB employees cannot be accepted. When the RRBs were initially set up in 1975, the pay scales of Field Officers, Accountants and other clerical staff were equated to comparable posts in the State Government. In the case of Branch Manager, a uniform scale was adopted on an ad hoc basis. The whole question of rationalising the pay structure in RRBs has been examined in detail in consultation with the Steering Committee and the RBI. Government's orders fixing the remuneration of Branch Managers and other employees of RRBs have been issued on 29-4-80.
3. Suitable policy for Recruitment and confirmation of the employees may be fixed	The Service Regulations do provide for the confirmation of Officers/employees on their successful completion of the probation period. RRBs have been advised to confirm the staff who have completed the probation period as per terms of appointment. Regarding promotion policy, the matter is being examined in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India.
4. Promotional posts above the rank of officers may be created	The level of business in most of the RRBs do not justify creation of middle level posts of officers below the level of Chairman. However, it has been felt that where the level of business in the Bank has exceeded Rs. 3 crores and the Bank has more than 50 branches, the post of General Manager below that of the Chairman can be created.
5. Withdrawal of the deputed staff from RRBs.	Orders have already been issued that the strength of the deputed staff from the sponsor banks should be kept to the minimum.
6. Payment of bonus to RRB employees irrespective of profit/loss of the unit concerned.	Orders have been issued to all RRBs to pay bonus to their employees according to the provisions of payment of bonus Act. As regards payment of bonus, in the event of non-profit, the payment of Bonus Act 1965 provides that bonus shall be payable only in respect of the accounting year in which the employer derives profit during the first five years of its existence.
7. Benefits of contributory provident fund and family pension scheme.	The employees of the RRBs are covered by the Employees Provident Fund Act and contributing towards the Provident Fund. The benefits of the Family Pension are also admissible to the employees.

बम्बई में सीमा-शुल्क अधिकारियों द्वारा निषिद्ध माल सहित मालवाहक जहाज का जब्त किया जाना

3393. **श्री सुन्दर शर्मा :** क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अक्तूबर, 1981 में बम्बई में सीमा शुल्क अधिकारियों ने निषिद्ध माल सहित किसी ऐसे मालवाहक जहाज को जब्त किया था जो दक्षिण अफ्रीका से आ रहा था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह मालवाहक जहाज किस देश का था और जब्त किये गये माल का क्या मूल्य है ; और

(ग) इस संबंध में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया) : (क) जी, हां । बम्बई सीमा शुल्क विभाग ने 13-11-1981 को एक मालवाहक जलयान अर्थात एम० वी० अल नीलम पकड़ा था जिसमें 1696 मीटरी टन विद्युत अपघटनी ताम्र तार की छड़ें लदी हुई थी ।

(ख) मालवाहक जलयान पनामा में दर्ज है । पकड़ गये माल के लागत बीमा भाड़ा मूल्य का अनुमान लगभग 3 करोड़ रुपये लगाया गया है ।

(ग) 1696 मीटरी टन ताम्र तार छड़ों सहित जलयान को पकड़ लिया गया है । जांच पूरी हो जाने पर, जांच के परिणामों के आधार पर संगत कानून के अनुसार उपयुक्त कार्यवाही की जायेगी ।

जबलपुर में गैर सैनिक हवाई अड्डा

3394. **श्री सुन्दर शर्मा :** क्या **पर्यटन और नागर विमानन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जबलपुर में गैर-सैनिक हवाई अड्डे का निर्माण किये जाने की कोई योजना है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा) : (क) जी, नहीं । जबलपुर में एक विमान क्षेत्र पहले से मौजूद है । परन्तु इस के आर्डिनेंस डिपो के बहुत नजदीक होने के कारण, एक वैकल्पिक स्थान का निर्धारण कर लिया गया है परन्तु निधियों की कमी के कारण वहां एक नये विमान क्षेत्र का निर्माण करने की फिलहाल कोई योजनायें नहीं हैं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

भारत में आयोजित होने वाला विश्व पर्यटक सम्मेलन

3359. **श्री सुन्दर शर्मा :** क्या **पर्यटन और नागर विमानन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत में विश्व पर्यटन सम्मेलन का कोई प्रस्ताव है और उस पर अनुमानतः कितनी धनराशि का खर्च होने का अनुमान है ; और

(ख) क्या सम्मेलन में भाग लेने के लिये आये शिष्टमंडलों को मध्य प्रदेश के खजुराहो, और विशेष रूप से मैहरघाट जैसे पिछले पर्यटन स्थलों पर ले जाया जायेगा ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा) : (क) जी हां। भारत के निमंत्रण पर, विश्व पर्यटन संगठन (डब्ल्यू० टी० ओ०) की आगामी आम सभा 1983 में भारत में होगी। व्यय संबंधी ब्योरे डब्ल्यू० टी० ओ० से परामर्श करते हुए उपर्युक्त समय पर ही तैयार किये जायेंगे।

(ख) ऐसे अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलनों के अवसर पर यह एक आम प्रथा है कि सम्मेलनों से पहले और बाद में महत्वपूर्ण पर्यटन केन्द्रों को कवर करते हुए टूवर्स की पेशकश की जाती है जिनका डेलीगेट द्वारा भुगतान करते हुए अपनी पसंद के हिसाब से लाभ उठाया जा सकता है।

SAILS total stock holding

3396. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state the upto-date SAIL's total stock-holding?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Total stock of saleable steel with SAIL was 8,66,500 tonnes on 1st December, 1981. This includes stocks at SAIL plants, home sales stockyards and export/import stockyards.

Indian Overseas banks functioning in Orissa

3397. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of branches of Indian Overseas Bank functioning in Orissa;

(b) the places where those branches of the above bank are functioning;

(c) whether the above bank proposed to open some of its new branches in Orissa during the Sixth Plan period;

(d) if so, the places where such new branches are proposed to be located; and

(e) the details about the developmental works taken up by the Indian Overseas Bank in Orissa?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). Required information is set out in Statement I.

(c) and (d). As at the end of November, 1981, 10 authorisations were pending with the Indian Overseas Bank for opening offices in Orissa at the centres given in statement II. These authorisations are expected to be utilised before the end of 1981. The branch licensing policy of the Reserve Bank of India covering the remaining period of Sixth Five Year Plan is being finalised.

(e) The Indian Overseas Bank has not been assigned the role of a lead bank for any of the districts in Orissa. However, the branches of the bank functioning in the districts of the State are actively participating in the implementation of the District Credit Plans formulated under the Lead Bank Scheme for increasing the deployment of bank credit for productive schemes under Agriculture, Small Scale Industries and Services Sectors. The Bank has also sponsored two Regional Rural Banks covering two districts.

Statement-I

The Names of Centres in Orissa where the Offices of the Indian Overseas Bank are Functioning

	District		Centre	Classification of centres
1		1	2	3
1	Balasore	1	Bhadrak	Semi-urban
		2	Guji Darada	Rural
		3	Nalang	Rural
2	Bolangir	1	Titilagarh	Semi-urban
3	Cuttak	1	Cuttack	Urban
		2	Dhanmandal	Rural
4	Dhenkanal	1	Kosala	Rural
		2	Jarapada	Rural
		3	Angul	Semi-urban
5	Ganjam	1	Berhampur	Urban
		2	Bismagiri	Rural
		3	Kukudak Handi	Rural
		4	Beguni Apada	Rural
		5	Narendrapur	Rural
		6	Nuapada	Rural
		7	Golantharа	Rural
		8	Dengapadar	Rural
		9	Mujagada	Rural
6	Kalahandi	1	Bhavanipatna	Semi-urban
		2	Lanjigarh	Rural
		3	Behera	Rural
7	Koraput	1	Rayagada	Semi-urban
		2	Jeypore	Semi-urban
		3	Therubali	Rural
		4	Jaykaypur	Rural
		5	Bissam-Cuttack	Rural
		6	Boiparaguda	Rural
		7	Padmapur	Rural
		8	Ramanguda	Rural
		9	Lakshmipur	Rural
		10	Hatmuniguda	Rural
8	Puri	1	Bhubaneshwar	Urban
		2	Jaganathpur	Rural
		3	Mancheswar	Rural
		4	Dungmal	Rural
9	Sambalpur	1	Sambalpur	Semi-urban
10	Sundergarh	1	Rourkela	Urban
		2	Rourkela-Steel township	Urban

Statement II

The names of Centres in Orissa for which Authorisations are held (As at the end of November, 1981) by the Indian Overseas Bank for opening Offices

District	Centre	Classification of centre
1	2	3
1 Balasore	1 Kuruda	Rural
2 Cuttack	1 Rasol	Rural
3 Dhenkanal	1 Gudasilia	Semi-urban
4 Ganjam	1 Jahada	Rural
5 Kalahandi	1 Mukhiguda	Rural
6 Koraput	1 Dangolodi	Rural
	2 Pujariput	Rural
7 Puri	1 Bhubaneshwar—O.S.E.B.	Urban
8 Sundergarh	1 Kundukela	Rural
	2 Majhapara	Rural

Income-Tax raids in Gujarat

3398. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of Income-tax raids have been made in Gujarat State during the last six months at various places in which unaccounted money, jewellery, documents and benami accounts were found and seized;

(b) if so, the details of the persons and when the places were raided;

(c) what action has been taken against each one of them; and

(d) the details of measures Government have taken to unearth black money?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) to (d). Sir, during the last six months i.e., from 1-6-1981 to 30-11-1981, the Income-tax Department has conducted 290 searches in Gujarat State. During the course of these searches, *prima facie*, unaccounted assets consisting of cash, jewellery, bullion and other valuable articles of the approximate value of Rs. 1.15 crores were found and seized. Besides, incriminating books of account and documents showing tax evasion were also seized.

Having regard to the large number of searches, it will not be practicable to furnish detailed information in respect of each search. However, if the Hon'ble Member desires to have information in respect of a particular search, the same may be furnished.

Appropriate action as warranted under the Direct Taxes Acts is being taken in these cases. The Government has strengthened its anti-tax-evasion machinery and has been invoking various provisions of fiscal laws vigorously.

Misuse of Import Licences by Small scale sector in Maharashtra

3399. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a misuse of import licences by the small scale sector in Maharashtra as published in the "Economic Times" of 13th November, 1981;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government of Maharashtra have so far forwarded reports on about 145 cases of misuse to Government of India since April, 1980;

(c) if so, what are the details of these cases; and

(d) what action Government have taken or propose to take on each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Beautification of Brindavan Gardens

3400. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Karnataka State Government had sought Central assistance for beautification of the Brindavan Gardens an international tourist spot in the State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Government of Karnataka has sought financial assistance amounting to Rs. 20 lakhs during the current year for redoing the illumination of the fountains at Brindavan Gardens. The State Government is being requested to send a detailed proposal including the sources of funding and the items on which Central assistance is desired.

Tribal Development Projects of Central Bank of India

3401. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States where Central Bank of India has started its tribal development projects;

(b) whether any such tribal development project has been introduced in Orissa by the Central Bank of India;

(c) if not, whether the above bank has any proposal to introduce some tribal development projects in the tribal districts of Orissa during the Sixth Five Year Plan period; and

(d) if so, the progress made so far in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (d). Schemes to support Tribal Development have been sanctioned by the Central Bank of India in the states of Gujarat and Orissa. As regards State of Orissa the Bank had sanctioned a credit limit of Rs. one crore for routing the same under the Differential Rate of Interest Scheme. Pending execution of a guarantee deed by the State Government, the Bank has already allowed an interim facility of Rs. 10 lakhs for the implementation of this scheme.

Functioning of lead banks in States

3402. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States where lead banks are functioning;

(b) whether any such lead banks are functioning in Orissa;

(c) if so, since when these lead banks are functioning in that State; and

(d) the details about their performance?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Lead Banks have been designated for all the districts in all the States and Union Territories in the country except metropolitan/urban areas of Delhi and Chandigarh.

(b) and (c). The Lead Bank Scheme has been in operation since the beginning of 1970. The lead role for the 13 districts of Orissa has been assigned to 4 banks as under:—

State Bank of India
(6 Districts)

1 Bolangir
2 Boudh-Khondmals
3 Kalahandi
4 Koraput
5 Sundergarh
6 Sambalpur

United Commercial Bank
(4 Districts)

7 Balasore
8 Cuttack
9 Dhenkanal
10 Puri

Bank of India
(2 Districts)

11 Keonjhar
12 Mayurbhanj

Andhra Bank
(1 District)

13 Ganjam

(d) The banks, designated as the lead banks for the districts have taken initiative in surveying the districts to facilitate expansion of branch network, to identify specific areas of credit gaps and also to formulate District Credit Plans for implementation in coordination with other financing agencies functioning in the districts and the State Government authorities. To secure such coordination, the Lead Bank Scheme envisaged setting up of District Consultative Committees presided over by the District Collectors and having the representatives of the financial institutions and development agencies as members. Such Consultative Committees are functioning and District Credit Plans are under implementation in all the districts covered under the scheme.

Programme worked out by Raw Jute Purchase Review Committee

3403. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Raw Jute Purchase Review Committee set up by his Ministry to monitor purchases by mills has worked out a programme for mills upto December 1981;

(b) if so, the main features of the programme prepared by them;

(c) whether this programme has been accepted by the jute mills; and

(d) if so, whether any help and assistance is proposed to be provided by Government to these mills and whether the mills have agreed to buy more jute?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) to (d). Pursuant to decisions taken in joint meeting held at Chamber of Chief Minister, West Bengal in the presence of Commerce Minister on 20-9-81, a Monitoring Committee headed by the Jute Commissioner and comprising of representatives of IJMA, JCI and SBI and government of West Bengal was constituted for review of purchases of raw jute by jute mills in West Bengal and JCI and cooperatives or

a regular basis. In the first meeting of minimum target of purchases by jute mills in West Bengal was fixed at six lakh bales for October and nine lakh bales each for November and December, 1981 subject to upward revision later on the basis of related factors. This programme was accepted by the representatives of IJMA present in the meeting. In order to enable them to embark on the massive purchases, Government have taken the following steps:

(i) Procurement of one lakh bales of B.T will bags as a one-time bridging operation through DGS&D under Essential Commodities Act.

(ii) Cash Compensatory Support on f.o.b. value of export of jute goods with effect from 1-9-81

(iii) Reduction of use of second-hand jute bags in the cement industry to 10 per cent for packaging purposes.

(iv) Ensuring credit availability to the jute industry for purchase of raw jute upto 14 weeks consumption and an additional two weeks consumption during peak season of November, 1981 to January 1982.

(v) Reduction of margin to 10 per cent for purchase of raw jute during the months of November and December 1981 and 15 per cent for purchase of raw jute to be made in January 1982.

The view which has emerged from series of Monitoring Committee Meetings held so far is that persuasive efforts made at the level of Jute Commissioner for stepping up the purchases by individual jute mills in West Bengal have not yielded the desired response from Mills which are, of course, passing through continuing depression in jute goods market and liquidity crisis on account of heavy accumulation of inventories.

Euro-Currency loan to Finance Hotels

3404 SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India will enter the Euro-currency market shortly to raise resources for putting up hotels within the country;

(b) if so, to what extent India has been able to tap the Euro-currency to finance hotel industry;

(c) how many hotels are being set up during the current year and also next year for the Asian Games which will be held during November-December, 1982;

(d) whether Government of India have also asked the banks particularly those with overseas operations to provide funds to promoters expeditiously so that the object is achieved; and

(e) to what extent funds have been obtained and whether the hotel industry is confident to meet the situation fully before the Asian Games are held?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Government considers proposals for borrowing from the International Financial Market, including the Euro-currency Market, taking into account the nature of the project and the most appropriate method of financing the project. Such decisions will continue to be taken on a selective basis. This policy applies to hotel to hotel project also.

(b) So far, applications for raising Euro-dolar loans equivalent of an aggregate amount of Rs. 14.05 crores have been aproved in the case of two hotel projects, being set up in the context of the Asian Games, 1982.

(c) During the current year and the next year, 10 hotels, including one expansion, are being set up in the capital in cinnection with the Asian Games.

(d) Government have allowed the promoters of Asiad hotel projects the facility to raise foreign currency loans

on their own. They may, however, request any bank for assistance in obtaining such a loan on their behalf to the extent of 1/3rd of the project cost, determined on the basis of debt-equity ratio of 2:1. Government have instructed the banks to deal with such requests expeditiously.

(e) Of the foreign currency component of the loans for the ASIAD hotel projects, an aggregate amount of Rs. 14.05 crores have been approved so far. The promoters expect to commission 1896 additional rooms before the Asian Games, which, according to present estimates, will be sufficient to meet the demands of the Games.

Assurance to Foreign Banks in India

3405. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has given a blank assurance to the foreign banks in India that Government would not only help them to main their operations but also expand;

(b) If so, whether many foreign banks have put up proposals to the Union Ministry after this assurance; and

(c) which are the foreign banks that have placed before the Minister certain schemes and by what time Government are likely to help them and to what extent their help will be beneficial to India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (c). There is no change in the policy of this Government regarding the foreign Banks. The opening of branches by these Banks is decided by the Reserve Bank of India on merits always taking care that the principle reciprocity is observed. Since a large number of our Banks have branches in foreign countries the facilities available to them abroad are reciprocated to the foreign Banks also in India. No assurances have been given to foreign Banks and no proposals other than request for opening Branches have been put up by foreign Banks.

Procurement of items of handloom products from States for export purposes

3406. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantities of different items of handloom products proposed to be procured from different States for the purpose of export; (State-wise); and

(b) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). Export of handloom goods in the year 1980-81 stood at more than Rs. 330 Crores. This figure is targetted to raise to Rs. 377 Crores in the current year. Export trade being mostly in the private sector, there is no government procurement of handloom goods specifically for export. Details regarding State-wise origin of handloom goods exported are not maintained.

Sophisticated Air Route Radar for Airports

3407. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of highly sophisticated air route radars required by the Ministry for the effective functioning of the airports;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited has developed such highly sophisticated Air Route Radars which have not been lifted by Government though orders had been placed;

(c) if so, the reasons for not lifting those radars; and

(d) the steps his Ministry propose to take for lifting those radars?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) The Civil Aviation Department requires 5 Air Route, Surveillance Radars in addition to the 4 already existing at the International airports to provide adequate radar coverage to cater to the main air routes particularly the important crossing points of Air Traffic Service Routes.

(b) to (d). The Hindustan Aeronautics Limited has developed an Air Route Surveillance Radar for use by the Civil Aviation Department/Indian Air Force. The development/user evaluation trial of the Air Route Surveillance Radar was completed only in October, 1981. The firm quotation for the equipment from Hindustan Aeronautics Limited was received by the Civil Aviation Department in June, 1981 indicating the approximate overall cost as Rs. 800 lakhs per one Air Route Surveillance Radar.

Although the Civil Aviation Department's additional requirement of Air Route Surveillance Radars is five, only a provision of Rs. 400 lakhs could be made in the Sixth Five Year Plan for procurement of one Air Route Surveillance Radar due to Severe constraints on resources. In view of the steep escalation in the price of Air Route Surveillance Radar now quoted by Hindustan Aeronautics Limited it will be necessary to seek revised Government sanction even for procurement of one Air Route Surveillance Radar, if supply order is placed on Hindustan Aeronautics Limited.

Purchase of Kudremukh Concentrates by Czechoslovakia

3408. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Czechoslovakia have shown interest for purchase of Kudremukh concentrate;

(b) whether any order has been received from this country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir. Czechoslovakia has shown interest in a trial shipment of Kudremukh concentrate.

(b) No firm order has been received so far.

(c) Does not arise.

Paradip Steel Plant

3409. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether controversy is brewing over the British Government's incentive of development aid to India in helping British firm to clinch a contract for the construction of the Paradip Steel Plant; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

पश्चिम बंगाल तथा अन्य राज्यों में जूट की खरीद का न किया जाना

3410. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :**
श्री के० पी० सिंह देव :

क्या **वाणिज्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय पटसन निगम ने पश्चिम बंगाल तथा कुछ अन्य राज्यों में पटसन की खरीद रोक दी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या उपचारात्मक उपाय किये गये हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुर्शीद आलम खां) : (क) से (ग) . भारतीय पटसन निगम ने पश्चिम बंगाल में अथवा पटसन उगाने वाले किसी अन्य राज्य में कीमत समर्थन संबंधी कार्य बंद नहीं किया है । तथापि, चूंकि अगेती बुआई किये जाने वाले क्षेत्रों में छोटे तथा सीमान्त उपजकर्ताओं के पास कच्चे पटसन का शायद ही कोई स्टाक हो इसलिये ऐसे क्षेत्रों में कीमत समर्थन जारी रखने से अधिकांशत: दलालों तथा बिचोलियों को लाभ पहुंचेगा । भारतीय पटसन निगम ने पश्चिम बंगाल असम तथा त्रिपुरा में सभी क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों को हिदायतें दी हैं कि वे 21-11-1981 से केवल ग्रेड 5 तथा उससे ऊपर के ग्रेडों के लिये कीमत समर्थन कार्य के अन्तर्गत विभागीय खरीद केन्द्रों तथा उपकेन्द्रों पर उपजकर्ताओं से की जाने वाली खरीदारी को सीमित कर दें । तथापि, त्रिपुरा में मेस्टा की जो कि पछेती बुआई की जाने वाली फसल है, कीमत समर्थन खरीदारी की जा रही है ।

Parties given permit for entry into restricted areas of Palam Airport

3411. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4914 on 18th September, 1981 regarding issue of permits for entry into airport and state:

(a) the latest position of parties which have been issued permits for entry into restricted areas of Palam Airport;

(b) which of the private parties carry the permit with an Endt. to enter Customs Lounges and what check is exercised over their movements;

(c) whether he is aware that Liaison Officers and other Executives of the Industrial Houses are able to sneak entry into these Lounges and see off and receive their principals on departure and arrival; and

(d) if so, what positive steps Government propose to take to prevent such misuse of the contracts with the Customs authorities by these private persons for personal gains?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) photo Identification Cards are now issued by Deputy Commissioner of Police, Palam Airport, on behalf of the Director, Civil Aviation Security, to personnel of various organisations functioning at the airports to regulate and control entry into the airport. This is done on the recommendations of the department or agency concerned. No Photo Identification Card has been issued to any private party for entry into Palam airport.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No Liaison Officer/Executive of the Industrial Houses has been issued with the Photo Identification Card to gain entry into the Customs Lounges to see off and to receive their principals.

(d) Does not arise.

Jute Board

3413. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided for the second time to put off action on the proposal to constitute a Jute Board; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). The Government is yet to take a decision on the proposal to constitute a Jute Board.

Effect on production due to strike in Durgapur Steel Plant

3414. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the loss in production caused as a result of the recent strike by the contractor workers of the Durgapur Steel Plant and alloy steel plant and the workers of the Bokaro Unit of the Hindustan Steel Works Construction Ltd. (HSCL); and

(b) the steps taken to prevent such strikes?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The estimated loss of production suffered by Durgapur Steel Plant due to strike by the contractors' labour from 19-10-81 to 14-11-81 is indicated below:—

Ingot Steel — 17346 Tonnes

Saleable Steel — 18162 Tonnes

In Alloy Steels Plant there was no production loss due to strike by the contract labour. But production of quality grade items, viz., spade ingots, stainless steel and high alloy steels was affected due to blockade of raw materials on account of strike. Due to non-availability of coke oven gas from Durgapur Steel Plant, production of spade ingot, forgings, heat treatable bars, industrial quality stainless steel plates in Alloy Steels Plant was also affected.

(b) In Durgapur Steel Plant/Alloy Steels Plant there is a system of joint consultative forums in which all the three principal unions affiliated to CITU, INTUC and AITUC participate in discussions on industrial relations problems. All disputes are discussed formally and informally in these forums and decisions are arrived at through consensus at these meetings and agreements signed jointly with the three unions. The disputes are also concurrently discussed with the union raising it. The intervention of the State Labour machinery is also sought if the situation so demands.

India's share in World Exports

3415. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total exports of India during 1977-78, 1978-79, 1979-80, 1980-81 and target for 1981-82 and what are the trade deficits during these years;

(b) what has been India's share in total world exports during the last five years in percentage terms;

(c) what has been India's share in total exports of non-oil exporting developing countries during the last five years in percentage terms; and

(d) what is the India's share in the exports of developing countries (non-OPEC) in respect of product groups like readymade garments, engineering goods, leather and its products, chemicals, tobacco manufacturers, glass and glassware, travel goods for the years for which latest figures are available?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) India's total exports and trade deficits during 1977-78 to 1980-81 are as under:—

(Value Rs. in crores)

Year	Total Exports (FOB)	Trade Deficit
1977-78. . .	5404.26	621.03
1978-79. . .	5726.26	1088.04
1979-80 (Rev.) .	6458.76	2562.99
1980-81 (Provisional)	6706.69	5727.89

Export target for the year 1981-82 was tentatively fixed at Rs. 8400.00 crores.

(b) According to the International Financial Statistics released by IMF in September, 81, India's share in total world exports during the year 1976 to 1980 is as under:—

Year	India's share in total world exports (Percentage)
1976 . . .	0.61
1977 . . .	0.62
1978 . . .	0.56
1979 . . .	0.52
1980 . . .	0.44

(c) and (d). According to the IMF data released in September, 1981 India's share in total exports of non-oil exporting developing countries during 1976 to 1980 is as under:—

Year	India's share in total exports of non-oil exporting developing countries (Percentage)
1976 . . .	4 17
1977 . . .	4.06
1978 . . .	3.75
1979 . . .	3.39
1980 . . .	2.79

The data on India's share in the exports of developing countries (non OPEC) in respect of the specific commodity/product groups are not available.

Trivandrum Airport handed over to IAAI

3416. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA DASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Trivandrum Airport has already been handed over to the International Airport Authority of India

(b) if so, when it has been handed over; and

(c) if not, what is the reason for the delay in handing over the Trivandrum Airport to the International Airport Authority of India?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Airports declared as International Airports come within the management of International Airports Authority of India. Trivandrum is adequately connected by Indian Airlines Services both to Madras and Bombay which are international airports. In view of this, there is no proposal to declare Trivandrum as an international airport and to hand it over to International Airports Atuohirty of India.

मध्य प्रदेश में 3 स्टार होटलों का निर्माण

3417. **श्री केयूर भूषण** : क्या **पर्यटन और नागर विमानन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय पर्यटन विकास निगम द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश पर्यटन विकास के सहयोग से मध्य प्रदेश में '3–स्टार' होटलों के निर्माण की योजना विचराधीन है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रयोजन हेतु किन किन स्थानों का चयन किया गया है;

(ग) क्या छत्तीसगढ में '3–स्टार' होटलों के लिये कुछ स्थानों का चयन करने के लिये भी कोई सर्वेक्षण किया गया है ; और

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

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा) : (क) और (ख). जी, हां । मध्य प्रदेश राज्य पर्यटन विकास निगम (एम० पी० एस० टी० डी० सी०) के सहयोग से भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम भोपाल में एक 60 कमरों वाले होटल के निर्माण पर विचार कर रही है । भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम और मध्य प्रदेश राज्य पर्यटन विकास निगम की लगभग बराबर साझेदारी के आधार पर एक नई कम्पनी द्वारा होटल का निर्माण किया जायेगा ।

मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में संयुक्त सैक्टर के अन्तर्गत होटल परियोजनाओं के निर्माण के लिये किन्हीं अन्य केन्द्रों का चुनाव नहीं किया गया ।

(ग) जी, नहीं ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

मध्य प्रदेश में पर्यटक स्थलों का प्रचार

3418. **श्री केयूर भूषण** : क्या **पर्यटन और नागर विमानन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय के पर्यटन विभाग ने मध्य प्रदेश के बारे में सामान्य रुचि की जानकारी दर्शाने वाले पोस्टर तथा पुस्तिकायें (फोल्डर) प्रकाशित की हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश में पर्यटन क्षमता को ध्यान में रखते हुए ये प्रकाशन अपर्याप्त हैं ;

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश के पर्यटक स्थलों का विदेशों में पर्यटन प्रचार करने के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ;

(घ) क्या मध्य प्रदेश पर एक रंगीन फिल्म फिल्माने की कोई योजना विचाराधीन है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी पूर्ण ब्यौरा क्या है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा) : (क) पर्यटन विभाग ने अपने सतत प्रचार प्रकाशन कार्यक्रम के अंग के रूप में निम्नलिखित फोल्डर, ब्रोशर और पोस्टर, जिनमें मध्य प्रदेश राज्य से सम्बन्धित सूचना दी गई है, प्रकाशित किए हैं :—

(i) खजुराहो फोल्डर
(ii) भोपाल-सांची–मांडु फोल्डर
(iii) इन्दौर डायरेक्टरी
(iv) जबलपुर डायरेक्टरी
(v) खजुराहो पोस्टर
(vi) सांची पोस्टर
(vii) खजुराहो डायरेक्टरी

उपर्युक्त के अतिरिक्त, चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश पर 16-पृष्ठ का एक ब्रोशर प्रकाशित करने का कार्यक्रम है ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) विज्ञापनों, सेमिनारों और कार्यशालाओं, पर्यटक प्रचार साहित्य के वितरण, फिल्म प्रदर्शनों, श्रव्य-दृश्य प्रदर्शनों आदि के माध्यम से भारत सरकार पर्यटक कार्यालयों द्वारा विदेशों में मध्य प्रदेश के पर्यटक आकर्षणों को समुचित रूप से प्रचारित किया जाता है ।

(घ) जी, नहीं । केन्द्रीय पर्यटन विभाग राज्य-वार आधार पर फिल्में नहीं बनाता ।

(ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

रायपुर हवाई अड्डे के विश्राम गृह में सुविधायें

3419 **श्री केयूर भूषण :** क्या **पर्यटन और नागर विमानन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या छत्तीसगढ़ के औद्योगिक विकास को ध्यान में रखते हुए रायपुर हवाई अड्डे का महत्व बढ़ गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि रायपुर हवाई अड्डे के विश्राम गृह में यात्रियों को पर्याप्त सुविधायें उपलब्ध नहीं हैं;

(ग) क्या चालू वर्ष के दौरान इस हवाई अड्डे के विकास हेतु कोई व्यवस्था की गई है; और

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

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा): (क) और (ख). रायपुर विमान क्षेत्र का हाल ही में कुछ महत्व बढ़ गया है और इंडियन एयरलाइन्स एच० एस० – 748 विमानों से यहां के लिए सप्ताह में चार सेवाओं का परिचालन कर रही है। रायपुर विमान क्षेत्र पर ऐसा कोई विश्राम गृह नहीं है। पुराने तकनीकी ब्लाक में एक वी० आइ० पी० कक्ष मौजूद है। रायपुर के लिए इंडियन एयरलाइन्स की सेवाएं आरम्भ किए जाने के पश्चात, एक छोटे टर्मीनल भवन का निर्माण किया गया है।

(ग) और (घ). 9.05 लाख रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से एक नये कंट्रोल टावर व तकनीकी ब्लाक का निर्माण कार्य पूरा होने वाला है। 7.09 लाख रुपये की कुल अनुमानित लागत से पहुंच मार्ग तथा कार पार्किंग व सुरक्षा कर्मचारियों के लिए रिहायशी मकान तथा बैरक टाइप के आवास के निर्माण का भी प्रस्ताव है। 0.20 लाख रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से एक "डोर फ्रेम मैटल डिटेक्टर" की व्यवस्था कराने का भी प्रस्ताव है।

Effect of high cost of iron and steel on small scale industries

3420. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the small scale industries are not in a position to bear the burden of the high cost of iron and steel, particularly in the State of Orissa; and

(b) if so, whether the entire imported stock of steel is proposed to be allotted to the large scale and medium scale sectors and that supplies to the State Small Scale Industries Corporation are proposed to be made entirely from domestic sources?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Steel produced by the integrated Steel Plants is sold at uniform prices throughout the country. Imported steel under the buffer programme is sold at the same prices as indigenous steel. Supplies to Small Industries Corporations are made either from indigenous suplies or material imported under buffer programme. Steel imported by SAIL under back to back arrangements is supplied to consumers who place indents for it. In addition imports are allowed under the import policy and these are made by the consumers directly.

Purchasing of minerals by M M T C in Orissa

3421. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details reagrding the targets fixed by MMTC for purchasing minerals in Orissa during the last two years;

(b) the details regarding the quantities of iron ore, pig iron, manganese, bauxite and other minerals purchased

by MMTC from various private companies and State Government's mines in Orissa during the last two years; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to purchase minerals in Orissa as per targets fixed every year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) MMTC procures iron ore, manganese ore and chrome ore from Orissa. No quantitative targets were fixed for the purchase of iron ore and manganese ore by MMTC from Orissa during 1979-80 and 1980-81. The purchase projections for chrome ore during these two years were 2.37 lakh and 1.57 lakh metric tonnes respectively.

(b) The following quantities of iron ore, chrome ore and manganese ore were procured for export by MMTC from Orissa State during 1979-80 and 1980-81.

(Quantity in lakh tonnes)

Items	Year	Quantity procured		Total
		From State Government mines	From Private mine-owners	
Iron ore	1979-80	8.18	16.73	24.91
	1980-81	6.65	17.24	23.89
Chrome ore	1979-80	1.14	1.03	2.17
	1980-81	0.34	1.11	1.45
Manganese ore	1979-80	1.68	1.46	3.14
	1980-81	1.69	1.51	3.20

(c) Since no targets are prescribed, question of adhering to them does not arise.

Projects pending approval of Public Investment Board

3422. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the projects pending approval of Public Investment Board include a major Plan for the cargo vessel coal projects and projects from the Ministry of Petroleum, and Chemicals and Fertilisers; and

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in their approval?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) As on 5-12-1981, no proposal relating to cargo vessel or coal project is pending with the PIB Secretariat for consideration by the Public Investment Board. Two projects of the Department of Petroleum (one received in November, and the other in December, 1981) and one project of the Department of Chemicals and Fertilizers (received in December, 1981) are awaiting consideration by the Public Investment Board.

(b) Does not arise.

Plantation of Coffee in Orissa

3423. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Orissa has prepared any scheme for plantation of coffee in Koraput District;

(b) the funds provided by his Ministry for plantation of coffee in Orissa for years 1980-81 and 1981-82; and

(c) the districts selected by Government of Orissa and the Coffee Board for large scale plantation?

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

Unemployed Commercial Pilots given Jobs in ITDC

3424. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) is it true that a large number of Unemployed Commercial Pilots are being favoured for jobs in I.T.D.C.;

(b) if so, (i) the number of Pilots being favoured for jobs in I..T.D.C.;

(iii) designation and pay scale; and

(c) the reasons for not providing them Flying/ground jobs in the Civil Aviation in view of the expansion programme of Civil Aviation?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). With a view to providing jobs to Unemployed Commercial Pilots, it is proposed to consider them for appointment against suitable posts in various Organisations including ITDC. under this Ministry. At this stage it will not be possible to say as to how many of these unemployed Commercial pilots will be absorbed in I.T.D.C. or the nature of such posts.

(c) The Unemployed Commercial Pilots will be given jobs in IA/Civil Aviation Department subject to their suitability and their satisfying the requirements laid down in Recruitment Rules.

Pilots Employed in IA and AI

3425. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Pilots employed year-wise for the last five years;

(b) whether Indian Airlines is in need of more pilots;

(c) if so, the total number of Pilots required for the next three years; and

(d) how many Air-Force Pilots are working with Air India?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) The requisite information is as under:—

Year	No. of pilots employed	
	Indian Airlines	Air-India
1977-78 . .	15	18
1978-79 . .	25	15
1979-80 . .	34	12
1980-81 . .	24	Nil
1981-82 (uptodate) . .	15	Nil

(b) and (c). There is no immediate need of pilots in Indian Airlines. However, allowing for attrition. Indian Airlines may induct 12 to 15 pilots per year.

(d) As on date there are one hundred and fifty seven (157) Air Force Pilots on the payroll of Air India i.e. pilots recruited from Indian Air Force.

Overtime and Staffng in Banks

3426. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that overtime is paid to bank employees due to shortage of staff in the banks;

(b) if so, the number of staff to be recruited in the next financial year; and

(c) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to be employed according to the provisions made for the reservation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Payment of overtime in the banks is generally on account of such factors as sudden and heavy rush of work, especially at the time of half-yearly and annual closing of accounts, clearance of work accumulated due to temporary shortage of staff or absenteeism on a large scale on account of an agitation etc.

(b) and (c). The number of persons to be recruited in the public sector banks during the next year will depend upon the actual requirements of the banks having regard to the growth of business in the existing branches and opening of the new branches etc. Precise information regarding number of persons to be recruited during the next year in the public sector banks is, therefore, not available. The reservation quota for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, being a percentage of the actual number of vacancies, will depend upon the actual intake next year.

Policy Regarding Trade with Pakistan

3427. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the policy with regard to trade with Pakistan;

(b) the volume of business carried out with Pakistan in terms of Indian currency during the last two years, year-wise;

(c) the products being exported to Pakistan; and

(d) whether Government propose to encourage private parties to do trade with Pakistan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) Consistent with our policy of strengthening bilateral relations with neighbouring countries, we would like to see an expansion of our trade with Pakistan. Trade with Pakistan is taking place at present in accordance with the Government's existing export-import policies and prescribed procedures.

(b) and (c). A statement giving information regarding the volume of Trade with Pakistan for the last two years, and also information regarding the products being exported to Pakistan is attached.

(d) So far as private parties in India are concerned, Government have made available to them the same facilities and incentives for trading with Pakistan as are available to them for trading with other countries. However, the Government of Pakistan have permitted only their public sector agencies to import from India and our exports to Pakistan are, therefore, restricted to what these agencies wish to import from us.

Statement

Statistics of trade with Pakistan during April-August/September, 1980 (Latest available)

(Value in Indian Rs. Lakhs)

Principal Commodities	Uint of Quantity	1980-81	
		Qty.	Value
1	2	3	4
Pakistan			
A—*Exports (April-September 1980)*			
Stone Sand Gravel	Tonne	495	3

1	2	3	4
Bidi Wrapper Leaves	'000 Kgs.	537	20
Bleaching Powder	'000 Kgs.	699	7
Made up articie wholly or Chiefly of textile materials	—	—	7
Machinery & Transport Equipment	—	—	10
Other Articles	—	—	3
TOTAL EXPORTS	—	—	50
B—*Imports* (*April-August* 1980)			
Crude vegetable materials	—	—	1
Sheets and plates, cold rolled other grade of Iron & Steel	Tonne	190	6
Other articles	—	—	2305*
TOTAL IMPORTS	—	—	2312

*Includes figures for petroleum products.

Statistics of India's trade with Pakistan during 1979-80

(Value in Indian Rs. Lakhs)

Principal Commodities	Unit of Quantity	1979-80	
		Qty.	Value
A—*Exports*			
Sugar	'000 Tonne	20	5,31
Cork and wood	—	—	85
Bidi wrapper leaves	'000 Kgs.	462	21
Cement pipes reinforced with steel	Tonne	1,300	13
Iron and steel	'000 Tonne	5	1,15
Metal manufactures	—	—	54
Machinery & Transport equipment	—	—	13
Others	—	—	18
TOTAL EXPORTS	—	—	8,50
B —*Imports*			
Crude vegetable materia's	—	—	1
Spices	Kgs.	853	1
Other newsprint	'000 Kgs.	1,122	38
Printed matter	—	—	2
Special trai saction	—	—	3
Others*	—	—	24,24*
TOTAL IMPORTS	—		24,69

*Includes figures for petro'eum products.

Taking over of work from C & A G by States

3428. DR. SARADISH ROY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Governments had taken over the Work of GAD/P.F./Pension/Broad sheets/Pension contribution etc. from C&AG alongwith staff engaged in Audit Offices;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether such measures resulted in surplus hands with respective Audit Offices; and

(d) steps taken to absorb these surplus hands with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). The State Governments which took over the work of GAD/PF/Pension/Broad sheets/Pension Contributions etc. from Comptroller and Auditor General of India did not take over the staff engaged in Audit Offices except the State Government of Rajasthan which took over 2 A.Os, 5 Section Officers and 27 Auditors on deputation in connection with Pension Work.

(c) and (d). The information is being collected and the same will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Details of expenses of and concessions by in Ashoka, Akbar, Janpath, Lodhi, and Ranjit Hotels in New Delhi

3429. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent on entertainment during 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81 in Ashoka, Akbar, Janpath, Lodhi and Ranjit Hotels in New Delhi with details of different officers incurred this expenses;

(b) total amount of rebates and/or concessions allowed on Room Rent and/or other items of Food and Beverages with details of the customers to whom such rebate/concession allowed during the financial year 1980-81 in Ashoka Hotel;

(c) total amount spent on Renovation during the years 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81 in Ashoka, Akbar, Janpath, Lodhi and Ranjit Hotels with details of the renovation work carried out in each hotel; and

(d) total number of restaurants in Ashoka Hotel with details of profit and loss account of each Restaurant for the financial year 1980-81, calculation on the basis of materials spent on preparation of dishes served and the returns thereof, added with the overhead charges?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) to (d). The information is being colected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Tariff in ITDC Hotels in Delhi and pay-scales of employees

3430. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) total number of rooms of various types in Ashoka, Akbar, Janpath, Lodhi and Ranjit Hotels, as they were at the beginning and as at present with details of tariff charges for the rooms from time to time;

(b) total number of employees, including officers in Ashoka, Akbar, Janpath, Lodhi and Ranjit Hotels as in the beginning of each Hotel and as at present with details of their pay-scales, category-wise with changes made from time to time;

(c) whether there is any difference between the officers and workers regarding the benefits provided to them; and

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

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

SHARMA): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Import of Steel

3431. SHRI DAULTSINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the quality of steel with price thereof imported during the years 1977-78, 1978-79, 1979-80 and through which agency; and

(b) the names of the countries from which imported?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Steel imports are in the qualities of carbon steel and alloy steel. The importing agencies are the canalising agencies, SAIL and MMTC; actual users, and beneficiaries under registered exporters import policy. Total import of steel during 1977-78, 1978-79, 1979-80 and import of steel by SAIL during 1980-81 were as follows:—

Year	Quantity (In tonnes)	Value (In Rs. crores)
1977-78. . .	4,28,502	175.12
1978-79. . .	10,50,374	354.01
1979-80. . .	23,46,494	698.59
1980-81. . .	10,04,906	358.22

(b) The countries of import vary from year to year. The imports were mainly from Japan, West Germany, U.K., France, Belgium, U.S.S.R, Ro-Mania, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Austria, Australia. Holand, Italy, North Korea, Norway, South Korea, Sweden, Spain, Taiwan etc.

Hotels in State Capitals

3432. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of TOURRISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up hotels in every State Capital to meet the demand of extra accommodation to be created by the projected tourist traffic during the Sixth Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, through which agency these hotels are likely to be constructed;

(c) the names of those Capitals where already such hotels are constructed;

(d) the names of those capitals where these are likely to be constructed; and

(e) the amount earmarked for the said project?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) (b), (d), (e). Due to constraint on resources the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) of ITDC does not include construction of hotels in all the State Capitals. However, during the Sixth Plan period ITDC envisages construction of hotels in the following State Capitals:

State	Capital	Plan outlay (Rs. in lakhs)
Assam . .	Gauhati	75.00
Haryana & Punjab	Chandigarh	120.00
Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	60.00
Tamil Nadu .	Madras	100.00
Maharashtra .	Bombay	400.00
J&K	Srinagar	100.00
Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	
Gujarat . .	Ahmedabad	

It is also proposed to include the Construction of small hotels in the Sixth Plan of Central Department of Tourism to be implemented/Managed

by ITDC on agency basis at the following centres in North Eastern Region:

State	Capital/other centr:
Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar/Bomdilla
Manipur . .	Imphal
Tripura . . .	Agartala
Mizoram . .	Aizawal/Kolasiv
Nagaland .	Kohima

However, these schemes will be taken up in collaboration with State Governments/State Tourism Development Corporations subject to availability of resources.

Besides the Hotel Corporation of India, a subsidiary of Air India, is constructing two hotels of the five star category, a 281-room hotel at an estimated cost of Rs. 20.43 crores in J & K at Srinagar and a 355-room hotel at an estimated cost of Rs. 22.89 crores in Maharashtra at Bombay.

(c) Presently ITDC is operating hotels in the folowing state Capitals:

State	Capital/other centre
Bihar . .	Patna
Karnataka .	Bangalore
Orissa . .	Bhubaneshwar
Rajasthan .	Jaipur
West Bengal .	Calcutta
Gujarat . .	Ahmedabad (on management basis)
Meghalaya .	Shillong (Do)

Benefit of D A to Branch Managers of Gramin Banks

3433. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Branch Managers of Gramin Banks are not entitled to the benefit of D.A. with the increase in price Index from 1975 to 1980;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether Government are thinking on the issue; and

(d) if so, details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (d). A consolidated pay scale of Rs. 700—40—900—50—1250 had been fixed in November, 1975 for the post of Branch Manager in regional rural banks. The incumbents continued to work on this consolidated salary till the revision in the pay structure in these banks made effective from 1st May, 1980. The post of Branch Manager has been equated from this date with that of the Block Development Officer in the State Governments, and the dearness allowance as applicable to the latter is also payable to such Branch Managers. In view of the fact that in the period from 1975 to 1980, a consolidated pay-scale had been fixed for the post of Branch Manager, there is no ground to provide retrospectively any provision for dearness allowance also.

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में लाभ की विकास दर

3434. **आचार्य भगवान देव :**
श्री अशोक गहलोत :

क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में लाभ की विकास दर में पिछले कुछ वर्षों में गिरावट आई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में पिछले वर्षों का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) इस गिरावट को रोकने के लिए राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों ने क्या उपाय किये हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मगनभाई बारोट) : (क) से (ग). सरकारी क्षेत्र के 28 बैंकों के पिछले पांच

वर्षों के लाभों के प्रकाशित आंकड़े नीचे दिए गए हैं :—

(लाख रुपये)

बैंक समूह	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
I सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंक	3613	3647 (0.94)	3857 (5.76)	4465 (15.76)	5192 (16.28)
II 6 नए राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक	238	218 (8.40)	247 (13.30)	344 (39.27)	403 (17.15)
जोड़ 28 सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंक	3851	3865 (0.36)	4104 (6.18)	4809 (17.18)	5595 (16.34)

टिप्पणी : कोष्ठकों में दिए गए आंकड़े पिछले वर्ष के मुकाबले प्रतिशत वृद्धि दर्शाते हैं ।

जब कि, समग्र रूप से, 1980 में सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंक अपने लाभों में, पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में, 786 लाख रुपये की वृद्धि को बनाए रख सके, लाभों की विकास दर में 1979 के 17.18% के मुकाबले 1980 में 16.34% की कमी हुई यद्यपि वाणिज्यिक बैंकों को यह सुनिश्चित करना होता है कि वे अपने परिचालनों पर लाभ कमाएं तथापि उन्हें उन सरकारी नीतियों की सफलता पर अधिक जोर देना होता है जिनका उद्देश्य प्राथमिकता प्राप्त क्षेत्र, अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों तथा समाज के कमजोर वर्गों की मदद करना होता है । फिर भी, अपने ऋण कार्यक्रमों में अपनाई जाने वाली नीतियों की सीमा में रहते हुए उन्हें समय समय पर अपनी उत्पादकता, कार्य निष्पादन, और कार्यक्षमता को सुधारने तथा अपव्ययों को कम करने की सलाह दी जाती है ।

राजस्थान में ताप विद्युत् परियोजनाओं के लिए भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक द्वारा वित्तीय सहायता

3435. **आचार्य भगवान देव :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान में ताप विद्युत् परियोजनाओं के लिए भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक द्वारा कोई वित्तीय सहायता या ऋण देने की कोई योजना है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मगनभाई बारोट) : (क) और (ख). ताप विद्युत् परियोजनाएं भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक (आई० डी० बी० आई०) से वित्तीय सहायता की पात्र हैं । आई० डी० बी० आई० ने सूचित किया है कि राजस्थान से ताप विद्युत् परियोजना के लिए कोई आवेदन प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है ।

Performance of Jute Corporation of India

3436. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the reason as to why the Jute Corporation of India failed to purchase the declared quantity of jute from the registered jute growers in the current harvest session in West Bengal and proved its uselessness?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): As against the target of 12.75 lakhs bales to be procured by the Jute Corporation of India in West Bengal during 1981-82, the Corporation had procured 9.18 lakh bales, i.e. about 70 per cent upto 30-11-1981 compared to the figure of 4.01 lakh bales procured during the corresponding period of last year. The JCI procurement could have been more but for delay in distribution of jute cards to the growers by the State Government and Panchayat agencies in West Bengal. The procurement is, however, continuing and JCI is confident of achieving the target of procurement in West Bengal.

Evasion of income tax by Pahwa Mansion House, New Delhi

3437. DR. A. U. AZMI:
SHRI R. L. P VARMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the business houses located in "1/11B, Pahwa Mansion House" on Asaf Ali Road, New Delhi are doing business of importing chemicals from abroad on the licences owned by third parties thereby evading the payment of income-tax etc. by doing all the business in No. 2 and their account books have been seized by the Crime Branch of Delhi Police last month;

(b) if so, what are the details of these business houses, their modus operandi and the amount of tax evaded by them and since when;

(c) action taken therein with details; and

(d) if not, reason thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) to (c). The Income-tax authorities have reported that current cash book for the period from 1-4-1981 to 14-10-1981 of the firm M/s. Amar General Industries, A-1, Rehman Market, Sadar Bazar, Delhi, having its office located in 1/11B, Pahwa Mansion House, Asaf Ali Road, New Delhi was seized by the Crime Branch of Delhi Police in connection with some complaints regarding criminal breach of trust and not for evasion of tax. A request has been made by the Income-tax authorities to the Crime Branch of Delhi Police to make the cash book seized by them available to the Income-tax Department for detailed investigation. They have further reported that the firm deals in purchase and sale of rubber and rubber chemicals and that its records do not show it to have imported chemicals from abroad during the last 8 years nor any import licence was issued to it.

(d) Does not arise.

Net work of Banks in Rural Areas of Karnataka

3438. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state what are the details regarding the network of banks in rural areas, particularly in the State of Karnataka?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): As on June 30, 1981 the branch network of the commercial banks in the country comprised 35707 branches of which 17650 were at rural centres and 8426 at Semi-urban centres. In Karnataka, the total number of bank branches as on that date was 2792 of which 1389 were at rural centres and 616 at semi-urban centres.

News item captioned "AP to instal TV for Cyclone warnings"

3439. SHRI HARINATHA MISRA:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item under the caption: "AP to instal TV for Cyclone warnings" as published in the 'Indian Express' dated 4 November, 1981;

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

(c) whether other cyclone-prone areas in other States are propose to be covered by similar schemes; and

(d) if so, how and by what time and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The INSAT-Disaster Warning System will provide a more dependable method of transmitting Disaster Warning Messages than the existing system of transmission of such meteorological messages by telegraphy and the All India Radio.

Under the proposed scheme, special type of receivers will be installed at Cyclone-prone places where warnings are to be received. In the first phase the INSAT—Disaster Warning System would be operated on an experimental basis from a central station in Madras and it would be used for warning North Coastal Tamil Nadu and South Coastal Andhra Pradesh against cyclonic storms. The operational and technical details of the system are currently under study. The installation and the operation of the system is likely to be commenced in a phased manner from 1983. An expenditure of Rs. 80 lakhs has been approved for this purpose. The proposed Disaster Warning Receiver would be in the custody of the officials of the State Government and local bodies, who are normally responsible for follow up action on receipt of the warning.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The question of extending the System to other cyclone prone areas on the East and West coast of India would be considered depending upon the results of experimental phase.

Strength of LIC Employees

3440. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) total strength of LIC employees in all categories;

(b) total strength of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees;

(c) ratio of reservation category-wise;

(d) the reasons why the quota has not been completed up-till now; and

(e) whether any action was taken against the authorities for not implementing the instructions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). Total strength of L.I.C. employees (category-wise) as on 31-3-1981 is given below:—

Sl. No.	Category	Total No. or employees	S.C. employees	S.T. employees
(1)	Class I	4,487	28	7
(2)	Class II	6,383	30	12
(3)	Class III	36,775	1,632	240
(4)	Class IV	7,790	1,391	208

(c) to (e). As per general instructions of the Central Government 15 per cent vacancies are reserved for Scheduled Caste candidates and 7-1/2 for Scheduled Tribes candidates.

The non-nationalised companies did not have any system of reservation and at the time of nationalisation, the employees of the erstwhile companies were transferred to the Life Insurance Corporation. Thereafter in 1971 Government gave directions to the Life Insurance Corporation to comply with the general national policy of reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The Corporation has since been complying with the Government directions and has also given concessions in the matter of age, qualifications, etc. so as to fill up the required number of vacancies by such candidates.

News-item captioned 'Of Dubious' Merit'

3441. SHRI HARINATHA MISRA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the Editorial comments of Times of India under the caption "Of dubious Merit" in its issue dated 6th November, 1981;

(b) if so, whether Government have decided to accept the British turn-key offer of a 1.5 million tonnes steel plant to be set up in Paradip; and

(c) whether it is a fact that—

(i) the estimated project cost for the Paradip plant of 2.8 billion dollars is only 100 million dollars less than the estimate submitted by Mecon for the proposed Vijayanagar Steel Plant;

(ii) whether the proposed Vijayanagar Steel Plant is for 3 million tonnes whereas the plant to be set up in Paradip will be only for 1.5 million tonnes;

(iii) the reasons for accepting the British turn-key offer, instead of assigning it to an Indian engineering firm?

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

(b) Government have decided to entrust on turn-key basis the work of establishing Paradip Steel Plant to M/s. Davy Mckee of U.K. subject to the satisfactory settlement of terms and conditions of the contract.

(c) (i) to (iii). The cost estimate of Paradip Steel Project is on firms basis, while the cost estimates of Vijayanagar are only indicative of the order of the magnitude and would require firming up. It is, therefore not possible to compare the cost estimate of Paradip with that of Vijayanagar. The decision to entrust the work on turn-key basis to a foreign party was taken because of constraint of resources. Under this arrangement, the project will be fully financed by grants and loans from foreign agencies. MECON, the public sector Engineering & Consultancy organisation, has already been appointed as Principal Consultant for this project.

Import of Cement from North Korea

3442. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a deal has been finalised with North Korea for importing two million tonnes of cement;

(b) if so, at what price and the time scheduled of its delivery;

(c) whether there was any agency through whom this deal has been finalised, if so, his name and the terms of payment of brokerage or commission;

(d) whether it is a fact that imports of cement from North Korea were stopped or blacklisted due to previous defaults in supplies; and

(e) if so, the reasons for entering into new import deal and the measures taken to safeguard India's interest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) A contract has been finalised by State Trading Corporation of India Ltd. with North Korea for import of one million tonnes of cement.

(b) The purchases have been made at competitive prices but it will not be in public interest to state the actual price. The delivery of the contracted quantity of cement is likely to take place between October, 1981 to June, 1982.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Constraints for larger purchase of jute in West Bengal

3443. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the growers of jute in West Bengal have been forced to sell at a discount ranging from 15 per cent to 40 per cent over the statutory minimum price due to the late entry by J.C.I. in the market and limited off-take by the Mills, this year;

(b) quantity purchased by the Jute Corporation of India and Jute mills respectively; and

(c) constraints for larger purchases by them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) It is a fact that the prices of jute specially of lower grades ruled and continued to rule below the minimum price fixed by the Government in all the markets in West Bengal and also in other jute growing States. Low grade jute is currently being sold in West Bengal at a discount upto 15 per cent. Fall in prices has been mainly due to near absence of trade and industry in raw jute market and not due to late entry of JCI in the market.

(b) During the current season JCI has procurred upto 9.18 lakh bales in West Bengal till 30th Nov. 81. As reported by IJMA, jute mills have procured 21.56 lakh bales in this season upto 7th Nov. '81. It is however difficult to say how much of it is ready purchase and how much, forward.

(c) The Mills appear to have got constraints for larger purchases on account of adverse liquidity position caused by accumulation of unsold stock of jute goods resulting from necessionary market conditions and acute competition from synthetic substitutes and Bangladesh out biddings in export market of jute industry.

Continuation of D.A. Scheme in preference to revision of Pay scales of Central Govt. Employees

3444. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have accepted the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission to the extent that in the event of price level rise necessitating the grant of D.A. the Government would continue the D.A. Scheme in preference to revising the pay scales; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not automatically releasing the instalments of D.A. as they fall due?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) The Third Pay Commission had recommended that should the price level rise above the level of 272 of the 12-monthly average of the All India average Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (General) (1960-100),

Government should review the position and decide whether the D.A. Scheme should be extended further or the pay scales themselves should be revised. Accordingly the Govt. discussed the matter with the representatives of the Staff Side of the Naticnal Council (Joint Consultative Machinery) and decided that the D.A. would be admissible in accordance with the scheme as recommended by the Third Pay Commission.

(b) The Third Pay Commission had not thought it desirable that Government should be asked to automatically sanction an increase in dearness allowance according to any given formula. As the estimated cost of a D.A. instalment to the Central Government emyployees is Rs. 62 crores per annum, the question of its payment has to be carefully considered in the light of its effect on the general economic situation and the Budget.

House rent Allowance to Government Employees of Goa, Daman and Diu

3445. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Goa, Daman and Diu Government Employees are getting seven and half per cent as House Rent Allowance on a year to year basis;

(b) if so, the rationale behind such year to year basis;

(c) also whether this system of year to year is common for all Union Territories; and

(d) if not, the reason thereof in particular special emphasis for Goa etc. area?

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

(b) Under the existing policy of the Government of India, only cities with a minimum population of 50,000 according to the 1971 Census Report are classified as C Class for the payment of house rent allowance to the employees. No city/town in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu could be classified on this basis. The payment of house rent allowance at 7 1/2 per cent of pay with some variations at the pay levels below Rs. 200 was introduced immediately after Goa's liberation in 1962. This concession has been brought in line with the existing 'C' class rate of house rent allowance, viz. 7 1/2 per cent of pay subject to the maximum of Rs. 200 per mensem and has been continued, subject to yearly review, irrespective of the population criterion.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. However, in the Union Territories of Arunachal Pradesh, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshdweep Islands, employees entitled for rent free accommodation are paid house rent allowance at 77-1/2 per cent of pay if it is not possible to provide them with the accommodation. This is also subject to a periodic review.

Demand made by Employees of Goa Daman and Diu in respect of House Rent Allowance

3446. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of Goa, Daman and Diu, Union Territory are demanding 15 per cent House Rent Allowance;

(b) if so, whether the said demand is unjustified; and

(c) if so, how and the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c). Under the existing policy of the Government, cities with a population of 50,000 to 4 lakhs according to 1971 Census are classified as C Class for the payment of house rent allowance at the rate of 7½ per cent of pay.

subject to the maximum of Rs. 2000/- p.m. None of the cities in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman & Diu except Mormugao is in 'C' class. House Rent Allowance at 15 per cent of pay subject to the maximum of Rs. 400/- p.m. is paid in cities which can be classified at least as B-2 class, for which the minimum 1971 census population required is over 4 lakhs. No city in the Union Territory of Goa is eligible to be classified as 'B-2' class.

Rate of House Rent Allowance to Government Employees Working in Goa

3447. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Goa is a B-2 Class City;

(b) if so, rate of House Rent Allowance given to Government employess Working in Goa with details;

(c) also whether the employees are demanding House Rent Allowance at the rate of 15 per cent; and

(d) if so, steps taken by Government in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) No, Sir. However, Goa was adjudged as abnormally expensive in accordance with the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission and Compensatory (City) Allowance is, therefore, paid there at B-2 class rates from 1-8-1979.

(b) House Rent Allowance at 7-1/2 per cent of pay subject to some modification at the pay level below Rs. 200/- p.m. was made admissible in the Union Territory of Goa after its liberation in 1962. This rate has been brought in line with the existing 'C' class rate of house rent allowance *viz.* 7-1/2 per cent of pay, subject to the maximum of Rs. 200 p.m. and is paid to the employees as a measure of concession despite the fact that except Mormugao none of the cities/towns in the Union Territory are in 'C' class (*i.e.* having a minimum population of 50,000 according to 1971 Census).

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) House Rent allowance at 15 per cent of pay is admissible in cities which are B-2 class (*i.e.* cities with 1971 census population of over 4 lakhs) and above. No city in the Union Territory of Goa is in B-2 class or above.

Proposal for participation in Joint Cashew Plantation in Philippines

3448. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal for participating in a joint cashew plantation to be raised in the Philippines;

(b) if so, whether such proposal is going to be implemented before the end of the current financial year; and

(c) the progress made so far by the concerned organisations of both the countries in the implementation of such proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Cashew Corporation of India is getting a feasibility study conducted and final decision regarding implementation of the proposal would be taken after examination of the study report.

नायलोन धागा आयात करने वाली कम्पनियों को लाइसेंस जारी करना

3450. श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में नाइलोन धागा आयात करने वाली कम्पनियों की संख्या कितनी है और कितने यूनिट नाइलोन धागे के लिए

उनको आयात-लाइसेंस जारी कर दिए गये हैं ;

(ख) कितनी कम्पनियों के लाइसेंस रद्द हो गए हैं तथा उनका पूरा ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) कितनी कम्पनियों के लाइसेंस नवीकरण के मामले गत चार-पांच वर्षों से लम्बित पड़े हुए हैं और उन कम्पनियों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके नाइलोन धागे की 2000 से 6000 तक यूनिटों का आयात करने के लाइसेंसों का 1980-81 के दौरान नवीनीकरण किया गया है ;

(घ) क्या उद्योगों की उन्नति कोड़ तेज करने और श्रमिकों के रोजगार की दृष्टि से सभी आवेदकों के लाइसेंसों का नवीकरण करने का विचार है; और

(ङ) यदि नही, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वाणिज्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुर्शीद आलम खां) : (क) नाइलोन धागे की कुछ किस्मों के आयात भारतीय राज्य रसायन तथा भेषज निगम की मार्फत मार्गीकित हैं । नाइलोन धागे की कुछ अन्य किस्मों के आयात वास्तविक प्रयोक्ताओं द्वारा खुले सामान्य लाइसेंस के अन्तर्गत किये जाते हैं । 210 तथा उससे अधिक डेनियर का औद्योगिक नाइलोन धागा प्रतिबंधित सूची में हैं और इसके आयात की अनुमति वास्तविक प्रयोक्ताओं (औद्योगिक) को आटोमैटिक तथा अनुपूरक लाइसेंसों के आधार पर दी जाती है । पंजीकृत निर्यातकों के लिए आयात नीति के अन्तर्गत भी नाइलोन धागे के आयात की अनुमति दी जाती है । लाइसेंस प्राप्त करने वालों के नाम सहित सभी लाइसेंसों के ब्योरे मुख्य नियंत्रक, आयात तथा निर्यात द्वारा जारी किए जाने वाले वीकली बुलेटिन आफ इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंस एक्सपोर्ट लाइसेंस एण्ड इंडस्ट्रियल लाइसेंस में प्रकाशित किये जाते हैं और उनकी प्रतियां संसद् पुस्तकालय को भेजी जाती हैं ।

(ख) रद्द किये गये लाइसेंसों के ब्योरे वीकली बुलेटिन आफ इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंसिस, एक्सपोर्ट लाइसेंसिस एण्ड इंडस्ट्रियल लाइसेंसिस में प्रकाशित किये जाते हैं ।

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में आंकड़े नहीं रखे जाते ।

(घ) तथा (ङ). आयात लाइसेंसों का पुनर्वेधीकरण अलग-अलग मामलों में गुणावगुण के आधार पर किया जाता है ।

लोहे के सम्बन्ध में दोहरी मूल्य नीति

3451. **श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा** : क्या **इस्पात चौर खान** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का लोहे के सम्बन्ध में दोहरी मूल्य पद्धति शुरू करने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार करने का है, जैसा कि चीनी के मामले में किया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी पूरा ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Recession of Indian Sports goods Industry in International market

3452. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Sports Goods Industry is facing a severe recession in international markets due to tough competition from China which in dumping sports goods the world over

in a strategy based to disrupt traditional trade links; and

(b) if so, the steps|measures proposed by Government to meet this recession?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) China is offering stiff competition on various items including sports goods. It is not possible to quantify the effect of this competition.

(b) In order to make Indian sports goods competitive in international market, Government have taken the following steps|measures :—

(i) Cash compensatory support is being given on exports of sports goods.

(ii) Imports of Nylon gut, ashwood and beechwood, willow plefts features and cork bottom have been allowed duty free.

(iii) Permitting the Sports Goods Export Promotion Council and trade to participate in fairs/exhibitions abroad with Govt. grant in aid.

(iv) Sponsoring sales teams|study abroad.

Meeting of Public Investment Board

3453. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY:
SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN:
SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Public Investment Board has not been meeting regularly for the last three months;

(b) whether as a result a large number of projects are pending approval;

(c) if so, the details and the reasons for delay in PIB meeting; and

(d) the steps taken to expedite decisions on investment proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) During the last three months (September, October and November 81) Public Investment Board has met once in each month.

(b) No Sir. Only 8 proposals (including two revised cost estimates) are awaiting consideration by Public Investment Board. Of these, 5 were received in November and 3 in December' 81. Most of these proposales are expected to be considered by the Public Investment Board in its next meeting scheduled for 17-12-81.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

Multi-currency Loan Agreement by ICICI

3454. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:
SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHAK:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation India (ICICI) has signed a multi-currency loan agreement for Rs. 39 crores with a consortium of foreign banks;

(b) if so, the details of the same and what are the banks which have assured this aid; and

(c) how this loan is likely to be distributed in India and what are the projects that will be covered under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) and (b) Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India (ICICI) has signed an agreement on 19 October, 1981 for a three currency Euro loan consisting of IM 30 million, Swiss Franc 30 million and Japanese Yen 3 billion totalling about Rs. 39 crores. The loan was arranged by a Consortium of 13 international banks lead managed by Llyods Bank International Ltd., London and State Bank of India.

(c) The above loan is a part of the commercial borrowing programme of ICICI to meet the demands of the industrial enterprises to import machinery and equipments etc.

Setting up a Cold Rolled Sheets manufacturing Unit at Kharagpur

3455. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government of India for issuing licence for setting up a unit at Kharagpur for the manufacture of cold rolled sheets;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what is the decision|reaction of the Central Government;

(d) whether Kharagpur is an ideal place for such industries or not;

(e) whether there is any need and necessity in the country, particularly at the North-Eastern Region for such type of industries; and

(f) what are the proposals of Government of India in this respect?

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

(c) Does not arise.

(d) to (f). To fulfil the need of States where capacity for cold rolled sheets|strips does not exist, Government have agreed to grant letters of intent upto 10,000 tonnes per annum capacity. It is generally divided between two applicants to give opportunity to a larger number of entrepreneurs. If in any State capacity less than 10,000 tonnes per annum exists, it can be increased upto 10,000 tonnes. This policy covers the North Eastern region also.

Setting up of Power Plant by HSL

3456. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hindustan Steel Limited has decided to set up their own power plant to run the steel plants at Bhilai; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and the details of the programme like fincial implications, production capacity and when these plants will be ready to produce energy?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) Bhilai Steel Plant is being expanded to a capacity of 4.0 million tonnes of ingot steel per annum. The requirement of power at this capacity was planned to be met partly by in-plant generation and partly by import from Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board (MPEB). A new captive power plant (Power Plant No. 2) with a total capacity of 67 MW, comprising 2 sets of 26.6 MW each and one set of 14 MW, is in the final stage of erection as part of the 4.0 million tonne expansion and is expected to be commissioned during 1982. This plant will cater to the essential loads of the Steel Plant to prevent damage to equipment.

In view of the continued unsatisfactory power supply position from MPEB and to prevent production loss due to power shortages and related problems, a proposal submitted by SAIL to set up additional captive generation capacity (Power Plant No. 3) with 3 x 60 MW units to cater to the electrical loads up to mother mills at an estimated cost of Rs. 122.76 crores is under consideration of Government. It will take 48 months from the date of sanction to commission this plant.

Trade Agreements with Foreign countries

3457. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6472 on 1st August, 1980 regarding trade agreements and state;

(a) the names of the countries out of countries named in reply to part (b) with which Government have entered into trade agreements since then;

(b) whether any of the countries referrred to in part (a) of the reply have declined to renew the trade agreements after the expiry of initial agreements;

(c) if so, the names thereof; and

(d) the terms of the agreements signed since 1st August, 1980?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) Argentina, Kenya, Ghana, Liberia, Mozambique and Maldives.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) All new trade agreements signed by India with foreign countries since 1st August, 1980 are general M.F.N. (Most-Favoured-Nation) type trade agreements, providing for *inter alia*, payments to be made in freely convertible currency, promotion of trade, grant of facilities for holding trade fairs and exhibitions, exchange of commercial information, constitution of Joint Committees|Commissions for periodical consultations to review bilateral trade, grant of facilities for business travel, etc. Trade agreements with GDR, Poland, Romania and USSR, which were renewed for a period of 5 years beyond 31st December, 1980 are also general M.F.N. type agreements, but provide for settlement of all commercial and non-commercial transactions in non-convertible Indian rupees.

Allotment of Steel for Small Scale Sector, West Bengal

3458. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKERJEE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) what was the allotment of steel for small scale sector in West Bengal in 1980;

(b) what was the respective allotment for Delhi in the same year;

(c) what was the actual supply of steel to the small scale sector in West Bengal in the same year;

(d) what was the actual supply to the small sector in Delhi in the same year; and

(e) what are the respective numbers of small scale units in West Bengal and Delhi in the same year?

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

Repayment of Loans by Industrial Units to Financial Institutions

3459. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the technically qualified Promoters|Directors of industrial units who are sanctioned financial assistance by the financial institutions have no responsibility for the repayment of loans and very often leave the organisation before the loans are repaid;

(b) if so, what steps have so far been taken to keep them in charge of the industry till the loan is repaid;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the units receiving loans are free to dispose of their production after securing a nominal permission from the sanctioning financial institution and

the latter have no direct control over the finance; and

(d) if so, what prevents the sanctioning institutions from realising by instalments, the loan advanced from the sale proceeds of the products of the loanee undertaking?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b): The financial institutions have reported that the assisted units irrespective of the fact whether they are promoted by technically qualified persons or others have the responsibility to repay Loans granted to them. The financial institutions ensure that promoters/directors continue to be with organisations by obtaining undertaking from them and their associates that they would not dispose of their shareholdings in the company without prior approval of institutions. Further, in terms of loan agreement entered into between industrial units and institutions, such promoters/directors are not permitted to resign from their respective posts without prior written approval of institutions.

(c) and (d). Sale of goods produced by industrial units is a normal business activity and hence the permission of the institutions is not required for such activity. However, institutions keep a watch on the performance of units by appointing nominees on the boards of bigger assisted companies; carrying out periodical inspections; obtaining periodical progress reports, balance sheets etc.

DPCs AND SUB-CENTRES OF JUTE CORPORATION OF INDIA IN STATES

3460. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of DPCs and sub-centres of J.C.I. operating in West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Assam, Andhra and U.P. in the years 1978-79, 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82 with the number of employees field staff and central office on rolls; and

(b) the number of co-operative socities involved in the purchase of raw jute during these years and also the exact nature of help sought and received from the Panchayats and different State agencies in the years 1980-81 and 1981-82?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) Number of Departmental Purchase Centres (DPCs) and sub-Centres of JCI, Cooperative Purchase Centres and Regular employees of JCI at Headquarters and at field offices in 1978-79, 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82 (upto 15-11-81) are given in the Tables I and II below :

TABLE I

Number of purchase centres and Cooperatives

States	1978-79			1979-80			1980-81			1981-82		
	DPC	Sub-centres	Co-operatives	DPC	Sub-centres	Co-operatives	DPC	Sub-centres	Co-operatives	DPC	Sub-centres	Co-operatives
West Bengal	47	21	56	47	26	65	47	27	64	56	42	70
Bihar	15	10	8	11	11	24	13	10	24	13	10	25
Assam	15	2	—	14	—	7	15	—	7	17	3	7
Orissa	4	1	—	4	3	19	4	2	7	3	4	21
Tripura	4	1	33	4	1	91	4	1	35	4	1	122
Andhra Pradesh	6	6	3	6	4	7	6	2	7	7	2	7
Uttar Pradesh	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—

TABLES II

No. of Regular Employees of JCI

	1978-79 (As on 30th June 1978)	1979-80 (As on 30th June, 1979)	1980-81 (As on 30th June 1980)	1981-82 (As on 15th November, 1981)
(A) *Head Office*	273	262	271	271
	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
(B) *Field Offices*				
(1) West Bengal	389	390	408	434
(2) Bihar	108	110	109	121
(3) U.P.	4	4	4	4
(4) Orissa	21	20	25	29
(5) Assam	105	106	107	113
(6) Andhra Pradesh	36	37	36	43
(7) Tripura	27	26	24	29
TOTAL	690	693	713	773
TOTAL (A) & (B)	963	955	984	1044

(b) Apart from State Cooperative who have been working as agents of JCI since 1972-73, purchases are also made through agency of Command Area Development Corporation and assistance of panchayats in West Bengal. In pursuance of directions of Government given in November, 1979 a scheme was initiated for procurement through five panchayat samities in certain selected districts of West Bengal. While the scheme is being continued its coverage is limited.

A system was introduced by JCI in the end of September, 1980, with the approval of Government, for purchase of raw jute from growers in West Bengal against certificates issued by panchayats under direct supervision and control of State administration pending issue of jute cards. During currents season also the same scheme was continued except in blocks bordering Bangladesh where purchases were made against jute cards issued to growers by government of West Bengal. For the first time in 1981-82 Government of Bihar and Tripura introduced a system for issuing log books|certificates and jute cards for easy identification of growers. As, however all the growers did not receive log book certificate cards, JCI decided to purchase jute from other growers who were not a receipt of log books|certificates|cards on account of administrative delays.

Representation by General Insurance Inspectors

3461. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have received any representation from the All India Federation of General Insurance Inspectors' Associations;

(b) if so, the details of the representation; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

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

(b) and (c). The emoluments and service condition of Inspectors working in the General Insurance Industry are regulated by the cost norms scheme based on productivity. Incentives and disincentives are allowed depending upon the performance of individuals. That All India Federation of General Insurance Inspector's Associations has demanded grant of grade increments and security of job like other employees. The General Insurance Corporation has examined the demands of the Federation but has not considered it feasible to de-link the service conditions from productivity.

News-Items captioned "Mafia Rule at ISBT" and "Reign of Terror at ISBI".

3462. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-items captioned "Mafia rule in ISBT" and Reign of terror at ISBT" appearing in "Indian Express' and the "Hindustan Times" of 9th October, 1981 respectively;

(b) if so, action taken to have the unaccounted wealth of the wine merchant assessed together with the details thereof; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c) The news-items relate primarily to the law and order problem/situation stated to exist in .S.B.T. Delhi. The general survey of I.S.B.T: was conducted by the Income-tax authorities during the current financial year and the survey team did not come across any wine shop in the ISBT Complex. However, it came to the notice of the survey team that a film distributor of Ludhiana/Jullundur is having two shops bearing Nos. 47 and 32 at the ISBT and these shops are being used as Snack Bar. Proceedings to ascertain the tax liability in his case have been initiated.

भारतीय इस्पात प्राधिकरण लि० के अधीन इस्पात संयंत्रों द्वारा अर्जित लाभ

3463. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा :** क्या **इस्पात और खान** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय इस्पात प्राधिकरण द्वारा चला जा रहे प्रत्येक इस्पात संयंत्र ने क्रमश: वर्ष 1978-79, 1979-80 और 1980-81 में कितना शुद्ध लाभ कमाया है और यदि इन संयंत्रों ने कोई लाभ नहीं कमाया है तो उसके क्या कारण हैं, और उन में से प्रत्येक को कितनी शुद्ध हानि हुई; और

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों में इस्पात संयंत्रों द्वारा उपयोग में लाई गई क्षमता का वर्षवार प्रतिशत क्या है ?

वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी) : (क) भारतीय इस्पात प्राधिकरण (सेल) के अधीन इस्पात

कारखानों के पिछले तीन वर्षों के कार्य-परिणाम इस प्रकार है :—

आंकड़े करोड़ रुपयों में हैं

लाभ (+)
हानि (—)
(प्रस्थायी)

	1978–79	1979–80	1980–81
राउरकेला इस्पात कारखाना	(+) 47.24	(+) 47.65	(+) 13.97
भिलाई इस्पात कारखाना	(+) 49.96	(+) 39.53	(+) 17.84
दुर्गापुर इस्पात कारखाना	(+) 4.37	(—) 22.39	(—) 8.44
बोकारो इस्पात कारखाना	(—) 31.42	(—) 34.15	(—) 17.30
	(—) 24.31	(—) 34.94	(—) 24.10

हानियां निम्न कारणों से हुई हैं :—

दुर्गापुर इस्पात कारखाना —

1. मुख्य रूप से बिजली की अपर्याप्त सप्लाई के कारण कम उत्पादन होना ;

2. कुछ विक्रेय उत्पादों विशेषरूप से रेलवे सामग्री के मूल्य अलाभप्रद होना ।

बोकारो इस्पात कारखाना

1. वर्ष 1978–79 और 1979–80 में कारखाने को बिजली की अत्यधिक कमी तथा कोयले की अपर्याप्त सप्लाई का सामना करना पड़ा जिससे कारखाने में उत्पादन और लाभदायकता पर प्रभाव पड़ा ;

2. बोकारो इस्पात कारखाने का रूपांकन 40 लाख टन इस्पात पिण्ड के उत्पादन के लिये किया गया है और इसकी अर्थ-क्षमता इसके 40 लाख टन की उत्पादन क्षमता प्राप्त करने पर निर्भर है । कारखाने की वर्तमान उत्पादन-क्षमता मात्र 25 लाख टन इस्पात पिण्ड की है ;

3. प्रथम चरण अर्थात् 17 लाख टन क्षमता के लिये किये गये पूंजी निवेश में कुछ ऐसी सुविधायें भी शामिल हैं जो 40 लाख टन क्षमता के लिये हैं । इसलिए खातों में दिखाया गया मूल्य-ह्रास अभी बढ़े हुए उत्पादन में परिलक्षित नहीं होता है ? इन सुविधाओं के लाभ बाद में प्राप्त होंगे जब कारखाना 40 लाख टन उत्पादन क्षमता पर कार्य करना शुरू करेगा ;

4. चूंकि बोकारो इस्पात कारखाना टनेज संयंत्रों में अपेक्षाकृत हाल में लगाया गया कारखाना है इसलिए इसका पूंजीगत खर्च बहुत अधिक है । इस्पात के वर्तमान मूल्य उत्पादन लागत में इन खर्चों के अनुरूप नहीं हैं ।

इंडियन आयरन एण्ड स्टील कम्पनी लि० (इस्को) :

1. इस्पात कारखाने की प्रौद्योगिकी पुरानी होने के कारण उत्पादन लागत अधिक है ;
2. बिजली की सप्लाई पर लगे प्रतिबन्धों के कारण कारखाने के उत्पादन तथा लाभदायकता पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा है;
3. कभी-कभी मालिक-मजदूर सम्बन्ध तनावपूर्ण रहे हैं जिससे भी कारखाने की लाभदायकता पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा है ।

(ख) 1978–79 से 1981–82 के वर्षों में सेल के अधीन सर्वतोमुखी इस्पात कारखानों में इस्पात पिण्ड और विक्रय इस्पात की निर्धारित क्षमता का वर्षवार प्रतिशत नीचे दिया गया है :—

संयंत्र	उपयोग में लाई गई क्षमता का प्रतिशत					
	इस्पात पिण्ड			विक्रय इस्पात		
	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1978-79	1979–80	1980-81
भिलाई इस्पात कारखाना	88.0	84.3	81.6	93.9	86.8	92.5
दुर्गापुर इस्पात कारखाना	59.1	55.1	46.3	62.8	48.8	48.3
राउरकेला इस्पात कारखाना	73.3	70.4	64.7	85.1	85.3	80.4
बोकारो इस्पात कारखाना	70.3	57.0	36.9	68.7	43.1	42.8
इस्को	62.8	56.5	60.9	60.1	53.8	65.4

Inadequate Supply of Railway Wagons to Steel Plants

3464. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to inefficiency of the Railway Wagons, the steel plants are being starved of raw materials like dolomite, limestone, iron ore etc;

(b) if so, steps taken to improve the situation, with results achieved; and

(c) production loss during 1981 vis-a-vis last years production month-wise; plant-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c): The supply of raw materials to steel plants is being continuously monitored at various levels and, whenever there is any deficiency, corrective action is taken. There has been no production loss on account of shortage of raw materials in 1981. It would not, therefore, be correct to say that the steel plants are being starved of raw materials due to inadequate availability of railway wagons.

Export of Groundnuts

3465. SHRI DAULAT SINHJI JADEJA:
SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries where there is a great demand for Indian Groundnuts as a dry fruit; and

(b) what steps are being taken to increase the export to earn foreign exchange and utilize it for the import of edible oil?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b): Indian HPS groundnuts are exported an an edible nut to West and East European countries and elsewhere. Export is allowed within a limited quota determined after taking into consideration relevant factors including domestice production and price levels.

News-Item Captioned 'Excise Evasion of Rs. 13 Lakhs'.

3466. SHRI RAJANATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item captioned "excise evasion of Rs. 13 lakhs" appearing in the 'Indian Express' of 4th October, 1981;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by Government to check the evasion, wtih details thereof;

(c) how many industries exist in and around Delhi producing exciseable articles and is it a fact that a majority of them evade the payment of excise duty with the connivance of the Central Excise field staff; and

(d) have all the persons having connection with the Central Excise been surprise checked by authorities other than those under whom they come and if so, with what results; if not, the future course of action?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) Yes, Sir. The news-item is about a case of evasion of excise duty detected by the staff of the Central Excise Collectorate, Delhi.

(b) A fresh offensive has been launched by the Department for curbing excise duty evasion and steps have been taken to gear up departmental machinery dealing with the detection of Central Excise duty evasion.

(c) Jurisdiction of the Central Excise Collectorate of Delhi comprises of the Union Territory of Delhi and the State of Haryana. There are approximately 1600 units in Delhi and neighbouring towns of Haryana. There is no general information as to evasion of excise duty by a majority of these units with the connivance of the Central Excise field staff.

(d) Surprise checks are exercised by the Anti-Evasion staff of the Collectorate. Periodical audit of accounts by the Aulit Parties of the Collectorate as well as those of the Accountant General's office is also conducted Appropriate follow-up action is taken on the discrepancies noticed during such checks/audit.

Proposal to set up a Garment Institute of Fashion and Design

3467. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to set up Garment Institute of Fashion and Design for boosting India's exports of ready-made garments; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b): Yes, Sir. The proposal is under active consideration of the Government. The details are being worked out.

India Venue of Session of United States Tour operators Association

3468. SHRI ARJUN SETHI:
SHRI K. MALLANNA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that India has been chosen as the venue for the 1983 Session of the United States Tour Operators Association which is the biggest and most prestigious organisation that generates American tourist traffic abroad at the wholesale level; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. India has been selected as the venue for the 1983 Annual Convention of the United States Tour Operators Association (USTOA). The duration of the Convention will be about 10 days. Other details have yet to be worked out by USTOA.

News-Item captioned "ITDC move to Carter to Indian Tourist'

3470. 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-item under the Caption "ITDC move to cater to Indian tourist", published in the 'Indian Express' dated the 12th November, 1981;

(b) if so, whether the India Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC) proposes to make an endeavour to create facilities and infrastructure that will meet the needs of demestic tourist trade;

(c) whether as a part of the above-mentioned enterprises, agreements for joint ventures have been made with Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra, Orissa, Goa and Chandigarh; if so, what are the details of agreements with each of the above mentioned States; and

(d) whether it is a fact that ITDC is going in for some projects which will not show any profit in all the 7 North-Eastern States of the country; if so, the details of projects in each of these States?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATON (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). ITDC net work activities covers almost the entire country and caters both to the foreign tourists as well as to the Indian tourists. In particular the Travellers Lodges located at 12 centres provide cheap accommodation which is within the means of budgeted tourists including Indian tourists. The emphasis now is on construction of 2 to 3 star hotels/TLs and Janata type hotels primarily with a view to cater to domestic tourists. A 1200 bedded hotel Ashok Yatri Niwas is coming up in New Delhi. Agreements with State Governments/State Tourism Development Corporations have also been finalised for building 2 to 3 star hotel in State capitals and other cities in different states.

(c) Pursuant to the above policy, agreements for joint venture hotels have been entered or are in the final stages of finalisation with State Government of Assam for constructing a hotel in Gauhati, Andhra Pradesh Travel & Tourism for constructing a hotel at Hyderabad, Orissa Tourism Development Corporation for constructing a hotel at Konarak/Puri, Maharashtra Tourism Developmnt Corpoeration for management of a restaurant at Khapoli, Madhya Pradesh Tourism Development Corporation for constructing a hotel at Bhopal, Government of Meghalaya for management of their hotel at Shillong. Siminar agreements are at various stages of finalisation with Economic Development Corporation of Goa,Chandigarh Administration etc.

Broadly, the collaboration agreements envisage setting up of a new company with nearly equal equity participation by ITDC with the concerned State Government and State Tourism Development Corporations. This new company will also be in a position to secure loans from the financial institutions for meeting their resources with those of ITDC. These hotels will be planned and managed by ITDC on suiutable commercial terms. for constcutive three years were ob-

(d) With a view to develop tourism in the North Eastern Region a proposal to construct small hotels at various centres in North-Eastern Region is

under consideration as indicated be- low:—

Name of the State	Centre	Project details
Assam	Gauhati	75 room 3-star hotel in collaboration with the State Government.
Arunachal Pradesh	Bomdilla or Itanagar	30 room with basic facilities.
Manipur	Imphal	30 room with basic facilities.
Tripura	Agartala	30 room with basic facilities.
Mizoram	Aizawal/Kolasiv	1520 rooms at each place with basic facilities.
Nagaland	Kohima	ITDC proposes to take over on management basis a 24 bedded tourist lodge constructed by State Government. The matter is under consideration of the State Government.

These projects are promotional in nature and, thus, may not show profits in the immediate future. However, these will tend to promote tourist traffic in North-Eastern Region particularly domestic tourism, thereby helping to forge national integration and to bring socio-economic benefits of tourism in North-Eastern region.

Reserved Posts under the Commissioner of Income Tax, Kanpur

3471. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the number of reserved posts category-wise which have been dereserved in the charge of the Commissioner of Income Tax, Kanpur during the last three years, separately;

(b) whether the rule of inter changeability of reserved posts from ST to SC and vice versa and also the rule of carryover of the reserved vacancies for consecutive three years were observed and strictly followed before dereserving the reserved vacancies; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor, and the action taken against the officers for dereserving the reserved posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) A statement showing the number of reserved posts, category-wise, de-reserved in the charge of Commissioner of Income-tax, Kanpur, during the last three years is attached.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

The posts dereserved during the last three years

Category of the post	1978		1979		1980		Total	
1	2		3		4		5	
	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST
Inspector				1		4		5
Supervisor Grade I	2	1			1	1	3	2

1	2	3	4	5
Supervisor Grade II .	1	1		2
Head Clerk . . .		2		2
Steno (Rs. 550—900) .		1		1
Steno (Rs. 425—700) .	1	1	1	1
Tax Assistant . .	18	16	18	16
U.D.C. . . .	5	6	5	6
Record Keeper . .		1		1
Notice Server . .		1		1
	2 2 1	25 34	27	37

Employees in Offices and Hotels of Department of Tourism

3472. SHRI MOHD. ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees of different categories (category-wise) working in the offices (Office-wise) and hotels (hotel-wise) under the Department of Tourism, Government of India as on 1 November, 1981 and the number of such employees belonging to different States (State-wise); and

(b) full details of the above, including the mode of recruitment?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

News-Item "Big Income tax Haul in Capital"

3473. SHRI MOHD. ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news-item appearing in 'National Herald' dated 11 November, 1981 under the caption "Big I.T. haul in Capital";

(b) if so, full details thereof;

(c) the number and particulars of incriminating documents, amount of cash, number of fixed deposit receipts and valuation of the jewellery and ornaments recovered in the raid;

(d) the mode of evasion of income-tax and names and details of coal users associations;

(e) action taken or proposed to be taken by Government in the instant case (full details be given);

(f) the number of public carriers and buses acquired by the aforesaid merchant and since when; and

(g) where do these vehicles ply and under whose names and under whose authority?

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

(b) and (c). The residential and office premises of Shri Suram Chand as well as those one ex-Accountant were searched at Delhi on 6th and 7th November, 1981. During the course of search, cash of Rs. 1,25,000/- Fixed Deposit Receipts of Rs. 48,491/- and duplicate account books and correspondence establishing carrying on business not disclosed to the department were seized.

(d) Coal was got allotted in the names of "Coal users Associations" formed with fictitious members and thereafter sold in black market for

huge profits. The Associations involved are:—

(i) New Small Foundary Association, Delhi.

(ii) The Small Foundary Association, Delhi.

(iii) Delhi Small Industries and Steam Coal Consumers Association, Delhi.

The office premises of the above Associations were also surveyed and searched.

(e) Appropriate action under the Income-tax and other Direct Taxes Acts has been initiated.

(f) and (g). The parties have admitted to have five Trucks and one Jeep in their names and in the names of their family members. The vehicles had been extensively used in Delhi.

Proposal to Mechanise operations of L.I.C.

3474. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the LIC is considering a proposal to mechanise its operation;

(b) whether the INTUC has opposed the move of LIC; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and reaction of Government to it?

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

(c) The Working Committee of INTUC has passed a resolution opposing the LIC's decision to mechanise its operations. The resolution states that the LIC has a social responsibility of providing employment and this objective can be achieved by making LIC labour intensive.

In this connection it may be mentioned that even at present, the LIC's operations are mechanised. However, as observed by the Committee to Review the Working of the LIC, the existing unit record machines had become obsolete and this fact was a major cause for the serious deterioration in the standard of policy-holders' servicing in the LIC. The Committee had, therefore, strongly recommended that the LIC should arrange for a change-over from the existing data processing system based on Unit Record Machines and Adrema Machines to a versatile and modern system as early as possible. The foregoing conclusions and recommendations of the Committee have been accepted by the LIC and the Government in the interest of the policy holders. The LIC has initiated action for the change-over from the existing data processing system in three divisions on an experimental basis.

The LIC has given an assurance that the change-over would not result in any retrenchment or any loss of earnings or wages or have adverse effect on the conditions of work of the employees.

Boosting of Leather goods export

3475. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian Institute of Foreign Trade has suggested several steps to boost Leather goods export; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). The Indian Institute of Foreign Trade (IIFT) had undertaken a study on the 'Export Prospects of Safety Leather Products'. The study has suggested certain measures for developing export of such products. The study has suggested the need to augment supply of required quality of leather to enlarge the production base of gloves, jackets and aprons for which, according to the study, there is demand in international market. The study had also suggested to introduce appropriate technology and improvement in

the workmanship and finishing of the end-products to enhance their acceptability. The need to step up trade promotion measures for such produtcs has also been suggested.

Modernisation of Bar Mill and Large Shop of Alloy Steel Plant, Durgapur

3476. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state;

(a) is there any proposal to modernise the Bar Mill and Forge Shop of Alloy Steel Plant, Durgapur;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) While introduction of technological and other improvement in different areas of a Steel Plant is a continuous process, for the present, and expansion and modernisation programme of the Alloy Steel Plant to be implemented in two stages has been taken in hand. In Stage-I, its capacity would be expanded from 1,00,000 tonnes of ingot steel per annum to 1,60,000 tonnes. In Stage-II the capacity would be further expanded to about 2,04,000 tonnes of steel ingots. The existing facilities are adequate to take care of the entire increased production and convert it into saleable products.

Memorandum from HSCL Employees Association

3477. SHRI SUSEELA GOPALAN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recieved any memorandum from the HSCL Employees Association dated 9th April, 1981.

(b) if so, details of points raised in the said memorandum;

(c) steps taken by Government on the said memorandum, point-wise details thereof; and

(d) if no action has, been taken, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) The details of the points raised in the memorandum are given in Statement.

(c) and (d). The memorandum has been examined in consultation with Hindustan Steel works Construction Limited and it has been considered that no acton was called for at Government level as the action taken by the management of HSCL was necessary and appropriate and was in accordance with the provisions of law.

Statement

Points raised in the memorandum dated the 9th April, 1981 from HSCL Employees Association (CITU), Kudremukh Iron Ore Project, Chikmagalur (Karnataka)

(i) Notice of retrenchment was served on Shri K. Ramdas Achary, President of HSCL Employees Association (CITU). Kudremukh Iron Ore Project and 174 other employees on 27th March, 1981, but was not received by Shri Achary. Shri Achary was on leave from 23rd to 28th March, 1981, and he extended his leave by a telegram.

(ii) Shri Achary had joined on 4th June, 1977 and his service had been extended upto 2nd June, 1981 by an order dated the 19th/23rd April, 1979 issued by the management of HSCL. The major site work at Kudremukh entrusted to HSCL was under completion and the entire work would take another three to four months to complete. The office/ministerial work which employees in the pay scale of Rs. 330—560 and below were doing would take another six months. The termination of services of Shri Achary is against the contract of employment

(iii) Shri Achary crosesd the age of 26 years and was not in a position to get another employment of a substantive nature.

(iv) The zonal seniority had not been taken into account while retrenching Shri Achary and workmen junior to him had been retained. This violated Section 25(G) of Industrial Disputes Act read with Rule 77 of Industrial Disputes (Central) Rules. The management of HSCL adopted pick and choose policy in respect of Shri Achary as according to the Association the management's man power statement dated the 28th February, 1981, indicated that there were a lesser number of Junior assistants etc. than the sanctioned strength at Kudremukh. Shri Achary could have been transferred to any other unit of HSCL as has been done earlier by the Company.

(v) Since 1965 there has been no retrenchment on the ground that the work in a particular project has been completed or that a particular project has been completed or that a particular Unit of the Company has been closed. The retrenchment has been made for the first time and is discriminatory in character.

(vi) In the House Journal of HSCL, 'Nirman Patrika' dated the 13th February, 1981, it was stated that the Company had works amounting to Rs. 1050.42 and 205.22 crores in India and abroad respectively. The termination of services of Shri Achary on the ground of closure of Kudremukh Unit was, therefore, unwarranted.

(vii) No Show-cause notice has been issued to Shri Achary as to why his services should not be terminated. No chargesheet has been issued to him and no enquiry has been held.

Income-Tax Raid on Office of Genika Associates, Bombay

3478. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the income-tax authorities raided the office of the Genika Associates at the Air-conditioned Market, Tardeo, Bombay;

(b) whether it is a fact that the advertisement issued by the Genika Associates in the 'Times of India,' Bombay dated 26th September, 1981 was the cause of the raid; and

(c) if so, what are the details of the advertisement and finding and searches revealed in the raid of the same premises/office?

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

(b) and (c). The income-tax Department conducted the search in the case as it had reasons to believe that the search would result in unearthing concealed income. The search has resulted in the seizure of *prima facie*, unaccounted cash of Rs. 8.4 lakhs. The parties also had voluntarily handed over unclaimed Bearer Bonds of the face value of Rs. 3 lakhs to Income-tax Department stating that they belonged to another person. That person on examination subsequently has denied the ownership of the bonds.

Sumggling of Things of Art

3479. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the incidence of smuggling of things of art from India has increased disconcertingly over the last several years; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken or propose to take to check it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) The question presumably refers to smuggling of antiquities, and art treasures as notified from time to time under the Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972.

Reports received by Government do not indicate any large scale smuggling

of such items out of India during the recent past.

(b) The export of antiquities and art treasures is prohibited under the Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972, except under a valid permit issued by the Director General, Archaeological Survey of India.

The Customs authorities, in coordination with Officers of the Archaeological Survey of India, maintain strict watch at the international airports and ports to prevent any attempts at smuggling of such items out of the country.

Stock Position of Coking Coal at Integrated Steel Plants under SAIL

3480. SHRI SUBODH SEN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state the latest stock position of coking coal at the six integrated steel plants under the Steel Authority of India?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): The closing stock of coking coal at the six integrated steel plants, including TISCO, was 2,92,697 tonnes on 6th December, 1981.

Air Fare Charged by Officers of NTC

3481. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chairman, Managing Director, Dy. General Manager (Tech.) and Manager (C&PF) of NTC are entitled to air fare;

(b) if so, details of air fare charged and received by the above officials of West Bengal, Assam, Bihar and Orissa units of NTC in 1979-80 and 1980-81; and

(c) travelling allowances received by them in the same period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Details of travelling allowance, Daily Allowance, etc. paid to the concerned Officers during 1979-80 and 1980-81 are as under:—

	1979-80 Rs,	1980-81 Rs,
(i) Chairman-cum-Manging Director .	43,155.50	31,707.17
(ii) Deputy General Manager (Tech.) .	27,814.42	22,065.00
(iii) Deputy General Manager (Costing and Project Finance) .	14,435.73	25,647.80

India support sought by I.F.A.D. for Boosting Food Production

3482. SHR R. L. BHATIA:
SHRI GHULAM MOHD. KHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) has sought India's support for its various programmes aimed at raising food production and improving developing countries during the Prime Minister's recent visit to Italy; and

(b) if so, the broad details of the aid proposed to be rendered by India in this behalf?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) The Director General of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) met the Prime Minister during her recent visit to Italy and apprised her of the various activities of I.F.A.D. and also the efforts being made to reach an agreement on the next I.F.A.D. replenishment.

(b) India has undertaken to contribute an amount of $ 6.5 million in

Indian currency, to I.F.A.D.'s next replenishment for the period 1981—83.

World Bank conditions for Loan for Power Augmentation and its Impact on Central State Relation

3483. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the World Bank authorities are insisting on restructuring of electricity authorities and greater centralization of the same as a condition for its promised loan for augmenting power potential in India; and

(b) if so, will the acceptance of such conditions necessitate changes in the Constitutionally-defined Centre-State relationship in respect to power generation and distribution?

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

(b) Question does not arise.

Withdrawal of Soft Terms Loan Facility for Rural Electrification programme by World Bank/IDA

3484. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the World Bank has been insisting on the withdrawal of the soft terms IDA loan facility;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the IDA is also not likely to extend the assistance promised earlier for the rural electrification programme;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) its likely impact on the power programme and rural electrification programme and the steps contemplated by the Government in the matter?

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

(b) No, Sir. The discussions with IDA for assistance for the Rural Electrification Programme are in progress.

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

Modification in credit policy

3485. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHAK:

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain modifications are being made in the credit policy to prevent inter-group distortions that have come to light in credit disbursements;

(b) if so, whether Planning Commission is considering and is making efforts to see that at least 50 per cent of the total institutional credit goes to the weaker sections;

(c) if so, what are the other special assistance that are being given in the Sixth Plan to the weaker section; and

(d) how much has already been spent out of them in the Sixth Plan during 1981-82?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). The Government and Reserve Bank of India have been constantly endeavouring to improve the sectoral distribution of commercial bank credit in favour of priority sectors which contribute substantially to the national product and hold potential for sizeable Productive employment. Thus, the share of these sectors in the aggregate credit has increased from 14 per cent in June, 1969 to about 34.5 per cent in July, 1981.

The banks have now been advised to ensure that their priority sector advances constitute 40 per cent of aggregate bank advances by 1985. They have also been advised that within the priority sector, 40 per cent of the advances should go to agriculture and allied activities. Further within the

agriculture sub-sector, direct advances to weaker sections should reach a level of atleast 50 per cent of total direct lending to this sub-sector by 1983. Similarly, advances to weaker sections in the small scale industries are to constitute 12.5 per cent of the total advances to small scale industries by 1985.

(c) and (d). Apart from a general bias in favour of the poor and weaker sections of the community the Plan includes certain specific schemes to provide assistance to such people. Notable among these are the Integrated Rural Development Programme, which aims, on the one hand, at increasing the production and productivity in agriculture and allied activities and other sectors of rural economy and, on the other, at resource and income development of the vulnerable sections; National Rural Employment Programme to provide supplementary employment to the rural poor during lean agricultural periods, Minimum Needs Programme to provide certain basic amenities to the people, area development programme like the Drought Prone Areas Programme, Desert Development Programmes and the hill and tribal areas development programmes, village and cottage industries development programme and the special component plans for scheduled castes. The weaker sections would also benefit from the supply of essential consumer goods at reasonable prices through the public distribution system, provision of credit on concessional terms, etc.

The provision for 1981-82 for the Integrated Rural Development Programme. National Rural Employment Programme, Minimum Needs Programme, Drought Prone Areas Programme, Desert Developent Programme and village and cottage industries is Rs. 1876 crores. Besides, provision has been made for special Central assistance of Rs. 287 crores for the hill and tribal areas development programmes and the component plans for scheduled castes. Precise information on the allocations for these latter programmes from the State Sector Plan outlays, over and above those included under the Integrated Rural Development Programme, Minimum Needs Programme, etc. is not available. It is also not possible to indicate at this stage the likely expenditure in the current year against the provisions mentioned above.

World Bank's loan to Agricultural Refinance Development Corporation

3486. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Agricultural Refinance Development Corporation has sought a 350 million dollar soft loan from the World Bank to meet its requirements for 1982-83:

(b) if so, to what extent they have been able to get the loan;

(c) when the same is likely to be given to India; and

(d) how this amount is likely to be utilised in India and the mode of repayment?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) The Government of India have posed to the World Bank a project to be implemented by the Agricultural Refinance Development Corporation. The World Bank assistance for the project is likely to be $ 350 million.

(b) and (c). The credit agreement has recently been negotiated. Approval by the Board of Executive Directors of the World Bank is awaited.

(d) The credit will be utilised to finance A.R.D.C. lending to participating credit institutions such as land development banks for financing programmes of minor irrigation and for diversified lending for plantation and horticulture, farm mechanisation, livestock, fisheries, forestry, storage, etc. The mode of repayment would be known after the agreement has been finalised.

Handloom Industry in Kerala

3487. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) is it not a fact that a memorandum has been presented to the Government of India on the problems faced by the handloom industry of Kerala;

(b) if so, what are the details of the memorandum and what are the main demands in it; and

(c) what action has been taken by Government of India on those demands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) The demands include controlling the prices of yarn, structure and objective of the National Handloom Development Corporation, training, assistance to Kerala State Govt. for starting spinning mills, grant of rebate, reservation for handlooms and formulation of national wage policy for the handloom sector.

(c) Matters regarding yarn supply and prices for handloom was discussed in the meeting of the State Ministers held at New Delhi and it was felt that a sort of pooling of the hank yarn production from the cooperative spinning mills, State Textile Corporation Mills and National Textile Corporation Mills for captive production by the cooperative and corporation sector in the handlooms will go a long way in easing the problems. The State Governments were also requested to become direct indenting agents of NTC mills to enable them to get hank yarn regularly at fixed prices. In order to control the increasing prices of hank yarn particularly of lower counts, Government of India recently decided to import one lakh bales of cotton out of which 30,000 bales were earmarked to the National Textile Corporation and handloom weavers cooperative spinning mills for conversion into hank yarn for distribution to the handloom sector. The objective of the proposed Handloom Development Corporation includes assistances to State Government agencies to procure yarn from mills for distribution to the handloom weavers.

On the question of training, setting up of another weavers service centre in the Southern region of Kerala is also under consideration of the Government. On the question of weavers' spinning mills, two mills have already been assisted and the matter regarding setting up of the two more spinning mills in the cooperative sector during the Sixth plan will depend upon the State Government coming up with necessary proposals. Financial assistance for this purpose will be given through the National Cooperative Development Corporation.

Regarding rebate, it may be mentioned that Govt. of India had been giving 20 percent special rebate shared equally by the Centre and the State for a period of 30 days every year and for the current financial year also (1981-82) a special rebate has been sanctiond for a period of 30 days. Besides, special rebate is also available during the National Handloom Fairs which were recently held at Hyderabad and Delhi and places like Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

Regarding reservation for handlooms, some items are already on the reserved list for exclusive production by the handloom sector under the Essential Commodities Act. The scope and content of these reservation orders are currently under consideration of a Study Group whose report is awaited. As regards regional wege policy since such minimum wages are determined at the state level taking into account the local conditions obtaining in different areas, it would not be feasible to have such a national or uniform wage policy for a decentralised industry like Handlooms.

National Policy on Wages Income and Prices

3488. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have since taken any decision on formulating a national policy on income and prices; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) and (b). The evolution of incomes and price policy is a continuous process. The present policy in this regard is set out in Chapter 7—policy Frame-work —of the document 6th Five Year Plan (1980—85).

Indigenous Machinery for Mangalore Pellet Plant

3489. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it was envisaged that a major part of the machinery required for the Mangalore Pellet Plant was to be obtained from indigenous sources;

(b) whether despite this, a huge order amounting to Rs. 7 crores has been placed on foreign suppliers for such equipments;

(c) if so, why it was not possible for the Indian manufacturers to make the machinery available; and

(d) whether this has been done by revising the agreement which clearly stipulated that such machines will be procured from India only?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (b). The Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited (KIOCL) have signed a contract with M/s. Uzinexportimport, Romania whose offer was lowest technically acceptable, for the setting up of the pellet plant at Mangalore, It envisaged supplies of equipment within battery limits worth about Rs. 35.44 crores from off-shore sources (Romania and France) and procurement of equipment worth about Rs. 6.93 crors from indigenous sources. It was, however decided to transfer the equipment provisionally earmarked for indigenous procurement also to off-shore supplies to achieve the following further benefits:—

(i) The price and delivery of the transferred items are firm and not subject to cost or time over-runs;

(ii) French credit on soft-terms has been made available to the full value of the French component. *viz.* FF 80 million; and

(iii) The quantity of iron ore concentrate to be purchased by Romania would be increased to a corresponding extent (about 0.5 MT), increasing thereby the off-take of Kudremukh concentrates (for which there is no other outlet at present) and also providing additional foreign exchange earnings to this country, improving at the same time the financial viability of KIOCL.

Even after the transfer of this equipment to off-shore sources, the Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited would still be procuring equipments to be installed outside battery limits from indigenous sources.

Ban on Rotational Transfers of Central Government Employees

3490. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that rotational transfers of all categories of Central Government employees including Defence Service personnel have been banned because of the deteriorating financial conditions of Government;

(b) if so, whether Government have considered all pros and cons of this as it may prove fatal to lakhs of employees waiting at one station for posting to another of their choice;

(c) whether Government propose to reconsider the matter and reinforce the rotational transfer policy with immediate effect and instead apply economy cut in other sphere; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) to (d). As a measure of economy, instructions had, *inter alia*, been issued in 1979, staying for a period of one year transfers involving change in headquarters except when the transfers were on account of promotions, expiry of deputation period or for very special personal reasons. These instructions did not cover the officers and personnel of the Armed Forces. When the matter was reviewed after one year, it was decided to continue the embargo on transfers of civilian Central Government employees. Rotational transfers were, however, allowed every 2/3 years in respect of persons holding 'sensitive' posts. Categorisation of posts as 'sensitive' has been left to be decided by the Secretaries of the Ministeries/Departments in consultation with their Financial Advisers.

Care has been taken to see that the general embargo on rotational transfer does not affect the Government employees adversely as the orders permit transfers necessitated on account of promotions, expiry of deputation period or very special personal reasons. Besides relaxations have been allowed in respect of employees posted in difficult stations. Government, therefore, do not propose to make any modifications in these instructions.

12.00 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

AUDIT REPORT OF COFFEE BOARD FOR 1978-79 AND 1979-80 (GENERAL FUND) AND FOR 1977-78 (*POOL* FUND) AND A STATEMENT FOR DELAY, REVIEWS ON AND ANNUAL REPORTS ON THE WORKING OF MINERAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD, NEW DELHI FOR 1979-80 AND COTTON CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD. BOMBAY FOR 1979-80 AND STATEMENTS FOR DELAY ETC. ETC.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) (i) A copy of the Audit Report (Hindi and English versions) on the Accounts of the Coffee Board for the years 1978-79 and 1979-80 (General Fund) and for the year 1977-78 (Pool Fund).

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Audit Report on the Accounts of the Coffee Board mentioned at (i) above.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3047/81).

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Mineral Development Board, New Delhi, 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

Mineral Development Board, New Delhi, for the year 1979-80.

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying papers mentioned at (2) above.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3048/81].

(4) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Cotton Corporation of India Limited, Bombay, for the year 1979-80.

(ii) Annual Report of the Cotton Corporation of India Ltd., Bombay, for the year 1979-80 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3049/81].

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: (Panskura): I have given a notice of a Calling Attention about the Delhi University Teachers' strick. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: What is it? Why should you raise it here?

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: You should permit it. For fifteen days they are on strike.

MR. SPEAKER: You should come and tell me. You should not raise it here. You can tell me.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: All right, I will tell you.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : अध्यक्ष जी, वेतन समिति के सवाल को लेकर 6 लाख टीचर्स और गवर्नमेंट एम्पलाईज आज से पूरे बिहार में हड़ताल पर हैं ।

MR. SPEAKER: This is a State subject. No time for it.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: This is a State subject. I can't. Why should you unnecessarily take the time of the House?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : आप सुन तो लीजिए । टीचर्स तो कानकरेण्ट लिस्ट में आते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप तो शास्त्री हैं, फिर खाहम खाम ऐसा क्यों कर रहे हैं ।

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): Sub-standard blankets are being supplied to the Army.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल एक दफ़ा उठाया जा चुका है । राजदा साहब ने उठाया था या किसी और ने उठाया था । Somebody has raised it. मुझे याद रहता है ।

This has already been raised in the House.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): What about violation of Rules 229, 230 and 231, regarding the arrest of an Hon. Member, Shri Mani Ram Bagri, who has been arrested and released, but no intimation has been given?

MR. SPEAKER: Read the Bulletin and tell me.

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष जी, यह कायदे कानून इस तरह से नहीं बदला करते हैं । फर्ज कीजिए, मुझे गिरफ्तार करें और अदालत मुझे रिलीज करे, यहां दिल्ली में मेरी गिरफ्तारी हो,

और यह सदन चल रहा हो फिर भी आपको उसकी इत्तला न दी जाए--- मैं तो कहूंगा कि यह आपके साथ अन्याय किया जा रहा है कि मेम्बर की गिरफ्तारी करके आपको इत्तिला नहीं दी जाती है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे पास इत्तला है, मैं ने बुलेटिन में दिया है ।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : आपको कब इत्तिला मिली ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे मिली – After the Lok Sabha was adjourned. Do not do it. Do not do it daily.

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : इसी तरह से आपको कुतुब मीनार के बारे में इत्तला नहीं मिली जितमें कि इतने लोग मारे गए थे । उस समय आपके लोग लंच उड़ाने में लग रहे थे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अति सर्वत्र वर्जयेत् ।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : इसमें अति क्या है ?

यह विशेषाधिकार का प्रश्न था । आपने इतना बड़ा एनाउन्समेंट किया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : रेडियो में आया हुआ है और बुलेटिन में दिखा दिया है ।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : मैंने खुद सुना है रेडियो ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने सुना है और मेरे पास रिकार्ड है ।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : वह गलत है रिकार्ड, आप मिला लीजिए । चौधरी छोटू राम के नाम की "दिल्ली समीक्षा" में है । आपने सारे सदन की राय जाहिर की थी, यह मामूली फैसला नहीं था ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह लिखा हुआ है इसमें । सारे सदन की राय के मुताल्लिक ही इसमें लिखा हुआ है ।

(व्यवधान)

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : जब चह्वाण साहब पकड़े गए तब तो ये सारे लोग बोल रहे थे, तब कानून टूट गया था लेकिन अब मुझे गिरफ्तार करके उसकी इत्तला न दी जाए तो कानून क्या नहीं टूटा ?

(व्यवधान)

12.03 hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE— *Contd.*

REVIEWS ON AND ANNUAL REPORTS OF INDIAN INSTITUTE OF PACKAGING BOMBAY FOR 1980-81. HANDLOOM EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCIL, MADRAS FOR 1979-80 AND A STATEMENT FOR DELAY, REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF INDIAN COUNCIL OF ARBITRATION, NEW DELHI FOR 1980-81, NOTIFICATIONS UNDER TEA ACT, 1953 AND A STATEMENT FOR DELAY.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): On behalf of Shri Khursheed Alam Khan, I beg to lay on the Table.

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Packaging, Bombay, for the year 1980-81 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Institute of Packaging, Bombay, for the year 1980-81.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3050/81].

[Shri Bhishma Narain Singh]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Handloom Export Promotion Council, Madras, 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 Handloom Export Promotion Council, Madras, for the year 1979-80.

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.
[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3051/81].

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of Arbitration, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Council of Arbitration, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81.
[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3052/81].

(5) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 160 of the Tea Act, 1953:—

(i) S.O. 732(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th October, 1981 regarding continuance of management of Pashok Tea Estate, P.O. Pashok, District Darjeeling by the Tea Trading Corporation of India Limited, Calcutta, beyond five years for a further period of one year upto and inclusive of the 10th October, 1982.

(ii) S.O. 733(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th October, 1981 regarding continuance of management of Looksan Tea Estate, P.O. Carron, District Jalpaiguri by the Tea Trading Corporation of India Limited, Calcutta, beyond five years for a further period of one year upto and inclusive of the 10th October, 1982.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3053/81].

(iii) S.O. 734(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th October, 1981 regarding continuance of management of Vah-Taukvar Tea Estate, Darjeeling by the Tea Trading Corporation of India Limited, Calcutta, beyond five years for a further period of one year upto and inclusive of the 10th October, 1982.
[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3053/81].

(6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Spices (Export Promotion Council, Ernakulam, Cochin 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 Spices Export Promotion Council, Ernakulam, Cochin, for the year 1979-80.

(7) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (6) above.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3054/81].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER REGIONAL BANKS ACT, 1976, CONSOLIDATED REPORT ON WORKING OF PUBLIC SECTOR BANKS FOR THE YEAR ENDED ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1979 AND NOTIFICATION UNDER CENTRAL EXCISE RULES, 1944.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of

section 29 of the Regional Banks Act, 1976:—

(i) The Kamraz Rural Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 1981, published in Notification No. S.O. 2254 in Gazette of India dated the 29th August, 1981.

(ii) The Chitradurga Gramin Bank (Meetings of Board) 1981, published in Notification No. S.O. 2255 in Gazette of India dated the 29th August, 1981.

(iii) The Dhenkanal Gramya Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 1981, published in Notification No. S.O. 2256 in Gazette of India dated the 29th August, 1981. [*Published in Library. See* No. LT-3055/81].

(2) A copy of the Consolidated Report (Hindi and English versions) on the working of Public Sector Banks for the year ended 31st December, 1979. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3056/81].

(3) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 640(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th December, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding grant of complete exemption to indigenously produced rough opthalmic glass blanks including flint buttons from payment of central excise duty, issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3057/81].

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): What about violation of Rule 231? Rule 231 says,—

'As soon as may be, the Speaker shall, after he has received a communication... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: We will do according to the Rules.

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12 04 hrs

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

STATEMENTS

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: (Jaipur): I beg to lay on the Table English and Hindi versions of the Statement showing action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter I and final replies in respect of Chapter V of the following Reports:—

(i) 36th Report (6th Lok Sabha) on Irregular Release of Woollen Garments under a misdeclaration as Rags.

(ii) 67th Report (6th Lok Sabha) on Customs Receipts.

(iii) 88th Report (6th Lok Sabha) on Purchase of Zinc Slabs.

(iv) 99th Report (6th Lok Sabha) on Customs Receipts.

(v) 100th Report (6th Lok Sabha) on Defence Services.

(vi) 105th Report (6th Lok Sabha) on Telephone exchanges.

(vii) 111th Report (6th Lok Sabha) on Andaman Forests Department.

(viii) 115th Report (6th Lok Sabha) on Haldia Dock Project.

(ix) 122nd Report (6th Lok Sabha) on Customs Receipts.

(x) 124th Report (6th Lok Sabha) on Purchase of Tents, Assembly Springs, Angola Shirtings and Gun Metal Ingots.

(xi) 133rd Report (6th Lok Sabha) on Direct Taxes.

(xii) 145th Report (6th Lok Sabha) on Union Excise Duties.

(xiii) 146th Report (6th Lok Sabha) on Union Excise Duties.

(xiv) 2nd Report (7th Lok Sabha) on D.C. Electric Traction.

[Shri Bhishma Narain Singh]

(xv) 4th Report (7th Lok Sabha) on Restoration and Construction of Railway Lines.

(xvi) 5th Report (7th Lok Sabha) on Mohanbari Runway.

(xvii) 7th Report (7th Lok Sabha) on Cash Assistance for Export of Absorbent Cotton.

(xviii) 15th Report (7th Lok Sabha) on Collaboration Agreement for manufacture of diesel engines for Shunters.

(xix) 22nd Report (7th Lok Sabha) on Import of Defective Special Purpose Carriers and Incorporation of Incorrect Data in a Contract.

(*Interruptions*)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आता है, तो करते हैं ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो कानून है, जो करना होता है, वह कानून के हिसाब से कर दिया ।

12.05 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

(i) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Beedi Workers Welfare Cess (Amendment) Bill, 1981, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 26th November, 1981, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 10th December, 1981, agreed without an amendment to the Cine-Workers and Cinema Theatre Workers (Regulation of employment) Bill, 1981, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 24th November, 1981."

(व्यवधान)

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : आपने क्या एनाउन्स किया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मेरे से आकर बात कर लेना ।

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: We do it according to the rules. (*Interruptions*) Let me see if I am wrong.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): The information may not have reached you yesterday when the matter was raised. But subsequently you knew that he had been arrested and that must be announced in the House that he was arrested and released.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not done if he has been released. If he was still in detention, I would have done it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: No, no. The fact that an hon. member was arrested, even if he was subsequently released, must be announced in the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Then we put it in the bulletin.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: That has not been the practice in the past.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: If I am wrong, you can point out to me and I will rectify the mistake.

(*Interruptions*)

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : मैं आपको यही कह रहा हूं कि आप इस बारे में गलत हैं ।

MR. SPEAKER: I am not.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : आप गलत हैं, इस मामले में ।

MR. SPEAKER: I am not, I am perfectly sure of my ground, what I am talking. I shall show you the practice. मुझे आप बता दीजिएगा, मैं मान लूंगा ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : मैं आपको बता रहा हूं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आपको दिखा दूंगा, जो प्रमाण है, जो प्रथा है, जो रूल है, जो कन्वेंशन है, वह मैं आपको दिखा दूंगा ।

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): I am on a point of order under rule 231.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order; not allowed. It is a point of disorder. Shri Satish Agarwal.

12.07 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE
SIXTY-FIRST AND SIXTY-THIRD REPORTS

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Public Accounts Committee:

(i) Sixty-first Report on Action Taken on the First and Twenty-fourth Reports on Excesses over Voted Grants and Charged Appropriations.

(ii) Sixty-third Report on Pre-partition losses and irregularities...

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: No point of order. I have already disallowed it. I have over-ruled it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It says:

"If intimation about the release of a member is received before the House has been informed of his arrest, or if the facts of arrest and release of a member are received **simultaneously, such intimations are published in Bulletin-II for the information of members.**"

We have already dont that.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: We do accordingly to what the precedents say; we do not go out of them.

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे को क्या लगता है इतना बोलने में, मैं वह भी बोल देता हूं । मुझे क्या तकलीफ होती थी ।

Then I will have to go against the povision and contravene the provision. That is what it is.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Rule 231 says:

"As soon as may be, the Speaker shall, after he has received a communication referred to in Rule 229 or Rule 230, read it out in the House..."

MR. SPEAKER: I have gone through that, I know it by heart.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Then you should have intimated the House.

MR. SPEAKER: I have done what should have been done.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: You are not doing it. You received the information regarding his arrest. (*Interruptions*)

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : जब सैशन न हो तो ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हाउस अगर उठा हो और बाद में आप रीलीज हो गए हों, तो फिर बुलिटिन में आता है । अगर आप आज भी अन्दर होते, सरकार के मेहमान होते, तो मैं जरूर कर देता ।

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Bhatia.

12.09 hrs

COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

SIXTH REPORT

SHRI R. L. BHATIA (Amritsar): Sir, I beg to present the Sixth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Petitions.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT (Bharatpur): I want to give a suggestion about this arrest business. In this bulletin, normally you say that such and such member has been arrested under IPC section so and so. Because we are not knowledgeable in IPC and other codes, I suggest that you may please give the reasons in plain language that he has been arrested for taking part in an agitation or for such and such reason.

MR. SPEAKER: For your information, we only repeat what we receive.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: The point is, IPC we do not understand.

MR. SPEAKER: You are supposed to!

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buzar): I want a piece of information. When I came yesterday in the House, in the Central Hall I saw two sets of TV sets being installed. This was done probably to give a chance to the Members to watch the cricket matches. I think you have been consulted. But this will further give a handle to our detractors to say that Members are not interested in the proceedings of the House and that they are all crowding in the Central Hall.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Tewary, you should have found out the facts. That is the precedent. That is done according to the tradition.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : आराम-घर बना रखा है ....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बगैर टी० बी० भी नहीं आते हैं । टी० वी० नहीं होता है तो कौन आते हैं? यह तो "12 बजे" आप को लाता है ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : फिर क्यों रोक रहे हो ?

12.11 hrs.

STATEMENT CORRECTING ANSWER to S.Q. No. 209 dt. 7-12-1981 RE: FOOD FOR WORK PROGRAMME IN DHANBAD DISTRICT BIHAR

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): During the course of my reply to question No. 209 regarding Food for Work Programme in Dhanbad district in Bihar by Shri A. K. Roy, M. P., in the Lok Sabha on 7-12-81, I had observed that "this programme does not take into account the minimum wages prevalent in that place." I had also subsequently in the course of my reply stated that "Government cannot accept the position that the National Rural Employment Programme should be based on

minimum wages". What I intended to convey was that under the National Rural Employment Programme the wages do not correspond to the prevailing rates of wages in the concerned area or to the statutory minimum wages for different occupations in that area. However, what I have stated could give the impression that wages under the National Rural Employment Progamme do not have any relationship with minimum wages which is not correct. The correct position is that under the National Rural Employment Programme "the wage paid should be on par with the minimum wages for unskilled agricultural labour prescribed for the area".

12.12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Reported Rallies and Demonstrations at the Boat Club re: Compensation for Acquisition of land by DDA.

श्री राम स्वरूप राम (गया) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित लोक-महत्त्व के विषय की ओर माननीय निर्वास और आवास मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाता हूं तथा अनुरोध करता हूं कि वे इस सम्बन्ध में अपना वक्तव्य दें —

"दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा कुछ किसानों की भूमि का अधिग्रहण किये जाने और उन्हें कम दर पर मुआवजा दिये जाने के विरोध में बोट क्लब, नई दिल्ली पर 30 नवम्बर, 1981 को उन किसानों द्वारा की गई रैलियों और प्रदर्शनों के समाचार।"

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH).

MR. Speaker, Sir,

The villages in Badli area are among the 68,000 acres of land notified for acquisition under the Scheme of Large Scale Acquisition, Development and Disposal of land in Delhi for implementing the provisions of the Master Plan. The lands of Delhi villages are being acquired for the planned development of Delhi so as to meet the demands of the growing population in the capital city. Under the Master Plan, which was prepared in the late Fifties and which came into effect from the 1st September, 1962, the Urbanizable area upto 1981 cover about 1,10,000 acres. The area was expected to accommodate a population of about 45 lakhs by the year 1981, which figure was subsequently revised to about 53 lakhs by adopting higher density criteria. According to the census of India 1891, the present population of Delhi is estimated to be 62 lakhs, which includes an urban population of about 57.5 lakhs. As per the population projection worked out by the Delhi Development Authority, the urban population of Delhi is likely to be of the order of 122 lakhs in the year 2001.

2. With Delhi's population growing at a fast rate, it is incumbent on the Government to find ways and means of providing proper shelter and services for the increasing population.

3. The Delhi Development Authority last year launched the Rohini Scheme for the development and provision of plots/Flats and services mainly to the weaker sections of the Society. The Scheme would cater for a population of abiut 8.5 lakhs by providing 1,70,000 plots/dwelling units with all services, community facilities, etc. The total area of the Rohini Scheme consisting of Badli and seven other villages

[Shri Bhishma Narain Singh]

covers 2,490 hectares out of which 695 hectares of land is of Badli village Out of 2,490 Hectares of land 803 Hectares has already been taken over for acquisition and development started by the D.D.A.

4. Earlier I had made a statement in this august House on 19-3-1981 in response to a Calling Attention notice by Mr. Jagdish Tytler and others, including Smt. Pramila Dandavate and Shri Bhim Singh, regarding inadequate compensation in respect of land acquired resulting in hardship to the farmers. In that statement, I had clarified that under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the amount of compensation is determined in accordance with the provisions of Sections 23 and 24 of the Act, which inter alia, provides that in determining the amount of compensation to be awarded for the land acquired, the market value of the land on the date of publication of notification under Section 4 of the Act is to be taken into consideration. Over and above the compensation assessed 15 per cent is paid as compulsory cost of acquisition. Besides, interest is also paid in the old cases at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from the date of expiry of three years of the notification under Section 4 till the date of announcement of the award. During the discussions on the subject of the above Calling Attention notice in this House, I had mentioned that the Government was aware of the hardship faced by the farmers whose lands were acquired by the Government, and that the Government was sympathetic towards their needs. I had also mentioned that the Government was considering suitable amendments to the Land Acquisition Act to mitigate the hardship of the persons whose lands are acquired. I had not, however, given any assurance that in the pending Land Acquisiition proceedings no award would ed. I had not, however, given ane ashad been carried out. I may mention that in the case of land in Badli and other neighbouring villages the land acquisition proceedings were started many years ago and the awards have been given on the basis of the dates of notification.

5. As already mentioned, the lands in the villages in Badli area are required for the implementation of the Rohini Project. The compensation for the lands acquired has been determined by the competent authority in accordance with the law and the Delhi Administration have also taken possession of the land on 12-11-1981 The Delhi Administration has reported that the average payment including compensation, solatium and interest for lands in Badli village comes to Rs. 4.28 per square yard. However, apart from the compensation the following benefits are also available to the persons whose lands have been acquired.

(a) A residential plot in an approved colony to the extent of 40 per cent of the land acquired or 250 sq. yds., whichever is less, at predetermined rate;

(b) To enable the dispossessed landholders to earn their livelihood 10 per cent of the shops constructed by the D.D.A. are allotted to them at pre-determined rates by draw of lots.

Wherever crops have been sown in the current Rabi season in the land taken on acquisition, the Government will give such land on licence to the farmers who have sown the crops, for the period till the harvesting of such crop, after which the farmer will have to vacate the land.

6. As I have mentioned earlier, the Government is always sympathetic to the needs and welfare of the farmers and the Government will do everything possible within the provisions of the law to help the farmers. The proposed amendments to the Land Acquisition Act with a view to mitigating the hardship of the persons whose lands are acquired are also under the active consideration of the Government.

MR. SPEAKER: If it is Rs. 4.28 per square yard, what will be the selling price?

सेलिंग प्राइस क्या होगी, आप इसको कितने में दूसरों को बेचेंगे ?

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH: DDA develops that plot and that is given on no-profit-no-loss basis.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वैसे कुछ पता नहीं कि कितना पैसा होता होगा उसका।

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH: Naturally the development cost is there, that is included, and other things are also included. So..

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अल्टीमेटली वेल्यू कितनी होती है ? अच्छा, रामस्वरूप राम ।

श्री राम स्वरूप राम : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने वक्तव्य के अन्तिम पैरा में किसानों के प्रति सहानुभूति दिखाई है उसके लिए मैं इनको धन्यवाद देता हूं। हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार का, हमारी पार्टी का बराबर यह सिद्धान्त रहा है कि फार्मर्स, मार्जिनल फार्मर्स, छोटे किसानों को उनकी चीज़ों के सही दाम मिलें और उनका विकास हो ।

मैं अपने सवाल को इसी परिवेश में पूछना चाहूंगा । बादली और उसके समीप गांव की जो जमीन अक्वायर हुई है, जिसका कि मामला बहुत दिनों से पड़ा चला आ रहा था जिसके बारे में वहां के किसान कह रहे थे कि हमारी ज़मीन दो रुपये गज की दर से ली जाती है और वही जमीन दो हजार रुपये प्रति गज दी दर से बेची जाती है । 20 कट्टे का हमारे यहां एकड़ होता है । बीस हजार रुपये प्रति एकड़ में ज़मीन ली जाती है और दो हजार रुपये गज में वह बेची जाती है । इतना ज्यादा मुनाफ़ा डी० डी० ए० को मिलता है ।

ये जो शुरू से बातें चलो आ रही हैं, ये वहां के किसानों को, मार्जिनल फार्मर्स को बातें अच्छी नहीं लगीं । इसी-लिए उन्होंने सरकार के सामने प्रोटेस्ट किया कि हम को हमारी ज़मीन का मुआवजा सही दाम पर मिलना चाहिए और 1894 का जो लैंड एक्वीजिशन एक्ट है उसमें संशोधन होना चाहिए, इस में अमेण्डमेंट होना चाहिए। डी० डी० ए० एक कल्याण-कारी संगठन है, इसमें कमर्शियल जैसी बात नहीं होनी चाहिए। डी० डी० ए० को वेल्फेयर स्कीम्स के लिए काम करना चाहिए, इसमें कमर्शियलाइजेशन की बात नहीं आनी चाहिए। जो भी ज़मीन ली जाए उसके किसान को सही दाम मिलने चाहिएं। यह न हो कि दो रुपये गज के हिसाब से किसानों से ज़मीन ले कर दो हजार रुपये गज में उसे बेचा जाए। इस से किसानों का शोषण होता है ।

इसी लिए, जब किसानों की ज़मीन अक्वायर की गई तो किसानों ने प्रोटेस्ट किया और वे कोर्ट में गए कि हमारी ज़मीन का बहुत सस्ती दर पर मुआवजा दिया जा रहा है । उस बीच कोर्ट ने सरकार को विवश किया कि आप किसानों को उनकी ज़मीन का उचित मुआवजा दें ताकि किसानों में जो रोष है वह सही मायनों में दूर हो सके ।

इसी संदर्भ में मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि 12-11-81 को बादली इलाके में जो लैंड रोहिणी प्रोजेक्ट के लिए अधि-गृहीत की गई थी और जिसके लिए कम मुआवजा देने के सम्बन्ध में किसान भाइयों ने कोर्ट में केस किया और सरकार से अधिक-

[श्री रामस्वरूप राम]

तम मुआवजा देने के लिए कोई निश्चित आदेश देने की मांग की। क्या सरकार अधिक मुआवजा देने के सम्बन्ध में कोई निदेश देना चाहती है या सरकार ने अब तक कौन-सा आदेश दिया है जिससे कि किसानों का शोषण रुक सके ?

श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह : मान्यवर, जैसा कि उत्तर में बताया है कि किसानों के प्रति सब की सहानुभूति है, लेकिन जैसा माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि दो रुपये प्रति गज जमीन ली जाती है, ऐसा नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : 4.8 बताया आपने ?

श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह : 4.28 रुपये प्रति स्क्वायर यार्ड के हिसाब से दाम दिए जाते हैं। ज्यादा मुआवजा देने के लिए जो कटिनाई है, उसका मैंने जिक्र किया है कि जो एक्ट बना हुआ है वह 1894 .... ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उसको बदलिए।

श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह : मैंने अपने उत्तर में बताया है कि एक्ट को बदलने का काम माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी के अधीन है और वे इसके लिए सचेष्ट हैं और शीघ्र से शीघ्र संशोधन लाया जाएगा। इसलिए सरकार का प्रयास जारी है।

जहां तक इस जमीन को लेने का सवाल है तो यह कोई नए सिरे से नहीं जी जा रही है, बल्कि दिल्ली के विकास के लिए जो वृहद योजना बनाई गई थी, जिसके अन्तर्गत 68000 एकड़ भूमि ली जाने वाली थी, उसी क्रम में यह जमीन ली गई है। अभी तक तीन-चौथाई जमीन ली जा चुकी है। कोर्ट के निर्देश के बारे में जहां तक मैं समझा हूं कि बादली क्षेत्र के न्यायालय से किसी खास प्रकार की भूमि के लिए यदि आदेश दिए गए होंगे, जैसे हार्टीकल्चर इत्यादि की भूमि है, तो उसके अनुसार मुआवजा दिया जाएगा। बाकी जो जमीन ली गई है, उसमें कानून के अधीन ही मुआवजा दिया जा सकता है। अगर सरकार चाहे भी तो बढ़ा कर नहीं दे सकती, क्योंकि आडिट होता है, पब्लिक एकाउंट कमेटी देखती है, संसद का ही बनाया हुआ .... ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: संसद बदल भी तो सकती है उसको, तब तक हम रुक सकते हैं।

श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह : सरकार किसानों की बेहतरी के लिए प्रयत्नशील है और हमारे प्रधानमंत्री की किसानों के प्रति पूरी आस्था है और बादली क्षेत्र में जो जमीन एक्वायर की गई है, वहां पर किसी खास जमीन के लिए कोर्ट द्वारा निर्णय दिया गया होगा तो उचित मुआवजा जरूर दिया जाएगा।

श्री रामस्वरूप राम : कोर्ट के फैसले की जानकारी तो सरकार को होगी ?

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास: मार्केट रेट पर मुआवजा मिलना चाहिए।

श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह : मार्केट रेट की बात हमेशा की जाती है .... ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय मंत्री महोदय, हमको यथार्थवादी होना चाहिए। यथार्थ पर चलें, लकीर के फकीर हमको नहीं बनना है। कानून बदलिए। गरीब का कत्ल हमारे यहां नहीं होना चाहिए।

श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह : आपका सुझाव बिल्कुल मान्य है । कानून में संशोधन होना चाहिए । गरीब का कत्ल कभी नहीं होना चाहिए, इसमें कोई दो राय नही हैं । ... (**व्यवधान**) ..

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हां, इसको पहले बन्द करो ।

श्री राम स्वरूप राम : एक सप्लीमेंट्री और. बहुत महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है ।

(**व्यवधान**)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठिए ।

(**व्यवधान**)

MR. SPEAKER: No question please. Why are you interrupting? You can't do it. I will not allow you. (*Interruptions*) Please sit down.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD (Hingoli): Sir, at the outset, I will thank this Government for providing all facilities to the cultivators to increase their agriculture produce. This Calling Attention is not about the cultivators but about the people who are being uprooted from their lands. So, I would request the hon. Minister to go into the details of this case and then reply.

The Land Acquisition Act of 1894 was brought about by the Britishers. We have seen that, after Independence, we have been acquiring lands not only for the welfare activities but also for industrialisation and other different activities. The Central and State Governments have been acquiring lands. When we found that this particular Land Acquisition Act does not do justice to the people, we made an amendment and we gave a solatium of 15 per cent. But in spite of that, the Government came to realise that it is not sufficient, just to add 15 per cent solatium, but there must be a substantial increase as the value of land is going up everyday.

Si, as you know—you are cultivator yourself—it is only in the case of agricultural land that the price of land appreciates. If you take an industry or a factory, the price of machinery depreciates. But by cultivating the land and by adding inputs, the cost of land appreciates. But this broad factor is never considered by the Government. Perhaps, it was because of some people's suggestion...

MR. SPEAKER: It is not only appreciation in the value of land; it is the attachment to the land which is a life-giving source to us. It is much more than that.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: That is why I used the words "uproot and nonsequent dislocation".

The Government also appointed the Mulla Committee. The Mulla Committee has submitted its report.

In the meanwhile, the Maharashtra Government in 1977 passed an amendment to this Act and suggested that a solatium of 30 per cent should be given to the people whose lands have been acquired for different purposes. This Bill is pending with this Governmnt for the last four years and so far the President has not given his assent.

Ultimately, it is the people who are suffering whose lands have been acquired by the Government. They are not getting their price. We are happy that the Government is bringing an amendment to the Land Acquisition Act. It was said by the hon. Minister, Mr. Bhishma Narain Singh, last time, in March last, that they are bringing an amendment in December. Is the Government prepared to give a retrospective effect to this amendment when they bring forward an amendment in this Parliament? Secondly, till the time they bring an amending Bill, are

[Shri Uttam Rathod]

they prepared to clear the Maharashtra Land Acquisition Bill for the assent of the President, which is pending before them? Thirdly, I want to ask one thing more. Unfortunately, the development has always been at the cost of the poorest. It is not only the cultivator but it is also the labourer who works on the farm and it is also the artisan who helps him to cultivate his land. All these people are affected. Will the Government also make a provision for these poor people, not only for the people whose lands have been acquired? What about the poor artisans and the poor labourers who are working on the land? Are they going to provide some land, some means of livelihood, for these poor people also?

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH: As I have said earlier, there are no two opinions about bringing an amendment. We are brining an amendment because the whole House feels, we all feel, our party feels, our leader feels, everybody feels that the present Land Acquisition Act is not sufficient. Therefore, we are bringing an amendment and there are no two opinions on that.

AN HON. MEMBER: when?

SHRI BHISHMA NARIAN SINGH: please hear me first. Let me give a full reply. Afterwards if you want a further clarification, I will clarify. The hon. Minister of Agriculture and Rural Reconstruction is here also. I Will definitely pass on your suggestions to him. You have suggested about giving retrospective effect and other things. I will pass on your suggestions to him.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES: (SHRI RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) :The Bill is being prepared.

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH: Only he can promise you. That does not belong to my Ministry.

He is here. Just I am pointing out to you and to the whoe House. Beyond this, what more can I say?

MR. SPEAKAR: You just say that you will bring it with retrospective effect.

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH: As regards your suggestion on plots and other things, I have already stated that the land of the agriculthrists is acquired. We give them plots in residential areas. I have also clarified how much we give.

The misgiving regarding DDA houses, should be removed. That is not a fact. Hardly 4 per cent of the land is auctioned. It is always predetermined. Land is developed. Development cost acquisition cost, all these things are there. I would request that this misgiving that DDA takes the land and the wholesale land is auctioned or something like that should be removed. Only 4 per cent of the total land acquired might have bene auctioned.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri K. P. Singh Deo.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV (Alwar): Point of order Under Rule 239 the Hon Chaair has power to direct the Government to bring forward an amending bill.

MR. SPEAKER: No point of order. This is calling attention time. There can be no point of order. Nothing is allowed.

Shri K. P. Singh Deo.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO (Dhenkanal): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this calling attention has been raised because some of the farmers are agitating and ventilating their grievances regarding two issues.

(*Interruptions*)

One was the policy regarding acquisition of land and the nominal price that is being paid.

The second was that when the DDA resells this land, it is resold at a commercial and at a very high price and there is also delay in the payment of compensation to the villagers after acquiring their land.

These are the two main issues on which the farmers are agitated and they ventilated their grievances at the Boat Club and they went to Prime Minister's residence.

The Delhi Land Acquisition Act 1894, is a very old Act and it did not cater and is not catering to the needs of the time and to the needs of the farmers. Therefore, the Government thought fit to appoint a Reviewing Committee as far back as 1970 under the Chairmanship of the eminent parliamentarian and legal luminary. Shri Anand Narain Mulla. There were 28 members in the Committee, who were highly eminent. 25 of them, were Members of Parliament. Prof. N. G. Ranga was one of them. Some officials also were in the Committee. They went into the entire aspect of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 and made indepth study. They made various far-reaching recommendations which, according to the reply of the Minister, have not yet seen the light of the day.

I am thankful to the Minister that in his reply he has taken the House into confidence as to what DDA intends doing and what the Government intends doing for the farmers and for the people who have been uprooted. It is rather significant.

The House may kindly recall that the Master Plan of Delhi had been formulated sometime in the late 50s. Now it is the beginning of the 80s. Three decades have passed. It then envisaged that by 1981, it would cover 1,10,000 acres and would cater to the needs of a population of 45 lakhs. This projection has gone haywire. The latest census figures claim that the present population is 62 lakhs, that is 50 per cent more than what was envisaged in the Master Plan of 1950. In view of the entire thing as a paradox of conflicting claims, conflicting requirements and conflicting stands At the same time, Government is also keen to have this National Capital Region for which they have already spent Rs. 28 crores and have provided for an outlay of Rs. 10 crores in the Sixth Plan.

In one of the answers given in the Rajya Sabha, the hon. Minister has said that this National Capital Region, the intention of which was to ensure that the concentration of population from Delhi, the Capital City, was diverted to other regions, has run into rough weather as Haryana has backed out. At the same time when the National Capital Region is being thought of and Rs. 28 crores have been spent and another Rs. 10 crores have been provided for in the Sixth Plan, a move is made by the DDA to take over the land—according to the 1950 Master Plan of farmers thereby reducing the farming land which raises other questions also; supplies of milk, fruits, vegetables and other requirements of the Capital City of Delhi are being hampered because of the gradual erosion of agricultural land of purposes of urbanisation. This is raising not only seious environmental problems but also ecological problems because again the pressure of population and the requirements of the Capital Region will compel people to go and deforest the forest land and this will create environmental problems. I would like the hon. Minister to take the House into confidence and clarify all these conflicting requirements and how the ecological and environmental problems are sought to be looked after.

In the latter part of the answer, the hon. Minister has said that the DDA is going to make available to the persons whose lands have been acquired:

> "A residential plot in an approved colony to the extent of 40 per cent of the land acquired or 250 sq. yds. whichever is less, at pre-determined rate"

At the rate of Rs. 4.28 per sq. yd., the cost of Rs. 250 sq. yds. will be only Rs 1,000. But when the poor farmer will go to buy land a residential plot,

[Shri K. P. Singh Deo]

in an approved colony at a pre-determined rate, he will have to pay a much higher amount; it will run into astronomical figures.

The Minister has stated further:

> "To enable the dispossessed landholders to earn their livelihood, 10 per cent of the shops constructed by the DDA are allotted to them at predetermined rates.."

This poor farmer, who has been dispossessed of his land being paid only at the rate of Rs. 4.28 per sq. yd. will have to pay a much higher price when he goes for allotment of a shop at predetermined rates by the DDA. I would like the hon. Minister to take the House into confidence and tell us the exact position, how much the poor farmer will have to pay (a) for a residential plot and (b) for shop.

The hon. Minister in his reply has referred to court awards. These court awards have been going on from time to time. The latest court award may be giving a different price; the one given ten years back might have given a different price; the one given five years back might have given a different price. I would like the hon. Minister to take the House into confidence and tell us as to what is the rate at which the farmer is going to be compensated or the amount which is going to be paid and what is the latest court award.

Another significant factor is that, in a Seminar held only three days back, the Lt. Governor of Delhi has raised some very thought-provking points his observation tallies with the reply given by the Minister that, in the year 2001, the population of Delhi will be 122.8 lakhs, and the Master Plan which has been there since 1950 caters to only 45 lakhs. The Lt. Governor of Delhi has also identified the problems, that there will be water shortage. There will be power shortage. There will be problems of waste disposal. There will be ecological disturbances. I would like to know how the Government is contemplating or has it thought of how to cater to these difficulties.

My last question is: at the time when the DDA is taking these lands away from the farmers at Rs. 4.28 per sq. yd. and reselling it at a much higher rate on account of the development of the land to bring it to the level of the readiness for the development of the Rohini colony which is also meant for the weaker sections of the society, it is the middleman, the contractor who is going to take the bulk of the money. Will the Government consider forming co-operatives of the farmers so that they may develop the land and get this higher price instead of the middle man? These are my questions.

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH: The hon. Member has widened the scope of the calling attention motion. Actually he has talked about maintaining ecological balance. Then he nas talked about the National Capital region.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह फ़ौजी आदमी हैं। उन्हें तो तगड़े हो कर मांगना चाहिए था । लेकिन वह आपसे डर गए और उन्होंने आहिस्ता आहिस्ता मांगा है ।

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH: So many things he has raised. This calling attention is concerned with the land acquisition specially in Badli sometime back. So it is concerned with that. I do not think he has asked anything concerning that. If he wants to know about the ecological balance, just to satisfy the hon. Member, I want to mention this thing.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: After hearing the entire Ramayan if he asks who is Sita, then I have nothing to say.

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH: This Government is very keen to maintain the ecological balance and you must have seen that immediately after this Government came to power, we

have created the Department of Environment only to look to the ecological problems. We attach so much importance.

So far as the national capital region is concerned, it is almost that the scheme was dead. Now in the Sixth Five Year Plan once again we have revived it and I have recently said that a token provision of Rs. 10 crores has been provided. I have written letters to the Haryana Chief Minister, the UP Chief Minister and the Rajasthan Chief Minister because they have also to agree. Then we can go ahead with the programme of national capital region. Why we are thinking of the national capital region, you have already said about it. But you have said that we have mentioned so many things conflicting. Nothing is conflicting. The population of Delhi is growing at a fast rate. You can imagine that we have planed only for a population of 45 lakhs and the present population is 62 lakhs. You can imagine the growth of population in the capital city. So we have to disperse them and because of that we have thought of reviving the idea of national capital region. So, nothing is conflicting. We are all seized with the problem and we are very much concerned and I am glad that the hon. Members are taking so much interest. They are also concerned with the problem and we are trying our level best. There is nothing conflicting.

About the kisans once again I will repeat that we will try our best to bring the legislation as early as possible. So far as helping the farmers of Badli is concerned, I have already said that we will consider the highest rate awarded by the court for a particular category of land of that area. We will remove the deficiencies and what more can I say? ...

MR. SPEAKER: They are not satisfied.

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH: Under the law what can I do?.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: None of my questions has been answered.

MR. SPEAKER: You have to change the law.

AN HON. MEMBER: By incorporating new amendments.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: I have put certain specific questions relating to the answer given by the Minister. One was 250 sq. yards plot—what is the price? For the shops what is the predetermined price they have to pay? What is the latest award and what is the rate as per the latest award of the court and whether the farmers cooperatives will be allowed to develop and sell the land? Why don't you do that rather than leaving it to Government.

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH: About the formation of farmers' cooperatives or any other cooperative, we have always encouraged the cooperative movement. You know that this is also our policy. So far as the plot which was given to the farmers is concerned in lieu of their land which has been acquired. I have already stated very categorically that the plots will be given to them at a pre-determined rate—the cost of development of the land, land acquisition charges and all these things will be there. This is given at a predetermined rate. The D.D.D. has done this on no profit no loss basis. I have said that times without number.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय भीष्म बाबू तो बहुत अच्छे आदमी हैं लेकिन इन का जवाब बहुत गड़बड़ होता है ।

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): Does this concern this Calling Attention?

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मंत्री जी ने 19 मार्च 1981 को एक जवाब दिया था और उस में इन्होंने जरूरत से ज्यादा प्रधान मंत्री का नाम लिया था । प्रधान मंत्री का नाम ले कर के इन्होने कहा था : मैं उसका रेलीवेंट पोर्शन पढ़ता हूं ।

"At the time of the Kisan rally, Prime Minister made a reference that the Government was aware of the hardships of farmers involved in the acquisition of land for the purpose of urban development. Therefore, Governmnet is aware of the hardships which our agriculturists or the kisans are facing, but there is an Act, of 1894 and compensation is paid. Requisition is done according to that Act. So, therefore, we have to go in detail about it and Government is working on these lines, to see how we can bring some amendments so that compensation is paid and the difficulties of the kisans are overcome."

यह 19 मार्च, का इन का जवाब है । इस के पहले से भी हंगामा हो रहा है । अब इस की कितनी जल्दी है यह आप देखें । भीष्म बाबू जब जल्दी कह दें तो हम सोचते हैं तीन बजे लेकिन इस में कितनी जल्दी हो रही है यह हमारी समझ में नहीं आ रहा है ।

किसान दोनों तरफ से मार खा रहा है और मध्यम श्रेणी के लोग भी मार खा रहे हैं । अभी सोमवार को अपने जवाब में इन्होंने कहा था कि 85 हजार लोगों ने पांच पांच हजार रुपया डी0 डी0 ए0 में जमा कर दिया है प्लाट के लिए और उस को पांच साल या दस साल में जा कर वह मिलेगा इसकी कोई गारन्टी नहीं है । लेकिन वह पैसा जमा हो रहा है और करोड़ों रुपया डी डी ए में जमा है । किसान की लूट अलग और इधर छोटे जो नौकरीपेशा या मध्यम श्रेणी के लोग हैं उन की लूट अलग । मैं आप का ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूं लोक लेखा समिति के 18वें प्रतिवेदन की तरफ जो लेटेस्ट 1980-81 का है, डी डी ए के बारे में उस की क्या फाइंडिग है, यह मैं आपको पढ़ कर सुना देता हूं । इस में कहा गया है :

"दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण की, दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण अधिनियम, 1957 के अन्तर्गत "योजना के अनुसार दिल्ली का विकास करने के लिए" स्थापना की गई थी ।

समिति का दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के कार्यकरण के विभिन्न पक्षों की जांच करने के पश्चात् यह निष्कर्ष है कि दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण मुख्य रूप से एक लाभार्जन करने वाला संगठन बन गया है तथा उस के कारण आवासीय तथा वाणिज्यिक फ्लैटों तथा भवनों के मूल्य में अधिक वृद्धि हुई है ". . . .

यह कोई आप की कल्याणकारी संस्था नहीं रही है, प्राफिट कमाने वाली संस्था बन गई है ।

"इस के द्वारा जरूरत मन्द लोगों को आवास नहीं मिल पाये हैं जब कि सरकार ने इन उद्देश्यों से इस की स्थापना नहीं की थी ।

यह सर्वविदित तथ्य है कि दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण भू-स्वामियों से बहुत कम दर पर भूमि का अधिग्रहण करता है तथा उसका विकास करने के पश्चात् उसे बहुत ऊंची दरों पर बेचता है और इस से बहुत अधिक लाभ कमाता है ।"

यह है डी डी ए के बारे में लोक लेखा समिति की फाइंडिग ।

"इस का एक स्पष्ट उदाहरण यह है कि . . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Professor Saheb, please do not go away.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : रंगा साहब, आप किसानों के नेता हैं, बैठिए।

... (**व्यवधान**) ...

आप प्राइम मिनिस्टर से कहिए, 16 तारीख को उन्होंने रैली की थी। प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने कहा था कि मैं खून देने के लिए हूं। मैंने कहा था कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहिबा, आप के खून से कुछ बनने वाला नहीं है। उन्होंने खून देने के लिए कहा था .. (**व्यवधान**) .. हल्ला मत कीजिए। प्राइम मिनिस्टर को बुलाइए पहले हाउस में। प्राइम मिनिस्टर 16 तारीख को खून दे रही थीं किसानों के लिए। पैसा जमा कर रही थीं। .. (**व्यवधान**) .. आप की बात आएगी तो आप बोलिएगा।

मैं यह कह रहा था —

"इस का एक स्पष्ट उदाहरण यह है कि कालका जी जिला केन्द्र में भू-स्वामियों को प्रति वर्ग गज 2.50 रुपये की दर पर मुआवजा दिया गया था तथा गणना करने पर सम्पूर्ण 66.4 एकड़ क्षेत्र के सम्बन्ध में औसत विकास लागत (सामान्य और आन्तरिक दोनों ही मिला कर) प्रति वर्ग गज 80.15 रुपये बनती थी। लेकिन इस की तुलना में प्लाटों की बिक्री 2704 रुपये प्रति वर्ग गज की औसत दर पर की गई थी। इस की सर्वाधिक दर 17376 प्रति वर्ग गज थी। ..."

अस्सी रुपये एक तरफ, यानी सारा डेवलपमेंट होता है 80 रुपये में और बिक्री होती है 17376 रुपये में।

यह किसी प्रकार भी "लूट" से कम नहीं है। यदि भूमि का सरकारी प्रयोजनों के लिए भी अधिग्रहण किया जाता है, तब भी उचित मुआवजा दिया जाता है। किन्तु उन जिन मामलों में भूमि का अधिग्रहण किया जाता है तथा बाद में उसे नीलामी द्वारा अथवा वणिज्यिक प्रयोजनों के लिए बेच दिया जाता है, जैसा कि अधिकांश मामलों में हुआ है, समिति का विचार है कि भू-स्वामियों/किसानों को अपनी भूमि बहुत कम मूल्य पर बेचने के लिए बाध्य नहीं किया जाना चाहिए। इसलिए समिति सिफारिश करती है कि भूमि अर्जन अधिनियम में उचित संशोधन किया जाना चाहिए जिससे कि किसानों के हितों की उचित प्रकार से रक्षा हो सके। यह है लोक लेखा समिति की रिपोर्ट।"

अध्यक्ष महोदय : और जब तक संशोधन नहीं हो तब तक अर्जन नहीं किया जाना चाहिए।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : हां, नहीं करना चाहिए। अब मैं इस पर आता हूं। सरकार हमेशा कहती है, यह भीष्म बाबू यहां पर बैठे हुए हैं, इन्होंने 16 नवम्बर को किसानों के प्रतिनिधि के साथ और लैफ्टिनेंट गवर्नर के साथ कहा था कि मैं कैंसिल करूंगा। आज आप यह बतायें कि यह नोटिफिकेशन आपने कब किया? नोटिफिकेशन कर के अभी तक आपने कितनी जमीन अर्जित की है और कितनी जमीन का आपने डवेलपमेंट किया है? यह किसानों की जो लूट हो रही है, लाभकारी संस्था के द्वारा कम से कम इस लूट को आप बचाइए और कोई मामला मैं इस में नहीं लाना चाहता हूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : लूट को नहीं, लूट से बचाइए।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : हां, लूट से बचाइए।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : यह बिहारी ऐसे ही बोलते हैं।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इतना ही नहीं होता है। जो प्लाट आप अर्जित करते हैं उसमें भी आप पक्षपात करते हैं। राजेश पायलट जी यहां बैठे हुए हैं। मेहरौली में प्राइम मिनिस्टर का फार्म है, उसको नहीं एक्वायर किया गया, ग़रीब लोगों के फार्मों को एक्वायर किया गया जरा यह सब बात नोट कर के रखिए.. (व्यवधान)...

मंत्री महोदय को जवाब देने का पूरा अधिकार है, वह बतायेंगे कि एक्वायर किया गया है या नहीं किया गया है।

जो गरीब लोग हैं, जो शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लोग हैं जिनको जमीन गांव में मिली है ऐसे अगर कुछ लोग मिल गए जिन्होंने उनको जमीन दे दी तो उन के नाम पर उसका कोई वैधानिक कब्जा नहीं रहता है। अब जमीन जो एक्वायर की जा रही है उसका मुआवजा किस को मिलेगा ? वह जो गांव के गरीब लोग हैं, शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोग हैं उन को वह पैसा मिलने वाला नहीं है क्योंकि गांव के लोगों ने संस्था बनाकर के उस को जमीन दी थी। इस तरह से दो तरफा लूट चल रही है। भूमि अधिग्रहण के नाम पर दूसरे मामले जो हुए हैं उनको मैं नहीं लाना चाहता हूं।

मंत्री महोदय से मैं सीधा सादा प्रशन पूछना चाहता हूं कि एवार्ड को कैंसिल करने जा रहे हैं या नही ? दूसरी बात आप बतलाइए कि इस कानून में संशोधन आप कब करने जा रहे हैं ? क्या 24 तारीख के अंदर आप इस को यहां लाने वाले हैं या नहीं ? इस में कोई आपत्ति नहीं होगी। हम लोगों से कहिए तो हम लोग दोनों हाथ खड़ा कर के आप का समर्थन कर देंगे। प्रधान मंत्री जी को भी कोई आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिए क्योंकि वह किसान रैली में खून दे रही थीं। आप को भी कोई आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिए क्योंकि आप किसान हैं। तो किसी को कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। किसी को आपत्ति हो तो आप उस को खड़ा कर के पुछवा लीजिए कि कौन इस के विरोध में है ? कोई नहीं है। हम को कहिए सर्वसम्मति से यह पास हो तो सर्वसम्मति से पास हो जायगा। इसलिए जो स्पीकर साहब की रूलिंग है, जो उन्होंने मन्तव्य दिया है उस के अनुसार इस को तब तक के लिए स्थगित कीजिए जब तक कि आप कानून में संशोधन नहीं कर लेते हैं।

यहां ही नहीं, मैं तो कहना चाहता हूं, पूरे देश में इस तरह की लूट चल रही है। एक तरफ बड़े बड़े शहरों का विकास और दूसरी तरफ किसानों की लूट कर रहे हैं। जनसंख्या को रोकने का उपाय यह नहीं है, जनसंख्या को रोकने का उपाय यह है कि आप छोटी छोटी इंडस्ट्री गुड़गांव में लगाइए, गाजियाबाद में लगाइए, दूसरी जगहों में लगाइए लेकिन आप तो सब को दिल्ली में, मद्रास में, कलकत्ता में कंसेंट्रेट कर रहे हैं, यह कसेंट्रेशन जो हो रहा है यह ठीक नहीं है। इस से गांव जो मारे जा रहे हैं वह अलग है। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस कानून में आप इम्मीडिएट संशोधन कीजिए और जो तीस साल से लूट होती आ रही है और जो लूट होने वाली है उस को आप बन्द कीजिए मैंने पहला प्रश्न यह पूछा था कि कितनी जमीन आप ने एक्वायर की है और कितनी डेवलप की है, यह बताइए और इस सेशन में आप संशोधन विधेयक लाने वाले हैं या नहीं, यह बताइए।

13.00 hrs.

श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह : मान्यवर, श्री रामविलास पासवान एक अच्छे सांसद हैं और हमारे मित्र भी हैं लेकिन कभी कभी वे, स्वाभाविक रूप से, दलगत भावना में बह जाते हैं। श्री राम विलास पासवान जानते हैं कि प्रधान मंत्री, श्री मती इन्दिरा गांधी में मेरी अटूट आस्था है इसलिए हम अगर बराबर उनका नाम लेते हैं तो इसमें आपको

कोई गिला नहीं होना चाहिए। केवल मैं ही उनका नाम नहीं लेता हूं, पूरा किसान वर्ग उनका नाम लेता है–इस बात को भी कहने में मुझे किसी प्रकार की कोई हिचक नहीं है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि पासवान जी को हमारी कोशिश को सराहना चाहिए। यह कानून 1894 का है और इसको संशोधित करने के प्रस्ताव पर हम विचार कर रहे हैं। लेकिन बीच में हम सरकार में नहीं थे उस वक्त कोई प्रयास नहीं हुआ। अगर कोई प्रयास हो रहा है तो हमारी ओर से ही हो रहा है। वैसे मैं आप की भावना का आदर करता हूं, मैं यह नहीं कहता कि राम विलास जी की इच्छा नहीं रही होगी लेकिन सरकार आपकी थी इसीलिए मैंने कहा कि आप हमारी कोशिश की सराहना कीजिए। कानून बनाने के लिए मैंने अभी जिक्र किया। हमारे राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह जी भी किसान हैं और हम भी किसान हैं – इस पूरे सदन की भावना पवित्र है। उनकी तरफ मैंने संकेत भी किया, वे जो प्रयास कर रहे हैं उसकी भी मैंने चर्चा की। लेकिन जो प्रोसीज्योरल ड्राफ्ट बना है उसमें कुछ समय लग ही जाता है। मैं राव साहब से आग्रह करूंगा कि वे इसको जल्दी से जल्दी ले आयें।

इस सवाल को उठाने का सबसे बड़ा कारण यह है कि यह कानून बहुत पुराना है। इसकी धारा (4) के अन्तर्गत लैण्ड एक्वीजीशन के लिए जब नोटीफिकेशन होगा उस वक्त जो मार्केट रेट होगा वह दिया जाता है। इसी वजह से यह गिला सभी को है। इसलिए जब तक उसका संशोधन नहीं करेंगे तब तक जो राहत हम और आप दिलाना चाहते हैं वह नहीं मिल सकती है।

यह ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव जिस बादली क्षेत्र के सम्बन्ध में आया है जिसके सम्बन्ध में बोट क्लब पर रैली हुई थी और इस सम्बन्ध में आपने मेरा भी जिक्र किया कि हमसे भी वे मिले थे तो मैंने कभी कोई दूसरा आश्वासन उनको नहीं दिया। कानून के अन्तर्गत ही हमारा फर्ज बनता है कि हम चेष्टा करें। चूंकि हमारी पार्टी की और आप सभी की भी यह भावना है कि किसानों की मदद करें इसलिए मेरी कभी कोई दूसरी भावना नहीं हो सकती है। मैं भी एक किसान का लड़का हूं। मैं चेष्टा कर रहा हूं कि ऐसी परिस्थिति में हम कैसे उनकी मदद करें।

इसमें मुख्य रूप से दो बातें थी जिनकी रिलीफ वे चाहते थे। एक तो यह कि जो लैण्ड एक्वायर हो गई उसका ज्यादा मुआविजा कैसे मिले। दूसरी बात यह कि जो खड़ी फसल लगी हुई है, जब तक वह कट नहीं जायेगी, तब तक कैसे राहत मिलेगी। यह बात तो आसान थी और मैंने कहा कि लाइसेन्स दिलवा देंगे और जब फसल काट लेंगे तब फिर वह लागू रहेगा। लेकिन लैण्ड एक्वायर होने के बाद, एवार्ड होने के बाद और पजेशन लेने के बाद हम हस्तक्षेप कर सकते हैं कानून में इस सम्बन्ध में बहुत बड़ी कठिनाई आई। हम कानून में सचमुच में हस्तक्षेप नहीं कर सकते थे। यह सबसे बड़ी कठिनाई हमारे सामने थी। ऐसी परिस्थिति में क्या किया जाए, इसके लिए मैंने जिक्र किया कि श्री राम स्वरूप राम जी ने चर्चा की, राठौड़ जी ने चर्चा की, देव जी ने चर्चा की और आपने भी चर्चा की तो रास्ता यही नजर आता है कि हाल में उस गांव में जो लैण्ड एक्वायर हुई हैं उसके लिए कोर्ट में जो हाइयस्ट एवार्ड हुआ है—हालांकि मैं यह नहीं कहता उससे उनको रिलीफ मिलेगी लेकिन ...

श्री राम विलास पासवान : जब तक आप कानून में संशोधन नहीं करेंगे तब तक कोर्ट फैसला कैसे करेगी ?

श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह : आप मेरी बात सुन तो लीजिए, मैं बता रहा हूं । एक पर्टिकुलर कैटेगरी आफ लैण्ड का जो हाइयस्ट एवार्ड हुआ है कोर्ट से, उस पर हम विचार करेंगे । अदरवाईज तो और कोई उपाय है नहीं । (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: Why can't you have this with retrospective effect and save these people?

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH: How can I give an assurance actually for the retrospective effect? The whole thing is under consideration. It will be wrong for the Government, if I make any commitment.

MR. SPEAKER: Can't you say, we will take care of this?

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH: That I have already said. When I made the suggestion and referred to Rao Sahib, I said he is considering the whole aspect and he has to consider it.

MR. SPEAKER: We are the guardians of the people's interests. I think the whole House will agree on this point.

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH: From the Government's side, I would not be able to make any commitment. It would not be proper.

MR. SPEAKER: Government is yours.

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH: The whole thing will be taken into consideration, that I have said. But how can I give any positive assurance. . .

MR. SPEAKER: It is a positive assurance for the welfare of the people.

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH: Positive assurance that we shall be amending the Act.

MR. SPEAKER: All right, you will be amending the Act according to the welfare of the people concerned.

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH: Mr. Rao Birendra Singhji will take it into consideration, this I can assure.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप का शुक्रगुजार हूं । मैंने कहा था कि मार्च से मंत्रालय का जवाब आ रहा है कि बिल लाने वाले हैं, संशोधन करने वाले हैं । मैं एक सीधी बात पूछना चाहता हूं–आप कब तक संशोधन करने वाले हैं ? इस सत्र में करेंगे, अगले सत्र में करेंगे—कुछ तो बतलाइये ?

श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह : मैंने कहा है कि रूरल-री-कंस्ट्रक्शन मिनिस्ट्री को बिल लाना है । मंत्री जी बैठे हैं, उन का प्रयास जारी है । ...

श्री राम विलास पासवान : राव साहब, बतलाइये ।

श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह : दूसरी बात—रामविलास जी ने जिक्र किया था कि महरौली में प्रधान मंत्री जी का फार्म है ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उसे छोड़िये ।

That is nothing.

श्री रामविलास पासवान : क्या है, उस में ?

श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह : इन्होंने महरौली फार्म की चर्चा की थी । जब कभी भी एक्सीजीशन का कोई काम हम लोग करते हैं तो साधारण व्यक्ति हो या प्रधान मंत्री हो ...

श्री रामविलास पासवान : बख्शा नहीं जाता है ।

श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह : जो तरीका होता है, उसके अनुसार किया जाता है । इस लिये यह चार्ज निराधार है ।

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): Sir, the latest information that I can provide is that the Government have decided to bring forward this amending Bill before the House. This decision has been taken and the Bill is now being vetted by the Law Ministry. This is under preparation and we hope that it will soon come before the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, will you take care of the people's interest?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: All these points that have been raised, have earlier been locked into by the Committee headed by Mr. Mulla. The recommendations of that Committee were all considered by the Government and whatever decisions we have taken will come before the House in the form of a Bill.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: But we did not think of this retrospective effect then

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKER (Ratnagiri): One submission, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: No question. I cannot allow.

श्री रामविलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस का क्या मतलब निकला ? एक ही प्रश्न पूछा जायगा घुमा-फिरा कर, कानून का संशोधन कब करने जा रहे हैं ? जब तक संशोधन नहीं करेंगे ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठिए ।

श्री रामविलास पासवान : जवाब क्या निकला ? मैंने चार प्रश्न पूछे थे ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठते क्यों नहीं ?

श्री रामविलास पासवान : अगर ये जवाब नहीं देंगे तो हम वाक-आउट करेंगे। यह आप की महानता है कि आप किसानों के प्रति हमदर्द हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं सब के प्रति हूं ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : आप ने इस को अत्यावश्यक समझ कर ही दोबारा काल-एटेन्शन में लिया है, लेकिन सरकार की तरफ से यह जवाब आता रहे कि जल्दी आने वाला है, मैं संशोधन करने वाला हूं--इस का क्या अर्थ है ? बहुत जल्दी का अर्थ दो महीने, तीन महीने, क्या है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठिये ।

श्री रामविलास पासवान : हम नहीं बैठेंगे, हम जाते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक मिनट बैठें ।

श्री राजेश पाइलट (भरतपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज के काल-एटेन्शन की इम्पार्टेन्स इस बात से जाहिर है कि इस को दोबारा डिस्कस कर रहे हैं । मिनिस्टर साहब ने जो कहा है--

Government is always sympathetic to the needs and welfare of the farmers. The word, 'sympathetic' is to be used in a proper manner.

[श्री राजेश पाइलट]

सिम्पेथेटिक कह देने से किसान सहानुभूति मानने वाले नहीं हैं । आप यह कहते रहे और हम लोगों से कहते रहे, तो इस से लोगों को यकीन होने वाला नहीं है ।

We must replace this word 'sympathetic' with action. We should see that Government takes action.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कथनी और करनी में फर्क मिटाना चाहते हैं आप ।

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: That is my first suggestion in regard to this Calling Atttention.

1961 में जब यह लैंड एक्वायर की गई थी, उस वक्त भी यह बात चली थी । उस वक्त भी लोगों की जमीन एक्वायर हुई थी । उस वक्त भी काफी लोग ऐसे थे लेकिन इतने नहीं थे जितने आज हैं उस वक्त 1 रुपये 25 पैसे, सवा रुपये गज के हिसाब से जमीन एक्वायर की थी और जब पार्लियामेंट में क्वेश्चन उठाया गया था, तो उस वक्त भी गवर्नमेंट ने यह कहा था कि यह जो 1894 का ऐक्ट है, इस को जल्दी से जल्दी एमेंड करेंगे । इस तरह से आप देखें कि 1961 से यह बात चल रही है ।

I think we are going to touch 1982 within another, 20 days.

अगर हम इस एक्ट को एमेंड नहीं करेंगे और यही कहते रहेंगे कि

We are considering it sympathetically, Then there is no use of discussion, to start with. I agree with the Members who pointed out that to-day we must give a firm date. We should give a firm time. It can be extendable to two or three or even six months. There is no problem.

उस को भी नहीं कर सकती है तो गवर्नमेंट यह तो कह सकती है कि जब कभी यह इफेक्टिव होगा, तो पिछली डेट से होगा जिस से किसानों में कांफीडेंस आए ।

श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह : जब हाउस के सामने आएगा, तो देख लेंगे ।

श्री राजेश पाइलट : यह आज केवल किसानों का सवाल नहीं है । यह तो छोटे किसानों का सवाल है । जो बड़े बड़े फार्म वाले हैं, उन की जमीन एक्वायर नहीं होती है, जिन के पास 200-200 बीघा जमीन है, वह लैंड एक्वायर नहीं होती है बल्कि जो छोटे छोटे किसान हैं उनकी जमीन एक्वायर होती है। जो बड़े लोगों की जमीन है,

That land is not acquired.

This is about the small farmer who has got a holding of ten *bighas, six bighas*, one acre or 1 1/2 acres. Today, we must consider it, and then we must take a firm action on it. We must give a firm assurance, and then I can proceed with my remarks. If you say you are going to consider it, then four Members have already spoken, and I am going to repeat the same points. It will have no value.

Thirdly, the hon. Minister says that they are paying Rs. 4-28. That is official information.

MR. SPEAKER: No question; we have to be firm.

दोनों साथी बैठे हुए हैं, वे बता सकते हैं ।

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: My information is that there are two types of land.

एक नहरी लैंड कहलाती है और दूसरी बिना नहरी लैंड और इन के लिए जो

मुआविजा है, वह उसी हिसाब से दिया जाता है ।

Rs. 4-28 must be the average rate.

MR. SPEAKER: 4-28 or 4-20?

AN HON. MEMBER: They said 4-28.

MR. SPEAKER: मुझे 4.20 सुनाई दिया ।

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: यहां पर ये कहीं पर 3 रुपये 50 पैसे दे रहें हैं और कहीं पर 5 रुपये दे रहे है ।

4-28 must be your average rate.

आप इस को इस भाव से खरीद रहे हैं । एक महीने में, दो महीने में एक्ट बन सकता है । पार्लियामेंट को एक्ट बनाने में कितना समय लगता है ?

It takes hardly one day; and we will take two days, one week or one month. Then we can stop this acquisition.

आप यह सोचें कि 4.28 रुपये के हिसाब से आप जमीन ले रहे हैं । उस खेत में अगर ये किसान टिमाटर का पौधा लगा लें तो भी वह उस टिमाटर को 4 रुपये 50 पैसे में बेच कर एक हफ्ते में कमा सकता है ।

Consider this factor: one the one hand, we are saying that we want to bring them up. We say that we must help them—outwardly. On the other, we are acquiring their land. Thirdly, after acquiring their land, do you think about where they will go? You are giving them residential plots.

तो इससे उनको क्या फायदा ?

Why don't you give them commercial plots?

उन के लिए आप जमीन रिजर्व करें । हर फैमिली को, जिन के नाम जमीन है, आप कमर्शियल प्लाट दीजिए ।

PROF. N. G. RANGA: You must give them place adequate enough to keep a cow.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Whether it is cow or buffalo, much has been discussed. At the outset, I will only give you a few suggestions. If the Government feels they are all right, let them take action; otherwise not. The first suggestion is this: yesterday, you have given another notification saying that some people who are selling the land have to pay Rs. 400/- per square yard. This is what DDA has given yesterday. I do not know whether it was brought to your notice or not. It was Rs. 80/- earlier; yesterday it has been made Rs. 400/-, when the Calling Attention was to be discussed to-day.

My suggestion at the moment is: you give them as they have done in Karnataka or Madras. You go through the history. When in Madras they wanted to acquire land, they did a very simple thing. Development charges plus some amount was going to the Government, and the rest went to the person whose land was acquired. Why can't you follow that procedure?

जितने आपके डेवलपमेंट चार्जेज हैं, उतने आप ले लें, कुछ प्रोफिट भी ले लें और बाकी किसानों को दे दें । अगर 20 रुपये डेवलपमेंट चार्जेज हैं तो वे ले लें, 20 रुपये डी०डी०ए० के ले लें; 40 रुपये आप रख लें और बाकी 160 रुपये हम को दे दें ।

You give us Rs. 50/- towards development charges. Take double of that for DDA also, because after all, you have a staff who are going to work for it. The cost comes to Rs. 100/-. Then you can deduct it from the market rate or at whatever rate you are

[Shri Rajesh Pilot]

selling it. You must consider this very favourably, and not in a sympathetic manner.

MR. SPEAKER: This is a very positive suggestion.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Then, the second suggestion I have is this. If you think that it is not feasible you may drop it. Everywhere we are encouraging the co-operative movement, all over the country. Our Government is keen to encourage the co-operative movement. Why not make a co-operative for farmers? It can be tried on a trial basis, in one colony or two and if it is successful it can be adopted everywhere, if there is no complaint. People will not say anything. The idea is, you very clearly say that the D.D.A. is not making any profit. I want to know one thing. A small farmer's plot is being bought at Rs. 4.28 and being sold at Rs. 200 or so. The Coloniser is buying for Rs. 1600 and selling for Rs. 2000 in Ashok Vihar and Shalimar Bagh, etc. Who can keep quite? It has a psychological effect. When I know that at one place I can get a plot for only Rs. 10/- and at another place for Rs. 2/- naturally I will go in for the cheaper one. When my things are bought at Rs 2/- and sold at Rs. 2,000/- who will keep quite? No human being will keep quite. Therefore, it has a psychological effect. Not only farmers. Everywhere it is so. If people can get it cheap, naturally they go there. Now you say that the pay of Members of Parliament should be raised. Naturally every M.P. agrees! I want you to consider this also, that a plot which is sold for Rs. 2 per square yard in the market it is resold for Rs. 1,000 per square yard; or some plots are sold for a higher amount also. You can say that the country is poor, or the Government is poor, but there should be a reasonable ratio. You can give it for Rs. 10 less or Rs. 20 less, but the ratio of Rs. 2 and Rs. 2,000 is not at all reasonable. Who can tolerate this? This is beyond political grounds. There is no political issue in this. We are all elected for genuine work. Not for this type of work.

MR. SPEAKER: Even on humanitarian ground it should be considered.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Thirdly, I come to employment in DDA. If a farmer has ten bigas of land, he cannot now afford to have his family there. If you give him a plot he can improve it. I suggest that commercial plots may be given instead of residential plots. If you give him a residential plot, where does he work? Where does he earn his livelihood? If you allot some per centage, say 10 or 5 per cent, the farmer can be benefited. We go to the farmers on some concession it will help them.

हमारी जमीन लेंगें तो कम से कम रोटी तो मिलती रहेंगे ।

This is another suggestion I want to make. Please amend the act if necessary and include this suggestion of giving a commercial plot instead of a residential plot. The local Member of Parliament, Shri Jagdish Tytler was mentioning the rates have gone up to Rs. 400 now.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER (Delhi Sadar): This was the position a few days back.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Rates may differ. Whatever it is whether it is Rs. 80 or Rs. 100, you agree, yesterday it was Rs. 400.

Therefore, I want to make the four suggestions which I want you consider. I will repat them: First is, please to try to find out the development charges and add the same amount for the plot charges. If the market rate is Rs. 2000/- you can give the farmer after deducting this development charges. Second suggestion is about employment in DDA. You must have some reservation for it. Thirdly, commercial plots may be given instead

of residential plots. Man can live anywhere. He must have bread to eat in the evening. He can live somewhere and work. Fourth suggestion is if is not possible to give commercial plot, DDA can have some cooperative for the farmers so that there is no problem for the Kisans. These four suggestions may be considered. Some assurance may be given so that we can give a reply to people. When we go people ask us. They will not know that you have got lot of security there. They only ask us, 'where are you going? What are you doing?' Please give us a reply that Government will be doing something by such and such time so that we can reply them.

खाना जब खाओ, पहले जवाब दो।

It is not like you. May be your P.A. can say that you are busy or you have gone for a meeting. Please give us an assurance, that by such and such date or in so many months it will be done, so that we can tell the people and assure the people outside. Thank you very much.

श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह : मान्यवर, राजेश पाइलट जी ने बहुत अच्छे सुझाव दिये हैं। मुझे प्रसन्नता है कि उन्होंने ऐसे सुझाव दिये हैं। मेरे जो और साथी यहां बैठे उन्होंने भी अच्छे सुझाव दिये हैं जिन्हें मैं काफी देर से सुन रहा था और माननीय सदस्य भी सुन रहे थे। मैंने उन्हें नोट भी किया है।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : यह तो डी०डी०ए० का है।

श्री भीष्मनारायण सिंह : डी०डी०ए० तो बाद में आता है, पहले तो उनको कीमत की बात है। डी०डी०ए० के सम्बन्ध में भी जो सुझाव दिये गये हैं वे अच्छे सुझाव हैं।

जहां तक दिल्ली के बारे में और डी०डी०ए० के बारे में इन सब सुझावों का सम्बन्ध है, उनके बारे में मैं आपको बताऊं कि दिल्ली के हमारे सांसद्, दिल्ली प्रदेश कांग्रेस कमेटी के हमारे अध्यक्ष, टाइटलर जी, सज्जनकुमार जी सब लोग डिस्कस करते रहते हैं क्योंकि यह वह अपना कर्त्तव्य समझते हैं कि आप लोगों ने अपना कर्त्तव्य जाहिर किया है। जो बातें आपने यहां बतायीं हैं, उन सारी बातों का और आपकी भावनाओं का बिल में ध्यान रखा जाएगा। लेकिन जब तक कोई चीज सामने नहीं आती तब तक मैं कैसे कह दूं कि उसमें क्या क्या है। यह कठिनाई है। लेकिन इस चीज के लिए हा प्रयत्नशील हैं वह बिल शीघ्रातिशीघ्र तैयार हो : मैं तो यह भी चाहूंगा कि जल्दी से जल्दी बिल आ जाए और मैं आप लोगों से अनुरोध कर के इसी सेसन में उसे पास करवा दूं। यह हमारी काफी कोशिश है (**व्यवधान**) मेरा अनुमान है कि कृषि मंत्री जी भी आपकी भावनाओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए बहुत प्रयत्नशील हैं। आपने जो भावनाएं इस सदन में रखी हैं उनको देखते हुए हम लोग ज्यादा प्रयास करेंगे। (**व्यवधान**)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आपको इजाजत तो नहीं दे सकूंगा लेकिन मैं आपको बात कह देता हूं कि एक बात तो आप कह सकते हैं कि किसानों के हितों का और इनके हितों का आप पूरा ध्यान रखेंगे। यह तो आप कह सकते हैं इनको नुकसान नहीं होने देंगे।

श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह : हम किसानों के हितों की रक्षा के लिए तो यह बिल ला रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो किसान इस के नीचे आ गये हैं उनके हितों की रक्षा होनी चाहिये, उनके साथ न्याय हो, इस पर पूरा ध्यान रखा जाएगा, यह आप कह सकते हैं ।

श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह : मैंने यही कहा है ।

MR. SPEAKER: We shall now adjourn for lunch and meet again at 2.20.

12.23 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after for lunch till twenty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at twenty-five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKERS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing 14th December, 1981, will consist of:—

1. Discussion and voting on:

(a) Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) for 1981-82 and Demands for Excess Grants (Railways) for 1979-80.

(b) Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1981-82 and Demands for Excess Grants (General) for 1979-80.

(c) Supplementary Demands for Grants for the State of Assam for 1981-82.

2. Discussion on the Resolution seeking approval of the Assam Notification relating to declaration of certain Services as Essential Services.

3. Discussion on the Resolution seeking approval for the continuance of the Proclamation issued by the President in relation to the State of Assam.

4. Discussion on the Resolution seeking approval of the Proclamation issued by the President in relation to State of Kerala.

5. Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.

6. Consideration and passing of the Plantation Labour (Amendment) Bill, 1981 as passed by Rajya Sabha.

7. Discussion under Rule 193 on the inadequacies in the electoral law in not providing a specific period for completion of a bye-election to Parliament at 4.00 p.m. on 14th December, 1981.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): There is a serious situation of unemployment in the country in which the energy of educated people is not being utilized properly. Greater industrial development is most necessary to eradicate present conditions of unemployment. Therefore, this matter should be discussed thoroughly in the House during next week.

Secondly, the problem of bonded labour still remains unsolved. There are lakhs of people who are working as bonded labour in UP, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Haryana etc. This is a matter of grave concern. Therefore, a discussion should be allowed on this subject during the next week.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Sir, I request the inclusion of the following matter in the list of business commencing from the next week:

"Scarcity and maldistribution of cement."

Cement is an essential commodity and also a controlled item. State-wise allotment have always remained inadequate to meet the requirement of the State. There are reports that distribution of this scarce item is not proper and the distribution system requires to be improved. Attention has been focussed on various allegations about corruptions, malpractices in the distribution, particularly in the State of Maharashtra, through the press and platforms.

A detailed discussion on the cement policy including production, import and distribution, is necessary.

I hope you would agree on this.

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया (उज्जैन) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आगामी सप्ताह की कार्यवाही के लिये निम्नलिखित दो बातें सम्मिलित कराना चाहता हूं :

(1) देश में कपड़ा उद्योग की स्थिति विचारणीय बन गयी है । इस उद्योग में काम करने वाले लाखों मजदूरों और कर्मचारियों का भविष्य अनिश्चित है । मध्य प्रदेश की दो प्रमुख कपड़ा मिलें विनोद और विमल 8 नवम्बर से लगातार बन्द हैं । उक्त मिलों की रिलीफ अन्डर टेकिंग के तहत घोषित प्रावधानों की छूट मिली हुई है । किन्तु मिलें बन्द हैं । इन मिलों को इन्डस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट एण्ड रेगुलेशन ऐक्ट, 1951 के तहत तत्काल अधिग्रहीत कर हजारों मजदूरों की जीविका को बचाया जाना चाहिये ।

इसी प्रकार राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम (एन०टी०सी०) के मारकेटिंग डिवीजन जिसमें इस निगम द्वारा उत्पादित 3 प्रतिशत कपड़े का ही व्यापार किया जाता है, कार्यरत कर्मचारियों का वेतन काफी कम है । इन कर्मचारियों की मांगों की ओर ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये । इनके वेतन में वृद्धि करने का शीघ्र निर्णय लेना चाहिये ।

अतएव कपड़ा उद्योग की सुस्थिति, बन्द मिलों को चालू करने तथा इनमें काम करने वाले मजदूरों और कर्मचारियों के भविष्य को सुरक्षित करने का विषय चर्चा में सम्मिलित किया जाये ।

(2) किसान को उसके कृषि उत्पादनों का वाजिब मूल्य नहीं मिल पा रहा है । शक्कर कारखाने किसान को गन्ने का उपयुक्त मूल्य नहीं दे रहे हैं । कई शक्कर कारखाने अभी चालू नहीं हुए हैं । किसान गन्ने के खेतों में गेहूं की लेट वैरायटी को बोना चाहता है । उसे गन्ना सस्ते मूल्य पर बेचने को बाध्य किया जा रहा है । मध्य प्रदेश में जावरा और माहिदपुर रोड के शक्कर कारखानों ने किसानों और कर्मचारियों का लाखों रुपयों का बकाया भुगतान नहीं किया है ।

अतएव मेरा सरकार से आग्रह है कि किसानों को उसके द्वारा उत्पादित गन्ने का उपयुक्त समर्थन मूल्य शीघ्र घोषित करने के लिये उपर्युक्त विषय को सम्मिलित किया जाये ।

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (आंवला) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आगामी सप्ताह की कार्यवाही के लिये निम्न दो बातें सम्मिलित कराना चाहता हूं :

(1) आगरा जिले और उसके समीपवर्ती मैनपुरी, इटावा, बांदा, फतेहपुर,

[श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया]

कानपुर, एटा आदि जिलों में व मध्य प्रदेश के उत्तर प्रदेश की सीमा से लगे हुए जिलों में पुलिस मल्लाहों का उत्पीड़न कर रही है और उनके घरों को लूट रही है । उनके झूठे चालान कर रही है, उनकी स्त्रियों को बेइज्जत कर रही है । अनेक समाचार-पत्रों में व सरकार के पास अनेक शिकायतें आई हैं परन्तु अब तक उन मल्लाहों को कोई संरक्षण नहीं दिया गया है बल्कि पुलिस द्वारा उनका उत्पीड़न बराबर बढ़ रहा है । तुरन्त ही इस उत्पीड़न को रोकने की व्यवस्था होनी आवश्यक है ।

(2) देश में बराबर पुलिस आतंक व दमन बढ़ता जा रहा है और दूसरी ओर लोगों के जान-माल को संरक्षण नहीं मिल पा रहा है । पुलिस के मनमाने अत्याचारों व कानून को अपने हाथ में लेने के मामले बराबर बढ़ते जा रहे हैं और लोग पुलिस व्यवस्था से भयभीत होने लगे हैं । इसलिये पुलिस व्यवस्था में सुधार होना आवश्यक है । पुलिस के कार्य को तीन भागों में विभाजित करना जरूरी हो गया है। प्रथम सूचना दर्ज करने का कार्य मुन्सिफ व तहसीलदारों के हवाले कर दिया जाए और इन्वेस्टीगेशन सैकिन्ड क्लास मजिस्ट्रेटों को सौंप दी जाए । शेष कार्य पुलिस के हाथ में रहे तभी पुलिस व्यवस्था में सुधार हो सकता है ।

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL (Hooghly): Sir, on several occasions in the past the Central Government has been subject to severe criticism that it was ignoring and denying the rightful claim and representations of State in many matters.

In the recently reconstituted Telephone Advisory Committee of Calcutta nominations have been made and persons have been chosen in a manner without observing the well-established norms in this regard. Although the ruling Left Front in West Bengal accounts for more than 250 in a House of 294, no legislator belonging to any of the constituents of the Left Front has been given a berth in the Calcutta Telephone Advisory Committee. Nor does any representative of the ruling Left Front or any of its constituents find place in the new body. It is, therefore, requested that all parties in the Legislature should be given due representation in this body according to their strength.

Another such matter has been seen in the formation of the Advisory Committee....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Which item do you want to be included?

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: Another such matter has been seen in the formation of the Advisory Committee attached to AIR Calcutta. The Minister of Information and Broadcasting, who is sitting here, had fully agreed in clear terms that the names of persons for this Advisory Committee would be decided in consultation with the State Government. Accordingly, a panel of names was suggested by the West Bengal Minister of Information and Cultural Affairs. But not a single name from the West Bengal Minister's panel found a place in the Committee that has been formed now.

I would request that a discussion on the constitution of these Bodies should be incorporated in the List of Business for the next week.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): This is not correct.

श्री दिगम्बर सिंह (मथुरा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जुलाई, 1980 को बजट की

कृषि मंत्रालय की मांगों पर माननीय कृषि मंत्री, राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह, ने लोक सभा में घोषणा की थी कि किसानों के हित में लैंड एक्वीजीशन एक्ट में संशोधन किया जाएगा । माननीया प्रधान मंत्री ने 16 फरवरी, 1981 को किसान रैली के सम्मुख घोषणा की थी कि उपरोक्त एक्ट में संशोधन कराया जाएगा । मेरे दो पत्रों के उत्तर में माननीया प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो उत्तर दिए हैं, उनमें भी ये आश्वासन दिए हैं ।

राज्य सभा में माननीय कृषि मंत्री कह चुके हैं । माननीय संसदीय कार्य मंत्री जी ने भी घोषणा की है । मेरे मौखिक अनुरोध पर माननीय कृषि मंत्री ने आश्वासन दिया कि यदि माननीय संसदीय कार्य मंत्री सहयोग करेंगे, तो संशोधन इसी सत्र में आ जाएगा । माननीय संसदीय कार्य मंत्री ने भी सहयोग करने का मौखिक आश्वासन दिया है, किन्तु माननीय संसदीय कार्य मंत्री ने कार्यक्रम में उसका उल्लेख नहीं किया है ।

मेरा अनुरोध है कि इस महत्वपूर्ण बिल को कार्यक्रम में अवश्य सम्मिलित कर लिया जाए, ताकि लगभग 90 वर्ष पुराने एक्ट के कारण किसानों के साथ होने वाला अन्याय समाप्त हो जाए ।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Only what you have given in writing will go on record.

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता (समस्तीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अगले सप्ताह की कार्य-सूची में निम्नलिखित विषयों को सम्मिलित करने का मैं आग्रह करता हूं ।

चालू मौसम में गन्ने का मूल्य 13 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल निश्चित किया गया है, जो निश्चित रूप से किसानों के लिए अलाभकर है । आज किसानों के ऊपर राजस्व की दर, डीजल, खाद, बिजली, कृषि-यंत्रों की कीमत, मजदूरी की दर में 25 से 45 प्रतिशत तक बढ़ने का भार है । किन्तु गन्ने का मूल्य है वही 13 रुपये, जो 1977 में निर्धारित हुआ था । सरकार ने अधिक दर में विदेशों से आयात कर भारतीय किसानों को पैदावार का मूल्य कम रख कर भारतीय किसानों का अहित किया है । आज सरकारी वेतन-भोगियों के वेतन 1977 की तुलना में 60 प्रतिशत बढ़ गए है । अतः गन्ने का मूल्य 1977 की दर पर रखने का कोई औचित्य नहीं है । उसका लाभकर मूल्य निश्चित किया जाना चाहिए ।

मेरा दूसरा सुझाव मंडल आयोग का प्रतिवेदन संसद् के सभा-पटल पर रखने के बारे में है । मंडल आयोग का प्रतिवेदन सभा-पटल पर रखने का आश्वासन सरकार ने संसद् के पिछले सत्र में दिया था, किन्तु उसे अभी तक नहीं रखा गया है । इस प्रतिवेदन से देश की 50 प्रतिशत जनता जुड़ी है । इसे इस सत्र में पटल पर रखा जाए ।

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I wanted to mention four points. But the hon. Speaker has permitted me to mention only two points. Therefore, I will not mention the points of law and order situation and the collapse of fly-over. I will mention only two points.

I request that the following two points may kindly be included in the next week's business.

Several irregularities in the financial management of the Punjab and Sind Bank have come to light.

The Reserve Btnk of India has already been investigating into these

[Shri Bapusaheb Paruleker]

irregularities since long but they have yet to come out with results. The issue is of great importance from the point of view of investers and depositors. There is need for a discussion on the affairs of the Punjab and Sind Bank.

The second point which I would like to mention is that the question of Indians working in Dubai has again drawn the attention of the Indian public. A young Indian woman was raped in Dubai. This news has been published in *Daccan Chronicle* Hyderabad on 8-12-81. This should be discussed on the overall question of Indians working in the Gulf countries.

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL (Mathurapur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, a large number of West Bengal Bills pending with the Central Government resulting in non-implementation of various important legislation on land reforms, industrial law education and other subjects need to be expedited.

Secondly, the office of the Railway Service Commission was opened at Calcutta long back to recruit class III employees for the Eastern, the South Eastern and the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works and since then it has been discharging its duties satisfactorily.

A major part of the Eastern Railway is spread over West Bengal and Bihar. The former Railway Minister, late Shri L. N. Mishra shifted a portion of the Commission's office to Muzaffarpur in Bihar in order to provide employment opportunities to unemployed youth of Bihar in the Eastern Railway. That office is still functioning. The remaining portion of the said office continued to function from Calcutta to cater to the need of unemployed youth from West Bengal and the Eastern region in the matter of job opportunities.

Now, it is reported that the present Railway Minister has decided to shift the remaining portion of the said Commission's office from Calcutta to Danapur (Bihar) which will jeopardise the job opportunities of unemployed youth of the Eastern region of the country.

This smacks of regionalism. Otherwise there is no logic to locate two Railway Commission offices in one State. The only reason behind this discriminatory measure appears to be to deprive the youth of the Eastern region outside Bihar of their job opportunities and to my opinion this is against the basic tenets of the Indian Constitution. Therefore, I demand that this House should direct the Railway Minister to drop the reported shifting of the said office which amounts to misuse of the office for regional purposes.

This item should be included in the next week's business.

SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH: I am thankful to hon. Members for the points raised by them. I will go through the proceedings and if I think proper, I will bring them to the notice of the Business Advisory Committee.

14.43 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

TWENTRY-THIRD REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-third Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 10th December, 1981."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-third Report of the

Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 10th December, 1981."

The motion was adopted.

14.44 hrs.

CINEMATOGRAPH (AMENDMENT) BILL—*contd.*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We now go to the next item further consideration of the Cinematograph (Amendment) Bill. Shri Vasant Sathe to continue.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I had just begun to reply to the debate. The main points which arose from the Hon. Members' discussion on this Bill relating to the Cinematograph Amendment Act were that they were keen that there should be production of healthy, god and specially relevant films in India. Member after Member has opined that the film industry is more commercialised and, therefore, is being subject to the law of demand and supply. They produce films which, they say, are in demand and a vicious circle starts. We know it. First you produce films which encourage superficial or bad taste. Then you say that it is the type of films which are in demand and, therefore, go on producing the films on that pattern. If you want to bring this vicious circle to an end, I have mentioned it in this House more than once, that what you need to do is....

If Mr. Shastri has got any objection....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He is not in the habit of going to cinemas!

SHRI VASANT SATHE: What a pity! He missed something. He would have been a very good character actor!

I was saying that if we really want to extricate the film industry from the clutches of this commercial exploitation, then the most important thing is to have the entire film industry under some regulatory law. Now, because 'distribution' and 'exhibition' are in the State List and 'production' in the Central List, although Members one after the other have been saying that you must bring a comprehensive law to regulate the film industry including 'Exhibition' and 'distribution', I had expressed my inability because under the existing law we really cannot control or regulate 'Exhibition' and 'Distribution'. It is only in the production sector that we tried to do a little bit but a good film, even if produced, would lie waste unless it can be shown in the cinema houses and cinema houses are controlled by the distributors and exhibitors. So, a producer who controls the cinema houses can get away by having it still exhibited and a very good film produced by eminent directors and producers is not shown.

Now this practice can be broken only if this industry is declared an 'industry'. But there also, we have difficulties. The Finance Ministry asks what is the collateral security that you can get? You should be satisfied about the security part. It is for the banks to do it. At least it should be accepted in principle. If this is done, you can extricate to a large extent this industry from the clutches of usurious loan given to the extent of 60 per cent That is why, the producers are forced to produce these formal films because they want to regain their name.

Hon. Members will recall that I had said in reply to a question here that in our country there are hardly 10,000 cinema houses as compared to 1,50,000 cinema houses in a country like the Soviet Union. 1,50,000 cinema houses for a population which is less than 1/3rd of our country's population! You can just imagine that such a powerful medium is not available to the people here. The cinema houses are so few and are concentrated mostly in urban areas and that too out of the 10,000 cinema houses, 6,000 or

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

more cinema houses are only in the South.

In the northern belt you will find that in a State like Madhya Pradesh or Uttar Pradesh, there are less than 400 or 500 cinema houses—for such a big population. This is the position even in Bihar and some other States. How can people have access to cinema if there is a paucity of cinema theatres? You can have small cinema theaters, mobile cinema theatres, but cinema theatres have to be there. Who can assist in increasing the number of cinema theatres? The National Films Development Corporation is giving loan for construction of cinema houses. But the National Films Development Corporation, from its assistance, can do very little; it is the States who earn entertainment tax to the tune of Rs. 300 crores per year who have to do this. Even if ten per cent of this amount is utilised for increasing the number of cinema theatres or building of cinema theatres, the States themselves will profit because more cinema theatres will mean more entertainment tax to them. So, financially also it is desirable that it should be done. But there is no national uniformity about this. Mr. Parulekar was very good to suggest that he would bring in an Amendment Bill. . .

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): Why not bring this industry in the Concurrent List? You can do it without the Bill. I have said this also.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: We cannot do it like this. I do not want a controversy on this. I am telling you very frankly. I am not keen to force its coming into the Concurrent List. How do I benefit by that? Yesterday in the other House our friends from Tamil Nadu were raising an objection that we must not bring it in the Concurrent List. I am not keen to bring it in the Concurrent List unless every one agrees that, by bringing it in the Concurrent List, we can have a national law which can regulate and help in the growth of a healthy industry and healthy films. Films from one region are not shown in another region even if we do dubbing and other things. After all, theatres must accept them. So, we must have a national regulatory policy. That also in turn will help us frame a law to benefit the workers in the theatres and other sectors. It was in the context of the other Bill I had mentioned this.

Shri Ram Jethmalani who is an eminent lawyer, while speaking, has said that creation of an Appellate Tribunal is an eye-wash. I could not understand this. It was precisely in terms of the assurance given in the Supreme Court that we brought in this provision for an Appellate Tribunal consisting of a High Court judge at the head. Now, objection is taken like this: a retired High Court judge is alright, but 'a person qualified to be a High Court judge' is *mala fide*. There is a fallacy in this. If, according to you, a person was not a proper person to be made a High Court judge but a particular Government or someone made him a High Court judge because of his just having ten years practice though not otherwise proper or good or competent, then merely by being made a High Court judge, would he later on be qualified to be a map on the Tribunal? Therefore, let us not think that you just put a stamp on a person, you make him a High Court judge and then he can be put anywhere in any Tribunal. There may be eminent jurists also. Therefore, let it not be questioned - *bono fide* or *mala fide*.

I was most surprised when Mr. Jethmalani said that films should be permissive; I was shocked. If this is the attitude or the policy which his Party supports, I do not know what I should say. But I am glad that he is isolated. All members in this House and in the other House and everywhere have said that films should reflect the social values, the ethos and the culture of the land and

should not encourage permissive society which is playing havoc with the countries where you have permissive societies to-day. We do not want to emulate that—Ram Jethmalani or no Jethmalani.

As for the film 'Thanneer' I can tell you that we have not taken any decision and the matter, when it comes in appeal, will be decided on its merit. rit. We are not committed to either side as far as that film is concerned.

My friend Mr. Nawal Kishore Sharma has pleaded that a comprehensive Bill should be brought. How can I bring a comprehensive Bill beeause the subjects are divided in the State List and the Central List? If they are all in the Concurrent List, I could have brought a comprehensive Bill. Then we will combine all the laws which we have brought since our government took over and the laws that have been pending for years. To protect the working conditions of employees we have brought a legislation. It has been approved by this House and passed. We have created a Welfare Fund to help the employees in indigent circumstances. Now this Bill I have brought to regulate production and growth of a healthy and good cinema.

Somebody said that we have put a person at the head of the Censor Board who is favourable to us. It is a most uncharitable remark because I have been responsible for putting men from the profession as head of all these media, NFDC, Film Drectorate and Censor Board. Mr. Risikesh Mukherjee is an eminent name of the film world both for the quality of film he produces and otherwise. Can you ever say that he is a man who will lean on this side or that side.

Then our good friend—I think it was Mr. Pal—has remarked—he always thinks of State *versus* Centre—about one film produced in which there was a quotation from the book of Vivekananda by Utpal Dutt. He does not know. Mr. Utpal Dutt who is an eminent Director and Producer has himself agreed to the corrections—not only agreed but that film was passed and that is a film which is going to be shown in the Panorama in the Film Utsav. My friend does not know even the facts. He is trying to make allegations against the Government. I am really sorry that this should be done.

Then about these films of various categories, this was in terms of Khosla Committee's recommendations and also the Film Policy Group recommendations. We have tried to follow those guidelines of eminent men who have given thought to this subject.

In shorts I have covered practically all the points which our friends have raised in this debate and I hope all their apprehensive wil have beeo removed and they will support the Bill unanimously.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: May I have your permission to ask one question? With all the difficulties which you have now expressed because production and distribution are in two different lists, how are you going to implement the 231 suggestions made by the Working Group and the Commission?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I may incidentally tell you that out of the 231 suggestions....

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULKAR: Some of which I have already referred to.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: We have accepted 180 suggestions. I have incorporated many of them in the legislation that I have brought. Those which I cannot bring are entirely on the State subject.

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

I have written to the State Governments to do something about that; it is within their power. Then Sir, regarding 28 suggestions, since they are of a constitutional nature, we could not accept them. We have not accepted the 28 suggestions. They are still being examined. That is the position about them.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put the amendment of Shri Parulekar to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 16 was put and Negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We shall take up the Clauses next time. Shri Sathe, in a cinema theatre, there are four shows. Therefore, you will have to come for the fourth time.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: In some theatres, the show goes for weeks and weeks. This will also go on for weeks.

15.01 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS
THIRTY-SECOND REPORT

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we take up Private Members' business. SHRI Y. S. Mahajan.

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN (JALGAON): I beg to move the following:

"That this House do agree with the Thirty-second Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 10th December, 1981."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Thirtysecond Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 10th December, 1981."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now we move on to the introduction of Bills. The first Bill is in the name of Shri Vikhe Patil. Shri Patil. He is not here. The next Bill is also that of Shri Patil. Not here.

The third and fourth Bills are also that of Shri Patil. He is not here. The next Bill is that of Shri Fernandes. Shri Fernandes.

He is also not present. The next two bills under item Nos. 6 and 7 are also that of Shri Fernandes. He is not present. Item No. 8 is in the name of Shri Ram Swarup Ram. Shri Ram Swarup Ram. He is not present. The next Bill under item No. 9 is that of Shri R.L.P. Verma. Mr. Verma.

15.02 hrs

INDIAN SOCIAL DISPARITIES AND POVERTY ABOLITION BILL*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Verma. You may seek leave of the House to introduce your Bill.

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा (कोडरमा): मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों के नागरिकों के सामाजिक, शैक्षिक और आर्थिक पिछड़ेपन का संविधान की व्यवस्था के अन्तर्गत उत्पादन करने वाले विधेयक को पुन:स्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाए ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for abolition of social, educational and economic backwardness of the citizens belonging to other backward

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*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2 dated 11-12-81.

classes within the frame work of the Constitution."

The motion was adopted.

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : मैं विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करता हूं ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The next bill under item 10 is that of Shri Raghunath Singh Verma. He is not present. The next bill under item No. 11 is that of Shri Nanje Gowda. Shri Gowda.

15.03 hrs.

BAN ON CREATION OF TRUSTS (FOR BACKWARD CLASSES OF PEOPLE) BILL*

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: (Hassan): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for banning creation of all kinds of trusts for backward classes of people.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

> "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for banning creation of all kinds of trusts for backward classes of people."

I think Shri Banatwala is opposed to the introduction of this Bill. Shri Banatwalla.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, at this stage, I will not take a long time because you will remind me that only a brief statement is permitted. I rise to oppose the grant of leave to introduce this Bill.

Sir, this Bill has very strange provisions. Fo rexample, creation of trusts for the welfare of backward classes is sought to be banned. Is it that the trusts can be created for the welfare of the affluent classes only. For the trusts created for the benefit and the welfare of the backward classes are sought to be banned by this Bill.

Sir, the Bill goes on to say that all the trusts created for the welfare of the backward classes people should be taken over by the Central Government. In other words, there should be a nationalisation of trusts. I would only submit that the question of nationalisation of trusts is violative of several provisions of our Constitution. Sir, the personal laws of several communities, specially the Muslims personal laws, have also been very eloquent on this topic.

Therefore, Sir, to say that the taking over of the Trusts would be the solution is not correct. This is the aim of the Bill. Therefore, I submit, it is highly objectionable; it is violative of several Articles of the Constitution of India I need not take the time of the House to dwell upon them.

Sir, I can very well understand the anxiety of the Hon. Members. He has mentioned this in the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill. His anxiety is that these Trusts should not be used as political weapons for exploitation of the weaker classes. But then that is a different subject altogether. That does not mean that these trusts should not be created. That does not mean that these trusts should be taken over by the Government. It is also a serious intervention, I would say, with the Shariat Laws that are there. tI is violative of Article 14. It is violative of Articles 25, 26, 29, 30 and several other Articles. While I appreciate the hon. Member's concern that there should be no exploitation of the backward classes and so on by these so-called trusts, I would appeal to him that the purpose cannot be achieved by the Nationalisation of these Trusts. Those who try to exploit these people can very well be proceeded against under the ordinary laws of the land. There are enough provisions of the law for the purpose. I request the hon. Member to withdraw the Bill. Otherwise I am constrained to request the House not to grant leave for such a Bill which is violative also of many of our Constitutional provisions. Thank you.

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SRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I don't know why the hon. Member has taken such an objection for the introduction of this Bill.

As we all know, many Members on both sides of the House have often talked about money being collected in the names of trusts. There are funds being collected by various political parties. They are receiving foreign money also. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order, order.

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: This money is being used for anti-national activities also. As you know, this money has become very handy for the big industrialists to put their black money there in the name of these Trusts and again use the money for their own selfish ends. So, Sir, my purpose is very clear. These trusts are no more considered a means to serve the people but they are only means to deceive the Government and to utilise their black money, for their own selfish ends. They use it as a political weapon to control politicians also. We have seen how things happened in Kerala, West Bengal, Jammu and Kashmir and so on. We have seen how these trust funds have been used for political purposes. My idea is not that these should function for the welfare of the backward classes. My only idea is this: These trusts should be taken over by the Government. Government in turn will see that the objects are taken on hand and implemented. They can help in this direction. Why should such trusts be there when they are no longer in our national interest? They only function as custodians of black money. That is why I am pressing for the introduction of my Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Are you withdrawing this Bill?

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Do you advise me, Sir? (*Interruptions*)

I press for introduction of my Bill, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will put it to vote. The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for banning creation of all kinds of trusts for backward classes of people."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: I introduce the Bill.

15.09 hrs.

PENSION AND OTHER AMENITIES FOR AGRICULTURAL WORKERS BILL*

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA (Hassan): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for pension, provident fund, and other amenities tt agricultural workers."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for pension, provident fund, and other amenities to agricultural workers.'

The motion was adopted.

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: I introduce the Bill.

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15.10 hrs.

NATIONALISATION OF TRUSTS BILL*

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA (Hassan): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the nationalisation of all religious, social, political or economic, etc., Trusts functioning in India."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the nationalisation of all religious, social, political or economic, etc., Trusts functioning in India".

You want to say something, Mr. Banatwalla?

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): This is also on the same lines as the previous Bill just introduced in the House except that its purview is a little wide, that not only the trusts for the backward classes, but all the trusts that are existing will be taken over by the Government and no further trusts will be created—Sir, this is a serious intervention, taking over of all religious trusts, taking over of all educational trusts. It it a serious intervention, I must say to this House, in the Muslim Personal Law, of the personal laws of the various communities and such intervention, I am sorry to say, but I must say it in most unequivocal terms, will not be tolerated. The idea of a total nationalisation of trusts, as I have just pointed out, is violative of Articles 25, 26, 29 and 30 and so on. Naturally, if the Hon. Member wants, a discussion can take place about it. We do not fight shy of a discussion. But at this juncture I must oppose the introduction of this Bill because of the serious nature of the suggestion that is embodied in this Bill.

Sir, I can very well understand, as I say, the intentions of the Hon. Member to control corruption, and control the use of trusts as a political weapon. They are having a lot of experience about the same and there are various instances in the minds of the people, but I do not want to go into those. I only want to say that any mal-administration, any mal-functioning, corrupt practices, using of the trusts to accumulate foreign money and then trying to use it, using of trusts as political weapons, using of the trusts to widen one's own influence, are all matters that can be taken care of and are taken care of by adequate provisions of the law that are existing now.

The question is of a proper administration of the existing law. And if these laws that are in existance, are properly administered, then these instances would not come up.

I would once again request the Hon Member not to press for a Bill of such a serious consequence which will agitate the minds of all the pepole and specially of the minorities and the Muslim minority throughout the length and breadth of the country. I appeal to him not to unecessarily create agitations on this particular issue. His intentions are good, but as I said, there are already ways to get them fulfilled. I appeal to him to withdraw the Bill, otherwise I have once against to ask this House not to grant leave and to see to it that such type of Bills do not remain before the House and continue to add to the tensions and agitations that we unfortunately have in our country.

Thank you.

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: As already explained, my intentions are very clear. If the Hon wants to bring in his own amendments at the time of the consideration of the Bill, I have no objection, but I shall insist that this Bill should be inroduced.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the natonalisation of all religious, social, political

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[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

or economic etc. trusts functioning in India."

The Motion was adopted.

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: I introduce the Bill

15-15 hrs.

ANTI-POPULATION EXPLOSION BILL†

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NADU (Chittoor): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for measures to restrict the growth of population in the country.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

> "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for measures to restrict the growth of population in the country."

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Mr. Deputy-Chairman, Sir, the Bill, I must say, has very stringent provisions. Just in one sentence, it is declared that no person shall have more than two children and that no person with more than two children shall be taken in Government Service.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): Quite right.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: If a person in Government service has more than two children, he is required to pay one-fifth of his monthly salary as fine to the Government. Sir, I need hardly point out the ridiculous nature of these provisions. It is in a very cavalier fashion that the whole problem is sought to be dealt with.

This is a serious question which should be tackled in a very serious manner. Moreover, an element of compulsion is sought to be brought in, in the family planning schemes. I have always been opposed to any element of compulsion here, which has been responsible for a lot of misery during the few years that have gone by. There are merits and demerits. So, let us say good-bye to these dictatorial methods of compulsion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Don't you want to restrict the growth of population in the country?

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I must reply to this question also, for which you must give me sufficient time. You cannot have compulsions and then proceed in a dictatorial manner. Moreover, ours is a developing economy, and not a developed one. In a developing economy, we need a better and more efficient exploitation and distribution of resources. It is not a question of exhaustion of those resources.

I must also say that this element of compulsion is against the religious tenets of several religious, including Islam. So, I oppose the motion for leave to introduce the Bill. I request the hon. Member to withdraw this Bill; otherwise, I have to request the House not to grant leave to its introduction.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: Is giving an answer to him permissible?

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: I am sorry to hear the comments of my friend, Mr. Banatwalla. (*Interruptions*) I think he is one with me regarding control of population. He agrees with it. So, I want to request him not to put up any opposition to this. He says there should not be any compulsion. There is no compulsion here. Secondly, he wants persuasion. We have adopted the method of persuasion for 30 years now. What has happened? We have grown from being 30 crores of people to 68 crores now. We are just like the Kuchelas. We

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cannot find Krishnas to come to our aid. Though our food production has increased three-fold, and though we have got the Green Revolution, we are not able to feed our people, because we are producing as many people as possible.

I want to ask Mr. Banatwalla: is it your intention that anybody can produce any number of children and then throw them as a burden on the Government and thus give an opportunity to the Opposition to tell the Government that it is not able to remove poverty?

In view of all these reasons, it is quite necessary to introduce this Bill, if we want to control the increase in population. This will benefit our country and enable it to prosper.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for measures to restrict the growth of population in the country."

The Motion was adopted.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: I introduce the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Virdhi Chander Jain is not here. Prof. Madhu Dandavate is not here. Now Dr. Vasant Kumar Pandit.

15.20 hrs.

COMPULSORY REGISTRATION OF RELIGIOUS CONVERSIONS BILL*

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT (Rajgarh) I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for compulsory registration of religious conversions in India.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for compulsory registration of religious conversions in India."

Mr. Eduardo Faleiro.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): It seems to be a day where religious things are on the forefront. I am a person who does not dwell much on religion. If religion were to play a lesser role in our society, all of us would have gained a lot. I do not doubt the intentions or good motives of the mover of this Bill. But it will create a very bad feeling among our people, among large sections of the people and the citizenry, when such registration of conversions is made compulsory. Off hand one can only recall one precedent of similar legislation by the dictator, Hitler. In the Nazi Germany Hitler had passed a law that the jews must prominently display the Star of David. This might have looked innocent, but it did humiliate persons and it looked like, in fact, being a jew was considered a crime. Actually, this will thus be the impression, that it is a crime to follow a particular religion. Now, we have a horror of faction personage if I may say so, in this Bill, the Registrar of Conversions! I would request the hon. Member, to withdraw this Bill keeping in mind that religion is a very personal matter and the State should not interfere. The less religion is allowed to play a part in our life, the better, it will be for society.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. G.M. BANATWALLA.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Mr. Deputy speaker, we should be honest and also true to the Member who has brought the Bill. He has very clearly stated that he is not trying to put any ban on conversions. He has

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[Shri G. M. Banatwalla]

very clearly stated this. He has accepted that as a right of a person, that if he, so wishes he may be converted from one religion to another. His main concern is that there should be no coercion or under influence or such undesirable things as far as the conversions are concerned. Further, and for that, he has suggested registration of conversions. The remedy which he suggests will unfortunately aggravate the whole situation. It will create a serious law and order situation also. He wants that when a person wants to be converted, memorandum of prior intimation must be filed with the Registrar, and then a month or one and a half months' notice has to be communicated to the priest of that community, or the religious insitution of that community from which the person wants to be converted into another community. In other words, there is an open, general invitation to that community to come up and an open general invitation I should say to the anti-social elements of that community to create all sorts of problems. Let us therefore face the reality and I have therefore to oppose the introduction of this measure. It is an undue interference with a person's right to practise any belief or any faith or profess any belief or faith that he desires. It will have a very undesirable effect.

Now I must also say that as far as the element of coercion, undue influence, malpractices etc., are concerned, there are enough provisions in the Indian Penal Code and such laws which can take care of this situation. It is most unfortunate that at present with respect to the conversions that took place in Tamil Nadu, unfortunate impressions have been created of the role, of the so-called role of foreign money. There was paper Daily from Bombay, which in its issue dated 17th November says:

"There is a report with the Union Home Ministry that conversions are taking place as a result of massive foreign money and that there is a foreign plan for purposes of bringing about these conversions."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is only a newspaper report.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: We know it very well and we do not place our faith in such newspaper reports, but a certain impression is being created. The Home Ministry several times has said that there is no role of foreign money and there are statements of the Ministers, which I can read out, but not at this stage. But a well-orchestrated propaganda is going on about the so-called role of foreign money, about massive conversions that are taking place, some foreign conspiracy and so on. Unfortunately, in this Bill also, the hon. member speaks about the same thing, about the so-called role of foreign money and all the doubtful conversions that have taken place. All such types of Bills with such statements of objects and reasons appended to the and the plea to introduce such Bills are only adding to the tensions that are unnecessarily there. The Bill is not at all necessary. It will be a serious intervention in a person's right to profess and practise his own religion. As I said, it will give an open and general invitation to confrontations and create law and order situations. I, therefore, oppose the introduction of this Bill.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: I have listened to the objections raised by both my colleagues to the introduction of this Bill. I think they have not gone through the statement of objects for this Bill. I do not want at all to interfere with the basic right of any person to change his faith or religion. We have a registrar of births, marriages and a registrar of deaths The change of faith means almost a re-birth of a person. I do not know why so much objection is being taken. I think the question of law and order will arise—and it has arise—when

there arise doubts that the conversions were not of free conscience but were made through compulsion or enticement. The hon. member himself read from Daily newspaper which also suggests the same thing. In recent years, particularly from the new census figures, we do see that large number of people are changing their faith. By this Bill I merely want to give the person a full chance to think over the whole thing, because mass conversions are now taking place. If it is a question of one or two individuals, I do not mind. But when mass conversions take place, it definitely leaves a doubt whether it is really the result of true change of faith. There should be some method in our social life and in our religious behaviour. Change of religion is not an ordinary thing. You embrace a different religion out of your own faith and conviction, not out of compulsion or enticement. Therefore, I have merely suggested registration, giving the person concerned sufficient time to think it over. I have not at all tried to curtail the right of a particular person to change his religion. These arguments themselves show how sensitive this matter is. Even a method to organise the whole thing. upsets the sentimentality of certain minority people. These figures of conversion would be useful for historians and research people and for national statistics. We give difinite benefits to minorities. One will just say that I was converted on such and such date, so, please give me the benefit. Therefore, in spite of all the arguments put forward, I do not see any reason why they should oppose the introduction of this Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for compulsory registration of religious conversions in India."

Those in favour say 'Ayes'.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: 'Ayes.'

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Those in favour say 'Noes'.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Noes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I think, Ayes have it.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Noes have it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let the lobbies be cleared.

The lobbies have been cleared. Dr. Vasant Kumar Pandit has sought leave to introduce a Bill to provide for compulsory registration of religious conversions in India. This has been opposed by Shri G. M. Banatwalla and Shri Eduardo faleiro. I will now put it to the vote.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): Sir, we do not want to violate the normal tradition or convention established here. So, from this side we will not press for a division.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for compulsory registration of religious conversions in India."

The motion was adopted.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: I introduce the Bill.

15.39 hrs.

SALARY, ALLOWANCES AND PENSION OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT (AMENDMENT) BILL (AMENDMENT OF SECTIONS 3, 6B ETC.,)—*Contd.*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House will now take up further consideration of the motion moved by

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

Shri Mool Chand Daga on 18th September 1981 to further amend the Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament Act, 1954. Shri D. P. Yadav will continue his speech.

श्री डी०पी० यादव (मुंगेर) : इस बिल पर आज अपना भाषण जारी रखने के लिए आपने जो मुझे अवसर दिया है उसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं । न केवल संसद् सदस्यों या विधान सभाओं के सदस्यों के सामने परन्तु राष्ट्र के प्रत्येक नागरिक के सामने आज यह सवाल पैदा हो गया है कि चुने हुए प्रतिनिधियों का काम क्या है ? मैं समझता हूं कि उनके काम को डिफाइन करने की आवश्यकता है, उनकी महत्ता को समझने की आवश्यकता है । यदा-कदा अखबारों के जरिये और कभी कभी पब्लिक स्पीचिज के जरिये यह कह दिया जाता है कि संसद सदस्य या विधान सभा सदस्य अपनी सुविधायें और अपने प्रिवलेजिज बढ़ाने के लिए आतुर हैं । क्या सुविधा उनको मिलती है यह आप उन से पूछें जो संसद् सदस्य हैं या विधान सभा सदस्य हैं या उनकी क्या रिस्पांसिबिलिटीज हैं, क्या लायाबिलिटीज हैं । यों हंसी मजाक में कुछ कह देना आसान बात है । लेकिन उन लोगों से जो अखबारों के माध्यम से प्रचार करते हैं कि संसद सदस्य लोभ में आ गए हैं अपनी तनख्वाह बढ़ाने के लिए, मैं एक प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूं । संसद्-सदस्य के चुनाव पर राष्ट्र का कितना खर्चा होता है ? अगर सारे देश में एक बार लोक सभा का चुनाव कराया जाए, तो 100 करोड़ रुपये से कम खर्च नहीं होता है, अर्थात् एक संसद्-सदस्य को चुनने में सरकारी खजाने से 20 लाख रुपया खर्च होता है, और जो कैंडीडेट्स चुनाव लड़ते हैं, जो जीता और जो हारा, उन सभी कैंडीडेट्स और पार्टी का खर्चा 15 लाख रुपये से कम नहीं होता है । इस का अर्थ यह है कि 35 लाख रुपये में पांच साल के लिए एक एम पी तैयार होता है ।

मगर यह कहीं डिफाइन नहीं हो रहा है कि 35 लाख रुपये के इन्वेस्टमेंट से, इतना हंगामा करने के बाद, जो एम पी बनता है, उसकी उपयोगिता क्या है । देश के सामने सब से बड़ा अहम सवाल यह है कि एम पी की उपयोगिता और युटिलिटी को डिफाइन किया जाए । आज हम उससे कतरा रहे हैं । ब्यूरोक्रेसी, मंत्रियों और मंत्रि-मंडल के सदस्यों को आगे पीछे कर के इतना फंसा कर रखती है कि वे समझते हैं कि सब हरा भरा है । लेकिन जिस दिन मंत्रि-मंडल बर्खास्त होता है या गिरता है, उसके बाद उन्हें मालूम होता है कि सब हरा-भरा नहीं, उजड़ा है ।

खासकर जो लोग मंत्री होते हैं, जब वे लोक सभा या विधान सभा के चुनाव में जाते हैं, तो पहले पहले उनपर जनता की बौछार होती है । कोई कहता है कि कहिए मंत्री जी, आप बड़ी गाड़ी पर चलते थे, आप कहां थे । किधर गए आप । मंत्रियों को ये सब ताने सुनने पड़ते हैं । हम लोग जो मंत्री नहीं हैं, हमसे भी कहा जाता है कि कहिए एम पी साहब, पांच साल कहां थे, क्या कर रहे थे, हमें कुछ पूछने नहीं आए, आप चुनाव के समय ही आए थे, अब फिर पांच साल के बाद आए हैं ।

हमारे मित्र, श्री अरविन्द नेताम, बता रहे थे कि उनका चुनाव क्षेत्र, बस्तर, केरल प्रदेश से ज्यादा लम्बा-

चौड़ा क्षेत्र है । अब आप बताइए कि वह बेचारे चार सौ, साढ़े चार सौ मील लम्बे और साढ़े पांच सौ लम्बे क्षेत्र में घूमने के लिए 1500 रुपये तनख्वाह लेकर कैसे गाड़ी करेंगे और कौन उन्हें गाड़ी देगा । रेसपांसिविलिटी तो हमारी है । जिन लोगों ने हमें वोट दिया है, वे कलेक्टर, एस पी या कमिश्नर के पास नहीं जाते हैं । उनका सारा गुस्सा एम एल ए पर और एम०पी० पर उतारा जाता है । लेकिन वे बेगुनाह हैं । वे बेचारे गरीब कहां जाएंगे ? वे एम एल ए और एम पी के दरवाजे पर ही जाएंगे । यह अंतर है ब्यूरोक्रेसी और चुने हुए प्रतिनिधियों में ।

आज सब से एसेंशल सवाल हो गया है कि डिफाइन किया जाए कि 35 लाख रुपये की लागत पूंजी से तैयार किए हुए संसद्-सदस्य और 10, 12 लाख रुपये की लागत-पूंजी से तैयार किए हुए विधान सभा के सदस्य का जनता के प्रति और अपने क्षेत्र के प्रति क्या उत्तरदायित्व है और अगर कोई उत्तर-दायित्व है, तो उसको निभाने के लिए उसके इनस्ट्रूमेंट्स क्या हैं । सरकार ने एक बी डी ओ नियुक्त किया, तो उसको गाड़ी, आफिस और चपरासी दिया, सब कुछ दिया । लेकिन एम पी बनने के बाद उसका एक काम है कि एक दिन प्रधान मंत्री का चुनाव करा दीजिए और एम एल ए का एक काम है कि मुख्य मंत्री का चुनाव करा दीजिए । फिर वे लोग भजन करें, सरकारी दफ्तर की तरफ न देखें, यह न पूछें कि कहां क्या हो रहा है, सब कुछ ठीक है, उन्हें कुछ नहीं करना है । जो चिप होगा, उसके अनुसार वे बटन दबायेंगे । कुछ उसके उलट दबायेंगे । ये बटन दबाने का सिस्टम समाप्त होना चाहिए । सब से ज्यादा आवश्यकता है पीपल्स-इन्वाल्वमेंट होना है । उपाध्यक्ष जी, भारत के संविधान में यह प्रावधान होना चाहिए और श्री मल्लिकार्जुन साहब तथा गृह मंत्री ज्ञानी जी, यहां पर मौजूद हैं, मैं उनसे भी निवेदन करूंगा कि हम गरीब संसद सदस्यों पर ज्यादा ध्यान दीजिए । ज्ञानी जी, बड़ी असुरक्षा की भावना हो गई है, बड़ा परेशान रहते हैं । हम लोगों से उधर के लोग ज्यादा परेशान हैं । इसलिए ज्ञानी जी को नोट करना चाहिए कि इनके एम०पी० सुरक्षित हैं या नहीं हैं ।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, यह हंसी मजाक का वक्त नहीं है । योजना मंत्री जी, श्री चव्हाण साहब, यहां बैठे हुए हैं और यदाकदा उनके विभाग द्वारा बनाया हुआ छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना का यह डाक्यूमेंट है ; इसमें कहा गया है--"डाक्यूमेंट आन सोशियल ट्रांसफार्मेशन"-- क्या बढ़िया शब्द है--

"Apart from decentralisation of administrative machinery and provision of adequate mechanism at local level, it will be necessary to ensure that at every stage of planning and implementation, there is full participation and involvement of people."

"Allocation of public fund for the schemes in this sector, whether by the Central or State Government or on the basis of certain patterns of funding, designed to achieve the target of the Plan.

The selection of specific tasks, however, is governed by local conditions and in assigning priorities it might be necessary ...

राम दुलारी जी जरा ध्यान दीजिए ।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): I am very much listening to what you are saying. . .

SHRI D. P. YADAV: "The selection of specific tasks, however, is governed by local conditions and in assigning priorities, it might be necessary to involve both the administration at the local level as well as the representatives of people, particularly of the beneficiary group."

यह प्लान डाक्यूमेंट में है--इन्वाल्वमेंट आफ पीपल्स रिप्रेजेंटिव । उपाध्यक्ष जी, 14 लाख की आबादी है और 8 लाख वोटर्स । हम लोग 14 लाख को रिप्रेजेंट करते हैं । अब 14 लाख की भावनाओं को दिल्ली तक लाना, मैं तो चूंकि बिहार का हूं, हम कैसे लायेंगे और कैसे बोझा ढोयेंगे, यह देश के सामने बड़ा भारी प्रश्न है । यह डाक्यूमेंट मैंने इसलिए पढ़ना शुरू किया है कि

For, involvement of people's representatives,

एक नया चैप्टर जोड़ा गया है भारत की योजना में और स्पैसिफिकली कहा गया है कि पिछले 33 वर्षों में हमारी जो खामियां रही हैं, उन खामियों की पूर्ति के लिए जिस प्रकार संविधान में डायरेक्टिव प्रिन्सिपल्स हैं और जिस प्रकार से योजना में डायरेक्टिव प्रिन्सिपल दिए गए हैं,

Planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

और आगे कहा गया है--

"The problem in all these three areas, planning, implementation and evaluation differ from sector to sector."

वहां डिफ्रेंस होगा सैक्टर-टू-सैक्टर । उसको स्पष्ट कौन करेगा ? उसके बाद कहा गया है कि :

"Persons responsible for the implementation of the plan should be made to feel a sense of involvement in fulfilling the plan targets."

हमारा इन्वाल्वमेंट क्या है, ठी योजना के प्रारूप में, जो कि दो साल पहले बना ...

योजना मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चव्हाण): एक साल पहले बना ।

श्री डी० पी० यादव : लिखा हुआ है--1980-85 ।

श्री एस० बी० चव्हाण : लेकिन एक्चूयली फाइनालाइज हुआ है 1981 में ।

श्री डी० पी० यादव : एक साल हो गया है, लेकिन हमारे जैसे गरीब एम०पी० को पता नहीं है कि क्या हो रहा है ।

श्रीमती रामदुलारी सिन्हा : सभी एम० पी० बराबर हैं ।

श्री डी० पी० यादव : हम को सब बातों का पता रहना चाहिये, लेकिन पता रखने के लिये जब तक हम वहां जायेंगे नहीं, तो क्या पता चलेगा । उपाध्यक्ष जी, जिस क्षेत्र से मैं आता हूं, कभी-कभी ऐसा होता है कि ट्रेन से उतरते हैं और मान लीजिए उसी ट्रेन से बी० डी० ओ० या दरोगा भी पटना से चढ़े हैं, तो स्टेशन पर उतरने के बाद संसद् सदस्य को रिक्शा के लिये चारों तरफ देखता रहता है लेकिन उसे कोई रिक्शा नहीं मिलती, दूसरी तरफ बी० डी० ओ० के दो चपरासी गाड़ी ले कर आते हैं ।, उस को सलाम मारते हैं और वह मजे में गाड़ी में बैठ कर चले जाते हैं । आप उन लोगों के लिए जो जन-प्रतिनिधि हैं, उन के चलने के लिए सवारी का इन्तजाम नहीं करते हैं और जब संसद् सदस्य यहां अपनी सुविधाओं के लिए

चिन्ता करता है तो उस का हंसी और मजाक उड़ाया जाता है। मैं उन लोगों से एक सवाल पूछना चाहता हूं जो अखबारों में निकाला करते हैं कि संसद् सदस्य की तनख्वाह बढ़ जाएगी तो बड़ा भारी अन्याय हो जाएगा, जरा मेरे घर आ कर देखें कि मेरे घर की क्या स्थिति है। 35 या 40 आदमी आ जाते हैं, कोई दरख्वास्त ले कर आता है कि उस के इलाज की व्यवस्था कीजिए, कोई दूसरे किसी काम को ले कर आता है, अब या तो उन के रहने की व्यवस्था कीजिए या गाड़ी से उन को अस्पताल पहुंचाइये। हम इस बात को बड़ी अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि पांच साल के बाद जब उस के पास जायेंगे तो वह कहेगा कि हम ने ऐसा एम० पी० चुना जिस से अस्पताल जाने के लिए कहा तो उस ने अस्पताल नहीं पहुंचाया। उस की सोशल-आबलीगेशन हम पर है, हम उस से अलग नहीं हो सकते हैं। इस सोशल-आबलीगेशन को कैसे निभायें? वे लोग जो काफी पीने में ज्यादा विश्वास करते हैं, बड़े-बड़े होटलों में गपशप करने में विश्वास करते हैं, अपने ड्राइंग रूप को सजाने में विश्वास करते हैं, वे क्या जानते हैं कि दूर-दराज में रहने वाले गरीब किसान, मजदूर की क्या आवश्यकतायें हैं। वे अफसर को नहीं जानते, सिवाय पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर या एम० एल० ओ० को जानते हैं। वे उस से लड़ते हैं, झगड़ते हैं, अपने दुख और तकलीफ को कहते हैं और हम जो उस के दुख और तकलीफ को आप तक पहुंचाने वाले हैं हमारे पास पोस्टल स्टाम्पस भी नहीं हैं। अगर हम 30 चिट्ठी रोज भी लिखायें और एक चिट्ठी की कोस्ट एक रुपया रखिये तो 900 रुपया महीना पोस्टेज पर लग जाता है। यदि हम कहते हैं कि हमें पोस्टल सुविधा दीजिए तो कहा जाता है कि मिस यूज होगा। 35 लाख रुपया लोक सभा का सदस्य बनाने पर खर्च कर दिया, वह मिसयूज नहीं होगा, पोस्टल सुविधा देंगे तो वह मिसयूज होगा। एक तरह से पार्लियामेंटरी डेमोक्रेसी का मजाक उड़ाया जा रहा है और इस के लिये हमारी ब्यूरोक्रेसी तथा, क्षमा कीजिए, अखबार वाले भी जिम्मेदार हैं।

आप देखिए, मेरी कांस्टीचूएन्सी 14 लाख की है, कहीं बाढ़ है, कहीं सूखाड़ है, कहीं एपिडेमिक हो गया, कहीं अस्पताल काम नहीं कर रहा है, कहीं ला-एंड-आर्डर की प्राबलम है, कहीं कोई दूसरी समस्या है, वहां के लोग समझते हैं कि काश हमारे संसद् सदस्य या विधान सभा सदस्य आते तो हमारी आंखों के आंसू पोंछ सकते थे। अफसर जायेगा तो बढ़िया कमीज पहन कर जाएगा, हाथ में छड़ी ले कर जाएगा, उन के सामने डर से कोई भी कुछ कहने नहीं आयेगा। लेकिन संसद् सदस्य चला जाए तो उस को खटिया पर बैठेगा, उस का पानी पियेगा, सत्तू-रोटी जो भी मिलती है उसे खायेगा और अपने दुख-दर्द की बात कहेगा, लेकिन हम उस के दुख-दर्द की कहानी को लोक सभा और संविधान सभा तक नहीं पहुंचा सकते हैं, इस लिए कि हमारे पास साधन नहीं है। साधनों की आवश्यकता को कैसे पूरा किया जाए, इस पर हम को गम्भीरता से विचार करना चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali): Let him speak.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There are other hon. Members also who want to speak.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: The time may be extended. Other hon. members who are left may be allowed to speak next time.

श्री डी० पी० यादव : उपाध्यक्ष जी, इसी डाक्यूमेंट में क्या कहते हैं--जनिक हमारे

[श्री डी० पी० यादव]

फ़ाइनेन्ज़ को सुनिए । डायरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल्ज एण्ड प्लेनिंग में कहा गया है--

"It is proposed to formulate a comprehensive block level plan and identify programmes for the development of the area which aim at making full use of local endowments, local resources, block resources and earth resources."

अर्थ रिसोर्सेज का अगर पता नहीं रहेगा, एन्डाऊमेंट सर्वे नहीं करेंगे और वाटर पोटेंशियल एरियाज को हम नहीं जानेंगे, तब तक प्रोसेस आफ़ प्लानिंग में पार्टनर कैसे होंगे ।

और क्या यह कहता है ।

The object of this Clause is to integrate various programmes for optimum utilisation of total endowments with planned objectives and local needs.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, 12 कम्युनिटी ब्लाक्स हमारे क्षेत्र में पड़ते हैं और हर कम्युनिटी ब्लाक में एक-एक लाख एकड़ जमीन पड़ती है । इस का मतलब यह होगा कि 12 लाख एकड़ जमीन का एनडाऊमेंट सर्वे कराना है एक संसद सदस्य को, विधान सभा सदस्यों को । अगर उन को इस में पार्टनर बनाना है, तो सब से आवश्यक बात यह है कि जितनी फैसेलिटीज एक जिला मजिस्ट्रेट को रहती हैं, उससे ज्यादा फैसेलिटीज आप को मिलनी चाहिए, एक संसद् सदस्य को मिलनी चाहिए ।

15.56 hrs.

[SHRI HARINATH MISRA *in the Chair*

सभापति जी, एक बात और मैं कहूं । आप को प्रोटोकोल दिया गया है और आर्डर आफ़ प्रीसीडेंस में क्या है ।

Order of precedence.

Above the Secretary of the Union Government and above the Chief Secretary of the State Government.

बड़ी अच्छी बात है । जब कागज पर देखेंगे, तो लगेगा कि चीफ़ सेक्रेटरी भी सलाम करेगा और सेक्रेटरी भी सलाम करेगा । स्वतन्त्रता दिवस पर केवल बैठने के लिए विजय चौक पर एक जगह मिल जाती है और वहीं नजर आता है कि जो प्रोटोकोल है, उसमें एम० पी० ऊपर है और सेक्रेटरी नीचे है । बाकी जगहों पर सेक्रेटरी और मुख्य सचिव हमेशा ऊपर हैं । बाकी दिन मुख्य सचिव ऊपर रहेगा । साल में एक दिन जाड़े में 26 जनवरी को जरूर उन के ऊपर बैठने को जगह मिलती है और वह भी पहुंचे या न पहुंचे, बाकी दिनों में प्रोटोकोल वाली बात नहीं रहती है ।

उस दिन जरूर प्रोटोकोल के अनुसार नाम लिखा मिलेगा ।

श्री **मनोरंजन भक्त** (अन्डमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह) : वह भी अब नहीं है ।

श्री डी० पी० यादव: सभापति जी, अब आप बता दीजिए कि जब हम को पोस्टल स्टैम्प्स की सुविधा नहीं दी जाएगी, गाड़ी की सुविधा नहीं दी जाएगी, तब हम क्या कर सकते हैं । आप पूछना चाहेंगे कि हम चाहते क्या हैं ? मेरे जैसे एम० पी० को और मैं समझता हूं कि इस से सारे सदस्य सहमत होंगे कि अभी मिनीमम और तत्काल हमारी जरूरत यह है कि एक अंग्रेजी में, एक हिन्दी में हमें फुलटाइम स्टेनो जरूर चाहिए ।

दूसरा यह है कि पोस्टल स्टाम्प्स पर हमारे लिए कोई रेस्ट्रिक्शन्स नहीं रहनी चाहिए और तीसरा यह है कि मूवमेंट के लिए

चाहे दिल्ली हो या हमारा क्षेत्र हो, वहां पर एक ह्वीकिल सरकारी स्तर पर हम को जरूर एवेलएबिल रहनी चाहिए। हम वहां न रहें, तो उसको वापस ले लें अगर एक उप मंत्री के लिए ह्वीकिल है और सर्किट हाऊस में वह रह सकती है स्टेट मिनिस्टर के लिए वह रह सकती है, तो लोक सभा और विधान सभा के सदस्य के लिए वह मिलनी चाहिए, जिस से वह कम से कम अपने क्षेत्र में और अपने क्षेत्र के बाहर जा सके। वह गाड़ी चाहे बिना तिरंगा झण्डा लगे मिले और तिरंगा झण्डा श्री मल्लिकार्जुन जी के लिए हो। हमें बिना तिरंगे झंडे वाली गाड़ी दे दो।

रेल तथा शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : लगता है कि आप को पुराने दिनों की झण्ड वाली कार की याद है।

श्री डी० पी० यादव : उस का भी अनुभव है।

श्री मनोरंजन भक्त : टाइपराइटर के लिए भी बोल दीजिए।

श्री डी० पी० यादव : टाइपिस्ट-स्टैनो के बारे में कह दिया है। सभापति महोदय, सब से पहली बात है

Functions of a Member of Parliament.

फंक्शन्स को निभाने के लिए,

Power of the Member of Parliament and the facilities for implementation of that power.

ये तीन मुख्य मुद्दे हैं, जिन के बारे में हम लोगों को सोचना चाहिए।

एक बात और कहूंगा।

16.00 hrs.

मानसिक गुलामी इतनी अधिक हो गई है कि उससे छुड़ाने की प्राब्लम है। आप ब्लाक में जाइये, बी० डी० ओ० को बी० डी० ओ० साहब, कलेक्टर को कलेक्टर साहब कहा जाता है। यहां तक ड्राइवर तक को ड्राइवर साहब कहा जाता है। लेकिन आप अपने क्षेत्र में जाइये, मैं बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश की बात कर रहा हूं, कोई एम० पी० साहब एम० एल० ए० साहब नहीं कहता है उनको साहब कहा जाता है और आपको बैठने के लिए भी जगह नहीं। मानसिक गुलामी की यह स्थिति है कि जो लोग इंस्ट्रूमेंट आफ ट्रांसफोरमेशन हैं उनके साथ इस प्रकार का व्यवहार होता है और जो लोग एक चुअल्ली में इंस्ट्रूमेंट आफ एक्सप्लोइटेशन हैं उनको साहब कहा जाता है। जो इंस्ट्रूमेंट आफ डेवलपमेंट है वह तो पांच साल के लिए एक बार चुन लिया गया और फिर चुना जाए या न चुना जाए। तो हमें यह डिफाइन करना होगा कि हमारा फंक्शन क्या है? हमें यह भी देखना होगा कि हमारी मानसिक गुलामी कैसे दूर हो।

शास्त्री जी यहां पर नहीं हैं। अगर वे रहते तो अच्छा होता। उन्होंने इसका समर्थन नहीं किया है। वे यह कहते हैं कि सब की तनख्वाह बढ़नी चाहिए और सरकारी नौकरों की भी तनख्वाह बढ़नी चाहिए। मैं सरकारी नौकरों की तनख्वाह बढ़ाने के पक्ष में नहीं हूं क्योंकि वे लोग इंस्ट्रूमेंट आफ एलियेनेशन आफ प्लान कोआरडिनेशन हैं। इस पर भी ध्यान देना बहुत जरूरी है।

सभापति जी, मैं डिटेल्स में नहीं जाना चाहता और न किसी पर व्यक्तिगत आक्षेप करना चाहता हूं। सदन के सामने या देश

[श्री डी० पी० यादव]

के सामने बहुत बड़े खर्चे की कोई योजना भी नहीं रखना चाहता। लेकिन जो लोग कहते हैं कि संसद् सदस्यों की बहुत बड़ी तनख्वाह है, मंत्रियों की बहुत बड़ी तनख्वाह हैं, उन को बहुत सुविधाएं मिलती हैं, मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूं कि वे जा कर के हमारे श्री कार्तिक उरांव की पत्नी से, उनके बच्चों से जा कर के पूछें कि आज उनकी क्या दशा है। उनको यह मालूम नहीं है कि कल को उनको खाना भी मिलेगा, या नहीं मिलेगा, बच्चे दर-दर भिखारी तो नहीं हो जाएंगे। कल तक वे एक मंत्री की पत्नी और बच्चे थे, आने वाले कल में उनके बाल-बच्चों का क्या होगा? इस पर कभी नहीं सोचा गया। आप की ब्यौरोक्रेसी का यह हाल है। मैं एक दो उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं। यह इस पक्ष की या उस पक्ष की बात नहीं है। एक बार जयप्रकाश बाबू मुंगेर जाने वाले थे। हमारे कुछ आफिसर्स उनको सरकिट हाउस नहीं देना चाहते थे। लेकिन जैसे ही सरकार बदली, उन्हीं अफसरों ने धर्मयुग से काट-काट कर उनके चित्र अपने कमरों में लगा लिये। वे अफसर पांच दिन पहले उन्हें सरकिट हाउस नहीं देना चाहते थे पांच दिन बाद वे यह करने लगे। ऐसी बात कोई पब्लिक वर्कर नहीं कर सकता, सरकारी नौकर ही कर सकता है। कहीं सरकार में उसका महत्व कम न हो जाए, इसलिए करता है। जब इन्दिरा गांधी पद से हटीं तो उन्हें भी सरकिट हाउस लेने में तकलीफ हुई। ये लोग आदमी की नहीं कुर्सी की पूजा करते हैं। मैं कहता हूं कि पूजा कुर्सी की नहीं आदमी की होनी चाहिए। यह डिफाइन होना चाहिए कि एम० पी० या एम० एल० ए० की क्या सुविधाएं हों, क्या उनके प्रोटोकोल हों।

सभापति महोदय : आप सरकारी नौकरों के बारे में कह रहे हैं लेकिन सरकार की पालिसी तो मंत्रिगण और मंत्रिमण्डल बनाते हैं, सरकारी अफसर नहीं बनाते हैं।

श्री डी० पी० यादव : सभापति जी आप इस देश के एक वरिष्ठ राजनीतिक कार्यकर्त्ता रहे हैं, आप स्पीकर रहे हैं, आप मंत्री रहे हैं, आप एम० एल० ए० और एम० पी० भी रहे हैं। इतना अनुभव आपको है और आप के बारे में बिहार में लोग कहते हैं --

Here is a man who is crystal-clear like diamond.

और आपके बारे में लोग कहते हैं --

Here is a man who is hard as diamond and who is clear as diamond.

ऐसे लोग भी हैं। आप भी तो सरकार में हैं। इसलिए मंत्रि मण्डल के सभी लोग करप्ट होते हैं, ऐसी बात नहीं है। यह तो मानवीय गुण है, कुछ लोग होंगे, लेकिन ऐसे लोगों पर कण्ट्रोल करने के लिए लोक सभा सदस्य और विधान सभा सदस्यों को इस प्रकार बनाना चाहिए कि वे मंत्रि मण्डल पर भी अटैक कर सकें।

सभापति महोदय : यह बिल कुछ इतना आकर्षित कर रहा है मेम्बरों को कि बोलने वालों की तादाद बहुत ज्यादा है। इसलिए मेरा नम्र निवेदन होगा कि . . .।

श्री डी० पी० यादव : बस मैं दो मिनट में समाप्त कर दूंगा।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : सभापति महोदय, मेहरबानी करके हर एक को बोलने दीजिए।

सभापति महोदय : मेरे पास लिस्ट बहुत बड़ी है।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : आप समय बढ़ा दीजिए, मैं प्रार्थना करूंगा ।

सभापति महोदय : मैं सदन के रुख को देख रहा हूं और आपकी प्रार्थना भी सुन रहा हूं । आपकी प्रार्थना और सदन का रुख एक साथ मिलते हैं ।

श्री डी० पी० यादव : सभापति महोदय, एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूं । विश्व में सब से कम सेलरी पाने वाला विश्व में सब से कम तनख्वाह पाने वाला यहां का संसद सदस्य और विधान सभा सदस्य है और सब से ज्यादा चोट सहने वाला, आम जनता और प्रेस की चोट सहने वाला; प्रेस वाले भी तो हम लोगों के खिलाफ हमेशा तैयार रहते हैं और आम जनता का तो आप जानते ही हैं, कभी धूल कभी रोड़ा, कभी जूते कभी पत्थर, कभी माला, यह सब बातें हमको ही सहनी पड़ती हैं ।

मैं डागा साहब को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने बड़े साहस के साथ यह बात उठाई है कि डिफाइन दी फंक्शंज, पावर्स एण्ड प्रिविलेजेज आफ मेम्बर आफ पार्लियामेंट, प्रधान मंत्री से ले कर संसद-सदस्य और मुख्यमंत्री से लेकर विधान सभा सदस्य तक इन तमाम चीजों को तय करना चाहिए और इनको इंस्ट्रूमेंट आफ सोशल ट्रांसफार्मेशन बनाना चाहते हैं तो एक कमीशन बनाइए, जिसमें इस देश के सुप्रीमकोर्ट का एक जज हो, एक वरिष्ठ पत्रकार और एक वरिष्ठ संसद-सदस्य हो । इन तीन आदमियों का कमीशन बनाइए जो सदस्यों का इंटरव्यू ले और क्षेत्र में जाए । खासकर बरसात के मौसम में जरूर जाए, ताकि उनको पता लगे कि संसद-सदस्य और विधान सभा सदस्य को कितनी कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है । भक्त जी के क्षेत्र अण्डमान-निकोबार में जाएं, जो एक पूरा का पूरा देश है । वहां पर जा कर पता चलेगा कि हमारी आवश्यकताएं क्या हैं और किस प्रकार से हम लोगों को काम करना होता है । सुबह 5 बजे से ले कर रात को 12 बजे तक लोगों का तांता लगा रहता है । इसलिए इन सब चीजों को देख कर मल्लिकार्जुन जी जो भी सुविधाएं आप देना चाहते हैं, दीजिए ।

Let there be a Commission which should probe into the functioning of the parliamentary system and know what is the status and what is the role of Parliament in the transformation of society.

सभापति महोदय, एक बात मैं और कहूंगा कि इस देश में एक अजीब सिलसिला हो गया है कि ईमानदार होना गुनहगारी है और बेईमान होना कल्चर । हम को उस कल्चर में न ले जाइए जहां पर बेईमानी ही बेईमानी हो और अगर हम ईमानदारी की बात करते भी हैं तो गुनहगार समझा जाता है । कम से कम इससे हमको बचाइए । कहा जाता है कि बाहर से ढोंग करता है, इस ढोंगी बनने से हमको बचाइए । हम ईमानदारी से भरपेट भोजन करना चाहते हैं । दूसरों की इज्जत करना चाहते हैं , अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के लोगों को भरपेट खाना मिले, इज्जत मिले, इसकी चिन्ता करने का अवसर आप हम को दें । पांच साल के लिए देश की जनता ने हम को चुना है । हम पांच साल ही रहेंगे लेकिन निष्ठा और ईमानदारी के साथ जनता की सेवा करेंगे । जनता की बात को सरकार तक लाएंगे । इसके लिए साधन जुटाने के लिए क्या प्रावधान होना चाहिए, इस पर सदन को गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करना चाहिए ।

[श्री डी० पी० यादव]

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं और डागा जी को स्पेशल धन्यवाद देता हूं जिन्होंने इस विधेयक को यहां ला कर इसको देश के सामने रखा है। लिमये जी जैसे विरोधी दल के नेता का जो आर्टिकल छपा है वह आपने पढ़ा ही होगा। उन्होंने भी कहा है कि बिना सुविधाओं को बढ़ाए हुए आप इन से काम नहीं ले सकते हैं। बहुत से विरोधी दलों के नेताओं का यही कहना है। इसमें आप मत डरिए कि लोग क्या कहेंगे। आज देश के सामने जो समस्यायें हैं उन समस्याओं के समाधान के वास्ते संसद् सदस्य अपनी भूमिका कैसे निभायेंगे इस पर आप तवज्जह दें, इस पर आप सोचें। यही मुझे कहना है।

SHRI R. S. SPARROW (Jullundur): Hon. Chairman, Sir, I take privilege to bring about my observations in relation to the pay and emoluments of Members of Parliament. This, in my view, is a very important subject. And we have to we very honest about our opinion on the subject in depth. The first observation to which I would like to draw your attention to is this. Where does the status of a Member of Parliament stand in India? We happen to be the elders of the highest forum which is controlling the destiny of about 700 million people of the largest democracy in the world. That is what Members of Parliament happen to occupy their position. We work out all the problems they face concerning any subject on the surface of the globe be it the economic problem, the geophysical problem, the strategic problem, regional, ethical, internal, administrative and so on and so forth. We the top leaders have to consider all that. They have to move their brains in unison to come to certain considered conclusions which concern the fate of the millions of people of India. If that analogy is accepted, then, we have to follow it up in our arguments and in our debate. A lot has been said on this in a very eminent fashion. My hon. friend Shri Yadav who spoke before me covered aspects very cogently. So was Mr. Daga, my other hon. friend who floated this Bill for the consideration by this House. I shall be very brief in my opinion of the work-angle. I can at least give my example. I have led the profession most of my life, the best portion of my life, as a soldier, as a man who indulged in preparing high-level types of plans and then to implement those plans in a big way. I was all along professionally a diligent and hardworking person who devoted so many hours a day to the profession. Now I am a Member of Parliament. I had also been a member in the Legislature in my own State. I can very honestly tell you one particular point. Look at the amount of work or man-hours that I have to do. To my profession here, if you want me to do well, I have to put in a lot more number of hours of work for carrying on my little profession—in this case, as a legislator or Member of Parliament. And I know this: Examples have been given. All my friends sitting here, and in Rajya Sabha also, put in lot of work, in order to take the country forward. This is one point which I have to bring to your kind notice. There should be no secret, there is no secret, about it. Point number two that I want to bring to your kind notice is this: It is the status part of it. Unless you have some kind of status to move about, to pronounce your judgment, to carry people with you, the whole thing does not seem to work so far as homogeneity is concerned. So, status has a meaning. Work-status has a meaning. No comfort; no lethargy. No. Not that. There has to be a status which is observed where work is concerned. Shastri ji is not here. I might even point this out to him, who, in a round about manner, understand- and bring in such questions. He might have been to Soviet Russia, a socialist State, a large State and an important State. I have had the honour also to have been there. I want to bring it to your notice: Where it is a question of status and work comfort, even in Russia—besides all other countries of the world,—they provide pay, they

provide the emoluments so that a person can work comfortably, so that he can put a good amount of work, with full efficiency. He can move about in topclass vehicles, by trains, by top-grade Zim-Kim type of Cars and so on; he can move from place to place; aircraft may also be there at his disposal; and even residential accommodation, one country-house also. All these could be at his disposal. It may be a case of a General or a Super-doctor or an Engineer or a Legislator, or anybody for that matter. It is a matter we have to cogently look into. Does it or does it not help to raise your efficiency—with the facilities, with the pay and emoluments, provided? I will give you one example more, for you to connect the whole issue, in this context. You go and travel by rail. Did you see as to where you are accommodated? Anyone on the Civil Cadre side or Armed Forces side, whosoever is getting Rs. 1600 or over, is travelling by first-class air-conditioned coach: whereas you, the Member of Parliament, rub your shoulders, in a very congested manner, with whom? That is the point I want to bring up. Not for comfort. Not for lethargy. No. When you travel from place A to place B you should be able to do some work, you should be able to prepare your speech, you should be able to think as to what you are going to deliver at the far end when you go even as a Committee Member or when you travel in your constituency or otherwise. It is this which I am trying to bring to your kind notice for your consideration. Here is a Member of Parliament. I want to bring this to the notice of the august House. Till today, the order of precedence gives the position of a Member of Parliament higher than the General Officer Commanding in Chief of a Command: a Lieut-General: Only second to the Chief-of-the-Army-Staff. When you are going to Rashtrapati Bhawan to somkind of function, your position is well-established. The order of precedence is there.

I would like to ask and also beseech the Hon. Government High Command as to how come that you should be degraded here and there in concerned with your particular status. So, that is a point which I would wish the Government high Command to very kindly keep in view.

Next I would like to bring to your kind notice the economic worries which have been explaned thoroughly by my previous speakers. In that one thing that one has to note is that when you take on this particular task of being a Legislator or a Member of Parliament, then you forget about your avocation. You cannot be an industrialist, you cannot be a farmer. I am a small farmer and I know what I am losing when I am absent the whole time. You cannot run your business or shop. No one can deny that. That means even economically you are down and we have to keep that in mind when it be the question of serving the nation, and someone is given the task to serve the nation, then he should be given reasonable type of aid so that he can maintain himself economically well enough. This is my point number 2, which I want to bring to your notice for your consideration:—

Then we have also to think in this context that you should not and we should not at any time think of living on other people's bounty. That is not fair. This is not correct. We are prepared to live cheaply; we eat sparingly and less, but essentials you cannot cut out, which have been enunciated previously very aptly—your movement, transportation your being able to fly from place to place, your being able to maintain a house with a minimum, I may with one servant. You should be able to take in and entertain the people who come to you, entertain in the sense of offering only a cup of tea, not much. Only that much. So, you will agree with me with those types of price hike, let us be very fair to each one of us that if you don't want to cheat, if you don't want to

[Shri R. S. Sparrow]

then it is essential that this angle is also taken into consideration when you fix pay and emoluments and other ancilleries for using the Members of Parliament to doing thtir task correctly.

I want to bring to your kind notice in this connection the final point that not only what has been said should be done in relation to giving transportation or other facilities, we should be able to work out homogeniously in such a manner that all Members of our class are rated as being the top elders from every point of view. It is no good my having to say one, two, three, four or five or six; which one can? It can be extended. From every point of view, we should be the top elders. Each one of us has come up here from in between ten to fifteen lakhs of people and our duties are not only to our own people, it is to the people as a whole, it is to the state as a whole it is to the country as a whole. For this reason I want to recommend to the High Command to very kindly consider all these aspects and, if necessary, as and when you deem it proper, bring in a Bill suitably or administratively to work out in such a manner that the requirements and the needs of the Members of Parliament are adequately met. Thank you for giving me some time.

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा (कोडरमा): सभापति महोदय, सब से पहले मैं श्री डागा साहब को धन्यवाद दूंगा कि इन्होंने एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय को, जो कि असलियत है, रखने का प्रयास किया है। यों, तो आजकल पत्रों में और बहुत से राजनीतिक अविचारक और संसद् के बाहर भी बहुत लोग आलोचना करते हैं कि संसद् के सदस्यों की सुविधाओं को बढ़ाने के लिए, वेतन बढ़ाने के लिए यहां बिल आया हुआ है। कई पेपरों ने ऐसा निकाला है। लेकिन सच्चाई की बात यह है कि एक संसद् सदस्य जो 15 लाख की जनसंख्या का प्रतिनिधित्व करता है और कहीं कहीं 250 वर्ग मील लम्बे तथा 100 मील चौड़ाई तक के संसदीय क्षेत्र हैं, मेरा अपना ही क्षेत्र 'कोडरमा' बिहार का पहाड़ी क्षेत्र है, मैं यह महसूस करता हूं कि जो हमारी सुविधायें हैं उन सुविधाओं के अन्तर्गत आम जनता को हमारे द्वारा जितना लाभान्वित होना चाहिए, उतना लाभ उसे हम लोगों से नहीं मिल पाता है, क्योंकि हमारी अनेक कठिनाईयां हैं। यातायात की व्यवस्था के अभाव में सुदूर गांवों में पहुंचना सम्भव नहीं हो पाता है, जीप के सिवाय वहां कोई दूसरी व्यवस्था नहीं हो सकती। बहुत से ऐसे स्थान हैं जहां रेल नहीं है, यह ठीक है सरकार की ओर रेल द्वारा फ्री जाने की व्यवस्था है, लेकिन ऐसे स्थान पर जहां रेल नहीं जा सकती, 100–100, 200–200 मील तक पैदल या जीप के अलावा जाने का कोई साधन नहीं है, वहां कैसे पहुंचा जाय? पैट्रोल के दाम आज इतने महंगे होते जा रहे हैं, यदि किराये की गाड़ी ले कर जाया जाय, तो वहीं जितना लम्बा और विशाल क्षेत्र होता है, एक संसदीय क्षेत्र में प्रायः 16–17 लाक्स होते हैं, अगर हर प्रखण्ड में दो दिन भी कोई यात्रा करे तो हर जगह पहुंचना सम्भव नहीं होता है।

इस तरह की और भी अनेक कठिनाइयां हैं, लेकिन यातायात की ही व्यवस्था हो जाय तो उस की बहुत सी कठिनाइयां कम की जा सकती हैं। यह बात बिल्कुल सर्व-मान्य है, भले ही कोई आलोचना या इज्म के आधार पर भाषण देदें, लेकिन मैं यह समझता हूं कि यह जनता के साथ न्याय नहीं है। मैंने स्वयं इस बात को अनुभव किया है कि हम जितना काम कर सकते हैं, जनता ने हमें जो पावर दी है, उस पावर के प्रयोग का बहुत आसान तरीका होता है कि उन के गांवों तक पहुंचा जाये। कई कारण ऐसे होते हैं जो वहां जाने से हल हो सकते

हैं। पिछले 35 वर्षों के दरमियान पांच पंचवर्षीय योजनायें समाप्त हो गई, अरबों-खरबों रुपया खर्च हो गया, लेकिन गांवों का विकास नहीं हो सका। आज भी 70 फीसदी लोग गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे हैं। चारों तरफ से मंडल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट को लागू करने के लिए जोर दिया जा रहा है। नाना प्रकार के वर्ग संघर्ष की स्थिति पैदा हो गई है। इसका कारण क्या है? इस का कारण यही है कि अपनी योजनाओं को हम गांवों तक नहीं ले जा सके हैं, उस का प्रयोग गांव में नहीं कर पाये हैं, शहरों के इर्द-गिर्द ही घूमते रहे हैं। इसलिए आम जनता का एक्टिव पार्टिसिपेशन जो एक डेमोक्रेसी में होना चाहिए, वह न जनता कर पाती है और न जन-प्रतिनिधि कर पाते हैं, क्योंकि उन की सुविधायें बहुत सीमत हैं। जितनी भी योजनायें बनती हैं, उनको गांवों तक पहुंचाने के लिए, ग्रामीण जनता को उनके बारे में समझाने के लिए, यदि जन-प्रतिनिधि जनता के बीच में नहीं जायेंगे तो इन योजनाओं का कोई लाभ नहीं होगा, क्योंकि आप के सारे अधिकारी अपने अपने आफिसों में रहते हैं, वे गांवों में नहीं जाते, उन को जो सुविधायें मिलती हैं उसकी तुलना हमारे यादव जी ने पहले ही बहुत अच्छी तरह से कर दी है। यदा-कदा मैं जब भी अपने क्षेत्र की आम जनता के बीच में जाता हूं, अपने क्षेत्र का भ्रमण करने का प्रयास करता हूं, यदि एक दिन भी जीप ले कर जाता हूं तो 300 रुपया प्रतिदिन खर्च हो जाता है। यह दिन भर यात्रा कर के हम लौट कर आ पाते हैं और जाने से मैं महसूस करता हूं कि आम जनता का बहुत सा काम हमारे वहां पहुंचने से आसानी से हो जाता है और उन लोगों को भी बहुत संतोष होता है। मैं ऐसा समझता हूं कि बहुत से संसद् सदस्य अपने क्षेत्रों में एक साल में शायद कभी एक बार पहुंचते हों और न भी पहुंचते हो और पांच वर्षों के बाद चुनाव के समय ही वे पहुंचते हैं और यही कारण है कि बहुत से लोग हार भी जाते हैं। यही एक कारण उन के हारने का हो सकता है वरना कोई प्रतिनिधि हार नहीं सकता अगर वह जनता के सम्पर्क में रहे और इन चीजों के अभाव के कारण ही वह ऐसा करता होगा, मैं ऐसा मानता हूं। इसलिए मैं समझता हूं कि डागा साहब जो यह बिल लाए हैं, यह बहुत ही उचित है और सरकार को इस दिशा में गंभीरतापूर्वक विचार करना चाहिए।

जहां तक संसद् सदस्यों की सुविधाओं का सवाल है, विदेशों में देखा जाए, तो सभी देशों में भारत से कहीं बहुत ज्यादा सुविधाएं संसद् सदस्यों को मिलती हैं। जहां तक ब्रिटिश पार्लियामेंट का सवाल है, वहां एक एम०पी० को पर मंथ 12,000 रुपये मिलता है। इस के अलावा और दूसरे एलाऊन्सेज मिलते हैं। जो इस के अतिरिक्त हैं। सिंगापुर एक सब से छोटा देश है, दुनिया का और वहां एक एम० पी० को 60 हजार रुपये भारतीय मुद्रा में मिलते हैं, जो 15,500 डालर वहां की मुद्रा के बराबर हैं। इस प्रकार से डेनमार्क और दूसरे देशों को देखा जाए, तो वहां भी उन को बहुत ज्यादा मिलता है और उन को और दूसरी सुविधाएं मिलती हैं जबकि उन का क्षेत्र यहां के मुकाबले में बहुत छोटा होता है। हमारे यहां 554 लोक सभा में एम०पीज० हैं और 250 एम पीज० राज्य सभा में हैं और इतना विशाल हमारा देश है। इतने बड़े देश में एक संसद् सदस्य को अपने क्षेत्र की पूरी जिम्मेवारियों, अपने कर्तव्यों का निर्वहन करने के लिये जो मिलता है, उस में वह कुछ नहीं कर सकता। मैं अपने व्यवहार से यह जानता हूं कि पर मंथ आवास, बिजली पानी और टेलीफोन आदि पर ही 400–500 रुपये कट जाते हैं, और इस के बाद जो बचता है, वह अपने परिवार वालों और लोगों की आवभगत के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं है। इस युग के

[श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा]

अनुसार एक संसद् सदस्य को ईमानदार और कर्तव्यनिष्ट बनाने के लिए उस की सुविधाओं में अभिवृद्धि करना बहुत ही न्यायोचित होगा । वेतन न बढ़े, वेतन को बढ़ाने की जरूरत मैं नहीं समझता और न मैं वेतन बढ़ाने की बात कर रहा हूं लेकिन जनता के लिए वह अधिक से अधिक काम कर सके, पंचवर्षीय योजना में सरकारी नीतियों के अनुसार कामों को करवाने के लिए वह आम जनता में व्यापक पैमाने पर जा सके और कार्यक्रमों को लागू करा सके ताकि कोई भी क्षेत्र असंतुलित न रह जाये, कोई भी क्षेत्र पिछड़ा न रह जाए, इस के लिए कई चीजों की आवश्यकता है । अब क्या होता है कि वह अपनी कांस्टीट्युएन्सी में जाता है तो जैसा यादव जी ने कहा कि जो सरकारी अधिकारी होते हैं, तो उन के लिए तो कार, जीप और दूसरी सारी सुविधाएं उपलब्ध रहती हैं लेकिन अगर संसद् सदस्य होता है तो ऐसा लगता है कि आम जनता से उसे कुछ आदर, नमस्कार तो मिल जाता है लेकिन इस के सिवाय और कोई सुविधा नहीं मिलती है और जीप आदि नहीं मिलती है ।

सभापति महोदय : नमस्कार के बदले तिरस्कार भी होता है ।

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : जहां बैंकुएटस मिलते हैं वहां ब्रिकबेट्स भी मिलती हैं यह सब तो होता ही है । एक मिलिट्री डिस्पोजल की जीप की सुविधा मिलती है । वह तो स्कूल, कमेटीज, सोसाइटीज के लोगों और रिटायर्ड लोगों को भी मिलती है । तो उस में कोई बड़ी बात नहीं है ।

एक मेरा सुझाव यह भी है कि अगर कोई संसद् सदस्य जीप या कार लेना चाहे, तो उसे इन्ट्रेस्ट फ्री और एक्साइज फ्री कार मिलनी चाहिए । ऐसा अगर होगा, तो वह अपनी सुविधा के अनुसार कार ले सकता है । आज तो एक लाख रुपये की एक डीजल एम्बेसेडर कार आती है और उस का सूद देते देते सवा लाख रुपये में जा कर पड़ती है । कोई ईमानदारीपूर्वक उस कार को ले ले, तो यह संभव नहीं है । किसी न किसी तरीके का गलत काम कर के और अनुचित लाभ उठा कर ही एक एम० पी० आज कार ले सकता है । इसलिए अगर एम० पीज० को ईमानदार और कर्तव्यनिष्ठ बनाना है, तो सरकार को इस दिशा में विचार करना होगा कि एक्साइज फ्री और इन्टरेस्ट फ्री कार एक एम० पी० ले सके ।

दूसरे पोस्टेज की फेसिलिटीज भी उन को मिलनी चाहिए । टिकट, स्टेशनरी वगैरह की व्यवस्था संसद् सदस्यों के लिए करनी चाहिए । संसद् सदस्यों के पास प्रतिदिन सौ, डेढ़ सौ पत्र आते हैं । उन सभी के जवाब देने होते हैं । इसलिए हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी के टाइप राइटरों की व्यवस्था भी संसद् सदस्यों के लिए करनी चाहिए ताकि वे आम जनता के कामों को ठीक तरह से कर सकें ।

इस के अतिरिक्त एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या है । मैं कई बार ट्रेन में यात्रा करता हूं । किसी निगम का अध्यक्ष तो ए० सी० फर्स्ट क्लास में चलता है और हम लोग फर्स्ट क्लास या टू टायर ए० सी० में चलते हैं । मुझे एक बार एक अधिकारी मिले जो कि अपनी पत्नी के साथ ए० सी० फर्स्ट क्लास में जा रहे थे, और कहने लगे चलिए हमारे कम्पार्टमेंट में, वहां बैठ कर चाय पीजिए । मैंने कहा कि मैं जिस का अधिकारी हूं, मुझे वहीं रहने दीजिये । अधिकारी वर्ग तो अपनी पत्नी के साथ ए० सी० फर्स्ट क्लास में जाते हैं लेकिन एक एम० पी० अपनी पत्नी के साथ फर्स्ट क्लास में भी नहीं चल सकता । ऐसी स्थिति में एम० पी० लोगों की क्या दुर्दशा होती है, इस का आप अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं । अगर वह अपनी पत्नी को अपने साथ ले जाएगा तो उसे कितना किराया अपने

पास से देना पड़ेगा। 1500 रुपये पाने वाला एक एम० पी० कैसे यह कर सकता है। इसलिए एम० पी० की सुविधाओं में संशोधन किया जाना चाहिए। आजकल मिलने वाली सुविधाएं वास्तविकता से परे हैं। मैं आलोचना और उलझन में जाने की बात नहीं करता। हमें औचित्य और अनौचित्य को देखना चाहिए और संसद् सदस्यों की फैसिलिटीज को बढ़ाना चाहिए।

संसद् सदस्यों को कम से कम एक महीने में दो बार वायुयान से यात्रा करने की भी सुविधा होनी चाहिए जिस से कि वे देश में विशेष परिस्थिति उत्पन्न होने पर वहां तुरन्त पहुंच सकें। ट्रेन में आये दिन दुर्घटनाएं होती रहती हैं। इसलिए महीने में दो बार वायुयान से यात्रा करने की हमें सुविधा मिलनी चाहिए। अगर सरकार इन सब बातों पर विचार करे और हमें सुविधाएं प्रदान करे तो हम अपने क्षेत्र की जनता को बहुत ही संतोष प्रदान कर सकते हैं। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूं।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भोलवाड़ा) : सभापति महोदय, डागा जी ने जो सेलेरी, अलाउंसिज, पेंशन आफ मेम्बर आफ पार्लियामेंट संशोधन विधेयक रखा है, उस का मैं समर्थन करता हूं। जैसा कि कई माननीय सदस्यों ने अभी आपके सामने जिक्र किया कि मेम्बर आफ पार्लियामेंट का क्या स्टेटस होना चाहिए। मेम्बर आफ पार्लियामेंट 15 लाख की आबादी से चुन कर आता है। आज उसकी क्या स्थिति है ?

आज जिले के अन्दर जितनी भी जिला कमेटियां होती हैं उन का हमेशा कलेक्टर ही चेयरमैन होता है। मेम्बर आफ पार्लियामेंट और एम० एल० ए० उनके सदस्य होते हैं। आपने आर्डर आफ प्रायोरिटी में एम० पी० को सेक्रेटरी और चीफ सेक्रेटरी के ऊपर रखा है, लेकिन जिले में एक कलैक्टर कमेटी का चैयरमैन बने और मेम्बर आफ पार्लियामेंट मैम्बर मात्र हो तो उसकी क्या स्थिति रह सकती है। यह स्थिति बदली जानी चाहिए। जिले के अन्दर जितनी भी कमेटीज हों, किसी प्रकार की भी कमेटी हो, उस का चेयरमैन पार्लियामेंट का मेम्बर होना चाहिए ताकि उस का स्टेटस मेन्टेन रहे। इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था जिला लेवल पर और कांस्टीट्यूएंसी लेवल पर होगी तो मेम्बर आफ पार्लियामेंट की इज्जत बढ़ेगी।

इसी प्रकार से क्षेत्र के अन्दर जितने भी बी० डी० ओ०, तहसीलदार और कलेक्टर होते हैं, जितने भी जिला अधिकारी होते हैं, उन के पास जीपें होती हैं। हम भी वही काम करते हैं जो अधिकारी लोग करते हैं। हम भी जनता को उठाने के लिए, जनता की तकलीफों को दूर करने के लिए, योजनाओं को क्रियान्वित करने के लिए जगह जगह जा कर काम करते हैं। उसमें हमारे लिए कोई प्रावधान नहीं है और जो आफिसर्स हैं, उन को हर प्रकार की सुविधाएं मिलती हैं। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर को जो कि जिले की तमाम कमेटियों का मेम्बर होता है, तमाम कार्यक्रमों की निगरानी करनी होती है, सारे कामों की देखरेख करनी होती है, उस को भी इस प्रकार की सुविधाएं अपने क्षेत्र में मिलनी चाहिएं ताकि डेवलपमेंट वर्क में होने वाली गड़बड़ियों को वह देख सके और उन को दूर करने का ज्यादा से ज्यादा प्रयास कर सके। इसलिए इस प्रकार की सुविधाएं उस को निश्चित रूप से दी जानी चाहिएं।

जैसा कि कहा गया कि हमें जितना पैसा मिलता है, अगर हम एक बार क्षेत्र का

[श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास]

दौरा कर लें तो सारे का सारा एक दफा में ही समाप्त हो जाता है। इस से अपने क्षेत्र के प्रति कर्तव्यों का सदस्य सही रूप में पालन नहीं कर पाता है और जिन लोगों ने हमको इसलिए चुन कर भेजा है कि उन की सुख-सुविधाओं का हम खयाल रखें, गरीबी निवारण, बेरोजगारी और अन्य कार्यक्रमों में सरकार का हाथ बटाएं और कार्यक्रमों को किस प्रकार से कार्यान्वित करना है, इन सब में सही रूप में हिस्सा लेने के लिए सदस्य को सुविधाएं मिलनी चाहिएं, तभी वह अपने क्षेत्र में अच्छे तरीके से काम कर सकेगा। अगर ऐसा नहीं किया जाएगा तो सारी व्यवस्था गड़बड़ा जाएगी।

डागा साहब ने जो अमेंडमेंट बिल प्रस्तुत किया है, उस में कुछ सुझाव दिए गए हैं। सेक्शन (2) में पहली सब क्लाज में 500 रुपए से 800 रुपए और डेली अलाउंस 51 रुपए से बढ़ा कर 65 रुपए करने के लिए कहा है। मैं समझता हूं कि यह पैसा बढ़ाना इतना आवश्यक नहीं है, जितना हमारी सुविधाओं का ध्यान रखने की जरूरत है। पैसा बढ़ा दें तो कोई हर्ज नहीं है, उस से एफीशिएंसी बढ़ेगी, लेकिन जिस प्रकार से हम को खर्च करना पड़ता है, उस के लिए सुविधाएं बढ़ाना आवश्यक है। हमारे क्षेत्र के लोग आते हैं, उन की वजह से टेलीफोन का खर्च और पोस्टेज खर्च, मकान, बिजली, पानी और अन्य सुविधाओं का खर्च हमारे ऊपर पड़ता है। इन सब का पैसा सरकार को सदस्य देता है। जो 1500 रुपए मिलते हैं, मकान किराया, बिजली, पानी और फर्नीचर का किराया ही लगभग 500 रुपए हो जाता है और टेलीफोन का खर्च भी 2-3 सौ रुपए तो कम से कम आ जाता है। ये सुविधाएं पार्लियामेंट के मैम्बर को पैसा देकर लेनी होती हैं। उस के बाद कितना पैसा बचता है ?

सभापति महोदय : टेलीफोन जहां आप चाहते हैं वहां लग जाता है ?

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : सभापति महोदय यह तो विषय दूसरा था, इसलिए मैंने जिक्र नहीं किया। वैसे टेलीफोन के बारे में आम शिकायत है। आज दो साल हो गए हैं, मेरे क्षेत्र में आज तक मुझे टेलीफोन पर बात नहीं हो सका है। इस प्रकार की स्थिति है। इसलिए टेलीफोन की बात करना तो बेकार है। पिछली दफा जब चर्चा हुई थी तो हमने टेलीफोन के बारे में बहुत कुछ कहा, लेकिन फिर भी आज तक कोई सुधार नहीं हुआ। फिर भी जो खर्चा होता है, ट्रंक काल करें, और न मिले तो कैंसल करवाने पर भी कुछ देना ही पड़ता है इस प्रकार से काफी बिल आ जाता है।

जैसा यादव जी ने कहा पार्लियामेंट के सदस्यों के पास डाक इतनी आती है जिस का उन को जवाब देना पड़ता है कि उस पर काफी खर्च हो जाता है। फिर उन पत्रों की पैरवी भी उन्हीं को करनी पड़ती है। अब पंद्रह सौ रुपया हमें मिलता है। इन सब खर्चों के लिए कितना पैसा बचता है होगा इस का अंदाजा आप स्वयं लगा सकते हैं। दस पंद्रह लोग उस के निर्वाचन क्षेत्र से या प्रदेश से उन के पास रोज आते रहते हैं। उन का खर्चा भी आप लगाएं। अब अगर सदस्यों को 51 रुपये भत्ता न मिले तो उनके वास्ते तनख्वाह में काम चलाना भी मुश्किल हो जाए। दोनों को मिला कर बड़ी मुश्किल से वह कामकाज चलाता है। परिवार के लोगों को खिलाए या न खिलाए यह अलग चीज है। सारा पैसा कांस्टिट्युएंसी के काम के लिए, मकान के किराये, टेलीफोन, डाक आदि में खर्च हो जाता है। अगर आप चाहते हैं कि पार्लियामेंट का सदस्य ईमानदार रहे तो ठीक प्रकार से उस के लिए आप को कुछ न कुछ व्यवस्था करनी पड़ेगी।

मैं यह नहीं कहता जैसे डागा जी ने कहा कि पांच सौ की जगह आप आठ सौ

कर दें । लेकिन मैं यह अवश्य चाहता हूं कि सदस्यों की सुविधाएं बढ़नी चाहियें । पैसा आप न भी दें लेकिन उन को आप मकान, फर्नीचर, लाइट, पानी फ्री दें, सफाई करने वाले की आप को व्यवस्था करें, टेलीफोन की व्यवस्था ऐसी करें कि एक लिमिट आप बांध दें और उस लिमिट तक कालज फ्री हों । आप कह सकते हैं कि दो सौ रुपए तक की ट्रंक कालज पार्लियामेंट का सदस्य फ्री कर सकता है । इससे काफी सुविधा सदस्यों को हो जाएगी ।

सदस्य डाक को बिना किसी की मदद के डिसपोज आफ नहीं कर सकता है । मदद देना निहायत आवश्यक है । दूसरे देशों में उस को पी ए मिलता है । यहां पी ए का सवाल ही नहीं है । वह खुद ही पी ए, बावर्ची, भिश्ती है । झाड़ू लगाने का काम भी उस का है, रोटी बनाने का भी उस का है, पत्र लिखने का काम भी हमें खुद ही करना पड़ता है । फिर कांस्टीट्युएंसी का या जनता का हम क्या काम करेंगे ? किस तरह से स्टडी कर के पार्लियामेंट में गुड्ज डिलिवर कर सकेंगे ? इन सब प्रश्नों पर गम्भीरता से सोचने की आवश्यकता है ।

आप देखें कि असैम्बलियों के सदस्यों को क्या क्या सुविधायें प्राप्त हैं । मुझे राजस्थान का अनुभव है । वहां एम एल एज को जितनी फैसिलिटीज हैं उतनी यहां पार्लियामेंट के सदस्यों को नहीं है । उनका मकान फ्री, बिजली पानी फ्री, टैलीफोन की भी उनके लिए व्यवस्था यह सब कुछ होता है । इतना पैसा मिलता है कि दो आदमी नहीं बल्कि तीन आदमी सारे देश का भ्रमण कर सकते हैं । हमें उतनी फैसिलिटीज कहां हैं । ऐसी अवस्था में कैसे आप हमारी एफिशैंसी बढ़ा सकते हैं, कैसे अपेक्षा कर सकते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान की तरक्की में हम अपना योगदान कर सकें, गुड्ज डिलिवर कर सकें । ऐसी व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिये ताकि एम पी ज्यादा बेहतर स्थितियां पैदा करने में सहायक हो सके । यह नितान्त आवश्यक है ।

एक सदस्य एक बार पार्लियामेंट के आने के वक्त अपनी पत्नी को साथ ला सकता है या फिर खत्म होने पर उसको वापिस ले जा सकता है । बीच में उसको जाना हो तो वह अपनी बीवी को साथ नहीं ले जा सकता है और ले जाना चाहता है तो उसका खर्चा उसको स्वयं वहन करना पड़ेगा । कोई बीमार पार्लियामेंट का मैम्बर है और वह समझता है कि बीवी साथ ले जाना आवश्यक है ताकि वह उसकी देखभाल कर सके, उसकी तीमारदारी कर सके तो उसका उसको टिकट लेना पड़ेगा । लेकिन असैम्बलीज के मैम्बर्ज को पासिस मिलते हैं । वे अपनी पत्नियों को भी साथ ले जा सकते हैं, नौकर को भी ले जा सकते हैं, परिवार के लोगों को भी ले जा सकते हैं, उनको सब जगह घुमा सकते हैं । मैं चाहता हूं कि पार्लियामेंट के सदस्यों को फ्री पास मिलना चाहिये ताकि वे अपनी पत्नियों को अपने निवास स्थान से दिल्ली और दिल्ली से अपने निवासस्थान जब भी आवश्यक हो ले जा सकें ।

इसके साथ साथ जब पार्लियामेंट का सेशन होता है, तो सदस्य अपने छोटे छोटे बच्चों को कहां छोड़ सकता है ? उनको साथ लाना पड़ता है । यह व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए कि पार्लियामेंट का सेशन शुरू होने के समय के लिए जो पास पत्नी के लिए दे रखा है, वह बच्चों के लिए देना चाहिए और पत्नी को सदस्य की तरह पर्मानेंट पास मिलना चाहिए ।

जहां तक हवाई जहाज की यात्रा का सम्बन्ध है, बजट सेशन में एक दफा आने,

[श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास]

एक दफ़ा जाने और बीच में एक दफ़ा आने-जाने की सुविधा दे रखी है। छोटे सेशन्स में एक दफ़ा आने-जाने की सुविधा दी गई है। बहुत से सदस्यों के लिए इस सुविधा का उपयोग नहीं है। जब जरूरत होती है, तो वे हवाई जहाज से ट्रेवल नहीं कर सकते। श्री यादव ने सुझाव दिया है कि महीने में दो पास दिए जायें। मेरा सुझाव यह है कि बजट सेशन में चार पास और छोटे सेशन्ज में दो दो पास जो इस समय दिए हुए हैं, उनका उपयोग हम कभी भी कर सकें। ऐसी व्यवस्था की जा सकती है कि जब भी सदस्य को हवाई जहाज से ट्रेवल करने की आवश्यकता पड़े, उसकी सुविधा कानसालिडेटिड फ़ंड में से दी जाए। हमें उसी तरह से छः या आठ पास हवाई जहाज के मिलें और हम उनका उपयोग इमर्जेन्सी में कर सकें, इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए।

जहां तक मेडिकल फ़ैसिलिटीज का सम्बन्ध है, दिल्ली में तो हमें कार्ड दे रखा है, जिसके जरिये से हमें दवाई मिले। बहुत दफ़ा तो दवाई नहीं मिलती है, क्योंकि डिसपेंसरी के लोग कह देते हैं कि दवाई ऐवेलेबल नहीं है। बेचारा बीमार भटकता फिरता है और अपने पैसे से दवाई ख़रीदता है। चूंकि वह थोड़ा सा पैसा होता है, इसलिए उसका बिल या वाउचर भी गायब हो जाता है। लेकिन ज्यादा तक्लीफ़ हमारे परिवार के लोगों को होती है। वे लोग तो कांस्टीट्युएन्सी में रहते हैं, जहां भारत सरकार की कोई डिसपेंसरी नहीं है और न ही भारत सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित कोई दवाई बेचने वाला है। ऐसी स्थिति में पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर को अपने परिवार के लोगों के इलाज के लिए बहुत तक्लीफ़ उठानी पड़ती है। इसलिए ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए, जिससे हमारे परिवार के सदस्यों को माकूल तरीके से मैडीकल फ़ैसिलिटीज मिल सकें।

मैं समझता हूं कि मैंने जो चन्द सुझाव दिए हैं, मंत्री महोदय उन पर ध्यान देंगे।

श्री डी० पी० यादव : विदेश।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : विदेश के बारे में मैं नहीं कहना चाहता हूं। कनसल्टेटिव कमेटियों और दूसरी कमेटियों की बैठकों के सिलसिले में हम कलकत्ता, बम्बई, काश्मीर और हिन्दुस्तान के दूसरे स्थानों में जा सकते हैं, लकिन जब अध्यक्ष महोदय ने उन बैठकों को किसी दूसरी जगह करना बन्द कर दिया है तो हम विदेश की क्या बात करें? हम अपने देश में ही नहीं घूम सकते हैं, दूसरे देशों में क्या घूमेंगे?

मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जो फ़ैसिलिटीज पहले दी गई थीं, उन्हें रिवाइव किया जाए और हमारी तक्लीफ़ों का निवारण किया जाए। पार्लियामेंट के सदस्यों को ऐसी सुविधाएं देनी चाहिए, जिससे वे हिन्दुस्तान के प्रजातंत्र को ज्यादा से ज्यादा मज़बूत बनाने में अपना योगदान दे सकें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं श्री डागा के बिल का समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री अशफाक हुसैन (महाराजगंज) : सभापति महोदय, इससे पहले कि मैं अपनी बात आप के सामने रखूं, मैं आपके माध्यम से संसद्-कार्य मंत्री, श्री मल्लिकार्जुन, से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं—आपके माध्यम से इस लिए भी कि अभी कुछ देर पहले आपने स्वयं कहा है कि सदन की भावना क्या है, वह आप अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं और समझ गए हैं—कि और माननीय सदस्य भी अपने अपने सुझाव देंगे और अपनी बातें कहेंगे। यह बात चलती रहेगी। यह सेशन भी ख़त्म हो जाएगा और दूसरा सेशन आएगा, तब भी यह सिलसिला ख़त्म नहीं होगा। मैं तो श्री मल्लिकार्जुन से निवेदन करूंगा कि वे सरकार की तरफ से यहां आश्वासन दें

कि सरकार इस पर एक्टिवली विचार करेगी और डागा जी से हम निवेदन करेंगे कि वे अपना बिल वापिस ले लें, लेकिन अगर ऐसी बात नहीं होने वाली है तो मैं अपनी बात आपके माध्यम से शुरू करना चाहता हूं। यदि मल्लिकार्जुन जी कुछ कहना चाहें, तो कह दें।

रेल तथा शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालयों तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन) : आपने सभापति जी के माध्यम से कुछ अपनी बातें कही हैं।

सभापति महोदय : आपकी विनतियों और बातों को सुनना चाहते हैं, जब जानकारी होगी, तभी कुछ करेंगे।

श्री अशफाक हुसैन : मैं आपके माध्यम से अपनी बात शुरू करना चाहता हूं, उनका विभाग रेलवे विभाग भी है। मैं इसलिए अपनी बात रेलवे विभाग से शुरू करना चाहता हूं क्योंकि अभी संसद सदस्यों के आर्डर आफ प्रैजिडेंस की बात यादव जी ने भी कही है और हमारे माननीय सदस्य, जनरल स्पैरो साहब, ने भी बताई है। एक सलाहकार समिति रेलवे की बनती है—डी.आर.यू.सी.सी., जड.आर.यू.सी.सी., एन.आर.यू.सी.सी. और उसमें संसद सदस्य संसद के रिप्रेजेंटेटिव्ज की हैसियत से, संसद सदस्यों के नुमाइनदे की हैसियत से, सदस्य नोमिनेट किए जाते हैं। इत्तफाक से वह भी विभाग मल्लिकार्जुन जी के पास है। मैंने इनके मंत्री जी श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह, से निवेदन किया और इत्तफाक से मेरा नाम उन्होंने डी.आर.यू.सी.सी. में संसद सदस्य के नुमाइन्दे की हैसियत से नॉमिनेट कर दिया। मैंने यह भी निवेदन किया कि अब तो प्रदेश की सरकारों में भी जिलों में सलाहकार समितियां बनी हैं, उन सलाहकार समितियों की अध्यक्षता कोई सरकारी अधिकारी के बजाय संसद सदस्य या विधान सभा का सदस्य या कोई मंत्री रोटेशन के आधार पर करता रहे, तो उचित है। लेकिन मंत्री जी ने मुझे बताया कि आप तो बात बड़ी अच्छी बता रहे हैं और मुझे लिख कर भेज दीजिए। मैंने लिखकर भेज दिया। लिखकर भेजने के बाद जवाब मुझे यह मिला कि साहब कुछ ऐसी टैकनीकल बातें होती हैं और कुछ टैक्नीकल ऐसी जगहें होती हैं, जिनके लिए संसद सदस्य मौजूं नहीं है। उसकी अध्यक्षता के लिए कॉम्पीटेंट नहीं है। एक तरफ आप उसका रुतबा बढ़ा देते हैं कि कमाण्डर-इन-चीफ के बाद नम्बर संसद सदस्य का है, चीफ-सैक्रेटरी के ऊपर नम्बर संसद सदस्य का है, सैक्रेटरी के ऊपर नम्बर संसद सदस्य का है, लेकिन बैठता है, वह किस की अध्यक्षता में—डीवीजनल रेलवे मैनेजर की अध्यक्षता में। मैंने इसके लिए प्रोटैस्ट किया, इसलिए कि संसद सदस्यों के अधिकार सुरक्षित रहें। संसद सदस्यों को जिस ढंग से काम करना है, वह ढंग से काम कर सकें और मैंने अपना नाम वापिस ले लिया, क्योंकि यह संसद सदस्यों की परम्परा के खिलाफ है कि वह किसी छोटे या बड़े किसी सरकारी अधिकारी की अध्यक्षता में काम करे।

यह संसद सदस्यों के सुविधाओं की बात है, इसलिए मैं एक और बात श्री मल्लिकार्जुन से कहना चाहता हूं, क्योंकि इन्होंने दो मंत्रालयों को संभाला हुआ है।

श्री डी० पी० यादव : इन्होंने दो नहीं तीन मंत्रालयों को संभाला हुआ है। सबसे ज्यादा डिपार्टमेंट मल्लिकार्जुन जी के पास हैं, इसलिए इनको ज्यादा एलाउन्स मिलना चाहिए।

श्री अशफाक हुसैन : सबसे ज्यादा डिपार्टमेंट श्री मल्लिकार्जुन के पास हैं इसलिए

[श्री अशफाक हुसैन]

हम आशा करते हैं कि वे इनको अच्छी तरह से देखेंगे ।

श्री डी० पी० यादव : सभापति जी, इनको आफिशिएटिंग एलाउन्स भी मिलना चाहिए ।

सभापति महोदय : आप लोग एप्रिशिएट कर रहे हैं, यह क्या कम है ।

श्री अशफाक हुसैन : जो बात अब मैं कहने जा रहा हूं, उसमें मल्लिकार्जून फिर सामने आ गए । वे इसलिए सामने आ गए कि मेरा कल ही एक सवाल था और वह सवाल था--रेल के अधिकारियों को रिटायरिंग रूम या रेलवे के बंगलों के बारे में ।

17.00

श्रीमती रामदुलारी सिन्हा : कल की बात आज मत कीजिये । आने वाले कल की बात कीजिये ।

श्री अशफाक हुसैन : मैं वह कल जो बीत चुका है उसकी बात कर रहा हूं । मैंने सवाल पूछा था कि स्टेशनों पर जो रिटायरिंग रूम्ज़ हैं जिन में ठहरने की सुविधायें हैं, रेल के छोटे-बड़े सभी अधिकारी जब उन का इस्तेमाल करते हैं तो उन से या तो कोई किराया नहीं लिया जाता, या लिया जाता है तो बहुत मामूली किराया लिया जाता है । मल्लिकार्जुन साहब की तरफ़ से जवाब मिला कि संसद सदस्यों को वह सुविधा नहीं दी जा सकती ।

श्री डी० पी० यादव : क्यों भाई ?

श्री झारखण्डे राय (घोसी) : वह जवाब तो किसी और ने उनको बना कर दिया है ।

श्रीमती रामदुलारी सिन्हा : यह रिटन था या ओरल था ?

श्री अशफाक हुसैन : रिटन था । मैं तो यह कहता हूं कि मल्लिकार्जुन साहब अगर सब बातें मान जायं तो यह सब सुनने का मौका नहीं मिलेगा ।

सभापति महोदय : सभापति के माध्यम से कहिये तो वह मान जायेंगे ।

श्रीमती रामदुलारी सिन्हा : आप की बात सुन कर वह प्रसन्न हो गये हैं, अब आगे बढ़िये ।

श्री अशफाक हुसैन : प्रसन्न हो गये हैं, लेकिन उन्होंने जवाब कोई नहीं दिया । यदि इतने से ही इन को प्रसन्नता है, तो मैं क्या कहूं, जवाब न देने से संसद सदस्यों को सुविधा नहीं मिल सकती है, उन को कुछ तो कहना चाहिये ।

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन : बात ऐसी है...

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : आप पहले उन की बात सुन लीजिये, फिर जवाब दीजिये ।

सभापति महोदय : आप पहले अपने सब सुझाव रखिये, उस के बाद वे जवाब देंगे । क्योंकि अभी इस पर बोलने वाले बहुत से सदस्य बाकी हैं, इसलिये आप इस बात पर भी नजर रखिये । यदि इस तरह से सवाल-जवाब चलेगा तो चल नहीं पायेगा ।

श्री अशफाक हुसैन : मैं यही अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि जहां तक तनख्वाह बढाने की बात डागा जी के बिल में आई हैं मैं उस से सहमत नहीं हूं, लेकिन जहां तक सुविधा बढाने की बात है मैं उसको ज्यादा आवश्यक समझता हूं । तनख्वाह से मेरा मतलब है 500 रुपये माहवार से है, जिस के बढ़ाने के मैं हक में नहीं हूं, लेकिन जो हम को डेली-एलाउन्स मिलता है उसको बढाने के लिये मैं पूरी तरह से सहमत हूं । उन का जो सुझाव है--65 रुपये रोज का, वह तो बहुत कम है ...

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : 101 रुपये कर दिया है ।

श्री अशफाक हुसैन : मैं आपसे यही प्रार्थना करूंगा, यदि आप इस को परोक्ष रूप से देखें तो जब यह बिल पहले आया था, जब यह एक्ट की शक्ल में पास हुआ था, वह कौन सा जमाना था, किस जमाने में आपने 51 रुपये रोज शुरू किये थे और आज उस 51 रुपये की कितनी वैल्यू है, कितना इनफलेशन आज बढ़ गया है। आज दूसरे कर्मचारियों का कितना डीयरनेस अलाउन्स बढ़ गया है, मैं उसका मुकाबला नहीं करता, मैं यह नहीं कहता कि मजदूरों को क्यों दिया गया, वह उन का हक है, वे उस को जरूर मांगेंग और उन को वह मिलना भी चाहिये, हम उनके लिये लडेंगे, लेकिन आप सदन में ऐसा माहौल न पैदा करें कि हम लोग भी ट्रेड यूनियन बना कर लड़ाई छेड़ दें । यह ट्रेड यूनियन का सवाल नहीं है, यह सुविधायें देने का सवाल है । आप देखिये इस देश में 5–6 विधान सभायी क्षेत्रों को मिला कर एक पार्लियामेंट का क्षेत्र बनता है । विधान सभा और विधान परिषदों के मैम्बरों को आप कितनी सुविधाये देते हैं, इस रोशनी में आप देखें . . .

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव: 7 असैम्बली क्षेत्रों के मुकाबले एक पार्लियामेंटरी क्षेत्र होता है ।

श्री अशफाक हुसैन : सात असेम्बली क्षेत्रों के मुकाबले एक पार्लियामेंटरी क्षेत्र होता है, लेकिन आप पार्लियामेंट के मैम्बर को एम० एल० ए० के मुकबाले कितनी सुविधा देते हैं, इस रोशनी में देखें ।

मैं विदेशों का मुकाबला नहीं करना चाहता, क्योंकि विदेशों में जो हालात हैं, वे हमारे देश में नहीं हैं । लेकिन इस बात का मुकाबला जरूर करना चाहता हूं––कितनी जनसंख्या का प्रतिनिधित्व वहां की पार्लियामेंट का मैम्बर करता है और कितनी जनसंख्या का प्रतिनिधित्व हम करते हैं । कितने क्षेत्र का प्रतिनिधित्व वहां की पार्लियामेंट का मैम्बर करता है और कितने क्षेत्र का प्रतिनिधित्व हम यहां हिन्दुस्तान के पार्लियामेंट के मैम्बर करते हैं । इस के मुकाबले की बात मैं इस लिये कर रहा हूं क्योंकि इसकी आवश्यकता है । इस के बारें में सभी लोगों ने कहा है और यह एक बहुत आवश्यक मसला है । चुनाव के दर्मयान चाहे पार्टी की तरफ से या अपनी रिसोर्सेज से एक आदमी कुछ जीपें या गाड़िया इकट्ठा कर ले लेकिन उस के बाद वह अपने चुनाव क्षेत्र में नहीं जा पाता । बाद में एक दिन के लिये अगर वह कहीं जाना चाहे, अपने क्षेत्र के किसी कोने में जाये, तो कम से कम 300––400 रुपये उसके खर्च हो जाते हैं । बहुत से ऐसे इलाके हैं, जहां पर बगैर गाडी या जीप के आदमी पहुंच नहीं सकता । इसलिये बहुत ज्यादा पैसा खर्च करके वहां जाना होता है । इसलिये मैं यह निवेदन करूंगा कि कम से कम हफ्ते में एक दिन संसद सदस्य को जीप मिलनी चाहिए ।

श्री डी० पी० यादव : हफ्ते में एक दिन नहीं, बल्कि हमेशा उसके डिस्पोजल पर जीप रहे ।

श्री अशफाक हुसैन: आप अपनी बात कह चुके हैं, मुझे अब अपनी बात कहने दीजिये । मैं हफ्ते में एक दिन की बात कह रहा हूं । कम से कम हफ्ते में एक दिन सवारी की सुविधा एक एम० पी० को उस की कांस्टीटुयेन्सी में घूमने के लिये देनी चाहिए । अगर हफ्ते में एक दिन वह

[श्री अशफाक हुसैन]

अपनी कांस्टीटुयेन्सी में भ्रमण कर लेगा और लोगों से सम्पर्क करेगा... (व्यवधान) ...हफ्ते में एक दिन का मतलब है महीने में चार दिन। इसी लिये मैंने सब से पहले कहा था कि और बातें हम से मत कहलवाइये और आप खुद ही इस बात को मान लीजिये ताकि हमारे कहने की आवश्यकता न रह जाये। हफ्ते में एक दिन जीप की सुविधा अपने क्षेत्र में भ्रमण के लिये, अपने क्षेत्र में लोगों से सम्पर्क के लिये आवश्यक है। अपने कपड़े लत्ते बनवाने के लिये कोई सुविधा नहीं मांग रहे हैं। हम देश की जनता के नुमायन्दे हैं और उनकी नुमायन्दगी करना हमारा कर्त्तव्य है और उनकी नुमायन्दगी हम यहां करते हैं। उनसे हमारा सम्पर्क कायम रहे और उन की बातों को हम आसानी से आपके सामने रख सकें, यह हम चाहते हैं।

अभी हमारे सहयोगी मित्र यादव जी ने बहत साफ साफ फाइव इयर प्लान की कोटेशन्स से यह साबित किया कि हमारी क्या जिम्मेदारियां हैं। जिम्मेदारियां तो हमारी बहुत सी हैं और हमारे पास जितने कागजात आते रहते हैं, जितनी चिट्ठियां आती रहती हैं, उन सब का जवाब देना आवश्यक है। अगर एक कंवेन्शन तैयार करना है, तो उसके लिये भी सुविधा चाहिए और अगर हाउस में कोई तकरीर करनी है, कोई बयान देना है, तो उसके लिये ऐसी सुविधायें चाहिऐ जिन से हम अपना काम आसानी से कर सके। मैं यह निवेदन करूंगा कि सदन की भावना से आप अच्छी तरह से अवगत हैं, सदन के सदस्यों की आवश्यकताओं से भी अच्छी तरह से वाकिफ हैं। क्या उन की सुविधाओं में कमी है और क्या उनकी आवश्यकताए हैं, ये आप अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं। बजाय इस के कि मैं सारी बाते आपके सामने रखें, मैं अपनी बात इसी पर समाप्त करता हूं कि आप स्वं मंत्री जी को निर्देश दें कि वे सदन की भावनाओं को देखते हुए अगले सत्र में कोई ऐसा बिल लाये, जिस से सारे सदन की भावनाओं की पूर्ति हो।

इतना निवेदन करके मैं समाप्त करता हूं।

شری اشفاق حسین (مہاراج گنج):

سبھاپتی مہودے - اس سے پہلے کہ میں اپنی بات آپ کے سامنے رکھوں میں آپ کے مادھیم سے سلسد کاریہ منتری شری ملک ارجن سے نویدن کرنا چاہتا ہوں - آپ کے مادھیم سے اس لئے بھی کہ ابھی کچھہ دیر پہلے آپ نے سویم کہا ہے کہ سدن کی بھاونا کیا ہے - وہ آپ اچھی طرح سے جانتے ہوں - اور سمجھ گئے ہیں کہ اور مانیے سدس بھی اپنے اپنے سجھاو دیں گے اور اپنی باتیں کہیں گے - یہ بات چلتی رہے گی یہ سیشن بھی ختم ہو جائے گا اور دوسرا سیشن آئے گا تب بھی یہ سلسلہ ختم نہیں ہوگا - میں تو شری ملک ارجن سے نویدن کرونگا کہ وہ سرکار کی طرف سے یہاں آشواسن دیں کہ سرکار اس پر ایکٹیولی وچار کرے گی اور ڈاکا جی سے ہم نویدن کریں گے کہ وہ اپنا بل واپس لے لیں لیکن اگر ایسی

آر - یو - سی - سی - ایس - آر - یو - سی ، سی - اور اس میں سنسد سدس سنسد کے ریپریزنٹیٹوز کی حیثیت سے سنسد سدسیوں کے نمائندے کی حیثیت سے سدس نامینیٹ کئے جاتے ہیں اتفاق سے وہ بھی وبھاگ ملک ارجن جی کے پاس ہے - میں نے ان کے منتری جی شری بھشم نارائن سنگھ سے نویدن کیا اور اتفاق سے میرا نام انہوں نے لی - آر - یو - سی - سی - میں سنسد سدس کے نمائندے کی حیثیت سے نامینیٹ کر دیا - میں نے یہ بھی نویدن کیا کہ اب تو پردیش کی سرکاروں میں بھی ضلعوں میں صلاح کار سمتیاں بنتی ہیں - ان صلاح کار سمتیوں کی ادھیکشتا کوئی سرکاری ادھیکاری کے بجائے سنسد سدس یا ودھان سبھا کا سدس یا کوئی منتری ووتیشن کے آدھار پر کرتا رہے تو اچت ہے لیکن منتری جی نے مجھے بتایا کہ آپ تو بات بڑی اچھی بتا رہے ہیں اور مجھے لکھ کر بھیج دیجئے - میں نے لکھ کر بھیج دیا لکھ کر بھیجنے کے بعد جب جواب یہ ملا کہ صاحب کچھ ایسی ٹیکنیکل باتیں ہوتی ہیں اور کچھ ٹیکنیکل ایسی چیزیں ہوتی ہیں جن کے لئے سنسد سدس موزوں نہیں ہے - اس کی ادھیکشتا کے لئے کمپیٹینٹ نہیں ہے ایک بات نہیں ہونے والی ہے تو میں اپنی بات آپ کے مادھیم سے شروع کرنا چاہتا ہوں - بدی ملک ارجن جی کچھ کہنا چاہیں تو کہہ دیں -

ریل شکشا تتھا کلیان منتراليہ تتھا سنسدیئے کاریہ وبھاگ کے اُپ منتری (شری ملک ارجن) : آپ نے سبھاپتی جی کے مادھیم سے کچھ اپنی باتیں کہی ہیں -

سبھاپتی مہودے : آپ کی باتوں اور باتوں کو سننا چاہتے ہیں - جب جانکاری ہوگی تب ہی کچھ کریں گے -

شری اشفاق حسین : میں آپ کے مادھیم اپنی بات شروع کرنا چاہتا ہوں ان کا وبھاگ ریلوے وبھاگ بھی ہے میں اس لئے اپنی بات ریلوے وبھاگ سے شروع کرنا چاہتا ہوں کیونکہ ابھی سنسد سدسوں کے آرگر آف ریپریزنٹیشن کی بات یادو جی نے بھی کہی ہے اور ہمارے مانئے سدس جنرل اسپیرو صاحب نے بھی بتائی ہے ایک صلاح کار سمتی ریلوے کی بنتی ہے تھی - آر - یو - سی - سی - زیڈ -

شری اشفاق حسین : سب سے زیادہ ڈیپارٹمینٹ شری ملک ارجن جی کے پاس ہیں اس لئے ہم آشا کرتے ہیں کہ وہ ان کو اچھی طرح سے دیکھیں گے -

شری قمی- پی- یادو : سبھاپتی جی ان کو آفیشی ایٹنگ الاونس بھی ملنا چاہئے -

سبھا پتی مہودے : آپ لوگ ایسری شی ایت کر رہے ہیں - یہ کیا کم ہے -

شری اشفاق حسین : جو بات اب میں کہنے جا رہا ہوں اس میں ملک ارجن پھر سامنے آ گئے وہ اس لئے سامنے آ گئے کہ میرا کل ہی ایک سوال تھا اور وہ سوال تھا ریل کے ادھیکاریوں کو رٹائرنگ روم یا ریلوے کے بنگلے کے بارے میں -

شریمتی رام دلاری سنہا : کل کی بات آج مت کیجئے آنے والے کل کی بات کیجئے -

شری اشفاق حسین : میں وہ کل جو بیت چکا ہے - اس کی بات کر رہا ہوں میں نے سوال پوچھا تھا کہ استیشنوں پر جو رٹائرنگ روم

[شری اشفاق حسین]

طرف آپ اس کا رتبہ بڑھا دیتے ہیں کہ کمانڈر ان چیف کے بعد نمبر سنسد سدس ۲ ہے چیف سیکریٹری کے اوپر نمبر سنسد سدس کا ہے سیکریٹری کے اوپر نمبر سنسد سدس کا ہے - لیکن بیٹھتا ہے وہ کس کی ادھیکشتا میں ڈیویژنل ریلوے منیجر کی ادھیکشتا میں میں نے اس کے لئے پروٹیسٹ کیا اس لئے کہ سنسد سدسوں کے ادھیکار سرکشت رہیں - سنسد سدسوں کو جس ڈھنگ سے کام کرنا ہے وہ ڈھنگ سے کام کر سکیں - اور میں نے اپنا نام واپس لے لیا کیونکہ یہ سنسد سدسوں کی پرم پرا کے خلاف ہے کہ وہ کسی چھوٹے یا بڑے کسی سرکاری ادھیکاری کی ادھیکشتا میں کام کرے -

یہ سنسد سدسوں کے سودھاون کی بات ہے اس لئے میں ایک اور بات شری ملک ارجن سے کہنا چاہتا ہوں کیونکہ انہوں نے دو منتریوں کو سنبھالا ہوا ہے -

شری قمی - پی - یادو : انہوں نے دو نہیں تین منتریوں کو سنبھالا ہوا ہے - سب سے زیادہ ڈیپارٹمینٹ ملک ارجن جی کے پاس ہیں اس لئے ان کو زیادہ الاونس ملنا چاہئے -

شریمتی رام دلاری سنہا : آپ کی بات سن کر وہ پرسنن ہو گئے ہیں - آپ آگے پڑھئے -

شری اشفاق حسین : پرسنن ہو گئے ہیں لیکن انہوں نے جواب کوئی نہیں دیا یدی اتنے سے ہی ان کو پرسنتا ہے تو میں کیا کہوں - جواب نہ دینے سے سلسد سدسیوں کو سودھا نہیں مل سکتی ہے- ان کو کچھہ تو کہنا چاہئے -

شری ملک ارجن : بات ایسی ہے ....

شری راجندر پرشاد یادو : آپ پہلے ان کی بات سن لیجئے پھر جواب دیجئے -

سبھاپتی مہودے : آپ پہلے اپ سب سمجھاو رکھئے اس کے بعد وہ جواب دیں گے - کیونکہ ابھی اس پر بولنے والے بہت سے سدس باقی ہیں - اس لئے آپ اس بات پر ہی نظر رکھئے یدی اس طرح سے سوال جواب چلے گا تو چل نہیں پائے گا -

ہیں جن میں ٹھہرنے کی سودھائیں ہیں ریل کے چھوٹے بڑے سبھی ادھیکاری جب انکا استعمال کرتے ہیں تو ان سے یا تو کوئی کرایہ نہیں لیا جاتا یا لیا جاتا ہے تو بہت معمولی کرایہ لیا جاتا ہے - ملک ارجن صاحب کی طرف سے جواب ملا کہ سلسد سدسوں کو وہ سودھا نہیں دی جا سکتی -

شری قی- پی- یادو : کیوں بھائی-

شری چھار کھنڈے والے (کھوسی) : وہ جواب تو کسی اور نے ان کو بتاکر دیا ہے -

شریمتی رام دلاری سنہا : یہ رتن تھا یا اورل تھا -

شری اشفاق حسین : رتن تھا - میں تو یہ کہتا ہوں کہ ملک ارجن صاحب اگر سب باتوں مان جائیں تو یہ سب سننے کا موقع نہیں ملے گا -

سبھا پتی مہودے : سبھا پتی کے مادھیم سے کہئے تو مان جائیں گے -

اس ۵۱ روپئے کی کتنی ویلیو ہے - کتنا انفلیشن آج بڑھ گیا ہے - آج دوسرے کرمچاریوں کا کتنا ڈیئرنیس الاونس بڑھ گیا ہے - میں اس کا مقابلہ نہیں کرتا میں یہ نہیں کہتا کہ مزدوروں کو کیوں دیا گیا - وہ ان کا حق ہے وہ اس کو ضرور مانگیں گے اور ان کو وہ ملنا بھی چاہئے - ہم ان کے لئے لڑیں گے - لیکن آپ سدن میں ایسا ماحول نہ پیدا کریں - کہ ہم لوگ بھی ٹریڈ یونین بنا کر لڑائی چھیڑ دیں - یہ ٹریڈ یونین کا سوال نہیں ہے یہ سودھائیں دینے کا سوال ہے - آپ دیکھئے اس دیش میں پانچ چھ ودھان سبھائی چھیتروں کو ملا کر ایک پالیمنٹ کا چھیتر بنتا ہے - ودھان سبھا اور ودھان پریشدوں کے ممبروں کو آپ کتنی سودھائیں دیتے ہیں اس روشنی میں آپ دیکھیں.

....

شری راجندر پرشاد یادو : سات اسمبلی چھیتروں کے مقابلے ایک پارلیمنٹری چھیتر ہوتا ہے -

شری اشفاق حسین : میں یہی عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ جہاں تنخواہ بڑھانے کی بات ڈاکٹر جی کے بل میں آئی ہے - میں اس سے سہمت نہیں ہوں لیکن جہاں تک سودھا بڑھانے کی بات ہے - میں اس کو زیادہ آوشیک سمجھتا ہوں تنخواہ سے میرا مطلب ہے پانچ سو روپئے ماہوار سے ہے - جس کے بڑھانے کے میں حق میں نہیں ہوں - لیکن جو ہم کو ٹیلی الاونس ملتا ہے اس کو بڑھانے کے لئے میں پوری طرح سے سہمت ہوں ان کا جو سجھاو ہے ۱۵ روپئے روز کا وہ تو بہت کم ہے ....

شری مول چند ڈاگا : ۱۰۱ روپئے کر دیا ہے -

شری اشفاق حسین : میں آپ سے یہی پرارتھنا کروں گا یدی آپ اس کو پروپر روپ سے دیکھیں تو جب یہ بل پہلے آیا تھا تو جب یہ ایکٹ کی شکل میں پاس ہوا تھا وہ کونسا زمانہ تھا کس زمانے میں آپ نے ۵۱ روپئے روز شروع کئے تھے - اور آج

چھوٹر میں نہیں جا پاتا - بعد میں ایک دن کے لئے اگر وہ کہیں جانا چاہے اپنے چھوٹر کے کسی کونے میں جائے تو کم سے کم ۳۰۰-۴۰۰ روپئے اس کے خرچ ہو جاتے ہیں - بہت سے ایسے علاقے ہیں جہاں پر بغیر کاری یا جیپ کے آدمی پہنچ نہیں سکتا - اس لئے بہت زیادہ پیسا خرچ کرکے وہاں جانا ہوتا ہے - اس لئے میں یہ نویدن کرونگا کہ کم سے کم ہفتے میں ایک دن سلسد سدسیوں کو جیپ ملنی چاہئے -

شری قمر - پی - یادو : ہفتہ

میں ایک دن نہیں بلکہ ہمیشہ اس کے تسپوزل پر جیپ رہے -

شری اشفاق حسین : آپ اپنی

بات کہہ چکے ہیں مجھے اب اپنی بات کہنے دیجئے - میں ہفتہ میں ایک دن کی بات کہہ رہا ہوں - کم سے کم ہفتہ میں ایک دن سوالی کی سودھا ایک ایم - پی - کو اس کی کانسٹی چویلنسی میں گھومنے کے لئے ملنی چاہئے - اگر ہفتے میں ایک دن وہ اپنی کانسٹی چویلنسی میں بھرمن کر لے گا اور

شری اشفاق حسین : سات

اسمبلی چھوٹروں کے مقابلے ایک پارلیامینٹری چھوٹر ہوتا ہے لیکن آپ پارلیامینٹ کے ممبر کو ایم- ایل- اے - کے مقابلے کتنی سوبھا دیتے ہیں اس روشنی میں دیکھیں -

میں ودیشوں کا مقابلہ نہیں کرنا چاہتا کیونکہ ودیشوں میں جو حالت ہے وہ ہمارے دیش میں نہیں ہے - لیکن اس بات کا مقابلہ ضرور کرنا چاہتا ہوں - کتنی جن سنکھیہ کا پرتی نددھو وہاں کی پارلیامینٹ کا ممبر کرتا ہے اور کتنی جن سنکھیا کا پرتی نددھو ہم کرتے ہیں - کتنے چھوٹر کا پرتی نددھو وہاں کی پارلیامینٹ کا ممبر کرتا ہے اور کتنے چھوٹر کا پرتی نددھو ہم یہاں ہندوستان کے پارلیامینٹ کے ممبر کرتے ہیں - اس کے مقابلے کی بات میں اس لئے کر رہا ہوں کیونکہ اس کی آوشیکتا ہے - اس کے بارے میں سبھی لوگوں نے کہا ہے اور یہ ایک بہت آوشیک مسئلہ ہے - چناو کے درمیان چاہے پارٹی کی طرف سے یا اپنی سورسز سے ایک آدمی کچھ جیپیں یا کاریاں اکٹھا کر لے لیکن اس کے بعد وہ اپنے چناو

اور ہمارے پاس جتنے کاغذات آتے رہتے ہیں جتنی جتنی چٹھیاں آتی رہتی ہیں ان سب کا جواب دینا آوشیک ہے اگر ایک کریشچن تہار کرنا ہے تو اس کے لئے بھی سودھا چاہئے اور اگر ہاوس میں کوئی تقریر کرنی ہے کوئی بھان دینا ہے تو اس کے لئے ایسی سودھائیں چاہئیں جن سے ہم اپنا کام آسانی سے کر سکیں - میں یہ نویدن کرونگا کہ سدن کی بھاونا سے آپ اچھی طرح سے اوگت ہیں سدن کے سدسیوں کی آوشیکتاؤں سے بھی اچھی طرح سے واقف ہیں - کیا ان کی سودھاؤں میں کمی ہے اور کیا ان کی آوشیکتائیں ہیں یہ آپ اچھی طرح سے جانتے ہیں - بھائے اس کے کہ میں ساری باتیں آپ کے سامنے رکھوں میں اپنی بات اسی پر سماپت کرتا ہوں کہ آپ سوبھم منتری جی کو نردیش دیں کہ وہ سدن کی بھاونا کو دیکھتے ہوئے اگلے ستر میں کوئی ایسا بل لائیں جس سے سارے سدن کی بھاونا کی پورتی ہو -

اتنا نویدن کر کے میں سماپت کرتا ہوں -

[شری اشفاق حسین]

لوگوں سے سمپرک کرے گا ....

(انٹرپشن) .... ہفتہ میں ایک دن کا مطلب ہے مہینے میں چار دن - اس لئے میں نے سب سے پہلے کہا تھا کہ اور باتوں ہم سے مت کہلوائیے اور آپ خود ہی اس بات کو مان لیجئے تاکہ ہمارے کہنے کی آوشیکتا نہ رہ جائے - ہفتہ میں ایک دن جیپ کی سودھا اور چھتر میں بھرمن کے لئے اور چھتر میں لوگوں سے سمپرک کے لئے آوشیک ہے - اپنے کھرچے لئے بڑھانے کے لئے کوئی سودھا نہیں مانگ رہے ہیں - ہم دیش کی جنتا کے نمائندے ہیں اور ان کی نمائندگی کرنا ہمارا کرتویہ ہے اور اُن کی نمائندگی ہم یہاں کرتے ہیں - اُن سے ہمارا سمپرک قائم رہے اور ان کی باتوں کو ہم آسانی سے آپ کے سامنے رکھ سکیں یہ ہم جانتے ہیں -

ابھی ہمارے سہیوگی متر یادو جی نے بہت صاف صاف فائو ایئر پلان کی گوشمشی سے یہ ثابت کیا کہ ہماری کیا ذمہ داریاں ہیں - ذمہ داریاں ہماری بہت سی ہیں

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am really indebted to Shri Mool Chand Daga, a senior Member of this House who has piloted this Bill.

It is not a question of only enhancement of benefits to the Members of Parliament. It is a question that after 34 years of our independence during which period we followed the practice of parliamentary democracy, we must evaluate the working of the Members of Parliament and also the Council of Ministers who are accountable to the people of this nation. The point is this. One should not understand and take it in this way that we are only speaking to get some enhancement in our daily allowance or salary or other benefits. The point is that we have certain responsibilities and duties towards the people of this country; we are committed to the people we have got certain responsibilities to represent them properly in this august House. The common people, the masses who are living to villages, in high mountains and in islands will not understand the difficulties that Members of Parliament are facing here, they only want results, they want that we should ventilate their grievances properly in this august House. That is why, this is really one of the unique opportunities that Mr. Daga, a very senior Member of this House has given to us to put forward our thoughts and the thinking of the people of this country. One important point to be mentioned here is this. After election as Member of Parliament, whether he remains a Member of Parliament or becomes a member of the Council of Ministers, he cannot become a robot which is something mechanical and very powerful. Every human-being has got his own limitations; he has got certain requirements; and until and unless those requirements are met, it is not possible for him to deliver the goods, to achieve the desired goal. The point is this. Let us take it one by one. After our independence, in the benefits and salaries that have been sanctioned, there has been a certain improvement I must agree. But let us take the conditions in respect of a Minister. Of course, the Ministers' Salaries and Allowances Act is different. But both these are inter-related. Mr. Yadav made a very eloquent speech; it was very touchy; what he has mentioned about Mr. Kartik Oraon is very correct today. That is why I say that both these Acts are inter-related. You understand this, Sir; you have held very high offices in your State and you have been a Member of Parliament. In 1952, salaries, allowances and other benefits were fixed for a Minister. Now we are in 1981. Even today the same salary, allowances and other benefits are continuing, without any revision. So many years have passed; a lot of changes have taken place. But here the position is the same. The Indian Constitution cannot provide or create robots. If we really want that Members and Ministers should be above corruption, if we really want that they should be dutiful to their electors and the countrymen, then it is necessary that we must ensure that they get adequate salary and other benefits, that there is improvement in their working conditions. At the same time we should tighten if anybody does anything wrong; the punishment should be severe....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Excuse me for one small remark. Equipped with character and integrity one may take the corrupt elements to task.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: I am thankful to you for your kind advice, Sir. What I was trying to say was this. I have one bitter experience. There is one public school called the Salwan Public School. One gentleman from my constituency is now posted at Delhi. His son is studying in the Salwan School. One

[Shri Monoranjan Bhakta]

day I want to his house for dinner. That boy is studying in class X or XI. He has Social Studies also as one of the subjects. He sat with me and he told me, 'I want to know something about the Members of Parliament and Parliament. What are the benefits the Ministers or the Members of Parliament are getting?' Whatever I know, I explained to him. He said, 'Our teacher explained to us that Members of Parliament are given Rs. 10,000. Then they get so many benefits like free house, free electricity and free water, free telephone.' Sir, like this a wrong impression is prevailing in the country. People do not know actually what benefits the Ministers or the Members of Parliament are getting. As a result of that some interested people have tried to slander the Members of Parliament in the eves of the people and the Ministers in the eyes of the people. That is why even in the educational institutions where our young men are supposed to know the correct position this campaign is going on....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Perhaps I could not make my view clear in my last observation. When you said that wherever there is corruption, the Members of Parliament should take the persons to task. I observe that this could be done mainly through their own character and integrity.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: I agreed with your suggestion. We must search our hearts.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Whosoever the teacher may be, I think he has to become a student now. He has had his days.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: You have taken it in a light manner.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is a serious thing He has to learn and unlearn.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Particularly this discussion gave us ample scope by which at least throughout the country people will be knowing as to what it is, what the members are getting and what the Ministers are getting. So at least it will be some sort of countering the slanderous propaganda going on in different places.

Again to come to another point, the other day I was listening to our friend, Mr. Sudhir Giri from the other side. He was telling that he is opposed to this Bill. I was very curiously listening to his speech. What I could gather is that in West Bengal Assembly after the present Government has come, they have given a lot of benefits to their Members in the Assembly. Even when Members of Parliament travel by First Class and their companion is travelling in Second Class, in West Bengal—I must say they are right—their companion is travelling in the First Class and in the same compartment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: A real companion.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: That is his choice. Then the argument he put forth was that the country's economic condition is bad and at this juncture of the economic situation prevailing it is not wise to go in for an increase and that is why he is opposed to the Bill. I agree with his version and if he really agrees that the state of affairs is quite bad, then does he agree and let us all agree that there should be no increase in pay and wages for the next five years till the economic situation improves. Now, as far as we, Members of Parliament, are concerned, we will definitely agree to that. If they agree on that side, then we have no objection. But, every day they come forward with a suggestion for increased salary or wages. They find that only for 750 Members of Parliament this will be a very big thing and the country's economy will be affected. It is of course in the wisdom of the Members to criticise. Shri Shastri Ji was very honest. He opposed the increase in

salary and everything. But, at the same time, he also wanted to have all the benefits such as secretarial assistance, postal facility etc., etc. I do not thing there is much of a difference. I do not know why Shri Shastri opposed this particular Bill.

My other point is this. As was rightly observed by Shri R. P. Yadav who represents the area if we were to go on a visit in connection with certain incidents of a grave nature, we are not being provided with any facility by Government. Whenever any idea is floated before the Government, they say 'No, you are attracted by the Office of Profit'. Even if we go by a Government vehicle during elections, they say the election will be challenged. Like that what I meant to say is that there are many cases. Take for instance Nagaland assembly. There they are given jeeps. The members of the Assembly are provided with the jeeps as also drivers.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kindly wait for a moment. I would like to take the sense of this House. There are very many names of Members before me who want to express their views.

So, I would like to have the sense of the House whether this debate should conclude at 17.30, as was scheduled, or should be allowed to continue.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Sir, it should continue. Many Members want to participate. There are still 20 members who want to speak on this Bill. Therefore, my submission is that the time for the discussion on this Bill should be extended by two hours.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it the sense of the House?

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL (Mathurapur): I have one submission to make. There is an important Bill "Agricultural Workers' Welfare Fund Bill. Let this be introduced now. I want to move that Bill for introduction. We are interested in enhancement of our salaries. I am interested in the welfare of the agricultural workers.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Basirhat): May I make a submission? The Bill to be taken up next refers to the wages of the agricultural workers. The Minister of Labour is sitting opposite. Will he kindly enlighten the House whether Government has also made certain commitments that a Bill of that nature would be forthcoming before the House? A special Committee for that is functioning. Therefore, I say that this Bill is very important.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Excuse me. Just now what the Chair is concerned with is whether the debate should conclude or should the time for this be extended.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: The Chairman seems to be not concerned with the fate of the other Bill.

SHRI SATYASADAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are not opposed to this Bill. Let us continue the debate. Can we not introduce the next Bill?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kindly listen to me. Let this issue be first decided. So far as this Bill is concerned, at the consideration stage, whether time should be extended or not.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If so, by how much time?

AN HON. MEMBER: Till next time.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Let me move my motion: That the consideration of this Bill be

[Shri G. M. Banatwalla]

adjourned till the first available date in the next session.

Then, allow this Member to proceed with his Bill. (*Interruptions*). Let the consideration of the Bill be adjourned till the first available day in the next session. Allow the Member to proceed with the Bill.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Time should be extended for 2 hours more. There are 13 more members who want to participate in this discussion.....

AN HON. MEMBER: What is meant by 'first available day'?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: My motion is this:..

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: It concerns the whole Parliament.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I have said already. It should be adjourned till the first available day in the next session.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: It is continuing.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Let it go to the first available day in the next session.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: I beg to move that the Bill to provide for promotion of welfare measures for agricultural workers be taken into consideration. Sir ..

(*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: That cannot come now.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I have moved my motion, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: One minute. Please wait. I am reading the rule.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: First, let me move my motion. I move my motion: I move: 'Let the time be extended'.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Please give your ruling, Sir.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV (Alwar): I rise on a point of order. Closure Motion cannot be adopted without taking the sense of the House.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Sir, there is a precedent for this: Let me state this. When my own Bill on the Aligarh Muslim University was under discussion, a Motion of this type, had come. The consideration of that Bill was postponed to the next session. And it was the first item to be taken up in the next session. In the meantime, the next Bill can come up, and get the protection. What is the difficulty?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Excuse me. I will read out the rule: I will read out only the relevant portion. This is Rule 30, sub-clause (1):

> "When on a motion being carried, the debate on a private member's Bill or Resolution is adjourned to the next day allotted for private members' business in the same or next session, it shall not be set down for further discussion unless it has gained priority at the ballot."

So, that is the rule.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN: Now, the Bill is at the stage of consideration. Now, the most important point is this: We have to take the sense of the House. What exactly do we want to do? Now it is about 5-30. So kindly take the sense of the House. If it is for extension, it will be extended.

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Are you more concerned with the interests of Members of Parliament, than, with the interests of the agricultural workers? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Otherwise you will have to extend the time of the proceedings.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put to vote the Motion moved by Shri Mool Chand Daga.

The question is:

"That the time allotted for the Bill be extended by two more hours."

Those in favour will please say 'Aye'.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: 'Aye'

MR. CHAIRMAN: Those against will please say 'No'.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think the 'Ayes' have it.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, the Noes have it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Then let the lobbies be cleared. The lobbies have been cleared. A motion has been moved by Shri Daga that the time allotted for his Bill should be extended by two hours. The question is:

"That the time allotted for the Bill be extended by two more hours."

The Motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now let us take up the Half-an-Hour Discussion. Mr. Nanje Gowda. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): In future also, similar things may happen. There is a precedent. A motion may be moved that the rules be suspended. It has been done earlier. We could have adopted that method now.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Neither was a Motion moved, nor was the matter brought to me to say that the rules can be suspended.

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): He could have done it.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Because you are not willing to adopt that method this time, we are not insisting on it. But for future, it can be done.

MR. CHAIRMAN: For suspending the rules, my information is that the Speaker's consent is necessary.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: What is there in giving the consent?

MR. CHAIRMAN: It was neither sought, nor given.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: It is a fact that one Bill was kept pending for discussion, and the Motion was moved. Now I am told that somebody moved a Motion for suspending the rules.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No such Motion was moved.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Basirhat): I move that the rules be suspended.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: The Speaker should give you permission.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I could not anticipate it.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: That is why I say—not for this occasion. For future, this must be noted. Similar occasions arise again and again.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All these aspects may be studies, gone into, and every one will be wiser.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: That is why I say this should be noted for the future.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now Shri Nanje Gowda.

17.39 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

SALE OF IMPORTED SUGAR

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA (Hassan): I beg to raise a discussion on the points arising out of the answer given on the 23rd November, 1981 to Unstarred Question No. 177 regarding sale of imported sugar.

The Minister has replied in the negative to sub-question (a). In respect of sub-questions (b) he has said: "The landed cost of imported sugar, as worked out by the State Trading Corporation comes to Rs. 5,200/- per metric tonne." I would like to know what is the total quantity of sugar imported and what is the total landed cost.

Secondly, in reply to my sub-question (c) and (d), the Minister has said that the imported sugar has not been disposed off at lower bids and that the tenderers did not refuse the prices offered by Government. But in reply to (e) and (f), he has said that a portion of imported sugar has been disposed off in the open market, through auction by tenders.

I would like to know, how much quantity has been disposed of through auction by tenders, and at what price, taking into account the landed cost of Rs. 5,200/- Metic tonnes. What is the profit or loss incurred by Government by disposing of the sugar through auction sale?

The Minister has also stated that bulk of the imported sugar has been ordered to be released to various State Governments and to the Food Corporation of India for public distribution. I would like to know the break-up figures that is, how much was disposed of through auction tender, how much was released to the State Governments, how much was released to the Food Corporation of India, and how much of imported sugar is still lying there. At what prices was sugar released to State Government and the F.C.I. How are they planning to dispose of the remaining imported sugar? How much imported sugar is remaining and where is it? Is it in the shipyards and ports?

Fourthly, when was the order placed for the import of sugar and what are the countries from which the imports were made? What were the shipments schedules? Were these schedules adhered to? If not who was responsible for the delayed arrivals, whether it was the suppliers or the S.T.C.? If it is the suppliers, is the S.T.C claiming any damage for the delay? If it is the S.T.C. what action is the Government proposing to take against those responsible for the delay? Have the delays in shipment caused any further losses by exchange fluctuations upwards? If so, how much?

Fifthly, the Minister has also stated that there is a possibility of exporting the replaced imported sugar through 1981-82 Levy Sugar to meet India's export commitments. If so, what is the quantity expected to be exported, and at what price? Whether the Government could export the imported sugar lying at the ports to avoid handling and transportation charges, if not what are the reasons?

Sixthly, whether the private individuals or traders were given licences either to import or export sugar? If so, what are their sources?

Seventhly, whether there is a move to nationalise the sugar industry, if not what are the reasons?

And lastly, whether the Government is going to consider a new technology to cut down costs and improve quality in sugar production and in order to make the country a serious competitor in the international market? If not, what are the reasons?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): Half an hour will not be enough for replying to these questions!

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: I have asked for points only.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In the reply also, you will only get just brief and pointed answers.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: I can say that this is the only way an half-an-hour d'scussion relating to one question in the House can be disposed of.

I am sorry, my friend Mr. Gowda could not get the position clarified because there was another question on the same subject on the same day, which was a Starred Question, No. 6, on the 23rd of November. That question could not come up. Otherwise, there would have been no misgivings and no confusion. The question referred to by my friend is No. 177, which was put on the 23rd of November. The replies that were given by us were precise and correct as you would see from the question itself. The hon. Member wanted to know whether it was a fact that the Government had imported 21,465 tonnes of sugar valued at Rs. one crore and ten lakhs. My reply was 'No' because both these figures were not correct. We did not import 21,465 tonnes of sugar. But in fact, the sugar imported was two lakhs and nearly fourteen thousand—fifteen thousand—tonnes. And certainly, the value for 2,15,000 tonnes is about Rs. 100 crores and not rupees one crores and ten lakhs.

Therefore, I had to say 'no.. I do not know how else I could have replied to it. Part (b) of the question was:

> "whether it is also a fact that the landed cost of the sugar was about Rs. 5200 to 5300"

In reply, I had stated that the landed cost was Rs. 5200 on the average. So, there was no question of our concealing the fact that there was import of sugar. The reply to part (a) was in the negative and that only showed that the figures quoted by the hon. member were not correct. This was not the quantity imported. Similarly, we had to say 'no' to other questions.

The questions put by the hon. member are with regard to the contracts for sugar which was imported this year. The contracts were finalised on 16th June, 1981 for 2.15 lakh tons. The ships arrived between July and October, 1981. There were 18 ships that brought this sugar. The total quantity received was 2,13,904 tons—nearly 2,14,000 tons as I stated earlier. The landed cost on the average came to Rs. 5200 per ton, according to STC's estimates provided to us. The sugar was supplied by two firms, namely ACIW and Anglo Chemicals. I do not know anything more about these firms. Perhaps the hon. member already has some information and therefore, he would not be intetested getting more information about it. Out of this imported sugar, 1,98,000 tons have already been distributed through our public distribution systems and about 12000 tons have been sold by open auction. That brings it to a total quantity of 2,10,000 tons. There are hardly three to four thousand tons of sugar left with us. So, the question of exporting it does not arise. We were short of sugar for maintaining our public distribution system. Therefore we had to use this imported sugar for distribution to the public at the rates which are fixed by the Government.

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: At what rate?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: For part of the period it was Rs. 3.50, it was later on raised to Rs. 3.65 per kg.

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: What about the auction figures?

SHRI RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: There were three auctions held. The first auction was on 11th September, 1981. The total quantity for which bids

[Rao Birendra Singh]

were received was 6,614.5 tons. But the bids were not accepted for this quantity because the bids were lower than Rs. 5115 and they were not acceptable to the Government. The second auction was held on 29th September, 1981. Bids were received against a quantity of 24,467 tons. Bids were acceped for 12,904 tons.

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: At what price it was accepted?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH: The rates for the second bid were between Rs. 5101 and Rs. 5552/-.

The third auction took place on 12 October and the quantity for which bids were received, was 14,338 tonnes. But out of this, bids for 3832.5 tonnes only were accepted. These bids were ranging between Rs. 5200 and 5552 per tonne. That is why in the earlier reply to the question put by the hon. Member I had said that on the basis of the average price as it was then calculated, we should be receiving not less than Rs. 5200 per tonne, which was our landed cost. Out of this total quantity of 16,772 tonnes for which bids were accepted, the bidders have lifted only 12,245 tonnes. They have not lifted around 4000 tonnes. That is still lying with the STC. As is very well known to hon. Members, some deposit has to be made by the bidder at the time of auction. If they do not lift this quantity of sugar, their deposit will be forfeited. This is the position with regard to the bids.

The total quantity for which bids were received in all these three auctions was 45,417.5 tonnes. But out of this bids accepted were for 16,772.5 tonnes. And the sugar actually sold against payment by traders is only 12,245 tonnes. The people who gave bids were whole-salers. They were recognised traders in the sugar trade. They were those people who always purchase sugar from the mills and carry it to various States for sale in free market.

The hon. Member has raised certain points of policy like nationalisation of sugar industry, what we are doing to improve the efficiency of our factories and to reduce the cost of production. All these points have been discussed earlier in the House several times. We have said that more or less, sugar industry is as good as a nationalised one because 50 per cent of our sugar is produced through cooperative sugar mills which are owned by the sugarcane producers themselves, who get the benefit of production of crop as well as processing of sugarcane. There is always a continuous effort on the part of the Government to increase the efficiency of sugar mills. We emphasise that modernisation is absolutely essential. But we are also building a fund now by levying a cess of Rs. 5/ per quintal to help the sick mills by providing them loan and other facilities for rehabilitation and modernisation. I think, this is all that the hon. Member wanted to know.

I thank him for giving me an opportunity of clarifying all these points, which were in his mind and I have not been able to do so in the House earlier.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV: (Alwar): I congratulate the hon. Minister for taking the wise step of not creating a fear psychosis in the minds of the consumers, especially at the time of Diwali festival, by importing sugar. This is the common practice in all the countries of the world, even in the Sicialist countries, in the matter of foodgrains and essential commodities. In such cases sometimes Government has to sustain some loss. But the primary and important factor is not how much loss has been incurred, but whether the commodity was available to the consumers at a time when they were in need of it. As a matter of fact, the import of essential commodities in times of need is the correct approach.

The hon. Minister referred to the forfeiture of the deposit money of the

bidders who have not lifted the sugar. I think it is not only a question of forfeiture of deposit; the hon. Minister has got the power to realise the difference between the first bid and the next bid, which is the final bid. If it is possible and if it is done, I think we would be saving much money for the Government exchequer and the loss which the Government has sustained would be obviated.

The hon. Minister pointed out that the launched price of the imported sugar Rs. 52,000 per tonne. You have handed over this commodity to the FCI from the STC on the basis of replacement. Even in such a transaction, you have to incur expenses on port handling charges, storing charges, transport charges and interest on the money which has been invested in purchasing the commodity. I hope the hon. Minister will clarify as to how much money has been spent in these ancillary processes and what is the loss caused by the import of this sugar.

So far as the international market is concerned, the trend in the sugar market is not downward. So, even if the Government wishes to sell it off, I do not think it will sustain any loss. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to how much money is expected from the final bid for the sugar which has not been lifted by the bidders.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY (Mangalore): At the outset, I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister and the Government for lifting the ban an export of sugar. In fact, the lifting the ban on export of sugar. In fact, the Government has done a good job by doing it. At the same time, may I know whether he is going to ban the import of sugar and whether any steps has been taken in this regard.

I will now ask some pointed questions. Has the Government of Maharashtra renewed its plea for dividing the States into three zones for fixing they levy price, based on the percentage of sugar recovery and duration of the crushing season?

18.00 hrs.

That is one question. Earlier also I put another question.

Lastly, I have been told by my State that sugar has not been supplied properly to my State. May I know from the hon. Minister what is the requirement of the Karnataka State and what is the allotment of sugar that has been made during the past three months?

श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया (उज्जैन): माननीय सभापति जी, मंत्री जी ने जो जवाब दिया है वह जवाब उस दिन जो सवाल का जवाब आया था उससे बहुत बड़ा है। आज ही के दिन तरांकित प्रश्न संख्या 295 के उत्तर में वित्त मंत्री जी ने बताया कि हमने 2.15 लाख मीट्रिक टन चीनी का आयात किया है जिसकी कीमत 105 करोड़ रुपये है। इस से प्रति किलो चीनी का भाव 4.88 रू० बैठता है। हमारे समुद्र तट पर जाने के बाद उसका भाव 5.20 रू० हो जाता है। अभी हमारे माननीय भाई ने बताया कि ट्रांसपोर्टेशन चार्जिज वगैरह लगा कर उसका भाव 5.30 रु० हो जाता है। ये जो टेण्डर स्वीकृत किये गये या निविदाएं स्वीकृत की गयीं वे निविदाएं 5.30 रू० के औसत दाम पर आयीं। यह बेहतर होता कि अगर इस के साथ साथ यह भी आ जाता कि हमारी शक्कर मिलों की जो निविदाएं थीं उनमें लोएस्ट कोस्ट क्या थी। अगर यह आ जाता तो आयात की गयी चीनी की अपनी शक्कर मिलों की चीनी की कीमत से तुलना की जा सकती कि वह सस्ते भाव में बेची या मंहगे भाव में बेची।

हमारी निविदाओं की औसत क्या थी अगर यह आ जाता तो अच्छा होता। यह जो सारा प्रश्न उठता है वह इस बात पर

[श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया]

उठता है कि यह पूछा गया था कि क्या आयातित चीनी का मूल्य 110 करोड़ रुपये था जिसका उत्तर यह दिया गया कि नो सर । आजकल जो सरकारी दफ्तरों में उत्तर देने की पद्धति है वह यस सर या नो सर कहने की है। लेकिन नो सर या यस सर कहने से बात नहीं बनती है। इसी कारण से यह सारी स्थिति बनी।

हमने 2.15 लाख मीट्रिक टन चीनी आयात की जिस की कीमत उत्तर में 105 करोड़ रुपये बतायी गयी है। अगर हमारे 110 करोड़ रुपये के उत्तर में 105 करोड़ रुपये कीमत बता दी जाती तो उत्तर ठीक से आ जाता ।

सभापति महोदय : अगर प्रश्न भी ठीक से ज तो उत्तर भी ठीक से आ जाय ।

श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया : दोनों बातें ठीक हैं। मेरा कहना है कि अगर एक तरफ गलती होती है तो दूसरी तरफ यह न हो।

मैं यह मानता हूं कि हमारे सरकारी दफ्तरों में जो लोग बैठे हुए हैं वे अगर ठीक से उत्तर दें तो अच्छा होता। हमारे मंत्री जो तो यहां बैठे रहते हैं उन्हें डिटेल्स में जाने का मौका नहीं मिलता। अगर इस तरह से ठीक उत्तर आ जाए तो यह स्थिति उत्पन्न न हो ।

हमारे यहां चीनी के बारे में जो स्थिति है वह यह है कि आज गन्ना खेतों में खड़ा है। वे खेतों में गेहूं की लेट वेरायटी बोना चाहते हैं, किन्तु गन्ने के खरीदार नहीं हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में शक्कर मिलें ठीक तरह से चल सकें और गन्ने की सही कीमत मिल सके और शक्कर का अभाव भी न हो सके, ऐसी कोई नीति बन सकती है? देश में आने वाले समय में चीनी का अभाव भी न हो और किसानों को ठीक से गन्ने के दाम मिल सकें और उपभोक्ताओं को समय पर शक्कर मिल सके, ऐसी कोई स्पष्ट नीति है, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं ?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : सभापति जी, चीनी का जिस कारण से आयात किया गया मैं इसे सही नहीं मानता। यदि अभी यादव जी ने कहा कि दीवाली को ध्यान में रख कर और दशहरा, ईद आदि त्योहारों को ध्यान में रखकर चीनी का आयात हमारे देश में किया गया -- यह इनका कहना है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सचमुच मे चीनी के आयात करने के कारण यही थे या कुछ और भी कारण थे और अगर कुछ और कारण थे तो वे कारण क्या थे ?

(ख) क्या समाचार पत्रों में प्रकाशित यह समाचार सच है कि आयातित चीनी का कुछ हिस्सा खराब हो जाने के कारण उसे सस्ते दाम पर बेचना पड़ा था? यदि हां तो उसमें सरकार को कितने रुपए की क्षति उठानी पड़ी ?

(ग) चीनी मालिकों को एक क्विंटल चीनी तैयार करने में कुल कितना खर्च पड़ता है और कितने दाम लेकर एक क्विंटल चीनी वे बेचते हैं। यह हिन्दुस्तान की जनता जानना चाहती है।

(घ) क्या चीनी के उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने के लिए किसानों को लाभकारी मूल्य देना आप जरूरी समझते हैं? यदि हां तो सरकार कितने रुपए देना लाभकारी मूल्य समझती है?

आखिर में मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह सच है कि बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश तथा कुछ अन्य राज्यों के किसान 30

रुपए प्रति क्विंटल के हिसाब से गन्ने की कीमत देने के लिए आंदोलन चला रहे हैं? यदि हां तो इसके बारेमें सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है? मैंने यह सवाल इसलिए पूछा है क्योंकि 10-11 को चंपारण जिले में बिहार के पूरे राज्य के गन्ना उत्पादकों ने सम्मेलन किया और संभवतः वहां पर यह नारा दिया गया है कि 30 रुपए जब तक कारखानेदार गन्ने का दाम नहीं देंगे, उनको गन्ना नहीं दिया जाएगा। स्थिति खतरनाक है, इसके बारे में आपके विचार क्या हैं?

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह: श्री राम सिंह जी ने 5200 रुपये टन जो चीनी की कीमत बताई है उसमें सारा खर्चा स्टोरेज का, इंटरेस्ट वगैरह का शामिल है। एफ सी आई रिप्लेसमेन्ट के लिए उसको रखेगी। उस में और ज्यादा खर्च नहीं देना पड़ेगा। थोड़ा बहुत जरूर उस में फर्क होगा। हम चाहते थे कि त्यौहार के मौके पर शूगर के दाम बाजार में कम हो जाएं। कुछ बिड आक्शन में 5200 रुपये से कम थीं। पहले जो आक्शन हुआ था उस में कोई बिड एक्सैप्ट नहीं की थी। इसवास्ते हम ने यह मुनासिब समझा कि कुछ न कुछ शूगर जरूर बाजार में निकल जानी चाहिये। इसलिये 5200 रुपये टन में जो एक्सैप्ट कर ली गई उस में कुछ इससे ऊपर की भी थी और अंदाजा यह लगाया गया कि एवेज अगर निकाला जाएगा तो सरकार को नुकसान नहीं होगा। उस में कुछ थोड़ा बहुत फर्क होगा। बहुत मामूली होगा। एस टी सी ने अभी उसका पूरा अंदाजा नहीं लगाया है।

जो शक्कर हमारे पास रह गई लैवी के लिए वह हम ने इस्तेमाल की। लैवी का स्टाक जितना सरकार के पास होगा वह तो हमारा ही स्टाक है। बाहर भेजने के लिए भी हम ने फैसला कर लिया है। उसका और भी कोई इस्तेमाल हम कर सकते हैं। भंडार में ज्यादा शक्कर होगी तो सरकार सोच करके कंज्यूमर्ज के लाभ के लिए और फारेन एक्सचेंज कमाने के लिए उसका इस्तेमाल कर सकती है। पुजारी जी ने कर्नाटक के लिए पूछा है। कर्नाटक का कोटा 14215 टन है महीने का। पिछले महीनों में बाकायदा इसका एलाटमेंट होता रहा है। कारखानों से शक्कर कर्नाटक सरकार आप उठाती है। एक एफ सी आई सप्लाई नहीं करती है। इंतजाम कर्नाटक सरकार का है। अगर कहीं देरी हो जाती है कारखानों से शक्कर उठाने में और उसको पहुंचाने में तो उस में भारत सरकार जिम्मेदार नहीं है। कर्नाटक सरकार का अपना महकमा जो वितरण करता है उसकी तरफ से कोई कमी हो सकती है हमारे यहां से बाकायदा एलाटमेन्ट का आर्डर काफी वक्त से चला जाता है।

इम्पोर्ट का तो सवाल ही पैदा नहीं होता। पुजारी जी ने कहा कि सरकार इम्पोर्ट को बैन करेगी? जब हम ने एक्सपोर्ट का फैसला कर लिया है तो इम्पोर्ट की बात तो अभी पैदा ही नहीं होती है। भगवान की दया से ऐसा वक्त आता दिखाई नहीं देता कि हम फिर इम्पोर्ट करें। खास हालात में ही ऐसा करने पर हमें मजबूर होना पड़े तो अलग बात है। हमारी नीतियों का यह नतीजा है कि पिछली कमी को हमने इन पिछले दो सालों में पूरा कर दिया है और आज हम इस काबिल है कि एक्सपोर्ट भी कर सकें और उसका फैसला भी हम ने कर लिया है। भंडार बनाने का फैसला भी हम ने कर लिया है। शास्त्री जी ने कहा कि किसान गन्ना दे नहीं रहे हैं। मैं उनको बताना चाहता हूं कि पिछले सालों की निसबत इस साल ज्यादा मिलें वक्त से पहले चल गई हैं। यह जो इंसैंटिव हम ने दिए है उसका नतीजा है। पहले कभी अक्तूबर, नवम्बर के महीने में

[राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह]

इतनी शक्कर पैदा नहीं हुई थी जितनी इस बार हुई है। अक्तूबर, में तो कोई-कोई कारखाने चलते हैं लेकिन नवम्बर, के आखिर तक और इन दोनों महीनों में सवा छः लाख टन चीनी पैदा हो चुकी थी हिन्दुस्तान के कारखानों में जो एक रिकार्ड है। इतनी शक्कर कभी पहले पैदा नहीं हुई थी। शास्त्री जी धमकी दे रहे थे एजीटेशन की ....

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : तीस रुपये दाम तो उनको मिलने ही चाहिय।

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : क्या देश की सारी मिले चालू हो गई है।

राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह : सारी तो मेरे ख्याल से चालू नहीं हुई हैं लेकिन ज्यादा तर चल पड़ी हैं। जो नहीं चल रही हैं वे दो चार रोज में मेरे ख्याल से चल पड़ेगी और लेट तक चलेंगी। गन्ना बहुत है। देर तक क्रशिंग करने के लिए भी हम ने इंसैंटिव दिए हैं ताकि कारखाने चलते रहें।

श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया : कई-कई क्षेत्रों में यह समस्या है ....

राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह : शुगर प्रोडक्शन पिछली दफा की बनिस्पत इस बार बहुत ज्यादा है। हम तो उम्मीद कर रहे हैं कि कोई 65, 70 लाख टन के बीच शुगर जरूर पैदा हो जायेगी। पिछले दो सालों में जब से इस सरकार ने काम संभाला है, काफी प्रोडक्शन बढ़ गया है।

श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया : उसके लिये तो खुशी है, लेकन मैं एक छोटी सी बात यह पूछ रहा था ...

सभापति महोदय : जवाब देने दीजिये। आप तो प्रश्न पूछ चुके हैं।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : यह सब हमारी नीतियों का नतीजा है यह तो मान लीजिये।

श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया : उसमें कोई दिक्कत नहीं है।

सभापति महोदय : किसान को पिछले साल गन्ने की अच्छी कीमत मिली, इस वास्ते यह सब कुछ हो रहा है, गन्ने की पैदावार, बढ़ी है।

श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया : माननीय मंत्री जी, मेरा यह कहना था कि जहां-जहां मिलें नहीं चली हैं वहां-वहां किसान अपने खेत में क्योंकि गन्ने की लेट वैरायटी बोना चाहता है, ऐसे क्षेत्रों में भी गन्ने की मिल चल जायें तो किसान अपने खेत का इस्तेमाल कर सकेगा ?

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : बिल्कुल करायेंगे किसान को पिछले साल अच्छी कीमत दिलायी और इस साल भी अच्छी कीमत दिलाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

यों मैं भी किसान हूं, शास्त्री जी। वह 30 रुपये मांगते हैं, मैं अगर किसान होता तो शायद इससे भी ज्यादा मांग किसान के तौर पर बाहर करूं।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : करिये।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : लेकिन देखना पड़ता है कि उचित क्या है। इस सरकार ने किसान को पिछले साल ज्यादा से ज्यादा उचित भाव दिलवाये हैं।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : पिछले साल 23 थी, इस साल साढ़े 21 हो गई, तो यह क्या है ? यह तो कीमत कम हो गई।

राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह : कभी किसान की तसल्ली नहीं होती। अगर दिल में तसल्ली भी हो तो किसान मुंह से नहीं कहेगा कि मुझे पूरा भाव मिल गया, जिस तरह से उपभोक्ता की कभी तसल्ली नहीं होती। कितना भी हमने चीनी का भाव गिरा दिया, इस साल 6 रुपये के करीब चीनी का भाव

दशहरा, दिवाली और ईद के मौके पर रहा, क्या कभी आपको यह अन्दाजा था ?

श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया : यह 1 रुपये 85 पैसे प्रति किलो बिक चुकी है।

राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह : अजी साहब, जाने दीजिये ।

श्री राम सिंह यादव : वह हमारी इकट्ठी की हुई थी ।

राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह : इस साल भी किसान को पूरा भाव दिलवाने की सरकार की नीति है ताकि शुगर की प्रोटेक्शन आगे के सालों में भी इसी तरह से बढ़े ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैंने पूछा कि आप क्या समझते हैं कि यह लाभकारी मूल्य हो सकता है ?

राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह : लाभकारी मूल्य जितना हो सकता है, वह ज्यादा से ज्यादा राज्य सरकारें दिलवायेंगी । इसमें आप मेरी ओपीनियन क्यों पूछते हैं ? न ओपीनियन हाउस में पूछनी चाहिये, यह कायदे के खिलाफ है न चेयरमैन साहब ?

परसनल ओपीनियन की बात न करें,, सरकार की नीति की बात करें ।

शास्त्री जी ने कहा कि बहुत चीनी का डैमेज हो गया, खराब हो गई, और उसकी वजह से नीचे भाव से बेचनी पड़ी, तो ऐसी बात नहीं है ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : यह अखबारों में आया है ।

राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह : पता नहीं, आपने अखबारों में खबर देकर निकलवा दिया हो तो....

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : जितने बड़े-बड़े अखबार हैं, हिन्दुस्तान, नवभारत टाइम्स वगैरह, यह सब पूंजीपतियों के हैं । क्या ये हमारे अखबार हैं ? यह तो हमारे जैसे आदमियों का नाम भी नहीं छापते ।

राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह : अखबारों को गलत खबरें भी तो मिल जाती हैं ना ? उनकी सफाई करना भी हमारा काम है ।

सभापति महोदय : मंत्री महोदय अधिकारपूर्वक कह रहे हैं ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मेरा एक जवाब दीजिये, एक क्विंटल चीनी तैयार करने में कितना खर्च होता है और वह बेची कितने में जाती है, इससे अन्दाजा लग जायेगा ।

राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह : अन्दाजा बताया, पहले भी बता चुका हूं । जटिया जी ने कह दिया कि सरकार को जवाब ठीक देना चाहिये और उन्होंने कहा कि कोई फर्क नहीं था डागा जी के जवाब सवाल में ? मेरा कहना है कि बड़ा फर्क है, कहां 21 हजार टन और कहां 2 लाख 15 हजार टन ?

श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया : सही उत्तर में क्या फर्क पड़ता है !

राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह : आपकी बात से इस हद तक सहमत हूं । कोशिश हमारी यही होती है, जाती तौर पर मैं कोशिश करता हूं कि जहां तक आनरेबल मेम्बर्स को इन्फार्मेशन चाहिये, वह हमें ज्यादा से ज्यादा देनी चाहिये। अगर उसमें कोई कमी रही है तो वह क्वैश्चन इस तरह रखा गया कि उसका वही जवाब बनकर आ गया । शार्ट इन्फार्मेशन दी, अगर उसके आगे सवाल पूछा जाता है तो सारी चीज़ साफ हो जाती है ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : आप इन्हीं के जवाब देते हैं, मेरा नहीं दे रहे हैं ।

राव वीरेन्द्र सिंह : जवाब छोटा इसलिये देता हूं कि इस हाउस का समय न लगे, उसके बाद सप्लीमेंटरीज़ के लिये जो

[राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह]

इन्फार्मेशन चाहिये, आनरेबल मेम्बर्स चाहते हैं, वह हम पूरी देने के लिये तैयार हैं।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मेरे सवाल का जवाब क्या है ?

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : आपके सवाल का जवाब पहले भी दिया जा चुका है। हमने इस बार फ़ैक्टरीज़ की प्राडक्शन की कास्ट की जो ऐवेरेज लगाई, वह 289 रुपए है, जिसके आधार पर हमने शूगर की कीमत 3 रुपये 65 पैसे तय की है। पहले वह 285 रुपये थी...

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : कारख़ानेदार के कितने रुपये लगे एक क्विंटल पर और वह बेचता कितने पर है ?

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : मैं कारख़ानेदार नहीं हूं। मैं कैसे बता दूं ? वैसे कारख़ाने कारख़ाने में फ़र्क है, मशीन मशीन में फ़र्क है और ज़ोन-ज़ोन में फ़र्क है। हर कारख़ाने की कास्ट आफ़ प्राडक्शन अलग होती है, और वह एक-एक हफ्ते की नहीं, एक एक दिन की अलग होती है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : यह तो कोई जवाब नहीं है।

राव बीरेन्द्र सिंह : मैं तो ऐसा ही जवाब दे सकता हूं। मैं ऐसा जवाब कैसे दे सकता हूं, जो ठीक न हों ? कल आप मेरे ख़िलाफ़ प्रिविलेज मोशन दे देंगे। इसलिए मैं आपसे बड़ा घबराता हूं। **(व्यवधान)**

सभापति महोदय : इस तरह से आपस में डायालाग न कीजिये।

18.21 hrs.

ARREST AND RELEASE OF MEMBER

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to inform the House that the Speaker has received the following communications dated the 11th December, 1981, from the Additional Deputy Commissioner of Police, New Delhi District, New Delhi, today:—

(i)

"I have the honour to inform that I have found it my duty in the exercise of my powers that Shri A. Neelalohithadasan Nadar, Member of Lok Sabha, who along with his 7 other party workers voluntarily violated prohibitory orders promulgated under section 144 Cr. P.C. on Raj Path, Rafi Marg crossing, at about 2 p.m. he arrested in case FIR No. 623 dated 11-12-1981 under section 188 IPC, Police Station, Parliament Street, New Delhi. He is being produced before the area judicial Magistrate."

(ii)

"Kindly refer to this office letter dated 11-12-81 informing you that Shri A. Neelalohithadsan Nadar, Member of Lok Sabha, was arrested in case FIR No. 623 dated 11-12-81 under section 188 I.P.C. Police Station, Parliament Street, New Delhi. He along with his other party workers was produced in the Court of Metropolitan Magistrate, New Delhi, at 15.45 hours. The Court released him along with others after adminstering a warning."

The House stands adjourned to reassemble on Monday, the 14th December, 1981, at 11.00 a.m.

18.23 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, December 14, 1981/Agrahayana 23, 1903 (Saka).

GMGIPND—Job III - 2834 LS 21-1-82—890