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Agrahayana 21, 1902 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Fourth Session
(Seventh Lok Sabha)

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LOK SABHA

Friday, December 12, 1980/Agrahayana 21, 1902 (SAKA)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

International flight from Trivandrum to West European countries

*377. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that a large number of foreigners from the countries of Western Europe are willing to come to Kerala directly as tourists and for studying the old arts of Kerala like Kathakali; and

(b) whether Government propose starting an international flight from any of the West European countries to Trivandrum directly?

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

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN: Is it not a fact that Trivandrum which has already been proclaimed as an international airport is a major and important airport; for some of the airways it is highly economical? Why are the Government of India not taking any steps in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): The question is whether any request or information was received by us that people from Western European countries want to have direct flight to Trivandrum. To that the answer is 'no'.

MR. SPEAKER: Can you not take Mr. Nadar's information as correct?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: As regards the facilities to be extended at Trivandrum, already some extension work is going on and my hon. friend must have seen it. We have direct flight from Gulf countries, operated by Air India; direct flight from Trivandrum to Gulf countries.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN: Is it not a fact that foreign tourists reaching Bombay with a desire to visit Kerala which is having an important place in the tourist map of the country are finding it difficult to get flight from Bombay to Trivandrum and if so, will government please start more flights from Bombay to Trivandrum?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: It has already been done recently.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: In the first part of the question it is asked, whether Government is aware of the fact that foreign tourists are coming to Kerala for studying the old arts of Kerala like Kathakali and the answer to the question given by the hon. Minister is: No. Is it not a fact that government is providing assistance and grants to Kala Niketan at Trichur where foreigners are coming and studying this old art of Kerala, Kathakali? It is a fact. The answer

given by the hon. Minister is absolutely wrong. I can tell you that the Central Government is providing assistance to that centre at Trichur called Kala Niketan and foreigners are coming there. So, the answer given by the Minister is absolutely wrong. I request you to correct the answer given.

(*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): The hon. Member was doing a bit of Kathakali !

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: If the hon. Minister does not know, he may make an enquiry. How is he getting this type of information?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: Sir, it may be possible that the Government may be giving certain assistance for the development of certain arts at certain places like Trichur.

(*Interruptions*)

Please let me answer. Then you can ask further questions, if you like. Here the question is, whether for the purpose of studying this Kathakali foreigners are coming to Kerala. The answer to that is that we have got no information.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: No, No. I seek your protection, Sir. He is misleading the House.

(*Interruptions*)

Then, what for are foreigners coming? Are they coming for....?

(*Interruptions*)

Are they not coming for studying Kathakali? Are they coming....

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: It is all right now. Mr. Kurien. Don't take much time.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: Sir Kerala is a very beautiful place, the people of Kerala are also very beautiful. And, the foreigners come to Kerala as tourists for different purposes.

(*Interruptions*)

They may be studying Kathakali also. Our answer is that the Government has no information about their coming for studying Kathakali.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, Dr. Karan Singh.

DR. KARAN SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, a part from the old arts Kathakali, Kerala has got many attractions, as the Minister has rightly said. There is the Periyar Game Sanctuary which is unique, there is the Kovalam Beach which was developed many years ago into one of the finest beach resorts in the world. The Foreigners may come for game watching, or bathing. The main thrust of the question is, when the Minister has stated that there is a direct flight from the Gulf countries by Air India, I think there is some contradiction. Why did he say that there is no flight? Surely, people can use that flight also for coming.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: He ought to know, both!

(*Interruptions*)

DR. KARAN SINGH: The thrust of the question is, whether there is an international flight to Kerala or, whether they are being extended or not? The point is, Kathakali is one of the many attractions of Kerala.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: Our hon. Doctor Sahib will kindly see that the question is whether there is a direct flight from the West European countries to Kerala or not. I have given additional information that there is a direct flight operated by Air India from Trivandrum to the Gulf countries.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Do you regret it now?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: There is a direct flight from Bombay to Trivandrum. But to go to the Gulf countries one has to change.

(*Interruptions*)

what I am asking the hon. Minister is this: If Trivandrum is declared and improved as an international airport, many of the flights from South-East Asian countries will be landing there. They will need other facilities also. Will the Minister consider this proposition to enlarge Trivandrum as a major south-eastern airport and develop it.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: My friend Shri Arakal should understand the exact position obtaining today. Simply because we declare Trivandrum as an international airport, it will not entitle the other airlines to come and land at Trivandrum. It has to be negotiated between the two countries and the two airlines and the traffic right is given on mutual consideration. So, it is not just a question of declaring Trivandrum as an international airport for the purposes of foreign airlines coming and visiting Trivandrum. Another point is, if Trivandrum is opened to other airlines, my friend should realise that there will be a great loss to our own national airlines and therefore, it is not intended. In any case, for the benefit of the people of Kerala, who directly go to the Gulf countries, we have provided a direct flight.

Guidelines for Amalgamation of Sick Units with Healthy Units

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378. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:
SHRI K. A. RAJAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the guidelines relating to the amalgamation of sick units with healthy units have been liberalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: The question was whether there has been any liberalisation of the guidelines for amalgamation of sick units with healthy units and the answer is no. I would like to know whether there is any proposal under the consideration of the Government to have some amendment of the existing guidelines in view of the applications for merger or amalgamation before the Government.

SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA: The Minister of state for Industry in the last session of Parliament has given a statement and according to that, in the case of existing sick undertakings which have adequate potential for revival, it is the policy of the Government to encourage their merger with healthy units which are capable of managing the sick undertakings and restoring their viability. For this purpose, the existing tax concessions under section 72A would be more liberally available for amalgamation proposals which will serve the purpose of revival of sick units. The revival and reconsideration of the liberalisation process is under consideration.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: The statement by the Minister of Industry has made it clear that this merger or amalgamation will be allowed in the priority sector only as specified in Appendix I of the Industrial Policy Resolution as amended in 1978. But now reports have appeared in a number of newspapers including *Economic Times* and *Business Standard* that the Government are reconsidering a number of proposals for amalgamation

which goes against this general guideline of not allowing amalgamation in non-priority sector and I find there is an application by Brooke Bonds to take over the Central Industrial Alliance Ltd. of Maharashtra, which is a blade manufacturing unit and which is not in the priority sector at all. I want to know the Government's policy in regard to the merger of units in the non-priority sector, whether it is going to be allowed or not.

SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA: According to section 72 of the Income-tax Act, there are certain conditions laid down and if a unit fulfils those conditions, then it is entitled to have that tax relief. There are other conditions also. Therefore, the question does not arise whether there will be distinction of non-priority or priority basis.

SHRI P. K. KODIAN: I seek your protection, Sir. This is definitely a deviation from the general guidelines.

SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA: There are no general guidelines that merger will not be allowed in the non-priority sector.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Instead of just confusing the whole thing, I want to put a straight question. Is the Government thinking of taking a decision regarding permitting larger houses or foreign companies to operate in non-priority consumer industrial fields despite the clear policy of the Government that the indigenous industries should be allowed to grow in these fields?

SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA: This question does not arise out of the present question. I require notice for that.

श्री दिलीप सिंह भूरिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि अभी तक कितने रुपये रिलीज किए गए हैं और कितने यूनिट्स को बेनिफिट हुआ है ?

श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया: कुल मिलाकर 19.34 करोड़ टोटल टैक्स रिलीफ देने का अनुमान है और ऐसे केसेस जिनमें यह राहत दी गई है वे 55 एप्लीकेसंस हैं।

Number of applications received	55
Number of applications approved under section 72A(1) .	3
Number of applications approved under section 72A(3) .	14
Number of applications rejected	10
Number of applications withdrawn	11
Number of applications in which MRTP clearance is awaited .	6
Number of aplications pending . .	6

मृतक-जमाकर्ताओं की जमा राशियों की अदायगी

*379. **श्री अशोक गहलौत** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बैंक मैनेजरों को उन व्यक्तियों को 1 रुपये से 5000 हजार रुपये तक की अदायगी करने के विशेष अधिकार दे दिये गए हैं जो मृतक-जमाकर्ता की अस्तियों को वंशानुगत पाने के अधिकारी हों ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी निर्देशों तथा आदेशों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार को इस आशय की कोई शिकायतें मिली हैं कि ये बैंक मैनेजर उक्त जमाराशियों को लौटाने में उत्तराधिकारियों को परेशान करते हैं और इन उत्तराधिकारियों को इस प्रयोजन हेतु औपचारिकतायें पूरी करने में प्राप्य जमाराशि से अधिक धनराशि खर्च करनी पड़ती है ;

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार उत्तराधिकारी आवेदकों को हो रही असुविधाओं को देखते हुए तत्संबंधी नियमों को उदार बनाने का है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

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

Statement

The position is as indicated below:

(a) to (c). A Working Group on Customer Service in Banks appointed by Government in 1975 had recommended that adequate discretion should be vested in Branch Managers and other appropriate authority levels for payment of balance in deceased account to survivors/claimants without production of legal representation, but on the basis of due local enquiry and adequate indemnity. This recommendation has already been commended on public sector banks for implementation. The formalities to be completed by claimants and the powers upto which such claims can be settled by the Branch Managers were, however, left to individual banks. The powers vested in the Branch Managers for settlement of such claims normally range from Rs. 500 to Rs. 5,000/-. The formalities to be completed also vary from bank to bank, but by and large one or more of the following formalities are insisted upon by public sector banks:

(i) Death Certificate.

(ii) Application for payment.

(iii) Indemnity Agreement with sureties good for the amount involved indemnifying the Bank against any claim, demand, proceedings, losses and damages that may be raised against the Bank for having paid the amount.

(iv) Declarations from persons known to the Bank.

(v) Affidavit sworn by 2 respectable persons known to deceased's family and attested by Notary Public or Magistrate.

(vi) Letters of disclaimer signed by all heirs.

(vii) Relevant pass book/Unused cheque forms.

The formalities listed above are the necessary pre-requisites for releasing assets in deceased accounts when Succession Certificates are not produced by the claimants. Completion of these formalities does not involve much expenditure, as the documents are either required on plain paper or on inexpensive stamp paper. These are considered necessary for safeguarding the banks against any future counter-claims. Higher authorities of banks invariably intervene whenever any case of inordinate delay in settlement of claims is brought to their notice.

(d) and (e). It is proposed to provide for nomination facilities to account holders in Banks. A provision on this behalf was incorporated in the Banking Laws (Amendment) Bill, which was introduced in the Sixth Lok Sabha, but it lapsed on account of dissolution of the Lok Sabha. It is proposed to introduced a new Bill shortly. When the nomination facilities become available, the settlement of claims of deceased constituents will become much easier.

श्री अशोक गहलोत: मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहूंगा कि जैसे उत्तर में नामीनेशन फैसिलिटी की बात की गई है और यह कहा गया है कि छटी लोक सभा में बैंक कार्यकारी विधि संशोधन विधेयक लाया जाना था, लेकिन लोक सभा भंग होने की वजह से नहीं लाया जा सका । मैं पूछना चाहूंगा कि यह विधेबैंक मैनेजर्स को जो अभी 500 से लेकर 5000 तक के अधिकार हैं, क्या उनको बढ़ाकर 10,000 रुपये तक करने का विचार है?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Answering the second point first, in some cases we have given the discretion upto Rs. 10,000. In larger banks, branch managers and agents can release the funds of the deceased depositor even upto Rs. 10,000 subject to certain conditions, that is, indemnity bond, etc.

So far as legislation is concerned, the legislative work is very heavy. I have got the bill ready. I do not know whether I will be able to introduce it. But I am very keen to introduce it.

श्री अशोक गहलोत: मेरा दूसरा सवाल यह है कि सेविंग बैंक अकाउंट्स में आज तक मृतकों के परिवारों को पैसा नहीं मिल पाया है, ऐसे कितने खातेदार हैं और कितनी धनराशि आज तक बैंकों में जमा है जो इन औपचारिकताओं की पूर्ति न होने के कारण नहीं मिल पा रही है ?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: We have got so many banks and so many branches. It will not be possible to give the number of cases in which money has not been paid without a succession certificate. Even if the hon. Member puts a separate question, it will be difficult to collect the information.

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : अध्यक्ष जी, यह सवाल दीगर और जवाबे दीगर का उत्तम नमूना है । प्रश्न के भाग (ग) में कहा गया है कि "क्या सरकार को इस आशय की कोई शिकायतें मिली हैं कि ये बैंक मैनेजर उक्त जमाराशियों को लौटाने में उत्तराधिकारियों को परेशान करते हैं और इन उत्तराधिकारियों को इस प्रयोजन हेतु औपचारिकताएं पूरी करने में प्राप्य जमाराशि से अधिक धनराशि खर्च करनी पड़ती है", जवाब में यह कहा गया है कि औपचारिकताओं को पूरा करने में कोई ज्यादा खर्च नहीं लगता क्योंकि ये कागजात या तो सादे कागज पर अथवा कम खर्चीले स्टाम्प वाले कागज पर तैयार करने पड़ते हैं । मैं समझता हूं कि प्रश्नकर्ता की मंशा यह थी कि वास्तव में उन्हें जो नाजायज रूप से रुपया खर्च करना पड़ता है पैसे वापिस लेने में, उसकी तरफ सरकार का ध्यान गया है या नहीं गया है और यदि गया है तो उस दिशा में सरकार क्या कुछ करना चाहती है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपका मंशा भी यही है ।

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : जी हां, मेरा मंशा भी यही है ।

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The normal law is that only when legal representation is established the banks can repay. But in view of the small amount involved and the cost of getting legal representation by way of letters of administration or of succession certificate, Government have issued guidelines that bank managers can release upto Rs. 5000 on proof that they are the heirs and they will furnish adequate security. There must also be some kind of indemnity so that in the event of somebody claiming this amount as his, that bank should be indemnified against such payment. These things cannot be considered to be harassment. In fact, they are the normal requirements of law. If somebody else is given away the money, the real heir will suffer. Therefore, the Government has to take care that the real person does not suffer.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: I would like to know from the hon. Minister through you whether he is aware of the fact that the bank managers insist on estate duty clearance certificate to settle the claims ranging from Rs. 500 to Rs. 5000. And whether in that connection, the Ministry will issue directions to the bank managers not to insist on estate duty clearance certificate.

It is mentioned at points 4 and 5 that the declaration from persons known to the Bank and affidavit sworn by two respectable persons known to deceased's family are necessary. The details of the affidavit and declaration are not mentioned. So, when a person goes to the bank, the bank manager says that they are seeking clarification from the head office as to what type of affidavit or declaration is to be taken. When you are taking two sureties along with the indemnity bond, what is the necessity for this declaration and affidavit, details of which are not being provided? Therefore, these unnecessary hardships are caused to those persons who want to claim the amount.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: In the list of things which I have given in

the answer, a bank does not insist on everything. They insist on one or the other. They do not insist that there must be both guarantee as well as affidavit. In some cases, they are satisfied with the affidavit, in some other cases, they are satisfied with the indeminity bond. It is left to the discretion of the bank manager. We cannot issue any directions as to what should be accepted in each case because we do not know the facts of each case.

I am not aware that the estate duty clearance certificate is asked for in case of payment of these things. I will enquire it and give the necessary information.

Delay in the Expansion of Bhilai and Bokaro Steel Plants

+

*380. SHRI KUMBHA RAM ARYA:
SHRI CHHANGUR RAM:

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

(a) whether expansion of the Bhilai and Bokaro Steel Plants has been considerably delayed and heavy losses on account of cost escalation are anticipated as a result thereof;

(b) if so, the extent of delay in the expansion of these steel plants stating reasons for the delay in the completion of work;

(c) the extent of cost escalation as a result thereof; and

(d) the measures taken by Government to complete the expansion work expeditiously to avoid further cost escalation?

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

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir. These projects have been delayed.

(b) For the expansion of Bhilai Steel Plant to 4.0 MT, Government approved in April, 1971 the preparation of a DPR which envisaged completion of the expansion scheme by December, 1976. A critical review of the various activities made in May, 1974 indicated that the commissioning would be possible by the end of 1979. Subsequently in February, 1975 having regard to all relevant factors, the schedule was revised to December, 1981. However, on account of further slippages in various activities having taken place, the commissioning is likely to be further delayed by about 10 months.

As to the expansion of Bokaro Steel Plant to 4.0 MT, the original schedule finalised in March, 1973 (excluding cold rolling mill expansion) envisaged its completion by March, 1977. A review in August, 1974 indicated an overall delay of 9 months and envisaged the completion by December, 1977. This schedule was approved by Government in 1974. A subsequent review in March, 1976 indicated further slippages and projected the commissioning of the 4.0 MT stage (excluding cold rolling mill expansion) by June, 1979 and cold rolling mill expansion by July, 1981. The revised schedule was approved by Government in December, 1976. However, in June, 1977 consequent upon the change suppliers of equipments for cold rolling mill expansion the commissioning date of this unit was revised to December, 1982.

The construction schedules had to be revised, inter-alia, due to delay in the supply of equipment, periodical shortages of cement and diesel and severe power cuts affecting adversely civil construction and structural erection work at sites.

(c) The approved cost of the expansion of Bhilai Steel Plant to 4.0 MT was Rs. 937.7 crores (based on 1974 prices) and the present estimated cost is Rs. 1422.5 crores (base date 2nd quarter, 1980). The sanctioned cost estimate of the expansion of Bokaro Steel Plant to 4.0 MT was Rs. 947.24 crores (base date 3rd quarter, 1974) and the present estimated cost is

Rs. 1284.13 crores (base date 4th quarter 1979). The increases in the estimates are due to various factors including escalation since 1974. However, it is not possible to quantify the increases due to slippages alone at this stage.

(d) The progress of the construction work of the projects is frequently reviewed by the Plants, Steel Authority of India Limited and Department of Steel to impress upon the agencies to take necessary measures to adhere to the committed schedules. The concerned Ministries Organisations are also approched for assistance for overcoming shortages in input supplies.

श्री कंभा राम आर्य : सभा पटल पर रखा गया विवरण प्रश्नकर्ता को तो मिला नहीं इसलिए उसमें क्या लिखा गया है यह पता नहीं है लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि इस केस में जो देरी हुई है उसकी वजह से कितनी हानि हुई है और अब आगे इसको पूरा करने में और कितनी हानि सरकार को उठानी पड़ेगी ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: In the case of statements, the normal practice is that we send copies, which are kept in the outside lobbies. I am sorry, he did not get it. But so far as the question of the hon. Member is concerned, if he means by losses what would be the additional expenditure because of the delay, I can inform him what additional expenditure would be required.

MR SPEAKER: What is the loss?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: We will have to incur additional expenditure on account of the delay; we are not going to lose anything. But we have to spend more. If he calls that loss, I can give him those figures. So far as Bhilai is concerned, according to the original estimate, if it was completed in time the cost of expansion would have been Rs. 937.7 crores and the revised estimate now is Rs. 1,422.5 crores. Therefore, the additional expenditure required for Bhilai would be Rs. 484.8 crores. In regard to Bokaro, the original estimated expenditure was Rs. 947.24 crores and the revised estimate is Rs. 1,2804.13 crores and the additional expenditure would be more than Rs. 300 crores.

श्री कंभा राम आर्य : आगे इस कार्य में देरी नहीं होगी उसके लिये क्या व्यवस्था की है सरकार ने ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: We are trying to expedite it. There is no doubt that these projects have been delayed inordinately; in the case of Bhilai, it is nearly five years; in the case of Bokaro also it is likely to be some years. The basic constraints are non-availability of equipment and a certain delay in the construction project also. It is known to the hon. Member that even when the Soviet team, those who are providing technical assistance to these projects, when they came here, they also expressed their concern, and we are trying to expedite it. According to the present indications, Bhilai may be completed by October 1982 and of course the 7th blast furnace construction would be in September 1983 and that Bokaro will be completed by December 1982 without the cold rolled mill.

श्री मलिक एम. एम. ए. खां . मंत्री जी ने बताया कि जहां इक्विपमेंट के सिलसिले में डिले हुई हासिल करने में वहां कंस्ट्रक्शन में भी डिले हुई है । जनरली जो एग्रीमेंट होता है कम्पनी और कांट्रक्टर के बीच में उसमें एक क्लाज होता है कि अगर कंस्ट्रक्शन में डिले होगी तो उसके हर्जे-खर्चे की जिम्मेदारी ठेकेदार पर होगी । तो क्या ऐसा क्लाज एग्रीमेंट में शामिल है ? यदि हां, तो क्या हर्जे-खर्चे का हिसाब आपने लगाया है और ठेकेदार के जिम्मे डाला है ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: As the hon. Member is aware, these do not go to the private companies. HEC is a public sector undertaking. I have mentioned that there are three reasons for the delay. On of the reasons, of course, is the non-availability of equipment. The other reason is the delay in the construction itself.

श्री मलिक एम. एम. ए. खां : क्या एग्रीमेंट में ऐसा क्लाज है, इसका जवाब मंत्री जी ने नहीं दिया ।

MR. SPEAKER: That is not under contract.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: The Minister has in his reply said that one of the reasons for cost escalation is non-availability of equipment on time. In view of the fact that the Soviet Union is the biggest supplier for Bokaro and Bhilai, I would like to know whether it is a fact that the Soviet equipment has not been received in the order in which it should come and whether after it has arrived the Indian engineers have to re-design it or bring it to our own specifications. I would also like to know whether it is a fact that the Soviet supply to Bokaro and Bhilai is not according to schedule.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: We are receiving marginal sophisticated equipment from the Soviet Union. But the majority of the equipments have to come from HEL and MAMC and the delay is largely because of non-availability of the indigenous material.

DR SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I have to move a privilege motion , because the Minister has come with a different reply earlier.

Raw Jute purchased by Jute Corporation of India

*381. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the quantity of raw jute purchased by the jute Corporation of India from the jute growers in 1977-78, 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81 so far;

(b) the quantity of raw jute sold to the mills by the Jute Corporation of India in the above period; and

(c) the quantity of raw jute produced in these years?

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

Statement

Year	Production of raw jute (lakh bales)	Procurement by JCI from primary markets (principally from growers) (excluding procurement by co-operatives) (lakh bales)	Sale of raw jute by JCI (lakh bales)
1977-78	71.54	Nil	0.67
1978-79	83.33	1.61	Nil
1979-80	80.28	1.77	4 50
1980-81	80.00 (estimated)	2.36	5 68 (upto 29-11-80)

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, with reference to this question, I have to draw your attention to my Unstarred Question No. 2758 dated 5th December, 1980. The question which I asked was: "The quantity of jute purchased by the Jute Corporation of India from the jute growers till October 1980". In reply to this, the hon. Minister stated:

> "The Jute Corporation of India has purchased 6.04 lakh bales of jute till the end of October 1980."

But in reply to this question here, you will find that the quantity of procurement is 2.36 lakh bales, though it is mentioned "excluding procurement by cooperatives". To my previous question he might reply 'including cooperatives', but now he has mentioned 'excluding cooperatives'. It is convenient for the hon. Minister to say sometimes 'excluding cooperatives' and sometimes 'including cooperatives'. But it is a fact that the JCI has totally failed to serve the purpose of the jute growers. The jute was purchased by

two agencies, one is jute mills and the other is the JCI and this year there is a conspiracy between the JCI and the mill-owners and the raw jute sold is at the rate of Rs. 120/- per quintal by the growers of North Bengal. The JCI was a silent spectator to it. If you ask the JCI officials, they will say 'We had no money, no gram panchayat level godown, no purchasing employees so that they may cover all the markets and *huts*.'

MR. SPEAKER: What is your question then?

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: So, I would like to know very clearly from the hon. Minister (a) what was the reason for this and what was the target for this year and why it was not fulfilled.

MR. SPEAKER: How can you put so many questions?

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: (b) What are the steps that have been taken to meet the problems regarding money, village level godown and sufficient number of employees.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, whether the co-operatives, purchase will be included or not, it depends on the nature of the question, and in regard to the target the hon. Member wanted to know what was the target fixed for JCI. No specific target was fixed.

So far as the performance of the JCI is concerned, as I have indicated. they have purchased till 6th of December...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: 8 per cent.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: No, a little more, roughly 10 per cent, that is, 7.90 lakh bales. (*Interruptions*). Upto 6th of December, their purchase is 7.90 lakh bales. The total production is estimated to be about 80 lakh bales.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Mr. Speaker. Sir, if you look into the answer to this question, you will find that the estimate is 80 lakh bales and out of that jute purchased is only 2.36 lakh bales and jute sold is 5.68 lakh bales. What a miserable figure is this! The raw jute production and jute mill are indispensibly tied up with each other. The jute mill owners are profiting thousands of rupees by way of squeezing the jute growers. The Jute Corporation of India was not able to meet the situation to save the jute growers from the clutches of jute mill owners. The other day the hon. Minister stated that he has nationalised six jute mills. I would like to know very clearly from the hon. Minister whether the Government will agree to nationalise all the jute mills owend by Birlas and Jhunjhunwalas and others just to save the poor jute growers?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I have already replied to this question, while replying to the debate, that I have nationalised up to now six jute mills and I have no intention to have any further nationalisation.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I understood the hon. Minister to say that no specific targets had been fixed for procurement of jute by the JCI. So far as we know, very year a certain amount of funds are sanctioned by the Government to the JCI for its procurement operations. Those amounts are given on the basis of certain targets. They cannot be given without being related to any target. Otherwise, I do not know how Mr. Venkataraman is allowing those funds to be sanctioned.

The amounts of jute which were bought as shown in this chart are, of course, hopelessly short of the targets which have been announced in the papers. In view of the fact that the JCI is apparently not able to buy more than six or seven per cent of the total crop, has the Government done any rethinking as to what purpose the JCI is serving in ensuring that remunerative prices or at least minimum support prices are paid to the farmers?

Secondly, what is going to be the total consumption of raw jute by the six mills which have been nationalised? You will find that even their consumption is not provided by the JCI. So, I would like to know whether the nationalised mills are going to buy raw jute direct since the JCI cannot do the job.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: So far as the target is concerned, I have already mentioned that the total amount sanctioned to the JCI is roughly Rs. 83 crores, and the understanding was that they should purchase as far as they could. We have discussed this problem a number of times on the floor of the House, namely that the JCI started this year's operations with a stock of 16 lakh bales. Therefore, I directed the JCI to dispose of the old stock even at a loss as quickly as posible, and for that I provided a subsidy of Rs. 13 crores. If they had disposed of that stock, they could have purchased another 16 lakh bales in addition to 8 lakh bales which they did purchase, and the total would have come up to 24 lakh bales. Unfortunately, they could not dispose of the old stock in 1978 or 1979. Only this year they could dispose of roughly 8 lakh bales.

In regard to the mills which have been taken over, the other day also I replied to question and said that they would get their raw jute from the JCI. Even for the current year they have taken 3.8 lakh bales from the JCI alone.

In regard to improving the functioning of the JCI, I have mentioned that unless they have control of at lest one-third of the total production, they will not be able to give any substantial relief to the grower, and for that the necessary infrastructure has to be built up. I have decided to have a meeting with the Chief Ministers of the jute-growing States to find out in what maner they can help us even with co-operatives. In cotton procurement, for instance, co-operatives purchase about Rs. 12 crores, the CCI about Rs. 16 crores, and so they have control over almost one-third of the total production. Similarly, there if the co-operative organisation purchase at least one-fifth, we can purchase one third, and then we will have total control, or at least substantial control, over the jute market. For that, we shall have to take certain measures and we are going to take them.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the hon. Minister kindly tell us from the experience that has been gained out of his file-reading whether it is a fact or not that one of his predecessors who was made to kick the bucket, Shri Lalit Narayan Mishra, had made a policy statement at a public meeting in Patna saying that Government procurement of jute would be absolute and complete in a phased manner, and that the target laid down for that was three years, i.e., at the rate of 30 per cen, and cent per cent would be achieved in three years? If so, may I know why the Government has not fulfilled the promise that he made to the people, especially to the jute growers? Is it due to the fact that he powerful jute lobby, the jute barons who have sucked Rs. 300 crores out of the flesh and blood of the jute growers of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa have purchased the ruling party and their power of thinking?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: So far as the first part of the question is concerned, it is true that we have not been able to provide any substantial relief to the grower by having a large procurement, but so far as the second part of the question is concerned, it is not correct.

SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV: May I know whether the JCI has stopped purchase of jute from Assam and Tripura because of non-availability of facilities to transport the jute, and if so, may I know whether the Minister will consider purchasing jute there and storing it in godowns in the northeastern region ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: In fact one of the problems is that in Assam because of the blockade they are not permitting the jute to come out of Assam and whatever space we had there was almost completely blocked. As a result we did some purchse but not in a very substantial manner.

Development of Golapur Landing Ground

*383. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any plan for the development or extension of Golapur Landing Ground situated in the District of Nalanda in Bihar State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

श्री विजय कुमार यादव : मैंने टेबल आफिस में जो जवाब सदस्यों के देखने के लिए रहता है उस में देखा तो इस प्रश्न का जवाब उस में नहीं पाया । तो ऐसा लगा कि हो सकता है कि यह बाद के लिए रख दिया गया हो । इसलिए मैं तो इत्मीनान से था कि यह क्वेश्चन आज आने वाला ही नहीं है ।

बहरहाल मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि नालन्दा जिले की यह जो जगह है और वहां जो बहुत सारे अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्थान हैं जैसे राजगिर है या नालन्दा है, इन तमाम जगहों को कनेक्ट करने के लिए जिस से कि आसानी से लोग वहां आ जा सकें, यही एक जगह है जहां हवाई जहाज से लोग जा सकते हैं, तो इस के महत्व को सामने रखते हुए क्या मंत्री महोदय इस के विकास की ओर ध्यान देंगे और इस के लिए वह कोई योजना बनाना चाहते हैं या नहीं?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा): पहले तो माननीय सदस्य को मालूम होना चाहिए कि यहां पर जो रन-वे है वह कच्चा है । एक छोटा सा कच्चा रन-वे है, इसलिए जिस तरह के जहाजों को वहां ले जाने की बात यह सोच रहे हैं वह तो अभी संभव हो नहीं सकता है ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि यह जगह पटना से बहुत करीब है, अगर पचास साठ मील कहा जाय तो शायद गलत नहीं होगा । तो इतनी कम दूरी है और सड़कें बहुत अच्छी हैं । पटना से लोग सड़क से जाते हैं । इसलिए फिलहाल गवर्नमेंट का कोई ऐसा इरादा नहीं है कि इस एयर फील्ड को इस काम के लिए डेवलप किया जाय ।

श्री विजय कुमार यादव : क्या सरकार की कोई ऐसी योजना है कि सूबे के तमाम जिलों को या तमाम जिलों के हेडक्वार्टर्स को एयर से कनेक्ट किया जाय ? क्या ऐसी कोई योजना सरकार के सामने है ?

दूसरी बात यह है कि हमारी जो जानकारी है और उस के अनुसार सरकार इस सिलसिले में कुछ जमीन वगैरह एक्वायर कर रही है और इस के लिए कुछ नाप-जोख शुरू हुई है, तो यह बात कहां तक सही है ?

श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा : यह बात ठीक है कि थर्ड लेवेल एयर सर्विस की योजना सरकार की है । लेकिन उस में हर जिले के हेडक्वार्टर को एयर लाइन से लिंक किया जायेगा ऐसी कोई योजना नहीं है । मगर बिहार में कुछ ऐसी जगहें हैं जहां थर्ड लेवेल एयर सर्विस इंट्रोड्यूस होगी तो वह उस में कवर हो जायेगी । उस में तीन चार जगहें हैं । मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि उस में यह जगह नहीं है जिस का जिक्र माननीय सदस्य ने किया ।

श्री अमीलुर्रहमान : मैं मोहतरिम वजीर साहब से यह बात जानना चाहूंगा कि बिहार के उत्तरी हिस्से, जिला पूर्णिया में डिफेंस का एक एयर पोर्ट है जिस को सब से बड़ा एयर पोर्ट कहा जाता है, चूनापुर एयर पोर्ट उस का नाम है, डिफेंस ने उस को एबंडन कर दिया है, छोड़ दिया है, मंत्री महोदय को इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ पत्र लिखे

गये हैं, क्या हवाई जहाज की फैसिलिटीज बढ़ाने के लिए मंत्रालय इस बात को सोच रहा है कि इस एयर पोर्ट को वह ले ले क्योंकि उस को छोड़ देने से काफी संगीन नुक्सान हो रहा है ?

شری جمیل الرحمان : ہیں

محترم وزیر صاحب سے یہ بات جاننا چاہونگا کہ بہار کے اندر حصہ ضلع پورنیا میں ڈیفینس کا ایک ایرپورٹ ہے جسکو سب سے بڑا ایرپورٹ کہا جاتا ہے - چونا پور ایرپورٹ اسکا نام ہے ڈیفینس نے اسکو ابنڈن کر دیا ہے چھوڑ دیا ہے - مقامی مہودے کو اس سمبندھ میں کچھ پتر لکھے گئے ہیں - کیا ہوائی جہاز کی فیسی لٹیز بڑھانے کے لئے مقتدالیہ اس بات کو سوچ رہا ہے کہ اس ایرپورٹ کو وہ لے لیں کیونکہ اسکو چھوڑ دینے سے کافی سنگین نقصان ہو رہا ہے -

श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा : इस तरह की कोई योजना अभी नहीं है ।

इंजीनियरिंग वस्तुओं का निर्यात बढ़ाना

*387. **श्री राम प्यारे पनिका:** क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार इंजीनियरिंग वस्तुओं का निर्यात बढ़ाने का विचार कर रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितना तथा कब तक; और

(ग) सरकार का किन इंजीनियरिंग वस्तुओं का निर्यात बढ़ाने का विचार है तथा उसके मानदंड क्या हैं ?

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

(b) The target for export of engineering goods for 1980-81 is Rs. 900 crores which will mean an increase of about 38 per cent over the estimated performance in 1979-80.

(c) Efforts are being made to increase exports of all exportable engineering goods such as capital goods, consumer durables and items based on primary steel and pig iron.

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : मंत्री जी के उत्तर से संबंधित । क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि जनता राज में जो हमारा फारेन एक्सचेंज (विदेशी मुद्रा) थी वह काफी हद तक समाप्त हो गई थी ? इसको देखते हुए मंत्रीजी ने एक्सपोर्ट में 30 परसेन्ट बढ़ोत्तरी की बात कही है और अभी जैसी कि मंत्रालय ने एक सूचना जारी की थी कि 1990 तक के लिए दस गुनी एक्सपोर्ट बढ़ाने की योजना है और इस सम्बन्ध में हमारे राज्य मंत्री पश्चिमी देशों में गए थे तथा यूरोपीय देशों और भारत का एक सम्मेलन हुआ था तो उसमें आपने कौन-कौन से निर्णय लिए और किन सामानों को आप ज्यादा भेजना चाहते हैं जिससे कि 1990 तक दस गुना एक्सपोर्ट करने का लक्ष्य प्राप्त हो सके ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: It is true that the PEC has suggested that exports of engineering goods may be in the order of Rs. 10,000 crores at the period ending 1990-91. But so far as we are concerned, we have not accepted that target because we shall have to look into the performance, that is, of current year's export and all that. As I have indicated, it is Rs. 900 crores. So far as the present indication is concerned, it is going on all right and, I hope, to reach that target. As the hon. Member will appreciate, we are having a steady growth in engineering goods exports. But, unfortunately, it went down for certain reasons particularly in the year 1979-80. So, we shall have to see to what extent we can reach that target. The target must be realistic. I do agree that there is a need for expanding exports to meet the gap on the trade account and to earn foreign exchange to import essentials.

श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : क्या मंत्रीजी बताने का कष्ट करेंगे कि अगले वर्षों में एक्सपोर्ट के लिए कौन-कौन से इंजीनियरिंग गुड्स तैयार होने जा रहे हैं और उनके उत्पादन के लिए सरकार कौन कौन सी योजनाएं चलाना चाहती है ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: There are a large number of items, consumer durables, capital goods, iron materials based on cast iron and pig iron. If the hon. Member is interested in the detailed list of items, I will give him.

In regard to the scheme, practically we ensure that they get the necessary raw materials to produce engineering goods. Arrangements are being tied up with shipments and getting orders from various countries.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Project Exports are a very important ingredient of engineering exports. Is the Government considering any special steps to promote project exports and, if so, what are those steps?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: The Project Equipment Corporation itself is a subsidiary of the STC which is looking after the project exports. We are having a good response and, particularly. in some of the Middle East countries, we are having good market for our project equipment of this nature. For instance. in one country alone, we are having projects worth Rs. 700 crores.

Tax Burdens on Polyester Clothing

*394. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that durable and essential item like polyester clothing had been pushed beyond the common man's reach due to excessive tax burdens on both the polyester staple fiber and its yarn including blends;

(b) whether any memorandum has been submitted to him regarding the already existing 'crippling' duty burwhich had further increased due to den and the escalating input costs the recent hike in the prices of petroleum products and the increase in railway and road freight; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) to (c). Representations have been received in the matter of excise duties on polyester staple fibre and its yarn including blends. But, Government consider that the present level of duties on such fibre and yarn does not appear to be excessive, particularly since the fabric stage duty on such fabrics is consciously kept at a low level to balance higher levies at fibre and yarn stages. Even the cumulative excise duty burden is reasonable in relation to the retail price of such fabrics.

SHRI N. E. HORO: The very fact that representations have been submitted to the Government is clear enough to show that the taxes are high and the general public, who use this polyester, find it difficult to buy because it has gone beyond their means. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he would reconsider the whole question and have a second look into it.

SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA: I am sorry I cannot reply to this question because it is a budget matter.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: The Minister has said that there is no intention of reducing the taxes at present. I want to know from him whether, on account of the high taxes, the consumption has gone down.

SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA: No, it is not a fact.

Decline in export of Foot-wear

*395. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any decline in the export of foot-wear

particularly to the Soviet Union and other countries during the past few years;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the details regarding the current Year's targets regarding the export of foot-wear to the Soviet Union?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) Export of footwear to USSR has registered a downward trend during the last few years. Total export of footwear to other regions are generally on the increase, except in the case of North America.

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

(c) There is no separate export target for the current year for export of footwear to the Soviet Union.

Statement

The decline in export to USSR is mainly attributable to the fact that the quality of foot-wear demanded is not commensurate with the prices offered. Besides, USSR is shifting her interest from purchase of shoes to shee uppers for utilising indigenous production capacity.

Exports to North America are mainly comprised of Sandals, Chappals and casual wears. Exports to this market had been adversely affected due to recessionary trend and also on account of prolonged cooler summer.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Since exports to the USSR have declined, may I know from the hon. Minister what action Government propose to take or has taken, so that the exports of footwear will increase?

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN: Exports to USSR only have declined because they have been asking for more uppers than complete shoes because they wanted shoes to be prepared mechanically from one particular unit, and that was not possible because in our country the shoes are prepared by various small units and are supplied to the customers. Besides this, they had reaised the standard of the quality of shoes but at the same time they had not raised the price. That was the difficulty. Therefore, they have not been taking more complete shoes, but they have been placing orders for uppers.

श्री बोलत राम सारण : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जो जूतों का विदेशों में निर्यात होता है, जो छोटे कर्मचारी हैं, हाथ से काम करने वाले हैं या हाथ की मशीन से काम करने वाले हैं, उनकी विशेष प्रशिक्षण देकर उनके जूतों को बाहर भेजा जाए और उनको विशेष रोजगार देने के अवसर क्यों प्रदान नहीं किए जाते हैं ।

श्री खुर्शीद आलम खां : मैंने भी यही कहा है कि रूस का जो आर्डर कम हुआ है, वह इस लिए कम हुआ है कि मशीन से बने हुए जूते ज्यादा चाहते थे, लेकिन हम चाहते थे कि जो छोटे कारीगर हैं, उनके हाथ के बने हुए जूते ज्यादा एक्सपोर्ट किये जायं

Crisis in Tea Industry in Darjeeling

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

(a) whether the tea industry in Darjeeling in West Bengal is facing a crisis;

(b) if so, whether Government have since identified the causes thereof; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to remove the causes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). The Tea Industry in Darjeeling has some special problems. The Tea Board had commissioned a comprehensive Techno-Economic survey of Darjeeling Tea Industry. The special problems indentified in the survey are low yield,

high cost of production, low profitability, ineffective management in some tea estates, natural calamities, restricted market, etc.

(c) A scheme for revitalisation of Darjeeling Tea Industry proposed by the Tea Board is under the consideration of the Central Government. Meanwhile, the rate of subsidy for Darjeeling gardens under the Tea Board's replantation subsidy scheme has been enhanced from Rs. 5,000/- per hectare to Rs. 15,000/ per hectare.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: The reply refers to a comprehensive plan being formulated by the Tea Board. May I know what are the details of the comprehensive plan and the financial implications involved therein?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): It is not possible just to indicate the details of it. One of the components is that they suggested that we should give more replantation subsidy to Darjeeling tea so that it becomes competitive because one of the basic problems is that their yield per hectare is low. Naturally, they cannot compete with others. But, on the other hand, we have a very good market for Darjeeling tea. The details we are considering and when it is formulated, we will give the details of the scheme. Particularly, there are sensitive items like taxation and either way, I cannot react to that proposition.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I want to know whether the government is aware of the fact that certain gardens are already falling sick in Darjeeling and if the government is aware of that, does the government propose to take over those sick units in the Darjeeling area.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Whenever the proposals come we will consider them and we take the decision on the merits of each individual case.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I would like to know to what extent exports of our tea to the European Economic Community are likely to be affected by the fact that for the first time now they have given some quota to the Chinese also—for importing Chinese tea into the EEC market. I want to know whether the proportionate share between India and China will be affected in such a way that our exports are likely to be reduced.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: The danger is there—but not immediate. Naturally, if the Chinese tea comes in the market, we will have more competition and stiff competition. But, so far as the present trend is concerned, it is little encouraging in the sense that we are having nearly 40 per cent growth compared to last year. For instance, in absolute numbers, this year upto October, tea exports have been of the order of 124 million kg which is 30 per cent more than that of the corresponding period last year. But the danger is there; if not in the immediate but in the reasonable future it is there, because the competition is there.

SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: We are told that the yield per hectare in the Darjeeling Hills is low. For that, is it not a fact that apart from the topographical position and the climatic conditions, the tea bushes there are very old and some of them are even more than 100 years old?

Then, secondly, we came to know that the government is coming forward with substantial assistance for the rejuvenation of the tea gardens. I want to know the concrete proposals about it.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I can just say that I agree with the hon. Member that it is one of the reasons why the yield is very low because of the old age. That is why we have enhanced the replantation subsidy from Rs. 5000 to Rs. 15,000 per hectare. This is one of the schemes recommended by the Tea Board and we have already implemented it.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Cultural Activities Undertaken by TFAI

*382. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as a part of activisation programme of the Pragati Maidan, cultural activities on a grand scale were undertaken by the Trade Fair Authority;

(b) if so, whether the cultural activities were within the purview of T.F.A.I.s aims and objects; and

(c) how far these activities help in building up of the commercial and industrial image of the country?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The activisation programme of the Pragati Maidan includes organisation of cultural programme during the fair as well as non-fair periods.

(b) The TFAI aims at promotion of business through fairs and exhibitions. Cultural programmes attract large crowds thereby generating more business at the fairs and increasing the Authority's revenue through enhanced rentals and gate money, besides maximising the use of the available infrastructure in the Pragati Maidan.

(c) Cultural activities attract large crowds to the exhibition grounds where constant efforts are made to present commercial and industrial image of India through a series of Trade Fairs.

Loans granted by A.R.C. to Industries

*384. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the details regarding the total amount of loans granted by the Agricultural Refinance Corporation to the various industries linked with agricultural production during the last three years (State-wise);

(b) the extent to which the loans granted fell short of the demand; and

(c) the reasons for such shortfall?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): Agricultural Refinance Development Corporation generally provide refinance for term loans by member banks for investment in schemes for agriculture and allied activities. It does not provide refinance assistance, for purely agro-industrial loans. However, where manufacturing/processing is an integral part of the total agricultural development project and where it is considered necessary for realising the full benefits of development, the refinance is provided. The ARDC do not have ready and complete information for the last three years in respect of agro-industrial units financed as part of the programme of agricultural development. However, information relating to the important agro-industrial components financed as part of the bigger project of agricultural development or development of allied activities during the last three years has been given in Statement.

Statement

Particulars of important agro-industrial advances granted by ARDC during last 3 years

Name of State	Type of processing activity being financed	ARDC commitments
1	2	3
		(Rs. lakhs)
(Integrated Cotton Development Project)		
1. Haryana	2 Ginning units 1 Seed processing unit	211
2. Maharashtra	1 Seed processing unit	

1	2		3
Himachal Pradesh	10	Apple Grading & Packing centres	
(HP Apple Project)	5	Cold storage units	400
	1	Apple Juice Concentrate Plant	
	1	Transhipment Centre	
Jammu & Kashmir	25	Apple Grading and Packing Centres	
(J &K Horticulture Project)	15	Walnut Hulling /Drying Centres Saw Mills	516
	10	Cold Storage	
	1	Walnut Export Processing Centre	
	1	Transhipment Centre	
Gujarat	3	ICE Complex Units	
(Gujarat Fisheries Project)	2	Freezing Complex Units	216
	1	Fish Meal Plant	
Goa	1	Meat Complex	77

Construction of Hotels in States

*385. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the number of hotels constructed by his Ministry in various States during the years 1977—80 to generate employment opportunities and to attract tourists;

(b) the number of such hotels constructed in Orissa during that period; and

(c) the number of such hotels proposed to be constructed State-wise during the years 1980—85?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) During the period 1977—80 the I.T.D.C. constructed and commmissioned one hotel and carried out expansion of 6 other hotels.

(b) The Travellers' Lodge at Bhubaneswar in Orissa was expanded and commissioned as Hotel Kalinga Ashok.

(c) Since the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980--85) is still under finalisation, it is not possible at this stage to indicate the hotel projects that will be taken up during the years 1980—85.

Delays in STC

*386. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are complaints of long delays in clearing files of the State Trading Corporation pertaining to licences, permits and many documents required therefor;

(b) whether there is a move on the part of Government to decentralise the powers of the State Trading Corporation to cut-short these handicaps;

(c) whether the State Trading Corporation is thinking of setting up advisory committees at various levels; and

(d) if so, the details of the plan?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL & MINES (SHRI

PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). There has not been any complaint of long delays in clearing files of the State Trading Corporation. However, with a view to effecting expeditious decision making, the Corporation has recently revised the Schedule of Delegation of Powers to de-centralise operational responsibilities and delegate powers to the junior levels, wherever possible.

(c) and (d). There are already a number of Advisory Committees which are being consulted wherever considered necessary. No proposal is under consideration to set up new advisory committees.

Upgradation of Bangalore Airport as International Airport

*388. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any move to consider for upgrading Bangalore Airport as an International Airport; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

पालम हवाई अड्डे पर पक्षी-उत्पात

*389. **श्री विलास मुत्तेमवार :**
श्री अरविंद नेताम :

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

(क) क्या 1 जनवरी से 14 अक्तूबर, 1980 के दौरान पालम हवाई अड्डे पर विमानों के पक्षियों से टकराने की दुर्घटनाओं के कारण 117 उड़ानों में बाधा पड़ी जिनके परिणामस्वरूप करोड़ों रुपये की हानि हुई;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो ऐसी दुर्घटनाओं और उन के कारण हुई वित्तीय हानि के वास्तविक आंकड़े क्या हैं; और

(ग) पालम हवाई अड्डे के आकाश में पक्षियों के उड़ने के खतरे को दूर करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं और इस समस्या को कब तक पूरी तरह हल कर लिए जाने की संभावना है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा): (क) और (ख). 1 जनवरी से 14 अक्तूबर, 1980 तक की अवधि में पालम हवाई अड्डे पर हुई पक्षियों से टकराने की 40 घटनाएं नागर विमानन विभाग को रिपोर्ट की गई, जिनमें से 29 घटनाएं इंडियन एयरलाइन्स के विमानों की, 3 एयर इंडिया के विमानों की, तथा 8 देशीय तथा अंतरराष्ट्रीय उड़ानें परिचालित करने वाले अन्य विमानों की थीं।

इन घटनाओं के कारण हुई वित्तीय हानियों का ब्यौरा संबंधित एजेंसियों से एकत्रित किया जा रहा है, और सभा-पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा।

(ग) पालम हवाई अड्डे पर समस्या के निवारण के लिए उठाए जा रहे उपचारी कदम निम्न प्रकार हैं:----

(1) परिवेशीय प्रबंध व्यवस्था, जिसमें कूड़ादानों, पाखाना फेंकने की जगहों, बूचड़खानों तथा कसाई-घरों आदि को विमान-क्षेत्र से कम से कम 10 किलोमीटर दूर हटा-देना तथा इसके साथ साथ परिचालन क्षेत्र में कीटनाशक दवाएं छिड़कना आदि शामिल हैं।

(2) पक्षियों को भगाने की विधि में पायरो टेकनीक फ्लेयर्स का प्रयोग, पटाखों का विस्फोट तथा पक्षियों को गोली मारना सम्मिलित है।

(3) प्रत्येक विमानक्षेत्र पर पक्षी व्याघात समितियां स्थापित की गयी हैं जो स्थिति पर विचार-विमर्श/पुनरीक्षण करने के लिए नियमित रूप से बैठकें करती हैं और पक्षियों के टकराने की घटनाओं को कम/समाप्त करने के लिए उपचारी उपाय करती हैं।

(4) इस समस्या का समाधान करने के लिए विमानक्षेत्र परिवेश प्रबंध-समितियां बनाने का भी सुझाव है। परन्तु पक्षी-व्या-

बात की समस्या एक विश्व-व्यापी समस्या है। हमारे अपने अनुभव तथा इसी प्रकार की समस्या का सामना करने वाले विश्व के अन्य देशों के भी अनुभव को दृष्टि में रखते हुए पक्षियों के टकराने की घटनाओं को कम करने के लिए यथा-संभव सभी प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं।

Supply of Iron ore to U.S.S.R.

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

(a) whether India has supplied 3 lakh tonnes of iron ore to USSR against a trial order placed by them;

(b) whether the ore supplied has been found suitable to their requirement;

(c) whether fresh orders for supply of ore have been received from that country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Against the contract concluded with USSR in February, 1980, for supply of 2 million tonnes of iron ore to that country during March-December 1980, a quantity of 1.52 million tonnes has been delivered upto November, 1980. The balance quantity is expected to be shipped during the current month.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). This matter has yet to be discussed with them.

Excise duty on dye manufacturing Units

*392. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representations have been received from the Dye-stuff manufacturing Association in the matter of excise duty required to be paid by dye manufacturing units in Gujarat from April, 1978 retrospectively;

(b) if so, what action has been taken in the matter; and

(c) whether similar claim has been made by Government in respect of dye manufacturing units in other States?

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

(b) The matter was examined by the Government and a clarification has since been issued to Collectors of Central Excise.

(c) No, Sir.

Employment of ex-servicemen in Public Undertakings

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

(a) whether any directions have been issued to the public undertakings under his Ministry and private employers in the hotel and tourism industries to provide employment on priority to ex-servicemen, especially those relieved from Short Service Commissions;

(b) if so, the details in this regard; and

(c) the number of such ex-servicemen who have been provided suitable jobs in the public sector undertakings and in private industry under the charge of his Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Necessary instructions in this regard have been issued to the Public Undertakings under the administrative control of Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation. As far as private Employers in Hotel and Tourism industries are concerned, the Ministry has no control over re-recruitments made by them.

(b) The reservation of posts in group C and D posts for the ex-servicemen and those killed in action are as follows:

	% Reservation
(i) Group C (i.e. posts carrying a pay or scale of pay with a maximum of over Rs. 290/- but less than Rs. 900/-	17½
(ii) Group D (i.e. posts carrying a pay or scale of pay with a maximum of which is Rs. 290/- or less)	27.1/2

(c) As on 31-3-1980, employment has been provided to 307 Ex-servicemen in ITDC as under:—

(i) Ex-Service Officers	17
(ii) Ex-Service non-Officers:	
Group C	224
Group D	66
	290
Grand total :	307

Information pertaining to Air India, Hotel Corporation of India, Indian Airlines and International Airport Authority of India is being collected and would be laid on the table of the house.

उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में दाल, तेल और आटा मिलों द्वारा मिलावट और कालाबाजारी

3532. **श्री राम सिंह शाक्य** : क्या नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश में दाल मिलों, तेल मिलों और आटा मिलों की कितनी संख्या है जिनमें बिगत आठ महीनों के दौरान छापे मारे गए;

(ख) उनके विरुद्ध मिलावट और कालाबाजारी में सन्निहित होने के कुल कितने मामले दायर किए गए;

(ग) उन व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्हें जेल की सजा दी गई; और

(घ) उन व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है जिनके विरुद्ध न्यायालयों में मामले लम्बित पड़े हैं ?

नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बृज मोहन महन्ती): (क) से (घ). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Delegations sent Abroad

3533. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of official Cultural, Economic and political delegations sent abroad during the last three years;

(b) the number and names of the persons included in above delegations from amongst Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(c) whether it is a fact that in U.N.O. delegation the members from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were never included; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Chit Fund Companies

3534. SHRI NIHAL SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state State-wise names of Chit Fund Companies registered and renewed registration after 1975?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Appointment of Harijans & Adivasis in Bokaro Steel Plant

3535. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of large number of Harijans and Adivasi candidates being debarred from appointment in the Bokaro Steel Plant even after selection declaring them as medically unfit; and

(b) if so, names and percentage of such candidates in the last four years?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). During the last about 4 years i.e. from 1977 till October, 1980, 2073 Scheduled Caste/Tribe candidates were offered appointment in Bokaro Steel Plant. Out of these only 62 candidates i.e. about 3 per cent could not join as they were found medically unfit. The information regarding the names of these candidates is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

कोटा तथा झाला वाड़ जिलों के अफीम उत्पादकों की अपीलें

3536. **श्री चतुर्भुज** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान के कोटा तथा झालावाड़ जिलों के अफीम उत्पादकों ने नारकोटिक्स डिपार्टमेंट, कोटा के उप-आयुक्त को कितनी अपीलें की हैं;

(ख) क्या अफीम बोर्ड ने उपरोक्त अपीलों पर निर्णय करने के लिए कतिपय विनियमों का अनुमोदन कर दिया है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या अफीम बोर्ड के विनियमों का उल्लंघन करते हुए कुछ मामले निर्णीत किये गये हैं और क्या मन्त्रालय का विचार इन मामलों की नारकोटिक्स कमिश्नर, ग्वालियर द्वारा जांच करवाने के बाद ऐसे मामलों के सम्बन्ध में जानकारी एकत्र करने का है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या ऐसे मामलों में निर्णय करने की प्रक्रिया में जिन अधिकारियों ने गलत रिपोर्ट दायर की थी उनके विरूद्ध उपयुक्त कार्यवाही की जायेगी; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो कब?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया): (क) सरकार को मिली रिपोर्टों से पता चला है कि उप नारकोटिक्स आयुक्त, कोटा को, फसल वर्ष 1980-81 के दौरान कोटा और झालावाड़ जिलों के पोस्त-काश्तकारों से 982 अपीलें प्राप्त हुई।

(ख) जी नहीं, पोस्त-काश्तकारों को लाइसेंस दिए जाने सम्बंधी लाइसेंस-प्रदायी सिद्धान्त, भारत सरकार के अनुमोदन से नारकोटिक्स आयुक्त द्वारा जारी किए गए हैं।

(ग) जी नहीं, सरकार की जानकारी में ऐसा कोई मामला नहीं आया है।

(घ) और (ङ). ये प्रश्न नहीं उठते हैं।

Expenditure on Third Level Air Service

3537. SHRI G. M. BANTAWALLA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the financial details of recurring and non-recurring expenditure and capital involved in launching the Third-level Air Service?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATON (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): All such details will be known after a decision on the operation of Third Level Air Service is taken.

English Mortgage on Property for Grant of Housing Loan to L.I.C. Employees

3538. SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the LIC insists on English mortgage on the property for grant of housing loan even to its permanent employees; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) and (b). Hitherto, the LIC's schemes for housing loans to its employees provided that the loans should be secured by first legal mortgages (in English form). However, on receipt of representations from employees that the LIC may accept mortgages by deposit of title deeds so as to reduce costs in the form of stamp duty and incidental expenses, the LIC has reviewed the practice and has decided that henceforth loans to employees may be granted against deposit of title deeds.

Iraq offer to Indian Construction Companies

3539. SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several offers of new contracts had been made by the Iraq Government to Indian companies for construction of road, bridges and buildings;

(b) whether it is also a fact that permission will be granted to workers for migration to Iraq; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) Indian firms have obtained several contracts in Iraq in the fields of civil construction including Bridges and Buildings.

(b) and (c). Permission for deputation of workers to Iraq will be granted consistent with the regulations relating thereto. Emigration clearance is considered on submission of contract of employment and security deposit.

Exploitation of Resources of Under Developed States

3540. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to take over the responsibility of exploitation of natural resources of under developed States like Orissa; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL & MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) & (b). While the Orissa Mining Corporation Ltd., a Public Sector Undertaking of the State Government, is engaged in the exploitation of the mineral resources of Orissa and the Central Government also is setting up some projects in Orissa, utilising its mineral resources, there is no proposal to completely take over this responsibility by the Central Government. The important projects being set up in the Central Sector in Orissa are:—

(1) An alumina/Aluminium complex having the following units:—

(a) Bauxite mine of 2.4 million tonnes per annum capacity.

(b) Alumina Plant of 800,000 tonnes per annum capacity.

(c) Aluminium smelter of 2,18,000 tonnes per annum capacity.

(2) Sargipalli Lead Mine project envisaging production of 500 tonnes of ore per day with matching beneficiation facilities.

Overseas Indian Ventures in Trouble

3541. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item 'Overseas Indian ventures in trouble' appearing in the Economic Times, New Delhi dated the 15th November, 1980;

(b) if so, his reaction thereto;

(c) whether these ventures have been identified; if so, the names; and

(d) whether he would lay on the Table a statement showing the ventures set up abroad by the first ten large industrial houses and their contribution thereto in terms of money, plant and expertise know-how?

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

(b) Of the 399 proposals approved by Government for setting up joint ventures abroad 161 proposals are reported to have not been implemented and another 34 joint ventures which were in production for some time have been abandoned. Non-implementation of project could be attributed frequently to deliberate and conscious decisions of the entrepreneurs themselves not to proceed with the original plan after a reappraisal of the projects. The other reasons attributable for non-implementation, *inter-alia* include inadequacy of pre-investment surveys and project reports and lack of awareness problems in raising finances and marketing of goods.

However, in the recent past, the position has improved and the proportion of joint ventures incurring losses which were about 41—43 per cent of the total number in the years 1975-76 to 1977-78 has declined to (37 per cent) in 1978-79. Greater care is also being taken in approving new proposals for joint ventures taking into account all the relevent factors.

(c) A list of Joint Ventures which have been inourring losses continuously during the last three years is attached.

(d) A statement furnishing the required information is attache.

Statement

Indian Joint Ventures incurring lotses contineously for the last 3 years

Sl. No.	Name of the Indian promoters	Country of location
1	Murugappa and Sons	Malaysia
2	Birla Cotton Spg. and Wvg. Mills Ltd.	Malaysia
3	Camlin Pvt. Ltd.	Malayasia
4	Indian Pistons Ltd.	Malaysia
5	The Raymond Woollen Mills Ltd.	Mauritius
6	Shahibag Entrepreneurs Pvt. Ltd.	Mauritius
7	Kirloskar Oil Engines Ltd.	Philippines
8	Teksons Ltd.	Singapore
9	Sacha Exporters & Investors Pvt. Ltd.	Thailand

Statement

Joint Ventures set up abroad by the first ten large industrial houses

(Rs. '000)

Sl. No.	Name of the Indian Company location of Joint Venture	Mode of equity participation			
		Equipment	Know-how	Cash remittance	Others
1	The Century Spg. and Mfg. Co Ltd. in Indonesia	3850	..	..	..
2	Bharat Commerce and Industries Ltd. in Indonesia	6911	..	..	..
3	Kusum Products Ltd. in Indonesia	4731	..	2855	..
4	Orient Paper Mills Ltd. in Kenya	25903	15385	..	..
5	Birla Cotton Spg. and Wvg. Mills Ltd. in Malaysia	7654	..	..	678
6	Berar Oil Industries in Malaysia	1762	250	..	1868
7	The Century Spg. and Mfg. Co. Ltd. in Malaysia	3659	..	204	..
8	India Linoleums Ltd. in Malaysia	3891	..	232	..
9	Birla Brothers P. Ltd. in Nigeria (light engineering)	1347	202	..	7461
10	Birla Brothers P. Ltd. in Nigeria(Consultancy)	..	..	78	..
11	Eastern Spinning Mills Ltd. in Philippines	2640	..	..	658
12	Birla Brothers P. Ltd. in Thailand	750	..	..	..
13	The Gwalior Rayon Silk Mfg. (Wvg.) Co. Ltd. in Thailand (Viscose staple fibre)	4792	..	..	..
14	The Gwalior Rayon Silk Mfg. (Wvg.) Co. Ltd. in Thailand (Carbon black)	5706	..	..	..
15	Birla Jute Mfg. Co. Ltd. in Uganda	2807	..	..	..
16	Tata Oil Mills Co. Ltd. in Malaysia	5436	..	..	427
17	Tata Engg. and Locomotive Co. Ltd. in Malaysia	5435	..	..	..
18	Tata Exports Ltd. in Oman	798	..	..	..
19	Tata Engg. and Locomotive Co. Ltd. in Singapore	665	866	4996	..
20	The Raymond Woollen Mills Ltd. in Indonesia.	382	681	..	..
21	The Raymond Woollen Mills Ltd. in Kenya	1890		..	17010
22	J. K. Synthetics Ltd., in Kenya.	11994	3000	6690	..
23	The Raymond Woollen Mills Ltd. in Mauritius	1114	205	..	..
24	Ballarpur Industries Ltd. in Indonesia	11000	..	..	..
25	J.G. Glass Industries Ltd. in Malaysia	5024	..	212	404
26	Karam Chand Thapar & Bros. Ltd. in Oman	..	..	..	286
27	Ballarpur Industries Ltd. in UAE	..	..	..	450
28	Polyolefins Industries Ltd. in Malaysia	583	..	..	..
29	Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.	2160	..	..	..
30	Jay Engineering Works Ltd. in Sri Lanka	395	..	95	..

Appointment of Consumers Representatives on Textile Committee

3542. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR:

SHRI R. K. MHALGI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7305 on 8th August, 1980 regarding Textile Committee and state:

(a) whether the issue of appointing consumers' representatives on the textile committee under the existing provisions of the Textile Committee Act and Rules has been examined;

(b) if so, what is Government's decision; and

(c) if not, reasons for the delay and when the decision will be taken?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL & MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). The issue of appointing consumers' representatives on the Textile Committee under the existing provisions of the Textile Committee Act & Rules has been examined. It is felt that representatives of the consumers who do not have requisite qualifications prescribed in the Act and Rules cannot be appointed. The matter regarding nominations to the Textile Committee in respect of vacancies now existent is under consideration.

India Losing Seat of World Bank Executive Board

3543. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that China has been assured a permanent seat on the executive board of the World Bank, whereas India has lost its seat to Japan; and

(b) if so, what norms are followed in introducing these changes?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) It is not a fact that China has been assured a permanent seat on the Executive Board of the World Bank. China has got a Chinese national elected to the Board of Directors in the elections held in October 1980. Till February, 1971 India was one of the five largest subscribers to the World Bank's capital and as such was entitled to appoint its own Executive Director. In February 1971 Japan became one of the five largest subscribers and hence entitled to appoint its own Executive Director. In the annual meeting of the World Bank in 1972 India participated in the election of Executive Directors and an Indian continues to be elected as an Executive Director since then.

(b) According to the Articles of Agreement establishing the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development five Executive Directors shall be appointed, one by each of the five members haveing the largest number of shares. The remaining Executive Directors are elected for two year terms. The number of elected Executive Directors has been changed from time to time by amending the Articles of Agreement while the number of appointed Executive Directors has remained constant at five. Currently there are sixteen elected Executive Directors.

Implementation of Integrated Rural Development Programme Financed by S.B.I.

3544. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the selected villages which are implementing the integrated rural development programme financed by the State Bank of India, State-wise; and

(b) the details regarding the financial help provided by the State Bank of India to promote entrepreneurship, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) Reference is, presumably, to the Integrated Rural Development Programme which has been launched by Government in 2000 blocks in 1978, and to which 300 additional blocks are added annually. Names of villages covered by these blocks are not readily available. The State Bank of India has, however, sponsered separately their State Bank Gramodaya Project, where under 334 villages have been selected.

(b) The State-wise details of financial assistance given by the State Bank of India under its 'Enterpreneur Scheme' is given in the statement enclosed.

Statement

*Statewise details of loans granted under Entrepreneur Scheme of State Bank of India as at the end of Dec.*79

(Rs. in lakhs)

State/Union Territory	No. of Units	Outstanding
Andhra Pradesh	203	191·00
Assam	64	17·91
Bihar	248	206·00
Gujarat	175	259·00
Haryana	43	89·84
Himachal Pradesh	21	8·60
Jammu & Kashmir	30	1·95
Karnataka	162	196·61
Kerala	88	17·00
Madhya Pradesh	376	292·00
Maharashtra	544	422·20
Meghalaya	2	0·11
Nagaland	22	..
Orissa	73	46·00
Punjab	133	131·27
Rajasthan	42	21·00
Tamil Nadu	255	196·00
Uttar Pradesh	183	162·85
West Bengal	443	371·53
Union Territory of Andaman & Nicobar Islands	..	..
Chandigarh	5	7·84
Delhi	177	215·16
Goa, Daman & Diu	4	13·00
Manipur	..	..
Pondicherry	12	21·00
Tripura	3	2·26
Mizoram/Sikkim /Arunachal Pradesh	..	..
	3308	2890·13

Grant of special allowances to Central Government Staff in Andaman Nicobar Islands

3545. SHRI MOTILAL HASDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the basic conditions for granting special allowance to P&T and other Central Government staff working in Andaman & Nicobar Islands; and

(b) the reasons for depriving a section of P&T employees of these Islands of special allowance?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) Special Allowance in A&N Islands is admissible to the following categories of Central Government employees:—

(i) Mainland recruits/deputationists from Mainland.

(ii) Local recruits recruited in one area of A. & N. Islands, *viz.* South Andaman, North Andaman, Middle Andaman, Little Andaman, Norcondum Islands or the Nicobar Islands and posted to another area in A. & N. Islands.

Persons, who are permanent residents of Mainland, but are recruited locally in A. & N. Islands for service there, are treated as belonging to the area in which they are recruited in the Islands and are not granted Special Allowance so long as they remain posted in that area.

(b) Mainland residents recruited by the P. & T. Circle Office at Calcutta specifically for appointment in their A. & N. Islands Postal Division have not been granted Special Allowance in the first area of posting in the Islands, as they are not treated as Mainland recruits. The term 'Mainland recruits' has been interpreted to include only those persons who are initially recruited for appointment either only on the Mainland or both on the Mainland and A. & N. Islands but are subsequently transferred to the A. & N. Islands. The case of employees recruited on the Mainland specifically for appointment in the A. & N. Islands is not distinguishable from those permanent residents of the Mainland who are recruited locally in A. & N. Islands for service there. The P. & T. employees are, however, allowed special allowance when they are posted out of their first area of posting.

Off-line stations maintained abroad by Air India

3546. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of off-line stations maintained abroad by the Air-India;

(b) the revenue earned by the Air India from these stations and what is the expenditure incurred on salaries, wages and perks of the staff employed therein apart from that on running the station-rent, staff cars, publicity and other incidentals; and

(c) what steps he propose to take to review the working of the all such stations with a view to economise expenditure in view of the mounting losses being sustained by the Air India recently?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) A list of the off-line stations maintained by Air-India abroad in 1979-80 is laid on the table of the Sabha.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

(c) A Sub-Committee of the members of Air-India Board has been constituted to examine in detail the question of loss incurred by Air-India and to recommend suitable measures to achieve improvements in operations and reduce the loss. Several steps have been taken to increase revenue

and cut down costs. During this financial year, on the basis of the review of the performance of off-line offices Air-India has closed down three unremunerative off-line offices i.e. Philadelphia, Cleveland and Stockholm. It is also proposed to convert the following on-line stations as off-line stations with effect from 1st April 1981— Accra, Amsterdam and Addis Ababa. The review of the working of all offices is a continuous process.

Statement

Offline stations maintained Abroad by Air India

AIR INDIA OFFLINE STATIONS ABROAD IN 1979/80

1. Chicago
2. Cleveland*
3. Dallas
4. Detroit
5. Los Angeles
6. Philadelphia*
7. Port of Spain
8. San Francisco
9. Toronto
10. Vancouver
11. Washington
12. Atlanta
13. Houston
14. Montreal
15. Birmingham
16. Cardiff
17. Glasgow
18. Leeds
19. Manchester
20. Vienna
21. Stockholm*
22. Copenhagan
23. Berlin
24. Melbourne
25. Hamburg
26. Hanover
27. Dusseldorf including Gologne
28. Stuttgart
29. Munich
30. Nuremburg
31. Milan
32. Athens
33. Nice
34. Madrid including Barcelona & Laspalmes
35. Lyons
36. Prague
37. Belgrade
38. Budapest
39. Warsaw
40. Lusaka
41. Kampala including Entebbe
42. Balantyre
43. Khartoum
44. Tannanrive
45. Beirut
46. Cairo
47. Alexandria
48. Tripoli
49. Manila
50. Taipei
51. Nagoya
52. Yokohama
53. Fakouka
54. Seoul
55. Brisbane
56. Auckland
57. Fiji
58. Adelaide
59. Jakarta

*These stations have been closed down during this financial year.

Gentermann Peipers (India) Ltd., Calcutta

3547. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether West German shareholders and investing institutions of

West Germany who have major interest in Gontermann Peipers (India) Limited, Calcutta have been moving fast to sell out their interest in the Company without going through the usual process of dilution of shares in accordance with FERA and appointed some Indian agents to assist them;

(b) whether the Company Law Board has put some restrictions on their aforesaid attempts which were also violated by the said foreign shareholders;

(c) whether an Indian group is trying to acquire the entire shares against payment of consideration abroad;

(d) if so, detailed facts thereof, particulars of the Indian businessmen who offered to buy, sources of alleged payment; and

(e) action being contemplated to stop such illegal acquisition and to force the Company to go in for proper dilution?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) to (e). No application under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973, has been received during the year 1980 for the sale of foreign shareholding in M/s. Gontermann-Peipers (India) Ltd., Calcutta to the Indian Nationals. Proposal, if and when received, will be examined by the Reserve Bank of India in accordance with the provisions of FERA, 1973. Under Section 409 (2) of the Companies Act, 1956 the Company Law Board passed an interim Order on 21st May, 1980 to the effect that no change in the Board of Directors should be effected without the confirmation of the Central Government and issued a show cause notice under Section 409 (1) of Companies Act as to why a final order should not be passed. The Company Law Board is hearing the case and appropriate orders will be passed by it after completion of enquiry under Section 409 (1) of the Act.

Obtaining of better prices for shrimps in Export Markets

3548. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the lack of initiative on the part of MPEDA in obtaining better prices for shrimps in export markets;

(b) whether Government are also aware that marine products exports fell by over 40 per cent in the April—June quarter of this year as compared to last year; and

(c) whether Government are considering terminating the MPEDA, due to its failure to protect the Indian Fishing Industry and re-constituting a more broad-based authority?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) The MPEDA has initiated a number of measures to ensure better prices for shrimps in export markets.

(b) According to the information received from the MPEDA, exports of marine products fell by 28.39 per cent in terms of quantity and by 27.65 per cent in terms of value in April—June this year as compared to last year.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government at present.

Opening of branches of banks in rural and urban areas

3549. SHRI CHHITTUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details regarding the State-wise number of branches which were opened in rural and urban areas during the last three years by the nationalised and scheduled banks,

co-operative banks and private company banks;

(b) what is the total amount of fixed deposits received by each of these branches during the same period; and

(c) what is the total amount of loans sanctioned by each of these branches during the same period?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) Available information relating to commercial banks and cooperative banks is set out in Statements I & II respectively.

(b) and (c). The system of processing the basic statistical returns in the Reserve Bank provides data on the deposits and advances of branches opened after June 1969 as one group but does not provide for consolidation of such data for the branches grouped into separate categories with reference to the different years in which they were opened. The available data relating to end—June 1978, showing State and Population group-wise distribution of deposits and credit of scheduled commercial banks' offices opened after June 1969 is set out in Statement III.

Statement I

Position of offices opened by Commercial Banks during 1978, 1979 and 1980 (upto August)

State/Union Territory	No. of offices opened during			Of which at rural centres		
	1978	1979	1980 (upto August)	1978	1979	1980 (upto August)
1. Andhra Pradesh	273	120	116	207	94	96
2. Assam	51	28	8	42	19	7
3. Bihar	192	277	192	152	256	168
4. Gujarat	100	62	56	55	42	46
5. Haryana	36	37	22	21	33	19
6. Himachal Pradesh	28	9	12	25	9	12
7. Jammu & Kashmir	31	30	13	21	28	5
8. Karnataka	202	120	57	119	94	45
9. Kerala	114	69	87	69	59	46
10. Madhya Pradesh	206	191	118	172	159	99
11. Maharashtra	224	193	101	112	123	69
12. Manipur	8	2	..	8	..	..
13. Meghalaya	10	1	2	8	1	..
14. Nagaland	8	3	..	8	3	..
15. Orissa	83	69	62	72	61	51
16. Punjab	82	48	42	55	40	32
17. Rajasthan	156	144	58	127	115	37
18. Tamil Nadu	155	105	110	109	76	83
19. Tripura	2	7	2	2	5	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20.	Uttar Pradesh	330	383	151	246	341	116
21.	West Bengal	126	128	81	65	82	62
22.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	..	..	1	..	..
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	6	2	..	5	2	..
24.	Chandigarh	3	3	..	1	3	..
25.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	..	..	..	..	..	..
26.	Delhi	65	19	13	3	..	3
27.	Goa, Daman & Diu	15	6	8	12	1	8
28.	Lakshadweep	..	..	..	..	..	..
29.	Mizoram	7	..	..	6	..	..
30.	Pondicherry	2	2	3	..	2	3
	TOTAL	2516	2058	1314	1721	1653	1009

Statement II

Position of Branches opened by Cooperative Banks during the years 1977-78, 1978-79 *and* 1979-1980 (*upto March*, 1980)

State/Union Territory	No. of branches opened during			Of which at rural centres		
	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80 (upto March, 1980)	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80 (upto March, 1980)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Andhra Pradesh	2	13	6	..	4	2
2. Assam	1	2	1	..	1	..
3. Bihar	1	9	15	1	8	12
4. Gujarat	66	39	35	29	31	20
5. Haryana	7	14	5	3	12	[illegible]
6. Himachal Pradesh	2	2	2	2	2	2
7. Jammu & Kashmir	7	8	12	6	7	9
8. Karnataka	37	12	18	6	3	14
9. Kerala	32	27	7	1	4	..
10. Madhya Pradesh	14	18	15	7	11	11
11. Maharashtra	107	131	78	62	76	43
12. Manipur	2	..	1	1	..	..
13. Meghalaya	1	2	2	1	..	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
14. Orissa . . .	9	16	22	6	9	17
15. Punjab . . .	109	182	18	100	159	15
16. Rajasthan . . .	11	17	19	3	9	9
17. Tamil Nadu . .	19	9	14	1	..	2
18. Uttar Pradesh . .	102	64	74	65	37	68
19. West Bengal . .	26	9	8	11	1	2
20. Delhi . . .	1	4	2	..	..	..
21. Goa, Daman & Diu .	..	9	2	..	1	..
22. Tripura . . .	1	1	2	..	..	2
23. Andaman & Nicobar Islands . . .	1	1	..	1	1	..
24. Pondicherry. . .	2	2	..	..	..	..
TOTAL .	560	611	358	306	376	231

Statement III

State and population group-wise distribution of depots and credit of scheduled Commercial Banks offices opened after June 1969 as at the end of June 1978

(Amount in Lakhs of Rs.)

Region/State/Union Territory	Rural		Semi-Urban		Urban/Mpl.	
	Deposits	Credit	Deposit	Credit	Deposits	Credit
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Northern Region . . .	*337,44*	*130,44*	*269,32*	*189,33*	*1074,16*	*772,62*
Haryana . . .	45,40	27,06	75,72	59,66	31,39	22,66
Himachal Pradesh . .	46,16	12,94	16,35	5,14	..	..
Jammu & Kashmir –	31,17	6,76	11,38	4,65	44,59	20,43
Punjab	172,89	42,33	144,56	73,61	129,84	60,64
Rajasthan . . .	38,44	32,35	48,31	46,36	86,41	45,88
Chandigarh . . .	1,23	17	..	..	76,51	65,59
Delhi	2,15	8,83	..	..	705,42	557,42
North-Eastern Region . .	48,32	16,66	55,87	19,02	33,24	10,82
Assam	32,73	12,46	33,83	13,00	31,06	9,92
Manipur . . .	1,49	84	75	4	2,18	90
Meghalaya . . .	2,35	40	7,92	2,37	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Nagaland . . .	2,61	14	5,86	1,82	..	..
Sikkim . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tripura . . .	3,64	2,47	4,18	1,56	..	..
Arunachal Pradesh .	5,04	33	..	..	..	..
Mizoram . . .	46	2	3,33	23	..	..
Eastern Region . . .	*230,82*	*97,65*	*237,13*	*102,41*	*703,11*	*386,87*
Bihar . . .	94,04	30,89	97,34	45,35	120,82	46,38
Orissa . . .	29,92	24,65	27,10	22,29	35,79	19,61
West Bengal . . .	106,10	41,89	110,60	34,21	546,50	320,88
Andaman & Nicobar Islands . . .	80	22	2,09	56	..	..
Central Region	*309,13*	*157,97*	*245,34*	*148,16*	*566,27*	*212,03*
Madhya Pradesh . .	63,05	45,29	65,15	55,10	155,22	71,62
Uttar Pradesh . .	246,08	112,68	180,19	93,06	411,05	140,41
Western Region . . .	*243,33*	*122,08*	*268,17*	*144,67*	*1166,05*	*770,01*
Gujarat . . .	133,40	45,69	135,99	49,40	237,92	94,26
Maharashtra . . .	87,60	69,87	111,29	85,39	928,13	675,75
Dadra and Nagar Haveli .	77	66	..	..	..	..
Goa, Daman & Diu .	21,56	5,86	20,89	9,88	..	..
Southern Region . . .	*401,67*	*328,53*	*381,90*	*276,19*	*773,21*	*534,00*
Andhra Pradesh . .	101,44	101,53	103,65	81,92	229,58	108,01
Karnataka . . .	109,18	85,61	63,99	63,64	222,29	131,45
Kerala . . .	100,36	52,72	134,13	67,98	83,06	86,27
Tamil Nadu . . .	87,03	86,04	75,69	60,44	234,60	205,94
Lakshadweep . .	76	5	..	..	..	..
Pondicherry . . .	2,90	2,58	4,44	2,21	3,68	2,33
TOTAL .	1570,71	853,33	1484,73	879,78	4316,04	2686,35

Abolition of cess on Rubber Industry

3550. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the rubber growers had demanded abolition of cess on the industry and also urged to exempt rubber from the levy of Central Sales Tax and Local Sales Tax; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

Absorption of Kalinga Airlines Employees

3551. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations from Kalinga Airlines Employees Union, Calcutta for absorption of Ex-Kalinga Airlines Employees in Indian Airlines or Air India;

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken to rehabilitate these ex-employees;: and

(c) whether recruitment from outside has been resorted to by the Indian Airlines and the Air India ignoring the claim of these experienced employees?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) to (c). Representations have been received from time to time from Kalinga Airlines Employees Union as well as others. Some of the ex-employees of Kalinga Airlines had been appointed in Indian Airlines in 1968 and 1971-72. Since many of the employees do not come within the prescribed age limits in the regulations of the two Corporations, it has not been possible to appoint all of them. The claims of these ex-employees are not ignored, subject of course to their fulfilling the laid down requirements regarding age and qualifications.

Raids conducted by Income-tax and Customs Authorities

3552. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of raids conducted by Income-Tax and Cutoms authorities for seizure of black money and contraband goods—separately during the period January 1980 to November 1980, month-wise; and

(b) the details of black money and contraband goods seized in each raid?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). The details of the number of searches conducted under the Customs Act, 1962 and the value of goods seized as a result thereof are available (month-wise) for the period January to October 1980. These are given below:

Month	Number of Searches	Value of goods seized (Rs. in lakhs)
January	1578	45·98
February	1679	75·34
March	*1590	*25·68
April	*1544	*36·17
May	*1117	*26·47
June	*1118	*31·09
July	*1598	*71·83
August	*936	*34·84
September	*1115	*52·51
October	*1210	*40·53
Total	*13485	*440·44

*Figures provisional.

The details regarding search and seizure operations by the Income-tax Department during the period January to October 1980 are furnished below:

Month	Number of Searches	Value of Cash, Billion, Jewellery and other items seized (Rs. in lakhs)
January . . .	198	262·28
February . . .	249	91·61
March . . .	186	94·75
April . . .	316	118·93
May . . .	182	98·19
June . . .	143	305·41
July . . .	103	112·76
August . . .	753	53·54
September . .	310	176·85
October . . .	258	223·53
Total	2698	1537·85

Improvement in runway of Port Blair

3553. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to improve the present runway of Port Blair, which is lacking all facilities for all-weather landing and the runway is also short and a number of proposals were sent in earlier occasions without any results, if so, what is the action proposed to be taken, state in details and when; and

(b) how much fund has been allocated for the said work?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. An estimate for provision of over-run and pipe drain at an estimated cost of Rs. 21.56 lacs has been sanctioned. It is proposed to strengthen the existing runway to LCN-40 at an estimated cost of Rs. 80 lacs. The work is proposed to be taken up in 1981-82.

Smuggling of contraband snake skins

3554. SHRI D. S. K. SIVAPRAKASAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Deputy Director, Revenue Intelligence, Calcutta caught any person smuggling contraband snake skins across Bangladesh border in the month of July, 1980;

(b) whether Government are aware that this kind of smuggling is going on for a long time; and

(c) what steps Government have taken to prevent this kind of smuggling and killing snakes mercilessly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) Yes, Sir. The seizure of snake skins valued at Rs. 24 lakhs was made jointly by officers of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Calcutta and the Customs officers of the West Bengal Central Excise Collectorate, Calcutta.

(b) The reports received by Government do not show any large-scale smuggling of snake skins out of India. The figures of seizures of snake skins made by the Customs authorities during the last three years are indicated below:—

Year	*Value*
	(Rs. in lakhs)
1978	49.66
1979	70.89
1980 (Upto 30th Sept.)	34.90

(c) The Customs authorities have been alerted to maintain strict vigil and to take stringent measures to prevent any attempt at smuggling of snake skins out of India. The following steps have been taken to prevent the killing of snakes:

(i) Snakes have been included in the Schedules of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972. Capture/hunting/killing of snakes without a permit is unlawful, as per the provision of the Act; and

(ii) the States have been instructed to discontinue the issue of trapping licences for hunting and/or killing of snakes.

Collection of taxes

3555. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of income-tax and Wealth tax and (ii) Central Excise duty collected during the seven months period from 1-4-1980 onwards; and

(b) how does it compare with the collections made during the corresponding period last year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b).

Income-tax (including corporo tion tax.)

Period	Collection during the period	Increase/Decrease in collections
1-4-1979 to 31-10-79	Rs. 1083.14 crores	Increase of Rs. 168·78 crores
1-4-1980 to 31-10-80	Rs. 1251.92 crores	
Wealth-tax		
1-4-79 to 31-10-79	Rs. 43·86 crores	Increase of Rs. 2·53 crores.
1-4-80 to 31-10-80	Rs. 46.39 crores	
Central Excise Duty		
1-4-79 to 31-10-79	*Rs.3449·31 crores	Increase of Rs. 84·34 crores.
1-4-80 to 31-10-80	*Rs. 3533·65 crores (figure provisional)	

*These figures do not include cesses on coal, salt, rubber, iron-ore, lime-stone and dolomite.

Increase in rates and tariffs for room rents of ITDC hotels in Delhi

3556. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the yearly increase in rates and tariffs during last seven years with comparative chart indicating yearly increases over the then fixed room rents of the Hotels operating under India Tourism Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi in respect of five star, four star and three star Hotels, each name-wise;

(b) whether these Public Sector Hotels are resorting to increase of rates each year during October and whether such increases are amounting to inflationary trend of economy;

(c) if so, the facts thereof;

(d) whether living conditions are fast deteriorating in these hotels and cost is rising for want of administrative efficiency to regulate usual leakage in various hotels under ITDC; and

(e) action proposed to stop leakage, proper regulation of purchases, reduction of food and room tariffs to check further inflationary trend in economy and also to set example for private sector hotel industry?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) A statement is laid on the Table.

(b) and (c). Hotels are commercial undertakings and periodical tariff increases are necessary in the interest of their viable operation. Tariffs of hotels both in public and private sectors are generally revised annually in October with the approval of the Department of Tourism, Government of India. The revision in tariffs is necessitated due to various factors like increase in operating and maintenance cost, sizable investment periodically made on account of alterations/improvements/renovations of the hotels to maintain a high standard of service, incidence of increased remuneration and benefits, etc. to employees. Increase in Hotel tariffs is an effect and not a cause of the inflationary trend in the country's economy.

(d) and (e). The Management of ITDC endeavours to maintain in its Hotels a high standard of services, cleanliness and hygiene. The services and facilities provided in these hotels have been appreciated by both international and domestic tourists. Systematic and intensive efforts are made to improve administrative and operational efficiency through training, close supervision, tightening of budgetary, cost and financial controls, purchase procedures, internal audit, vigilance including periodical inspections and surprise checks.

STATEMENT

ROOM TARIFF AND ITS YEARLY PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN RESPECT OF HOTELS OPERATED BY ITDC IN DELHI—FOR SEVEN YEARS w.e.f. 1-10-1974 to 1-10-1980

Name of the Hotel and Category of rooms	Hotel Room Tariff (Rs.)								
	w.e.f. 1-4-74 to 30-9-74	w.e.f. 1-10-74 to 30-9-75	w.e.f. 1-10-75 to 30-9-76	w.e.f. 1-10-76 to 30-9-77	w.e.f. 1-10-77 to 30-9-78	w.e.f. 1-10-78 to 30-9-79	w.e.f. 7-10-79 to 6-9-80	w.e.f. 7-1-80 to 30-9-80	w.e.f. 1-10-80 to 30-9-81
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A. *5-Star Deluxe Hotel*									
1. Ashoka Hotel (A/C)									
Single . . .	132	150	175	200	250	290	290	290	350
Double . . .	198	225	250	275	325—350	365—390	380—425	380—425	425—475
B. *5-Star Hotels*									
2. Akbar Hotel (A/C)									
Single Occup. . .	110	130	150	170	200	225	225	225—250	275
Double Occup. . .	176	200	225	245	275	300	300	325—350	350
3. *Qutab Hotel* (A/C)									
Rooms									
Single . . .	99	100	120	120	140	150	160	160	175—200
Double . . .	165	160	190	190	200	225	240	240	250—300

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
C. *4-Star Hotel*									
4. *Janpath Hotel (A/C)*									
Single Room . .	66—82·50	90	95	100	120	130	150	150	165
Double Room . .	121—143	160	180	190	200	220	240	240	265
D. *3-Star Hotels*									
5. *Lodhi Hotels*									
A/C Single Room .	55—60·50	75	75	80	90	110	125	125	140
A/C Double Room .	93·50	120	120	130	140	160	185	185	210
Non-A/C Single . .	38·50—44	55	55	60	65	75	75	75	..
Non-A/C Double. .	71·50	90	90	100	105	115	130	130	..
6. *Ranjit Hotel*									
Airconditioned									
Single Room . .	55—60·50	75	75	80	90	100	110	110	125
Double Room . .	82·50—93·50	120	120	130	140	150	170	170	185
Non-Airconditioned									
Single Room . .	38·50—44	55	55	60	65	70	75	75	85
Double Room . .	60·51—71	90	90	100	105	110	130	130	150

STATEMENT

ROOM TARIFF AND ITS YEARLY PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN RESPECT OF HOTELS OPERATED BY ITDC IN DELHI—FOR SEVEN YEARS w.e.f. 1-10-74 to 1-10-1980

Name of the Hotel and Category of rooms	Percentage Yearly Increase							
	w.e.f. Oct. 74	w.e.f. Oct. 75	w.e.f. Oct. 76	w.e.f. Oct. 77	w.e.f. Oct. 78	w.e.f. Oct. 79	w.e.f. 7th Jan. 80	w.e.f. Oct. 80
A. 5-*Star Deluxe Hotel*								
1. *Ashoka Hotel (A/C)*								
Single	13	16	14	25	16	..	..	20
Do ble	13	11	10	22	11	6	..	11
B. 5-*Star Hotels*								
2. *Akbar Hotel (A/C)*								
Single Occup.	18	15	13	17	12	..	5	15
Double Occup.	13	12	8	12	9	..	12	3
3. *Qutab Hotel (A/C)*								
Single Room	1	20	..	16	7	6	..	17
Double Room	(—)3	18	..	5	12	6	..	14
C. 4-*Star Hotel*								
4. *Janpath Hotel (A/C)*								
Single Room	21	5	5	20	8	15	..	10
Double Room	21	12	5	5	10	9	..	10
D. 3-*Star Hotel*								
5. *Lodhi Hotel*								
A/C Single room	29	..	6	12	22	13	..	12
A/C Double Room	28	..	8	7	14	15	..	13
Non-A/C Single Room	33	..	9	8	15	..	..	..
Non A/C Double Room	25	..	11	5	9	13	..	..
6. *Ranjit Hotel*								
Airconditioned								
Single Room	29	..	6	12	11	10	..	13
Double Room	36	..	8	7	7	13	..	8
Non-Airconditioned								
Single Room	33	..	9	8	7	7	..	13
Double Room	36	..	11	5	4	18	..	15

Plan to Liberalise Norms of Investmen by Non?Resident Indians

3557. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:
SHRI RAM GOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have mooted a plan to liberalise norms of investment by the non-resident Indians, such as engineers. doctors, architects, lawyers and other professionals in various industries in the country; and

(b) if so, what are the broad features of the Plan?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) and (b). Government have devised a number of schemes for investment by non-resident Indians. They may invest without restriction in any area of activity without repatriation rights for capital and earnings. There is a scheme which permits investment in the new issues of new companies in a select list up to 20 per cent with repatriation rights. There is another scheme which allows investment upto 74 per cent equity in Appendix Industries and export-oriented ventures with repatriation rights.

Government keep these facilities constantly under review and create such additional facilities as are desirable to increase inflow of remittances.

Increase in Varanasi—Delhi Flights of I-A.

3558. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a heavy rush in Varanasi-Delhi flight of the Indian Airlines and a large number of people are refused seats particularly during tourist season;

(b) if so, whether it is under the consideration of the management of I.A. to increase the number of flights between Varanasi and Delhi;

(c) if so, the number of flights to be increased and time upto which operation is expected; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

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

(d) Indian Airlines presently operates a daily B-737 service on the route Delhi-Agra-Khajuraho Varanasi and a thrice weekly service on Delhi-Khajuraho - Varanasi - Bhubaneshwar sector. The capacity provided on the Delhi/Voranasi and Varanasi/Delhi routes with the operation of these services (ten per week) is adequate to meet the present level of passenger demand. Whenever necessary Indian Airlines operates additional fight(s), Delhi-Varanasi and return to meet increased tourist passenger demand on any particular day.

Physically Handicapped Working in RBI

3559. SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of physically handicapped direct recruit officer at present working in the Reserve Bank of India;

(b) whether any percentage of vacancies has been reserved for appointment and promotion of physically handicapped direct recruit officers in the Government and in the Reserve Bank of India in particular;

(c) whether posting of handicapped officers is done at their choice of station;

(d) whether any residential accommodation is ensured for such officials before their transfers are ordered; and

'(e) if not, whether the authorities concerned propose considering favourably these proposals in order to ameliorate the conditions of such persons and as a gesture of goodwill in the International Year of the handicapped?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) Reserve Bank of India has reported that at present there are four physically handicapped officers in its service.

(b) There is no reservation for physically handicapped persons for the posts of officers in direct recruitment and promotion in Government of India and in Reserve Bank of India.

(c) No, Sir. The posting of all the officers including the physically handicapped depends upon the availability of vacancy at a particular place.

(d) and (e). RBI has reported that officers of the bank including the physically handicapped, on their transfer, are eligible under a set procedure for allotment of flats either in bank's own residential quarters or in flats taken by the bank on lease.

Overdraft facility sought by Government of Tamil Nadu to Pay Bonus to its Employees

3560. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government of Tamil Nadu has sought overdraft facilities to pay off its employees in recent times;

(b) the total overdraft over dues to be collected by Centre from Tamil Nadu State; and

(c) the details of the steps taken to recover the amount?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(b) The overdrafts of the States reflect their daily cash position and vary in magnitude from day to day. These overdrafts disappear when imbalance in the States' account is removed. Tamil Nadu has not been in overdraft and so nothing is due from the State to the Reserve Bank of India.

(c) Does not arise.

Programmes of Orissa Government for Development of Tourism

3561. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes and programmes prepared by the Government of Orissa for the development of tourism in that State;

(b) the facilities so far provided for tourist attraction in that State;

(c) the districts where there is tourist spots developed so far;

(d) the schemes planned for Sixth by that State; and

(e) the assistance given by his Ministry for tourism for that State in 1979-80 and 1980-81?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (d). The schemes and programmes prepared during the Sixth Plan 1980—85 are still under finalisation.

(b) and (c). In the Central Sector, the tourist centres are not developed districtwise but on the basis of the potential that the Centre holds to attract tourists. A statement showing the facilities so far provided at various tourist centres in Orissa in the Central Sector is attached.

(e) No Central assistance has been given for tourism schemes. However, the following schemes were taken up during 1979-80 or are proposed during 1980-81 for promotion of tourism in Orissa in the Central Sector:—

Department of Tourism:

It is proposed to take up the construction of a Forest. Lodge at Simlipal National Park at an estimated cost of Rs. 30.00 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been made for this purpose during 1980-81. The site is being finalised in consultation with the State Government.

India Tourism Development Corporation:

During the year 1979-80, the 12 room Travellers Lodge at Bhubaneshwar was expanded by adding 26 rooms at an estimated cost of Rs. 40.00 lakhs. It was commissioned on 17th December, 1979 as Hotel Kalinga Ashok.

The proposal to construct a hotel at Puri and/or Konark is pending finalisation of the Sixth Five Year Plan. No allocation therefore has been made for these schemes during 1980-81.

Statement

ORISSA

Centres already developed by Department of Tourism and India Tourism development Corporation

April, 1956—*March* 1980

Konark	1. Tourist Bungalow
Bhubaneshwar	2. Rest House
	3. Tourist Bureau
	4. Traveller's Lodge
Puri	5. Tourist Bureau
	6. Tourist Bungalow
	7. Youth Hostel
Rambha (Chilka Lake)	8. Tourist Bungalow
	9. Motor Launch (Chilka Lake)
Total amount (approximate spent by Centre upto March 1978	Rs. 20,79,991.00
Five year Plan—1978-85	
Expenditure incurred during 1978-79	
Bhubaneshwar	10. Hotel Kalinga Ashok
	11. Tranport Unit at Bhubaneshwar (Augmentation of fleet)
Expenditure incurred during 1979-80	
Bhubaneshwar-Hotel Kalinga Ashok	
Total amount spent from April, 1956 to March, 1980	Rs. 51,55,991·00

Traces of Gold Mining in Keonjhar

3562. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that traces of gold has been located in the Keonjhar;

(b) if so, whether the Ministry has undertaken a detailed survey of the area; and

(c) if so, the findings thereof and whether the deposits are adequate for mining purposes and if so, when this will be undertaken?

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

(b) & (c): Geological Survey of India has undertaken investigation for gold mineralisation in Salaikana and Kalima area of Talkoi block of Keonjhar district in Orissa. The first phase of work will be completed by 1982 and further work will be taken up on the basis of the results obtained in the first phase. The first phase of work includes large scale mapping of 100 sq. km. on 1:15,840 scale, pitting and trenching of 1000 cu. m. and drilling. The target of drilling will be decided on the results of the first few boreholes. The question of mining will arise only after the results of detailed exploration are known.

Capacity utilization in Public Undertakings

3563. SHRI A. A. RAHIM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the capacity utilisation in respect of the Public Sector Undertakings from 1977-78 onwards, percentage-wise; and

(b) what measures are being taken to bring production to the installed capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA) (a) Detailed information on capacity utilisation of manufacturing public enterprises is annually laid on the Table of the House in the Bureau of Public Enterprises Survey. The information relating to the years 1977-78 and 1978-79 was incorporated in the BPE's Annual Survey for 1978-79 presented to Parliament in March, 1980. Detailed information relating to 1979-80 is under compilation. The provisional information on capacity utilisation in some of the major Public Enterprises in Steel, Coal, Fertilizers, Petroleum and Heavy Engineering is appended in the enclosed statement.

(b): Government have taken several measures to improve the capacity utilisation of the enterprises. Among these the following may be mentioned:—

(i) The Cabinet Committee on Infra-structure has been entrusted with the task of monitoring the performance of infrastructural enterprises and take steps to improve their working.

(ii) Investments in balancing facilities, updating technology and captive power plants have been sanctioned so as to improve overall production.

(iii) The price and purchase preference schemes have been reintroduced to augment order position.

(iv) Expeditious settlements of wage disputes are being made to improve industrial relations.

Statement

Capacity Utilisation of Major Manufacturing Enterprises 1979-80

(Provisional)

Sl. No.			
	Steel		
1.	Steel Authority of India Ltd.	Bokaro	57
		Bhilai	84
		Durgapur	55
		Rourkela	70
		Alloy Steel Plant	77
	Coal		
2.	Coal India Ltd. (including subsidiaries)		91
	Fertilizers		
3.	Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd.		
		Trombay	96
		Trombay IV	55
4.	Madras Fertilizers Ltd.		80
5.	Fertilisers & Chemicals (T) Ltd.	Udyogmandal (N)	62
		Cochin I	64
	Petroleum		
6.	Hindustan Petroleum Corpn.	Bombay	92
		Visakhapatnam	73
7.	Indian Oil Corpn.	Barauni	69
		Gauhati	76
		Gujarat	88
		Haldia	99
8.	Bharat Petroleum Corpn. Ltd.		80
	Heavy Engineering		
9.	Bharat Heavy Electriclas Ltd.	Tiruchy	99
		Hyderabad	101
		Hardwar	97
		Bhopal	84
		Jhansi	65
		CFIFP	72
10.	Heavy Engineering Corpn. Ltd. (All Units)		57
11.	Mining & Allied Machinery Corpn. Ltd.		28

Filling up of Class-wise quota Reserved for SC/ST Communities

3564. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) category-wise officers, supervisors, head cashiers and all other allowance holding posts region-wise, total number of employees promoted since 1973 and after introducing reservation policy in departmental promotions in Bank of Baroda;

(b) the number of employees belonging to SC/ST communities out of them and whether class-wise quota reserved for them has been filled;

(c) whether reservation policy for departmental promotions attracts sufficient number and the backlog has not been created; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof and the special steps taken or being taken to fill up the reserved quota in these categories?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) & (b). The Bank of Baroda has reported that the information regarding category-wise officers, supervisors, head-cashiers and allowance holding positions region-wise is not readily available. They have further reported that no promotions were made during 1973 to 1975. Total number of employees and also the employees belonging to SC/ST promoted by the bank from 1976 onwards is given below:

Year	Total promotions effected	Total promotions effected from SC/ST communities
1976	840	25
1977 (Released in 1978)	1259	123
1978 (Released in 1979)	500	106
1979 (Released in 1980)	121	28

(c) and (d). There is a backlog of unfilled vacascies reserved for SC|ST which will be filled by promotions to be made in future.

Extension of Service to Officers of A.I.

3565. SHRIMATI SUSHEELA GOPALAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the Bombay Newsmen's Newsweekly 'Clarity' dated the 23rd November, 1980 news-item 'Management Muddule in Strike-Hit Air India—Top Officers Quit in Disgust';

(b) if so, the action he proposes to take to overhaul the set-up of the Air-India's Traffic and Engineering Departments;

(c) the reasons why is Air India giving extension to the Head of the Ground Services Department, relationship;

(d) whether it is due to the next officer not being ripe enough to take over the job or some other reasons;

(e) whether he will re-consider the overall effect of this evil practice of granting extension and in case it is already given terminate it; and

(f) if not, reasons therefor?

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

(b) The question of overhaul does not arise since there is no management muddle. However, several measures have been initiated to economise expenditure and improve revenue yield. In order to tackle the backlog of work in the Engineering Department as a result of the shortage of technical personnel, the Corporation has resorted to a crash programme for recruitment and training of Graduate Engineers.

(c) to (f). The proposal of Air India in this regard is under consideration of the Government.

Distribution of Essential Commodities to the Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli

3566. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints from various quarters of Dadra, Nagar Haveli, the Union Territory, during the last three years regarding malpractices, corruption etc., in the distribution of sugar, oil, edible oils, petrol, diesel and other essential and consumable articles and commodities in Ration Shops, Fair Price Shops, other shops and distribution centre;

(b) if so, the details thereof (year and month-wise) of the said complaints;

(c) the action taken on each one such complaints as well as against each culprit, defaulters and shopkeepers and distributors; and

(d) what action has been taken or proposed to be taken for the proper distribution of each of the above essential and other commodities and articles?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as received.

Facilities to Private Company to establish Chain of Hotels

3567. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have provided any facilities to some private company to establish chains of hotels in foreign countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of hotels proposed to be established in foreign countries and the names of those countries where these hotels are proposed to be established?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). Proposals for setting up joint venture hotels abroad are considered in the same manner as setting up any other joint ventures abroad in accordance with the guidelines in force.

The proposals of Indian Companies for establishing Companies or hotels abroad are considered by the Inter Ministerial Committee on Joint Ventures abroad.

(c) No proposal from any company to set-up hotels in foreign countries is at present under consideration for approval of Government.

Official Calendar

3568. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are conscious of the fact that the officially fixed calendar, the Saka is ignored by most of the Indians;

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

(c) whether Government think of appointing a competent committee to suggest change of the calendar from the present one to the calendar beginning from the day of the end of the great Bharat war synchronising with the coronation of the Pandav leader Yudhisthar and the birth of Parikshit; if so, details thereabout; if not, reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government are agreeable to accept at least the Bikram Sambat for the official calendar; if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA) (a): The Government have no material at their disposal to come to the conclusion that the Saka Calendar is being ignored.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). No. Sir. There is no proposal to change the present Calendar.

अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के अधिकारियों की बैंक आफ इंडिया में नियुक्ति

3569. **श्री राम विलास पासवान:** क्या **वित्त मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या बैंक आफ इण्डिया ने 18 अक्तूबर 1977 को 540 रुपये के वेतनमान में हिन्दी अधिकारियों के 35 पद विज्ञापित किये थे और लिखित परीक्षा के आधार पर सफल परिक्षार्थियों को 26 सितम्बर 1978 से 27 सितम्बर 1978 तक साक्षात्कार के लिये बुलाया गया था;

(ख) क्या 400 रुपये के मूल वेतन पर 10 हिन्दी अधिकारियों को तथा 540 रुपये के मूल वेतन में 11 हिन्दी अधिकारियों को नियुक्तियों के प्रस्ताव दिये गये थे जबकि विज्ञापन में मूल वेतन स्पष्ट रूप में 540 रुपये लिखा गया था; और

(ग) रुपये 540 के मूल वेतन पर नियुक्त किये गये लोगों में से अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कितने हिन्दी अधिकारी थे तथा इस बारे में पूरा ब्यौरा क्या है?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री आर. वेंकटरामन): (क) से (ग). अक्तूबर, 1977 में, बैंक आफ इण्डिया ने 400–1000 रुपये के वेतनमान में अधिकारियों के 'ब' ग्रेड में 540 रुपये प्रतिमास मूल वेतन पर, 35 हिन्दी अधिकारियों की भर्ती के लिए विज्ञापन दिया था। लिखित परीक्षा के आधार पर सफल उम्मीदवारों को सितम्बर, 1978 में साक्षात्कार के वास्ते बुलाया गया। साक्षात्कार समिति ने, 35 अधिकारियों की भर्ती के संदर्भ में, केवल 26 उम्मीदवारों की ही भर्ती के उपयुक्त समझा तथा 15 उम्मीदवारों (अनुसूचित जाति के उम्मीदवारों समेत) 540/- रु. के मूल वेतन की पेशकश की। बाकी के 11 उम्मीदवारों (5 अनुसूचित जाति के उम्मीदवारों समेत) को विज्ञापन में उल्लिखित प्रतिमास 540 रु. के मूल वेतन के स्थान पर प्रतिमास 400/- रुपये का मूल वेतन देने की पेशकश की गयी क्योंकि उनकी योग्यताओं, पूर्व-स्थिति, अनुभव के स्तर और पिछली नौकरी में उनके द्वारा प्राप्त की जा रही राशि (जो रु. 600–900 रु. प्रतिमास के वेतनमान में थी) को देखते हुए उन्हें 540/- रुपये प्रतिमास मूल वेतन देना उचित नहीं समझा गया। इसलिए, इन 11 उम्मीदवारों की नियुक्ति के समय 400/- रुपये प्रतिमास मूल वेतन (कुल 1172/- रु. की राशि प्रतिमास) देने की पेशकश की गयी। नियुक्त किए गये कुल 26 अधिकारियों में से 20 ने इस पेशकश को स्वीकार कर लिया तथा बैंक में कार्यभार संभाल लिया है। इन 20 उम्मीदवारों में से 5 उम्मीदवार अनुसूचित जाति से संबंधित थे।

Representation of Rural Youths in Services of State and Commercial Banks

3570. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has taken some specific steps to ensure representation of rural youths and particularly those educated unemployed rural youths whose families have not a

single earning member in the Government service, and who possess first hand knowledge and experience about the practical problems of rural areas, in the services of State Bank, Commercial Banks and other financial institutions involved in the agro-industrial development of rural areas;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof and the steps being taken for giving priority for the selection of such category of candidates in the various tests/interviews held in 1980 or proposed to be held in 1981; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) to (c). Recruitment in the officers' and clerical cadres of public sector banks and financial institutions are made through open competition and candidates are selected on merit. However, recruitment in the clerical cadre of public sector banks is made on regional and even sub-regional basis. Knowledge of the local language of the area is also tested at the time of interview. Recruitment in the subordinate cadre of public sector banks is made through local employment exchanges. There is no scheme in the banks to provide employment to educated unemployed rural youths whose families do not have a single earning member in the Government service as the process of recruitment is merit based.

Recruitment in the clerical cadre of Regional Rural Banks is normally made from amongst the candidates belonging to the District(s) falling within the area of jurisdiction of the respective Regional Rural Banks, keeping in view their aptitude, rural orientations etc.

Tax Evasion by M/s. Sociedide-de-Fomento Industrial Pvt. Ltd.

3571. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:
DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:
SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR:
SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether Income-tax authorities at Bangalore have issued notice to M/s. Sociedide-de-Fomento Industrial Private Limited, and its associate Companies to a tune of Rs. 2.75 crores in connection with income-tax evasion;

(b) whether the Company has managed to keep a huge amount of foreign exchange in personal account of the Chairman of the Company in an illegal manner and evaded taxes;

(c) whether this Company has secured huge loans from the State Bank of India, Syndicate Bank and other banks by furnishing bogus statements of stocks, machinery, spares etc.; and

(d) whether the Company is exporting iron ore without export licence and if so, whether any raid was conducted on the firm and if so, what are the findings of the raid and the result of the investigations if any, made and the nature of the action proposed to be taken against this firm?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) & (b). The Income-tax Department conducted search of the premises of M/s Sociedide-Fomento Industrial Pvt. Ltd., and other connected premises at Margao in Goa in May, 1980 and seized some documents. Officers of the Directorate of Enforcement associated themselves with the search. Preliminary scrutiny of the seized documents has revealed some evasion of income-tax. Further investigations are, however, in progress. The seized documents are also being examined by the Enforcement Directorate to find out whether any violation of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act is involved.

(c). As per the practice and usage among banks and the statute governing public sector banks, information regarding individual constituents of banks is not to be divulged. However,

investigations conducted by the Income-tax Department so far have not, revealed anything to show that loans have been obtained from banks by furnishing bogus statement of stocks, etc.

(d) During the current licensing period (1980-81), eight licences were issued upto and including 4th October, 1980 to M/s. Sociedide-de-Fomento Industrial Pvt Ltd., Goa for export of iron ore for a value of Rs. 2.76 crores. The Enforcement Division of the office of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports has not conducted any raid on the firm. In the investigations conducted by the Income-tax Department, no material has yet come to notice in the seized papers to indicate any export of iron ore without export licence. Further investigations are in progress.

Officials who have been detained by Customs

3572. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of officials belonging both to the Central and the State Governments, who have been detained by the Customs in Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Delhi during the past six months for bringing in goods without observing proper procedures and who did not declare the goods that they had brought with them; and

(b) the action taken against such erring officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) Reports received from the Collectors of Customs at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Delhi indicate that during the period of six months ending 30th November, 1980, only one Government official has been arrested for bringing in goods without declaring them and for not conforming to the requirements of the Customs law in this regard. The name of the official is R. Pandian, and he is a clerk in the Directorate of National Cadet Corps, Madras.

(b) In the adjudication proceedings under the Customs Act, 1962 the offending goods have been confiscated and a personnal penalty of Rs. 3,000/- imposed on the concerned official. He is also being prosecuted.

मध्य प्रदेश में रांक फास्फेट के खनन के लिए आदिवासियों की सहकारी समिति की एजेंट के रूप में नियुक्ति

3573. **श्री दिलीप सिंह भूरिया :** क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या केन्द्र सरकार को प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ है कि आदिवासियों की सहकारी समिति को मेध नगर में एक फास्फेट खनन के लिए जो इस समय मध्य प्रदेश खनन नियम द्वारा किया जा रहा है, मध्य प्रदेश सरकार का एजेंट नियुक्त किया जाए;

(ख) क्या केन्द्र सरकार को मेधनगर खनन नियम से रांक फास्फेट के वैगनों की चोरी के बारे में कोई शिकायतें मिली हैं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या इन शिकायतों पर विचार कर लिया गया है और क्या किसी अधिकारी अथवा कर्मचारी के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी (क) और (ख): जी नहीं ।

(ग) और (घ) प्रश्न नही उठता।

Directives to Commercial Banks Regarding Direct Lending to Agriculture and weaker sections.

3574. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Reserve Bank of India has directed to all Commercial banks to ensure that at least half of the direct lending to agriculture and allied activities goes to weaker sections;

(b) if so, what are the details of the directions issued;

(c) whether any definition has been made clear about the poor farmers; and

(d) if so, how much limit has been put and to what extent the loans will be sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) and (b). In October, 1980, the Commercial Banks have been advised by the RBI that, by 1983, at least 50 per cent of their total direct advances to agriculture including allied activities must be for the weaker sections.

(c) and (d). Weaker sections in the field of agriculture have been defined as small and marginal farmers with land holding of 5 acres and less and landless labourers. For allied activities persons whose borrowal limits for such activities do not exceed Rs. 10,000 have been defined as the weaker sections. The quantum of loan would be dependent upon the viability of the purpose for which the loan is sought. Apart from the usual norms followed for purposes of lending, no limit has been imposed for the purposes of loaning to the weaker sections.

प्रगति मैदान में "सन आफ" इंडिया प्रदर्शनी

3575. **श्री अशफाक हुसैन:** क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में प्रगति मैदान में 'सन आफ इंडिया' प्रदर्शनी आयोजित करने का उद्देश्य क्या है;

(ख) सरकार द्वारा उस पर कुल कितना व्यय किया गया? और

(ग) यह प्रदर्शनी हथकरघा खादी हस्तकला से किस तरह सम्बद्ध है?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुरशीद आलम खां) (क) से (ग) 'सन आफ इंडिया' प्रदर्शनी का आयोजन स्वर्गीय श्री संजय गांधी के सम्मान में 'सन आफ इंडिया समिति द्वारा किया गया है। प्रदर्शनी का व्यय समिति द्वारा वहन किया जाएगा। तथापि अस्थायी रूप में उपलब्ध कराये गये स्थान के रख-रखाव का रोजमर्रा का खर्च भारतीय व्यापार मेला प्राधिकरण द्वारा किया जाएगा। परन्तु पानी व बिजली का खर्चा प्राधिकरण द्वारा आयोजक से वसूल किया जाएगा। हालांकि यह प्रदर्शनी राष्ट्रीय हथकरघा तथा खादी मेला तथा राष्ट्रीय हस्तशिल्प मेला के साथ ही आयोजित की गई परन्तु यह इन मेलों का भाग नहीं थी।

Export of Foodgrains

3576. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of foodgrains of each variety already exported or decided to be exported during the current year;

(b) why foodgrains are being allowed to be exported;

(c) what is the buffer stock of foodgrains as at the end of December, 1978 and October, 1980; and

(d) names and particulars of agencies who have been given licences for exporting foodgrains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) About 3 to 4 lakh tonnes of non-basmati rice is likely to be exported on commercial account. This would be in addition to the rice which may be exported on Government to Government basis. Export of basmati rice is on OGL. Export of barley is allowed within a limit ceiling.

(b) Export of foodgrains is allowed taking into account various relevent factors like the total stock position with public agencies, requirments of the public distribution system buffer stock Food for Work and other schemes etc. Similarly export of barley is allowed only to the extent considered feasible by Ministry of Agriculture after taking into account our production and internal demand.

(c) The total stocks of foodgrains with all public agencies at the end of December, 1978 and end of October, 1980 were 17.2 million tonnes and 11.9 million tonnes respectively.

(d) The export of non-basmati rice will be allowed by the following agencies:—

(i) Food Corporation of India.

(ii) NAFED

(iii) S.T.C.

(iv) Andhra Pradesh S.T.C.

(v) Haryana Co-operative Marketing Fed.

(vi) Punjab Civil Supplies Corporation.

(vii) Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation.

(viii) M. P. Export Corporation, M.P.

(ix) Mysore Sales International, Karnataka.

(x) The U.P. Export Corporation Ltd.

(xi) National Consumers' Cooperative Federation Ltd.

Export of barly is allowed both through STC and NAFED.

Export of Essential Commodities during 1980-81

3577. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to export sugar, onions, cement, potatoes and other essential commodities during the current financial year; and

(b) if so, the names of the importing countries and the quantity of these essential items proposed to be exported separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). Export of Onions is canalised through National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation and allowed within a limited ceiling. Export of Potatoes is allowed under Open General Licence. Export of Cement is not permitted since mid 1977 except for small quantities to Nepal and Bhutan or to fulfil unavoidable past commitments. Between Jan. to March, 1981 1,25,000 tonnes of sugar is proposed to be exported to meet our commitments.

The quantity and value of export of these items as also the names of importing countries are published in the publication entitled "Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India—Vol. I—Export and Re-exports". A copy of the said publication is available in the Library of the Parliament House.

Mineral Deposits in Bed of Indian Ocean

3578. SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) have Government got any information regarding the mineral deposits such as Manganese noodles, Copper, Cobalt etc. in the bed of the Indian Ocean; and

(b) whether Government intend carrying out a survey with Cochin as its operational headquarters, to find out Manganese noodles in the Indian Ocean beds?

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

(b) The Geological Survey of India intends to carry out survey work for Manganese nodules in the Indian Ocean bed from its bases at Visakhapatnam and Mangalore.

Geological mapping in North-Eastern region

3579. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Geological mapping is being done in North-Eastern region;

(b) whether there is any set back in that mapping due to the abnormal conditions prevailing there; and

(c) whether any target was fixed in this regard for the last field season?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). Geological mapping is being done by Geological Survey of India in the North-Eastern Region. Targets were fixed by Geological Survey of India for the last Field-Season (1979-80). There was, however, a set-back in the programme in Assam, Manipur, Mizoram and parts of Meghalaya due to acute scarcity of P.O.L. resulting from the abnormal situation prevailing there.

सरकारी क्षेत्र के इस्पात संयंत्रों में उत्पादन में वृद्धि

3580. **श्री अशोक गहलोत:** क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकारी क्षेत्र में (भारत सरकार के प्रतिष्ठानों में) इस्पात संयंत्रों में इस वर्ष उत्पादन में पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में वृद्धि हुई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस वर्ष अक्तूबर तक कुल कितना उत्पादन हुआ तथा पिछले वर्ष के उत्पादन की तुलना में प्रत्येक संयंत्र में उत्पादन में कितने प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई ;

(ग) क्या इन संयंत्रों में उत्पादन में वृद्धि के परिणामस्वरूप देश में इस्पात की स्थिति में सुधार हुआ है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कितनी और भविष्य में उत्पादन में और वृद्धि करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाने का विचार है ?

वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी): (क) से (ग) . यद्यपि इस वर्ष (अप्रेल-अक्तूबर, 1980) की अवधि में विक्रेय कच्चे लोहे का उत्पादन गत वर्ष की इसी अवधि के उत्पादन से 3,09,000 टन अधिक हुआ है तथापि सरकारी क्षेत्र के पांच इस्पात कारखानों का विक्रेय इस्पात का रामगु उत्पादन 2,06,000 टन कम रहा है ।

प्रत्येक कारखाने में विक्रेय इस्पात के उत्पादन के बारे में संबंधित आंकड़े नीचे दिए गए हैं :–

(हजार टन)

	अप्रैल–अक्तूबर 1980	अप्रैल–अक्तूबर 1979	वृद्धि प्रतिशत (+) कमी प्रतिशत (–)
भिलाई . .	973	935	(+) 4.1
दुर्गापुर . .	282	356	(—) 20.8
राउरकेला . .	460	580	(—) 20.7
बोकारो . .	386	537	(—) 28.1
इस्को . .	286	228	(+) 25.4
	*2387	*2593	(—) 7.9

*को बोकारो से राउरकेला को अन्तरित किए गए गर्म बेलित क्वायलों को छोड़कर

(घ) इस वर्ष समग्र उत्पादन में कमी मुख्यत: बिजली की सप्लाई पर लगे कड़े प्रतिबन्धों और मात्रा तथा किस्म दोनों की दृष्टि से कोककर कोयले की अपर्याप्त उपलब्धि के कारण हुई है। इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा किए गए मुख्य उपायों में कोककर कोयले का आयात करना, इस्पात कारखानों में अपनी इकाइयों में बिजली का अधिकाधिक उत्पादन करना, आदान सप्लाई करने वाले अभिकरणों के साथ निकट तथा सतत सम्पर्क रखना, अन्त: मंत्रालय और अन्तर्विभागीय समितियों द्वारा बिजली और कोयले की स्थिति पर विभिन्न स्तरों पर नियमित रूप से निगरानी रखना, शामिल हैं। दुर्गापुर और बोकारो के इस्पात कारखानों में उनकी बिजली उत्पादन क्षमता में और वृद्धि करने के लिए भी उपाय किए जा रहे हैं।

Payment of Ad hoc relief to old pensioners

3581. SHRI RATAN SINH RAJDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received memoranda from old pensioners who are clamouring for certain reliefs; and

(b) if so, what reliefs are contemplated to be given to old pensioners to meet their just demands in these days of runaway inflation and soaring prices?

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

(b) For every 16 points rise in the average consumer price index one instalment of relief is paid, at the rate of 5 per cent of pension subject to a minimum of Rs. 5 and a maximum of Rs. 25. No other relief has been decided.

Earthquake in Koyna Dam

3582. SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been taken by Government to prevent earthquakes which occur in Koyna Dam area every year;

(b) have Government constituted a Committee of experts, including foreigners, to go into the detailed causes;

(c) whether any reports have been submitted by such experts Committee in this regard; and

(d) have Government published such reports for the use of general public?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) It has not been possible to predict and prevent Earthquakes.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

Darjeeling Tea Companies

3583. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the stipulations proposed for Darjeeling Companies seeking aid from the projected Rs. 500 crore improvement fund;

(b) whether removal of weaknesses inherent in the structure such as problems of scale, lack of processing facilities etc. would form part of the rejuvination programme;

(c) whether replanting, modernization and such other investments long in default would be compulsory condition of receiving the proposed aid; and

(d) what guarantees are being created to assure better for labourers (both permanent and casual) with improvement of their productivity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) to (d). No such improvement fund has been created. Tea Board, however, has formulated a 10 Year Development Programme for Extension, Planting, Replanting and Rejuvination of tea bushes and modernisation of factories which is expected to significantly increase the production, productivity and economic viability of the Darjeeling tea gardens. It is expected that with the over-all improvement in the economic condition of the Darjeeling gardens, the level of wages and other amenities for labourers would also improve.

Proposal for setting up a Fashion Technology Institute in Tamil Nadu

3584. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the details of the proposal of setting up a Fashion Technology Institute involving possibly foreign collaboration, in Tamil Nadu for promoting production of quality cloth in the handloom sector both for domestic needs and export markets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): Government is not aware of any proposal for setting up a Fashion Technology Institute involving foreign collaboration in Tamil Nadu.

However, proposals have been received from the Clothing Manufacturers Association of India, Bombay to establish a Fashion Forecast Club-cum-Library and also from the Apparels Export Promotion Council for setting up of a Fashion Design Institute. These are under consideration of Government.

Sericulture Industry in Orissa

3585. SHRI SHIV KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Orissa is planning to invest Rs. 70 crores to develop handloom and sericulture industry in the State:

(b) whether a similar proposal is under the consideration of the Government of Madhya Pradesh and if so, whether Madhya Pradesh Government have approached the Central Government to provide some finacial assistance in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and financial assistance assured to be given and how it will be used?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Ministry have no information in the matter.

(b) Ministry has not received any proposal so far from Government of Madhya Pradesh to provide financial assistance in this regard.

(c) Does not arise.

कपड़ा मिलों द्वारा धोखा दिया जाना

3586. **श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा:** क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या भारत सरकार के कपड़ा आयुक्त ने अगस्त 1980 में इन्दौर में कपड़ा निर्माताओं के एक समारोह में दिए गए अपने भाषण में यह कहा था कि देश में बहुत सी कपड़ा मिलें सस्ती किस्म के माल से बने कपड़ों पर 'उच्च किस्म के नकली धागे से बना कपड़ा' मोहर लगा कर जनता को धोखा दे रही हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की है तथा उन मिलों तथा मिलमालिकों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की गई और क्या हुकम चन्द मिल्स, इन्दौर तथा जियाजी मिल, ग्वालियर भी उन मिलों में है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो पूरे ब्यौरे क्या हैं तथा सरकार द्वारा इस बारे में क्या कदम उठाये जाने हैं।

वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात व खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी): (क). वस्त्र आयुक्त द्वारा यह कहा गया बताया जाता है कि उपभोक्ताओं के हितों का संरक्षण करने के लिए रेशा मिश्रण के समुचित चिन्हांकन की जरूरत है। उन्होंने उल्लेख किया कि अनुचित चिन्हांकन के उदाहरण सामने आये हैं।

(ख) तथा (ग). अपर वस्त्र आयुक्त की अध्यक्षता में अधिकारियों की एक समिति कथित अनुचित चिन्हांकन के मामलों की जांच करती रही है। वर्ष 1979 तथा 1980 में इस समिति द्वारा 27 मामलों पर विचार किया गया। साधारणत:, संश्लिष्ट अंश का ठीक उल्लेख किया गया जबकि सूती तथा सैलूलोसिक अंश के बीच कुछ मामूली भिन्नता रही। चूंकि अकेले संश्लिष्ट अपेक्षाकृत ऊंची कीमत वाले हैं अत: धोखा देने का उद्देश्य स्थापित नहीं किया जा सका। समिति के समक्ष मामलों की सूची में जियाजी मिल्स, ग्वालियर का नाम नहीं है; तथापि, हुकम चन्द मिल्स का नाम है परन्तु परीक्षण से पता चला कि विशिष्टियां मिल की घोषणा के अनुरूप हैं। वस्त्र आयुक्त का कार्यालय रेशा अंश की ठीक-ठीक घोषणा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए निगरानी रखता रहेगा।

Tungsten Lime Stone and Lead Deposits Fund in Sirohi District

3587. SHRI VIRDA RAM PHULWARIYA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated quantity of tungsten, lime stone and lead deposits fund in Sirohi District; and

(b) the revenue accrued to Government from these minerals?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) As a result of work carried out by Geological Survey of India in Sirohi district of Rajasthan, Tungsten mineralisation has been recorded near Sirohi town for a strike length of 2.5 kms., having average width of 500 metres. A reserve of 2,300 tonnes of Wolframite has been estimated. The prospect is under investigation. Limestone deposits were located at a number of

places, with about 325.27 million tonnes of reserves. A reserve of 2.02 million tonnes of lead and zinc ore has also been located.

(b) Since these deposits are not yet being exploited on a commercial scale, the State Government is receiving only marginal revenue from them.

Writ issued by Supreme Court to L.I.C. regarding terms of settlement relating to bonus

3588. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Supreme Court issued a writ on 10th November, 1980 to the Life Insurance Corporation of India directing it to give effect to the terms of the settlement of the year 1974 relating to bonus;

(b) what were the terms of settlement of the year 1974 relating to bonus and other working conditions;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Life Insurance Corporation has refused to abide by the terms of settlement or the directives of the Supreme Court; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) The Supreme Court has directed the Life Insurance Corporation of India to give effect to the terms of the settlements of 1974 relating to bonus, until superseded by a fresh settlement, and industrial award or relevant legislation'.

(b) The terms of the settlements of the year 1974 relating to bonus and other working conditions are given in the statement.

(c) and (d). The legal and other implications of the judgment of the Supreme Court are being examined by the Life Insurance Corporation of India.

The main terms of the settlements of 1974 entered into between the Life Insurance Corporation of India and its Unions are indicated below:

Statement

SCALES OF PAY		
	Class IV	
Sweepers & Cleaners	120—5—160—6—196—7—224—8—240	(20 years)
Sepoy	125—5—165—6—201—7—229—8—245	(20 years)
Drivers	166—5—181—6—199—7—234—8—274—9—310	(20 years)
	Class III	
Record Clerks	150—6—162—8—218—10—238—EB—10—258—12—270—15—390	(22 years).
Assistants	175—10—215—15—290—20—410—EB—25—585	(22 years)
Stenographers	210—15—225—20—405—25—430—EB—25—630	(19 years)
Section-Heads	225—15—255—20—395—25—670	(20 years)
Higher Grade Assistants	265—20—385—EB—25—735.	(20 years)
Superintendents	370—25—470—30—830	(16 years)

2. *DEARNESS ALLOWANCE*

The existing scheme of dearness allowance will continue.

3 *HOUSE RENT ALLOWANCE*

House Rent Allowance shall be at the rate of 10 per cent of basic pay with a minimum of Rs. 22/- p.m. and Rs. 28/- p.m. respectively in the case of Class IV and Class III employees, subject to a maximum of Rs. 40/- p.m.

4. *CITY COMPENSATORY ALLOWANCE*

At the rate of Rs. 20/- per month.

5. *PROVIDENT FUND CONTRIBUTIONS*

At the rate of 10 per cent of the basic pay including special pay.

6. *GRATUITY*

As provided in the Gratuity Act 1972. This will however, apply to employees irrespective of the salary drawn i.e. including those drawing salary in excess of Rs. 1000/-.

Provided that the gratuity payable shall not exceed Rs. 20,000/-.

Provided further that in the case of those who die while in service after having completed 15 years' continuous service gratuity shall be paid at the rate of one month's salary for every completed year of service, subject to a maximum of Rs. 20,000/-.

7. *BONUS*

(i) No profit sharing bonus shall be paid. However, the corporation may, subject to such directions, as the Central Government may issue from time to time grant any other kind of bonus to its Class III and IV employees.

(ii) An annual cash bonus will be paid to all Class III and IV employees at the rate of 15 per cent of the annual salary (i.e. basic pay inclusive of special pay, if any, and dearness allowance and additional dearness allownace) actually drawn by an employee in respect of the financial year to which the bonus relates.

(iii) Save as provided herein all other terms and conditions attached to the admissibility and payment of bonus shall be as laid down in the settlements on bonus dated 26th June, 1972.

8. *PERIOD OF SETTLEMENT*

From 1st April, 1973 to 1st March, 1977.

Revision of Textile Loom Policy

3589. SHRI MOHD. ASRAR AHMED:

SHRI S. A. DORAI SEBASTIAN:

SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose the revision of the textile loom policy;

(b) if so, when and what changes and revisions are proposed to be made;

(c) whether the details have been worked out; and

(d) whether any separate cell in the Ministry is also propose and what will be the function of this separate cell and whether it will look after the infrastructure and subjects of the textile industry like coal, power and cotton?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). The policy relating to income is a part of the integrated textile policy, formulation of which is presently under consideration of Government.

(d) There is no proposal to constitute a separate cell in the Ministry for looking after infrastructural and other requirements of the textile industry. All aspects of the textile industry are already being attended to in the Department of Textiles.

Accommodation for Tourists visiting India in Asian Games

3590. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what arrangement have been made for providing hotel accommodation to the tourists visiting India in connection with Asian Games;

(b) whether some hotels are under construction for this purpose and if so, details thereof; and

(c) by what time these hotels are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) to (c). A statement indicating the particulars of hotels proposed to be constructed during the next two years to meet the requirements of visitors to the Capital for the Asian Games as well as details of hotels currently under construction in the Capital is attached.

Statement

S. No.	Name of Promoters/ Name of Project	Location of hotel project	No. of rooms	Expected time of completion.
1.	Hotel Kanishka Ashok (ITDC project)	Windsor Place, New Delhi.	300	1981
2.	Ashok Yatri Niwas (IDTC Project)	Windsor Place, New Delhi.	527	1981
3.	Welcomhotel Siddharth (Jaiprakash Enterprises Ltd.)	Rajendra Place , New Delhi.	92	1981
4.	Consmopolitan Builders & Hoteliers(P) Ltd.	New Friends Co'ony, New Delhi.	200	August/ Sept.,1982
5.	Northern Enterprises Corporation (P) Ltd.	Narendra Place, New Delhi.	231	Do
6.	Delhi Development Authority, and New Delhi Municipal Committee.	Sardar Patel Marg. New Delhi.	400	Do.
7.	Asian Hotels Limited.	R.K. Puram,New Delhi.	600	Do.
8.	Hotel Corporation of India.	Palam Airport , New Delhi.	400	Do.
9.	Ashok II (ITDC Project)	Adjacent to Ashok Hotel, New Delhi.	300	Do.
10.	Jaiprakash Enterprises Ltd.	Vasant Vihar, New Delhi.	150	Do.
11.	ITC Ltd. (expansion of Hotel Maurya-Sheraton)	Sardar Patel Marg, New Delhi.		

Spurt in Overdrafts by States

3591. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the reasons involved in the spurt in the overdrafts by State Governments; and

(b) whether the major reason is the gap between the States requirements and the allocation of fund by the Centre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) There has been no spurt in the overdrafts by the States. Only two States were in overdraft as of 2nd December, 1980.

(b) No, Sir.

Affect of Shortage of Steel on Engineering Units

3592. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that shortage of steel has hit the engineering units; and

(b) if so, steps taken or proposed to be taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Indigenous production of steel is likely to be inadequate to meet in full the demands of various users, including engineering units, in the country.

Government have, therefore, liberalised the imports. Steel Authority of India Limited is planning to import 692,000 tonnes of steel under the buffer scheme. Adequate foreign exchange has been made available to SAIL, as the canalising agency to fulfil the demands for imported steel placed on it by the Engineering units. These will be over and above the buffer imports. In addition, actual users have also been allowed direct imports of "Restricted items". A few other items are under Open General Licence, in terms of the Import Policy. With all the above, it is expected that the requirement of steel for the engineering industry will be adequately met.

Enquiry into the Working of Sudershan Chits India Limited

3593. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fat that Sudershan Chits India Limited has diverted crores of rupees collected through Chit Schemes to its other business venture, sister concerns dealing in Shipping and Tourism etc. etc.;

(b) if so, whether it is proposed to order a high level inquiry into the working of this entire group; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) to (c). In view of the complaints against the company alleging delay in payment of prize money, misappropriation and mis-utilisation of subscription moneys etc., the Department of Company Affairs have already ordered an inspection of its books and accounts under Section 209A of the Companies Act, 1956. The inspection is in progress.

Repayment of Debts by States

3594. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the Government's present policy for giving loans to the State Governments;

(b) whether it is a fact that huge amounts of debts are at present due to the Central Government from each State Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof, Statewise; and

(d) the manner in which such debt is repaid by the States?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) Loans are given to the State Governments keeping in view the resources of the Central and State Governments and their financial requirements for developmental and non-developmental purposes.

(b) and (c). A statement giving the latest available information is laid on the Table of the House.

(d) A major portion of the Central loans outstanding against the States as on 31-3-1979 has been consolidated and rescheduled as 15-year and/or 30-year loans, after excluding a part of the loan which is to be written off, in terms of the recommendations of the Seventh Finance Commission. The other Central loans outstanding on 31-3-1979, which are not covered by the scheme of consolidation, mainly relate to Small Savings loans, in respect of which no repayment is to be made by State Governments during the 5-year period 1979—84, or subsequent loans given to the States, the repayment terms vary with reference to the nature of each loan.

Statement

Central loans outstanding against State Governments as on 31-3-1979.*

(Rs. in Crores)

States	Amount
1. Andhra Pradesh	1074.75
2. Assam	601.89
3. Bihar	1243.26
4. Gujarat	530.59
5. Haryana	318.19
6. Himachal Pradesh	153.21
7. Jammu & Kashmir	602.98
8. Karnataka	673.18
9. Kerala	547.52
10. Madhya Pradesh	741.46
11. Maharashtra	1007.16
12. Manipur	57.16
13. Meghalaya	25.03
14. Nagaland	46.96
15. Orissa	717.25
16. Punjab	398.81
17. Rajasthan	964.85
18. Sikkim	6.65
19. Tamil Nadu	778.26
20. Tripura	40.84
21. Uttar Pradesh	1951.86
22. West Bengal	1394.54
Total all States	13876.35

*Figures provisional.

Decline in Export of Indian Garments

3595. SHRI RASHID MASOOD:
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:
SHRI JAGPAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the export of Indian garments has declined considerably;

(b) if so, the extent of decline in the export of Indian garments during the last three years and the reasons therefor;

(c) the loss in the foreign exchange earnings as a result thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to improve the exports of Indian garments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) No, Sir. The value of export of Indian garments during 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80 is given below:—

1977-78	Rs. 250.66 crores
1978-79	Rs. 323.97 crores
1979-80	Rs. 338.39 crores (provisional)

(b) Does not arise.

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

(d) The Apparels Export Promotion Council coordinates efforts to boost exports of garments. It also organises participation in international fairs and conducts study missions to various markets. Further, cash compensatory support, replenishment licences and duty drawback are available to the exporters of garments as per rates prescribed.

रांची के लिए फ्लाइंग क्लब

3596. **श्री शिव प्रसाद साहू** : क्या **पर्यटन और नागर विमानन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रांची के नागरिकों द्वारा काफी लम्बे समय से एक फ्लाइंग क्लब्ब की स्थापना करने और रात में विमान उतरने की सुविधा उपलब्ध कराने की मांग की जा रही है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि मंत्रालय ने रात में विमानों के उतारने की सुविधा उपलब्ध कराने और एक फ्लाइंग क्लब खोलने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर लिया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उपर्युक्त दोनों सुविधाएं रांची में कब तक उपलब्ध कराई जाएंगी?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा) : (क) से (ग). बिहार फ्लाइंग इंस्टिट्यूट, पटना 1979 में नागर विमानन विभाग से उन्हें रांची में अपनी एक शाखा खोलने की अनुमति देने का अनुरोध किया था। इस अनुरोध को इस विश्वास पर मान लिया गया है कि रांची में रखे गये विमान को रखने के लिये राज्य सरकार एक हैंगर बना देगी। पूर्व सूचना होने पर रांची एयरफील्ड को पैराफीन बत्तियों की सहायता से रात्रि परिचालनों के लिये उपलब्ध कराया जा सकता है। रात्रि उड़ानों के लिये पैराफीन बत्तियों का प्रयोग इसलिये करना पड़ता है क्योंकि बिजली की धावनपथ बत्तियां और एप्रोच बत्तियां उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

अफीम की जांच करने के लिए प्रयोगशालाएं

3597. **प्रो. निर्मला कुमारी शकावत** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में अफीम की जांच करने वाली प्रयोगशालाएं कहां-कहां स्थित हैं;

(ख) क्या जिन स्थानों में जांच प्रयोगशालाएं नहीं हैं वहां ऐसी जांचों के लिए अपनाई जाने वाली प्रक्रिया दोषपूर्ण नहीं होती है;

(ग) क्या राजस्थान में, जहां देश की सबसे अधिक अफीम होती है, इस प्रकार की जांच करने की कोई प्रयोगशाला नहीं है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का राजस्थान के दक्षिण भागों में, जहां कि देश की सबसे अधिक अफीम का उत्पादन होता है, निकट भविष्य में इस प्रकार की एक प्रयोगशाला को स्थापित करने के विचार है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया): (क) और (ख). अफीम की जांच करने वाली प्रयोगशालाएं गाजीपुर (उत्तर प्रदेश) और नीमच (मध्य प्रदेश) स्थित सरकारी अफीम कारखानों में तथा नई दिल्ली स्थित केन्द्रीय राजस्व नियंत्रण प्रयोगशाला में मौजूद हैं। काश्तकारों से वसूल की गई अफीम की अन्तिम जांच केवल इन्हीं प्रयोगशालाओं में ही की जाती है। परन्तु तौल केन्दों पर काश्तकारों द्वारा सौंपी गई अफीम का अन्तिम आधार पर पर प्रारम्भिक वर्गीकरण जिला अफीम अधिकारियों द्वारा हाथ से परख कर और देखकर अफीम की जांच करके किया जाता है।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) जी, नहीं।

Claims of Policy Holders Repudiated by L.I.C.

3598. SHRI S. A. DORAI SEBASTIAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Consumer Education and Research Centre, Ahmedabad has found out that claims ranging from

Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000 have been and are being repudiated by the LIC on the grounds wholly unconnected with the death of the policy holder;

(b) whether some claims have been settled on ex-gratia basis, when this centre approached the top authorities of LIC; and

(c) the steps being taken to do justice to policy holders of the LIC?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) to (c). The policy and procedures adopted by the LIC in processing death claims are intended to ensure expeditious acceptance of all genuine claims. For this purpose the LIC proceeds as follows:—

(i) The documentation required for putting in death claims is minimal and mostly claims are paid on completion of documentation by the claimant.

(ii) Specific investigation is taken up only of cases of early claims or of claims in which information adverse to the policyholder has come to light. Such claims constitute only a small proportion of the total number of death claims processed by the LIC.

(iii) A claim is repudiated if investigation reveals gross misrepresentation or fraudulent intent on the part of the policyholder or it is found that the claim does not fall within the terms of the policy. The predominant cause of repudiation of death claims is suppression by the assured of material facts relating to his health prior to the date of assumption of the risk by the LIC.

(iv) The repudiation of a death claim is open to review and the final review lies with a Claims Review Committee consisting of senior officers at the Central Office of the LIC. On receipt of representation in the matter, the case is reviewed and depending on the merits of each case, the repudiation may be upheld or the claim may be admitted in full or in part, on ex-gratia basis.

Within the procedure stated above, the LIC receives and processes representations in respect of death and generally the representations are from the claimants themselves. In some cases the LIC has received representations from the Consumer Education and Research Centre, Ahmedabad but separate statistics of such references have not been maintained. According to available information the decision of the servicing office to repudiate one such claim was reversed on review and the claim was admitted on ex-gratia basis.

Cases reported by Income tax Inspectors of Delhi

3599. SHRI DHARAM DASS SHASTRI:

SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Income-tax Inspectors of Delhi are in league with the assessees and are reporting only 25 per cent cases; and

(b) if so, particulars thereof and action proposed to be taken against them?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Joint Seminar on EEC and India held in New Delhi

3600. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a joint seminar on EEC and India was held in New Delhli on 17th November, 1980;

(b) if so, the main purpose of the seminar;

(c) whether it was decided to hold an industrial cooperation conference co-sponsored by the EEC and India in Paris;

(d) if so, what will be the main purpose of this Conference; and

(e) what were the other subjects discussed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The School of International Studies of the Jawaharlal Nehru University in collaboration with the Directorate General of Information of the Commission of the Eurpean Communities organised a three-day Seminar on EEC and India in New Delhi from 17th to 19th November, 1980.

(b) The main purpose of the Seminar was to study relations between the European Economic Community and the Third World, with special focus on EEC's relations with India.

(c) At the last meeting of the Indo-EEC Joint Commission, held in November 1979, it was decided to hold an India-West European Industrial Cooperation Conference under Indo-EEC Trade Promotion Programme. The said Conference was held in Paris on 24th and 25th November, 1980. This Conference was, however, in no way connected to the Seminar organised by the Jawaharlal Nehru University.

(d) and (e). The main purpose of the Conference was to bring together Indian and West European firms active in the field of overseas project contracts to explore the possibilities of entering into arrangements for sub-contracting. Apart from acquanting West European contractors with Indian capabilities, the Conference discussed the legal aspects of trilateral cooperation, evolution of institutional mechanism for facilitation of credit flow, financial guarantee and risk coverage in joint projects in third countries.

Lease out of Haryana Concast Limited Haryana

3601. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn about the fact that the State Government of Haryana is going ahead with its plan to lease out the Haryana Concast Ltd., Haryana, a public sector company to private industrialist; and

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

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

(b) The State Government of Haryana have been informed by the Government of India that Government do not favour sale or leasing out public sector units to private parties.

Pelletisation Plants in West Asian Regions

3602. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government for setting up of pelletisation plants in the West Asian regions; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Amount lent by Nationalised Banks in Udaipur District of Rajasthan

3603. SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total amount lent by nationalised banks in Udaipur district of Rajasthan for industrial development during the last five years, year-wise; and

(b) the total amount lent by these banks during the above mentioned period in this district to the small-scale units, peasants owning below 5 acres of land, agricultural labourers, bargadars and rickshaw pullers and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) and (b). The present data reporting system does not provide for collection of data in the manner asked for. The latest available data in respect of the outstanding advances of the scheduled commercial banks in Udaipur District of Rajasthan is as under:

Outstanding credit of scheduled commercial banks in Udaipur District of Rajasthan.

(*Rs. in crores*)

Accounts As at the end of June.	Sectors				Total Bank (2+3+4+5)	Of which small Industry
	Agriculture & A'lied activities	Industry	Trade	All others		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1974	0.70	3.36	0.57	0.61	5.24	0.92
1975	1.18	5.89	0.60	0.86	8.53	1.45
1976	1.45	7.42	0.74	0.89	10.50	1.53
1977	1.87	15.93	0.89	1.15	19.84	2.43
1978	2.23	21.31	1.41	1.08	26.03	3.19

Flow of Credit to rural labourers and Artisans

3604. SHRI B. D. SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that credit to the rural poor—the agricultural and landless labourers and village artisans—has been deposided and extremely low for the past some years;

(b) if so, the details of the credit flow to rural labourers and artisans during the last five years;

(c) reasons for the extremely low flow of credit to this section of the society; and

(d) the steps contemplated by the Government to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) and (b). The data reporting system does not yield information in the manner asked for. However, outstanding advances by public sector banks to small and marginal farmers and bigger farmers for the past five years is given in Annexure. As on

September, 1979, the percentage of the advances to small and marginal farmers was 37.8 per cent in the Direct agricultural advances, and this percentage in terms of borrowal accounts was 68.6 per cent.

(c) and (d). In order to step up the flow of credit to the weaker sections of the rural area the RBI has advised the banks to ensure that 50 per cent of the advances in agriculture go to the weaker sections. Apart from this banks have been advised that credit planning should be weighted in favour of SC/ST and special bankable schemes suited to the members of these communities should be drawn up to ensure a larger flow of credit to them. Banks have been actively participating in schemes like SFDA, MFAL, CFDP, DPAP, IRDP etc. Regional Rural Banks are being established by commercial banks to meet the requirements of credit. As an incentive to extend larger rural credit, the Finance Act, 1979 permits banks to deduct from their taxable profit an amount equal of 1 1|2 per cent of aggregate average advances by the rural branches. Composite loans upto Rs. 25000 for term or working capital finance with repayment of 7 to 10 years may be granted to artisans village and cottage industries. The rate of interest for such loans cannot exceed 10.25 per cent for backward areas and 11.85 in other areas.

ANNE XURE

	Upto 2.5 acres		2.5 to 5 acres		5 to 10 acres		above 10 acres		Total	
	No. of accounts	Amount outstanding	No. of accounts	Amount outstanding	No. of accounts	Amount outstanding	No. of accounts	Amount outstanding	No. of accounts	Amount outstanding
Sept 1974 . .	522618 (36%)	47.93 (13%)	347835 (24%)	56.81 (15%)	273021 (19%)	77.43 (20%)	293.539 (21%)	200.55 (52%)	1437013	382.72
Sept. 1975 . .	720917 (38%)	77.50 (15%)	490263 (26%)	82.07 (16%)	336822 (18%)	97.96 (20%)	341235 (18%)	242.73 (49%)	1889237	500.26
Sept. 1976 . .	1121706 (41%)	128.03 (18%)	715952 (26%)	120.94 (17%).	437006 (17%)	138.46 (20%)	424130 (16%)	308.08 (44%)	2734704	695.51
Sept. 1977 . .	1404652 (42.2%)	173.83 (19.6%)	826698 (24.9%)	149.09 (16.8%)	588876 (17.7%)	170.30 (19.2%)	506830 (15.2%)	393.89 (44.4%)	3327056	887.11
Sept. 1978 . .	1674898 (41.8%)	229.40 (20.4%)	996472 (24.9%)	188.37 (16.8%)	681704 (17.1%)	203.45 (18.1%)	645735 (16.2%)	503.07 (44.7%)	3995809	1124.29
Mar. 1979 . .	1913684 (42.5%)	272.11 (20.6%)	1134011 (25.2%)	234.15 (17.8%)	770496 (17.2%)	229.29 (17.3%)	686288 (15.1%)	585.10 (44.3%)	4504479	1320.60

Credit facilities by Commercial Banks to Agricultural Sector in areas of Orissa

3605. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the norms and procedures followed by the commercial banks to provide credit facilities to the agricultural sectors in the rural areas of Orissa;

(b) whether Government have any proposal to introduce separate loan schemes to the landless labourers, agricultural worker and village artisans of the State who remain outside the purview of norms that are followed by the commercial banks; and

(c) if so, the details of guidelines given by the Government to these commercial banks and the expected date of the commencement of the introduction of these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) To enable the poor borrowers in rural areas to avail themselves of credit facilities for agricultural purposes from commercial banks suitable instructions have been issued to banks including these in Orissa. These relate to simplification of loans application forms and lending procedure, liberalisation of terms of credit like security, margin, rate of interest, preparation of credit plan with a weightage in faovur of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and special bankable schemes suited to the members of these communities to ensure a larger flow of credit to them for self-employment etc.

(b) and (c). An integrated rural development programme (IRDP) has been introduced which covers small/marginal farmers, share croppers, agricultural labourers, rural artisans, village and cottage industries, tiny sector and persons belonging to SC/ST.

Guidelines have already been issued to the nationalised banks and the scheme is being implemented in a phased manner. Banks have been advised to ensure that 50 per cent of their direct loans in the agriculture sector goes to small and marginal farmers and other weaker sections. To enable banks to charge concessional rates of interest, particularly to weaker sections, advances under priority sector have been exempted from the minimum lending rate of 13½ per cent. Under the DRI scheme banks are lending at the rate of 4 per cent to the weakest of the weaker sections which are 1 per cent of their total andvances. To enlarge the flow of credit requirements Regional Rural Banks are being established by the Commercial Banks.

Loss Incurred by IISCO of Burnpur West Bengal

3606. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) what is the amount of annual loss incurred by the Indian Iron and Steel Company (IISCO) of Burnpur, West Bengal, in 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80;

(b) has any scheme for the modernisation, expansion and diversification of production of the IISCO plans been adopted with a view to wipe out the loss; and

(c) the total estimated cost of that scheme and the time by which it would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The losses incurred by the Indian Iron and Steel Company Limited for the year 1977-78 to 1979—80 are as under:

Year	Amount of loss (Rs. in crores)
1977-78	39·18
1978-79	24·31
1979-80	34·59 (Provisional subject to audit)

(b) and (c). Immediately after take over of the management of the Company, a Plant Rehabilitation Scheme was launched to restore the technical health of the Plant. This scheme is likely to cost Rs. 58 crores and is expected to be completed by March, 1981.

Certain Capital Expenditure Schemes to provide essential infrastructure have also been undertaken. More important of these schemes are:—

(i) Reconditioning of 33 nos. of EOT cranes in rolling mill complex (Estimated cost Rs. 3.5 crores) to be completed by December, 1981.

(ii) Construction of a new coke oven battery (Estimated cost Rs. 27 crores) to be completed by January, 1982.

(iii) Installation of a box wagon tippler (Estimated cost Rs. 3.25 crores) to be completed by June, 1981.

A number of other schemes including development of ore mines and collieries, installation of sinter-plant with ancillaries and diversification of Kulti Works, costing approximately Rs. 177 crores have been suggested for inclusion in the Sixth Five Year Plan. Only after it is finally known which of the schemes have been included in the Plan, will it be posisble to indicate their likely dates of completion.

Updating of technology, removal of obsolescence, provding for replacement of wornout equipment and adding new equipment to improve production in a steel plant is a continuous process and is undertaken even in a profit earning unit. Each scheme of rehabilitation cannot, therefore, be assessed only in terms of wiping out the loss completely or partially.

Verification of claims of Jute purchased by JCI

3607. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of Jute purchased by the JCI from the growers directly during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether any verification is done of the correctness of the claims made by the JCI and the co-operatives that they are buying from the growers and whether the Ministry receives any report thereon; and

(c) if so, what are the findings?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The information is furnished in the enclosed statement.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

Year	Procurement by JCI (excluding procurement by Co-operatives	Procurement from primary markets (principally from growers)
	(in lakh bales)	
1977-78 . . .	0·51	Nil
1978 79 . .	6·19	1·61
1979-80 . . .	4·54	1·77
1980-81 . . . (Upto 29-11-80)	4·73	2·36

Countries of the world attracting Tourists

3608. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of major countries of the world attracting tourists in large number during 1979 together with details;

(b) how does this number compare with India;

(c) whether Government propose to recognise tourism as a major export industry and provide for encouragement to the hotels and restaurants; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). Figures of tourist arrivals in the major countries of the world as reported by the World Tourism Organisation as well as India for the year 1979 are as under:—

Name of country	Number of tourists/visitors (in thousands)
Spain	38902
France	28000
Yugoslavia	22217
Italy	21918
U.S.A.	20080
Canda	12267
Hungary	9847
Switzerland	7607
Portugal	2255
India	765

(c) and (d). The matter is under consideration.

Distribution of interests of deposits to Employees of Coimbatore Division of NTC

3609. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the N.T.C. distributed the interest of the deposits to the employees of the Coimbatore Division,

(b) if so, to what extent;

(c) whether any complaints have been received on the question of amount paid; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to avoid such complaints?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Interest on security deposits received from the employees during the period October, 1978 to May, 1980 has been paid. Some employees have not ben paid interest on amounts deducted prior to October, 1978. This is due to certain accounting problems, which are however being resolved.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) To avoid such complaints and to ensure timely payments, necessary steps have since been taken to streamline the accounting procedure.

रूमानिया द्वारा इस्पात संयंत्र की स्थापना किया जाना

3610. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री:** क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रूमानिया भारत में इस्पात संयंत्र की स्थापना के लिये सहमत हो गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) उस पर सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है?

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

(ख) रूमानिया द्वारा की गई पेशकश एक तटवर्ती सर्वतोमुखी इस्पात कारखाना लगाने के बारे में है जिसकी प्रथम चरण की क्षमता 15 लाख टन प्रतिवर्ष होगी । इसमें आधोपान्त आधार पर वित्तीय व्यवस्था है जिससे संयंत्र की परिधि में परियोजना की लागत की पूर्ति शामिल है। इसमें कारखाने में तैयार होने वाले माल को 50 प्रतिशत तक खरीदने की भी परिकल्पना है।

(ग) रूमानिया के अलावा दूसरे देशों नामत: पश्चिमी जर्मनी, यू0 के0, आदि से भी पेशकशें प्राप्त हुई हैं। प्राप्त हुई सभी पेशकशों की जांच करने के लिए एक अन्त: मंत्रालय समिति बनाई गई है जो तकनीकी तथा वाणिज्यिक दृष्टि से इन पेशकशों का मूल्यांकन करेगी और ऐसी पार्टियों के साथ बात-चीत करेगी जिनकी पेशकशें उपयुक्त पाई जाएंगी ।

Amount lent by nationalised Banks in Purulia District of West Bengal

3611. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total amount lent by nationalised banks in Purulia district of West Bengal for industrial development during the last 10 months; month-wise; and

(b) the total amount lent by these banks during the above mentioned period in this district to the small-scale units, peasants owning below 5 acres of land, agricultural labourers, bargadars and rickshaw pullers and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) and (b). The present data reporting system does not provide for collection of data in the manner asked for. The latest available data in respect of the outstanding advances of the scheduled commercial banks in Purulia District of West Bengal is as under:—

Outstanding credit of Scheduled Commercial Banks in Purulia District of West Bengal as at the end of June, 1978

Sector	Amount outstanding (Rs. crores)
1. Agriculture & Allied activities	1·15
2. Industry	2·78
3. Trade	0·45
4. All others	0·44
5. Total Bank Credit (1+2+3+4)	4·82
6. Of which : Small Scale Industry	1·17

भारतीय बैंकों द्वारा विदेशों में शाखाएं खोलना

3612. आचार्य भगवान देव: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या भारतीय बैंकों द्वारा विदेश में शाखायें खोलने के लिए कोई मानदंड निर्धारित किया गया है;

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

(ग) क्या 1978 में बैंक आफ बड़ौदा ने इस मानदंड के अंतर्गत, हिन्द महासागर में स्थित सिशेल्स में अपनी शाखा खोली थी?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री आर. वेंकटरामन) : (क) और (ख). बैंककारी विनियम अधिनियम, 1949 की धारा 22 के अधीन भारतीय बैंकों को, विदेशों में शाखाएं खोलने की अनुमति देने के लिए, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक सक्षम प्राधिकारी है । इस संबंध में पालन किए जा रहे स्थूल दिशा-निर्देश निम्नलिखित हैं:-

(1) भारतीय बैंक को विदेशों में शाखाएं खोलने की अनुमति देने का मूल उद्देश्य यह है कि बैंक अपने अंतर्राष्ट्रीय करबार में विस्तार कर सकें और भारत के विदेश व्यापार के विकास में एक उत्प्रेरक के रूप में कार्य कर सकें। यह बात ध्यान में रखी जाती है।

(2) विदेशों में शाखाएं खोलने वाले बैंकों के पास वित्तीय तथा प्रबन्धकीय क्षमता होनी चाहिए जिससे कि वे जटिल अंतराष्ट्रीय लेन-देन कर सकें तथा मेजबान देश के अधिकारियों का विश्वास प्राप्त कर सकें।

(3) किसी देश में एक से अधिक भारतीय बैंक की शाखा खोलने की अनुमति, अतिरिक्त कार-

बार की संभावनाओं तथा देश और विदेश में संबंधित बैंक की स्थिति के आधार पर विचार करके दी जाती है।

(4) जहां किसी बैंक की विदेशों में एक से अधिक शाखाएं स्थापित की जा चुकी हों, वहां उनका और आगे विस्तार करते समय, उस बैंक द्वारा अपनी शाखाओं पर पर्यवेक्षण तथा नियंत्रण किये जाने की कोटि पर और विशेष रूप से साधनों को जुटाने, राशियों के वितरण और लाभप्रदता सम्बन्धी कार्य निष्पादन पर विचार किया जाता है।

(ग) जी, हां।

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा गुजरात में रुग्ण उद्योगों को दिया गया ऋण

3613. **श्री हीरालाल आर. परमार :** क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह जानकारी देने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि प्रत्येक राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक ने अप्रेल, 1975 से मार्च 1980 के बीच, गुजरात में रुग्ण उद्योगों में से प्रत्येक को किस-किस तारीख को कितना-कितना ऋण दिया ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री आर. वेंकटरामन): अनुसूचित वाणिज्यक बैंकों द्वारा एक करोड़ रुपये और उससे अधिक के बैंक ऋण प्राप्त करने वाले रुग्ण औद्योगिक एककों को दी जाने वाली वित्तीय सहायता से संबंधित सूचना भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा तिमाही आधार पर इकट्ठी की जाती है। भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के पास उपलब्ध बिल्कुल हाल की सूचना के अनुसार, जून, 1979 के अंत की स्थिति के मुताबिक अनुसूचित वाणिज्यक बैंकों द्वारा गुजरात राज्य में रुग्ण एककों के रूप में पहचाने गए तथा एक करोड़ रुपये और उससे अधिक की ऋण सीमाओं वाले औद्योगिक एककों को दिये गये अग्रिमों की बकाया रकम 88.08 करोड़ रुपये थी।

बैंकरों में प्रचलित प्रथाओं और रिवाजों तथा राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों को भी शामिल करने वाले विधानों के उपबंधों के अनुसार भी बैंकों के अलग-अलग ग्राहकों के बारे में सूचना नहीं दी जा सकती।

Groundnut Released for Export during 1980-81

3614. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of groundnut released for export during the year 1980-81;

(b) the total quantity of edible oil imported during the year 1980-81; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to the demand for edible oil in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) A limited quota of 50,000 tonnes of H.P.S. Groundnuts has been placed at the disposal of NAFED through which the export of this item is canalised.

(b) In the oil year 1979-80 (November—October) a total quantity of 10.20 lakh tonnes of edible oils and imported through STC.

(c) Efforts are being made to increase production. In the meantime arrangements are made to import the requisite quantity of edible oils.

विदेशी ऋण

3615. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा :** क्या **वित्त** मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कांग्रेस (आई) सरकार बनने के समय से अब तक भारत ने देशवार, कितना विदेशी ऋण प्राप्त किया है और उस ऋण की ब्याज दर तथा शर्तें क्या हैं ;

(ख) इन विदेशी ऋणों को प्राप्त करने में सरकार कहां तक न्यायसंगत है ; और

(ग) क्या ऐसा कोई ऋण भारत में बैंकों अथवा अन्य स्रोतों से प्राप्त किया जा सकता था ; यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री आर. वेंकटरामन) : (क) सूचना संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है ।

(ख) विदेशी ऋणों की आवश्यकता आर्थिक विकास के लिए संसाधनों में वृद्धि करने के लिए होती है । ये ऋण रियायती शर्तों पर प्राप्त होते हैं ।

(ग) जी, नहीं । भारतीय वाणिज्यक बैंक इस स्थिति में नहीं हैं कि वे रियायती दरों पर विदेशी मुद्रा ऋणों की व्यवस्था कर सकें ।

विवरण

क्रम सं0	देश का नाम	ऋण की राशि (करोड़)	ब्याज की दर (प्रतिशत वार्षिक)	वापसी अदायगी की शर्तें	ऋण का स्वरूप
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	आस्ट्रिया	15.4651 आस्ट्रियाई शिलिंग	2	10 वर्ष की रियायती अवधि सहित 30 वर्ष में वापसी अदायगी	वस्तुओं की खरीद के लिए पूंजीगत ।
2	कनाडा	4.00 कनाड़ी डालर	ब्याजमुक्त	10 वर्ष की रियायती अवधि सहित 50 वर्ष में वापसी अदायगी	पहला ऋण कृषि पुनर्वित्त तथा विकास निगम की परियोजना के लिए है (2.50 करोड़ डालर) दूसरा ऋण तेल और गैस क्षेत्र के लिए (1.5 करोड़ डालर) है ।
3	फ्रांस (i) राजकोषीय भाग	फ्रांसीसी फ्रांक 30.00	3	10 वर्ष की रियायती अवधि सहित 28 वर्षों में वापसी अदायगी	60 प्रतिशत परियोजना संबद्ध सहायता और 40 प्रतिशत परियोजना-भिन्न सहायता के लिए है ।
	(ii) बैंक ऋण	फ्रांसीसी फ्रांक 30.00	8.15	10 वर्षों में वापसी अदायगी	
		फ्रांसीसी फ्रांक 60.00			
4	जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य	24.500 ड्यूश मार्क	0.75	10 वर्ष की रियायती अवधि सहित 50 वर्ष में वापसी अदायगी ।	पूंजीगत माल और वस्तुओं की खरीद तथा परियोजनाओं के लिए पूंजीगत उपस्करों और सेवाओं की खरीद के लिए ।
5	ईराक	3.0837 ईराकी दीनार	ब्याजमुक्त लेकिन 0.50 प्रतिशत की दर से सेवा प्रभार	2 वर्ष की रियायती अवधि सहित 19–1/2 वर्ष में वापसी अदायगी	1 जून, 1979 से 31 दिसम्बर, 1979 तक के बीच तेल की कीमतों में हुई वृद्धि की क्षतिपूर्ति के लिए ऋण ।

1	2	3	4	5	6
6	जापान	1750.00 येन	2.75	10 वर्ष की रियायती अवधि सहित 30 वर्ष में वापसी अदायगी ।	परियोजनागत
7	नीदरलैण्ड	17.50 डच गिल्डर	2.5	8 वर्ष की रियायती अवधि सहित 30 वर्ष में वापसी अदायगी ।	सामान्य प्रयोजन ऋण (परियोजना-भिन्न सहायता)
8	संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका	7.90 अमेरिकी डालर	रियायती अवधि के दौरान 2 प्रतिशत और उसके पश्चात् 3 प्रतिशत	10 वर्ष की रियायती अवधि सहित 40 वर्ष में वापसी अदायगी ।	परियोजनागत
9	सोवियत समाजवादी जनतंत्र संघ	52.00 रूबल	2.5 प्रतिशत	3 वर्ष की रियायती अवधि सहित 20 वर्ष की अवधि में वापसी अदायगी ।	परियोजना-गत

ग्रामीण विकास बैंकों से ग्रामीणों को ऋण दिया जाना

3616. **श्री जगपाल सिंह** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ग्रामीण को ग्रामीण विकास बैंकों से सस्ती दरों तथा आसान किस्तों पर ऋण देने की किसी योजना पर विचार कर रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार ग्रामीणों के ग्रामीण विकास बैंकों के माध्यम से निजी दुकानों से सीधे ही अन्य सेटों तथा दूसरे लादानों को उपलब्ध कराने का है और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री आर. वेंकटरामन) (क) और (ख). सम्भवतः माननीय सदस्य का तात्पर्य क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों से है । इस प्रकार के बैंक अनुसूचित वाणिज्यक बैंक हैं और उनके द्वारा ऋणकर्ताओं से लिये जाने वाले ब्याज की दर भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा जारी किये जाने वाले अनुदेशों के जरिये शासित की जाती है । पहली जुलाई 1980 से लागू ब्याज दरें अनुबंध में दी गई हैं ।

(ग) इस प्रकार का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है । फिर भी, लगभग ऐसे सभी मामलों में जहां बैंक वित्त से पम्प सेट अथवा खेती के काम आने वाली अन्य चीजों समेत परिसम्पत्तियां प्राप्त की जानी हों, बैंक अनुमोदित व्यापारियों को प्रत्यक्ष रूप से अदायगी करते हैं ।

विवरण

प्रत्यक्ष ऋण :—क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बकों द्वारा ऋणकर्ताओं से लिए जाने वाले ब्याज की दरें ।

(क) अल्पावधिक (फसल) ऋण :

1. 2,500.00 रु0 तक	11.85 प्रतिशत वार्षिक से अधिक नहीं
2. 2,500.00 रु0 से ऊपर	14.00 प्रतिशत वार्षिक से अधिक नहीं

(ख) सावधिक ऋण :

1. लघु सिंचाई और भूमि विकास	10.25 प्रतिशत वार्षिक से अधिक नहीं
2. विविधीकृत प्रयोजना	10.25 प्रतिशत वार्षिक से अधिक नहीं

(ग) कार्यचालन पूंजी/मिश्रित ऋण

(25,000.00 रु0 तक)	11.85 प्रतिशत वार्षिक
(कारीगरों तथा कुटीर/ग्राम औद्योगिक एककों को)	(विनिर्दिष्ट पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में 10.25 प्रतिशत वार्षिक)

(2) अप्रत्यक्ष ऋण	इनके द्वारा लिये जाने ब्याज की दरें	
	क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों द्वारा समितियों से	समितियों द्वारा अन्तिम ऋण-कर्ताओं से
(क) अल्पावधिक (फसल) ऋण		
	प्रतिशत वार्षिक	प्रतिशत वार्षिक
1. 2500.00 रु० तक	9.70	11.85
2. 2500.00 रु० से ऊपर	9.70	14.00
(ख) सावधिक ऋण		
1. लघु सिंचाई और भूमि विकास	8.65	10.25
2. विविधीकृत प्रयोजन		
(क) छोटे किसानों के लिए	8.65	10.25
(ख) अन्य किसानों के लिए	9.70	11.35

टिप्पणी :—(1) खेतिहर मजदूरों समेत ऋणकर्ताओं की पात्र श्रेणी को उपभोग के प्रयोजन के लिए दिये जाने वाले प्रत्यक्ष ऋणों के सम्बन्ध में उसी दर पर ब्याज लगेगा जो 2500 रु० तक के अल्पावधिक ऋणों पर लागू हैं अर्थात् 11.85 प्रतिशत वार्षिक से अधिक नहीं ।

(2) किसी भी प्रयोजन के लिए दिये जाने वाले प्रत्यक्ष ऋणों पर किसी भी हालत में ब्याज दर 17.25 प्रतिशत वार्षिक से अधिक नहीं होनी चाहिए ।

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों और वित्तीय संस्थाओं द्वारा समयोपरि भत्ते की अदायगी

3617. **श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों तथा अन्य वित्तीय संस्थानों द्वारा अलग-अलग समयोपरि भत्ते के रूप में कितनी राशि का भुगतान किया गया है ; और

(ख) सरकार की उस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री आर. वेंकटरामन) : (क) वर्ष 1977, 1978 तथा 1979 और जून 1980 को समाप्त छमाही में प्रत्येक राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक तथा अखिल भारतीय सरकारी वित्तीय संस्थाओं में अदा किए गए समयोपरि भत्ते की राशि का विवरण संलग्न सारणी में दिया गया है ।

(ख) समयोपरि भत्ते की अदायगी का सहारा, अर्द्ध-वार्षिक तथा वार्षिक खातों को बन्द करने, कर्मचारियों की कमी अथवा हड़ताल, प्रदर्शन आदि के कारण सामूहिक रूप से गैरहाजरियों आदि जैसे कारणों की वजह से आकस्मिक रूप से कार्य का बोझ बढ़ जाने के कारण लेना पड़ता है । कुछ तो बैंकों तथा वित्तीय संस्थाओं के कार्य का स्वरूप ऐसा है तथा कुछ बैंकों और वित्तीय संस्थाओं की लेखाकरण प्रक्रिया समयबद्ध किस्म की है इसलिए शायद यह संभव नहीं होगा कि समयोपरि भत्ते की अदायगी को बिल्कुल बंद कर दिया जाए । फिर भी, सरकार उद्योग के स्तर पर समयोपरि भत्ते की अदायगी को न्यूनतम सीमा तक सीमित करने के प्रयास कर रही है ।

विवरण

वर्ष 1977, 1978, 1979 और 1980 (जून तक) के दौरान समयोपरि भत्ते की अदायगी

(लाख रुपये)

क्रम संख्या	बैंक/संस्था का नाम	1977	1978	1979	1980 (जून तक)
1	2	3	4	5	6
	सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंक				
1	भारतीय स्टेट बैंक	279.09	653.14	793.24	475.00
2	स्टेट बैंक आफ बीकानेर एंड जयपुर	2.83	16.53	51.47	30.30
3	स्टेट बैंक आफ इन्दौर	13.88	28.45	26.67	16.31
4	स्टेट बैंक आफ हैदराबाद	8.20	20.88	42.09	32.11
5	स्टेट बैंक आफ मैसूर	उ० न०	12.41	17.29	उ० न०
6	स्टेट बैंक आफ पटियाला	7.22	21.59	27.99	17.23
7	स्टेट बैंक आफ सौराष्ट्र	3.95	18.28	40.44	21.00
8	स्टेट बैंक आफ ट्रावनकोर	15.00	16.00	23.00	20.45
9	इलाहाबाद बैंक	36.82	52.00	53.80	29.17
10	आंध्र बैंक	0.26	0.26	0.34	0.77
11	बैंक आफ बड़ौदा	111.83	203.43	203.85	120.00
12	बैंक आफ इंडिया	119.42	220.19	223.41	160.29
13	बैंक आफ महाराष्ट्र	41.12	55.77	63.62	38.98
14	केनरा बैंक	29.18	26.50	26.63	14.85
15	सेंट्रल बैंक आफ इंडिया	100.95	130.63	129.58	78.08
16	कारपोरेशन बैंक	4.74	4.04	4.45	2.61
17	देना बैंक	56.87	78.37	80.34	51.06
18	इंडियन बैंक	6.75	27.17	50.26	35.28
19	इंडियन ओवरसीज बैंक	43.69	66.46	85.38	54.21
20	न्यू बैंक आफ इंडिया	18.80	22.21	26.00	उ० न०
21	ओरियण्टल बैंक आफ कामर्स	8.01	20.96	29.00	18.40
22	पंजाब नेशनल बैंक	37.20	85.79	107.84	59.86

(लाख रुपये)

1	2	3	4	5	6
23	पंजाब एण्ड सिंध बैंक	8.34	18.24	29.01	15.00
24	सिंडीकेट बैंक	3.63	10.66	21.22	17.18
25	यूनियन बैंक आफ इंडिया	12.42	45.56	69.86	52.78
26	यूनाइटेड बैंक आफ इंडिया	75.04	84.92	108.21	62.63
27	यूनाइटेड कमर्शियल बैंक	26.35	57.51	104.89	64.48
28	बिजया बैंक	2.13	0.80	7.76	उ० न०
	सरकारी वित्तीय संस्थाएं :				
1.	भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक	4.95	5.18	4.83	3.29
2.	भारतीय औद्योगिक वित्त निगम	—	1.37 (1977–78 जुलाई–जून)	1.23 (1978–79 जुलाई–जून)	1.41 (1979–80 जुलाई–जून)
3.	भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम	—	2.83 (1977–78 अप्रैल–मार्च	3.01 (1978–79 अप्रैल–मार्च)	3.08 (1979–80 अप्रैल–मार्च)
4.	भारतीय सामान्य बीमा निगम	18.72	26.05	38.56	19.16
5.	भारतीय यूनिट ट्रस्ट	2.39	2.81	3.68	2.13
6.	भारतीय औद्योगिक पुनर्निर्माण निगम	0.92	0.67	0.84	0.49

(आंकड़े अनंतिम हैं)

उ० न०=उपलब्ध नहीं ।

Allocation of Funds of Assam

3618. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) it is a fact that, while making allocation of fund for maintenance and repairs of roads under Assam PWD, the Fifth and Sixth Finance Commission awards had erroneously left out from their considertion 16,500 KM of gravel/earth roads of the Assam PWD;

(b) if so, what steps he proposes to take to allocate sufficient funds to Assam as 16,500 KM is substantial part of the total road length of Assam; and

(c) whether the Government of India have since received a Memorandum from the Assam Government to this effect and, if so, the action taken by the Government of India thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) The 5th Finance Commission provided funds for the maintenance of roads to the States on the basis of the average expenditure in the previous three years with suitable increases. The 6th Finance Commission had provided funds for the maintenance of roads, in the case of Assam, on the basis of the actual expenditure of the State in 1971-72, since the provision arrived at on the basis of the norms evolved by the Commission was less than the actual expenditure by the State Government. Thus, under the awards of both the 5th and 6th Finance Commissions, the actual road mileage in Assam has not been the criterion for provision of funds for the maintenance of roads in that State.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

Plantation of Coffee in Panchmari area of Madhya Pradesh

3619. SHRI KAMAL NATH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have examined the proposal regarding plantation of coffee in the Panchmari area of M.P.;

(b) steps that Government propose to take for promotion of Coffee-growing in this area; and

(c) total outlay made by Government for promoting coffee growing in this area?

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

(b) Technical Officers from the Coffee Board visited Madhya Pradesh during 1967, 1974 and again in 1978 for the purpose of surveying the hilly tracts suitable for growing coffee. Madhya Pradesh Government Forest Department has a few experimental blocks in Betul and Bastar Districts of MP, which include the Panchmari areas. During the year 1977 Coffee Board had addressed the Government of Madhya Pradesh to take up Coffee cultivation through a Joint Sector Corporation, as per the recommendations of the Planning Commission. So far there is no response from the State Government.

(c) The draft Sixth Plan for Coffee prepared by the Coffee Board provides for bringing about 400 hectares under coffee Plantation in Madhya Pradesh with a likely investment of Rs. 65.00 lakhs.

Refusal of Bonus led to A Strike

3620. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the strike by ground staff of Air India has been provoked by the managements' deliberate violation of the bonus agreement signed in Bombay on 14th October, 1979;

(b) the quantum of bonus to which the employees are entitled for 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81 under the said agreement;

(c) reasons for the Government's failure to intervene at an early stage for a negotiated settlement; and

(d) how the dispute has been settled?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). No Sir. The productivity linked bonus agreement which Air-India entered into with the unions on 14th October, 1979 clearly laid down the criteria for calculating bonus payable for the years 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81. As per the agreement, 20 per cent bonus was paid for the year 1978-79. For the year 1979-80,

no bonus was payable under the formula for calculating productivity linked bonus but in view of the statutory obligations, Air-India offered to pay the statutory minimum of 8.33 per cent. For the year 1980-81, the quantum of bonus payable can be determined only after the accounts for the year are finalised.

(c) and (d). The Air-India Employees Guild disregarded the initiatives taken by the Management and Regional Labour Commissioner to avert the strike. Moreover, I also personnally appealed to the striking employees to call off their strike during meetings with the representatives of Air-India Employees Guild. The strike has since been called off unconditionally with effect from 24th November, 1980.

बिहार में सभी मौसमों में काम आने वाली सड़क के निर्माण के लिए अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विकास एजेंसी द्वारा स्वीकृत राशि

3621. **श्री मोती भाई आर. चौधरी:** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार में सभी मौसम में काम आने वाली 700 कि. मी. सड़क के निर्माण के लिए अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास एजेन्सी द्वारा कितनी राशि स्वीकृत की गई है और उसकी शर्तें क्या हैं ;

(ख) क्या गुजरात में डेरी उद्योगों के लिए ग्रामीण सड़कों के निर्माण हेतु विश्व बैंक से ऋण प्राप्त करने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार को कोई परियोजना प्रस्तुत की गई थी और यदि हां, तो इस परियोजना की क्या स्थिति है ;

(ग) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने यह परियोजना विश्व बैंक को प्रस्तुत की है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और बिहार की सड़क परियोजना अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विकास एजेन्सी को कब प्रस्तुत की गई थी ; और

(घ) यदि बिहार की डेरी परियोजना अभी तक विश्व बैंक को प्रस्तुत नहीं की गई है, तो इसे कब प्रस्तुत किये जाने का विचार है और क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार इस परियोजना के लिए विश्व बैंक की मंजूरी लेना चाहती है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री आर. वेंकटरामन) : (क) बिहार में लगभग 700 किलोमीटर लम्बी सड़क बनाने, उनका सुधार करने तथा उन्हें मजबूत करने के लिए अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ ने 3 करोड़ 50 लाख अमेरिकी डालर के बराबर का एक ऋण देना स्वीकार कर लिया है । यह ऋण अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संघ की मानक शर्तों के अनुसार है ; जो इस प्रकार हैं :—

> ब्याज मुक्त और 10 वर्ष की रियायती अवधि सहित परिपक्वता अवधि 50 वर्ष ; ऋण के संवितरित भाग पर 0.75 प्रतिशत प्रतिवर्ष की दर से सेवा प्रभार लिया जाता है ।

(ख, (ग) तथा (घ). गुजरात सरकार ने गांवों को मिलाने वाली सड़कों की एक परियोजना केन्द्रीय सरकार को इस अनुरोध के साथ भेजी है कि इस परियजना को सहायतार्थ विश्व बैंक समूह के सामने रखा जाए । यह परियोजना विचाराधीन है और इसे अभी तक विश्व बैंक के सामने नहीं रखा गया है । बिहार ग्रामीण सड़क परियोजना, मार्च, 1978 में विश्व बैंक के समक्ष रखी गई थी ।

Proposal to re-start Sapphire Mines at Paddar in Jammu Region

3623. DR. KARAN SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to re-start the famous Sapphire mines at Paddar in Jammu region; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). According to information received from the State Government, they are considering a proposal to re-start these mines. No decision, however, has yet been taken in this regard.

Directive to State Governments to check Price Rise

3624. SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued any directive to the State Governments to check the price rise;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) how many States have taken action in this regard; and

(d) to what extent these measures have checked the rise in prices?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) to (d). Communications have been issued from time to time in the light of emerging trends to State Governments to check price rise. These relate to vigorous enforcement of existing enactments against hoarders, black-marketeers and other antisocial elements and orders under Essential Commodities Act, streamlining of the public distribution system and proper monitoring of the availabilities, prices and distribution of essential commodities.

As a result of the anti-inflationary measures taken by the Government, the monthly rate of inflation has fallen to 0.9 per cent in the quarter August—October 1980 from 3.2 per cent in the quarter May—July 1980. The Index has shown a decline during the four weeks ended November 22, 1980.

Sale of Jewels of Ex-Maharaja of Alwar

3625. SHRI K. A. SWAMI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be plensed to state;

(a) whether Government are aware of the large scale sales of historically important jewels by the family of the ex-Maharaja of Alwar; and

(b) if so, the full details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) as a result of the information received that Swai Tej Singh, Ex-Maharaja of Alwar, was selling his historically important jewels, searches were conducted by the Income-tax Department at the residential premises of Swai Tej Singh and members of his family viz. M. K. Yashwant Singh, M. K. Pratap Kumari, Smt. Bhanu Kumari, at Delhi and Alwar. However, no documents could be found which would reveal the sale of such jewels.

(b) Does not arise in view of reply to (a) above.

Cultural Programmes at Mahabalipuram

3626. SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government for setting up "Sound and Music" arrangements and cultural programmes at Mahabalipuram to attract more tourists; and

(b) if not, do Government propose considering setting up such arrangements and cultural programme at Mahabalipuram in Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Not for the present.

Allotment of Palmolein Oil to Tamil Nadu

3627. SHRI C. CHINNASWAMY: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the allotment of palmolein oil to Tamil Nadu is inadequate to meet their demands; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to increase the allotment according to the demand?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY): (a) and (b). The Central Government is making allocations, consults State Governments regarding their respective demands for imported edible oils. For the Oil-Year 1979-80, which ended on the 31st October, 1980, Government of Tamil Nadu has projected a total demand of 15,000 MTs of palmolein. Against that demand, an allocation of 14,000 MTs was made out of which, the State Government lifted 12734 MTs of palmolein during the Oil-Year 1979-80. It will thus be seen from this that adequate allocations were made to Tamil Nadu. For the Oil-year 1980-81 beginning 1st November, 1980, the State Government has projected a monthly demand of 5,000 MTs of palmolein which appears to be on the high side considering the average lifting in the preceding year. Against this demand, 3,000 MTs of palmolein was allocated to Tamil Nadu for the month of November, 1980. Lifting by the State Government, out of this allocation was only 578 MTs till 29th November, 1980, leaving a backlog of 2422 MTs. The State Government is being asked to expedite lifting of the allocation.

Reserved Vacancies of Accounts Officers in Office of A. G. Gwalior

3628. SHRI DALBIR SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether reserved vacancies of Accounts Officers were carried forward for three years in October, 1979 to be filled up by promotions as per instructions of the Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 16/5/74/Estt (SCT) dated 11th June, 1974 and No. 1/9/74 Estt (SCT) dated 29th April, 1975 in the office of the Accountant General, Gwalior, M.P.;

(b) whether a panel of 20 section officers was drawn in September, 1979 for 1979-80 by Departmental Promotion Committee of that office to fill up vacancies of Accounts Officers and names of four eligible section officers of Scheduled Castes were included at the bottom of this panel;

(c) whether 12 section officers belonging to non-scheduled castes have so far been promoted from this panel ignoring the section officers of the Scheduled Castes;

(d) if so, the reasons for not promoting the section officers of Scheduled Castes; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken in this regards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) It is a fact that reserved vacancies in the posts of Accounts Officers in the Office of the Accountant General, Madhya Pradesh were carried forward as per rules and others on the subject.

(b) A panel of 23 Section Officers was drawn up to fill up the vacancies in the posts of Accounts Officers during the year 1979-80 and names of four Scheduled Caste Section Officers were included at the bottom of the panel in accordance with their inter-se-seniority as per Government instructions issued in this connection.

(c) 12 Section Officers, all belonging to non-Scheduled Caste/Tribe, have so far been promoted from the panel in the order in the panel as per Government instructions without ignoring any of the empanelled Scheduled Caste Section Officers.

(d) and (e). As promotion are made in the order in the panel, as per the instructions issued from time to time, the Scheduled Caste Section Officers could be promoted only when their turn comes as per panel seniority.

Appointment of Apprentices in S.T.C.

3629. SHRIMATI USHA VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about a dozen persons, who were appointed as apprentices by the State Trading Corporation, Headquarters at New Delhi, are still being continued on daily wages on successful completion of the apprenticeship period;

(b) whether the aforesaid persons have qualified in the tests in General English, General Knowledge and Typewriting conducted by the STC and even through certain independent agencies engaged by the S.T.C.; and

(c) in view of Government's recent decision and P.M.'s directive that the apprentices should be absorbed on a regular basis upto 50 per cent of direct recruitment vacancies, when these apprentices, who have been in STC for the last 3-4 years on a continous basis, will be appointed on a regular basis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) Only three persons who had completed apprenticeship period successfully were engaged on daily wage basis after they had completed their apprenticeship training for the stipulated period and had ceased to be apprentices. Their daily wage employment is not linked with their apprenticeship training.

(b) Out of the above three only one has qualified in 1977. No appointment was made as a result of this selection (except in the reserved categories) due to economy measures announced by Government.

(c) All the trained apprentices will be given preference over other candidates at the time of regular recruitment provided they satisfy the eligibility conditions and qualify the selection tests. The posts will be filled up by such trained apprentices to the extent of their availability.

भारतीय स्टेट बैंक, नई दिल्ली में अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के कर्मचारियों द्वारा अनुभव की जा रही कठिनाइयां

3630. **श्री चन्द्र पाल शैलानी :** क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान भारतीय स्टेट बैंक अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति कर्मचारी कल्याण संघ (पंजीकृत), नई दिल्ली द्वारा "भारतीय स्टेट बैंक का नाम बड़ा पर दर्शन छोटे" शीर्षक से निकले गए इश्तिहारों की ओर दिलाया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त इश्तिहार में उठाये गए प्रत्येक मुद्दे के बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ; और

(ग) भारतीय स्टेट बैंक, नई दिल्ली में कार्यरत अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के कर्मचारियों द्वारा अनुभव की जा रही कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं या उठाने का विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री आर. वेंकटरामन) : (क). जी, हां ।

(ख) और (ग). भारतीय स्टेट बैंक अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति कर्मचारी कल्याण संघ, नई दिल्ली द्वारा निकाले गए इश्तिहार में लगाए गए आरोपों के संबंध में भारतीय स्टेट बैंक से एक रिपोर्ट मंगाई गई थी । बैंक ने बताया कि संघ द्वारा उक्त इश्तिहार में लगाए गए आरोप निराधार हैं ।

बैंक ने सूचित किया है कि अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति समुदाय से संबंधित कर्मचारियों के साथ शाखाओं में कोई भेदभाव नहीं किया जाता तथा उन को किसी प्रकार का कोई कष्ट नहीं दिया जाता, जैसा कि आरोप लगाया गया है ।

बैंक की एक स्कीम है, जिसके अन्तर्गत भृत्यगण स्टाफ को जिसने 5 वर्ष की सेवा पूरी करली है और चौथी कक्षा पास है ; अधीनस्थ संवर्ग में उनकी पदोन्नति पर विचार किया जाता है। मैट्रीकुलेट कर्मचारियों की भी 5 वर्ष की

सेवा के उपरान्त लिपिक संवर्ग में नियुक्ति पर विचार किया जाता है । वे कर्मचारी, जो मिडिल कक्षा पास हैं, 8 वर्ष की सेवा पूरी करने के पश्चात् उन्हें गोदाम-कीपर/रिकार्ड-कीपर/बिल-कलैक्टर/खजांची (सभी लिपिक संवर्ग के पदों) के पदों पर पदोन्नति देने के लिए विचार किया जाता है । कर्मचारियों के काम के घंटों को ध्यान में रखते हुए 1/2 तथा 1/3 वेतन-मान पर नियुक्तियां की जाती हैं । जब भी ऐसी रिक्तियां होती हैं, उनकी पूर्ण-कालिक नियुक्तियों पर विचार किया जाता है और उन्हें ऐसे उम्मीदवारों की तुलना में तरजीह दी जाती है जो कि बैंक में कार्यरत नहीं होते । अधीनस्थ संवर्ग के कर्मचारियों की भर्ती बैंक द्वारा पूरी निष्पक्षता के साथ की जाती है ।

जहां तक संघ द्वारा इश्तिहार में अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के वास्ते आरक्षित रिक्तियों में से बाकी बच रहे पदों पर पदोन्नति दिये जाने से सम्बन्धित आरोपों का सम्बन्ध है, यह मामला उपयुक्त कार्यवाही के लिए बैंक के साथ उठाया गया है ।

Steel and Steel Materials Distributed by Sail to States

3631. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL:
SHRI HARIKESN BHADUR:

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

(a) what is the quantum of steel and steel materials distributed by the Steel Authority of India in the years 1977 to 1980, state-wise list;

(b) what are the criteria for distribution;

(c) has he received any complaint against;

(d) who are the persons or and agencies in Kerala receiving the allotment; their list; and

(e) has he received any complaint from any State or from Kerala against the misuse of the quota?

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

Foreign Exchange repatriated by US Corporation, CARE INC.

3632. SHRI A. K. BALAN:
SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.S. Corporation, CARE Inc. has been annually repatriating foreign exchange in U.S. dollars to its Head Office America through the Reserve Bank of India;

(b) what is total and year-wise amount so repatriated in foreign exchange by CARE;

(c) whether the sources of the funds for the foreign exchange were from Indian Government or non-Government sources; and

(d) whether or not under the Laws of India CARE is required to prepare and/or maintain regular books of accounts and financial records in respect of its funding and operations in India?

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

(b) The total and year-wise amount repatriated in foreign exchange by CARE is given in the statement attached.

(c) The sources of funds for which conversion in foreign exchange is allowed are from State governmental sources which receive food commodity assistance.

(d) There is no provision in the agreement signed between the Government of India and CARE for maintaining accounts. However. CARE maintains statements of accounts of its operations in India according to its regulations.

Statement

Foreign Exchange repatriated by US Corporation, CARE Inc.

Amount Repatriated to USA by CARE

(Amount in $)

Year	Amount remitted
1964-65	99,554.41
1965-66	149,563.76
1966-67	126,677.47
1967-68	132,900.00
1968-69	361,733.87
1968-69	361,733.87
1970-71	354,054.29
1971-72	441,603.25
1972-73	—
1973-74	540,773.23
1974-75	722,857.65
1975-76	406,087.45
1976-77	581,450.57
1977-78	—
1978-79	621,102.49
1979-80	1,107.734.43
Total	5,980,472.12

Demands for AIR India Employees Guild

3633. SHRI A. T. PATIL:
SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:

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

(a) what are the demands of the Air India Employees' Guild which resorted to strike in Oct.-Nov., 1980;

(b) what was the financial position of Air India during 1977-78, 1978-79, 1979-80 and till 30th September, 1980; and

(c) what was the loss caused to Air India due to this strike?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) The Air India Employees' Guild went on a strike demanding 20 per cent Bonus for the year 1979-80.

(b) Financial position of Air India for the years 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80 is as under:

(Rs. in crores)

	Total Revenue	Total expenses including provision for tax	Net profit/ (Loss)
1977-78 .	309·67	281·22	28·45
1978-79 .	354·68	320·59	34·09
1979-80 .	402·06	417·15	(15·09)

The financial position for the period upto 30th September, 1980 will be known only after the accounts for the year 1980-81 are finalised.

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Memorandum from FOMENTO Employees' Union, Goa

3634. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a memorandum dated the 27th October, 1980 from FOMENTO Employees' Union. Marmagao, Goa regarding investigation into the affairs of M/s Sociedade de Fomento Industrial Pvt. Ltd., Marmagao, Goa;

(b) if so what are their demands; and

(c) what action has been taken by Government on their memorandum?

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

(b) 1. To put a stop to all the illegal and anti-nationalist activities of the firm.

2. To repatriate all the funds accumulated by the Directors in foreign countries.

3. To make good all the loss caused to the nation by way of evasion of income-tax etc. etc.

4. To bring to book all the individuals concerned so as to set an example to the other firms and individuals engaged in or trying to engage in similar activities.

(c) The suggestion of the FOMENTO Employees' Union, Marmagao, Goa, will be duly considered while finalising the income-tax proceedings in the case of M/s Sociedade de Formen to Industrial Pvt. Ltd., Marmagao, Goa.

भारत के साथ सहयोग से संयुक्त उद्यमों की स्थापना के लिये युगोस्लाविया और रूमानिया की रुचि

3635. **श्री केशव राव पारधी** : क्या **वाणिज्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या भारत के साथ सहयोग से अन्य देशों में संयुक्त उद्यमों की स्थापना में युगोस्लाविया और रूमानिया की रुचि है; यदि हां, तो उपरोक्त दो देशों में से किस देश ने भारत के समक्ष प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत करने में पहल की है ; और

(ख) क्या भारतीय वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंडल महासंघ ने, जिसने युगोस्लाविया का दौरा किया था इस बारे में भारत सरकार को कोई प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत किया है ; यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी रूपरेखा क्या है और इस बारे में भारत की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुरशीद आलम खां) : (क) युगोस्लाविया तथा रूमानिया दोनों ने ही भारत के सहयोग से तीसरे देशों में संयुक्त उद्यम स्थापित करने में गहरी दिलचस्पी दिखाई है । तथापि, भारत सरकार को इन दोनों में से किसी भी देश से सरकारी तौर पर उस संबंध में कोई विशिष्ट प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

(ख) जी हां । भारतीय वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मण्डल परिसंघ ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में बताया है कि :

- युगोस्लाव अर्थव्यवस्था में काफी तेजी से विकास हो रहा है ;
- युगोस्लाविया का भुगतान शेष घाटे में चल रहा है और इसलिए वह अपने व्यापारिक स्वरूप और संबंधों के आधार का विविधीकरण और विस्तार करने का इच्छुक है ;
- युगोस्लाविया भारत के साथ अपने दुतरफे व्यापार में संतुलन लाने और भारत के साथ आर्थिक सहयोग के आधार को विकसित करने व विस्तार करने में दिलचस्पी रखता है; तथा
- भारत व युगोस्लाविया की अर्थव्यवस्थाएं एक दूसरे की अनुपूरक हैं तथा और अधिक द्विपक्षीय व्यापार के साथ-साथ और अधिक औद्योगिक सहयोग की गुंजाइश उपलब्ध करती हैं ।

सरकार, युगोस्लाविया और भारत के बीच वाणिज्यक तथा आर्थिक सहयोग बढ़ाने की संभावनाओं से अवगत है । दोनों देशों के प्रतिनिधिमण्डल समय-समय पर मिलते रहते हैं और ऐसे उपायों की पहल करते रहते हैं जो एक दूसरे के हित के हों ।

हथकरघा वस्तुओं की मांग

3636. **श्री नन्द किशोर शर्मा** : क्या **वाणिज्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या हथकरघा उद्योग हथकरघा वस्तुओं और वस्त्रों की दिन प्रतिदिन बढ़ती हुई मांग की पूर्ति के लिए समर्थ है और यदि नहीं, तो तत्संबंधी कारण क्या है ; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि सूत की कमी के कारण उनके हथकरघों और विद्युत करघों के बन्द हो जाने की संभावना है और यदि हां, तो सूत उपलब्ध करवाने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या प्रभावशाली उपाय किये जा रहे हैं और सूत की कमी के क्या कारण हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुरशीद आलम खां) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) यार्न की कमी तथा हथकरघों अथवा विद्युतकरघों के बंद होने की संभावना के बारे में भारत सरकार को राज्यों से कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली है ।

Smuggling on Gujarat Sea-Coast

3637. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD:
SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Gujarat sea-coast has again become a heaven for smuggling activities;

(b) whether it is a fact that three big smugglers of Gujarat are again active;

(c) if so, number of 'dhows' seized, persons on board the craft arrested and the value of contraband articles seized during recent months; and

(d) measures taken or proposed to be taken to check this activity particularly valuable silver bars going out of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) Reports received by Government do not indicate any significant increase in smuggling along the Gujarat coast.

(b) It is not clear which particular smugglers are being referred to in this part of the question. Customs authorities are vigilant about the activities of the smugglers not only in this area but also elsewhere.

(c) During the period January, 1980 to October, 1980, 18 vessels have been seized for attempts at smuggling along the Gujarat coast and 9 persons found on board the vessels have been arrested. The total value of goods seized by the Customs authorities in Gujarat during the above period was about Rs. 118 lakhs.

(d) The Customs Preventive and Intelligence machinery in the region has been strengthened. For speedy communication of intelligence and information relating to smuggling activities, the vulnerable areas along the Western Coast, including the coast of Gujarat, have been covered by a wireless tele-communication network. The Customs authorities along the Western coast have also been equipped with fast moving crafts to intercept vessels engaged in smuggling.

उत्पादन शुल्क से छूट प्राप्त वस्तुओं की कीमतें तय करना

3638. **श्री राम लाल राही** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चालू वर्ष के बजट में उत्पादन शुल्क से छूट दी गई वस्तुओं के मूल्यों में कितने प्रतिशत कमी की गई तथा उनके वर्तमान एवं पुराने मूल्य में तुलनात्मक अन्तर क्या है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उत्पादनशुल्क से इस छूट का लाभ केवल व्यापारियों को प्राप्त हुआ है और उपभोक्ताओं को नहीं मिला ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इस बात के लिए कोई ठोस कदम उठा रही है कि इस छूट का सारा लाभ उपभोक्ताओं को मिले और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरे क्या हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया) : (क) तथा (ख). आम उपभोग की महत्वपूर्ण वस्तुओं की चिन प्रति-

निधिक किस्मों पर वर्ष 1980 के बजट में उत्पादनशुल्क से पूर्ण छूट दी गई है, उन के बारे में बजट-पूर्व तथा हाल के (15 नवम्बर 1980 की स्थिति के अनुसार) खुदरा मूल्यों की सूचना संलग्न विवरणपत्र में दी गई है । इससे यह पता चलेगा कि काफी मामलों में लाभ उपभोक्ताओं तक पहुंचाया गया है ।

(ग) केन्द्रीय उत्पादनशुल्क कानून में तो ऐसा कोई विशिष्ट उपबन्ध नहीं है जिसके अन्तर्गत किसी निर्माता से यह अपेक्षित हो कि वह उत्पादनशुल्क में की गयी कटौती का लाभ अपने खरीददार तक पहुंचाये, जबकि, प्रशासी मंत्रालयों ने संबंधित उद्योगों से उत्पादशुल्क संबंधी इन कटौतियों का लाभ उपभोक्ता तक पहुंचाने के लिए कहा है ।

विवरण

क्रम सं०	जिन्स	खुदरा मूल्य		
		बजट–पूर्व	15–11–80 की स्थिति के अनुसार	घट-बढ़ का प्रतिशत–अनुपात
1	2	3	4	5
1.	**प्राण-रक्षक औषधियां**		(रुपयों में)	
	(1) पोलिसिलीन ड्राई सिपर (40 मि० ली०) . . .	7.46	7.32	(–) 1.88
	(2) पोलिसिलीन कैपसूल 250 मि० ग्राम (100 नग) . . .	99.72	97.88	(–)1.85
	(3) बायोसिलीन व ड्राई सिरप (40 मि० ली०)	5.80	5.69	(–) 1.9
	(4) पेनीडाइन एल० ए० 0.6 5×1 .	10.85	10.65	(–)1.84
	(5) पेनीडाइन एल० ए० 1.2 5×1 .	19.00	18.65	(–)1.84
	(6) पेनीडाइन एल० ए० 2.4 एस डी	6.70	6.57	(–)1.94
	(7) क्लोरक्यू टिक्कियां बोतल (500 टिक्कियां) . . .	100.03	98.19	(–)1.84
	(8) बायोसिलिन (500 ग्राम की वायल)	6.84	6.72	(–)1.75
	(9) रेजिनीसिड टिक्कियां 125 मि० ग्राम (100 टिक्कियां) . .	20.00	20.02	कुछ नहीं
	(10) थेनसेरिजन टिक्कियां 125 मि० ग्राम (100 टिक्कियां) . .	60.00	60.00	कुछ नहीं
	(11) क्लेक्सासिलिन–वायोकेम (250 मि० ग्राम)	18.60	18.26	(–)2.15

1	2	3	4	5
2.	कण्ट्रोल का कपड़ा			
	(1) सॉर्ट सं० जे–1409 ग्रे धोती कैलेण्डर्ड (रु० प्रति वर्ग मी०)	16.43 (9 मीटर का प्रति जोड़ा)	16.31	(–)0.73
	(2) सॉर्ट सं० जे–1404 (शर्टिंग ब्लीच्ड फैब्रिक) (रु० प्रति वर्ग मी०)	1.92 (रु० प्रति मीटर)	1.91	कुछ नहीं
	(3) रंजित शर्टिंग (रु० प्रति वर्गमीटर)	2.34	2.25	(–)3.85
	(4) (ए० टी० एम० 6836 रंजित शर्टिंग)	2.79	2.66	(–)4.65
3.	साइकिलें			
	(1) एटलस 60 सें० मी० सिंगल बार ब्लैक	360.50	347.75	(–)3.54
	(2) ईस्टर्न स्टार 60 सें० मी० (महिलाओं के लिए)	351.65	339.30	(–)3.51
	(3) ईस्टर्न स्टार सिंगल बार ब्लैक	340.10	328.15	(–)3.51
	(4) हैमिल्टन हंटर	440.00	420.00	(–)4.55
	(5) हैमिल्टन रोड स्टार	390.00	376.00	(–)3.59
4.	सिलाई मशीनें			
	(1) मैरिट	475.00	440.00	(–)7.37
	(2) संसार	350.00	330.00	(–)5.71
5.	सूती तथा विस्कोस मिश्रित होजरी			
	(1) ब्रीफ	14.00	14.00	कुछ नहीं
	(2) वेस्ट	13.30	13.00	कुछ नहीं
	(3) काटन टावेल सॉक्स (प्रति दर्जन)	42.00	42.00	कुछ नहीं
	(4) सूती जुराबे (प्रति दर्जन)	30.00	30.00	कुछ नहीं

टिप्पणी :—पूर्वोक्त प्रत्येक मद में अनेक किस्मों के उत्पाद होते है और उनकी विस्तृत सूची पेश करना व्यवहार्य नहीं है । इस सूची में उक्त प्रत्येक मद के अन्तर्गत केवल कुछ उत्पादों की प्रतिनिधिक किस्मों के संबंध में ही सूचना दी गई है ।

बैंक नोट प्रेस, देवास की इमारत के निर्माण के बारे में की गई शिकायतें

3639. **श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बैंक नोट प्रेस, देवास की इमारत कब, किसके द्वारा और कितनी लागत पर निर्मित की गई थी ;

(ख) क्या इस इमारत की छतें वर्षा के दौरान रिसती हैं ; यदि हां, तो किन-किन खण्डों में ;

(ग) क्या इस इमारत के निर्माण के बारे में की गई शिकायतों की जांच की गई थी ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसके निष्कर्ष क्या हैं और उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री आर. वेंकटरामन) : (क) बैंक नोट प्रेस, देवास के कारखाने और सहायक इमारतों का निर्माण, केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग द्वारा विभिन्न ठेकेदारों और विशेषज्ञ फर्मों के माध्यम से 1971 और 1975 के बीच, कुल 650.7 लाख रुपये की लागत से किया गया था ।

(ख) यह इमारत 7 खण्डों (ब्लाकों) में बंटी है, जिनमें से केवल खंड संख्या 111 की छत का एक हिस्सा वर्षा के दौरान रिसता है ; इसका निर्माण कुल 168 लाख रुपए की लागत से किया गया था और इसे जून 1974 में बैंक नोट प्रेस को सौंपा गया था। सबसे पहले 1976 की वर्षा ऋतु में इसके रिसने का पता चला था।

(ग) जी हां । बैंक नोट प्रेस के प्राधिकारियों द्वारा की गई शिकायत पर केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग ने इमारतों की छतों को जल-सह बनाने वाली विशेषज्ञ फर्मों के साथ परामर्श करके जांच की थी ।

(घ) इस जांच से यह निष्कर्ष निकला है कि जल-सह परत (फेल्ट) के नीचे जो तापीय रोधक सामग्री (थर्मोकोल) डाली गई थी उसमें बुलबुले बनने के कारण परत (फेल्ट) के जरिए रिसा हुआ पानी सोख लिया गया है, जो एक स्वाभाविक क्रिया है और भारतीय मानक संस्थान की व्यवहार संहिता (कोड आफ प्रैक्टिस) के अनुसार मान्य है । जल-सह परत के पदार्थ की जांच कर ली गई है और वह सन्तोषजनक पाई गई है किन्तु इसकी समयावधि (लाइफ) लगभग पूरी हो चुकी है और अब इसके स्थान पर बिटुमिन के कांच के तन्तुओं वाली जल-सह सामग्री लगानी पड़ेगी ताकि वह अपेक्षाकृत अधिक समय तक टिक सके और थर्मोकोल का प्रयोग न करना पड़े । इस काम को विशेषज्ञ फर्मों द्वारा कराने के लिए केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग द्वारा टेण्डर आमन्त्रित किए जा रहे हैं ।

Setting up of some units under National Textile Corporation in Kerala

3640. SHRI K. KUNHAMBU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to set up some units under N.T.C. in Kerala;

(b) whether any demand has been made by Kerala; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) No, Sir. No new unit is being set up by N.T.C. in Kerala.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Manufacturing Companies Listed under FERA

3641. SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of FERA listed manufacturing companies, export obligationwise in terms of exports as percentage of their turnover;

(b) the names of companies who have failed to meet even 50 per cent of their obligation; and

(c) the names of the companies to whom exemption from export obligation was granted?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) and (b). A statement is attach showing the names of companies to which export obligation was imposed under FERA guidelines and their performance.

(c) Exemption from export obligation is not permissible and hence no exemption was granted to any company.

Statement

No.	Name of the Company	Export obligation Under FERA	Performance
1.	Dunlop India Ltd.	10%	10.2% (79-80)
2.	Union Carbide India Ltd. . . .	10%	10.18% (Dec.' 79)
3.	Fibreglass Pilkington	10% (a)	5.76% (Apr. '79)
4.	Chloride India Ltd.	10%	16.75% (Aug. '79)
5.	Kanthal India Ltd.	10% (b)	—
6.	International Combustion (India) Ltd. .	10% (c)	—

NOTE

(a) Since the company is unable to fulfil the export obligation, it has decided to reduce non-resident equity to 40 per cent.

(b) R.B.I. is in correspondence with the company regarding non-fulfilment of export obligation.

(c) Company has since reduced non-resident equity to less than 40 per cent.

The following companies have been allowed to retain non-resident equity above 40 per cent as they are engaged in export oriented manufacturing activities. The minimum export obligation is shown against each and the companies are continuing such activity:

1. Indian Guar Industries Pvt. Ltd.	40%
2. Gedore Tools (India) Pvt. Ltd.	60%
3. Hindustan Gum and Chemicals Ltd. .	40%
4. Kerala Balers Ltd. .	40%
5. Dr. Beck & Co. (I) Ltd.	40%
6. E. Hill & Co. Ltd.	60%

Badamtam Tea Garden in Darjeeling

3642. SHRI ANADA PATHAK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Badamtam Tea Garden in Darjeeling bagged the Tea Board award for its highest tea yield in 1976 and 1977;

(b) whether it has retained its pre-eminence in productivity during the year 1978, 1979 and 1980; and

(c) if so, what is the production in kilograms per hectare?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) Badamtam Tea Estate was selected for Tea Board's award for highest tea yield per hectare in 1976 and 1977 for Darjeeling Area.

(b) Badamtam tea estate had the highest yield per hectare in Darjeeling in 1978 also but it will not receive the award for 1978 as it has already received the award for three consecutive years previously. Claims for the year 1979 and 1980 have not yet been invited by the Tea Board.

(c) The production per hectare for the years 1976 to 1979 is as under:—

1976	1171 KGS
1977	1202 KGS
1978	1308 KGS
1979	911 KGS

Air Strip at Kolhapur

3643. SHRI R. S. MANE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have proposed that at least an air strip at Kolhapur to facilitate the regular air flights;

(b) what steps Government have taken to provide air facility to this city in the interest of industrial growth in this area; and

(c) whether Government have provided sufficient budget for this in the draft Sixth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) A fair weather air strip is existing.

(b) and (c). No provision has been made in the draft Five Year Plan 1980—85 for development of Kolhapur aerodrome. However Kolhapur is one of the centres being considered for airlinking under the scheme of Third Level Air Services which is under examination by Government.

Recovery of Loans by Nationalised Banks

3644. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a huge amount of loans is pending to be recovered by various nationalised banks; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed by the Government to recover the long pending loans?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) The present date reporting system of the Reserve Bank of India yields data only in respect of agricultural loans. The demand, recovery and overdue position in direct agriculture advances of public sector banks for three years is indicated in the statement.

(b) The annexure would indicate that there has been slight improvement in the percentage of recovery of agricultural loans in public sector banks. However, some of the important measures taken to improve the performance of the banks are as under:

(1) The Talwar Committee had been appointed by the Reserve Bank of India for making recommendations regarding lending to the agricultural sector. Following the recommendations of the Talwar Committee. most of the States have enacted legislation giving commercial bank loans the same priority in matters of recovery as loans given by Cooperatives and making the procedure simpler and more effective.

(2) Banks have taken steps to improve the quality of the appraisal of loan applications and have employed technical staff for this purpose.

(3) As against the scattered lending, banks are now adopting a schematic approach to lending in the agricultural sector.

Statement

(Amount in Crores)

Year ending	Total Demand	Recovery	Overdues	Percentage of Recovery to Demand.
June 1977 . . .	508.57	248.40	260.17	48.8
June 1978 . . .	693.95	348.36	345.59	50.2
June 1979 . . .	933.93	487.40	446.53	52.2

Assistance for Fairs and Festivals to States

3645. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government extend financial assistance to various fairs and festivals of national importance being celebrated in different States;

(b) if so, the amount provided to the Karnataka Government for the colourful and spectacular Dussehra Festival annually; and

(c) whether it is proposed to increase the amount of assistance so that the Dussehra Festival may be organised on a still grander scale; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) No, Sir, not as a general rule. However, financial assistance could be considered in specific cases if relevant to the promotion of international tourism.

(b) No amount has been provided to the Karnataka Government for organising the Dussehra festival.

(c) Does not arise.

World Bank's Massive Aid for Energy Production

3646. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that World Bank is launching a massive aid programme to facilitate energy production in the world; and

(b) whether Government have tried to find out the Bank's projects for hydel thermal and coal energies?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) and (b). A proposal to set up an Energy Affiliate of the World Bank is under consideration. The likely quantum of assistance, types of projects to be assisted by the proposed agency, the terms and conditions thereof and the eligibility criteria etc. are still under consideration. Hence the question of assistance for specific projects for hydel thermal and coal energies does not arise at this stage.

कांडला पत्तन का विकास

3647. **श्री मोतीभाई आर. चौधरी :** क्या **वाणिज्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) कांडला को मुक्त क्षेत्र पत्तन के रूप में विकसित करने के संबंध में नियुक्त की गई उच्च स्तरीय समिति ने क्या सिफारिशें की हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने वे सिफारिशें मंजूर कर ली हैं और यदि हां, तो कब क्रियान्वित किया जायेगा ; और

(ग) कांडला पत्तन के कर्मचारियों की महीनों लम्बी हड़ताल के कारण क्तिनी हानि हुई और हड़ताल को टालने के लिये यथासमय उपाय न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुरशीद आलम खां): (क) तथा (ख). 1978 में दो समितियां नियुक्त की गई थीं, एक कांडला मुक्त व्यापार क्षेत्र के विकास में बाधक समस्याओं की जांच करने के लिए और दूसरी कांडला पत्तन के माध्यम से आयात तथा निर्यात व्यापार के विकास पर विचार करने के लिए इन दोनों रिपोर्टों की प्रतियां संसद पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध हैं । जबकि कुछ प्रमुख सिफारिशें कुल मिलाकर कार्यान्वित कर दी गई हैं ; अन्य विचार तथा कार्यान्वयन के विभिन्न चरणों में हैं । प्रमुख सिफारिशों में से अधिकांश के संबंध में की गई कार्यान्वयन संबंधी कार्यवाही की प्रगति दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है ।

(ग) हाल ही की विगत अवधि में कांडला पत्तन न्यास के कर्मचारियों द्वारा कोई हड़ताल नहीं की गई । तथापि, कान्डला

गांदी श्रमिक बोर्ड के पंजीकृत गांदी कर्मचारियों द्वारा 30-9-1980 से 3-11-1980 तक "धीरे काम करो" आन्दोलन चलाया गया था । आन्दोलन की अवधि के दौरान व उससे पूर्व परिवहन तथा गांदी कर्मचारियों और कान्डला पत्तन न्यास प्राधिकारियों के बीच वार्ताएं चली और संघ नेताओं से स्थिति सामान्य बनाने की अपील की गई। अन्ततः "धीरे काम करो" आन्दोलन वापस लेलिया गया और 3-11-1980 से पुनः स्थिति सामान्य हो गई । "धीरे काम करो" आन्दोलन अवधि के दौरान बताया जाता है कि कुछ जहाजों का कान्डला पत्तन से मार्ग बदला गया परन्तु उसके फलस्वरूप होने वाली वित्तीय हानि की मात्रा बताना संभव नहीं है ।

विवरण

कौल समिति की दो रिपोर्टों में निहित सिफारिशों पर कार्यान्वयन संबंधी कार्रवाई की प्रगति

(क) कांडला पत्तन के जरिए आयात व निर्यात व्यपार के विकास से संबंधित कौल समिति की रिपोर्ट ।

जबकि कौल समिति की कुछ मुख्य सिफारिशें कुल मिलाकर कार्यान्वित कर दी है तथापि अन्य सिफारिशें विचार तथा कार्यान्वयन के विभिन्न चरणों में है । इस समिति की अधिकांश मुख्य सिफारिशों के बारे में कार्यान्वयन संबंधी कारवाई की प्रगति संक्षेप में निम्नोक्त प्रकार है:

(1) कांडला पत्तन न्यास ने पहले ही, तरल तथा सूखे बल्क माल के लिए प्रतिरिक्त भण्डारण क्षमता के निर्माण के वास्ते आवश्यक उपाय कर लिए है और भण्डारण क्षमता में पहले ही पर्याप्त वृद्धि हो भी चुकी है । कांडला पत्तन न्यास ने मोबाइल क्रेनों तथा फोर्कलिफ्टों आदि जैसे विभिन्न अतिरिक्त हैंडलिंग उपस्कर भी प्राप्त कर लिए है। पत्तन प्राधिकारियों ने न केवल लाइनर जलयानों के लिए पत्तन प्रभार कम कर दिये बल्कि निर्यात माल के लिए 15 दिन तक निःशुल्क अवधि भी बढ़ा दी है । पत्तन ने व्यापार संवर्धन के लिए भी एक नीति बना ली है ।

(2) राज्य व्यापार निगम ने कांडला पत्तन के जरिए पहले से ही खाद्य तेल के आयातों व शीरे के निर्यातों की मात्रा बढ़ा दी है।

(3) रेल मंत्रालय ने अपने क्षेत्रीय रेलवेज को, उनकी प्रदत्त शक्तियों के भीतर वाणिज्यिक औचित्य पर स्टेशन से स्टेशन तक भाड़ा दरें बढ़ाने का सुझाव दिया है। इसके अलावा, रेल मंत्रालय ने कांडला पत्तन तक बड़े गेज वाली लाइनों में लाइन क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिए आवश्यक निर्माण कार्य की अनुमति भी दे दी है ।

(4) डाक तथा तार प्राधिकारियों ने प्राथमिकता आधार पर 50 से 100 लाइनों तक टैलेक्स सुविधाएं बढ़ाने के लिए उपाय कर लिए है । एक विदेश डाक घर खोला गया है ।

(5) पालमपुर पर यातान्तरण सहित रेल-सह-सड़क परिवहन की संभावना की सिफारिश की विस्तृत जांच की गई लेकिन आर्थिक तौर पर व्यवहार्य नहीं समझी गई ।

(6) गांधी धाम नगरपालिका की सीमाओं तथा कांडला पत्तन न्यास के मध्य पड़ने वाले राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग सं. 8-ए का एक भाग भारत सरकार ने ले लिया है ।

(7) भारतीय जहाजरानी कम्पनियों ने कांडला से ब्रिटेन/महाद्वीप तक बारी-बारी से हर महीने कम से कम एक नौचालन (सेलिंग) उपलब्ध कराने पर सहमति दी है । कांडला में एक सीमेन्स क्लब का निर्माण किया गया है ।

(8) गुजरात सरकार ने बिजली की सप्लाई बढ़ाने और अधिक पेय जल उपलब्ध कराने, घर तथा होटल आवास का निर्माण करने, बस स्टैण्ड बनाने, किराए के औद्योगिक भवनों आदि का निर्माण करने के लिए आवश्यक कदम उठाए है ।

(ख) कांडला मुक्त व्यापार क्षेत्र के विकास में रुकावट डालने वाली समस्याओं पर कौल समिति की रिपोर्ट ।

समिति की सिफारिशें मोटे तौर पर तीन श्रेणियों में आती हैं अर्थात्, क्रिया-विधि, अवस्थापना तथा वित्तीय/सीमा-शुल्क/उत्पादन शुल्क संबंधी संशोधित अधि-सूचनाएं जारी करके क्रिया विधि संबंधी पहलुओं को सरल और कारगर बनाने के लिए कतिपय उपाय किए गए हैं लेकिन इस संबंध में कुछ और सरलीकरण की आव-श्यकता है जिसे कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है ।

जहां तक अवस्थापना संबंधी सुविधाओं का संबंध है कांडला के साथ सीधा हवाई संबंध स्थापित करना अभी संभव नहीं है, हालांकि भुज तक हवाई सेवा उपलब्ध है ।

टेलिफोन तथा टेलेक्स सुविधाओं में सुधार लाने संबंधी मामले में कार्यवाही की जा रही है । कांडला के लिए रेल सेवाओं में सुधार लाने के लिए भी प्रयास किए गए हैं।

जहां तक वित्तीय उपायों का संबंध है, उन एककों को 1-10-79 से विपणन विकास सहायता निधियों में से केन्द्रीय बिक्री कर की वापसी की अनुमति दी जा रही है । परिवहन उपदान की दर निर्यातों के एफ. ओ.बी. मूल्य के एक प्रतिशत से बढ़ाकर 2 प्रतिशत कर दी गई है । आयकर अधि-नियम के अंतर्गत उपलब्ध विद्यमान रियायतों के स्थान पर आयकर अवकाश की मंजूरी संबंधी प्रश्न पर सक्रिय रूप से विचार किया जा रहा है । सरकार इस बात पर भी विचार कर रही है कि क्या स्वदेशी टैरिफ क्षेत्र में संगत शुल्कों के भुगतान पर वैध सामान्य मुद्रा क्षेत्र के आधार पर सीमित बिक्रियों के लाइसेंस दिए जा सकते हैं ।

सरकार, इस विषय पर व्यापक कानून बनाकर मुक्त व्यापार क्षेत्रों को सांविधिक आधार देने पर भी विचार कर रही है ।

Review of Wealth-Tax Act, Estate Duty Act and Gift Tax Act

3648. SHRI N. E. HORO:
SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have re-examined the provisions of the Wealth-tax Act, 1957, the Estate Duty Act; 1953 and the Gift Tax Act, 1958 to review or raise the basic exemption limits for assessees, in the light of the erosion in the value of the Rupee, since these exemption limits in these Acts are out-moded and causing hard-ships to assessees; and

(b) if not, what steps are being taken by Government to review these three enactments with a view to giv-ing relief to assessees, at least in the basic rates of exemptions in relation to the eroded value of the Rupee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). The basic exemption limits under the direct tax enactments are under con-stant review by the Government. The Finance (No. 2) Act, 1980 has raised the exemption limit under the Wealth-tax Act from Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 1.5 lakhs. Government have under their consideration proposals for appro-priately raising the basic exemption limit under the Estate Duty Act.

Frozen Frog Legs and Frozen Sea Foods Exported from India

3649. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN: Will the Minister of COM-MERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that frozen frog legs and frozen sea foods exported from India are pro-cessed and packed without adequate care to eradicate salmonella in the exported consignments; and

(b) whether the Marine Products Export Development Authority has at present, any powers which can be effectively exercised to insist upon exporters of frog legs and sea foods that adequate anti salmonella pro-cesses be necessarily employed in pre-paring exportable consignments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) Frozen frog legs and frozen sea foods exported from India are inspected by Export Inspection Agency and exported under their Certificates at Zero level contamination of salmonella.

(b) The MPEDA can effectively exercise powers through Export Inspection Agency to insist upon exporters of frog legs and sea foods to take precautions to prevent incidence of salmonella in exportable consignments. Consignments not conforming to the prescribed standards are not permitted to be exported.

Advice to Sea Food and Frog Leg Exporters to Eradicate Salmonella from Fresh Consignments

3650. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Marine Products Export Development Authority knows of any fully effective process/treatment to be employed to free consignments of frozen sea foods and frog legs from infestation of salmonella or of the strains of salmonella which infest the above named foods; and

(b) whether MPEDA have any scheme to render suitable advice to sea food and frog leg exporters to totally eradicate salmonella from fresh consignments shipped from India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir. MPEDA knows fully effective process/treatment to be employed to free consignments of frozen sea foods and frog legs from infestation of salmonella. Good manufacturing practices provided by FAO/WHO CODEX International Committee on fish and fishery products are available with MPEDA and Export Inspection Agency.

(b) MPEDA has launched an extension programme to educate processors and workers on hygiene and initiated Training Programmes on in-plant quality control and plant sanitation. MPEDA also has schemes to give financial assistance for setting up mini laboratories in processing units, supply of insulated fish boxes at subsidised rates for use in boats and circulation of publicity material in regard to testing procedure of salmonella and code of practice for sea foods to eradicate salmonella contamination. In consultation with Export Inspection Agency and Central Institute of Fisheries Technology, a number of training programmes on frog leg cutting and processing are also being conducted.

Development of Export of Marine Foods

3651. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the schemes which M.P.E.D.A. have in hand for the development of exports of marine foods;

(b) whether Government of India have any proposal or scheme or programme to export prawns shrimps frog legs etc. to countries like U.S.S.R., Czechoslovakia, Poland, G.D.R. Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria; and

(c) whether M.P.E.D.A. has explored the possibilities of the above exports and if so, with what results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) The MPEDA have a number of schemes in hand for the development of exports of marine products. These schemes include market surveys, reimbursement of air freight charges for sending samples to new markets, collection and dissemination of market information, participation in trade fairs and exhibitions, sponsoring of sales teams and delegations, organising Indian Sea Food Fairs, prawn farming, improve-

ment of quality by way of construction of landing platforms, pealing sheds, interest subsidy on modernisation of plants, setting up of frozen storages, introduction of refrigerated trucks, supply of insulated fish boxes, setting up of mini-laboratories, etc.

(b) and (c). Marine products are included in the annual trade plans with East European Countries, including U.S.S.R., Czecholovakia, Poland, G.DR Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria. M.P.E.D.A are making continuous efforts to develop these markets. The Authority had participated in the Leipzig and Zagreb fairs. Due to the various efforts made by the MPEDA, Indian marine products were exported to U.S.S.R., for the first time, during October, 1980, for a value of about Rs. 6 lakhs. The overall exports of marine products to this group of countries amounted to Rs. 13.93 lakhs during 1979-80 and Rs. 5.31 lakhs during the period April-September, 1980.

Sick Sea Food Exporters/Units in Kerala

3652. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the M.P.E.D.A. has collected detailed information about the present conditions of sick sea food exporters/units in Kerala as directed by the Government of India and if so, whether the details have been submitted to Government of India; and

(b) whether Government will place on the Table of the House a copy of the report, if any, received by it from the M.P.E.D.A.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Transfer Policy in State Bank of India

3653. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the transfer policy being adopted in State Bank of India in Delhi while transferring staff from one branch to another or from Delhi branch to other States;

(b) whether some junior officers in the SBI are being harassed on false complaints and are being frequently transferred to mar their morale as well as to disturb their family life;

(c) whether some officers which political as well as departmental backing are staying at one branch for the last 7-10 years on the other side officers without any such approach are transferred frequently, that too twice or thrice in two months without assigning any reason or ground;

(d) whether cases of physically handicapped persons are taken into consideration while transferring them on off routes where bus/rail service is not adequate; and

(e) whether seniority is overlooked while posting junior officers as Branch Managers; if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) Transfers of officials from one branch/office in Delhi to another branch are effected keeping in view requirements of business of the bank on the one hand and suitability and career development requirements of office on the other. Transfer of officers from Delhi to other States is normally made from the long stay list of Delhi. Newly promoted officers are retained, as far as possible, in Delhi depending upon the number of vacancies in Delhi. Since promotions from Delhi are in excess of the reqirements of the bank at Delhi surplus officers are sent to deficit areas keeping in view the expansion/lead bank responsibilities of the bank.

Cases deserving compassionate consideration are decided on merits of each case.

(b) No Sir.

(c) No Sir.

(d) Care is taken that physically handicapped persons are transferred to places where they are not put to any inconvenience.

(e) seniority is normally taken into account while posting junior officers as Branch Managers. However, in addition to seniority, suitability and availability are also the criteria for posting as Branch Managers.

Purchase of Executive Planes by Industrial Houses

3654. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) which of the large industrial houses have been permitted to buy executive planes for their use;

(b) the countries of import, the type of aircraft and cost thereof; and

(c) whether this expenditure will be met from the foreign exchange earnings of these Houses or payment made in part or full in foreign exchange?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) No Industrial houses has so far been permitted to purchase executive aircraft during the current licensing period commencing 1-4-80.

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

Restructuring of the Steel Development Fund

3655. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether restructuring of the Steel Development Fund is under consideration of Government;

(b) if so, its salient features; and

(c) how far it will ensure optimum steel production in the country?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE & STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). There is at present no proposal under the consideration of Government for restructuring of the Steel Development Fund.

Repatriation of Profits by Peico Electronics and Electricals Limited, Bombay

3656. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Peico Electronics and Electricals Limited, Bombay has been increasing its trading profits in India and is thereby remitting increased amount of profits/dividends to its major shareholders abroad;

(b) if so, the facts thereof and total amount of dividends so remitted during the past four years;

(c) whether it is also a fact that this company is trying to acquire further business to increase its trading profits only to drain out foreign exchange of the country in a systematic manner; and

(d) if so, steps being contemplated to prohibit such repatriation of profits by the company from India and also prohibit them from increasing interest in the country's trade at the cost of Indian business?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) to (c). A statement is attached showing the profits earned by the company in the country and the dividends remitted to its principal during the last

four years. The data do not indicate any abnormal increase in the earnings or remittances.

(d) The policy of the Government is to permit repatriation for all approved investments and activities. The company has complied with the directive under FERA and reduced its non-resident equity to 40 per cent. It will not be feasible to deny remittance unless some adverse activity comes to the notice of the Government.

Statement

Profit earned and dividends remitted by M/s. Paico Electronics and Electricals Ltd.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Profits Earned	Dividend Remitted
1976 . . .	250.00	73.33
1977 . . .	373.00	69.22
1978 . . .	383.00	105 49
1979 . . .	434.00	91.11

N.B. : Profits shown are after tax as also dividend allowed to be remitted.

Representation from Thana Small Scale Industries Association, Maharashtra

3657. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Secretary of Ministry of Finance has received two representations dated 21st October, 1980 from Thana Small Scale Industries Association, Thana (Maharashtra);

(b) if so, what are the suggestions and demands made therein; and

(c) what action Government have taken or proposed to take on each of the said suggestions and demands made?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) to (c). The two representations received from the Thana Small Scale Industries Association related to (1) the revision of interest rate structure by the Reserve Bank of India consequent upon the imposition of tax on the interest earned by the scheduled commercial banks after 30th June, 1980 and (2) collection from the borrowers of the credit guarantee fee by the banks as a separate charge. The revision of the interest rate structure is in consequence of the levy of interest tax announced in the Budget Speech for 1980-81 which has to be recovered from borrowers by banks and the relative concessionality to the small scale industry within the overall interest rate structure of the banks is still maintained after the revision. As regards credit guarantee fee, in terms of the recommendations of the Estimates Committee contained in their 18th Report, the modalities for the merger of the Credit Guarantee Scheme for small scale industries with the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation are being worked out. The question of the incidence of the guarantee fees will be decided in the light of the modalities of merger.

Grant of Loans to Educated Unemployed in Orissa

3658. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the branches of nationalised banks in the State of Orissa have undertaken on a priority basis grant of loans to educated unemployed in that State;

(b) if so, what is the number of educated unemployed in Orissa Pradesh who have provided with loans and what amount has been given to them during the years 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80; and

(c) the further steps Government propose to take to help the educated unemployed in the backward district of Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) and (b). All public sector banks have been endeavouring to create self-employment opportunities for the unemployed—both educated and uneducated—through increased credit deployment in the priority sectors of agriculture, small industry, small transport, retail trade and small business, professional and self-employed etc. The data reporting system, however, does not yield information regarding credit assistance by banks to educated unemployed as a separate category. The total number of borrowal accounts financed by the public sector banks in the priority sectors, which gives an indication of the increasing assistance flowing for self-employment ventures in Orissa, increased from 2.30 lakhs in December, 1977 to 3.20 lakhs in December, 1978 and further to 4.04 lakhs in December, 1979. The outstanding credit was of the order of Rs. 51 crores, Rs. 73 crores and Rs. 102 crores respectively.

(c) Banks have been endeavouring to facilitate the flow of credit to the small borrowers through simplification of their lending procedures, quick disposal of applications, relaxation in requirements of margins and security etc. District Credit Plans have been drawn up for all the lead districts also keeping in view the employment generation aspect of credit deployment. Recently, the public sector banks have been advised that by 1985 their priority sector advances should reach 40 per cent of their aggregate advances. It is expected that implementation of these measures will help the unemployed to take up an increasing number of self employment ventures in all the districts of Orissa as also of other States.

Lead and Zinc Deposits Fund in Rampura-Agucha Belt in Rajasthan

3659. SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large lead and zinc deposits have recently come to light at Rampura-Agucha belt in Rajasthan;

(b) whether any detailed exploration is proposed of the belt; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. During the year 1979, Directorate of Mines and Geology, Government of Rajasthan, discovered a Lead-Zinc Prospect near Rampura-Agucha, District Bhilwara (Rajasthan). After completion of preliminary geological investigations, the Directorate of Mines and Geology commenced Surface Diamond Drilling and intersected rich lead-zinc mineralisation about 60 metres wide with metal content of about 10 per cent Zinc and Lead.

The preliminary evaluation indicates that the prospect may have reserve potential of an order of about 35 million tonnes containing over 10 per cent zinc and lead upto 285 m. depth for over 1400 metres strike length. Hindustan Zinc Limited has received Mining Lease over an area of 12 sq. kms. The company has started detailed exploration of this prospect since February, 1980, and the work is in progress.

मृतक जमाकर्ताओं की उत्तराधिकारियों द्वारा पूरी की जाने वाली औपचारिकताएं

3660. श्री अशोक गहलोत: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि मृत व्यक्तियों के बचत बैंक खाते में जमा धनराशि वापस करते समय राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक उनके उत्तराधिकारियों से कठिन औपचारिकतायें पूरी करने का आग्रह करते हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन औपचारिकताओं का ब्यौरा क्या है और प्रत्येक धनराशि के बारे में उत्तराधिकारियों से किस तरह की औपचारिकताएं पूरी करने के लिये कहा जाता है?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री आर. वेंकटरामन): (क) और (ख). सरकार द्वारा वर्ष 1975 में, बैंकों में ग्राहक सेवा विषयक एक कार्यकारी दल नियुक्त किया गया था, जिसने यह सिफारिश की थी कि मृतकों के उत्तराधिकारियों/दावाकर्ताओं को मृतक-खाता में पड़ी शेष जमा राशि की अदायगी, वैध प्रमाणपत्र प्रस्तुत किए बिना, परन्तु उपयुक्त स्थानीय जांच तथा पर्याप्त क्षतिपूर्ति प्रमाण-पत्र के आधार पर की जाए। इस सिफारिश को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों को पहले ही कहा जा चुका है। लेकिन दावाकर्ताओं द्वारा पूरी की जाने वाली औपचारिकताएं तथा इस प्रकार के किस हद तक के दावों को शाखा प्रबन्धकों द्वारा निपटाने की शक्तियां, अलग अलग बैंकों पर छोड़ दी गयी थीं। सामान्यतः इस प्रकार के 5000 रुपये तक के दावों को निपटाने का अधिकार शाखा प्रबन्धकों में निहित है। इस सम्बन्ध में पूरी की जाने वाली औपचारिकताओं में भी एक बैंक से दूसरे बैंक में भिन्नता है, लेकिन कुल मिलाकर सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंक निम्नलिखित औपचारिकताओं में से एक अथवा अधिक के लिए जोर देते हैं:

1) मृत्यु प्रमाणपत्र;

2) अदायगी के लिए आवेदन पत्र;

3) अन्तर्ग्रस्त राशि की अदायगी किए जाने के सम्बन्ध में किसी दावा, मांग, कार्यवाहियों, हानियों तथा नुकसानों के लिए बैंक को क्षतिपूर्ति करने के बारे में जमानतदारों के साथ किये गए क्षतिपूर्ति सम्बन्धी करार;

4) उन व्यक्तियों से घोषणापत्र जिनको बैंक जानता हो;

5) दो ऐसे मान्य व्यक्तियों द्वारा दिए गए शपथपत्र जिन्हें मृतक का परिवार जानता हो और उक्त शपथपत्र, नोटरी पब्लिक अथवा न्यायाधीश द्वारा सत्यापित किया गया हो;

6) सभी उत्तराधिकारियों द्वारा हस्ताक्षरित अधित्यागपत्र ;

7) सम्बन्धित पास बुक/अप्रयुक्त चेक फार्म।

जिन मामलों में दावेदारों द्वारा उत्तराधिकार प्रमाणपत्र प्रस्तुत नहीं किए जाते उनमें उपर्युक्त सूचीवद्ध औपचारिकताएं पूर्ववर्ती शर्तों के रूप में आवश्यक हैं। इन औपचारिकताओं को पूरा करने में कोई ज्यादा खर्च नहीं लगता क्योंकि ये कागजात या तो सादे कागज पर अथवा कम खर्चीले स्टाम्प वाले कागज पर तैयार करने पड़ते हैं भविष्य में किन्हीं प्रतिदावों के सम्बन्ध में बैंकों को सुरक्षा प्रदान करने के लिए ये कागजात आवश्यक समझे जाते हैं।

भारतीय स्टेट बैंक की फतेहपुरी स्थित शाखा में मृत व्यक्तियों के बचत बैंक खाते

3661. **श्री अशोक गहलोत**: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) मृत व्यक्तियों के उन बचत बैंक खातों की संख्या कितनी है जो भारतीय स्टेट बैंक की फतेहपुरी स्थित शाखा में अभी तक अनिर्णीत पड़े हैं;

(ख) क्या उक्त शाखा के बैंक मैनेजर को ऐसे खाताधारियों के उत्तराधिकारियों को धन का भुगतान करने की विशेष शक्तियां प्रदान की गई हैं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन विशेष शक्तियों के अधीन कितनी राशि निकाली जा सकती है;

(घ) उन खाताधारियों का ब्यौरा क्या है जिनके उत्तराधिकारियों को बैंक मैनेजर द्वारा इस प्रयोजन के लिये उसे दी गई विशेष शक्तियों के अन्तर्गत उस धन की वापसी की जा सकती है;

(ङ) क्या भारतीय स्टेट बैंक के उच्च अधिकारियों का विचार उक्त बैंक मैनेजर को निर्देश जारी करने का है जिससे कि उत्तराधिकारियों को छोटी-छोटी राशियां निकालने के लिये मंहगी औपचारिकताओं के कठिन मार्ग से न गुजरना पड़े;

(च) यदि हां, तो कब तक; और

(छ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री आर. वेंकटरामन): (क) पांच ।

(ख) जी हां, परन्तु ऐसे मामलों में जहां वैध कागजात प्रस्तुत नहीं किये जाते, स्थानीय पूछताछ की जाती है तथा पर्याप्त क्षतिपूर्ति सम्बन्धी कागजात लिए जाते हैं।

(ग) 2,500/- रुपये ।

(घ) मृत संघटकों के 5 खातों में से अभी तक केवल एक खाते के सम्बन्ध में दावा प्राप्त हुआ है । कानून के अनुसार बैंकरों में प्रचलित प्रथा और रिवाजों के अनुसार यह खेद है कि मृत संघटकों के नाम प्रकट नहीं किये जा सकते ।

(ङ) से (छ). बैंकों में मृत संघटकों के बनत बैंक खातों में परिसम्पत्ति के दावेदारों को, वैध कागजातों की अनुपस्थिति में निम्न औपचारिकताओं को प्रस्तुत करना/पूरा करना आवश्यक है:-

1. मृत्यु-प्रमाणपत्र,

2. भुगतान के लिये आवेदन पत्र,

3. अंतर्ग्रस्त राशि की अदायगी किये जाने के सम्बन्ध में किसी दावा, मांग, कार्यवाहियों, हानियों तथा नुकसानों के लिए बैंक को क्षतिपूर्ति करने के बारे में 2 जमानतदारों के साथ किए गए क्षतिपूर्ति सम्बन्धि करार (जब अन्तर्ग्रस्त राशि 100 रुपये से कम की हो तो क्षतिपूर्ति पर टिकट लगाना आवश्यक नहीं है।)

4. दो ऐसे मान्य व्यक्तियों द्वारा दिये गये शपथ-पत्र जिन्हें मृतक का परिवार जानता हो और उक्त शपथ-पत्र, नोटरी पब्लिक अथवा न्यायाधीश द्वारा सत्यापित किया गया हो ।

5. मृतक के सभी उत्तराधिकारियों द्वारा दावेदारों के पक्ष में अपने अधिकार के त्याग का हस्ताक्षरित परित्याग पत्र ।

6. खाते की जारी पास बुक तथा चैक बुक ।

ये औपचारिकताएं न तो कठिन हैं और न ही खर्चीली, क्योंकि उपर्युक्त सूची के दस्तावेज या तो सादे कागज पर तैयार करने होते हैं या केवल 2 रु. मूल्य के कम खर्चीले स्टाम्प कागज पर । भविष्य के किन्हीं प्रतिदावों के संबंध में बैंकों को सुरक्षा प्रदान करने के लिए ये कागजात आवश्यक समझे जाते हैं । जब दावों के निपटान में अनावश्यक रूप से विलम्ब होने के मामले बैंक के उच्चतर प्राधिकारियों के ध्यान में लाए जाते हैं तब वे अधिकारी हर तरह से हस्तक्षेप करते हैं।

Construction of Public Sector Aluminium Plant in Backward Ratnagiri District of Maharashtra

3662. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) what are the difficulties in proceeding with the work of construction of the Public Sector Aluminium plant in the backward Ratnagiri district of Maharashtra; and

(b) in case there are difficulties, do Government propose to start a project for the manufacture of alumina instead of aluminium?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The Ratnagiri Aluminium Project

which was sanctioned in 1974 could not be taken up for implementation owing to financial constraints. Recently, a review of the project has been conducted on the basis of updated cost estimates and it has been found that the project would not be economically viable because of the following reasons:

(a) low scale of operation

(b) obsolete technology

(c) high cost of power

(d) inadequate infrastructure resulting in high cost of material transportation.

The project may become viable if the plants are scaled up to currently economic sizes. It would however, be necessary to establish adequate reserves of bauxite for sustaining an alumina plant of the requisite capacity. It has, therefore, been decided to conduct further explorations and reassess the bauxite reserves in the area. Depending on the final picture of the bauxite reserves, a decision on taking up fresh feasibility study for the project may be taken.

Streamlining of distribution of essential commodities at fixed prices

3663. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the measures to streamline the distribution of essential commodities at fixed prices; and

(b) if so, what steps are proposed to streamline the distribution machinery?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY): (a) and (b). The public distribution system is kept under constant review in consultation with the State Governments and the Ministries of the Central Government to ensure availability of essential commodities to consumers. At present, wheat, rice, levy sugar, edible oils, kerosene, soft coke and controlled cloth are being made available to State Governments at uniform Central issue price for distribution through fair price shops under the public distribution system.

Efforts are being made by Government of India to increase the production and procurement of these commodities to ensure regular supplies to the consumers.

Memorandum from Officers' Association of Customs Marine Organisation

3664. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Officers' Association of Customs Marine Organisation had presented a memorandum to the Finance Minister on 3rd August, 1980;

(b) if so, whether a demand was made in the memorandum that the Customs marine staff should not be forced to merge in the newly established "Coast Guard", a paramilitary service;

(c) whether in the alternative a demand was further made that in case the merger takes place, the customs marine staff should be given civilian jobs with protection of their present rank and grade; and

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

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

(d) It has been explained to the Association a number of times that there is no case for reconsidering the issue of transfer of the customs fleet and its personnel to the Coast Guard Organisation which has been decided

in the overall national interest. However, the personnel would have the option whether, or not, to join the Coast Guards. It would be Government's effort to protect the existing pay scales etc. of customs marine personnel, as recommended by a Committee set up by Ministry of Defence for this purpose, but it may be difficult for Government to offer these personnel advantages both in pay and rank in the Coast Guard or to assure them alternative civilian jobs.

Charter of Demands from Hindustan Construction Workers Union

3665. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a Charter of Demands dated 16-8-80 from Hindustan Construction Workers Union (CITU);

(b) if so, what are demands; and

(c) what steps Government have taken to settle the demands?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). Presumably, reference is to Hindustan Steelworks Construction Workers' Union (CITU). No Charter of Demands dated 16-8-80 has been received from this Union. However, a consolidated charter of demands finalised on the 10th April, 1980 at a meeting of the Workers Group (not attended by the representative of INTUC) has been received earlier and is under consideration of the HSCL Management. The demands relate to wages, dearness allowance and other allowances like transport allowance, shift allowance, construction allowance, washing allowance, abolition of contract system, absorption of apprentices, bonus, leave facilities, housing facilities, gratuity, group insurance, medical facilities, conveyance allowance etc.

Disparity in Pay and Allowance of Central Government Employees vis-a-vis employees of Public undertakings

3666. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is disparity in pay and allowances of Central Government employees *vis-a-vis* employees of public undertakings;

(b) the extent of increase in pay and allowances granted to the different categories of employees of public undertakings and Central Government Corporations such as LIC, Nationalised Banks, IAC etc. during the past three years, category-wise; and

(c) what steps are being taken to narrow down the disparities between the remunerations payable to the Central Government employees and the employees in the Public Undertakings and Central Government Corporations?

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

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House indicating details of the extent of increase in the pay and allowances of employees in some selected undertakings/corporations/banks. (*Statement Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1582|80).

(c) The disparities between the remunerations payable to the Central Government employees and the employees in the public undertakings and Central Government Corporations arise partly due to historical factors and partly due to differences in the conditions of service and employment. The existence of these disparities and their extent is borne in mind at the time of considering proposals for revision of pay and allowances granted to the different categories of employees.

De-recognition of exempted Provident Fund Trusts under Income-tax regulations

3667. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a lot of private-run exempted Provident Fund Trusts under the Income-tax Regulations are in trouble and fearing derecognition at the hands of different Income-tax Commissioners, because their investment of Provident Fund monies is not in conformity with their investment patterns as laid down and insisted upon by the Labour Ministry for the period prior to 1-1-1979;

(b) if so, the number thereof, State-wise, during the past three years viz., 1976, 1977 and 1978;

(c) whether Income-tax Commissioners are threatening derecognition of such Trusts under the Income-tax Regulations in absence of discretionary powers to waive off such variations in investment patterns, though not in conformity with Income-tax Regulations but very much in conformity with Labour Ministry's investment pattern; and

(d) if so, whether the Central Board of Direct Taxes is proposing to give such discretionary power to the Income-tax Commissioners?

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

(b) The detailed information asked for is not available with the Ministry.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The matter for removing hardship is under consideration of the Government.

Appeal from Indian Banks Association for Reintroduction of Section 54(E) of the Income Tax Act

3668. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any appeal from Indian Banks' Association regarding reintroduction of section 54(E) of the Income Tax Act; and

(b) if so, when and what is the decision taken or proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) Section 54E continues to be a part of the Income-tax Act, 1961 and the question of its reintroduction does not, therefore, arise. The list of specified assets for the purposes of the aforesaid provision was, however, replaced in 1979 by one asset only, namely, 7-Year National Rural Development Bonds. Government do not appear to have received any representation from the Indian Banks' Association regarding restoration of *status quo ante*.

(b) Does not arise.

Tax Arrears in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

3669. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how much income tax arrears are in the book in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands upto the end of October, 1980 other than the salaried classes of people;

(b) what is the total assessment amount and net tax amount for the year 1979;

(c) what are the total tax arrears in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands with reasons for non-recovery and action taken; and

(d) whether Government propose to open a regular I.T.O. Office at Port Blair for effecting tax assessment and collection, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) and (c). The desired information as on 31-10-1980 is as under:

(i) Tax in arrears Rs. 7.38 lakhs

(ii) Demand not fallen due for collection Rs. 3.16 lakhs

The above figures include arrears due from salaried assessees for which separate figures are not available. The main steps taken for recovery are as under:—

(i) Demands raised before 31st March, 1979 still remaining in arrears have been certified to the Tax Recovery Officer concerned.

(ii) The matter of expeditious recovery of tax arrears was recently discussed with the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Administration and the collection of certified demand is expected to be geared up.

(iii) In some of the cases proceedings have been initiated under section 226(3) by the Income-tax Officer; and

(iv) In some other cases, instalments have been allowed. The assessees are paying the taxes in instalments.

(b) In 457 assessments relating to Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands completed during the financial year 1979-80, the total income determined was Rs. 55.95 lakhs. The total tax payable as a result of these assessments was Rs. 8.84 lakhs; after adjustment for prepaid taxes and refunds due, the net demand raised was Rs. 2.38 lakhs.

(d) According to presently available information, there are only 708 assessees at Andaman and Nicobar Islands out of which about 70 cases relate to persons claiming refunds or reliefs. The majority of the remaining cases fall under summary assessment scheme. A survey is proposed to be undertaken and the question of opening an Income-tax Office will be decided after taking intc account all relevant factors, including the workload.

Allocation of Steel to Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands

3670. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) how much steel in different sizes was allotted to the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands during the last three years, give month-wise figures mentioning the names of the parties;

(b) whether the Steel Authority received indents from the Public Works Department, A&N Islands, for steel and instead of continuous efforts nothing has come out so far;

(c) whether Government are aware that the developmental works of this backward territory has come to a halt; and

(d) if so, when Government proposes to allot steel for Government Construction in Andaman and Nicobar Islands?

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

Raids Conducted to Unearth Hidden Wealth

3671. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what measures have been taken by Government to unearth hidden wealth throughout the country during the last six months (from 1-4-1980 onwards) and amount of such wealth detected, seized and returned after levy of penalty tax;

(b) the particulars of the raids conducted in this behalf during the above period and the outcome thereof;

(c) the tangible and intangible assets discovered during such raid to the extent of Rs. 1 lakh and above; and

(d) the manner in which major cases involving Rs. 5 lakhs and above were adjudicated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) The Income-tax department, apart from normal survey operations, has conducted 1807 searches during the period 1-4-1980 to 30-9-1980 for unearthing concealed income and wealth. During the course of these searches, the following assets have been seized:—

Month	No. of searches	Cash	Bullion	Jewellery	Others	Total
April, 1980 .	316	46,42,485	2,79,435	25,61,308	44,09,336	1,18,92,564
May, 1980 .	182	34,30,915	14,79,149	39,78,352	9,30,300	98,18,716
June, 1980 .	143	58,09,068	1,66,589	64,44,228	1,81,21,480	3,05,41,365
July, 1980 .	103	32,81,044	65,260	32,01,949	47,27,445	1,12,75,698
Aug., 1980 .	753	14,34,226	1,99,900	21,40,977	15,78,871	53,53,974
Sept., 1980 .	310	49,87,161	40,215	67,89,391	58,68,466	1,76,85,233
Total .	1,807	2,35,84,899	22,30,548	2,51,16,205	3,56,35,898	8,65,67,550

(b) and (c). Having regard to the number of searches and persons/parties involved, it may not be practicable to furnish details of all these raids. However, if the hon'ble Member desires information in any particular case, the same will be furnished.

(d) The cases are under investigation.

Amritsar on International Air Route

3672. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have by now taken a decision to put Amritsar on the international air route and whether preparatory work to develop the existing Amritsar airport has been taken in hand;

(b) if so, by what time it is likely to be commissioned;

(c) whether Government have considered the desirability of having some direct flights from Amritsar to the West in view of high traffic potential generated by Punjabi people abroad; if so, the tentative decisions worked out;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether the cargo complex is likely to be ready in the near-future; if so, whether necessary action has been taken to equip the airport to handle it?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) to (d). International services to United Kingdom by Air-India from Amritsar will be operated as and when the said airport is developed for Boeing 747 operations, for which it is presently unsuitable. The rough cost estimate for the development of the aerodrome for Boeing 747 operation is ap-

proximately Rs. 12 crores (excluding the cost of equipment) and the matter is being actively processed. The construction work is likely to be completed in approximately 3 to 4 years time after the sanction.

(e) It has been decided to set up an integrated air cargo complex at Amritsar airport with a view to facilitating exporters to air freight their export shipments direct from Amritsar to over-seas destinations. The Central Warehousing Corporation have, at the request of Ministry of Commerce, undertaken to construct a new building near Amritsar airport to house the proposed air cargo complex. The construction work is in progress and nearing completion. The question of commissioning the air cargo complex is under consideration in consultation with the Central Board of Excise and Customs and the Air Force authorities.

Repatriation of Profits by Peico Electronics and Electricals Ltd.

3673. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the total repatriation of profits each year during the last three financial years made by the Peico Electronics and Electricals Limited formerly known as Philips India Limited, Bombay and Calcutta to its foreign share-holders belonging, *inter alia*, to multinational group abroad;

(b) whether the Company is resorting to means for remitting increased amount of dividends by increasing the exports;

(c) if so, the total amount of exports made by the said company, the countries to which exports were made during the last three financial years, amount of foreign exchange earned with separate statement of dividends repatriated; and

(d) the steps being contemplated to prevent the Company from remitting further profits in foreign exchange in order to direct the same to be re-ploughed or distributed in India only?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) to (c). A statement is attached showing exports made and remittances effected by the company during the last three years. Export activity is desirable since it augments the foreign exchange earnings of the country. The company has also export obligation attached to *some industrial licences.*

(d) The company has complied with the FERA directive and reduced its non-resident equity to 40 per cent. Thus 60 per cent of the earnings of the company are distributed to resident shareholders. Further, the policy of the Government is to allow remittance for all approved investments and activities. While proposals for capitalisation of reserves could be considered in terms of the guidelines for issue of bonus shares, there is no requirement that all reserves must be so capitalised.

Statement

Exports made and Remittances of dividend effected by Paico Electronics and Electricals Ltd.

(Rs. lakhs)

Year	Exports	Dividend Remitted
1977	451.00	89.22
1978	510.00	105.49
1979	508.00	91.11

MMTC Reduced Prices of Non-Ferrous Metals

3674. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have authorised the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation to reduce the prices of all non-ferrous metals, excepting copper, with effect from 1st November, 1980;

(b) if so, the extent of reduction in the prices of some of the important non-ferrous metals such as electrolytic high-grade zinc, special high grade zinc, pig lead, tin and nickel squares etc.;

(c) whether the revision in prices is intended to give all-round relief to the trade and industry to boost up production; and

(d) when was the last price revision of non-ferrous metals made and what were the prices fixed at that time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a), (b) and (d). Yes, Sir. A statement showing the prices of canalised non-ferrous metals fixed as effective from 1st November, 1980, as compared to those fixed earlier on 30th September, 1980, is attached.

(c) The prices are fixed having regard to the international prices, incidental charges and the interest of indigenous industry.

Statement

Prices of Non-Ferrous metals

Sl. No.	Commodity	Prices Fixed on 1st November 1980 Rs. per metric tonne	Prices Fixed on 30th Sept., 1980 Rs. per metric tonne
1.	Electrolytic Copper Wire Bars	34,500.00	34,000 000
2.	Electrolytic High Grade Zinc	13,500.00	13,700.00
3.	Special High Grade Zinc	13,600.00	13,800.00
4.	Pig Lead (99.97%)	12,600.00	13,000.00
5.	Pig Lead (99 99%)	12,800.00	13,200.00
6.	Tin	2,06,000.00	2,10,000.00
7.	Nickel Squares/Cathodes/Pellets/Briquettes . . .	83,000.00	85,000.00

उत्तर प्रदेश के यूनियन बैंक आफ इन्डिया के ग्रेड-दो अधिकारियों की पदोन्नति

3675. **श्री अनूप बशर** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के यूनियन बैंक आफ इन्डिया के ग्रेड-दो अधिकारियों की पदोन्नति के सम्बन्ध में कोई शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं ;

(ख) क्या पदोन्नति के सामान्य स्वीकृत मानदंडों की उपेक्षा की गई थी और वरिष्ठता के आधार पर पदोन्नतियां नहीं की गई थीं ;

(ग) कितने व्यक्तियों को "पारी के बाहर" (आउट आफ टर्न) पदोन्नतियां दी गई और ऐसे व्यक्तियों ने वरिष्ठता-सूची में कितने व्यक्तियों का अतिलंघन किया ; और

(घ) इन शिकायतों पर वित्त मंत्रालय ने क्या कार्यवाही की है और उसका पूर्ण ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री आर. वेंकटरामन) : (क) से (घ). यूनियन बैंक आफ इण्डिया ने सूचित किया है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में ग्रेड-2 अधिकारियों की पदोन्नति के संबंध में शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं । 17, प्रभावित अधिकारियों ने, बैंक द्वारा की गयी पदोन्नति को चुनौती देते हुए, इलाहाबाद बैंक उच्च न्यायालय में रिट याचिकाएं दायर की थी, लेकिन इसके बाद ये सभी याचिकाएं उनके द्वारा बिना शर्त वापस ले ली गयीं । अब 49 अधिकारियों ने, बैंक द्वारा की गयी पदोन्नतियों को चुनौती देते हुए इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय में रिट याचिकाएं दायर की हैं तथा मामला अभी न्यायाधीन है ।

यूनियन बैंक ने यह भी सूचित किया है कि एक संवर्ग से दूसरे संवर्ग में अधिकारियों की नियुक्ति केवल वरिष्ठता के आधार पर ही नहीं की जाती बल्कि योग्यता तथा वरिष्ठता के आधार पर की जाती है जिसमें किसी विशेष समय में अधिकारी के अच्छे कार्य-निष्पादन तथा निपुणता का भी ध्यान रखा जाता है। अधिकारी की योग्यता, उसके कार्य निष्पादन तथा समय-समय पर प्रबंध के विभिन्न स्तरों से प्राप्त मूल्यांकन रिपोर्टों से जांची जाती है। एक संवर्ग से ऊंचे संवर्ग में पदोन्नत किए जाने की सिफारिशों की पड़ताल, इस प्रयोजन के लिए नियुक्त, वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों की एक समिति द्वारा की जाती है। संबंधित अधिकारियों का सेवा रिकार्ड कुल मिलाकर अच्छा हो यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए बैंक के सतर्कता विभाग की सिफारिश और आडिट विभाग के मत पर भी ध्यान दिया जाता है। इसके अतिरिक्त बैंक ने यह भी कहा है कि इन पदोन्नतियों में उपरोक्त प्रक्रिया का पालन कड़ाई से किया गया है।

Bonus Payable to Employees of LIC

3676. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have now worked out the total amount of Bonus payable to the employees of Life Insurance Corporation of India consequent upon the judgement delivered by the Supreme Court;

(b) if so, the total amount and facts thereof;

(c) when it is likely to be paid; and

(d) whether there is still delay, if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) to (d). The legal and other implications of the Supreme Court Judgement, which was delivered on 10th November, 1980, are being examined by the LIC. However, according to a quick calculation made by the corporation the amount of bonus payable to its employees in terms of the judgement works out to about Rs. 20 crores.

चीनी कारखानों की ओर बकाया बैंक ऋणों की वापस अदायगी

3677. **श्री बयाराम शाक्य** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या यह सच है कि बैंकों की 680 करोड़ रुपये की जो राशि कई वर्षों से चीनी कारखानों की ओर बकाया थी अब वह इन कारखानों ने लगभग सारी की सारी वापस कर दी है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री आर. वेंकटरामन): चीनी उद्योग को दिये गये बैंक ऋण की बकाया राशियों के स्तर से संबंधित त्वरित आंकड़ों को देखने से यह पता चलता है कि जून, 1980 के अंत की स्थिति के अनुसार उक्त बकाया राशि 232 करोड़ रुपये थी जबकि इसकी तुलना में जून, 1979 के अंत में यह राशि 400 करोड़ रुपये थी। परन्तु, इस संबंध में पिछले वर्ष अपेक्षाकृत कम स्तर पर हुए उत्पादन तथा उसके परिणामस्वरूप आगे ले जाये गये अपेक्षातया कम स्तर के स्टाकों को ध्यान में रखना होगा।

नई दिल्ली रेल स्टेशन पर कर अपवंचन के मामलों का पता लगाया जाना

3678. **श्री छोटू भाई गामित** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हाल ही में नई दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन पर आय-कर और बिक्री-कर अपवंचन के कई मामलों, जो बहुत बड़ी रकमों से संबंधित हैं, का पता लगाया गया है और काला धन पकड़ा गया है ; और

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

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतपाल सिंह सिसोदिया) : (क) तथा (ख). हाल ही में, नई दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन पर,

आय-कर अथवा बिक्री-कर की चोरी का ऐसा कोई मामला नहीं पकड़ा गया है । हां, पुरानी दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन पर, मैसर्स पटेल सोमभाई कंचन लाल एण्ड कम्पनी फतेहपुरी, दिल्ली के एक कर्मचारी श्री ओमप्रकाश के कब्जे से 13,12,653 रु. की नकदी पकड़ी गयी थी और उसके बाद 1,04,151 रु. की रकम, फर्म के कार्यालय से भी पकड़ी गयी । प्रारम्भिक जांच से पता चला है कि पैसा बेनामी नामों में भेजा जा रहा था और जिन पार्टियों के नाम राशि का भेजा जाना आशयित था, वे, अधिकांशतः थी ही नहीं । आगे जांच की जा रही है और उचित समय पर कानून के अनुसार अपेक्षित कार्रवाई की जाएगी । इस बात की भी जांच की जा रही है कि उपर्युक्त मामले में बिक्री-कर की चोरी तो नहीं की गयी है । यदि किसी प्रकार की चोरी पकड़ी जाती है तो उस पर कानून के मुताबिक कार्रवाई की जाएगी ।

निर्यात प्रयोजनों के लिए नगद सहायता में घपला

3679. **श्री तारिक अनवर:** क्या **वाणिज्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि निर्यात प्रयोजनों के लिए दी गई नगद सहायता में बड़े पैमाने पर घपला हुआ है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि निर्यात के लिए नगद सहायता देने से पहले और बाद में इस बात की जांच नहीं की जाती कि क्या निर्यात वास्तविक रूप में हुआ है और क्या इस प्रकार अर्जित विदेशी मुद्रा भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक को प्राप्त हो गई है;

(ग) क्या इस प्रकार का कोई विचार है कि नगद सहायता केवल उन व्यक्तियों को दी जानी चाहिए, जिनकी विदेशी मुद्रा

(घ) बोगस दस्तावेजों के आधार पर दी जा रही नगद सहायता पर नियंत्रण रखने के लिए सरकार का क्या उपाय करने का विचार है; और

(ङ) इस संबंध में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही करेगी?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुरशीद आलम खां): (क) जी नहीं । तथापि, कुछेक मामलों में यह जानकारी में आया था कि कतिपय बेईमान पार्टियों ने जाली दस्तावेजों के आधार पर नकद प्रतिपूर्ति सहायती प्राप्त की थी। इन मामलों की केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा जांच की जा रही है।

(ख) नकद प्रतिपूर्ति सहायता प्राप्त करने के लिए एक निर्यातक को निर्यात के प्रमाण के रूप में सीमाशुल्क कार्यालय से विधिवत अधिमाणित शिपिंग बिल की निर्यात संवर्धन प्रतिलिपि प्रस्तुत करनी होती है । उसे बैंक द्वारा अनुप्रमाणित बीजक तथा निर्यातों का बैंक प्रमाणपत्र निर्धारित प्रपत्र में प्रस्तुत करने होते हैं जिसमें बैंक यह प्रमाणित करते हैं कि उन्होंने निर्यातक द्वारा लिखित निर्यात बिल तय कर लिए है/क्रय कर लिये है/संग्रहण के लिए भेज दिये है। जहां निर्यातों के आधार पर विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त नहीं की जाती–बैंक भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक को उसकी रिपोर्ट देते हैं और भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक से प्राप्त विवरण के आधार पर संवितरण प्राधिकारी जिन निर्यातों के आधार पर विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त नहीं की गई हो उस पर संदत्त नकद प्रतिपूर्ति सहायता की राशि की वसूली करता है ।

(ग) परेषण आधार पर बिक्रियों के मामले में नकद प्रतिपूर्ति सहायता निर्यातों के आधार पर विदेशी मुद्रा की प्राप्ति दर्शाने वाले बैंक प्रमाणपत्र प्रस्तुत करने पर दी जाती है अन्य मामलों में नकद प्रतिपूर्ति सहायता विदेशी मुद्रा की प्राप्ति के प्रमाण पर जोर दिये बिना ही निर्यात के बैंक प्रमाणपत्र के आधार पर दी जाती है । निर्यात की तारीख तथा विदेशी मुद्रा की

राल होता है अत: यदि हम नकद प्रतिपूर्ति सहायता देने से पूर्व विदेशी मुद्रा की प्राप्ति पर आग्रह करेंगे तो निर्यातकों की पूंजी अवरुद्ध हो जाएगी। इससे निर्यात संवर्धन के लिए हमारे प्रयासों पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ेगा। इसके अलावा निर्यातों के आधार पर विदेशी मुद्रा की प्राप्ति दर्शाने वाला बैंक प्रमाणपत्र भी जाली बनाए जा सकते हैं। अत: कोई परिवर्तन आवश्यक या वांछनीय नहीं समझा जाता ।

(घ) नकद प्रतिपूर्ति सहायता के संवितरण की योजना के अन्तर्गत यह व्यवस्था है कि बैंकों को चाहिए कि वे निर्यात के बैंक प्रमाणपत्र की अनुलिपियां संवितरण अधिकारी को सीधे ही भेजें । इनका नकद प्रतिपूर्ति सहायता के लिए निर्यातक द्वारा उसके दावे सहित प्रस्तुत बैंक प्रमाणपत्र के साथ मिलान किया जाता है। इसके अतिरिक्त, एक प्रतिशतता आधार पर निर्यातक द्वारा प्रस्तुत बैंक प्रमाणपत्र उनकी प्रमाणिकता के सत्यापन के लिए जारीकर्ता बैंक को सीधे ही भेजे जाते हैं।

(ङ) जाली दस्तावेज प्रस्तुत करने की संभावना से उत्पन्न होने वाले जोखिम का कारगर ढंग से परिहार करने के लिए मार्गोपाय ढूंढ़ने के उद्देश्य से मुख्य नियंत्रक, आयात-निर्यात संगठन, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक तथा सीमाशुल्क कार्यालय के अधिकारियों का एक लघु कार्यकारी दल स्थापित किया गया है।

Devaluation of Rupee

3680. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the number of times Indian rupee has been devalued since Independence and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): The rupee was devalued twice since Independence. The first devaluation took place in September, 1949 to the extent of 30.52 per cent. The second devaluation took place on the 6th June, 1966 to the extent of 36.5 per cent. The devaluation on both the occasions was necessitated to help restore balance of payment equilibrium in the economy.

With effect from 25th September, 1975 the Government adopted an exchange rate system under which the value of the rupee is fixed not in terms of any one currency but in terms of a basket of currencies. Under this system the term devaluation loses its original meaning. The exchange rate of the rupee in terms of pound sterling (which is the "intervention currency") is calculated from the fixed basket using the exchange rates between the various component currencies as determined in international currency markets. As these exchange rates change, the exchange rate of the rupee in terms of pound sterling changes and accordingly the rupee is revalued upwards or downwards in relation to the sterling.

Under this arrangement, the exchange rate of the rupee *vis-a-vis* pound sterling has been adjusted upwards or downwards 62 times since the adoption of multi-currency basket (with effect from September 25, 1975) till the latest change announced by the Reserve Bank of India on November 24, 1980.

Loans advanced by branches of Bank of Baroda and Dena Bank in Gujarat

3681. SHRI CHHITTUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amounts of loan advanced for different purposes from 1977 to June, 1980 by the Kukarmunda, Nijhar and Puchahal granches of Bank of Baroda and Dena Bank in Surat District of of Gujarat;

(b) the amount of loans out of them given to Adivasis, Harijans and small farmers;

(c) whether it is a fact that people and elected representatives of the people have made several complaints

against the Managers of the Banks for not giving loans and for misbehaving; and

(d) whether some action is proposed to be taken against those Bank Managers by Government for their behaviours, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) and (b). Details of advances sanctioned for different purposes from June, 1977 to June, 1980 by the Puchahal, Kukarmunda and Nijhar branches of Bank of Baroda and Dena Bank are as under:

Bank of Baroda

Loans advanced by Puchahal & Kukarmunda branches of Bank of Baroda during June, 1977 to June, 1980

Purpose	Puchahal Branch		Kukarmunda Branch	
	No. of A/cs.	Amount (Rs. lacs)	No. of A/cs.	Amount (Rs. lacs)
1. Agriculture & allied activities	1147	15.51	223	3.38
2. Cottage Industries	10	0.13	243	3.79
3. Self-employed & Small borrowers	97	1.82	51	0.27
4. Road Transport Operators	4	2.88	—	—
Total:	1258	20.34	517	7.44
Of which : to adivasis, Harijans & small farmers	1203	13.21	373	4.18

Dena Bank

Loans sanctioned by Nijhar branch of Dena Bank during June, 1977 to June, 1980

Purpose	No. of accounts	Amount (Rs. lacs)
Agriculture and allied activities.	2745	91.11
Of which :		
(i) SC/ST (including small/marginal farmers)	549	13.14
(ii) Small & Marginal farmers (including SC/ST)	906	29.75

(c) and (d). Complaints received by Reserve Bank of India against some branches of nationalised banks in Gujarat including Dena Bank and Bank of Baroda were investigated but it was revealed that the allegations could not be substantiated by facts.

STC not delivering Imported Photographic Materials

3682. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:
SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that State Trading Corporation is not delivering imported photographic materials through the registered association, East India Photographic Traders' Association, 43, Lenin Sarani, Calcutta;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that an unregistered association is getting the distribution facility;

(d) whether it is also a fact that Calcutta High Court has issued directive to STC not to deal with the unregistered Association; and

(e) steps taken by Government in view of the Calcutta High Court's decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). Under the Import Policy of 1980-81, import/distribution of photographic films stands decanalised and STC is not connected with either import or distribution of the same.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e). The STC had not received any directive from Calcutta High Court while the item was canalised through STC.

उत्तर प्रदेश में मोदीनगर की चिटफंड कम्पनियों का बन्द किया जाना

3683. **श्री निहाल सिंह:**
श्री राम अवध:

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के मेरठ जिले के मोदीनगर की श्रमिक बस्ती में कार्य कर रही बहुत सी चिटफंड कम्पनियों पर लाखों रुपये का घोटाला करने और हजारों लोगों को धोखा देने के आरोप हैं और अब इन कम्पनियों को बन्द कर दिया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस बारे में कोई जांच की है और इन दोषी चिटफंट कम्पनियों के खिलाफ अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ग) क्या चिटफंड कम्पनियों द्वारा अन्य राज्यों में भी ऐसी अनियमितताएं करने की शिकायतें मिली हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की है?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री आर. वेंकटरामन): (क) और (ख). रिजर्व बैंक के पास, मोदीनगर (यू.पी.) में चिटफंड कम्पनियों के सम्बन्ध में कोई विशिष्ट सूचना नहीं है। फिर भी, फर्मों, समितियों तथा चिट्स के रजिस्ट्रार, उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से यह ज्ञात हुआ है कि गरुड़-चिट एण्ड ट्रेडिंग कम्पनी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, जिसका कि पंजीकृत कार्यालय बम्बई में और केन्द्रीय कार्यालय मद्रास में है, उसकी एक शाखा मोदीनगर में है रजिस्ट्रार के रिकार्ड में मोदीनगर में किसी अन्य चिटफंड कम्पनी की शाखा खुलने और बन्द होने के सम्बन्ध में कोई सूचना नहीं है।

उपर्युक्त कम्पनी की विभिन्न शाखाओं के विरुद्ध प्राप्त शिकायतों के आधार पर फर्मों, समितियों तथा चिटों के रजिस्ट्रार, उत्तर प्रदेश, सरकार लखनऊ ने यू.पी. चिटफंड नियम, 1975 के अन्तर्गत 9-7-1980 को कम्पनी पर मुकदमा चलाने की दृष्टि से कम्पनी की लखनऊ शाखा के रिकार्डों को जब्त कर लिया था। रजिस्ट्रार ने कम्पनी की उत्तर प्रदेश में स्थित शाखाओं के सम्बन्ध में यू. पी. चिट फंड अधिनियम, 1975 की शर्तों के अन्तर्गत मियादी जमा के रूप में कुल 1,89,500/- रुपये की प्रतिभूतियां भी प्राप्त की हैं। कम्पनी ने यू. पी. चिट फंड अधिनियम तथा उसके अन्तर्गत बनाये गए नियमों के कतिपय उपबंधों के प्रवर्तन को चुनौती देते हुए इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय से स्थगन-आदेश प्राप्त कर लिया है। रजिस्ट्रार, उच्च न्यायालय के आदेश के सम्बन्ध में स्पष्टीकरण प्राप्त करने तथा इन्हें निरस्त कराने का उपाय कर रहा है।

(ग) परम्परागत चिटफण्ड कम्पनियों द्वारा अन्य राज्यों में अभिदाय राशियों की तथा उन पर देय ब्याज की अदायगी नहीं किये जाने के बारे में समय-समय पर आरोपित शिकायतें प्राप्त होती रही हैं। चूंकि न तो सरकार को और न ही भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक को ऐसी शिकायतों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाई करने की सांविधिक शक्तियां प्राप्त हैं, इसलिए शिकायत-कर्ताओं को सलाह दी जाती है कि वे संविदा भंग के मामलों में सामान्यत: उपचारात्मक कार्रवाई कर सकते हैं। जहां तक इनामी चिटों का सम्बन्ध है, इनामी चिट्स तथा मुद्रा परिचालन स्कीम (प्रतिबन्ध) अधिनियम, 1978 के उपबन्धों के अन्तर्गत उन पर पाबन्दी लगा दी गई है। राज्य सरकारें इस अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत कारवाई करने के लिए सक्षम हैं। अखिल भारतीय स्तर परम्परागत चिट फंड व्यवसाय के परिचालन के व्यवहार को विनियमित करने के लिए संसद में एक चिट फंड विधेयक पेश किया गया है।

Exploration and assessment of mineral by Minerals Department of Madhya Pradesh

3684. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Minerals Department of Madhya Pradesh had taken in hand 2 years ago the work of exploration

and assessment of minerals in the country applying modern techniques under U.N. Development programme and if so, the names of the places in Madhya Pradesh where such exploration work was undertaken under this programme and the results thereof;

(b) whether there is also a proposal to undertake the work of exploration of minerals in Jhabua district of Madhya Pradesh under the U.N. Development programme; and

(c) if so, the time by which this work will be started in Jhabua district?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir. Exploration works have been carried out for tin in Bastar area; for copper in west Bastar area (Block 1), Tongpal region, Malanjkhand area and in Block Q, Bundelkhand region; for lead and zinc in Chauraiya area, Damoh district; for gold in Barjor (Raigarh area), for Pyrophyllite--Diaspore in Bundelkhand area. The results appear to be encouraging.

(b) and (c). A reconnaissance exploration survey for Jhabua district is planned for 1981.

Chairmen and Managing Directors of Public Undertakings on Extension Service

3685. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY:
SHRI ARVIND NETAM:

Will the Milnister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of public sector undertakings whose Chairmen and Managing Directors are on extension after their superannuation;

(b) the names of public sector undertakings who do not have either Chairmen or Managing Directors for some months now; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken for filling up these posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) Presumably, the Hon'ble Members have in mind the persons who have been appointed as Chief Executives of Public Enterprises who are above 58 years and also that they have in mind the full-time Chairmen, since in majority of the cases part-time Chairmen, are above 58 years and they do not function as full-time Chief Executives of the Public Enterprises.

According to the available information the Chief Executives of the following enterprises have crossed the age of 58 years:—

1. Air India.
2. Fertilizer Planning & Development (I) Ltd.
3. Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd.
4. Indian Airlines Corpn.
5. Mazagon Dock Ltd.
6. Metal Scrap Trade Corpn.

(b) and (c). Out of 189 enterprises the posts of 9 part-time Chairmen and 25 posts of Chief Executives were vacant as on 5-12-1980. These posts are indicated in the statement. Out of these the Public Enterprises Selection Board have finalised the selection of 6 posts of part-time Chairmen and 22 posts of Chief Executives. The recommendations of the Board are under consideration of the Government. In the case of Chief Executives, *ad hoc* arrangements are made to ensure that the work of the enterpise does not suffer till a regular appointment is made.

Statement

Vacancies of Part-time Chairmen or Chief Executives in Public Enterprises as on 5-12-1980

A—Part-time Chairmen

1. Hindustan Antibiotics Limited.

2. Bongaigaon Refinery & Patrochemicals Corpn. Ltd.

3. Rehabilitation Industries Corporation.

4. Bharat Dynamics Limited.

5. Hindustan Prefab Limited.

6. Pyrites, Phosphates & Chemicals Limited.

7. Central Warehousing Corporation.

8. Hindustan Photo Films Mfg. Co. Ltd.

9. Madras Fertilizers Ltd.

B—Chief Executives

1. National Fertilizers Ltd.

2. Hindustan Cables Ltd.

3. Hindustan Paper Corpn.

4. Hindustan Steel-works Construction Corpn.

5. National Textiles Corpn. (MP) Ltd.

6. National Textiles Corpn. (UP) Ltd.

7. Southern Pesticides Corpn. Ltd.

8. Projects & Equipment Corpn.

9. Metallurgical & Engineering Consultancy India Ltd.

10. Indo-Burma Petroleum Company.

11. Bridge & Roof Co. Ltd.

12. National Hydro-electric Power Corpn.

13. National Thermal Power Corpn.

14. Neyveili Lignite Corpn. Ltd.

15. Jute Corpn. of India.

16. Salem Steel Plant.

17. Central Warehousing Corpn. Ltd.

18. National Building Construction Corpn.

19. Nagaland Pulp & Paper Co. Ltd.

20. Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd.

21. Bharat Dynamics Ltd.

22. Biecco Lawrie Ltd.

23. National Research Development Corpn.

24. Hotel Corpn. of India.

25. Shipping Corpn. of India.

Taking over of Bajri Bhatti Mines by DSIDC

3686. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Administration had ordered the take over of the bajri bhatti mines by the Delhi Small Industries Development Corporation eliminating the private contractors in August 18, last;

(b) if so, whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report appeared in "Indian Express" dated 3-11-1980 stating that the same contractors are very much in the pictures and the old *status quo* continues; and

(c) if so, the details and Government's action thereto?

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

Import of Pulp for Art Silk Industries

3687. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether pulp imported from abroad for Art Silk Industries is

channelled through a few private sector monopolists, if so, details thereabout for the method, manner and mechanism for import, distribution inside India and the Pricing Policy; and

(b) whether Art Silk Industry of Amritsar and other areas have to close down about three-fourths of looms due to exhorbitant prices charged by the monopoly houses raising the prices of yarn at will at any time, if so, Government reaction thereto and steps to help Art Silk Industry to work at full capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) The import of Rayon-grade pulp is allowed on OGL basis to actual users (Industrials). There is no price or distribution-control on this item.

(b) Government have not received any report about closure of art silk looms in Amritsar or other areas on account of high prices of yarn. Users of art silk yarn are free to meet their requirements of such yarn through imports permitted-on OGL basis, in case of any difficulty in domestic availability.

Extention of Service in Public Corporations

3688. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether following the precedent recently set up in the Railway Board not to give any extension or service to retired Officers Government propose to consider the desirability of issuing similar orders on the side of Public Corporations also like Air-India, which are already plagued with poor management employee relations, not to give any such extensions of service to the Officers of the rank of Director and above;

(b) if so, whether he will lay on the Table a copy of such orders issued by him; and

(c) if not the reactions therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). Comprehensive instructions on the subject of extension of service to senior officers which were issued by the Bureau of Public Enterprises vide its O.M. dated 27-10-1978 envisage that ordinarily no proposal for extension of service/re-employment beyond the age of superannuation should be considered by the Appointing Authorities, except where the other officers are not ripe enough to take over the job; or where the retiring officer is of outstanding merit; or where it is cessor had been taken well in advance, but the selection could not be finalised for justifiable reasons. These instructions cover all cases of extensions in service in posts appointment to which are made either by the Government or the Public Enterprises themselves.

(c) Does not arise.

Closure of Buckingham and Carnatic Mill in Tamil Nadu

3689. SHRI K. MALLANNA:
SHRI ERA ANBARASU:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Buckingham and Carnatic Mill in Madras, the largest textile mill in the country, is going to be closed down from January, 1981;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether Government will consider taking over this textile mill as a sick unit?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). The continued non-viable operations of the unit arising out of factors, such as, excees employment of manpower and low levels of production and productivity has led the management to serve a notice of closure under the

Industrial Disputes Act. There is currently no proposal to take over this textile mill as a sick unit. The Central Government has held discussions with the management, State Government and the financial institutions with a view to impressing upon them the need for finding a long-term solution to the problems facing the unit through necessary dialogues between the management and the labour.

Organising Exhibitions of other Countries

3690. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are organising exhibitions of other countries in this country this year; and

(b) if so, of which countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHUSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). Government have no plans to organise exhibitions of other countries in India this year. However, approvals were given to the High Commission of New Zealand, Embassy of the Hungarian People's Republic and Trade Representation of U.S.S.R. for holding a photographic exhibition, a demonstration of computer units and exhibition and demonstration of latest Soviet mini-computer system, respectively, during 1980-81.

Financial assistance to Foreign countries

3691. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) The names of other countries to which India is giving financial assistance; and

(b) whether there are any conditions in giving the assistance?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) A list indicating the names of the countries to which India is giving financial assistance including technical assistance during the current financial year is attached.

(b) Apart from normal terms attaching to financial assistance, we do not attach any special conditions.

Names of countries to which India is giving Financial Assistance:

1. Afghanistan
2. Algeria
3. Angola
4. Bangladesh
5. Bhutan
6. Burma
7. Botswana
8. Comores
9. Cape Verde Islands
10. Camercon
11. Ethiopia
12. Egypt
13. Fiji
14. Ghana
15. Guyana
16. Guinea
17. Indoneshia.
18. Ivory Coast
19. Jamaica
20. Kenya
21. Kampuchea
22. Laos
23. Lesotho
24. Liberia
25. Mongolia
26. Mauritius
27. Morocco
28. Mozambique
29. Mali
30. Malawi
31. Malagache
32. Maldives
33. Malta
34. Malaysia

35. Nepal
36. Nigeria
37. Netherland Antilles
38. Paraguay
39. People's Democratic Republic of Yemen
40. Seychelles
41. Senegal
42. Sierra Leone
43. Somalia
44. Sudan
45. Surinam
46. Sri Lanka
47. Syria
48. South Pacific Islands
49. Tonga
50. Tanzania/Zanzibar
51. Togo
52. Thailand
53. Uganda
54. Trinidad & Tobago
55. Upper Volta
56. Vietnam
57. Zambia
58. Zimbabwe
59. Zaire

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के पास मृत व्यक्तियों की जमा राशियां

3692. **श्री अशोक गहलोत:** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि रष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के पास मृत-व्यक्तियों की कितनी जमा राशियां हैं और उस राशि में से उन मृतकों के उत्तराधिकारियों ने, उन्हें निकालने वाली खर्चीली औपचारिकताओं के कारण गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान कितनी राशियां नहीं निकाली हैं?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री आर. वेंकटरामन) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और वह यथाशीघ्र सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Amount lent by Nationalised Banks for Industrial Development in Cooch-Bihar District of West Bengal

3693. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) what is the total amount lent by nationalised banks in Cooch-Behar district of West Bengal for industrial development during the last 10 months (month-wise); and

(b) the total amount lent by these banks during the above-mentioned period in this district to the small scale units, peasants owning below 5 acres of land, agricultural labourers, bargadars and rickshaw pullers and the details thereof

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) and (b). The present data reporting system does not provide for collection of data in the manner asked for. The latest available data in respect of the outstanding advances of the scheduled commercial banks in Cooch-Behar District of West Bengal is as under:—

Outstanding credit of scheduled commercial banks in Cooch-Behar District of West Bengal as at the end of June, 1978.

Sector	Amount outstanding (Rs. in crores)
1. Agriculture & Allied activities	1.63
2. Industry	1.22
3. Trade	0.39
4. All others	0.32
5. Total bank credit (1+2+3+4)	3.56
6. Of which: Small Scale Industry	0.29

Tourists Resorts in the Country

3694. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of tourists resorts in various States of the country;

(b) the names of tourist resorts in West Bengal and the specialities of the areas;

(c) whether new tourist resorts are to be opened in West Bengal; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) No inventory has been made of tourist resorts in various States in the country. However, in the Central Sector, tourist facilities have been provided at the following hill and sea-side tourist resorts apart from other tourist centres:

Gulmarg, Dalhousie, Dharamshala, Kulu, Manali, Mount Abu, Ootacamund, Kodikanal, Thekkady, Kanyakumari, Rameshwaram, Mahabalipuram Kovalam, Cochin, Puri, Konark; Porbandar and Vishakhapatnam.

(b) As mentioned in (a), no detailed inventory has been made. However, Darjeeling is the major hill resort in West Bengal where foreign and domestic tourists visit. It is well known for its view of Mount Everest and Kanchanjnnga, tea gardens and for trekking. Digha is an important sea-side resort mainly for domestic tourists.

(c) and (d). No new resorts are proposed to be developed in West Bengal in the Central Sector. Darjeeling being the well known hill resort and also base for trekking activities, it is tentatively proposed subject to the availability of funds, to develop facilities for trekking in the Darjeeling area during the Five Year Plan 1980-85.

T.F.A.I. Conducting Cultural Programmes

3695. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Trade Fair Authority of India is conducting cultural programmes in the Pragati Maidan;

(b) if so, the expenditure incurred on these programmes and the income derived since the start of the programmes i.e. 2nd October, 1980;

(c) the manner in which the performing artists are selected and the yardstick for making the payment to them; and

(d) what is the average income and expenditure per day and how the TFAI proposed to meet the losses, if any?

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

(b) The expenditure incurred by the Trade Fair Athority of India on organisation of cultural programmes from 2nd October, 1980 to 4th December, 1980 amounted to Rs. 7,29,146.00. Since there was no separate ticket levied on these programmes, no income was derived from these programmes as much.

(c) A Cultural Advisory Committee comprising representatives of the Trade Fair Authority of India, Department of Culture, Indian Council of Cultural Relations, National School of Drama, Sangeet Natak Academy, India Tourism Development Corporation, a renowned film producer, a well known play director and apart critic guides the Trade Fair Authority of India in selection of performing artists. Payments to the artists are decided after considering the recommendations of the Committee.

(d) The average daily expenditure incurred on these programmes amounted to Rs. 11,392.91. Though there is no direct income from these programmes, they make the Pragati Maidan popular and enable the available infrastructure to be put to full use leading to increase in FAI's revenue through enhanced rentals, gate money etc.

Income and Expenditure on National Handloom and Khadi Fair

3696. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total number of visitors to the National Handloom and Khadi Fair and the gate money earned therefrom;

(b) what is the total expenditure on the organisation of the fair business and the income derived; and

(c) how does the Trade Fair Authority propose to meet the losses, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) The total number of visitors to the National Handloom and Khadi Fair was about 2.43 lakhs. The gate money earned amounted to Rs. 2.27 lakhs.

(b) The budgeted expenditure on the organisation of the Fair is Rs. 12.10 lakhs. Business conducted at the Fair amounted to about Rs. 1.4 crore. Income from the Fair is estimated at Rs. 12.25 lakhs.

(c) The loss, if any' will be met out of the Trade Fair Authority's own resources.

Utilisation of Pragati Maidan

3697. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Pragati Maidan is on lease with Trade Fair Authority of India under the Ministry of Commerce for the purpose of holding international and national trade fairs and exhibitions;

(b) if so, is it being utilised for the purpose, if not the reasons therefor; and

(c) how do the Youth Corner, Children's Corner and night life centre fit in with the definition of National and International Trade fairs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) to (c). The Pragati Maidan has been leased to the Trade Fair Authority of India for purposes of organising fairs/exhibitions and allied activities and it is being utilised for these purposes. Entertainment centres like Youth Corner, Children's Corner and opportunity for late evening shopping, restaurants etc., help attract large crowds to the fairs held at Pragati Maidan. In many international fairs abroad also such centres are located in the fair complex and serve to lend considerable publicity to the fair.

Agricultural Development Branches of Public Sector Banks in Madhya Pradesh

3698. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many Agricultural Development Branches of Public Sector Banks are operating in the State of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) what is the quantum of total advances by Public Sector Banks to the Agricultural Sector in Madhya Pradesh during 1977, 1978, 1979 and 1980 (ending September);

(c) whether locations for setting up Regional Rural Banks have been identified in Madhya Pradesh, if so, the Districts and the location;

(d) what is the number of villages, the number of farmers covered and the quantum of finances advanced in Madhya Pradesh under the Intensive Rural Coverage Scheme; and

(e) what is the percentage of recovery of Agricultural loans by Public Sector Banks in Madhya Pradesh during the last four years?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) Agricultural Development Branches are set up by the State Bank of India, 31 of which are located in Madhya Pradesh. Some other public sector banks have also adopted an intensive area approach in lending to agriculture through specified branches.

(b) Agricultural advances by public sector banks in the State are as under:

As on the last Friday of	No of Accts.,	Amount outstanding (Rs. in crores)
December 77	238000	87
December 78	286000	97
December 79 (latest available)	315000	128

(c) Six more districts mentioned below for establishment of 3 RRBs have been identified:—

1. Guna and Shivpuri
2. Raigarh
3. Panna, Damoh and Sagar

(d) Information regarding villages covered is not available. It is presumed the Hon'ble Member is referring to the intensive rural development programme. During 1979-80 upto January 1980, 35395 beneficiaries were advanced credit by commercial banks amounting to Rs. 168.69 lakhs.

(e) Recovery position of Agricultural advances (direct finance) by Public Sector Banks in the State has been as under:—

As at the end of	Percentage of recovery to demand
June 76	45.8
June 77	43.4
June 78	38.8
June 79 (latest data)	38.3

Garment Fair at Osaka Organised by T.D.A.

3699. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Trade Development Authority had organised India Garment Fair at Osaka in September, 1980;

(b) if so, how many Indian firms have participated in the same;

(c) how many foreign buyers and fashion houses visited the said Fair;

(d) what is the amount of set-orders booked for Indian garments; of these, how many are repeat orders to the same firms;

(e) what are the figures of export of Indian garments to Japan during the last three years; and

(f) what efforts are being made to increase export of Indian garments to other countries?

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

(b) In all 26 firms participated in the Fair.

(c) 605 foreign buyers which included fashion houses visited the Fair.

(d) Firm orders worth about Rs. 2 crores were booked. Out of these 5 firms having regular business in Japan got repeat orders.

(e) According to latest DGCI&S figures of exports of Indian garments to Japan for the last three years are as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
383	599	1661

(f) The Apparels Export Promotion Council which coordinates efforts to step up exports of garments from India to other countries organises participation in international fairs and exhibitions and also conducts market studies etc. Further, cash compensatory support, replenishment licences, and duty drawback are available to the exporters of garments at prescribed rates.

Cotton purchased by Cotton Corporation of India

3700. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the total amount of Cotton purchased by Cotton Corporation of India during the last season;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is excess of cotton than the demand from the Textile Industry in India;

(c) whether Government propose to export cotton; and

(d) if so, of what variety, to which countries and to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL & MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The Cotton Corporation of India have purchased 11.11 lakh bales of domestic cotton during the last season 1979-80 (Sept.—Aug.)

(b) According to the present indications, the production of cotton is expected to match the estimated level of domestic demand.

(c) and (d). During the current season (which commenced in Sept. 1980) Government have so far allowed 3.50 lakh bales of raw cotton for export. The question of further exports will be considered depending upon the surplus available, after meeting the domestic requirements. Except Suvin of extra long staple variety all other varieties are permitted to be exported. There are also no restrictions about the countries to which raw cotton can be exported, apart from what has been stipulated in the Export Policy.

शीरे और अल्कोहल का निर्यात

3701. श्री राम प्यारे एनिका: क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार शीरे और अलकोहल का निर्यात न करने के एक प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किस तारीख से और तत्संबंधी कारण क्या है; और

(ग) इन्हें किन कार्यों में प्रयोग किया जायेगा?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुरशीद आलम खां) (क) से (ग): जी हां। मांग तथा पूर्ति स्थिति के हाल ही के पुनरीक्षण से पता चला है कि अल्कोहल/सीरा वर्ष 1980-81 (नवम्बर, 1980 से अक्तूबर, 1981 तक) के दौरान निर्यात के लिए कोई अधिशेष उपलब्ध नहीं होगा। आशा है कि समस्त उत्पादन का उपयोग स्वदेशी आवश्यकताओं के लिए किया जाएगा।

Income-Tax Arrears against Companies in Private Sector

3702. SHRI RAM PYARE PANIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are huge income-tax arrears against the companies in the private sector;

(b) if so, the amount thereof and the names of the companies against which there are arrears exceeding Rs. Five lakhs each;

(c) the step proposed to be taken by Government to recover these arrears; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). Details of income-tax outstanding against all assessees and against companies alone as on 30-6-80 are given below:

	All assessees	Company assessees only
	Rs. in crores	
(a) Tax in arrears	707·87	151·58
(b) Demand not fallen due for collection	274·85	133·13

(Figures provisional)

Information is not collected separately as to amounts due from companies in the private sector and other companies. Complete list of companies against each of which arrears exceeding Rs. 5 lakhs is outstanding is not readily available. A list of companies against each of which demands exceeding Rs. 10 lakhs were outstanding as on 30-6-80 will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

(c) and (d). The Income-tax Act, 1961 provides for several steps for enforcing collection and recovery of taxes in arrears such as levy of penalty, attachment of moneys due to the defaulter, distraint and sale of movable property, attachment and sale of immovable property etc. Depending upon the facts and circumstances of each case, suitable steps are taken from time to time by the Income-tax authorities concerned for recovery of tax arrears. Some of the important administrative steps taken recently are given in the statement.

Statement

Some of the important administrative steps taken recently to reduce the tax arrears and to recover those long over due are given below:—

(i) High priority has been given the recovery of tax arrears in the 'Action Plan' of the Income-tax Department for the current financial year *i.e.* 1980-81;

(ii) The problem was examined in detail at the Commissioners' Conference held in May 1980. The following targets were laid down:—

(a) reduction of 55 per cent arrear demand and 85 per cent of the current demand; and

(b) reduction of 85 per cent of the outstanding entries of the demand raised in 1979-80.

(iii) Monthly progress of recovery of tax arrears is monitored by the Board. The figures are obtained telegraphically from the Commissioners and appropriate remedial action is taken by the Board;

(iv) A Director of Recovery of the rank of the Commissioner of Income-tax closely watches the progress of tax arrears particularly in cases of Rs. 10 lakh and above. His progress is supervised by the Board.

(v) In order to speed up the recovery of tax arrears from companies in liquidation the Department of Company Affairs issued, at the request of the Board, instructions in 1979 to all Official Liquidators to establish close liaison with the Income-tax authorities and to furnish the required information to Income-tax Officers. Suitable instructions have also been issued in this regard to the Income-tax Officers.

(vi) A list of appeals pending with the Income-tax Appellate Tribunal involving large arrears was sent in 1979-80 to the President of

the Tribunal through the Ministry of Law for disposal on priority basis. Commissioners of Income-tax were requested to keep in touch with Vice-President|Members of the Local benches of the Tribunal. They were also requested to meet the Hon'ble Chief Justice of the High Courts of their respective areas requesting them for early fixation of the pending high demand reference. A similar action has been decided for the current financial year and instructions have already been issued on 5th July, 1980.

(vii) A :'Tax Arrears and Refund Clearance Fortnight" will be observed in the second fortnight of January, 1981 when special emphasis will be given for reducing the tax arrears.

(viii) In difficult cases for recovery where the amount of Rs. 25,000 or more, separate Income-tax Officers for recovery were appointed in 1979-80 to pay concerted attention to the collection of outstanding amount. The arrangements are being reviewed in the current year and, where feasible, strengthened.

(ix) 36 additional posts of Appellate Assistant Commissioners have been recently sanctioned to accelerate disposal of pending appeals.

(x) Lists of high demand appeals i.e. those involving tax arrears of Rs. 1 lakh and above in each appeal are being sent to the Commissioners of Income-tax (Appeals) periodically by the Board which are required to dispose them on priority basis. Recently they have been requested to dispose of all such appeals filed upto 31-12-1980 by the end of the current financial year.

(xi) The Income-tax return forms for the assessment year 1979-80 contain a separate proforma in ITNS 224 requiring the assessees, to indicate the particulars of pending rectifications, claims of pre-paid taxes etc. Instructions have been issued to the Income-tax Officers to personally ensure that all the pending rectifications specially those pointed out by the assessees in the proforma in ITNS 224 are duly carried out so that the net tax payments can be recovered expeditiously and infructuous arrears are removed. The Board is watching the progress in this regard.

(xii) Instructions have been issued requiring the Commissioners to convene periodical meeting with their Inspecting Assistant Commissioners who should do likewise with their range Income-tax Officers to appraise the performance of recovery work. The Board, as stated before, have also been appraising the performance of each Commissioner of Income-tax through monthly telegraphic reports.

M/s. Auto Pins India (Regd.) Faridabad

3703. SHRI R. L. VARMA:
SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether while assessing the Income Tax of M/s. Auto Pins India (Regd.) Faridabad, huge discrepencies have been found and out of book sales worth crores of rupees have been detected during the last 5 years or so and if so, details thereof;

(b) if answer to part (a) in the affirmative, whether Government contemplate to open the case of Income Tax pertaining to this firm and its associates under Section 141 for a period of 16 years; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a). On the basis of various discrepencies found out, it has been held that the assessee firm has made large sale out-side the books of accounts. These details are given as under.

Asstt, Year	Additions made on account of sales out side the books of accounts
1973-74	35,47,162
1974-75	45,00,000
1975-76	Under-Scrutiny
1976-77	83,07,027
1977-78	45,00,000

(b) There is no proposal to reopen the assessment of assessment years prior to 1973-74 assessment year.

(c) There is no material to eopen the assessments.

Disposal of Smuggled Goods

3704. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details regarding the mode of disposal of smuggled goods for their allotment to the States for disposal;

(b) the details regarding the smuggled goods lying in the godowns of the Customs Department at various places at present;

(c) the names of the States to whom the smuggled goods are generally allotted; and

(d) the procedure for selecting the States for their allotment to various co-operative societies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) to (d): Seized and confiscated goods are not allotted to the States for disposal. The various modes of disposal of seized/confiscated goods are, however, given in the statement. The total value of the stock of seized/confiscated goods lying in the Customs and Central Excise Collectorates as on 30th June, 1980 is about Rs. 76.05 crores.

Statement

Manner of Disposal of Different Categories of Goods

Description	Manner of Disposal
1	2
1. Trade Goods	Trade goods like chemicals, industrial raw materials, machinery parts, motor vehicle parts etc. are disposed of by public auction.
2. Conveyances	Conveyances like vessels and vehicles are sold by public auction. Vessels and Indian vehicles suitable for Government Departments are appropriated departmentally.
3. Gold and silver	Gold and silver are deposited in the Government Mints.
4. Indian and foreign currency .	Indian and foreign currency is deposited with the Bank of India for crediting to Government.
5. Arms and ammunition . .	Arms and ammunition of other than ·38 and .32 bore revolvers/pistols and their ammunition are disposed of in the following manner:—
	a) Sten guns are offered to the Ministry of Home Affairs and those not required by them sold to the Ministry of Defence.
	b) All weapons of prohibited bore and their ammunition are disposed of to Ordnance Factories (Ministry of Defence).
	c) Crude weapons of iudigenous make are offered to C.B.I. for being exhibited in their museum.

1		2
		d) All other weapons for which licences are issued to the public are disposed of by public auction. Revolver/pistols of ·38 and ·32 bore and their ammunition are kept for departmental use.
6.	Antiquities . . . :	Antiquities are handed over to the Archaeological Survey of India, free of cost, for disposal by way of gifts to different museums or institutions or if necessary by other means.
7.	Wild life products . . .	These are sold to the educational and research institutions, museums etc. at a token price.
8.	Synthetic and metallic yarn .	Synthetic and metallic yarn is sold to weavers' co-operatives/assoications and to actual users.
9.	Liquor	Liquor is disposed of to India Tourism Development Corporation against their imports quotas or against the quotas of their eligible hotels on the usual terms and conditions and through State Trading Corporation to Canteen Stores Department (India).
10.	Diamonds	Rough and uncut diamonds are sold by auction or tender to import licence holders against debit of their licences. Cut and polished diamonds are sold for export only.
11.	Precious and semi-precious stones other than diamonds . .	Rough and uncut precious and semi-precious stones are sold in the internal market by auction or tender to holders of import licences against debit of their licences. Cut and polished precious and semi-precious stones other than diamonds are sold internally by auction or by tender.
12.	Watches	Watches are handed over to HMT. In case the HMT expresses its unwillingness to lift the same or fails to lift the same within a period of three months, they are offered for sale to :— (a) Military and Para-military Organisations for use of their personnel; and (b) N.C.C.F. for sale to *bona fide* consumers through consumers cooperative societies, super bazars, shahakari bhandars, etc.
13.	Electronic goods. . . .	Electronic goods like calculators, tape-recorders, etc. and typewriters and photographic goods are sold to Government Departments for official use and to educational and research institutions and to universities.
14.	Synthetic textiles . . .	Synthetic textiles are to be exported. *Additional Measures:* Synthetic textiles and other consumer goods like electronic goods, including other miscellaneous items are disposed of as stated below :— (1) Through retail sale by Customs Houses of miscellaneous items (except watches) seized in small lots. (2) By sale to Military and Para-military Organisations for use of their personnel ; and (3) By sale to National Cooperative Consumers' Federation Ltd., for sale to *bona fide* consumers through Consumers' Cooperative Socieities, Super Bazars, Sahakari Bhandars, etc.

Performance of Private and Nationalised Banks

3705. SHRI K. MALLANNA:
SHRI B. V. DESAI:
SHRI B. D. SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been conducted regarding the performances of the private banks and nationalised banks;

(b) whether compared to their nationalised counterparts, private banks had higher growth in deposits, advances and branches in a decade; and

(c) if so, the details regarding their performances and the deterioration in banking service, if there is any, and the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) (a) to (c). No formal study regarding the performance of the private sector banks and nationalised banks has been conducted by the Government. However, details of the performance of public sector banks, private scheduled Indian banks and foreign banks regarding deposits, advances and branch expansion during the period June, 1969 to December, 1979 are given in the statement. Branch expansion in public sector as well as private sector banks is a function of the licensing policy and the issue of licences by the Reserve Bank of India and is, therefore, not a true indicator of the performance of the banks. As far as the growth rate of deposits and advances are concerned, public sector banks have done elightly better than the scheduled private sector banks (including foreign banks). However, the performance of Indian scheduled commercial banks in the private sector appears to be better than that of the public sector banks in terms of percentage of growth over the decade. This is because private sector banks have a small base and working out a growth rate with reference to a small initial base is likely to show an exaggerated picture in their favour. Moreover, in the area of priority sectors, lending to weaker section of the community, including lending under the scheme of differential rate of interest, the performance of public sector banks is much better than that of the private sector banks. The Government and Reserve Bank of India are constantly reviewing the performance and service of public sector banks with a view to making further improvements.

Statement

	Public Sector Banks			Other Indian Scheduled Commercial Banks.			Foreign Banks			All Private Sector Scheduled Commercial Banks.		
	June 1969	December 1979	% Increase	June 1969	December 1979	% Increase	June 1969	December 1979	% Increase / Decrease	June 1969	Dec. 1979	% Increase
1. Deposits (In crores of rupees)	3871	26,452	583·3	297	3772	1170·0	478	1108	131·8	775	4880	529·7
2. Advances (In crores of rupees)	3017	17,642	484·7	197	2368	1102·0	385	862	123·9	582	3230	455·0
3. Branches (Number) of which	6596	25,028*	279·5	1319	6338	380·5	130†	129†	—0·8	1449	6467	346·3
Rural branches.	1505	11,898	691·1	265	2506	845·7	1	—	—	266	2506	842·1

†Includes two branches of Pakistani Banks (Habib Bank and National Bank of Pakistan) inoperative since September 7, 1965.

* Includes Regional Rural Banks.

NOTE :—Public Sector Banks represents State Bank of India, its Associate Banks and 14 Nationalised Banks.

All Private Sector Scheduled Commercial Banks represent Private Sector Indian Scheduled Commercial Banks and foreign banks.

बम्बई तट पर होटल के लिये अपेक्षित विदेशी मुद्रा

3706. **श्री विलास मुत्तेमवार:** क्या **पर्यटन और नागर विमानन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) टोकियो की मित्सुई ओशियन डिवेल्पमेन्ट एण्ड इंजीनियरिंग कम्पनी द्वारा बम्बई तट पर स्थापित किए जाने वाले प्रस्तावित होटल के लिए कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अपेक्षित है;

(ख) भारत के समुद्र तटों पर कुल कितने होटलों की स्थापना के लिए टोकियो की इस कम्पनी ने भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम से वित्तीय सहायता मांगी थी और इस प्रयोजन के लिए भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम द्वारा कुल कितनी राशि की विदेशी मुद्रा का पूंजी निवेश किया जायेगा; और

(ग) क्या ये प्रस्तावित होटल अन्ततः विदेशी मुद्रा आप का स्रोत होंगे और यदि हां, तो कब और और कितनी ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री ए. पी. शर्मा) : (क) से (ग). टोकियो की मित्सुई ओशियन डिवेलपमेन्ट एण्ड इंजीनियरिंग कम्पनी ने तारीख 26 सितम्बर 1978 के पत्र में जल की सतह पर होटलों की संकल्पनी की रूप-रेखा दी है जिसमें उन्होंने आर्थिक ब्यौरों का उल्लेख किए बिना इतना ही कहा है कि उनके विचार में जमीन पर आधारित होटल सुविधाओं के मुकाबले में जल की सतह पर लग्जरी होटल के निर्माण पर अधिक खर्च नहीं आएगा। कम्पनी ने भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम से किसी प्रकार की आर्थिक सहायता की मांग नहीं की, न ही उन्होंने होटलों की संख्या के बारे में संकेत दिया है। प्रस्ताव की जांच करने के बाद भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम का यह निष्कर्ष था कि विदेशी मुद्रा में भारी पूंजी-निवेश को देखते हुए और संसाधनों पर प्रतिबंध होने के कारण इस परियोजना को व्यवहारिक रूप देना संभव न होगा।

आयात और निर्यात में हुई प्रतिशत वृद्धि

3707. **श्री तारिक अनवर:**

श्री हीरा लाल आर. परमार:

क्या **वाणिज्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) गत दस वर्षों के दौरान आयात और निर्यात में अलग-अलग कितनी वृद्धि हुई है;

(ख) निर्यात से अर्जित की गई उस विदेशी मुद्रा का प्रतिशत क्या है जो पैट्रोलियम उत्पादों, खाद्य पदार्थों, और औद्योगिक तथा अन्य सामग्री पर, अलग अलग खर्च की जाती है;

(ग) क्या सरकार इस निर्यात स्थिति से संतुष्ट है अथवा इसमें कमी करने के दूसरे उपाय कर रही है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इन उपायों का ब्यौरा क्या है?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुरशीद आलम खां): (क) तथा (ख). जानकारी संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है।

(ग) तथा (घ). आयातों पर बचत करने के लिए इस्पात, सीमेंट, उर्वरक, अलौह धातुओं आदि जैसे आयातित मदों के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं। सरकार भी तेल की खोज से सम्बन्धित कार्यक्रम को तेज करने तथा सक्षम ऊर्जा नीति बनाने की कोशिश कर रही है। इसके साथ-साथ निर्यात आय को बढ़ाने हेतु सभी संभव उपाय किये जा रहे हैं।

विवरण

आयातों तथा निर्यातों में वृद्धि/गिरावट की प्रतिशतता

वर्ष	प्रतिशतता आयात	परिवर्तन निर्यात	निर्यातों की प्रतिशतता के रूप में आयात			अन्य
			पैट्रोलियम तथा पैट्रोलियम उत्पाद	खाद्यान्न तथा खाद्यान्न से बनी वस्तुएं	विनिर्मित माल	
1969–70	—17.1	+ 4.1	9.7	18.5	59.9	23.9
1970–71	+ 3.3	+ 8.6	8.9	13.9	61.6	20.9
1971–72	+11.6	+ 4.8	12.1	8.2	72.3	20.9
1972–73	+ 2.4	+22.5	10.4	4.1	64.8	15.5
1973–74	+58.3	+28.0	22.3	18.8	63.0	13.2
1974–75	+52.9	+31.9	34.8	23.0	67.5	10.6
1975–76	+16.5	+21.4	30.3	33.2	58.5	8.1
1976–77	— 3.6	+27.2	27.5	16.9	43.5	10.9
1977–78	+18.8	+ 5.1	28.7	2.3	52.7	27.9
1978–79	+13.1	+ 6.0	29.3	1.5	64.5	23.7
1979–80 (अन्तिम)	+27.4	+12.2	उपलब्ध नहीं	उपलब्ध नहीं	उपलब्ध नहीं	उपलब्ध नहीं

अनुसन्धान और विकास को बढ़ावा देने के लिए आय-कर में छूट

3708. **श्री तारिक अनवर :**
श्री केशवराव पारधी :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अनुसंधान और विकास को बढ़ावा देने के उद्देश्य से सरकार ने आय-कर में छूट देने की घोषणा की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका पूर्ण ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) उसके परिणामस्वरूप राजस्व में कितनी हानि होने का अनुमान है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार ने यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कोई उपाय किए हैं कि अनुसन्धान और विकास के नाम पर व्यापारियों को बिना कोई प्रगति दिखाए सरकार से आय-कर में कोई छूट न मिले?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई-सिंह सिसोदिया): (क) तथा (ख). अनुसंधान तथा विकास को बढ़ावा देने के उद्देश्य से आयकर से छूट देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा, की गई घोषणा को वित्त (संख्यांक 2) अधिनियम, 1980 के जरिये निम्नलिखित ढंग से पहले ही लागू किया जा चुका है।

(1) आयकर अधिनियम की धारा 35 (2क) के अधीन व्यापार अथवा व्यवसाय चलाने वाला करदाता, अपने कर लगने योग्य लाभों की संगणना करते समय, अनुमोदित वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान संस्था अथवा विश्वविद्यालय अथवा महाविद्यालय अथवा अन्य संस्थान को, अनुसंधान के अनुमोदित कार्यक्रम के लिए प्रयुक्त किये जाने के लिए अदा की गई रकम के एक सही एक बटा तीन गुणा के बराबर की रकम तक की अधिक कटौती का हकदार है। वित्त (संख्यांक 2) अधिनियम, 1980 के जरिये, सरकारी क्षेत्र की कम्पनियों के आन्तरिक अनुसंधान और विकास सम्बंधी सुविधाओं के बारे में किये गये प्रयोजित अनुसंधान के लिए अदा की गई रकम की पूर्ति के लिए इस कर रियायत का लाभ भी दिया गया है।

(2) आयकर अधिनियम की धारा 35 में एक नई उपधारा (2ख)जोड़ी गई है, जिसके अन्तर्गत, भारत की सामाजिक, आर्थिक तथा औद्योगिक आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए विनिर्दिष्ट प्राधिकारी द्वारा इस सम्बंध में अनुमोदित कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत किसी करदाता को उसके द्वारा अपने हाथ में लिये गये वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान पर किए व्यय की रकम की एक सही एक बटा चार गुणा रकम के बराबर की अधिक कटौती मंजूर की जाएगी। अनुमोदित कार्यक्रम चलाने के लिए राजस्व व्यय और मशीन तथा उपस्कर की खरीद पर हुए खर्च भी अधिक कटौती पाने योग्य होगा। लेकिन, विशिष्ट रूप से यह व्यवस्था की गई है कि भूमि के अधिग्रहण तथा भवनों के अधिगृहण अथवा निर्माण पर हुआ पूंजीगत व्यय अधिक कटौती पाने योग्य नहीं होगा। इसके अतिरिक्त अधिक कटौती पाने योग्य खर्च उस रकम तक सीमित होगा जो इस सम्बन्ध में विनिर्दिष्ट प्राधिकारी द्वारा प्रमाणित किया जाएगा। धारा 35 की उपधारा (2ख) के प्रयोजनार्थ "विनिर्दिष्ट प्राधिकारी" विज्ञान एवम प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग का सचिव होगा।

(ग) इस कर रियायत के बढ़ाने के कारण राजस्व में होने वाली हानि का अनुमान लगाना संभव नहीं है।

(घ) विज्ञान एवम प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग द्वारा जारी किये गये मार्ग-दर्शी सिद्धान्तों के अतिरिक्त, वित्त (संख्यांक 2) अधिनियम, 1980 के जरिये सांविधिक रूप से यह व्यवस्था की गई है कि कर-दाता को, वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान कार्य-क्रम पूरा कर लिये जाने के बाद, विनिर्दिष्ट प्राधिकारी से कार्यक्रम पूरा होने के सम्बंध में प्रमाण-पत्र लेकर, प्रस्तुत करना होगा और यदि करदाता, कार्यक्रम के पूरा हो जाने के संबंध में ऐसा प्रमाण-पत्र, दी गई एक वर्ष की अवधि के भीतर, प्रस्तुत नहीं करता है तो पहले से मंजूर की गई कर सम्बंधी रियायत वापस ले ली जाएगी।

भारत द्वारा विभिन्न देशों के साथ द्विपक्षीय व्यापार समझौते

2709. **श्री तारीक अनवर:** क्या **वाणिज्य** मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) विगत पांच वर्षों के दौरान वर्षवार भारत द्वारा विभिन्न देशों के साथ किये गए व्यापार समझौतों का वर्षवार विवरण क्या है; और

(ख) इन समझौतों की मुख्य बातों का देशवार विवरण क्या है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्री खुरशीद आलम खां) : (क) तथा (ख). गत पांच वर्षों के दौरान भारत द्वारा निम्नलिखित देशों के साथ व्यापार करार किये गए :---

1976

अल्जीरिया, जोर्डन, ट्यूनिशिया, आस्ट्रेलिया, सोवियत संघ, कोलम्बिया तथा इटली ।

करार जुलाई, 1970 में हस्ताक्षरित किया गया परन्तु 30 सितम्बर, 1976 को ही प्रवृत हुआ ।

व्यापार तथा आर्थिक करार।

1977

जर्मन लोकतंत्रीय गणराज्य, हंगरी, चिली तथा पुर्तगाल*†

*†करार अप्रैल 1972 में हस्ताक्षरित किया गया परन्तु 14 अक्तूबर, 1977 को प्रवृत हुआ।

†व्यापार तथा आर्थिक औद्योगिक तथा तकनीकी करार ।

1978

मिस्र, सीरिया, लिबिया, कोरिया लोकतंत्रीय जनवादी गणराज्य, वीयतनाम, इन्डोनेशिया, मंगोलिया, जाम्बिया,* नेपाल,† अफगानिस्तान, बलगारिया तथा पोलेन्ड,

*करार दिसम्बर, 1978 में हस्ताक्षरित किया गया परन्तु अभी प्रवृत होना है ।

†मार्च 1978 में हस्ताक्षरित भारत नेपाल व्यापार तथा परिवहन संधि और अनधिकृत व्यापार पर नियंत्रक के लिए सहयोग हेतु करार,

1979

यमन जनवादी लोकतंत्रीय गणराज्य फिलीपाइन्स, चैकोस्लोवाकिया तथा क्यूबा,

1980

बंगलादेश, रूमानिया* तथा सोवियत-संघ†,

*1-1-1981 से लागू होना है ।

†1-1-1981 से लागू होना है ।

ऊपर उल्लिखित सभी देशों के साथ व्यापार करार सामान्य परम मित्र राष्ट्र किस्म के व्यापार करार है जिनके अन्तर्गत अन्य बातों के साथ साथ व्यापार संवर्धन, व्यापार मेले तथा प्रदर्शनियां आयोजित करने की सुविधाएं देने, वाणिज्यिक जानकारी के आदान प्रदान द्विपक्षीय व्यापार के पुनरीक्षण के लिए समय समय पर परामर्श करने, व्यापारिक यात्रा के लिए सुविधाएं देने आदि की व्यवस्था है ।

सोवियत संघ, चैकोस्लोवाकिया, जर्मन लोकतंत्रीय गणराज्य, पोलैन्ड तथा रूमानिया को छोड़ कर ऊपर उल्लिखित देशों, के साथ व्यापार करारों के अन्तर्गत मुक्त विदेशी मुद्रा में भुगतानों के आधार पर व्यापारिक आदान प्रदान की व्यवस्था है । (बल्गारिया तथा हंगरी के साथ व्यापारिक आदान प्रदान क्रमश: 1-1-1979 तथा 1-1-1978 से मुक्त रूप में परिवर्तनीय मुद्रा से शुरू हुआ), सवियत संघ, चैकोस्लोवाकिया, जर्मन लोकतंत्रीय गणराज्य पोलैन्ड तथा रूमानिया के साथ व्यापार करारों के मामलों में सभी वाणिज्यिक तथा गैर वाणिज्यिक सौदे अपरिवर्तनीय भारतीय रुपये में किये जाते है ।

Seizure of Contraband Goods

3710. SHRI AMAR SINGH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the number of raids conducted for the seizures of contraband goods during the period from January to October, 1980 month-wise and State-wise;

(b) the value of contraband goods seized during each raid; and

(c) the number of persons arrested?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA (a) to (c). The details of the number of searches conducted under the Customs Act, 1962, the value of goods seized as a result thereof, and the number of persons arrested for their involvement in smuggling activities all over India are available (month-wise) for the period January to October, 1980. These are given below:

Month	Number of searches	Value of goods seized (Rs. in lakhs)	Number of persons arrested
January	1578	45·98	158
February	1679	75·34	152
March	*1590	*25·68	178
April	*1544	*36·17	175
May	*1117	*26·47	116
June	*1118	*31·09	87
July	*1598	*71·83	158
August	*936	*34·84	115
September	*1115	*52·51	136
October	*1210	*40·53	169
TOTAL	*13,485	*440·44	1444

*Figures Provisional.

Visit of Czechoslovakian Delegation for liftings Iron ore from Kudremukh

3711. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Czecholovakian delegation which visited India recently has shown interest in lifting iron ore from Kudremukh;

(b) if so, what is their precise offer; and

(c) Government reaction thereto?

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

(b) and (c). No offer has yet been made by Czechoslovakia. Only a sample of the iron ore concentrate from the Kudremukh Project has been supplied at the request made by the Czechoslovak delegation for a suitability test.

Arrest of Officers and G.M. of Bokaro Steel Plant

3712. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI:

SHRI A. K. ROY:

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:

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

(a) whether General Manager and four other officers of Bokaro Steel Plant were arrested on a charge of corruption and misappropriation of fund; and

b) if so, what are the details in this regard and action taken against these officials?

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

(b) Information received from Steel Authority of India Ltd. shows that in January, 1980 Bokaro Steel Plant sold used conveyor belts to M/s. Kailash Corporation after inviting tenders and negotiations. On the basis of complaint lodged by an Inspector of CISF on the 6th August, 1980 with Marafari Police Station alleging that a truck was suspected to be taking away new and serviceable conveyor belts instead of old and unseviceable ones from Bokaro Steel Plant, the local Police registered an FIR under section 379/411/120B, of IPC and on the mid-night of the 7th and 8th August, 1980 arrested three employees of Bokaro Steel Plant. It appears that the local Police had registered another FIR on the 11th November, 1980 on almost the same facts about disposal of old conveyor belts and arrested Shri M.F. Mehta, General Manager (Works) and four other officers (including one already retired) on the morning of 13th November, 1980. It appears from this FIR that all these officers have been charged under Section 120B, IPC Section 5(1) (d) of the Prevention of Corruption Act and Section 406/409, IPC. The matter is still under Police investigation. The Vigilance Department of Steel Authority of India Ltd., is also looking into the case for taking necessary action.

Import of Watches

3713. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding the number of importers to whom licences were issued for import of watches during last two years, year-wise;

(b) whether some cases have come to notice of Government where these imported whatches bear the seal of 'Made in India'; and

(c) if so, the number of persons/companies who are not manufacturing watches and to whom licences were issued for import of watches under SKD/CKD conditions?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). Particulars of import and export licences granted are published in the weekly Bulletin of Import Licences, Export Licences and Industrial Licences issued by the CCI&E, copies of which are supplied to the Parliament Library.

M/s. Hindustan Machine Tools were, however, permitted to import 15 lakh pieces of complete watches during 1977-78 with a view to bridge the gap between domestic supply and demand. The HMT actually imported 4.24 lakhs watches during 1977-78 and 6.76 lakh watches during 1978-79 from their collaborators viz M/s. Citizen Watch Co., Japan.

M/s. HMT imported these watches under their brand name 'HMT' and the word 'India' appears below HMT logogram. No such seal as 'Made in India' appears on these imported watches.

Import assistance under the crash production programme for import of CKD/SKD watch components, has been given only to those units which are approved by the Government for the manufacture of wrist watches in the country.

Construction of Aluminium Complex in Orissa

3714. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the works for the construction of the Aluminium Complex in Orissa have since been started;

(b) if so, whether contracts have been awarded to several agencies; and

(c) if so, the names of the agencies and the details of the work allotted to each of them indicating the value of the work?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The work in connection with the construction of the aluminium complex in Orissa is expected to commence after the appointment of the consultants and agreement with them becoming effective and the setting up of the new company for the implementation of the project, which are likely during the last quarter of 1980-81.

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

Price equalisation of Cotton Chemicals and Gas

3715. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of coal, iron ore and steel were equalised all over the country from 1950,

(b) the rationale for such equalisation measures,

(c) why this principle has not been extended to cotton, chemicals and natural gas etc., and

(d) whether Government propose to review this price equalisation measures?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) (a): A uniform price is charged for steel all over the country from 1956. However, for coal and iron ore while pit head prices are the same for a given grade users' price in different States vary due to differences in freight, local taxes etc.

(b) The *retionale for the equalisa*tion of the price is to facilitate the dispersal of steel using industries all over the country.

(c) The inter-Ministerial Group which examined in detail the scope and feasibility of freight equalisation for raw cotton in 1977 came to the conclusion that it was not feasible because of *inter alia*, the fact that the cost of transportation formed a very small proportion of the cost of cotton and the fact that only a limited proportion of cotton used in cotton manufactured moved by railway.

It is not feasible in the case of chemicals as they are not a homogeneous category as a variety of factors influence the pricing of individual products in the chemical industry.

Similarly the prices of natural gas cannot be equalised because of the variety of its uses. It is used as a feedstock for the production of fertilisers, petro-chemical industries, power generation etc. It is also used for cooking purposes.

(d) The commodities covered under price equalisation are reviewed from time to time by Government.

Quantity of Jute purchased by Jute Corporation of India in West Bengal

3716. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of raw jute purchased by the Jute Corporation of

India in West Bengal during the current season;

(b) the target for purchase in West Bengal;

(c) whether it is a fact that there was large scale distress sale due to the operational failures of the Jute Corporation of India; and

(d) if so, whether steps are proposed to be taken to strengthen the Jute Corporation of India in order to enable it to embark upon monopoly procurement for the coming season?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). During the current season, JCI have purchased 4.01 lakh bales of jute in West Bengal upto 29th November, 1980, as aginst 2.91 lakh bales purchased during the corresponding period in the preceding year. Purchase operations are continuing, though no target of procurement has ben set.

(c) Reports have been received of fall in prices in some areas, particularly in respect of lower grades, due to serious imbalance between supply and demand.

(d) Monopoly procurement by JCI in the coming season is not being contemplated, though efforts are being made to enlarge its level of procurement.

Share of High Development States in Resources of the Term Lendings

3717. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the industrialists and industrial projects in the relatively highly developed States received disproportionately large share in the resources of the termlendings leading to the aggravation of regional disparities;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to re-appraise the region-wise pattern of investment by them; and

(c) if so, steps already taken in that direction?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) (a) to (c). While industrial concerns located in relatively highly developed states have received substantial assistance from the all-India term-lending institutions, it needs to be noted that financial assistance by the term lending institutions is extended to all worth while projects which are found economically and financially viable, and tschnically feasible, and are in accordance with national priorities. The ability of the financial institutions to sanction assistance to different States depends upon the number of viable proposals received from such States. The location of the project in a particular State is governed by several factors such as infrastructure facilities, availability of raw materials, proximity to market and general investment climate. In view of the availability of utilities and facilities in certain districts/areas in certain States and the existence of a number of industrial units there, industrialists tend to prefer to locate their projects in such places. However, the financial institutions are making conscious efforts at correcting regional imbalances in the country. They introduced in 1970 schemes of concessional assistance to projects coming up in backward areas with a view to contribute in their own way to balanced regional growth. They also initiated simultaneously promotional activities such as identification of projects through industrial potential surveys, follow-up of projects identified in these surveys, setting up Technical Consultancy Organisations (TCOs), supporting entrepreneurial development programmes etc. IDBI also set up in 1977 Technical Assistance Fund

with a view to giving impetus to its promotional activities. In addition, Central and State Governments have also incentive schemes including subsidy for location of industries in specified backard districts/areas.

M/s. Auto Pins India (Regd.) Faridabad

3718. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA:
SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Income Tax assessment in respect of M/s. Auto Pins (Regd.) Faridabad has been completed for the assessment years 1973-74 to 1977-78, and if so, full details thereof;

(b) whether massive black-money transactions and tax evasion have been reviewed during these assessments and, if so, full details thereof;

(c) whether it is proposed to take penal action against the proprietors of this company, if so, by what time the penal proceedings are to be started; and

(d) what other action Government propose to take to book the culprits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA) (a): Income-tax assessments in respect of M/s. Auto Pins India (Regd.) have been made in respect of assessment years 1973-74 to 1977-78 excepting for assessment year 1975-76. The details are given as under:

Asstt. Year	Returned income	Assessed income
1973-74	4,53,737	41,31,075
1974-75	6,41,367	51,49,942
1975-76	8,95,210	The assessment has been set aside by the Commissioner of Income-tax under section 263 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 and is to be completed afresh.
1976-77	8,78,670	92,81,070
1977-78	9,99,580	95,34,650

(b) It has been found that the assess firm has made large sales outside the books. Details of sales outside the books are estimated as under:—

Asstt. Year	Additions on account of Sales made outside the books of accounts.
1973-74	35,47,162
1974-75	45,00,000
1976-77	33,07,027
1977-78	85,00,000

(c) Penal processings have been initiated against the firm and they will be finalised as soon as possible.

(d) offer action as deemed proper under the law will be taken in this case.

Agreement between IISCO Management and Unions at its Kulti Works

3719. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons why the final agreements with the Unions at Kulti Works of IISCO on the demands of workers resulting in one and half months peaceful strike in February, 1979 are still kept pending by IISCO management when, on assurances by the management all the workers not only resumed their duties but also recorded an appreciable increase in production;

(b) are the partial and interim agreements made between IISCO management and Unions at its Kulti Works being implemented, are the workers, as per agreement enjoying all the benefits and facilities at par with their counterparts at Burnpur Works of IISCO; and

(c) what steps are being taken to improve the condition of the age old warkers' canteen of Kulti Works of IISCO which is absolutely dirty and mismanaged?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE & STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) & (b). After prolonged negotiations and conciliation, a tripartite agreement was signed on 27-2-1979 between the workers' representatives and the management of Indian Iron and Steel Company Ltd. (IISCO) in the presence of the Deputy Labour Commissioner, Government of West Bengal, at Asansol. In pursuance of this agreement, two further agreements dated the 30th March and 16th July, 1979, were signed by the management with the unions. Under the agreement dated the 30th March, 1979, certain fringe benefits relating to educational facilities, transport subsidy and house rent were extended to the workmen. Under the agreement dated the 16th July, 1979, the wage structure of the workmen of Kulti Works was finalised. Both these agreements were made effective from the 1st January, 1979, and have since been implemented. It is not, therefore, correct to say that the final agreements with the union of Kulti Works on demands of workers have been kept pending.

The Tripartite Agreement dated 27-2-79, does not envisage the workmen of the Kulti Works getting facilities and benefits at par with their counterparts in Burnpur Works of IISCO.

(c) The canteen in Kulti Works has been managed on contract basis from the very beginning. A new canteen building is at present under construction which will offer improved facilities to the workers.

Interest Charged by Banks from Industries under Liquidation

3720. SHRI DHARAM DAS SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) rate of interest to be charged by the banks from industries under liquidation consequent upon orders obtained by bank giving loans to these industries;

(b) the terms and conditions for grant of loans to such industries; and

(c) whether the Reserve Bank of India has issued any instruction to the banks in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) to (c). The banks do not identify industrial units under liquidation as a separate category of loanees for the purpose of charging interest on loans.

If the reference is to sick units it may be stated that the Reserve Bank of India has instructed the banks to charge rate of interest on loans to sick industrial units under agreed nursing programme at 15 per cent or 16 per cent which is less by 3 per cent or 2 per cent as compared to the rate applicable to other units.

The Reserve Bank has also issued suitable guidelines to banks for rehabilitation of sick units, which are considered potentially viable, covering aspects like strengthening the organisational set up of the banks. monitoring and coordination arrangements in banks|institutions and State| Central Governments, grant of need based credit facilities if necessary on concessional rates of interest, reduction in margin, rescheduling of past liabilities and periodical review of this aspect by the banks' boards. The banks have also been advised to set up cells at their Central and regional offices equipped with experienced and qualified staff to render monitoring and counselling assistance.

Directives issued by Government| RBI to Banks for Survival of Sick Small Scale Industrial Units

3721. SHRI DHARAM DAS SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that small scale industrial units fail to compete with large scale industries because they are over burdended with heavy bank interest and bank charges and as such most of them go sick or close down; and

(b) what directives have been issued by Reserve Bank of India|Government to the Banks for survival of the sick small scale industrial units in respect of rate of interest chargeable; and other facilities etc.?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) In keeping with the Government's policy and with a view to increasing financial assistance to small scale industries on liberal terms, small scale industries have been included in the priority sector for the purpose of credit facilities from the banks.

Small scale industries are given special treatment in the matter of interest rates both for term loans as well as for working capital. Thus such industries covered under the Credit Guarantee Scheme with credit limits of Rs. 2 lakhs or below have been exempted from the minimum lending rate of 13.5 per cent per annum stipulated by the Reserve Bank of India. Interest rates on term loans to small scale industries are not to exceed 11.85 per cent (10.25 per cent in backward areas) if the maturity period is not less than three years irrespective of whether or not refinance from the Industrial Development Bank of India has been obtained. Moreover, interest and bank charges form only a small part of the total manufacturing costs of the industrial units whether small or large and as such these elements of cost alone cannot be responsible for sickness or closure of the small scale industrial units. In fact, because of various concessions available to S.S.I. units in the matter of interest etc., they are in an advantageous position to compete with the larger units.

(b) All sick small scale industrial units which are found to be potentially viable are considered by the banks for nursing assistance. Once a decision is taken to nurse a sick unit the banks consider such measures as reduction in margins and rate of interest and rephasing the repayment schedule and|or funding of overdue interest. The utilisation of nursing assistance is closely monitored by the banks. Banks have also been advised by the RBI to examine the adequacy of organisational arrangements with a view to strengthening the existing set up at their regional, local offices etc. so as to ensure, *inter-alia*, adequate and timely financing of small scale industries.

Submission of Income-tax Returns by Big Industrial Houses

3722. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2240 on 27th June, 1980 regarding submission of Income-tax Returns by big industrial houses and state:

(a) whether the required information has been collected; and

(b) If so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Assessment records of Large Industrial Houses covered under MRTP Act have been examined for Assessment year, 1979-80 and the position of those companies who have not filed the return or filed it late for Assessment year 1979-80, is as in the Chart enclosed.

CHART

Name of the Group	Name of the Company	Resasons for Non-Submission of the Income-tax Returns for Assessment Year 1979-80
(1)	(2)	(3)
I. Apeejay Group	(i) M/s. Decor Steels Limited, Chandigarh	The Company M/s. Decor Steels Pvt. Ltd., amalgamated with Apeejay Steel Pvt. Ltd., Jullundur with effect from 1st January, 1977 under High Court Order dated 19th Aug. 1977. Hence no return for 1979-80 was filed.
II. Birla Group	(2) M/s. Mackenzy Ltd.	This company is now almost defunct. Due to suits filed by some creditors premises are sealed and locked by court and court receiver appointed. The only assets are some immovable properties also covered by IT/Municipal attachments which are also now vesting in the court receiver.
	(3) National Pipes & Tubes Co. Ltd.	Previous management of the company declared lock out on 26-4-78 at both H.O. and factory. Suits having been filed by United Com. Bank and Bank of America, Calcutta High Court appointed two officers of the said banks as joint receivers. Subsequently on 14-12-78 Calcutta High Court also passed orders for winding up the company. Govt. of West Bengal declared the company as a state industrial undertaking on 6-8-1979. Meanwhile audit of the previous year relevant to the A.Y. 1979-80 is stayed by Calcutta High Court. The present Board of Management moving the Court for necessary orders of permission in this regard.

(1)	(2)	(3)
III. Kapadia Group .	(4) Maganlal Chaganlal Pvt. Ltd.	Notices u/s 139 (2) was served on 30-10-79. Summons were issued on 7-6-80 for production of accounts. Assessee requested for a little time. Again there was no response. Show Cause Letter served giving three days time on 9-7-80. In Letter dated 17-7-80 assessee requested time upto 31-7-80. On this date again there was no response. Fresh show cause notice was issued now calling upon him to explain why fine under section 131 whould not be levied and calling for the return of income.
	(5) Kapadia Constructions Co. Pvrivate Ltd.	No business.
IV. Kamani Group .	(6) Western India Agro Chemicals Ltd. (7) Kamani Bros. Pvt. Ltd. (8) Consultech Pvt. Ltd. (9) Ponamchand Bros. Pvt. Ltd. (10) Kamani Engg. Corporation Ltd.	Defunct concerns.
V. Hindustan Lever Group.	(11) Lipton Ltd. (12) Lipton (I) Ltd.	No business during the previous year relevent to the A.Y. 1979-80.
	(13) Compbell & Co. (South India Ltd.)	The company has been amalgamated with Lipton Tea (India) Ltd., Calcutta.
VI. Thiagaraja Group .	(14) Alagappa Textiles Ltd. (15) Kerala Lakshmi Mills Ltd. (16) Parvathi Mills Ltd. (17) Vijaya Mohini Mills Ltd.	These companies have been nationalised under the provisions of the Sick Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Act, 1974 with effect from 1-4-74. Income of these Units assessable in the hands of National Textile Corporation.
VII. Shaw Wallace Group	(18) Assam Frontier Tea Co. Ltd.	No business during the previous year relevent to the A.Y. 1979-80.
VIII. Mahindra & Mahindra Group.	(19) Indian National Diesel Engine Co. Ltd.	The company has been meged with Mehindra Electo Chemical Products.
	(20) M/s. Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd.	Applied for extension of time upto 31-12-80 on the gounds that the application filed u/s 72A is still pending for disposal before the specified authority.
IX. J.K. Singhania Group	(21) Aluminium Corporation of India Ltd.	Company taken over by Govt. of India w.e.f. 1-5-78.
X. Birds Heilgers Group	(22) Union Jute Co. Ltd.	Company taken over by the Govt. Accounts not yet finalisd.

(1)	(2)	(3)
XI. Metal Box Group	(23) Metal Box India Ltd.	Accounting period of the company has been changed over from F.Y. to year ending on 30th September.
XII. Jaipuria Group	(24) M/s. Swadeshi Mining & Mfg. Co. Ltd., Swadeshi House, Kanpur.	The assessee is filing returns of income disclosing loss for the previous assessment years. Notice u/s 139(2) has already been served during the F.Y. 1979-80 for assessment year 1979-80.
XIII. Bhiwandiwalla Group	(25) M/s Neons Signs (I) Ltd.	The Company has applied for extension on the grounds that the accounts of the company for the year ending 30-6-78 (A.Y. 1979-80) have not been audited for want of certain particulars.
XIV. M/s. Soorajmal Nagarmul Group	(26) M/s. Chemperan Sugar Co. Ltd. Sutherland House, Kanpur.	The Cmpany had not filed return of income by 27-6-80. The return has since been filed on 29-8-80 for assessment year 1979-80.

Vijay Diamond

3723. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been invited to the 'Hindustan Times' dated 11th August, 1980 according to which the biggest piece of diamond, the Vijay weighing 44.45 carats was found in 1961 in shallow mines and auctioned in 1964, fetched over Rs. 4.12 lakh and of this rupees 2.52 lakh went as income-tax and Rs. 83,000 as royalty and the finder got only Rs. 73,000 of which the sales-tax department wanted a share and litigation was going on;

(b) whether it is a fact that about diamond mines operated by the National Minerals Development Corporation it is said that although a diamond weighing 44.45 carats was found in shallow mines no diamond weighing more than 22 carats was found in the primary mine of Majhagawan, the main source of diamonds;

(c) whether Government have received reports that smugglers slip in and out of the 350 sq. mile Panna diamond fields with as much ease as they would wish despite official claims to the contrary; and

(d) if so, the details regarding the measures taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The news item referred to has come to the notice of the Government.

(b) The biggest diamonds so far recovered from the Majhagawan mine are of 29.25 carats and 21.29 carats.

(c) and (d). According to the information available, the diamondiferrous area of Panna is 100 Kms. long and 15 Kms. wide, in which the National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC) is holding lease of only 126.31 hectares in Majhagawan and 454.34 hectares in Ramkheria. At present the Ramkheria mine is closed and only Majhagawan mine is being operated. No reports have been received in respect of NMDC's mines to suggest that smugglers are operating there. Adequate security arrangements have been made at these mines.

Scheme of Orissa Government for bringing some essential commodities under purview of public distribution system

3724. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Orissa had submitted a scheme for bringing some essential commodities under the purview of the public distribution system for implementation by the Centre; and

(b) if so, what are the salient features of the scheme prepared and submitted by Government of Orissa?

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

(b) Question does not arise.

Loss incurred by Koderma Branch of National Insurance Company Limited

3725. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Insurance Company Limited Branch Koderma incurred a loss of 60 lacs;

(b) whether it is a fact that the said loss is due to:—

(i) malpractices in claim settlement;

(ii) defalcations in commission by engaging dummy agencies;

(iii) charging lower rates for different business.

(c) whether it is a fact that a local press correspondent drew the attention of the higher authorities long ago; and

(d) if so, what steps Government propose to take to save public money?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) The working of the Koderma Branch of the National Insurance Company Limited does not seem to have resulted in any loss during 1977 and 1978. However, in 1979 there was a small loss of about Rupees six lacs.

(b) Due care is exercised by the company in the matter of settlement of claims and in ensuring that commission is paid to genuine agents working either with Inspectors or with the Branch office. Also, since most of the business of the Koderma Branch is Tariff and its Non-Tariff portfolio is small, there is hardly any possibility of charging lower rates of premia.

(c) One Press correspondent had written letters to the company during January to July, 1980. When the matter was investigated into by the company and the position was explained to the Press correspondent, he has advised the company in November, 1980, that his complaints may be treated as closed.

(d) the insurance company is fully alive to the need for saving public money and paying genuine claims only.

Alleged Violation of FERA by M|s. Birlas

3726. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that M|s. Birla's have violated the FERA regulations to the extent of one million pound foreign exchange in collusion with M|s. United Commercial Banks;

(b) whether Government have received any report from the United Commercial Bank in this connection;

(c) whether Government have investigated the matter; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) to (d). M|s. Hindustan Motors Ltd. (a Birla concern) booked a forward contract on 4th June, 1966 with the United Commercial Bank Ltd. for purchase of foreign exchange amounting to £9,32,617. On 6th June, 1966 the Indian Rupee was devalued. Thereafter, foreign exchange to wit £9,32,221-17-Id was sold by United Commercial Bank to Hindustan Motors Ltd.. for payment for imports, at pre-devaluation rate. In connection with this transaction Show Cause Notices were issued by the Enforcement Directorate to M|s. United Commercial Bank Ltd. and its Directors|Executives and M|s. Hindustan Motors Ltd. and its Directors|Executives, for violation of section 4(2) of F.E.R.A., 1947. However, the adjudication proceedings could not be finalised by the Enforcement Directorate on account of writs filed by the parties in the Calcutta High Court and interim injunction obtained, restraining the Directorate from proceeding further in the matter. These writs were dismissed by a Single Judge of the Calcutta High Court on 18-2-1977. The parties filed appeals before the Division Bench of the Calcutta High Court, which by their order dated 10-7-78 held that the Enforcement Directorate had no jurisdiction to decide the case as section 4(2) of F.E.R.A., 1947 was not applicable. Certified copy of this judgement became available to Enforcement Directorate on 9-3-79. An application for leave to appeal in the Supreme Court was filed before the Calcutta High Court on 12-4-79. The application was turned down by the Court on 2-8-79. Against this order of the Calcutta High Court, the Enforcement Directorate filed Special Leave Petition before the Supreme Court on 3-10-79. The petition came up for hearing before the Supreme Court on 4-8-80, when it was dismissed by the Court.

On the same facts, the C.B.I. had also registered an F.I.R. against the management and other officers of M|s. Hindustan Motors Ltd. as well as the management and other officers of M|s. United Commercial Bank Ltd. for certain infractions of the I.P.C. and also of the F.E.R.A. and were waiting for decision in the Enforcement Directorate's case. When the C.B.I. started investigation, one of the parties went to the Calcutta High Court in April, 1980, on a writ petition and got the investigation stayed. Consequent on the dismissal by the Supreme Court, on 4-8-1980, of the Special Leave Petition, filed by the Enforcement Directorate, (against the decision of the Division Bench of the Calcutta High Court), the parties approached the Calcutta High Court and the Court, on 23-9-1980, quashed the F.I.R. of the C.B.I. Further action will be taken after the certified copy of the judgement is obtained and its implications examined, for which necessary action is being taken.

Steps suggested by Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry to bring down prices and augment production

3727. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chairman of the Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry has promised at the meeting of industrial organisations with the Prime Minister on 26th August, 1980, that industry and trade would help in bringing down prices and augmenting production;

(b) if so, what concrete steps were suggested by the representatives of F.I.C.C.I.;

(c) how far the steps have been implemented; and

(d) what has been the effect in the field of prices and production?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) & (b). In the Prime Minister's meeting with the industrialists', the discussions were informal. However, it was reported in the press that President of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry had offered the active co-operation of Industry and Trade to attain the common objectives of increasing production, maintaining prices and providing larger employment opportunities.

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

Disruption of public distribution system in Kerala

3728. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Union Government's failure to supply essential commodities to Kerala State has disrupted the public distribution system in the State; and

(b) if so, the details of the requirements and supply from the Centre of the essential commodities during the last three months to the State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY): (a) and (b). No report regarding disruption of public distribution system in Kerala has been received by Government. Supply of essential commodities i.e. foodgrains, levy sugar, edible oil and kerosene to Kerala was continuously maintained as shown in the statement annexed.

Statement

Requirement and Supply of essential commodities during the last three months.

Month	Rice (in '000 tons)		Wheat (in '000 tons)		Levy Sugar (in M. Tons)	Edible Oil (in M. tons)		Kerosene (in M. Tons)	
	Allocation*	Supply	Allocation*	Supply	Supply	Allocation	Lifting	Allocation	Supply
						(Nov. 79 to Oct. 79)			
						Palmolein			
September . .	135·0	71·9	10·0	10·1	10,495	9000	6483	10,100	10,410
						Es BD Palm Oil			
October . .	130·0	69·9	4·0	10·3	10,495	1800	1489	11,430	11,776
November . .	135·0	N.A.	4·0	N.A.	10,495			10,880	10,880

* Allocation is made on the basis of requirement of the State.

N.A.—Not available.

Proposal to Subsidies Power for Aluminium Units

3729. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre has decided or proposes to subsidies power for aluminium units;

(b) if so, what are the financial implications of this proposal;

(c) whether this will help the aluminium industry to pass on the benefit to the consumers also; and

(d) if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The tariff on power for aluminium smelters is payable in accordance with the contracts between the aluminium producers and the Electricity Boards concerned. There is no proposal with the Central Government to subsidise the cost of power used in the smelters.

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

Comparative Price of Imported and Indigenous Coal

3730. SHRI A. T. PATIL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state the comparative prices of imported and indigenous coal prior to 17th July, 1979 and thereafter?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): The question presumably relates to coking coal, which variety of coal alone we are importing.

The prices of indigenous coking coal revised with effect from 17th July, 1979 are as follows:—

Ash content	Price per tonne of run of mine coal (in Rs.)
Not exceeding 15%	150
15% to 18%	145
19% to 21%	140
22% to 24%	132
25% to 28%	Not exceeding 125
29% to 35%	Not exceeding 112

The price of washed coking coal is currently in the range of Rs. 240 to Rs. 262 per tonne.

Ltd. is a public limited company and.

price of the 1.2 million imported during 1978-79 and 1979-80 (with spill over upto May, 1980), the prices were as follows:

	FOB (in US per tonne)	Landed Cost (in Rs. per tonne)
From Australia	43·95	700
From Canada	48·72	780

Request to Increase Price of Rubber

3731(H). SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that North India Rubber Producers Association has requested Government to increase the price of rubber;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to consider their request;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to increase rubber price; and

(d) if so, the extent to which it will be increased and the reasons therefor?

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

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

12.00 hrs.

RE. QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: (Diamond Harbour): I have given notice of a privilege motion. I just want one minute.....

MR. SPEAKER: No, please. I am forwarding you the reply.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Let me make my submission.

MR. SPEAKER: Under what rules?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The debate in connection with the Maruti Ltd....

MR. SPEAKER: You can raise it in the debate.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We want the papers for making a constructive debate.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no privilege. You can raise it during the debate.

SHRI CHARAN SINGH (Baghpat): He made a request to the Minister...

MR. SPEAKER: It is a public document.

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: But they are not available.

MR. SPEAKER: From what I have seen and from what I have tried to find out, it does not fall under privilege.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): Under the Company Law every company has to file an annual statement. It has not been supplied by the company. It is a violation of the Company law.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not know. I have found out from the facts that it does not come under the privilege issue.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA (Bombay North): Even the Parliament Library does not have a copy of it. How can there be an intelligent and informed discussion in the House? It is the responsibility of the government to see that we get all the papers.

MR. SPEAKER: He can raise it in the debate.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What debate you are talking of, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: The same debate that you are talking of.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have written to the Finance Minister to give me the information. He has not done so far. I have written to the Industry Minister. That has not been supplied. I have written to the Law Minister. Also I wrote to the Industry Minister seeking information 20 days ago and although day before yesterday he apologised sitting here and promised that he will send the information immediately, till this morning it has not come. Is it because Maruti is going to be debated?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I am sure, Sir, that you do not want the impression get around in the country that Maruti Ltd., a registered company, has failed to comply with the provisions of the Company Law and there are no published balance sheets and no statement of accounts. How can that be? Since they are not available in the Library for us, it is upto the Ministry to supply them before the debate.

MR. SPEAKER: Company's Balance-sheet—I am not to take careof.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: He has asked for that in writing and it has not been supplied.

आप उन लोगों को बोलिये कि डिबेट से पहले मिल जाए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बोल दिया है ।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): You are here for the protection of members so that the quality of debate is high.

MR. SPEAKER: It can be raised during the debate.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वाजपेयी जी, आप कोई रूल बताइए, जिस के अधीन यह हो सकता है ।

MR. SPEAKER: Can you tell me under which rule you can raise this? I have not seen any rule.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK (Kendrapara): All available papers are to be laid on the table of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: I can only request; I have already requested and I again request the Government....

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: My point is this. We have requested the Minister orally also to supply the necessary information. All the informations under the law must be available in the records of the Library. These are not available there. So the Ministry must be in possession of the necessary facts. He has asked for those facts but they are not being supplied. A well and worthwhile debate will not be possible. Who will protect the interests of the Opposition and the country excepting you?

MR. SPEAKER: I have brought it to the notice of the Minister. (*Interruptions*).

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली): आप यह तो मानेंगे कि जब मारूति पर बहस होनी है तो सभी दस्तावेज के आधार पर हो। जो सामग्री मारूति से जुड़ी हुई है वह सामग्री सदस्यों के सामने आये । सरकार ने कम्पनी को लेने का फैसला कर लिया तो यह जानकारी तो स्वयं सरकार को उपलब्ध करानी चाहिए । हम स्वयं अपने ढंग से कोशिश कर रहे हैं मगर दस्तावेज मिल नहीं रहे हैं, सामग्री उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: I can request the government again to give these.

AN HON. MEMBER: You direct the Government... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You may come to the Chamber. (*Interruptions*) Why are you speaking all at a time.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North East): Sir, the government has failed.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The country will draw its own conclusion from the balance sheet. I am beseeching you to make the balance sheets available to us. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I can listen one by one. Nothing has gone on record if all of you speak at a time.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I rise on a point of order. M/s. Maruti Ltd. is a public limited company and, under the law, they are required to furnish their balance sheets, the annual reports and statement of accounts every year and these balance sheets are in possession of the Government. The Registrar of Joint Stock Companies comes under the Ministry of Law. I am trying and the Secretary is also trying. We have failed in the last three days. That is the first thing. The second thing is: I wrote to the Industries Minister twenty days to know what machineries are there within the factory and such other things. We had asked for these in the last three days, three times. The Special Assistant, Shri Vohra had promised to send them. He was requested three times. These have not been sent. I have written to Shri Sisodia also asking for these.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): I have received the letter. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I will refer to it. I am responsible for what I say. We have been asking for the value of the shares of the Maruti Ltd. (*Interruptions*). Sir, I wanted from Shri Sisodia the value of Rs. 10 shares as assessed under the rules and laws by the Wealth Tax Officer. That is my request. This is the blue litmus test. We must take up te evaluation of the assets. So far he has not given.

Will you kindly direct him to supply this? Then, he won't be able to say.. (*interruptions*).

Sir, your Secretariat have written on your behalf and if they are denied of these things then it amounts to contempt of the House.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN (Kanpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw your attention to Rule 71 in this respect which reads:

"Whenever a Bill seeking to replace an Ordinance with or without modification is introduced in the House, there shall be placed before the House along with the Bill a statement explaining the circumstances which had necessitated immediate legislation by Ordinance."

Sir, there is already a statement from the government which has explained the circumstances because of which this Ordinance has been promulgated. My submission is that it is because of the public interest that government has decided to take over a particular concern. (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): Sir, I rise on a point of order. There are two aspects to this question.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Under which rule.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Under the rule that there is no rule whereunder this demand can be made. May I submit? There are rules which govern the debate and the rights of the members. Sir, I am aware of the rule that if a Committee asks for production of a document then that has to be complied with. If a document is asked for by the House by a Resolution then that document will have to be produced. Now, there must be a rule whereunder a Member can say that I have the right to get it. Matter of accommodation is a different matter. He may write to the Minister and the Minister may or may not accommodate him.

Now, in the first place this particular matter of this debate on this question is not before the House at all. The qutstion of making the documents available can arise only when the debate on that particular Bill comes on the Floor of the House. Until then the matter is not before the House and there cannot be a matter raised. (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: It is on the agenda paper.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I am not speaking about the list of business. Sir, when the matter comes before the House, the Opposition can say that we cannot discuss it unless we get it. Whether the Members can say and demand it is a different question which would be decided by Rules or by you. Therefore, until that matter is taken up this question as to whether anybody has got the right to get the documents cannot be raised on the Floor of the House. Under any rule it cannot be raised. The question whether they are entitled to get the document, etc. will arise only when a debate as in the Order Paper comes in. Therefore, all these observations are absolutely irrelevent to the matter immediately before the House. Number two, Sir, is this. Accommodation is a different matter. A Member may write to a Minister, saying he needs a document and all that. He may or may not accommodate. That is a different matter. There is no question of condemnation. If a Member feels that he is entitled

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

to get it, he has of course, a right to write to you. He might have written to you. (*Interruptions*) I am explaining the point of order. You raised so many things. In the interest of Mr. Vajpayee I am telling you the point of order. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: No point of order; only point of disorder.

SHR C. M. STEPHEN: Since 1980 you have gone into disorder. I am on order. My point of order is only this: As a debate on the Bill is not before the House. the question as to whether they must get the document or not, cannot be raised in this House. I challenge the Members concerned to point out a single rule whereunder they have a right to make a demand of this nature. It is number one. Then number two is this. Sir, even when a debate is on, there is no provision whereunder a particular document can be demanded as of right, unless you, in your discretion, think that production of document is necessary for a fruitful debate. There cannot be anything compelling. For that, you will have to dispose of the letter which they have passed on to you, after considering all the facts of this matter. Therefore, Sir, a further debate on this particular matter is not available; it is out of order. That is all that I have got to say.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI (Bombay North West): Sir, there seems to be some terrible fallacy in the hon. Minister's brain about the nature of the rule and the effect of the rule. It is a fundamental principle of all rules that rules are never exhaustive, that there is something more fundamental than the rules themselves. Is there a rule in the rule book which says that hon. Members are supposed to show respect to the hon. Speaker. There is no such rule. They do without it. Fundamentally you have to preserve the functioning of Parliamentary Democracy. You are the person who is supposed to create all facilities in which we can function effectively. You are the custodian of our rights. It is our right to carry on an intelligent debate in this House. It is the Speaker's duty,—not only duty, but your right also—to see that all facilities are made available to us. Now, Sir, this is the case of the Opposition so far as this Bill is concerned. In the Bill, in Clause 7, they have said that they want to give away Rs. 434 lakhs. They have also made it known publicly. They have made it known publicly. that the value of the assets.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: That question is not before the House. It is not to be debated at all. That question is not before the House.

MR. SPEAKER: I will go into the matter again. I will examine it. I will give my ruling.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): You ask us the rule when a point of order is raised. He could not cite any rule. You don't allow us to speak.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: He is conceding that there is no rule. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: We want to establish on the floor of the House that the claim that the assets of Maruti exceeds the amount which is being paid is a public fraud. Therefore, you must make available to us all official materials on the basis of which the opposition would like to make their points. We want show....

MR. SPEAKER: Well, I will look into the matter and I will give my ruling.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Kindly hear everybody before you give the ruling.

MR. SPEAKER: I know; I have listened: I will go again into the matter and I will give my ruling.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Kindly allow me to summarise the position in a few seconds: Sir, we want all facilities for the purpose of showing that the claim about the value of the assets is a public fraud. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: If there is anything to be raised, the member can write to me. That is all now. I will give my ruling later.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Just now you made an obeservation that you will see if the letter is written to you. Just now a letter is going to you signed by members and leaders of opposition here, requesting you to ask the Government to arrange a visit to Maruti factory. We want to see physically what is there in that factory.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw your kind attention to yesterday's proceedings on page 10058. I would like to quote the particular portion of what you said yesterday.

> "Dr. Subramaniam Swamy: Yesterday you were dealing with a question of propriety. There is a civic function.....
>
> MR. SPEAKER: I am seized of the situation. I will let you know"

There was a civic function in Delhi where Mrs. Gandhi was alleging that the Left Parties were obstructing the progressive policies of the Government.... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have already replied to Mr. Parulekar.....

(*Interruptions*)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: He has not raised this point.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. SPEAKER: Now Papers to be laid. Nothing else is to be recorded.

**Not recorded.

12.21 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ARTSILK TEXTILES (PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION) CONTROL (AMDT.) ORDER, 1980, ANNUAL REPORTS AND REVIEWS OF SPORTS GOODS EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCIL, NEW DELHI, AND TEXTILES COMMITTEE, BOMBAY FOR 1978-79 WITH STATEMENTS FOR DELAY, AND NOTIFICATION UNDER RUBBER ACT, 1947

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Artsilk Textiles (Production and Distribution) Control (Amendment) Order 1980 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 2619 in Gazette of India, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1550/80].

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sports Goods Export Promotion Council, New Delhi, for the year 1978-79 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review on the working of the Council for the year 1978-79. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1551/80].

(3) (i) A copy of the Anual Report Hindi and English versions of the Textiles Committee, Bombay, for the year 1978-79 along with Audited Accounts, under sub-section (4) of section 13 of the Textiles Committee Act, 1963.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) on the working of the Textiles Committee, Bombay, for the year 1978-79.

(4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1552/80].

(5) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 598(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st July, 1980 notifying election of Sarvashri George Joseph Mundackal and B. K. Nair, Members of Parliament to the Rubber Board, issued under section 4 of the Rubber Act, 1947. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1553/80].

INCOME-TAX (NINTH AMENDMENT) RULES, 1980, NOTIFICATION REGARDING RUPEE EXCHANGE RATE WITH SWISS FRANCS AND REPORTS OF VARIOUS RURAL BANKS IN INDIA FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31-12-1979

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWIASINGH SISODIA): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Income-tax (Ninth Amendment) Rules, 1980 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 931(E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st December, 1980, under section 296 of the Income-tax Act, 1961. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1554/80].

(2) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 679(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th December, 1980 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding reveised rate of exchange for conversion of Swiss Francs into Indian currency or vice-versa, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1555|80).

(3) A copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions):—

(i) Report of the Haryana Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Bhiwani (Haryana) for the year ended the 31st December, 1979 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(ii) Report of the Jaipur Nagaur Aanchalik Gramin Bank, Jaipur (Rajasthan) for the year ended the 31st December, 1979 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(iii) Report of the Gorakhpur Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Gorakhpur (U.P.) for the year ended the 31st December, 1979 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(iv) Report of the Gaur Gramin Bank, Malda (West Bengal) for the year ended the 31st December, 1979 alongwith the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(v) Report of the Prathama Bank, Moradabad (U.P.) for the year ended the 31st December, 1979 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(vi) Report of the Bhojpur Rohtas Gramin Bank, Arrah (Bihar) for the year ended the 31st December, 1979 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(vii) Report of the Samyukt Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Azamgarh (U.P.) for the year ended the 31st December, 1979 alongwith the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(viii) Report of the Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Hoshangabad (Madhva Pradesh) for the year ended the 31st December, 1979 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(ix) Report of the Tungabhadra Gramin Bank, Bellary (Karnataka) for the year ended the 31st December, 1979 along with the Acccunts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(x) Report of the Puri Gramya Bank, Pipli (Orissa) for the year ended the 31st December, 1979 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(xi) Report of the Jammu Rural Bank, Jammu (J&K) for the year ended the 31st December, 1979 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(xii) Report of the Champaran Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Motihari (Bihar) for the year ended the 31st December, 1979 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(xiii) Report of the Barabanki Gramin Bank, Barabanki (U.P.) for the year ended the 31st December, 1979 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(xiv) Report of the Gurgaon Gramin Bank, Gurgaon (Haryana) for the year ended the 31st December, 1979 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(xv) Report of the Rae Bareli Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Rae Bareli (U.P.) for the year ended the 31st December, 1979 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(xvi) Report of the Farukhabad Gramin Bank, Farukhabad (U.P.) for the year ended the 31st December, 1979 along, with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(xvii) Report of the Mallabhum Gramin Bank, Bankura (West Bengal) for the year ended the 31st December, 1979 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(xviii) Report of the Bolangir Aanchalik Gramya Bank, Bolangir (Orissa) for the year ended the 31st December, 1979 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(xix) Report of the Nagarjuna Grameena Bank, Khammam (Andhra Pradesh) for the year ended the 31st December, 1979 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(xx) Report of the Pragyotish Gaonlia Bank, Nalbari (Assam) for the year ended the 31st December, 1979 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(xxi) Report of the Rayalaseema Grameena Bank, Cuddapah (Andhara Pradesh) for the year ended the 31st December, 1979 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(xxii) Report of the Mayurakshi Gramin Bank, Suri (Distt. Birbhum) (West Bengal) for the year ended the 31st December, 1979 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(xxiii) Report of the Malaprabha Grameena Bank, Dharwar (Karnataka) for the year ended the 31st December, 1979 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(xxiv) Report of the Marudhar Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Churu (Rajasthan) for the year ended the 31st December, 1979 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(xxv) Report of the Marwar Gramin Bank, Pali (Rajasthan) for the year ended the 31st December, 1979 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(xxvi) Report of the Bhagirath Gramin Bank, Sitapur (U.P.) for the year ended the 31st December, 1979 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(xxvii) Report of the Sri Vsakha Grameena Bank, Srikakulam (Andhra Pradesh) for the year ended the 31st December, 1979 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(xxviii) Report of the Cauvery Grameena Bank, Mysore (Karnataka) for the year ended the 31st December, 1979 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(xxix) Report of the Shekhawati Gramin Bank, Sikar (Rajasthan) for the year ended the 31st December, 1979 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(xxx) Report of the Cuttack Gramya Bank, Cuttack (Orissa) for the year ended the 31st December, 1979 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(xxxi) Report of the Bilaspur Raipur Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Bilaspur (Madhya Pradesh) for the year ended the 31st December, 1979 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(xxxii) Report of the Magadh Gramin Bank. Gaya (Bihar) for the year ended the 31st December, 1979 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(xxxiii) Report of the Koraput Panchabati Gramya Bank, Jeypore (Orissa) for the year ended the 31st December, 1979 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(xxxiv) Report of the South Malabar Gramin Bank, Malapuram (Kerala) for the year ended the 31st December, 1979 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(xxxv) Report of the North Malabar Gramin Bank, Cannanore (Kerala) for the year ended the 31st December, 1979 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(xxxvi) Report of the Rewa-Sidhi Gramin Bank, Rewa (Madhya Pradesh) for the year ended the 31st December, 1979 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(xxxvii) Report of the Tripura Gramin Bank, Agartala (Tripura) for the year ended the 31st December, 1979 along with the Account and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(xxxviii) Report of the Kosi Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Purnea (Bihar) for the year ended the 31st December, 1979 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(xxxix) Report of the Himachal Gramin Bank, Mandi (Himachal Pradesh) for the year ended the 31st December, 1979 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(xl) Report of the Ballia Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Ballia (U.P.) for the year ended the 31st December, 1979 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(xli) Report of the Sultanpur Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Sultanpur (U.P.) for the year ended the 31st December, 1979 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(xlii) Report of the Uttar Pradesh Banga Kshetriya Gramin Bank Coach Behar (West Bengal) for the year ended the 31st December, 1979 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(xliii) Report of the Pandyan Gramin Bank, Sattur (Tamil Nadu) for the year ended the 31st December, 1979 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(xliv) Report of the Vaishali Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Muzaffarpur (Bihar) for the year ended the 31st December, 1979 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(xlv) Report of the Monghyr Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Monghyr (Bihar) for the year ended the 31st December, 1979 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(xlvi) Report of the Bundelkhand Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Tikamgarh (Madhya Pradesh) for the year ended the 31st December, 1979 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(xlvii) Report of the Santhal Parganas Gramin Bank Dumka (Bihar) for the year ended the 31st December, 1979 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(xlviii) Report of the Hardoi Unnao Gramin Bank, Hardoi (U.P.) for the year ended the 31st December, 1979 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(xlix) Report of the Krishna Grameena Bank, Gulbarga (Karnataka) for the year ended the 31st December, 1979 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(l) Report of the Kutch Gramin Bank, Bhuj (Gujarat) for the year ended the 31st December, 1979 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(li) Report of the Jamnagar Gramin Bank, Jamnagar (Gujarat) for the year ended the 31st December, 1979 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(lii) Report of the Madhubani Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Madhubani (Bihar) for the year ended the 31st December, 1979 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(liii) Report of the Nalanda Gramin Bank, Biharshariff (Bihar) for the year ended the 31st December, 1979 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(liv) Report of the Singhbhum Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Chaibasa (Bihar) for the year ended the 31st December, 1979 along with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

(lv) Report of the Sharda Gramin Bank, Satna (Madhya Pradesh) for the year ended the 31st December, 1979 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(lvi) Report of the Ellaquai Dehati Bank, Srinagar (Jammu and Kashmir) for the year ended the 31st December, 1979 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(lvii) Report of the Surguja Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Abmikapur (Madhya Pradesh) for the year ended the 31st December, 1979 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(lviii) Report of the Sree Anantha Grameena Bank, Anantapur (Andhra Pradesh) for the year ended the 31st December, 1979 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(lix) Report of the Bastar Kshetryia Gramin Bank, Jagdalpur (Madhya Pradesh) for the year ended the 31st December, 1979 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1556/80].

ANNUAL REPORT OF CONTROLLER GENERAL OF PATENTS, DESIGNS AND TRADE MARKS FOR 1979-80.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks for the year 1979-80, under section 126 of the Trade and Merchandise Marks Act, 1958. (*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1557/80].

COMMITTEE ON PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

MINUTES

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI: (Sitapur): I beg to lay on the Table Minutes (Hindi and English versions) of the sittings of the Committee on Papers laid on the Table relating to the Second Report.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 10th December, 1980, agreed without any amendment to the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Amendment Bill, 1980, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 4th December, 1980."

ASSENT TO BILLS

SECRETARY: Sir, I lay on the Table following two Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 5th December, 1980:—

1. The Hotel-Receipts Tax Bill, 1980.

2. The High Court and Supreme Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 1980.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

Fourth Report

SHRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO (Rajahmundry): I beg to present the Fourth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Estimates Committee on Action Taken by Goverment on the recommendations contained in the Thirty-sixth Report of the Estimates Committee (Sixth Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Works and Housing—DDA—Demolitions in Unauthorised Colonies.

COMMITTEE ON PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Second Report

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI (Sitapur): I beg to present the Second Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Papers laid on the Table.

12.23 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Reported threat by major Airlines to boycott the Delhi Airport

SHRI RASHID MASOOD (Saharanpur): I call the attention of the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"Reported threat by the major Airlines to boycott the Delhi Airport because of poor facilities at the airport."

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): Government have not received any threat from any of the airline to stop using Delhi airport because of the poor facilities at the airport. However, the international arrival hall at the Delhi airport is being extended on the air side in two phases to provide additional space for passenger handling. Since the work is in progress only two out of the four conveyer belts are in use at present and consequently, some inconvience is being felt by the international arriving passengers. Airlines operating at Delhi airport are aware that the work is in progress and have accepted the temporary inconvenience to the passengers. The situation will improve considerably when the first phase is completed by the end of December, 1980 and the second phase

is completed by March, 1981. When this work is completed all the four conveyer belts of lengths greater than the present ones will be in operation for quick baggage clearance.

Owing to the construction being in progress, and only two out of the four conveyer belts being in operation the trolleys bringing in baggage from the aircraft to the arrival hall have restricted space for movement which results in delays in the arrival of baggage in the customs hall. As customs clearance can be made only after the baggage arrives, delay is being experienced especially at peak hours during night when bunching of flights take place due to delayed arrivals. Earlier there were some difficulties due to inadequate air conditioning facilities but the problem of airconditioning has been resolved and this inconvenience has since been removed.

श्री रशीद मसूद: जनाब स्पीकर साहब, अभी जो हमारे मुहतरम वजीर साहब ने अपना ब्यान दिया है, इससे ऐसा अन्दाजा होता है कि शायद कंस्ट्रक्शन के काम की वजह से ये तमाम परेशानियां और दिक्कतें पेसेन्जर्स को हो रही हैं, जिसकी वजह से कुछ एयर लाइन्स ने इस एयरपोर्ट का बायकाट करने का थ्रैट किया है । हालांकि मिनिस्टर साहब ने इससे इन्कार किया है, लेकिन यह अखबारों में आया है । 24 अक्तूबर, के हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स में यह छपा है कि कुछ एयरलाइन्स ने थ्रैट किया है कि दिल्ली एयरपोर्ट का बायकाट करेंगे । हम समझते हैं कि यह हो सकता है क्योंकि कुछ एयरलाइन्स मद्रास के एयरपोर्ट का बायकाट कर चुकी हैं क्योंकि वहां भी बहुत पूअर फैसिलिटीज थीं ।

अब जैसा कि मंत्री जी ने फरमाया है कि वहां परेशानियां नहीं हैं, मैं समझता हूं कि जो जवाब मिनिस्ट्री से आया होगा, एयरपोर्ट अथारिटीज के पास से आया होगा, वही वैसा ही उन्होंने यहां पढ़ दिया है, इसकी कोई इन्क्वायरी नहीं की है ।

आज की मेरी इत्तिला यह है कि एराइवल लॉज में पेसेन्जर्स को बड़ी परेशानियां होती हैं, क्योंकि हमारा यह तजुर्बा है कि पिछले साल जब शराब बन्द करने की बात कही गई थी तो यही कहा गया था कि हमारा कंपीटीशन और एयरलाइन्स से है, इसलिये हम यहां शराब बन्द नहीं कर सकते हैं ।

12.27 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

मैं समझता हूं कि पेसेन्जर्स को ज्यादा फैसिलिटीज देने में हमें सहूलियत देनी चाहिये क्योंकि फैसिलिटीज के बारे में भी हमारा कंपीटीशन है, चूंकि हम ज्यादा फैसिलिटीज नहीं दे रहे हैं । 25 अक्तूबर के हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स में यह भी आया है कि कुछ लोग दिल्ली के एयरपोर्ट पर उतरे, वे 18 साल के बाद दिल्ली आये थे, उन्होंने एयर पोर्ट की तकलीफों को देखकर यह फैसला किया कि बजाय हम हिन्दुस्तान में आये हमें वापिस चले जाना चाहिए क्योंकि दिल्ली के एयरपोर्ट पर, जहां पर कि सबसे ज्यादा फैसिलिटीज होती हैं, वहां का यह हाल है ।

जब बाहर से मुसाफिर आते हैं तो उन्हें इमीग्रेशन और हैल्थ के सिलसिले में इतनी ज्यादा परेशानियां होती हैं कि 4, 4 और 5, 5 घंटे उन्हें वहां लग जाते हैं । हमारे यहां एक हफ्ते में 143 फ्लाइट्स हैं और काफी फ्लाइट्स एक वक्त में ही रात को आमतौर पर आती हैं जिनकी वजह से बहुत सारे पेसेन्जर्स हो जाते हैं । इसमें हमारे मुहतरम वजीर साहब को जरूर सोचना चाहिये और वहां पर ज्यादा आदमी बढ़ा देने चाहियें ताकि क्लीयरेन्स में इतनी देर न लगे । मैं समझता हूं कि अभी तक यह नहीं हुआ है । मेरी दरख्वास्त है कि आप इस सिलसिले में कुछ कार्यवाही करें । वहां पर एक इमीग्रेशन बिल भरना पड़ता है ।

जो लोग सामान लाते हैं, उसके बारे में यह मामला एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी को दिया गया था, और उसने मिनिस्ट्री से रिपोर्ट मांगी थी । उस रिपोर्ट में कहा गया था कि हम उसको कुछ आसान बना रहे हैं। पिछले दिनों रूल्स में कुछ चेन्जेज हुए हैं, लेकिन आपका जो बिल आफ एन्ट्री है, उसकी 19 स्टेजों से गुजरना पड़ता है, जिससे बेइन्तहा और जबर्दस्त परेशानियां और तकलीफें होती हैं । आपने बयान में

[श्री रशीद मसूद]

कहा है कि क्लीयरेंस और कम्पैन्सेशन देने में कोई दिक्कत नहीं होती । इसका मुझे जाती तजुर्बा है, पिछले दिनों मेरे दो भाई बाहर से आये और इत्तिफाक से दोनों भाइयों का सामान गायब हो गया । एक भाई के सामान का 3, 4 महीने की दौड़-धूप के बाद 1500 रुपये कंपैन्सेशन मिला और दूसरे को कोई कम्पैन्सेशन ही नहीं मिला एक भाई को 3, 4 महीने के बाद इत्तिला दी गई कि आपका सामान मिल गया है। वह यहां आये और डेढ़ हफ्ते उनको यहां रुकना पड़ा । कभी इस दफ्तर में और कभी उस दफ्तर में घूमना पड़ा । 12 दिन में उनका सामान मिला । जब उनको नोटिस दे दिया गया था कि आपका सामान मिल गया है तो फिर ऐसी परेशानियां नहीं होनी चाहियें थी । जब तक आप इन परेशानियों और दिक्कतों को दूर नहीं करेंगे, अगर उन्होंने थ्रैट नहीं भी दिया है तो वह सिर्फ थ्रैट ही नहीं करेंगे, बल्कि बायकाट करेंगे, आयेंगे नहीं।

इंटरनेशनल एयर ट्रैवल्स एसोसियेशन की रिपोर्ट मैंने पढ़ी है, उसने यहां की एयरपोर्ट फैसिलिटीज को दुनियां की दूसरी जगहों की फैसिलिटीज के मुकाबले सबसे कम बताया है । इसलिए मंत्री महोदय इसको मामूली बात न समझें बल्कि इसको सीरियसली लेकर इन सारी दिक्कतों को दूर करने की कोशिश करें । बताया गया है कि उसमें इम्प्रूवमेन्ट हो गया है। इम्प्रूवमेन्ट तब हो गया है, जब कि पैसे की जरूरत नहीं है । इम्प्रूवमेन्ट तब होना चाहिए, जबकि जरूरत हो । मैं खुद कई दफा गया हूं, एराइवल लौंज में पानी का कोई इन्तजाम नहीं है । टायलेट्स हैल्थ एंड इम्मीग्रेशन में बनाये गये हैं । अगर कोई मुसाफिर कस्टम्ज में आ जाता है, तो उसे फिर वहीं वापस जाना पड़ता है । ऐसा नहीं हो सकता है कि किसी आदमी को कस्टम्ज में टायलेट में जाने की जरूरत न पड़े, क्योंकि कस्टम्ज में आठ नौ घंटे लग जाते हैं । इधर कस्टम्ज का डर भी रहता है । अगर कोई बेचारा इन्नोसेंट मुसाफिर है, तो कस्टम्ज आफिसर सामान देख कर कहते हैं कि यह क्या है, वह क्या है । अगर किसी के पास सिग्रेट है, तो कहते हैं कि एक पैकट हमें दे दीजिए । अगर किसी के पास तीन ट्रांसिस्टर हैं हालांकि उन्हें तीन छोटे छोटे बच्चे ले कर आये हैं, तो कहते हैं कि आप तीन ट्रांसिस्टर क्या करेंगे, यह ट्रांसिस्टर तो हमारे बच्चे के लिए भी ठीक रहेगा । और नहीं देंगे, तो तरह-तरह के ऐतराज लगा देंगे । ट्रांसफर आफ रेजिडेंस के लिए अमूमन क्लीयर कर दिया जाता है, लेकिन उसके लिए भी परेशानी खड़ी कर दी जाती है । आदमी एक जगह से दूसरी जगह भागा भागा फिरता है ।

जो लोग पैसेंजर्ज को रिसीव करने के लिए जाते हैं, रिसेप्शन में दो तीन साल पहले उनके लिए चाय काफी वाले रहते थे। लेकिन पिछले दिनों से वहां पर कोई चीज नहीं मिलती है । मैं खुद वहां पर गया हूं । एक बार मैं वी आई पी लौंज में नहीं गया, बल्कि जहां पब्लिक बैठती है, वहां पर गया । वहां पर चाय काफी का कोई इन्तजाम नहीं है । आदमी नीचे उतर कर जाये और चाय काफी पीये ।

इन सब बातों को नजर-अंदाज नहीं करना चाहिए, क्योंकि जैसा कि मिनिस्टर साहब ने खुद कहा है, हमें इन्टरनेशनल कम्पीटीशन का मुकाबला करना है । मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि एयर-कन्डीशनिंग के बारे में जो 525 टन का प्राजेक्ट था, उसका क्या हुआ, वह कब तक शुरू हो जायेगा । पालम पर दूसरा टर्मिनल बनने तक बहुत देर हो जायेगी ।

मिनिस्टर साहब ने खुद माना है कि एराइवल लौंज में स्पेस बहुत कम है । उन्होंने कनवेयर बेल्ट की खराबी का जिक्र भी किया है । वहां पर ट्रालीज नहीं मिलती हैं और आदमी को दस बारह चक्कर लगा कर सामान को उठा कर बाहर लाना पड़ता है । पिछले साल एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी ने इस बारे में रीकमेंडेशन की थी । मोहतरिम वजीर साहब ने वादा किया था कि हम इसको देखेंगे । मैं समझता हूं कि अब स्पेशल किस्म की ट्रालीज बनवाने की दिक्कतें दूर हो गई होंगी । अगर वे बन गई हैं, तो उन्हें एयरपोर्ट पर लाया जाये, ताकि लोग उनसे फायदा उठा सकें।

تھی تو یہ بھی کہا گیا تھا کہ ہمارا کمپیٹیشن اور ایرلائنز سے ہے - اس لئے ہم یہاں شراب بند نہیں کر سکتے ہیں -

میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ پیسنجرز کو زیادہ فیسیلٹیز دینے میں ہمیں سہولیت دینی چاہیئے کیونکہ فیسلیٹیز کے بارے میں ہی ہمارا کومپیٹیشن ہے چونکہ ہم زیادہ فیسیلیٹز نہیں دے رہے ہیں - ۲۵ اکتوبر کے ہندوستان ٹائمز میں یہ بھی آیا ہے کہ کچھ لوگ دلی کے ایرپورٹ پر اترے وہ اٹھارہ سال کے بعد دلی آئے تھے انہوں نے ایرپورٹ کی تکلیفوں کو دیکھ کر یہ فیصلہ کیا کہ بجائے ہم ہندوستان میں آئیں ہمیں واپس چلا جانا چاہیئے کیونکہ دلی کے ایرپورٹ پر جہاں پر کہ سب سے زیادہ فیسلیٹیز ہوتی ہیں وہاں کا یہ حال ہے -

جب باہر سے مسافر آتے ہیں تو انہیں امیگریشن اور هیلتھ کے سلسلہ میں اتنی زیادہ پریشانیاں ہوتی ہیں کہ چار چار اور پانچ پانچ گھنٹے انہیں وہاں لگ جاتے ہیں - ہمارے یہاں ایک ہفتہ میں ۱۴۳ فلائٹس ہیں اور کافی فلائٹس ایک وقت میں ہی رات کو عام طور پر آتی ہیں جسکی وجہ سے بہت سارے پیسنجرز سو

[شری رشید مسعود (سہارنپور) :

جناب اسپیکر صاحب - ابھی جو ہمارے محترم وزیر صاحب نے جو اپنا بیان دیا ہے اس سے ایسا اندازہ ہوتا ہے کہ شاید کنسٹرکشن کے کام کی وجہ سے یہ تمام پریشانیاں اور دقتیں پیسنجرس کو ہو رہی ہیں جسکی وجہ سے کچھ ایرلائنز نے اس ایرپورٹ کا بائیکاٹ کرنے کا تہریت کیا ہے - حالانکہ منسٹر صاحب نے اس سے انکار کیا ہے لیکن یہ اخباروں میں آیا ہے - ۲۴ اکتوبر کے ہندوستان ٹائمز میں یہ چھپا ہے کہ کچھ ایرلائنز نے تہریت کیا ہے کہ دلی ایرپورٹ کا بائیکاٹ کرینگے - ہم سمجھتے ہیں کہ یہ ہو سکتا ہے کیونکہ کچھ ایرلائنز مدراس کے ایرپورٹ کا بائیکاٹ کر چکی ہیں کیونکہ وہاں بھی بہت پوئر فیسلیٹز تھیں-

اب جیسا کہ منتری جی نے فرمایا ہے کہ وہاں پریشانیاں نہیں ہیں میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ جو جواب منسٹری سے آیا ہوگا ایرپورٹ اتھارٹیز کے پاس سے آیا ہوگا - وہی ویسا ہی انہوں نے یہاں پڑھ دیا ہے اسکی کوئی انکوئری نہیں کی ہے-

آج کی میری اطلاع یہ ہے کہ ارائول لانج میں پیسنجرز کو بڑی پریشانیاں ہوتی ہیں کیونکہ ہمارا یہ تجربہ ہے کہ پچھلے سال جب شراب بند کرنے کی بات کہی گئی

کمپلسیشن ھی نہیں ملا - ایک ہوئی کو تین چار مہینے کے بعد اطلاع دی گئی کہ آپکا سامان مل گیا ھے - وہ یہاں آئے اور تیرھہ ھفتہ انکو یہاں رکنا پڑا - کبھی اس دفتر میں اور کبھی اس دفتر میں گھومنا پڑا - بارہ دن میں ان کا سامان ملا - جب انکو نوٹس دے دیا گیا تھا کہ آپکا سامان مل گیا ھے تو پھر ایسی پریشانیاں نہیں ھونی چاھیئے تھیں - جب تک آپ ان پریشانیوں اور دقتوں کو دور نہیں کرینگے اگر انہوں نے تھریٹ نہیں بھی دیا ھے تو صرف تھریٹ ھی نہیں کرینگے بلکہ بائیکاٹ کرنیگے آئیں گے نہیں -

انٹرنیشنل ایرٹریولز ایسوسی ایشن کی رپورٹ میں نے پڑھی تھی اس نے یہاں کی ایرپورٹ فیسیلٹیز کو دنیا کی دوسری جگہوں کی فیسلٹیز کے مقابلہ سب سے کم بتایا ھے - اس لئے منسٹری مہودیہ اسکو معمولی بات نہ سمجھیں بلکہ اس کو سیریسلی لیکر ان ساری دقتوں کو دور کرنیکی کوشش کریں - بتایا گیا ھے کہ اس میں امپرومنٹ ھو گیا ھے - امپرومنٹ تب ھو گیا ھے جب کہ پلکھے کی ضرورت نہیں ھے - امپرومنٹ تب ھونا چاھیئے جبکہ ضرورت ھو - میں خود کئی دفعہ گیا ھوں - ارائول

[شری رشید مسعود]

جاتے ھیں - اس میں ھمارے محترم وزیر صاحب کو ضرور سوچنا چاھیئے اور وھاں پر زیادہ آدمی بٹھا دینے چاھیئیں تاکہ کلیرنس میں اتنی دیر نہ لگے - میں سمجھتا ھوں کہ ابھی تک یہ نہیں ھوا ھے - میری درخواست ھے کہ آپ اس سلسلہ میں کچھ کاروائی کریں - وھاں پر ایک امیگریشن بل بھرنا پڑتا ھے -

جو لوگ سامان لاتے ھیں اس کے بارے میں یہ معاملہ اسٹیمیٹس کمیٹی کو دیا گیا تھا اور اس نے منسٹری سے رپورٹ مانگی تھی اس رپورٹ میں کہا گیا تھا کہ ھم اسکو کچھ آسان بنا رھے ھیں پچھلے دنوں رولز میں کچھ چینجز ھوئی ھیں لیکن آپکا جو بل آف ایلنٹری ھے اسکی ۱۹ اسٹیجوں سے گزرنا پڑتا ھے جس سے بے پناہ اور زبردست پریشانیاں اور تکلیفیں ھوتی ھیں - آپ نے یہاں میں کہا ھے کہ کلیرنس اور کمپاشیشن دینے میں زیادہ کوئی دقت نہیں ھوتی - اسکا مجھے ذاتی تجربہ ھے پچھلے دنوں میرے دو بھائی باھر سے آئے اور اتفاق سے دونوں بھائیوں کا سامان غائب ھو گیا - ایک بھائی کو سامان کا تین چار مہینے کی دوڑ دھوپ کے بعد ۱۵۰۰ روپے کمپنسیشن ملا اور دوسرے کو کوئی

پر چائے کافی کا کوئی انتظام نہیں ہے - آدمی نیچے اتر کر جائے اور چائے کافی پیئے -

اس سب باتوں کو نظر انداز نہیں کرنا چاہیئے کیونکہ جیسا کہ منسٹر صاحب نے خود کہا ہے ہمیں انٹرنیشنل کمپیٹشن کا مقابلہ کرنا ہے - میں یہ بھی جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ ایرکنڈیشنگ کے بارے میں جو ۵۲۰ ٹن پراجیکٹ تھا اسکا کیا ہوا - وہ کب تک شروع ہو جائیگا -

منسٹر صاحب نے خود مانا ہے کہ اراتول لانج میں اسپیس کم بہت کم ہے - انہوں نے کلوپر پولیوشن کی خرابی کا ذکر بھی کیا ہے - وہاں پر ٹرالیز نہیں ملتی ہیں - اور آدمی کو دس بار چکر لگا کر سامان کو اٹھا کر باہر لانا پڑتا ہے -

پچھلے سال اسٹیمیٹس کمیٹی نے اس بارے میں رکمنڈیشن کی تھی - محترم وزیر صاحب نے جو وعدہ کیا تھا کہ ہم اسکو دیکھیں گے - میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ اب اسپیشل قسم کی ٹرالیز بلوانے کی دقتیں دور ہو گئی ہونگی - اگر وہ بن گئی ہیں تو انہیں ایرپورٹ پر لایا جائے تاکہ لوگ ان سے فائدہ اٹھا سکیں -]

لانج میں پانی کا کوئی انتظام نہیں ہے - ٹائلٹس ہیلتھ اینڈ امیگریشن میں بنائے گئے ہیں - اگر کوئی مسافر کسٹمز میں آ جاتا ہے تو پھر اسے وہیں واپس جانا پڑتا ہے ایسا نہیں ہو سکتا ہے کہ کسی آدمی کو کسٹمز میں ٹائلٹ میں جانے کی ضرورت نہ پڑے کیونکہ کسٹمز میں آٹھ نو گھنٹے لگ جاتے ہیں - ادھر کسٹمز کا ڈر بھی رہتا ہے - اگر کوئی بیچارہ انوسینٹ مسافر ہے تو کسٹمز افیسرز سامان دیکھ کر کہتا ہے کہ یہ کیا ہے وہ کیا ہے - اگر کسی کے پاس سگریٹ ہیں تو کہتے ہیں کہ ایک پیکٹ ہمیں دے دیجئے - اگر کسی کے پاس تین ٹرانسٹر ہیں حالانکہ انہیں تین چھوٹے چھوٹے بچے لیکر آئے ہیں تو کہتے ہیں کہ آپ تین ٹرانسسٹر کیا کریں گے یہ ٹرانسسٹر تو ہمارے بچے کے لئے بھی ٹھیک رہیگا - اگر نہیں دینگے تو طرح طرح کے اعتراض لگا دینگے - ٹرانسفر آف ریزیڈینس کے لئے عموماً کلیر کر دیا جاتا ہے لیکن اس کے لئے بھی پریشانی کھڑی کر دی جاتی ہے - آدمی ایک جگہ سے دوسری جگہ بھاگا بھاگا پھرتا ہے -

جو لوگ پیسنجرز کو رسیو کرنے کے لئے آتے ہیں - رسیپشن میں دو تین سال پہلے چائے کافی والے رہتے تھے لیکن پچھلے دنوں سے وہاں پر کوئی چیز نہیں ملتی ہے - میں خود وہاں پر گیا ہوں - ایک بار میں وی - آئی - پی - لانج میں نہیں گیا بلکہ جہاں پبلک جاتی ہے وہاں پر گیا - وہاں

श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी माननीय सदस्य ने जो फरमाया है, उसके मुताल्लिक मैंने पहले ही अर्ज किया है कि इस वक्त लोगों को कुछ कठिनाई हो रही है । मैंने कारण भी बताये हैं कि क्यों कठिनाई हो रही है ।

[श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा]

एयरपोर्ट में कुछ एक्सपेंशन का काम चल रहा है । फिलहाल लौंज मे 350 आदमियों के लिए जगह है । जब हमारी एक्सपेंशन पूरी हो जायेगी, तो फिलहाल 525 आदमियों के लिए जगह बन जायेगी । यह इन्तजाम हो रहा है ।

माननीय सदस्य ने बहुत सी बातें कही हैं । लेकिन अभी जो तकलीफें हैं, वे तभी दूर हो सकती हैं, जब हम दिल्ली के लिए एक अलग इन्टरनेशनल एयरपोर्ट बना लेंगे माननीय सदस्यों को यह जान कर खुशी होगी कि सरकार ने हाल में अगस्त में एक प्राजेक्ट सैंक्शन किया है। उसका डिजाइन बन सैंक्शन किया है । उसका डिजाइन बन चुका है और आगे कार्यवाही की जा रही है। उस प्राजेक्ट पर करीब करीब 64 करोड़ रुपया खर्च होगा जब वह तैयार हो जायेगा, तो माननीय सदस्य देखेंगे कि हमारे मुल्क में एयरपोर्ट से कुछ कम नहीं है । सुविधाए भी वहां पर हर तरह की होंगी । उस में भी वहां पर हर तरह की होंगी। उस में चुकी है लेकिन बाजाब्ता काम वहां पर अभी शुरू इसलिए नहीं हुआ है कि जो एयरोब्रिज इस तरह का इंटरनेशनल एयर पोर्ट बन चुका है । वहां पर काम की शुरूआत हो च्जुकी है लेकिन बाजाब्ता काम वहां पर अभी शुरू इसलिए नहीं हुआ कि जो एयरोब्रिज है वह अभी नहीं आई है । वह आते ही अगले एक महीने या 6 हफ्ते के अन्दर सारी जो वहां की सुविधाएं हैं वह उपलब्ध हो जायंगी । मैं माननीय सदस्य से गुजारिश करूंगा कि जो बम्बई का इंटरनेशनल एयर पोर्ट बना है उस को जा कर वह देखें, उन्हें मालूम पड़ेगा कि किसी भी दूसरे मुल्क के इंटरनेशनल एयर पोर्ट से वह किसी माने में भी कम नहीं है ।

श्री सतीश अग्रवाल (जयपुर) : इतने लोगों को आप जापान ले गए, इन को कम से कम बम्बई ले जाइए ।

श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा : आप तो थे नहीं उस कमेटी में । आप की पार्टी के लीडर लोग गए थे मेरे साथ । मजबूरी थी कि कमेटी के लोगों को ही ले जा सकते थे । अगर आप उसमें होते तो आपको भी ले जाने में मुझे बड़ी खुशी होती ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इन्होंने और कुछ बातें कही हैं जिन के बारे में हम लोगों को बहुत हद तक रिपोर्ट भी मिलती है जैसे कस्टम के कारण लोगों को कुछ परेशानी होती है या और कोई दिक्कतें होती हैं, इमीग्रेशन वगैरह में, ये सारी दिक्कतें हमें मालूम हैं और जब ये चीजें हमारे सामने आती हैं तो हम इसके उपर ख्याल करते हैं, इन को देखते हैं और इन को दूर करने की कोशिश करते हैं।

माननीय सदस्य को मालूम होगा कि एयर पोर्ट के अंदर अलग अलग चैनल बने हुए हैं। जिन लोगों को कुछ डिक्लेयर नहीं करना है वे उस चैनल से जाते हैं । आम तौर से वहां कोई रोकथाम नहीं होती है । सिर्फ उन को लिखना होता है कि नथिंग टू डिक्लेयर, और फिर वे उस चैनल से चले जाते हैं । लेकिन अगर किसी पर शक होता है या इस तरह की रिपोर्ट होती है या पहले से किसी के बारे में कुछ मालूम होता है तो वहां भी कुछ रोकथाम की जाती है । ऐसा नहीं है कि हर कोई आए और चला जाय, ऐसी बात नहीं है । लेकिन आम तौर से ये सुविधाएं वहां हैं ।

जहां तक माननीय सदस्य ने अपने तजुर्बे की बात बतलायी, मुझे अफसोस है कि इन के जो भाई यहां पर आए थे, वे जब आए तो उनका सामान गुम हो गया था और उनको काफी परेशानी हुई । अगर हम लोगों की नोटिस में आया होता तो शायद उस परेशानी को दूर कर सकते और वह परेशानी नहीं होती । बहरहाल, मैं यह आश्वासन देना चाहता हूं कि इस तरह की परेशानी अगर होती है तो उस को हम ठीक करने की कोशिश करते हैं और जब कभी भी इस तरह की चीजें हमारी नोटिस में आएंगी तो हम इस को ठीक करने की कोशिश करेंगे ।

श्री रशीद मसूद : जो एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी की रेकमेंडेशन थी उस में क्या किया यह बता दीजिए ।

شری رشید مسعود - جو اسٹینڈنگ کمیٹی کی رکمنڈیشن تھی اس میں کیا کیا ہے بتا دیجئے -]

श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा : जहां तक एयर पोर्ट पर सुविधाओं का सवाल है मैंने जैसा कहा कि इन सारी सुविधाओं के लिए तो कमेटी भी है, हम उस की देखभाल भी करते हैं और समय-समय पर उस के ऊपर ख्याल भी करते हैं, उस के बाद उस में जो जरूरत होती है उस को हम करते हैं। लेकिन जहां तक आप ने एक खास कमेटी की रेकमेंडेशंस की बात की वह इस वक्त मेरे सामने नहीं है। मैं उस को देखूंगा और इस बात को भी देखूंगा कि जो कमेटी ने रेकमेंडेशन की है उस को लागू किया जाय।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) : माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो वक्तव्य दिया है उस के सम्बन्ध में ही मैं प्रश्न करना चाहूंगा। उन्होंने कहा है कि किसी मेजर एयर लाइन्स की कोई शिकायत नहीं है, तो मैं उन का ध्यान खास तौर से इंटरनेशनल एयर ट्रांसपोर्ट एसोसिएशन के डायरेक्टर जनरल मिस्टर न्ट्स हैमरजोल्ड के बयान की तरफ दिलाऊंगा जिस में उन्होंने साफ शब्दों में कहा है;

"Indian airport suffers from serious problems in flow of the passengers and cargo."

इसके साथ साथ जो तत्कालीन मंत्री थे सिविल एविएशन और टूरिज्म के उन्होंने भी स्वीकार किया है कि हमारे यहां जहां तक जगह की सुविधा का या कस्टम वाली बात का सवाल है इन सारी चीजों में दिक्कतें हैं। इसके साथ साथ श्री एस. रामनाथन ने भी इस बात को स्वीकार कर लिया है। मेरा ख्याल है कि माननीय मंत्री जी को इस की जानकारी है और जैसा माननीय सदस्य रशीद मसूद साहब ने कहा कि कभी ऐसा वक्त भी आ सकता है कि आज तो उन्होंने धमकी नहीं दी लेकिन कल वह यहां से बाइ-पास कर जाएंगे। खास तौर से मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा जैसा माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा कि बम्बई के इंटरनेशनल एयर पोर्ट को देखने के बाद उन्हें शायद हीथ्रो को भी भूल जाना पड़ेगा, मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि 1985 में जा कर आप का दिल्ली वाला इंटरनेशनल एयर पोर्ट तैयार होगा। 64 करोड़ रुपये आप ने खर्च कर दिए। 85 में जा कर वह बनेगा, उसके बीच में आप क्या सुविधाएं लोगों को दे रहे हैं। यह तो उसके बाद की बात है कि गंगा जी आएंगी तो उद्धार हो जायगा। गंगा जी बनेंगी, आएंगी, भागीरथ उस को लाएंगे उसके बाद उद्धार होगा। वास्तविकता कुछ नहीं है उसमें। मेरे कहने का अर्थ यह है कि इन्होंने ग्रीन और रेड सिगनल चैनल की बात कही। मेरा खयाल है कि इमीग्रेशन एथारिटी के पास तीन घंटे का समय लग जाता है और उसके बाद दो घंटे का समय कस्टम में लग जाता है। इस तरह से पांच घंटे का समय चला जाता है। मान लिया कि आप 350 लोगों के लिए सुविधायें दे देंगे, उसके लिए कांस्ट्रक्शन चल रहे हैं लेकिन अगर दो बोइंग आ गए तो आप लोगों को कहां रोक लेंगे? 350 लोग तो एक जम्बो जेट में ही आ जायेंगे और अगर दो तीन जम्बो-जेट आ गए एक साथ तो उनके लिए जगह नहीं होगी। मेरा ख्याल है एक जगह आपने ट्राली के सम्बन्ध में कहा है कि स्पेस की कमी है लेकिन आपने कोई कांस्ट्रक्टिव बात तो कही नहीं, कोई आल्टर्नेटिव या विकल्प नहीं दिया है कि इस तरह से इस को रिमोव कर रहे हैं। मेरा कहने का मतलब यह है कि मन्त्री जी इसपर भी ध्यान दें। आपने इसमें दो चरणों की बात कही है कि

[श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह]

दिसम्बर, 1980 के बीच में यह काम पूरा हो जाएगा लेकिन उसमें कितनी फैसिलिटीज देंगे, कितने लोगों को सुविधायें मिल जायेंगी ? मान लीजिए पसेंजर्स ज्यादा आ जायें तो क्या होगा इस देश के चारों इन्टरनेशनल एयरपोर्ट्स पर दस मिलियन पसेंजर्स सालाना आते हैं जिसमें दिल्ली में सबसे ज्यादा आते हैं। कलकत्ता एअरपोर्ट जो है वहां आप मेजर एयरलाइन्स को बाई पास करने लग गए हैं, कहीं यही हालत दिल्ली की भी न हो जाए? इसलिए अगले पांच सालों में आप कांस्ट्रक्टिव काम करवायें जिससे कि इन्टरनेशनल यात्री जो आ रहे हैं उनको सुविधायें मिल सकें। आगरा जो कि यहां से बहुत नजदीक है उसकी ओर मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगा । वहां पर बाहर के टूरिस्ट आते हैं। आपने वहां पर आर्मी से एअर स्ट्रिप ले रखी है जिसपर जहाज उतारे जाते हैं लेकिन वहां पर सामान ले जाने वाला भी कोई नहीं होता है । आज दिल्ली पर जो वजन पड़ रहा है आगरा में इन्टरनेशनल एअरपोर्ट बनाकर–उसको आप तक्सीम करने की कोशिश करें । साथ ही आप ट्राली को ले आवें और कस्टम की ऐसी सुविधायें प्रदान करें जिससे कि पसेंजर्स जल्दी से जल्दी निकल जायें । अन्य देशों में इतना समय नहीं लगता है । तो मंत्री जी इन मुद्दों के बारे में बतायें कि कोई कांस्ट्रक्टिव योजना बनाई है? यदि हां, तो क्या बनाई है?

श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सबसे पहले तो मैं माननीय सदस्य से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यह सवाल बहुत बड़ा जो उठा वह क्यों उठा ? इस लिए उठा कि लंडन टेलीग्राफ में कुछ इस तरह की खबर छपी थी और उसको करीब-करीब रिप्रोड्यूस किया गया हमारे यहां एक पेपर में जिसकी वजह से यह बात सामने आई कि दिल्ली के एअरपोर्ट को फारेन एअरलाइन्स बायकाट कर रही है। लेकिन मेरे पास रिकार्ड है, अभी विन्टर शेड्यूल के लिए, खास तौर से 16 फारेन एअरलाइन्स हैं जोकि लैण्डिंग फैसिलिटी के लिए शेड्यूल फाइल करती हैं, उन 16 में एक की भी कमी नहीं हुई है, उन्होंने अपनी शड्यूल फाइल की है । हमारे भाई साहब ने किसी इन्टरनेशनल डायरेक्टर को कोट किया कि दिल्ली का एअरपोर्ट बहुत खराब है लेकिन बाहर वाले तो हमें अच्छा नहीं कहेंगे, बाहर वाले तो खराब ही कहेंगे लेकिन उसकी बिना पर हमारे अखबार भी उस बात को छाप दें, यह कहां तक उचित है यह हमारे लिये सोचने की बात है । **(व्यवधान)** मैं वाजपेयी जी से गौर करने के लिए कह रहा था कि विदेशों के लोग हमारी तारीफ नहीं करेंगे, वे तो शिकायत ही करेंगे कोई छोटी सी भी गल्ती होती है उसको बहुत बड़ा बनाकर लोगों में फैलाने की कोशिश करते हैं **(व्यवधान)** मैंने स्टेटमेन्ट में कबूल किया है कि इस वक्त हमारा एक्सपैंशन का काम चल रहा है और एक्सपैंशन आज की सुविधाओं को बढ़ाने के लिए है । और अधिक सुविधायें देने के लिए एक्सपैंशन हो रहा है। मैं माननीय सदस्य का ध्यान खासतौर पर इस बात की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं कि यह एक्सपैंशन इसलिए हो रहा है कि जब तक एक नया इन्टरनेशनल एयरपोर्ट नहीं बन जाता है, 1985 तक हम पूरा नहीं कर सकते हैं, इसमें वक्त लगेगा तब तक के लिए इन सुविधाओं का हमने जिक्र किया है कि 350 आदमियों की वहां पर सुविधा है, उसको बढ़ाकर के 525 के लिए कर रहे हैं और इस तरह की जो दिक्कतें हैं. . .

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली): नया एयरपोर्ट कहां बन रहा है ?

श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा : दिल्ली में । आप पहले उसका डिजाइन देख लीजिएगा । उसी के पास में बन रहा है और बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर बन रहा है...(**व्यवधान**)... स्वामी जी, किसने बनाया और किसने नहीं बनाया, यह तो हमको पता नहीं है । हम तो उसको पूरा कर रहे हैं और दूसरा नया एयरपोर्ट बनाने जा रहे हैं ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is not a swamiji; he is Subramaniam Swamy. Swamiji is different.

डा. सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी (बम्बई उत्तर-पूर्व): आज कल तो आपकी सरकार में स्वामियों की बहुत मांग है ।

श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा: मैं आपको यह भी इत्तला देने के लिए कहना चाहता हूं कि वहां पर ट्रालीज के लिए इन्तजाम हो रहा है । मैं यह भी मानता हूं कि वहां पर जितनी सुविधायें उपलब्ध होनी चाहिएं, वे सारी नहीं हैं । लेकिन ज्यों-ज्यों सुविधाओं की आवश्यक्ता होती है, हम उसको बढ़ा रहे हैं । मैं आपको यकीन दिलाना चाहता हूं कि इस बात का बराबर ख्याल रखा जाता है और रखा जाएगा कि जो हमारे यूजर्स हैं, जो विदेशी हमारे देश में आते हैं, वे यहां से एक ऐसा इम्प्रैशन लेकर जायें कि हम उनका स्वागत करने के लिए हैं, उनको किसी तरह की असुविधा पहुंचाने के लिए नहीं हैं ।

श्री भीकू राम जैन (चांदनी चौक): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय की सारी बातें बड़े गौर से सुन रहा था । उनका यह ब्यान की जो अतिथिगण भारतवर्ष में आए, उनको कितनी सुविधायें मिलें, उस चीज का ध्यान बहुत महत्वपूर्ण तरीके से हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब और मिनिस्ट्री कर रही है। हमारे सदन के बहुत सारे माननीय मित्र विदेशों में गए हैं और उन्होंने वहां की एयरपोर्ट को देखा है । अगर हमारा संतोष इस बात में है कि मिनिस्टर महोदय का जो ब्यान कि चार बैल्ट के बजाए दो बैल्ट चल रही हैं, ट्रालीज जरा कमजोर चल रही हैं, रास्ता नहीं है, वे ठीक हो जायेंगी और हम उससे संतुष्ट हो जायेंगे, तो मुझे हंसने के अतिरिक्त और कोई बात समझ में नहीं आती है ।

मेरा विचार है कि आज जो सवाल किया गया है, वह दिल्ली एयरपोर्ट पर सुविधायें नहीं हैं, उस विषय पर सवाल किया गया है । यदि हम लोग इस बात से संतुष्ट हैं कि भारत की राजधानी दिल्ली में, दिल्ली एयरपोर्ट को जितना खूबसूरत होना चाहिए और जितना बड़ा होना चाहिए, वह है, तो मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है, परन्तु विलायती अखबार में जो ब्यान छपा है और जिसके विषय में मंत्री महोदय का विचार है कि यह चीज उस दृष्टि से उठाई गई है तो मैं उनका ध्यान इस बात पर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि उस ब्यान पर अखबारों के अन्दर पत्र लिखे गए हैं । आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करने के लिए हमारे मुताल्लिक दूसरे देश में ऐसी विचारधारा है । यह बात इतनी काफी नहीं है कि अगर किसी ने यह लिख दिया है कि यहां विदेशी हवाई कम्पनी अपना जहाज उतारने के लिए आईन्दा बाध्य है, उससे हमको नोट लेना चाहिए ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, असल बात यह है कि तकरीबन साल डेढ़ साल पहले भी यह बात पैदा हुई थी । और उस वक्त विदेशी कम्पनियों ने इस बात का संकेत दिया था कि वी शैल स्कीप दिल्ली ।

दिल्ली में सुविधायें नहीं मिलती और जहां सिर्फ ट्राली नहीं है और पांच-पांच-छः छः घण्टे तक 10-10 और 15-15 आदमियों को इमिग्रेशन और हैल्थ के अन्दर लगते हैं मुझे भी बाहर जाने का सौभाग्य प्राप्त हुआ है और सदस्यों को भी मौका मिला होगा । चूंकि 10-10 और 12-12 घंटे एक-एक जगह पर फार्नर्स को लगते हैं, तो उसके लिए यह समझा जाता है कि हमारे अन्दर टूरिज्म

[श्री भीकू राम जैन]

नहीं है। खुशकिस्मती की बात यह है कि मिनिस्टर टूरिज्म और एविएशन एक है। टूरिज्म के दृष्टिकोण से हमको इस बात को ध्यान में रखना है। अगर हमको टूरिस्ट्स को इन्वाइट करना है, तो सबसे पहले इम्प्रेशन उनका होगा, जो कि भारत जैसे देश में उतर कर यह गर्व महसूस करें कि वह ठीक जगह पर उतरे हैं। मेरी आपसे एक यह भी प्रार्थना है कि इसके अतिरिक्त 1973 में एक यहां पर बोइंग एक्सीडेंट हुआ था। उस समय हमारे उस वक्त के स्टील मंत्री—श्री मोहनकुमार मंगलम—का स्वर्गवास हो गया था। उस के बाद जो रिपोर्ट सामने आई उस से मालूम हुआ कि हमारे जो इंस्टालमेन्ट्स हैं, जिन्हें वी. ओ. ए. कहते हैं, इस काबिल नहीं है कि बड़े हवाई जहाजों को रास्ता बता सकें, खास तौर से बैड-वैदर में वे डायरेक्शन देने लायक नहीं हैं। उस के बाद इन इंस्ट्रूमेन्टस को लाने के लिये 4 करोड़ रुपया सेंक्शन हुआ था, लेकिन मालूम होता है कि वह अभी तक "रेड-टेप" में पड़ा हुआ है, शायद वे इक्विपमेन्ट्स अभी तक नहीं आये हैं। अगर आ गये हों, तो बहुत खुशी की बात है, लेकिन जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है वे इक्विपमेन्ट्स अभी तक नहीं लगाये गये हैं। अगर हमारे एयरपोर्ट की यह हालत है कि हम बड़े हवाई जहाजों को डायरेक्शन नहीं दे सकते, तो यह बड़े अफसोस की बात है। हमारी अपनी जो एयर-लाइन्ज हैं, जैसे इण्डियन एयरलाइन्ज और एयर-इण्डिया, अब उनके पास भी बड़े-बड़े हवाई जहाज आ गये हैं। एयर-बसेज भी हैं, 747 जहाज भी हैं और भविष्य में उन की तादाद शायद 11 होने वाली है। यदि हम इन तमाम बातों की सुविधा नहीं दे सके तो आगे जो एयर ट्रैफिक बढ़ रहा है और बढ़ने वाला है उस का मुकाबला हम कैसे करेंगे? यह सोचने की बात है कि क्या ऐसा कर के हम ठीक काम कर रहे हैं।

आप ने कहा है कि आप 64 करोड़ रुपया खर्च कर रहे हैं। मुझे यह सुन कर बड़ी प्रसन्नता हुई कि आप एक नया इन्टरनेशनल एयरपोर्ट बनाने जा रहे हैं जो 1985 तक बन जायगा, लेकिन हमारे यहां जिस तरह से फाइल्ज चलती हैं . . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Bhiku Ram Jain, put your question.

SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Sir, nobody else put a question. I am of the ruling party. You mean, I should only put a question? I don't have the right to speak?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have got the right to speak, by putting question.

SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: I want to know from the Minister whether he is aware of all these things, and whether he is going to take interest in the matter of developing the Delhi Airport to bring it in line with the other international airports in the world, or whether he has got any budget to be put forth before the Ministry of Finance or whatever it may be?

एक माननीय सदस्य: आप हिन्दी से अंग्रेजी में बोलने लगे।

श्री भीकू राम जैन: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब मंत्री महोदय ने यह कहा कि वे एक बहुत बड़ा एअरपोर्ट बना रहे हैं, तो उस बहुत बड़े एअरपोर्ट की परिभाषा को दृष्टि में रख कर मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि कहीं उस बहुत बड़े एअरपोर्ट के मायने यह नहीं हों, जैसे एक जगह नोट में लिखा गया है कि हम 3.3 मिलियन पैसेन्जर्स को एक्सेप्ट करेंगे, जिस का मतलब है 10 हजार पैसेन्जर्स रोज आयेंगे, लेकिन हम बात कर रहे हैं 500 पैसेन्जर्स की, "बहुत बड़े" शब्द को दृष्टि में रख कर 500 की जगह 700 का इन्तजाम कर लेंगे, क्या इस से समस्या का समाधान हो जाएगा? इस के अलावा जो दूसरी सुविधायें पैसेन्जर्स को देनी होती हैं—बहुत सी जगहों पर तो उन को पैदल भी नहीं चलना पड़ता है—उन के लिये आप क्या कर रहे हैं? हीथरो जो लन्दन का एयरपोर्ट है, मंत्री महोदय ने उसे देखा होगा वहां ऐसी व्यवस्था है कि अगर मौसम खराब हो जाता है या बारिश हो रही होती है तो जहाज अन्दर चले जाते हैं. . . .

श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी: उन को स्लीव्ज कहते हैं।

श्री भीकूराम जैन: मुझे बम्बई के एअरपोर्ट को खास देखने का मौका नहीं मिला है, इस वक्त मैं दिल्ली की बात कर रहा हूं लेकिन विदेशों के एयरपोर्ट्स को मैंने देखा है। इस लिये मैं बम्बई के बजाय अन्य जगहों के उदाहरण दे रहा हूं और खास तौर से उन जगहों के बारे में जहां मंत्री महोदय भी हो कर आये हैं ।

मंत्री महोदय आज इस बात का आश्वासन दें—वे चाहे फ्रेंकफर्ट, हीथरो या न्यूयार्क जैसा न बनायें, लेकिन कम से कम दिल्ली के नाम के लायक जरूर बनायें । आप चाहे उस पर टिकट लगा दें, 2 रु., 4 रु. या 5 रु., लेकिन वह एक मौनुमैन्ट होनी चाहिये।

श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा: मैं माननीय सदस्य से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आज दिल्ली एयरपोर्ट पर जो सुविधायें हम उपलब्ध करा रहे हैं, उन से मैं यदि सन्तुष्ट होता तो नया एअरपोर्ट बनाने का कदम क्यों उठाता । हम 64 करोड़ रुपया खर्च करने जा रहे हैं, बहुत बड़ा एयरपोर्ट बनाने जा रहे हैं। मैं आप को इन्वाइट करूंगा—कम से कम आप उस डिजाइन को देखें जो हम ने बनाया है। उस से आप को पता चल जायगा—मैं हीथरों की बात तो नहीं कर सकता, लेकिन फ्रेंकफर्ट और जो दूसरे इन्टरनेशनल एयपोर्ट हैं उन के मुकाबले आप का एयरपोर्ट या किसी, सुविधा के मुकाबले आप का एयरपोर्ट कम नहीं रहेगा . . .

डा. सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी : फ्रेंकफर्ट नहीं देखा है तो क्या आप दिखलायेंगे ?

श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा: यह फ्रेंकफर्ट दिखला देंगे।

मैं यही निवेदन करना चाहता हूं—यदि हम सन्तुष्ट होते कि हमारे पास जो सुविधायें हैं वे काफी हैं तो हम यह कदम न उठाते।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वर्तमान में जो सुविधाएं हमारे पास हैं, उन के सम्बन्ध में माननीय सदस्य ने कहा। तो मैं आप से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे यहां जो लाइनिंग फैसेलिटी है, हमारा जो रन-वे है और हमारा जो एअरपोर्ट है, उन में जो कुछ भी हमारे यहां सुविधाएं हैं जैसे एयर रूट सर्वीलेंस रेडार है, एयरपोर्ट सर्वीलेंस रेडार है या फिर प्रीसिजन एप्रोच रेडार है और इन्स्ट्रूमेंट लेंडिंग का जो काम है . . .

डा. सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी: आई. एल. एस. टी. काम नहीं कर रहा है।

श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा: आप की तरह के लोग ही बाहर जा कर हमारे खिलाफ प्रोपेगेन्डा करते हैं। तो मैं यह कह रहा था कि ये सारी जो इन्टरनेशनल स्टैन्डर्ड की सुविधाएं हो सकती हैं, वे सब दिल्ली के एयरपोर्ट में मौजूद हैं। आप चाहे तो जाकर देख भी सकते हैं ।

आखीर में मैं एक ही बात कहना चाहता हूं। सवाल तो हमारे सामने यह है कि क्या किसी इन्टरनेशनल एअरलाइन ने हम को थ्रेट किया है कि हम दिल्ली नहीं आयेंगे किसी कारण हो। यह मुख्य प्रश्न है। मैं यह कह सकता हूं कि यह एक प्रोपेगेन्डा है। मैंने अभी बतलाया था कि अभी हाल में विन्टर सीजन के लिए उन्होंने एक शेड्यूल पेश किया है, 16 फौरेन एयरलाइन्स दिल्ली में आती हैं और सब ने हमारे पास अपना एक शेड्यूल फाइल किया है । इसलिए किसी न किसी तरह का कोई थ्रेट नहीं दिया है और मैं तो यह कह सकता हूं और दावे के साथ कहता हूं कि पिछले दिनों में भी किसी ने कोई थ्रेट नहीं दिया है।

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARIAN SINGH): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during

[Shri Bhishma Narain Singh]

the week commencing the 15th December, 1980, will consist of:—

(1) Consideration of any part discussed item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.

(2) Discussion on the Resolutions seeking disapproval of the following Ordinances together with consideration and passing of the Bills in replacement of them:—

(a) The Maruti Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Ordinance, 1980.

(b) The Hind Cycles Limited and Sen-Releigh Limited (Nationalisation) Ordinance, 1980.

(c) The Bird and Company Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings and other Properties) Ordinance, 1980.

(d) The Forest (Conservation) Ordinance, 1980.

(e) The Tea (Amendment) Ordinance, 1980.

(f) The Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Ordinance, 1980.

(3) Discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1980-81.

(4) Consideration and passing of the Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Bill, 1980, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

(5) Discussion on the motion by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu regarding performance of I.C.A.R. at 4 P.M. on Wednesday, the 17th December, 1980.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Sir, I have written a letter focussing attention regarding Vaidialingam Report ....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You connot arise it now.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): On a point of order, Sir. When the meeting of the Business Advisory Committee was held in the Speaker's chamber, it was agreed unanimously that members present at that meeting will not be permitted to raise issues here. Mr. Lakkappa was present at the meeting.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He also knows that.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: My objection is, if you permit Mr. Lakkappa to raise something, we shall also raise issues which have not been accepted by the Business Advisory Committee.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House stands adjuorned for lunch till 2 P.M.

13 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

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The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Seven Minutes past fourteen of the Clock.

[SHRI HARINATHA MISHRA *in the Chair.*]

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE—*contd.*

श्री मलिक एम. एम. ए. खां (एटा): सभापति महोदय, अखबारों में ऐसा इंडीकेशन आया है कि 23 तारीख तक हाउस बढ़ाया जा रहा है, लेकिन बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आई है, उसमें ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है।

सभापति महोदय: आप मंत्री महोदय से पूछ लीजियेगा।

श्री मलिक एम. एम. ए. खां: मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूं ।

सभापति महोदय: समय आने पर पता लग जाएगा।

श्री मलिक एम. एम. ए. खां: पहले से पता होना चाहिये, हमें आगे प्रोग्राम बनाना है ।

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): It is published in the *Hindustan Times*. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to make a statement on it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am informed that he will clarify the position and indicate the date.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): This Government has been in existence for 11 months. Every session I have made a number of times a request for holding a full-fledged discussion on Afganistan. You will be surprised to know that during the last 11 months not even one day we have had a discussion on the question of Afganistan, either under rule 193 or 184, or any other device, not even a Calling Attention Motion. And this problem is getting worse and worse as it is evident by the fact of what has happened during Mr. Brezhnev's visit. There is also another obligation of Parliament. In 1971, in a resolution of Parliament, we welcomed the treaty called the Indo-Soviet Treaty of Friendship and Co-operation. Unde article 9 of that Treaty, if any party felt threatened, it had to consult another party. In the case of Afganistan, the Soviet Union has not consulted India.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You need only mention the point.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: It is such an important point which has been never mentioned before. It is a new point. We have not been consulted on Afganistan. So, the Treaty is being worked in a lop-sided manner. Parliament has a right to be exercised over it. Therefore, I would urge upon the Minister, if he wants, he can extend the time, but you must not close this sesion without a full-fledged discussion on Afganistan and its implications. Whatever discussion takes place, it will benefit them also because they also become clearer. At the moment the Government is confused.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Who will judge as to who is confused?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: You, sitting in the Chair, are the best judge.

Sir, the second point is about the Members' Salaries and Pension Act and so on. This is an old Act and requires revamping. Times have changed. There was a time when the Act was formulated and when people used to say that 'if you are a lamp post of Gandhiji, then you can get elected.' Now, the time has changed. The electorate has become very aggressive, you have to deliver the goods to the constituency, you have to meet the people of your constituency regularly and you have to travel frequently, and the whole concept of a part-time Parliamentarian has gone. Now it is full-time Parliamentarian's work. In view of that, a comprehensive review of that Act is necessary, which will enable Memmers of Parliament to travel to the constituency not by *'bailgadi'* or even train by first-class, but by plane. And the Minister is bringing an amendment to the Act, but for a very limited purpose. I request you to broad-base it, consider this suggestion, and if necessary, we will move amendments and you may accept those amendments so that we can have the scope for discharging our duties better as Members of Parliament. Thank you.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Sir, I gave a notice under Rule 184 to discuss the present international situation and the motion has already been admitted.

Sir, there have been vast changes in the international scene during the past two months. The Parliament had the occasion of debating on international issues about 10 to 11 months back. Therefore, I want that time should be found out in order to have a full-fledged discussion on the international situation as it exists today. I think he should include it.

[Shri Chitta Basu]

My second point is, you know that Urdu is to be given official recognition in certain States where the Urdu-speaking population exists more than 8 per cent, and that is the way by which we can give official recognition or the status the Urdu language is entitled to have. The Bihar Government has done so, but there has been some agitation against this. This creates a situation which is fraught with danger in the sense that some political parties have started agitation against the recognition of Urdu language. That is likely to creeate tension, that is likely to create certain undesirable situations. At this stage I do not want to menion them. Therefore, it is necessary that a discussion is held here on the question of the status of Urdu.

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (आंवला): इस समय दिल्ली में झुग्गी झोंपड़ियों को मन माने ढंग से चुना जा रहा है और उन से लोगों को हटाया जा रहा है। उन लोगों के सामने कुछ कर्मचारी जा कर खड़े हो जाते हैं और कहने लग जाते हैं कि हम तुम्हें साल दो साल का एक्सटेंशन दिलवा देंगे। इससे भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ता जा रहा है। खोमचे और ठेले वाले, फल वाले, छोले वाले चारों तरफ से आ कर यहां काम धंधा करते हैं। पुलिस वालों ने क धंधा बना लिया है। वे कुछ को हटवा देते हैं और कुछ को रखवा देते हैं। एफ सी आई की कनाट प्लेस में कोई जगह है जहां साढ़े तीन सौ के करीब झुग्गियां बनी हुई हैं। वे पाच छः साल से बनी हुई हैं। उन में से चालीस को हटाने के लिए चुना गया है। इस तरह से पूरी दिल्ली में मनमाने ढंग से हटाने का तरीका चल रहा है जिससे बड़ा असंतोष है। इन झुग्गी झोंपड़ी वालों को संरक्षण मिलना चाहिये। अगर हटायी जायें तो सारी हटायी जायें। यह नहीं होना चाहिये कि कुछ झुग्गी झोंपड़ी वालों को हटाया जाय और कुछ को न हटाया जाय। इस पर चर्चा होनी चाहिये और सरकार को इस ओर विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिये और अगले सप्ताह इस पर चर्चा होनी चाहिए।

दूसरा मेरा निवेदन यह है कि बराबर इस देश में 35 साल से बैकवर्ड क्लासेज का मामला टल रहा है। जो सोशली और एजूकेशनली बैकवर्ड हैं, 60 प्रतिशत उनकी आबादी है लेकिन फिर भी उनको सरकारी नौकरियों में कोई प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं मिलता है। दक्षिण में, उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में बहुत सी जगह सोशली और एजूकेशनली बैकवर्ड क्लासेज को आरक्षण मिला है, लेकिन और जगह नहीं मिला है। इसलिये 15 (4), 16 (4) और आर्टिक्ल 340 के अनुसार ऐसी क्लासेज को सब जगह आरक्षण होना चाहिये। काका कालेलकर कमीशन ने रिपोर्ट दी, बैकवर्ड क्लासेज कमीशन की भी रिपोर्ट है, लेकिन उन पर आज तक चर्चा नहीं हुई है। मैं चाहता हूं उस पर फौरन बहस होनी चाहिये।

*SHRI R. K. MHALGI (Thana): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I draw the attention of Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to the following one or two matters of urgent public importance and request him that the Government should come out with a categorical statement in that regard during the next week.

Five lakhs of civil employees of the Defence Ministry have decided to go on a token strike from 18th December, 1980 to persue their demands. If their demands are not accepted, they propose to go on an indefinite strike.

During the last year, in the month of August, these employees and the Government entered into an agreement regarding the scales of pay, promotion, bonus and right to form a trade union. The agreement also stipulates that it should be implemented within a year. Although more than a year has passed, the Government have not taken any steps so far and have failed to fulfil the assurance. The Government has lost its creditability as it has failed to respond to the demands of the civil employees. The Government should come out with a statement regarding this proposed strike without any delay.

*The Original speech was delivered in Marathi.

The second important point that I would like to raise, is about the Central Silk Corporation. The Silk Corporation in its 39th General Meeting resolved that its Head Office should be at Bombay. In 1971, the Union Ministry of Industries endorsed the resolution and intimated that Bombay would be the permanent head office. But I have learnt that a plan to shift the Head Office to Bangalore from Bombay is in the offing. This is not proper or practical.

The Silk industry is the major occupation in the 14 Districts of Maharashtra. A scheme involving an expenditure of 4 crores of rupees is being prepared for the benefit of landless, and Scheduled castes and Scheduled tribes. Silk worth Rs. 12 crores is exported from Bombay every year. Bombay is accessible to all the places in the world. If the head office is shifted to Bangalore, the Government of Maharashtra would have to forgo sales and other taxes of the order of a few lakhs of rupees. That administrative office at Bombay is there for the last 28 years and it should be continued to be there. If the Government has decided to shift the office to Bangalore, it should change its decision. If such a decision has not been taken, let the Government announce it during the next week.

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE (Bombay North Central): I would like that the following items should be discussed in the coming week. The first item is the failure of the Government to implement the agreement made with the National Federation of Blind in the month of August, 1980. The National Federation of Blind has announced that the Federation would launch a nationwide agitation from January 1981 if the Government failed to implement the agreement signed in the month of August, 1980. This agreement among other items included employment for all blind persons registered with the Employment Exchange and regularisation of the services of all the blind persons who had been employed on an *ad hoc* basis. The Government should expeditiously intervene in the matter and implement the agreement arrived at with the National Federation of the Blind. I would like the Minister to make a statement assuring the Federation of the Blind.

Before taking up the second item, I would like to ask one clarification. We have been raising a number of items over here. We do not get any reply. The most important item that I had raised in the House was the violation of the flag code inside the Congress (I) office in the elections. I had raised it in the first Session. Then I wrote a letter to the Home Minister. I got only an acknowledgment. Again I wanted to raise the question here. That has not been admitted. I feel that our right has been violated by the Speaker. I would have been very happy if....

MR. CHAIRMAN: In which language did you raise it before the Minister?

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: In Hindi.

Supreme Court judgement upholding the bonus for LIC employees was delivered on 10th November, 1980. Since a period of 30 days after the announcement of the judgement has completed, the Government cannot seek revfew.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY (Mangalore): Shrimati Pramila Dandavate has stated that something has been voilated by the Speaker. It is going on record.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There was no allegation against the Speaker.

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: The Supreme Court judgement upholding bonus of employees was delivered on 10th November, 1980. Period of thirty days, after the judgement, has been completed. The Government cannot seek review of the Supreme

[Shrimati Pramila Dandavate)

Court judgement. However, it is reliably learnt that the Government is seeking review of the Supreme Court judgement. It is creating great dissatisfaction among the LIC employees. Let the Minister of Finance assure the House that they will not take recourse to such a step and will honour the Supreme Court judgement.

1974 में एग्रीमेन्ट हुआ है, उसके बाद एमर्जेन्सी के बाद बोनस का अधिकार छीनने के बाद जब कोर्ट में गये तो,

It was implemented and again Lucknow. Court, Allahabad Court, Supreme Court and all the courts have upheld the judgment.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): The Supreme Court has directed them to pay the money.

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: And still they are not paying the money. I would like that the Minister of Finance should give an assurance to the House forthwith that it will be honoured.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: It is the most anti-worker stand of the Government.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: It is a very very important subject.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I am also supporting it.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Whenever there is a decision in favour of the workers, they never carry that out.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): I wanted to mention nine points. However, the Speaker said that I should mention only two. My request is at least the choice should have been left to us so that we could have mentioned the important points. For example, the point of importance which I wanted to raise was the Prime Minister's reference in her speech at Rae Bareli mentioning the war clouds in the country coupled with the announcement that the Government of India would no more repeat the offer of 'no war pact' to Pakistan.

This corroborates what Mr. Morarji Desai had said the other day. There is a feeling created in the minds of the people that what Mr. Morarji Desai said is true. The Speaker did not allow me to mention this particular point.

Also, with reference to the four Divisions of Soviet Troups entering Poland and deportation of Afghan people, the Speaker should have allowed me to mention them.

Now, I would refer to the points which I have been permitted to mention.

There was a news item which I quote:

> "A powerful lobby in the Petroleum and Chemicals Ministry is manoeuvring a major sell-out to multi-nationals, sabotaging indigenous initiative in oil exploration and exploitation and dragging India further in the red as a result of spiralling petroleum import costs. CFP of France bid for a major share of the cake."

When this was announced, the hon. Minister Shri P. C. Sethi, is alleged to have helplessly pleaded:

> "I personally feel that no one would be willing to explore oil for us *without sharing it.*"

I further quote:

> "The Association of Scientific and Technical Officers (ASTO) of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission is incensed and has shot off memoranda to the Prime Minister and other Cabinet members protesting against the move."

I request that there should be a full discussion on this particular issue because the ONGC is being ditched to favour multi-nationals.

The other point which I would like to raise is that the Bombay High Court (Extension of Jurisdiction) Bill, a very important Bill, was included in the

List of Business from 17th November to 25th November, on every day of sitting. This is an important Bill from the point of view of people staying in Goa, Daman and Dieu and also persons staying in south of Ratnagiri district. Last Friday, a mention was made by my hon. friend, Shri Mhalgi. No reply has been given by the hon. Minister nor we find this item included in the business for the next week. I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister to tell us as to why this Bill has been dropped. Is it a fact that some of his colleagues from a particular State are opposing and putting pressure on him and the Government not to include this particular item in the business for the next week? This is a very important Bill.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना): सभापति महोदय, मेरा पहला मुद्दा आन्ध्र प्रदेश में भीषण अकाल की स्थिति के बारे में है।

डा. सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी : श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: दुर्भाग्य है कि आप हिन्दुस्तान में रहते हुए भी हिन्दी नहीं समझते हैं। हमारा दुर्भाग्य है कि आप जैसे स्वामी पैदा हुए हैं ।

सभापति महोदय : अगर आप इस तरह के स्वामी नहीं चाहते हैं, तो कैसे स्वामी चाहते हैं?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : सभापति जी, जब स्वामी पर बहस करवाइएगा तो मैं बता दूंगा, मैं ज्यादातर स्वामियों को पाखंडी मानता हूं। अब उस में वह हैं या नहीं यह नहीं मालूम।

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR (Gwalior): What about Shastries?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: उस में भी हो सकते हैं । सभापति जी, आन्ध्र प्रदेश के तेलंगाना और रायलसीमा क्षेत्र के नलगोंडा, महबूबनगर, कर्नूल, अनन्तपुर, चित्तूर तथा कुडप्पा जिलों में भयंकर अकाल की स्थिति है । इसलिए इस का मुकाबिला करने के लिए अविलम्ब कारगर कदम नहीं उठाया गया तो वैसी ही स्थिति उत्पन्न हो जायेगी जैसी 1943 में बंगाल में भयानक अकाल पड़ने के समय हुई थी।

अभी हाल ही में भारतीय कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी के महासचिव श्री राजेश्वर राव ने एक हफ्ते से ज्यादा दिनों तक वहां दौरा किया और दौरा करने के बाद उन्होंने 3 दिसम्बर को प्रधान मंत्री जी को एक पत्र लिखा । उस पत्र के जरिए उन्होंने उन से अनुरोध किया कि वहां 2 अरब रुपये और 2 लाख टन अनाज की सहायता अविलम्ब भेजी जाये। साथ ही वह एक दूसरे कम्यूनिस्ट नेता श्री राजेश्वर रेड्डी के साथ राष्ट्रपति जी से मिलें और उन को वहां की हड्डियां दिखलाईं, जानवर जो बिना चारे के मर रहे हैं उन की हड्डियां दिखलाईं और सूखी हुई फसल की डंठल दिखलायी। ऐसी भंयकर स्थिति आन्ध्र प्रदेश में है। इस के बारे में हम लोग बार बार ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव दे रहे हैं, फिर भी आश्चर्य की बात है कि उसे स्वीकार ही नहीं किया जा रहा है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इतने बड़े सवाल पर लोक सभा या संसद कुछ न बोले यह उचित नहीं होगा, इसलिए हम चाहते हैं कि इस पर किसी न किसी रूप में इस सदन के सामने बहस की जाय ताकि हम वहां की गंभीर स्थिति के बारे में देशवासियों को भी बता सकें और सरकार को भी मजबूर कर सकें कि उचित सहायता करे।

दूसरी बात मैं श्रीमती दण्डवते जी का समर्थन करते हुए कहना चाहता हूं ... (व्यवधान)... मैं अपने दूसरे आइटम पर उन का समर्थन करते हुए कहना चाहता हूं...

सभापति महोदय: प्रमिला दण्डवते जी स्वयं बोल चुकी हैं ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: लेकिन मेरे तो दो आइटम हैं। मैं तीसरा आइटम नहीं बोल रहा हूं।

सभापति महोदय: आप देखिए, आप के नाम पर एक आइटम लिखा हुआ है। अब रिपीटीशन नहीं होना चाहिए ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: तब आप कहिए कि एक ही आप को दूंगा...

सभापति महोदय: मेरे यहां जो कागज है उस में आप का एक ही है ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: अगर ऐसी बात है तो मैं फिर सेक्रटैरिएट पर इल्जाम लगाऊंगा ।

सभापति महोदय: क्षमा कीजिएगा, मेरे सामने जो कागज है उस में एक है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: आप पूछिए उन से, मैं ने जो दिया है उस में दो है।

सभापति महोदय: मुझ से कहा गया है कि श्रीमती प्रमिला दण्डवते जी का नाम पहले आया, उस में वह मुद्दा आ गया उस को दोहराने की जरूरत न पड़े, इसलिए एक आइटम आप का रखा गया ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: सभापति जी, दोहराने का सवाल नहीं है। मैं एक नई बात कहना चाहता हूं जो उसमें उन्होंने नहीं कही है। उस से आप को पता लगेगा कि बीमा कर्मचारियों में कितना बड़ा असंतोष है। जो बातें उन्होंने सही कहीं उन को दोहराना नहीं चाहता हूं। आज तरह तरह की बातें बन रही हैं। आल इंडिया इन्श्योरेंस एम्पलाईज फेडरेशन की काल पर 10 तारीख को पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में बीमा कर्मचारियों ने एक घंटे की हड़ताल की और उन्होंने यह मांग की कि जो फैसला सुप्रीम कोर्ट का हुआ है उस को लागू किया जाये । आज उन में बहुत बड़ा असंतोष है ।अगर जल्दी उनको बोनस का पैसा देने क कोशिश नहीं होगी तो बहुत बड़ा आन्दोलन सारे लोग मिल कर करेंगे क्यों कि आप जानते हैं कि सारे एम्पलाईज, चाहे वह किसी भी संगठन के अंदर हों इस सवाल पर एक हैं और इस सवाल पर एजीटेड है । इसलिए इस पर विशेष बहस होनी चाहिए ।

श्री विजय कुमार यादव (नालन्दा): सभापति जी, मैंने भी अगले सप्ताह के कार्यक्रम में चार विषयों को जोड़ने का अनुरोध किया था जिनमें दो को पेश करने की अनुमति दी गई है । पहली बात आन्ध्र प्रदेश के अकाल के सिलसिले में तो शास्त्रीजी कह चुके हैं जोकि उसे कहने की इजाजत मुझे नहीं है ।

देश में यह तपशुदा औद्योगिक नीति है कि पब्लिक सेक्टर का विस्तार किया जायेगा लेकिन अभी मौजूदा सरकार देश में मल्टी-नेशनल कार्पोरेशन्स को बड़े पैमाने पर भारत में घुसपैठ करने की छूट दे रही है जोकि सरकार की डिक्लेयर्ड औद्योगिक नीति के खिलाफ है। मैं चाहता हूं इस विषय पर अगले सप्ताह चर्चा की जाए।

दूसरा विषय जो एजेन्डा में जोड़ने का अनुरोध मैंने किया है वह यह है कि अभी देश में ब्लैकमनी भारी मात्रा में सकुलेशन में है जिससे देश में मंहगाई बढ़ रही है और आम जनता के रहन-सहन का स्तर काफी गिरता जा रहा है और उसमें काफी परेशानी है । लगभग चार हजार करोड़ रुपया ब्लैकमनी के रूप में हमारे देश में होने का अनुमान लगाया जाता है । इस ब्लैकमनी को जब्त करने और इसके सकुलेशन को रोकने के सवाल पर अगले सप्ताह विचार किया जाए--यह मेरा अनुरोध है।

आखीर में, मैंने बिहार के पिछड़ेपन को दूर करने के सवाल पर विचार करने की बात रखी थी लेकिन वह एक्सेप्ट नहीं हुई।

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum): A great scandal has erupted in Delhi. Land reserved for ESI hospital and for which money was deposited has been handed over to the Modi Group by the Lt. Governor himself overriding all objections, and lakhs of labourers have been deprived of their benefits....

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: This is a very important matter.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Not only this, this Modi Group has in fact already been given 15 cares of land in Saket for Rs. 66 lakhs while the market value of this land is said to be about Rs. 10 crores. Over and above that, this land is also being given to them by the Lt. Governor, Jagmohan. His own department and the Finance Depaartment of DDA objected to it and did not approve of it but over-riding all these objections the Lt. Governor has given this land to the Modi Group so that the ESI may not get this land. That is why I said a big scandal has erupted in the City of Delhi itself.

The second point I want the House to be seized of is the matter about the Bhagalpur blinding. Whatever statement was made by the government, by Giani Zail Singh before this House that criminal cases have been started against Policemen, that 15 police officials have been suspended, that they have been arrested, that they have been transferred—these are the points that he made before the House, it seems that none of them is true. No criminal case has been started against them for blinding. For the dereliction of duty in recording the F.I.R. for that they have been served with suspension orders. You informed the House about that. But several days after that, no order of suspension was served on them. Neither of them has been arrested; nor have they been externed. After your statement, for several days, they were very much there.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Not externed but they have been transfered.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: But they were very much conspicuous by their presence in the police demonstrations at Bhagalpur.

Another point is this. Shri Vasant Sathe says that these incidents should not be blown over as these may tarnish the image of the country before the world. But when the debate took place in this House, the tragic part of it is that the A.I.R. did not mention about that. That is why I say that this is such a matter on which eiher a privilege motion may come or the House should discuss it fully and thread barely. This is a serious matter.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA (Bombay South): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I had raised about four very important issues. But I am asked to confine myself to two points only. I shall try to confine myself to two points. First point that I would like to be discussed in this House is a matter of supreme national importance. That is, when Mr. Brezhneve came over here, a Civic Reception was given to him at Vigyan Bhavan. Our Prime Minister spoke there to the effect by complaining before him, a foreign dignitary, that understandably the Rightist Parties are not supporting her policies; but the Leftist Parties are also opposing her.

This is an act of an utmost impropriety. I have given a notice under 222 and 223 for the privilege.

MR. CHAIRMAN: How many twos are there?

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: Three twos. You know the rules. You are our Chairman and you are expected to know all the rules.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I was rather confused as to how many twos are there.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: Now, Sir, the Speaker is seized of this matter. I do not know whether it (privilege issue) would see the light of the day or not. I am going to cite some authorities before the Speaker. That apart, I do not want to pull down anybody from that side. We have to elevate the national political and public life in our country. We must have

[Shri Ratansinh Rajda]

some sense of proportion. When a foreign dignitary comes and when he is present, to discuss with him or complain about the domestic or internal affairs is completely wrong and to pass a derogatory remark about the functioning of opposition parties is very much improper. It is highly improper and condemnable. I am sorry to use the words.

Our Prime Minister is a clever tactician. She took this opportunity to influence our Leftist Parties here in India through Mr. Brezhneve so that they may give full support to her policies. (*Shri R. L. Bhatia*: Are you speaking for the Right or for the left?) This is not a forum for that. Let us have a debate and you will come to know of it. We are not opportunist and we are not turncoats.

Sir, according to me, the Prime Minister is not an individual but she represents our country. Mr. Stephen is keenly hearing me and so I think he will surely agree with me on this. Lawyer, as he is, he has got a logical mind, and so he would persuade the Prime Minister that at least in future, such a thing should not be repeated. Whatever may be our differences, we shall settle our scores within the country by going to the masses and convincing them. Go to the masses, and convince them by your arguments. But here, when a foreign dignitary is there, to invite him to interfere in our internal affairs is completely improper. Indirectly the Prime Minister has given that impression that she is inviting Mr. Brezhneve to influence the leftist parties of India....

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Members are intelligent enough to catch your point. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: Hon. Home Minister sometimes does not understand English language correctly and that is why I am trying to elaborate. I have to raise two or three points.

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): Why do you discuss the subject now?

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: I want that a debate should be held on the floor of the House. This must be debated. This must be included for discussion.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: You are starting the discussion straightway...

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: It is a point of supreme national interest which I have raised...

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is all right,—your second point is all right.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: I am coming to the second point. This is about the 'non-availability of essential commodities in all fair price shops in the city of Bombay.'

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: What about Delhi?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali): Not more than 5 minutes should be taken; he has taken up so much of time. It is there in the rules. It is the report of the BAC where all parties are represented.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think he would finish within a minute.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: All parties are there in the Business Advisory Committee.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the hon. Member finish quickly.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: As far as essential commodities are concerned....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rajda, you have not referred to Rajasthan. That is what he wants.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: Sir, the hon. Member is a very good friend of mine. I will include Rajasthan also. But, Sir, I am taking the national perspective. In almost all the

cities, the fair price shops face difficulty in getting essential commodities. The common man is very much harassed and people are groaning under discontent. Government should take this matter very seriously. Sugar is not available. Food supplies are not available. Edible oil is not available. A great commotion will take place and a great agitation is in the offing. In the city of Bombay especially people are very much disturbed and agitated. So, my plea is, this thing should be included in next week's agenda.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There were two points which you wanted to mention. Now, you have already mentioned them.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: I would also like to mention that this House should discuss about demoralisation that has set in in the rank and file of Government servants, particularly in Madhya Pradesh where about 50,000 employees have been transferred, but since I am required to raise two subjects, I shall not deal with it at present.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, I may state that the hon. Speaker has indicated that not more than 10 Hon. Members would speak on this item.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Sir, the number should be reduced to 5.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Anyway, the Hon. Speaker's indication may be kept in view.

श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत (अलमोड़ा) : यह पार्टीवाइज होना चाहिये था । दस नम्बर वाला आपने ले लिया और मुझे छोड़ दिया । ग्यारह कर दीजिये ।

सभापति महोदय : मैं आपको विशेष अनुमति देसा करने को दे रहा हूं । मेरे सामने अध्यक्ष महोदय का आदेश है । उस में यह है कि दस से ज्यादा सदस्यों को मौका न दिया जाए ।

श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत : विशेष कृपा के लिए आप को बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद । **सभापति महोदय** : विशेष कृपा इसलिए कि सदन की अनुमति इसे प्राप्त है और उसके रुख को मैं देख रहा हूं । मैं तो सदन का अपने आपको एक सेवक मानता हूं ।

श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत : संसदीय कार्य मंत्री जी ने अगले सप्ताह के लिए बिजिनेस सदन पटल पर रखा है । हमारे प्रतिपक्ष के माननीय सदस्यों ने बहुत से मामलों को उठाया है और चाहा है कि उन पर बहस होनी चाहिये । मुझे भी दो चीजों को उठाने की आपकी अनुमति प्राप्त हुई है ।

पश्चिमी बंगाल का एक मामला हाल ही में कुछ अखबारों में निकला है । वहां कुछ अल्पसंख्यकों की आंखें मार्क्सवादी कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी की जो जन अदालतें हैं उनके निर्देश पर फोड़ी गई है । अखिल भारतीय स्तर के महत्वपूर्ण अखबारों में यह चीज आई है । यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण मामला है। लोक सभा तथा राज्य सभा में बिहार में जो कुछ लोगों के साथ हुआ है और उनकी आंखें फोड़ी गई हैं उस पर रोष और शोक व्यक्त किया गया है। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भी उस पर दुख प्रकट किया है, शोक प्रकट किया है । बंगाल के संदर्भ में कल के अखबारों में इस तरह की खबरें छपी हैं जो बहुत ही चिन्ताजनक हैं और इस मामले पर इस सदन को अवश्यमेव विचार करने का अगले सप्ताह अवसर मिलना चाहिये। उस में एक बहुत ही महत्व की बात है। जहां बिहार में जनता के लोगों और पुलिस कर्मियों ने गलत लोगों की, क्रिमिनल्ज की आंखें फोड़ी हैं वहां पश्चिमी बंगाल में मार्क्सवादी कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी जोकि वहां की सत्तारूढ़ पार्टी है उसकी जन अदालतों के, जिन को कोई मान्यता प्राप्त नहीं है, आदेश पर अपने विरोधियों की, अल्पसंख्यक लोगों की आंखें फोड़ी हैं । यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण और एक नया एलीमेंट है जो इस में जुड़ा हुआ है । अल्पसंख्यकों के साथ वहां यह ज्यादती हुई है। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस पर अगले सप्ताह निश्चित रूप से इस सदन को विचार करना चाहिये ।

[श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत]

मान्यवर, वैंदीलिंगम कमीशन जनता सरकार ने अपने दो महत्वपूर्ण नेताओं के परिवार के सदस्यों के कार्यकलाप और उनके चरित्र पर विचार करने के लिये नियुक्त किया था, और उस कमीशन ने उस समय के प्रधान मंत्री और उप-प्रधान मंत्री के परिवार के कुछ सदस्यों के कामों के ऊपर कुछ आक्षेप गम्भीर नेचर के सही पाये हैं जो जाहिर करते हैं कि हमारी हाईस्ट अथॉरिटी के परिवार के लोगों ने किस तरह से देश के गरीबों के साथ फ्राड और अन्याय किया है। उससे लोगों के मन में शंका है। इसलिये इस बात पर भी अगले सप्ताह चर्चा होनी चाहिये ताकि सारे राष्ट्र को और विश्व को मालूम हो कि किस तरह के लोग जनता पार्टी के शासन काल में इस देश की सरकार में रहे, उनके और उनके परिवार के चरित्र के बारे में जानकारी हो सके। मैं चाहूंगा कि इस को अगले सप्ताह के कार्यक्रम में शामिल किया जाय। आपने जो मुझे समय दिया उसके लिये मैं आपका आभारी हूं।

संसदीय कार्य तथा निर्माण और आवास मंत्री (श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह): श्रीमन्, मैं बड़ा आभारी हूं सभी सदस्यों का जिन्होंने विभिन्न विषयों पर विचार विमर्श के लिये अपनी इच्छा जाहिर की है इस सत्र के दर्मियान मैं कार्यवाही देख लूंगा और जिसे आवश्यक समझूंगा उस कार्य को मंत्रणा समिति के समक्ष रखने की कोशिश करूंगा।

जहां तक लोक सभा के सत्र को बढ़ाने की बात है बी. ए. सी. में सभी की यह राय थी कि सत्र बढ़ाया जाय। उसको ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार इस बात से सहमत है कि लोक सभा का सत्र 23 दिसम्बर तक बढ़ा दिया जाय।

सभापति महोदय: अंतिम रूप से फैसला हो गया?

श्री भीष्म नारायण सिंह : हमने अपनी बात बता दी।

14.57 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE: DISAPPROVAL OF NATIONAL SECURITY ORDINANCE AND NATIONAL SECURITY BILL—contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up further discussion on the Resolution moved by Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee on the 10th December, 1980 and further consideration of the National Security Bill moved by the Home Minister on 10th December, 1980.

Shri Stephen was on his legs. He has already taken seven minutes.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIHNAN (Badagora): At 3.25 there is a statement by the Railway Minister. Therefore, there are only 25 minutes left, at 3.30 Private Members' Business will be taken up. There are representatives of six parties to speak. We might, therefore, consider and extend the time that we had earlier allotted for general discussion on this Bill, otherwise it is not possible...(*Interruptions*)

AN. HON. MEMBER: Is it being extended?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI C. M. STEPHEN): Only Mr. Speaker can do that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Stephen is on his legs and I have requested him to continue his speech. I learnt altogether five hours had been allotted to this subject and three hours and one minute have been taken. There are several other members also to speak. Mr. Stephen may continue.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Sir, yesterday I was submitting about the effort of the Janata Party to incorporate in the Criminal Procedure Code what was virtually the MISA. What they wanted to incorporate was the Maintenance of Internal Security Act bodily with some verbal changes. Nor, Sir, this is a matter of very great significance which must not be passed off as a causual thing.

Mr. Vajpayee was pleading here. My friend, Mr. Ravindra Varma is ready to speak and the other friends are here.

15 hrs.

No Bill is brought to the House without the sanction of the Cabinet. Therefore, it was a deliberate decision taken by the Cabinet that the MISA must become part of the Criminal Procedure Code. The Janata Party wanted to pass on from generation to generation the MISA Bill re-enacted as part of the Criminal Procedure Code. They wanted to pass it on to us, sanctified, codified, completely accepted as a part of the statute. All that we are doing today is to give to ourselves what they wanted to give us. I do not know why they should quarrel with that. I am aware of the very pernicious policy or position that the Janata Party spokesmen were taking at that time that the Budget is Mr. Charan Singh's budget, not our Budget. This they were saying here as if letting every Minister to himself, and they had no joint responsibility. But, this is a proposition, nobody will accept. All I am submitting is at least let not the members of their Cabinet come and quarrel with this, because they had accepted it; they wanted the House to accept it.

I remember the Janata Party's manifesto where they have said "Permit us to finish the unfinished task." They could not come on to the Treasury benches. But, we are at least in this respect completing the unfinished task that they had undertaken. Therefore, your opposition, as I submit, has no validity. I have also read out the speech made by their Home Minister on the floor of the House justifying preventive detention and saying that no Government can function without the power for preventive detention.

Now, Sir, after that, as I said, the MISA was withdrawn in August but Mr. Morarjibhai was extremely sorry that this power was taken away from the Government. There was a Conference of the Chief Ministers on September, 23rd and 24th, after MISA was withdrawn and I have got before me the speech that Mr. Morarjibhai delivered on that occasion. This is what he said, "Strong action has to be taken in some cases because there would always be anti-social elements, people who commit violence, *e.g.* Naxalites who believe in violence, wanting to change the Government by violent means, who made no secret of it. Serious crimes also require preventive action. Moreover, when there were apprehension of communal problems and danger of violence, it was common knowledge that the bad elements were rounded up, so that the situation could be immediately brought under control. Theoretically it was quite right that no person should be detained without trial but, in practice, it has become difficult to control these elements by other means." This was the statement made by Mr. Morarji Desai after withdrawing or repealing the MISA, after a long period of 20 months. They were not mentally adjusted with that. All that I am emphasizing is that on the principle as to whether preventive detention is necessary in the conditions obtaining in this country, the Janata Party had no doubt at all. This we very clearly see: they were complaining that MISA was being misused against them. Still they wanted MISA to be on the Statute Book. They wanted MISA to be handed over to the subsequent Government, because they knew that without preventive detention, things cannot operate.

Then there was the question of the amendment of the Constitution. The Constitution (44th Amendment) Bill was discussed in this House. They sought to amend Article 22. My Communist friends moved an amendment saying that preventive detention must be deleted. On that there was a long, long debate. In that debate, my

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

friend Mr. Shanti Bhushan was making many speeches. I will just quote one portion of it. There are many. He said:

> "When, under the normal laws, a person is proceeded against, it is well known how much time it takes to-day to bring him to book. Do the hon. Members think that the situation can be altered in a moment? It will have to be created; but it will take time. But the situation at a particular time may demand that this special reservoir of power is necessary, in the interests of the people themselves. Maybe we look forward to the day when it would not be necessary, when the conditions in the country will be such that no such threat would be possible from any dark forces of any kind, when the normal laws would be quite adequate to control everything. But these things cannot be wished away. The reality of the situation has to be seen. If the country has to be maintained, if the interests of the people have to be protected, preventive detention has to be there. There will have to be adequate power to deal with the evil forces."

This speech was made by Mr. Shanti Bhushan on 10th September 1978.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: What is so sacrosanct about Mr. Shanti Bhushan?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I am talking about Janata Party. I am coming to you also. The whole lot of you. The Janata Party was taking that position. My friends are there; this was the position they took.

There was another hyprocrisy which also I want to emphasize. Article 22 was amended to say that the advisory board must be such and such, that the period of detention must not be beyond 2 months. These were brought in. And what happened? In the amending Act, they said that the clauses would come into force on such and such a date which Government notified. They notified on the 19th June 1979 and 5th September 1979. All the provisions of this Bill have been notified, as coming into force. But Article 22 was not notified. Clause 3 of the 44th Amendment Bill which amended Article 22 to ensure that the advisory committee must consist of Judges, and to ensure that nobody should be detained beyond 2 months—that particular clause alone was not notified. All else were notified. What does it show? The position with regard to Article 22 remains as it then was. It has not been notified. Why? Because they did want Article 22 to remain as it was. They did not want to liberalize the policy with respect to preventive detention. Can hypocrisy be anything worse than this? Can double-face be anything worse than this? Saying that they will remove MISA—and incorporating MISA in the Cr. P.C.; withdrawing that and still keeping MISA on the Statute Book; withdrawing MISA and saying that preventive detention has been taken away; amending the Constitution—and still defending preventive detention and saying that it must be there. All other clauses have been notified, but prevetnive detention alone, that amendment alone was not notified. This shows the attitude of the Janata Party to the question of preventive detention.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): May I seek a clarification on this? I hope Mr. Stephen will agree that Parliament's will was reflected in the amendment of 22(iv), but Notification is a matter of exe-executive decision be allowed to rullify cutive action. Therefore, should the the effect of a parliamentary decision in the form of an amendment?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I am not on the question as to what the form of the preventive detention must be; I am not on the question whether it

must be notified or not. I am on the question of Janata Party selecting.... (*Interruptions*) That is all right. We will come to the next... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Why don't you issue a Notification now?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: That we will decide. Our policy is different. I am on the question of Janata Party selecting Article 22 alone for avoidance of Notification. People may draw whatever inference they choose from this. They wanted the preventive detention. Mr. Morarji Desai and other friends were grieved, were lamenting that the power of preventive detention was taken away from them. After that, Mr. Charan Singh came. Mr. Charan Singh did not have the backing of the people, did not have the backing of the Parliament. He had resigend. The Parliament was dissolved. There was no backing of the Parliament. They were scolding us about the Ordinance. Here was a government which did not have the sanction of the Parliament. What did they do? They promulgated an Ordinance of preventive detention saying that it will be used against smugglers.

The question is whether preventive detention is necessary or not. The Constitution says preventive detention can be had under such and such circumstances, for the security of India, for safeguarding the defence of India, for the maintenance of good relations with foreign countries, for the maintenance of supplies and for curbing all economic offences; and for that preventive detention can be had. Mr. Charan Singh, Mr. Y. B. Chavan and other friends thought that the security of India was not so important, the defence of India was not so important, the communal amity was not so important; this is important and for that preventive detention is necessary. They promulgated an Ordinance for preventive detention and they did it without the sanction of Parliament, without the support of Parliament; a government which did not have the backing of the Parliament, promulgated an Ordinance. That is their love for the preventive detention. I am only on this question of the preventive detention and their attitude towards preventive detention.

Now, this is the worst moral cowardice, absolute moral cowardice, putting up one face and acting in a different face; this is the moral cowardice which I am pointing out. My friends, communist friends were demanding that the preventive detention must be struck away. They can take up the position, that they were consistent. My friends said, "We are not going to implement this act in those States where we are in power." It is worth probing as to why not? Is it out of hatred for preventive detention or some other reason? What is the preventive detention for? Preventive detention is for rounding up people, who are breaking the law, who are indulging in violence, who are committing murders. (*Interruptions*) Don't shout. If somebody is going to promulgate this Act either in West Bengal or in Kerala, who are going to be the first men to be rounded up, who are the violent persons, who are the goondas and the criminals and the thugs? Who are they? Do not ask me? You ask Mr. Unnikrishnan. He is there with you.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: During Siddhartha Ray's regime, how many Congress men were taken to jail under MISA? Please ask the gentleman sitting behind you.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I am happy that you have learnt a lesson from me and you are doing in the same way. Carry on. I am on this point. What is happening in Kerala? Do not take my version? You take the version of Congress-U which is in power along with you. Whom are you attacking? You are attacking Congress-U.

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

You are putting the Congress-U office on fire. You are demolishing and attacking. Who is attacking and criticising this? Who are condemning the marxists as murderers? It is not the Congress-I; it is the Congress-U which is doing that. Therefore, the point I am making is that their offer that we will not implement it is for fear that if it is implemented by some Magistrate, the fellow who will be in jail will be the marxist. Therefore, they say, we will not implement it in our States. (*Interruptions*) Is it because of their attitude to the concept of preventive detention that they are doing so? There are countries where you are in full power; you were in power and you are in power. Did you avoid preventive detention in Stalinist Russia? Did you avoid preventive detention in Mao's China? Did you avoid preventive detention in East European countries? Did you abolish preventive detention? Did you not indulge in preventive detention? Therefore, it is absolutely clear that they are not averse to preventive detention?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA (Bombay North): Is it a statement on behalf of the Government?

SHRI C. M STEPHEN: Statement that in Stalinist Russia this was indulged in?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: We can assume that when a Minister speaks, it is the Government's view.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I am just two feet taller than you.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: That is physical height, that comes up by adding many things on... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Therefore, the point I was making is this. What is the attitude of the Communist Party to preventive detention? They have never shunned it. They had embraced it. Where the security of the country demanded, preventive detention must be there. That being so, why this abhorrence about preventive detention? Why this lecture about democracy? Mr. Somnath Chatterjee if he so chooses can beat me but please do not lecture to me about democracy... (*Interruptions*) I am pointing out to my friend: you can beat me, but do not talk to me about democracy; we are not going to have lessons about democracy from you... (*Interruptions*) You can do anything but for heaven's sake do not speak to us about democracy; that is all I can say. Have you forgotten the attack on the judiciary that E. M. Sankaran Namboodiripad made? Have you forgotten the position that the Communist Party took that this Constitution must be torn to pieces? Have you forgotten the position they took some years back that democracy in India was bourgeois democracy? Were they prepared to carry on in a democratic manner when they came to power? They were not prepared for that... (*Interruptions*) They tried to batter and destroy the Constitution from outside; they tried to pillory the judiciary. They tried to attack and finish off the democratic structure from outside; they could not succeed. Therefore, they have now put a new mantle and are coming as saviours of democracy to sabotage it. Here are the Trojan horses seeking to sabotage democracy from inside; these are the persons here... (*Interruptions*) They are afraid; they want to sabotage it with violence. How can democracy function in those circumstances?...

AN HON. MEMBER: What did you do in 1975?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: 1975? We never said 'sorry' about it; we went to the people and we have come back again. Let us not talk about it. We have never said 'sorry' about that. Let us be clear about it. If democracy is to succeed there is the rule of the game for democracy. There are certain functions for the government; there

are functions for the Opposition. The Opposition can criticise us, can expose us, can carry on a campaign and put forward an alternative programme. But the opposition has no business to indulge in violence, to indulge in sabotage, to put road-blocks in the march of the nation. If that happens, democracy cannot function... (*Interruptions*) My hall mark? People have given us the charge of the country to take the country forward. We have gone to the people and we have seen it. Therefore, I am saying, as Morarjibhai said-it is a question of survival of democracy, as Shanti Bhushan said: it is a question of survival of the democratic system of the country... (*Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan.* You are in very good company.) Very good company? You are in better company, far better company; your company is excellent now. I congratulate you on the company. The company has been changing: from Charan Singh to somebody, from somebody to somebody and now in the lap of Marxist company, taking their beatings, that is the company you are in... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: On charge of company, what you have been saying, we can have a full debate on everybody, including Mrs. Gandhi; I have not changed; you have. Let us not talk about it.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: About Mrs. Gandhi, Mr. Unnikrishnan, we had a debate for three and a half years, and what has happened? She has come back to rule this country. That is what the people have decided. No more debate about it. We had seen it. She has seen the attack. She has seen the persecution. She has seen the black betrayal, and she has servived and she has come back to power. That is all I have to say about that. I am telling this specifically to Mr. Unnikrishnan. She has seen the betrayal also and she has come back to power. (*Interruptions*)

Now, Sir, as far as we are concerned, our position is absolutely clear. We have never made any secret of it. Preventive Detenton to run this country, this particular State, is necessary. In 1950 the Preventive Detention Act was enacted, when that great apostle of democracy, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was in power. And so long as he was in power, the Preventive Detention Act was in force. (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: Do you want any clarification? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: No, No. I am not yielding.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Our position is absolutely clear. We say, what we believe in. And we don't run away and we do what we think is in the interest of the nation. Merely because somebody flickers the eye lids on his eye, we do not drop this and get away. We thought and we think it is necessary as a national policy, that if we are to put down the violent forces which are trying to sabotage democracy. Therefore, we have maintenance the Preventive Detention Act, 1971. Only for one and a half years time the Preventive Detention Act was not in force in our country. For other periods the Preventive Detention Act has been in force. We believed that at a particular time that declaration of an Emergency was necessary. We were persecuted. We never whispered a word of regret or apology about it. We still stand by what we did. We stood by what we did, we went to the people. People have upheld the position we took. There is no apology as far as we are concerned. Therefore, what I am saying is, in the same manner.

15.23 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How much time will you take?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I am concluding in three minutes, Sir. In the same manner, I am saying, what we are now enacting is just what the Janata Party wanted to enact and the Janata Party wanted to enact, sought to enact not after they broke up... (*Interruptions*) I have no time for interruptions. They sought to enact it at the time of their beautiful honeymoon period, at that time, in full unanimity they brought it here; and they carried it on. They are on record as to what their attitude about Preventive Detention is. The question is very simple: Whether the Government must have the power of Preventive Detention to face certain forces to save the democratic structure and to save the interests of the country. Everybody says in a particular situation it is necessary. The Janata Party said it. Mr. Y. B. Chavan, when he was the Home Minister said it. The Communist Party, wherever they are in power, not only say it, but they are implementing it with vigour and uncontaminated zeal. It being so, for heaven's sake, permit us to do the same thing. As I said, we are doing it to give unto ourselves, what the Janata Party wanted to give us. And when we give it to ourselves today, it would be hypocrisy to oppose it and to put up appearances. Let nobdoy be a sanctimonious humbug. Let nobody be a coward. Let it be that you say what you think must be done. We are not cowards. We are not santimonious humbugs. That is why, the people have preferred us to come back to power.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How much more time will you take?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: One sentence more and I am finishing. Sir, we mean business. We mean to run this Government. We mean to rule this country and we mean to stop violence and sabotage wherever they occur. We feel that the Preventive Detention Act is necessary in the interests of the country, in the interests of the democratic structure, and in the interests of the progress of the nation. Therefore, I support this motion with the fullest vigour which I can command and I appeal to my hon. friends over there and to their sense of security. (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: Are you supporting Mr. Vajpayee's resolution?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I support the motion moved by the Home Minister that the Bill be taken into consideration, and I appeal to my friends to quietly think about it in the night be honest to themselves, come back and say. "We are supporting the Bill".

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No clarification. All these things will not go into the record.

(*Interruptions*)**

15.26 hrs.

STATEMENT *RE*: DEPARTMENT OF 85 UP ASSAM MAIL

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): Sir, I regret to apprise the House of an unfortunate accident which took place in the early hours this morning.

At about 01.40 hours today, while 85 UP Assam Mail with a load of 17 coaches was running between Karisath and Bihiya stations on the Patna-Mughalsarai Broad Gauge double line section of Danapur Division of Eastern Railway, the train engine alongwith 10 coaches derailed at Km. 605/1, obstructing the Up main line. The Down main line is, however, free for passage of rains.

According to the information so far received, one person has been killed, 4 sustained grievious injuries and 20 simple injuries.

Immediately on receipt of information, medical van from Danapur accompanied by Divisional Railway

**Not recorded.

Manager, Medical Superintendent, a team of doctors and other divisional officers rushed to the site. Another medical van was also dispatched to the site from Mughalsarai. Local doctors from Bihiya and Ara were also sent for. Accident Relief Train, Danapur accompanied by Additional Divisional Railway Manager and other divisional officers was sent to the site. The General Manager, Eastern Railway, who was going to Gomoh by 9 Up Express rushed to the site to ensure that all possible assistance is rendered to the victims of the accident.

After being rendered first-aid, the injured have been removed to Railway Hospital, Danapur by the medical van.

Ex-gratia relief to the next of kin of the dead and to the injured has been arranged.

From the present indications, the possibility of this accident having been caused by unauthorised interference wth track cannot be ruled out as two pairs of fish plates were found removed. However, the Commissioner of Railway Safety who is a statutory authority, functioning under the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation will hold an inquiry into this accident. His inquiry is likely to commence on 18-12-1980.

15.28 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION *RE*: DISAPPROVAL OF NAIONAL SECURITY ORDINANCE AND NATIONAL SECURITY BILL—*contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will now continue with the discussion on the resolution moved by Shri Vajpayee. and the Bill moved by the Home Minister.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA (Bombay North): Sir, I rise to support the statutory resolution moved so ably by my distinguished friend, the Rt. Hon. Gentleman from New Delhi. The House was treated to one of those blitzkriegs that the House is accustomed to listen to from the hon. Mr. Stephen. As he finished his speech, I sensed that whenever one hears him and when his speech is completed, one fears that he himself has been a victim of his eloquence. There many not be many others who may become victims of his eloquence, but he himself gets swept off his feet. However, when he finished his speech, one feels as if the rain has stopped to beat on the roofs and the frogs have ceased to croak.

By some strange irony of circumstances, the Rt. Hon. Home Minister moved the motion that the Bill be taken into consideration on a day that is sanctified in the history of humanity, 10th December, which is the anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. One of the rights that is enshrined in that Declaration is the right to freedom, the right to individual and personal liberty, the guarantee that this freedom of the individual will not be abridged on the basis of suspicion but only on the basis of proof, not merely because of the satisfaction of those who exercise the power to infringe the rights but on the basis of the satisfaction of the conscience of society that is incarnated in institutions that have social sanction.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You may continue on the next day. Now we will take up Private Members' Business.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

TWELFTH REPORT

SHRI MAHAVIR PRASAD (Bansgaon): I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Twelfth Report of the Com-

[Shri Mahavir Prasad]

mittee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 10th December, 1980."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Twelfth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 10th December, 1980."

The motion was adopted.

15.30 hrs.

RESOLUTION *RE*: IMPLEMENTATION OF POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES FOR TRIBAL AREAS AND SCHEDULED CASTES—*Contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we take up further discussion on the Resolution moved by Shri Giridhar Gomango. The time left is 50 minutes.

श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत (अलमोड़ा): इस पर कम से कम दो घंटे का समय बढ़ाया जाना चाहिये।

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes, yes.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): It has already been extended from two hours to five hours.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We may extend it by one hour. Everybody must be given a fair chance. Every problem is important. Now, we have got one hour and 50 minutes. Shri Namgyal to continue his speech.

श्री पी. नामग्याल (लद्दाख): पिछली बार जब इस पर डिसकशन हो रही थी तब मैं लद्दाख और लाहौल स्पीति का कुछ कम्पेरिजन कर रहा था। मैं तब यह कह रहा था कि हमारे सारे लद्दाख के केवल दो आई ए एस अफसर हैं अर एक आई पी एस अफसर है और इसी से आप अंदाजा लगा सकते हैं कि हम किस कद्र बैकवर्ड हैं। लाहौल स्पीति की जो पापुलेशन है वह लद्दाख की पापुलेशन के मुकाबले में हाईली वन फिफ्थ है और वहां के कई दर्जन आई ए एस और आई पी एस अफसर हैं। इस वास्ते मैं यह कहे बगैर नहीं रह सकता कि उस इलाके को मौजूदा सरकार ने खसूसी तौर से बुरी तरह निगलैक्ट करके रखा है। 1977 की बात है। तब श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी वहां आई थीं। तब वह प्राइम मिनिस्टर थीं। तब उनको हमने यह रिप्रैजेन्टेशन दिये थे कि सारे लद्दाख को और जम्मू व काश्मीर के जो गूजर और बाकरवाल हैं, उनके इलाकों को शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज एरिया और वहां के रहने वालों को शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज तसव्वुर किया जाये, डिक्लेयर किया जाये। इन्दिरा जी हम पर मेहरबान थीं, उन्होंने उस बात को मान लिया और उस बारे में काश्मीर सरकार से क्वैरी उस वक्त हुई।

वहां की उस वक्त की सरकार, जो अभी भी वहां पर हुकूमत में है, उसने यह अपोज किया और कहा कि हम इन लोगों को शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज या उस इलाके को शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज एरिया नहीं होने देंगे।

इसी से अन्दाज लगाया जा सकता है कि वहां की सरकार किस कदर लद्दाखियों के खिलाफ है, यह मैं लद्दाख की बात नहीं कर रहा हूं, गूजर और बाकरवाल की भी बात कर रहा हूं। यह लोग नौमेड हैं, वह अपने पशुओं, भेड़ और बकरियों को लेकर जगह-जगह पहाड़ियों में घूमते रहते हैं। आप जज हैं, आप खुद ख्याल कर सकते हैं कि क्या यह शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज एरिया डिक्लेयर नहीं हो सकता है?

आज लद्दाख के इलाके में रहने वाले हम सब लोग बैकवर्ड हैं। मैं अपनी यह डिमांड आपके द्वारा रखना चाहता हूं कि सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को हमारी डिमांड्ज को फिर से ले लेना चाहिए और उसे काश्मीर की गवर्नमेंट से बातचीत करनी चाहिए। अगर इस सिलसिले में आर्टिकल 370 में कोई तबदीली या अमैंडमैंट की जरूरत हो, तो वह कर लेना चाहिये। इसकी वजह से कुछ मुश्किलात हैं, और वो हक्क हमको मिलने चाहियें थे, वह नहीं मिल रहे हैं।

मैं यह बात आपके नोटिस में लाना चाहता हूं कि आज के लद्दाख के हालत ठीक नहीं है, वहां पर पिछले 30 नवम्बर से एजीटेशन चल रहे हैं। वहां न कोई प्रैस का रिप्रैजेन्टेटिव है और न किसी प्रैस एजेन्सी का रिप्रैजेन्टेटिव है । यहां तक कि आल इंडिया रेडियो का भी कोई रिप्रैजेन्टेटिव नहीं है। हालांकि वहां के लिये आकाशवाणी एक रिप्रैजेन्टेटिव एप्वाइन्ट किया हुआ है जो कि श्रीनगर में बैठा दिया गया है। इसकी वजह से वहां जो कुछ उस एरिया में हो रहा है, कोई खबर बाहर नहीं आ रही है । एजीटेशन चल रहा है, लोग डिमांड कर रहे हैं, कि इस इलाके को शिड्यूल्ड एरिया डिक्लेयर किया जाये, यहां के लोगों को शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज बनाया जाये और लद्दाख को जे एण्ड के स्टेट और इन्डियन कांस्टीटयूशन के अन्दर रीजनल० आटोनोमी दिया जाये। यहां पर जो शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज, बैकवर्ड क्लासेज और हरिजन्स के लिये जो सब-प्लान बनाये गये हैं, वैसा ही प्लान बनाने के लिये लोग डिमांड कर रहे हैं, लेकिन आज हमारी बदकिस्मती यही है कि कोई भी उस इलाके की बात बाहर नहीं आ रही है और जो कुछ तार के जरिये खबर आती है, उन पर काश्मीर सरकार ने सैंसर लगाया हुआ लगता है।

पहले भी मैं इन्फारमेशन मिनिस्टर के नोटिस में लाया था कि जंस्कार में जब लाठी चार्ज हुआ, फायरिंग हुई उसके जो तार वैगरा भेजे गये थे, उन सब को सैंसर कर लिया गया था। उन्हें कहीं भी भेजने नहीं दिया गया । आज भी यही बात हो रही है। कोई भी बात बाहर नहीं आ रही है उस इलाके से जो कि सैंसेटिव बार्डर एरिया है। वहां एजीटेशन चल रहा है, लोग डिमांड कर रहे हैं कि शिडयूल्ड एरिया डिक्लयर किया जाये और रीजनल आटोनोमी दिया जाये । खसूसी तौर पर जो लद्दाख के रहने वाले हैं वह काशमीर की सरकार द्वारा सैकिंड क्लास सिटीजन्स तसव्वुर किये जा रहे हैं । यह खतरनाक हो सकता है। मैं वार्निंग देना चाहता हूं कि कभी भी ऐसी सिचुएशन आ सकती है जो आजकल हमारे आसाम में हो रही है । इसलिए मैं समझता हूं कि इस तरफ तवज्जह दी जानी चाहिए । आसाम में आज हालत यह है कि काबू से बाहर है, और कंट्रोल में नहीं आ रही है । लिहाजा मैं गुजारिश करूंगा खसूसी तौर पर होम मिनिस्टर से कि सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को जरूर लद्दाख की हालत पर तवज्जह देनी चाहिए और इंटरवीन करना चाहिए ।

मैं यह बात लद्दाख के कनटेक्स में कह रहा हूं । लेकिन जैसा कि मैंने पहले भी अर्ज किया था, बाकी जितने ट्राइबल एरियाज हैं, वहां के लोगों को कांफिडेंस में लेना चाहिए । सब-प्लान्ज के लिए जो रकम मखसूस की गई है, मैं समझता हूं कि वह कम है । सिक्स्थ प्लान के लिए वह रकम कम से कम 1,000 करोड़ रुपये होनी चाहिए ।

हमारे कांस्टीट्यूशन बनाते वक्त बैकवर्ड और शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स तथा शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के लिए कुछ खास सहूलियतें पहले दस साल के लिए रखी गई थीं । उसके बाद पांच-पांच साल के लिए उन्हें तीन बार बढ़ाया गया था । इसका मकसद यह था कि वे लोग दिल्ली, बम्बई, कलकत्ता या देश के मैदानी इलाकों में रहने वाले लोगों की बराबरी पर आ जायें । सेंट्रल सरकार इस काम के लिए चाहे जितनी भी रकम मखसूस करे, लेकिन चूंकि इम्पलीमेंटेशन का काम ज्यादातर स्टेट सरकारों के हाथ में रहा है, इस लिए इम्पलीमेंटेशन की तरफ कम तवज्जुह रही है। मेरी गुजारिश है कि सिक्स्थ प्लान के इम्पलिमेंटेशन के दौरान इन एरियाज के लिये ज्यादा से ज्यादा तवज्जुह देना चाहिये ।

मैं एक बात खास तौर पर जनाब मकवाना साहब के नोटिस में लाना चाहता हूं कि लद्दाख में जो कुछ हो रहा है, काश्मीर सरकार उसको डंडे, गोली और पुलिस के जोर से दबाने की कोशिश कर रही है । मैं कह देना चाहता हूं कि अगर उसका यह एटीच्यूड रहेगा, तो यह एजीटेशन कभी नहीं दबेगी और हालत आसान से भी ज्यादा खतरनाक हो सकते हैं । लोग नहीं जानते हैं कि हमारी टापोग्राफी और कन्डीशन्ज क्या है । ओपन बार्डर होने की वजह से कोई आदमी लाइन को क्रास कर के कहीं भी जा

[श्री पी. नामग्याल]

सकता है । यह नार्थ-ईस्ट जैसा इलाका नहीं है । यह बहुत ही सेन्सिटिव एरिया है । एक तरफ चाइना और दूसरी तरफ पाकिस्तान मौके की ताक में बैठा हुआ है ।

मैं यह भी बताना चाहता हूं कि जम्मू-काश्मीर में लाइन आफ एक्चुअल कंट्रोल पर अगस्त से पाकिस्तान की फौजों का काफी कानसेन्ट्रेशन है । वहां पर हैवी गन्ज डिप्लाय किये गये हैं । खबरों के मुताबिक वहां पर कुछ चाइनीज और अमरीकन एडवाइजर्ज भी मौजूद हैं । पेपर्ज में छपा है कि गिलगित में कुछ मिसाइल स्टेशन्ज भी सेट अप किये गये हैं । अगर यह बात सही है, तो यह हमारे मुल्क के लिए बहुत खतरनाक हो सकती है । अगर उस इलाके में कोई भी गड़बड़ हो, अगर वहां पर थोड़ी सी इन्स्टेबिलिटी हो, तो वह मुल्क के लिए फायदेमंद नहीं होगी ।

इन चन्द अलफाज के साथ मैं इस रेजोल्यूशन की पुरजोर हिमायत करता हूं ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Every hon. Member shall please take a little time so that all can be called. In the end some hon. Members are not able to be called. Therefore, please help.

Now, Mr. S. P. Sahu may speak.

श्री शिव प्रसाद साहू (रांची): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज हम इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं कि आदिवासियों और हरिजनों का कल्याण किस तरह से हो । हमें इस पर बड़ी गंभीरता और संजदगी से सोचना होगा कि इन लोगों का भला कैसे हो, तरक्की की दौड़ में दूसरे लोगों के साथ इनको भी हम कैसे आगे ले चलें और उनके लिए जीवन में तरक्की के सब रास्ते खोलें । चाहे सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट हो और चाहे प्रान्तीय सरकारें हों, वे पिछले 32 वर्षों से कहते आ रहे हैं कि हम आदिवासियों और हरिजनों का भला करेंगे । लेकिन असल में हो क्या रहा है यह देखने वाली बात है । लाखों, करोड़ों रुपये उनके लिए एलाट किए जाते हैं लेकिन ब्लाक स्तर पर जा कर वह जो हमारे बड़े अधिकारी हैं वे न मालूम कहां उस को गायब कर देते हैं । यह बड़ा गंभीर विषय है जिस पर विचार करने की बात है । करोड़ों और अरबों रुपये खर्च हुए लेकिन उन के जीवन में जो सुधार होना चाहिए था वह नहीं हो सका, बल्कि उनकी हालत दिन प्रति दिन बिगड़ती जा रही है । आज तो बिहार के इलाके में आप देखें खासकर के रांची और पलामू के इलाके में जो हालत आप को मिलेगी वह दुनिया के इतिहास में आप को कहीं नहीं मिलेगी । सिर्फ तीन थानों के अंदर लोहरदगा, चंदवा और पलामू जिले के लातेहर के जो अनुमंडल हैं वहां के 2 लाख आदिवासियों को गुलाम की तरह गफलत में डाल कर और झूठे आश्वासन दे कर फैजाबाद, पंजाब वगैरह में ले जाते हैं । उन से कहा जाता है कि तुम्हें दस रुपया रोज मजदूरी देंगे, 30 रुपया हजार इंटों के दाम देंगे । जवान लड़कियों को गांव के एजेंट के जरिए लालच दे कर के भगाया जाता है । इस बारे में मैं मकवाना साहब की तारीफ करूंगा कि इन्होंने कदम उठाया जिस से इस में कुछ रुकावट आई है और लोगों को नहीं ले जा रहे हैं । लेकिन आज भी फैजाबाद, बनारस और दूसरी जगहों के जो ठेकेदार हैं वे रात में जो हमारे भोले आदिवासियों के गांव हैं वहां के जो तेज लोग हैं उन को पैसे का लालच दे कर वहां से रात में लोगों को रेल से भगा कर ले जाते हैं। वे जवान लड़कियों को ले जाते हैं काम कराने के लिए लेकिन उस में दो तीन भट्ठे वाले सही हुए तो हुए नहीं तो बाकी उन लड़कियों को बेचने का काम करते हैं । उन को लखनऊ के अड्डे पर बेचा जाता है या और और जगहों पर बेच दिया जाता है। एक एक लड़की के साथ पांच पांच आदमियों द्वारा बलात्कार होता है, कोई देखने वाला नहीं है । वे भट्ठे में काम करते हैं लेकिन जब वे बाजार जाते हैं तो उन के साथ पहलवान जाता है ताकि वे भाग न जायं । मेरी जानकारी के अनुसार तकरीबन पौने चार सौ लोग आज भी तीन वर्षों से पंजाब में और दूसरी जगहों में फारम पर पड़े हुए हैं, उन को घर नहीं आने दिया जाता है और बेड़ी लगा कर रखा जाता है। यह हमारे छोटा नागपुर के इलाके में हो रहा है । ज्यादा दिन की बात नहीं है आप को पता है कि 10 अप्रैल को रांची जिले की 218 लड़कियों को त्रिपुरा में वहां की

सरकार द्वारा बरामद किया गया जिनको 18 महीने से वहां से रखा गया था और गलत रास्ते पर ले जा कर उन से व्यभिचार कराया जाता था । हम शुक्रगुजार हैं त्रिपुरा गवर्नमेंट के कि उन्होंने अपने खर्च से उन को वापस भेजा । उन को वहां से कलकत्ता और कलकत्ता से रांची लाया गया और सब को अपने अपने घर भेज दिया गया । आज बड़ी दर्दनाक स्थिति है । इस तरह की कई बातें हैं ।

मैं सिर्फ छोटा नागपुर की ही बात नहीं कह रहा हूं । उड़ीसा में भी यही हालत है, मध्य प्रदेश में भी यही हालत है । यदि सरकार सही माने में आदिवासियों और हरिजनों के हित की रक्षा करना चाहती है तो कलम से नहीं बल्कि प्रैक्टिकल में हमें काम करना होगा ।

अब मैं कुछ सुझाव अपनी बुद्धि के अनुसार देना चाहता हूं । आज हमारी सरकार यह कहती है कि हम आदिवासियों को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए बैंकों से लोन देंगे। मैं कहता हूं कि आप गृह विभाग से सी. आई. डी. भेजें, आप को पता चलेगा कि सैंकड़ों पीछे दो तीन आदिवासियों को यदि बैंक से लोन मिल गया तो मिल गया, बाकी यदि वह जाते हैं तो पन्द्रह बीस किरानी लोग उन को ठगते रहते हैं और उन का रुपया खा जाते हैं, उन को वैसे ही वापस लौटना पड़ता है, बैंक से लोन उनको नहीं मिलता है, न खेती के लिए, न हल के लिए, न और किसी चीज के लिए। यदि कोई बहुत पढ़ा लिखा तेज आदिवासी हुआ उस को मिल गया तो मिल गया वरना बैंक से जंगल और जंगल से बैंक दौड़ते दौड़ते उन का जूता जाता है । यहां गंभीर विषय है। इसलिए मेरा यह निवेदन है कि बैंकों को यह हिदायत दी जाय कि आदिवासियों को पांच हजार रुपये तक का लोन बिना किसी गारंटी के दिया जाय । यह मेरा एक सुझाव है ।

दूसरा सुझाव यह है--बिहार, उड़ीसा और मध्य प्रदेश में बड़े-बड़े कारखाने खुले हैं । उस में लोग डिस्प्लेस हो गए हैं। उन की जगह-जमीन पर लोगों ने बड़े बड़े महल बना लिया और कारखानों का निर्माण कर लिया । यह तय था कि जिन की जमीन जायगी उन में से प्रत्येक घर से कम से कम एक व्यक्ति को जरूर नौकरी दी जायगी। यह सुनने में बड़ा सुन्दर लगता है लेकिन यह हो नहीं रहा है। आज हो क्या रहा है कि यदि कोई बाबू कलकत्ता से गया या पटना या किसी और जगह से गया तो वह अपने भाई भतीजे को वहां भर देता है। उस का नाम बदल दिया जाता है। आदिवासियों में खैरवार एक जाति होती है, उस जाति के लोग अपने नाम के साथ सिंह लिखते हैं। सपोज कीजिए कि किसी का नाम रमेश सिंह है, वह खैरवार जाति का आदिवासी है, लेकिन किसी दूसरी जगह का कोई दूसरा रमेश सिंह है, उस को उस की जगह बहाल किया जाता है। इस तरह से दूसरे लोगों का नाम बदल कर उन को बहाल किया जाता है। यह बंगलिंग होती है । इसलिए जो सही मायने में डिसप्लेस्ड ट्राइब्स हैं उनको नौकरी में रखा जाए । वहां पर बाक्साइट की खदानें हैं और लोहे का काम भी प्राइवेट सेक्टर में हो रहा है । उन लोगों को वहां पर कुली का काम दे दिया जाता है । आप आंकड़े पूछेंगे कि कितने आदिवासियों को रखा गया, कितने हरिजन रखे गए, तो आंकड़े पेश कर देंगे कि सैंकड़ा पीछे 80 रखे गए लेकिन वे सब वही कुली होते हैं । किरानी की पोस्ट, हिसाब रखने वालों या हाजरी लेने वालों की जगह के लिए राजस्थान या मदरास से लोग लाये जायेंगे। इस प्रकार से हरिजनों का कल्याण नहीं होगा । प्राइवेट सेक्टर वालों के लिए भी आपको हिदायत देनी होगी कि अगर वहां पर बी ए, एम ए पास लायक लोग मिलें तो उनको तरजीह दी जाए। अगर वे आपकी हिदायत का उल्लंघन करें तो उनकी लीज को कैंसिल कर दिया जाए।

मैं आपको छोटा नागपुर की बात बतला रहा हूं । वहां पर बरसात के दिनों में दो सौ, तीन सौ मौतें मलेरिया से हो चुकी हैं लेकिन कह दिया जाता है कि इतने मलेरिया हेल्थ सेन्टर खोल दिए गए हैं। दो हजार आबादी के पीछे हेल्थ सेन्टर खोल देने की बात कही जाती है लेकिन आप मेरे साथ उड़ीसा में पहाड़ों पर चलें, कहीं भी आप को सेन्टर नजर नहीं आयेगा । अगर सेन्टर हैं तो केवल रजिस्टर में ही होते हैं ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are thirteen Members. All must be given a chance. I will not allow any Member to take more than five minutes. (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Sahu, should we not give a chance to other Members? Please conclude.

श्री शिव प्रसाद साहू: मेरा कहना यह है कि वहां पर हेल्थ सेन्टर खोले जायें । पांच-सात हजार आबादी के पीछे आदिवासियों के लिए हिल एरियाज में दस बिस्तर वाले अस्पतालों का निर्माण कराया जाए । इसी प्रकार से हरिजनों के लिए मकानों की अविलम्बनीय व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए । आज सुवर और मुर्गी एक ही जगह पर साथ सो रहे हैं । इनसान नहीं जानवरों की तरह से वे अपना जीवन बिता रहे हैं ।

इसी के साथ साथ मेरा निवेदन है कि ताना भगतों की जमीनें अभी तक वापिस नहीं हुई हैं, जिन्होंने आजादी में भाग लिया था । इसी प्रकार से उनके लिए मुफ्त कानूनी सलाह की व्यवस्था करनी होगी । मेरा सुझाव है कि इस आगामी पंचवर्षीय योजना में दो हजार करोड़ आदिवासियों के लिए और दो हजार करोड़ की व्यवस्था हरिजनों के लिए की जानी चाहिए ।

(व्यवधान)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): This is a very important Resolution. It has come for the first time in this House. On various occasions problems have been discussed in this House but this Resolution deals with the economic aspect. Ten hours were allotted for the discussion of the problem of pricing agricultural commodities. You may appreciate the sentiments of the hon. Members.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: To-day is the last day. It is not going to come up again. You have got to reply. Otherwise, no purpose will be served.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: I will reply in the next Session.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You do not want to reply to-day?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: No.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Suppose they take less time. You can also reply. To-day is the last day.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: I can reply in the next Session if it is not possible to-day.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Other Members have also given some Resolutions.

श्री शिव प्रसाद साहू : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह कह रहा था कि छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना आप बना रहे हैं, जिस पर अभी तक काम शुरू नहीं हुआ है । अगर सरकार को काम करना है तो तूफानी रफ्तार से काम करें । इस सम्बन्ध में मैं सुझाव दूंगा कि आदिवासियों के लिए दो हजार करोड़ रुपये और हरिजनों के लिए भी दो हजार करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान इस योजना में होना चाहिए । साथ ही साथ इस योजना के क्रियान्वयन की जिम्मेदारी भी हरिजन और आदिवासी अफसरों के ऊपर होनी चाहिए तभी यह काम हो सकता है, अन्यथा यह काम पूरा नहीं होगा ।

आदिवासियों को आज जंगल के कानून तबाह कर रहे हैं । वे बिचारे जंगलों में पले हैं । अगर वे जलावन के लिए भी लकड़ी काट कर ले जाते हैं तो उन्हें जेल में डाल दिया जाता है । अगर फोरेस्ट डिपार्टमेंट के आदमी को पांच रुपया दे दिया जाए तो रुपया देने वाला कच्ची लकड़ी काट कर भी ले जा सकता है । इसलिए मैं मांग करूंगा कि उन्हें अपने घर के लिए और जलाने के लिए जंगल से लकड़ी काट कर ले जाने की छूट होनी चाहिए और वह लकड़ी उन्हें मुफ्त मिलनी चाहिए ।

उड़ीसा में कन्द जाति के लोगों के लिए अंग्रेजों के वक्त से फोरेस्ट रिजर्व्ड रहता रहा है । आजकल क्या होता है कि वे दो

साल कहीं रहते हैं वहां जंगल काटते हैं, और फिर और कहीं चले जाते हैं । इससे कितना जंगल बर्बाद हो रहा है, मत पूछिए मैं चाहता हूं कि इन कन्द जाति के लोगों को एक जगह बसा दिया जाए ताकि जंगल भी कटने और बर्बाद होने से बच सकें और ये लोग भी एक-न-एक जगह पर रह सकें ।

इसी तरह से फोरेस्ट के बीच में आदिवासियों की बस्ती होती है जो फोरेस्ट बस्ती होती है और उसकी मिल्कियत जंगल विभाग की होती है । आजकल इस बस्ती के लोग गुलामों की तरह से अपनी जिंदगी बसर कर रहे हैं । इस बस्ती के लोगों से विभाग वाले अपने घरों पर बेगार काम करवाते हैं, वे दूसरों के लिए काम करते हैं और मुसीबत में अपनी जिंदगी गुजर करते हैं । ऐसे लोग बड़ी कठिनाई में फंसे हैं। इन लोगों को जंगल में ही बसाने के लिए इनके नाम से जमीन की पर्ची काटी जाए और उन्हें अपनी गुजर-बसर करने दी जाए। उनके नाम से जमीन की पर्ची काट कर ही उनके जीवन की रक्षा हो सकती है ।

जिस तरह से दूसरी जाति के लोगों के लिए बड़े बड़े स्कूल खुले हुए हैं, उसी तरह से, केन्द्रीय स्कूल की तरह इन आदिवासियों के बच्चों के लिए प्रत्येक जिले में स्कूल होना चाहिए जिससे कि आदिवासियों के जो बच्चे होशियार हैं और पढ़ सकते हैं उनको वहीं स्कूल में पढ़ने की सुविधा प्राप्त हो ।

मैं यह चाहता हूं कि सरकार इन सब पर गंभीरतापूर्वक सोचे और इन पर अमल करे । नहीं तो हमारी छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना धरी की धरी रह जाएगी । वह केवल मात्र कागज पर ही रह जाएगी ।

मैं गृह मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं कि अगर आपको हरिजन, गिरिजन और आदिवासियों का उत्थान करना है तो उनके जो हक हैं जो कि उनको नहीं मिल रहे हैं, वे उनको सही मायनों में दिये जाएं तभी उनका उत्थान और विकास हो सकता है ।

SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY (Amalapuram): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, at the outset, I would like to congratulate the Government that after 30 years, they have taken a right step in the right direction.

What I mean to say is, through these plans, thousands of rupees have been spent and, every time, in every manifesto, on every Government policy, they are shouting at the top of their voice that they are trying to bring upliftment to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In reality, when we examine the results, we find that they have not percolated to the grass roots. Therefore, unless we make a special effort in making special allocations exclusively for the economic betterment of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, it would not be possible for them to come up with the mainstream of the rest of the society.

16 hrs.

The Government, for the first time, have realised the necessity of making special allocations and, therefore, have allocated Rs. 100 crores under special Central assistance. We know that thousands of crores of rupees are spent on irrigation projects, but they have no lands to irrigate. Factories have been constructed, but they do not get even jobs to work there; bridges, roads and railways have been laid, but these people have not been able to get the benefits of these things; they have not left their traditional cells, namely, the tiny villages, because there is no functional mobility in their occupations. Therefore, I call it a right step in the right direction that Government, for the first time, in 30 years, have made these special allocations.

To make the benefits available to these people, the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes must be properly revised. Already attempts have been made to revise the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in this country; in the last Lok Sabha, I was myself associated with this work, but it has not yet been finalised. The urgency of the problem demands that the list of Scheduled Castes and Sche-

[Shri Kusuma Krishna Murthy]

duled Tribes must be properly revised, so that they derive the benefits and opportunities to which they are legitimately entitled.

Secondly, it has been clearly stated in the objectives of this special approach, that 50 per cent of these communities must be brought above the poverty line under these schemes during the Sixth Plan. The allocation made is quite meagre, but the problem to be tackled is very large. Compared to the magnitude of the problem, the allocations made are quite meagre. Therefore, unless the problem is tackled in a realistic way and the allocations are properly increased keeping in view the magnitude of the problem, it is not possible to bring about the expected results under these schemes.

Another important aspect involved in this is that when I visited Orissa as a member of a Parliamentary Committee, I had the opportunity of meeting a number of tribal representatives. They have expressed their grievances clearly. Still, the government agencies who are deriving the financial assistance are not able to serve their needs. Actually there is the procedure of loan cum-purchase policy. The middle men, at throwaway prices, take away the mini forest products from the tribals, and the policy of exploitation is still being continued there. With the little financial assitance, the Government agencies are not able to cater to the needs of the tribals there. Unless Government increases the financial assistance and unless they go into the market to purchase all the products, completely, they will not be able to eliminate the middlemen there, they will not be able to eliminate the exploiters. This is a very important aspect which has come out during my personal discussion with the tribal representatives in Orissa. The states have sent a number of proposals while sending the Sub Plan to the Central Government. One of the important aspects is that the Plan is very systematically insisting upon income-generating programmes; the object is income-generating programmes and not infrastructural development. If that is the case, the meagre amount allocated will not be able to serve the purpose for which it has been allocated. Unless we eliminate to a large extent, the role of the banks which are traditionally confined to a few sectors and have not come up to the expected level, we will not be able to achieve the desired objective. Once we accept the income-generating objective in this Plan, it is not possible to achieve the target unless we increase the allocations.

The Working Group for the Sixth Plan recommended that the special Central assistance for the Sub-Plan should be Rs. 1,000 crores for tribal development and that for the special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes should be Rs. 2,000 crores. I personally feel that these amounts are quite meagre compared to the magnitude of the problem to be tackled within the stipulated period, and if, in the process, you scuttle or reduce even these respective allocations, it becomes absolutely a mockery. We have seen a number of programmes in various schemes and plans which aim at their upliftment and the results when assessed are quite discouraging. Therefore, the Working Group, in a realistic way, has earmarked these amounts and under no circumstance should these amounts be reduced and preferably they should be doubled so that the objective for which the Prime Minister consistently has been emphasising, that 50 per cent of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe communities should be brought above the poverty line in the Sixth Plan, would be realised. This target could be reasonably achieved only if the suggested allocations are kept up to the level at which the Working Group has insisted upon. Besides, there are a number of programmes which must be tackled on a different footing. Why I am insisting on this is that when we are making the allocations, the allocations should be made sector-wise. This is a very important aspect. We are making

allocations in a general way. For instance when we are making an allocation for agricultural labour, you must take the different communities which are dominating the agricultural labour. For instance Scheduled Castes among the agricultural labour are 80 per cent and 80 per cent of the allocation should go to them. When we come to the leather industry, there is a particular community which is dominating upto 90 per cent and for them 90 per cent of the allocation has to go. Unless we made sector-wise allocations, we will not be able to achieve the desired objectives for which the allocations are made. For the first time the government have realised the need to make special allocation to tackle their economic problem. It is most gratifying and it is a right step in the right direction. Therefore, I would like to congratulate the government. What I am insisting on is that the allocations which have been suggested by the Working Group must not be reduced and if possible, they should be doubled. Then only we will be able to achieve our objectives.

With these words, I would like to conclude.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Uttam Rathod—not here. Shri Satyanarayan Jatiya—he is also not here. Shri Virdhi Chander Jain.

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन (बाडमेर) : श्री गिरधर गोमांगो ने जो प्रस्ताव रखा है उस का मैं तहे दिल से समर्थन करता हूं ।

26 जनवरी 1950 को हमारा संविधान लागू हुआ । उस में हम ने तय किया था कि दस वर्ष के लिए हम उनके लिए रिजर्वेशन रखेंगे, शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और ट्राइब्ज के लिए रखेंगे । मंशा यह थी कि दस वर्षों में ये लोग सवर्णों के बराबर आ जाएंगे । हम इसको बढ़ाते गए । अब इसको हमने दस साल और बढ़ा दिया है । यह व्यवस्था 1990 तक के लिए है । 1990 तक उनके लिए रिजर्वेशन की व्यवस्था कर दी गई है । आज इस व्यवस्था को किए हुए तीस साल हो गए हैं । मेरा कहना है कि छठे प्लान में कोशिश की जानी चाहिये और साथ ही साथ सातवें प्लान में भी ताकि ये लोग दूसरे लोगों के बराबर आ जाएं । ऐसा हो सके इसके लिए हमें उनके वास्ते अधिक से अधिक फंड्ज की व्यवस्था करनी होगी । प्लानिंग कमीशन का एक वर्किंग ग्रुप बना था। उसने सिफारिश की थी कि ट्राइब्ज के लिए एक हजार करोड़ और शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लिए दो हजार करोड़ की व्यवस्था की जाए । मेरा कहना यह है कि इस राशि को इस प्रकार से बढ़ाया जाना चाहिये और कार्यक्रम इस प्रकार से बनाया जाना चाहिये ताकि छठे और सातवें प्लान में हम उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति को मजबूत कर सकें और उनको सवर्ण लोगों के बराबर ला सकें । फंड्ज के बारे में मैं कोई एमाउन्ट बता नहीं सकता हूं । एमाउन्ट हो सकते हैं—शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लिये 4 हजार और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के लिये 2 हजार । इससे भी अधिक हो सकते हैं । जांच करके इस सम्बन्ध में व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिये । हम यह चाहते हैं कि अब आगे यह स्थिति पैदा न हो कि अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जन-जाति के लोग इकनामिक पोजिशन में दूसरों के मुकाबले कमजोर रहें । हमारा यह भी दृढ़ मत रहा है कि जो आर्थिक स्थिति से और भी गिरे हुए हैं, जिनका जीवन-स्तर बहुत ही गिरा हुआ है, उनके बारे में भी हमें कदम उठाने चाहियें ।

कुछ अन्य जातियों के लोग भी ऐसे हैं जो बहुत गरीब हैं, और उनको कहीं से कुछ मदद नहीं मिल पाती है । इसलिए कुछ ऐसा फार्मूला सोचना होगा कि जो आर्थिक दृष्टि से कमजोर हैं, जिनकी इकानामिक कंडीशन अच्छी नहीं है जो वीकर सैक्शन के हैं, उन्हें भी कुछ लाभ मिल सके ।

इसके साथ ही जिन अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के लोगों की आर्थिक स्थिति मजबूत हो गई है, जो इनकम टैक्स पे करते हैं, उनको जो रिजर्वेशन के एडवान्टेजेस मिलते हैं, वह आगे नहीं मिलें ऐसी व्यवस्था भी करनी चाहिये । क्योंकि हमारे कांस्टीट्यूशन के उद्देश्य की जब पूर्ति हो जाती है तो फिर आगे क्या लाभ-

[श्री वृद्धिश चन्द्र जैन]

सकता हूं कि इन लोगों को और अधिक छूट दी जाये। जिन लोगों की स्थिति अच्छी हो गई, वे आई.ए.एस. और आई.पी.एस. व दूसरे बड़े अधिकारी हो गये, फिर भी अनुसूचित जाति और जन-जातियों के लाभ उठाते रहें, यह स्थिति बर्दाश्त नहीं की जा सकती। जब एम्पलायमेंट का प्रश्न आता है तो अनुसूचित जाति और जन-जातियों के अधीन उनको सर्विस मिलती है, अब उनके लड़के पब्लिक स्कूलों में पढ़ते हैं और आई.ए.एस. और आई.पी.एस. की श्रेणी में उनके लड़के आते हैं। यह स्थिति बन गई है और इधर गरीब लोगों को एम्पलायमेंन्ट नहीं मिल पाती। इस प्रकार की स्थिति को देखते हुए हमें इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ गौर करना पड़ेगा। जो राजनीतिक दृष्टि से मजबूत हों, और अनुसूचित जनजाति के हों अगर वह इसका विरोध करें तो हमें उनका मुकाबला करना चाहिये। हमें उनको बताना चाहिये कि कांस्टीट्यूशन के जो प्रावीजन्स हैं, जब उसके उद्देश्य की पूर्ति हो गई तो अब हमेशा आगे उसका लाभ आप नहीं उठा सकते।

बांडेड लेबर के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूं, राजस्थान का मुझे एक्सपीरिएन्स है। बांडेड लेबर की आइडेंटिफिकेशन का काम हमारी गवर्नमेंट ने दिलचस्पी से नहीं किया। बहुत से लोग अभी भी बांडेड लेबर में हैं और उनकी आइडेंटिफिकेशन का काम ही नहीं हुआ है तो रिहैब्लीटेशन का प्रश्न ही कहां पैदा होता है? गवर्नमेंट को स्ट्रिक्ट इंस्ट्रक्शन्स भेजने चाहियें कि उनकी आइडेंटिफिकेशन और बसाने के काम व उनकी स्थिति को सुधारने के कार्यों को लिया जाना चाहिये।

लैंड रिफार्म के बारे में हमारी कांग्रेस की सरकारों, प्रान्तीय सरकारों ने वेस्टेड इन्टरेस्ट के चक्कर में आकर कोई प्रोग्रेसिव कदम नहीं उठाया है और जो उठाये भी हैं, उनका इम्पलीमेंन्टेशन नहीं किया। अनुसूचित जाति और जनजाति के लोगों को जो जमीन मिली है, वह बहुत निकम्मी मिली है। उन्हें अनइकानोमिक होल्डिंग्ज मिली हैं, जिनकी वजह से अपनी फिनांशल पोजीशन को मजबूत नहीं कर सकते हैं जो जमीन उन्हें 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत इमर्जेन्सी के समय में मिली, उस जमीन पर भी जनता पार्टी के राज में कुछ शक्तिशाली लोगों ने अतिक्रमण कर दिया और वहां से उनको हटा दिया। केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह काम अपने हाथ में लेना चाहिए कि विभिन्न राज्यों में जनता पार्टी के शासन के दौरान अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जन-जातियों के लोगों की जो जमीन ताकतवर लोगों ने हड़प ली थी, उस जमीन को उन्हें रेस्टोर कराया जाये। इसके लिए पूरी कोशिश करनी चाहिए।

हमने अपने कांस्टीट्यूशन में यह तय किया था कि हम छुआछूत को दूर कर देंगे, किन्तु छुआछूत अभी तक समाप्त नहीं हुई है। इन वर्गों के लोग अभी तक मंदिरों में प्रवेश नहीं कर सकते हैं, सार्वजनिक कुओं और नलों से पानी नहीं भर सकते हैं। उन्हें होटलों में चाय नहीं पीने दी जाती है। मेरा सजेस्शन है कि रीमूवल आफ अनटचेबिलिटी एक्ट, 1955 और प्रोटेक्शन आफ सिविल लिबर्टीज एक्ट, 1976 को एमेंड करके यह प्राविजन करना चाहिए कि ये आफेन्सिज काग्नीजेबल और नान-कम्पाउंडेबल तो हैं ही, उन्हें नान-बेलेबल भी बना दिया जाये। हम देखते हैं कि छुआछूत के मामलों में कोई इन्ट्रेस्ट नहीं लिया जाता है। पुलिस इन्वेस्टीगेशन करती है, डी.एस.पी. को यह अधिकार दिया गया है, लेकिन वास्तव में कोई इन्ट्रेस्ट नहीं लेता है। इस वजह से आफेन्सिज करने वालों को सजा नहीं मिलती है। इस सम्बन्ध में पूरी कोशिश करनी चाहिए कि उन लोगों को सजा मिले। अगर फिगर्ज को देखा जाये राजस्थान की फिगर्ज के बारे में मुझे पूरी जानकारी है—तो मालूम होगा कि कनविक्शन बहुत लोगों को हुआ है और किसी न किसी तरीके से काम्प्रोमाइस करा दिया गया है। जब तक छुआछूत करने वालों को सख्त सजा नहीं मिलती है, तब तक छुआछूत समाप्त नहीं हो सकती है।

सिर पर मैला उठाने की कुप्रथा अभी तक प्रचलित है। सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में लेजिस्लेशन बना कर कोई अन्य व्यवस्था कराये, इन लोगों को इम्पलीमेंट्स दिये

काम और नगरवासिकाओं की स्थिति को सुदृढ़ किया जाये । हम लोगों पर यह जो कलंक है, उसे मिटाने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए ।

आज इस काम के लिए कोई सैपरेट डिपार्टमेंन्ट नहीं है। शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लिए सैपरेट डिपार्टमेंट होना चाहिए और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के लिए सेपरेट डिपार्टमेंट होना चाहिए । आखिर ऐसा क्यों है कि कभी यह विभाग होम मिनिस्ट्री के अंडर रखा जाये और कभी एजुकेशन मिनिस्ट्री के अंडर रखा जाये ? इसका सैपेटेट डिपार्टमेंट बनाया जाये और उसका कैबिनेट रैंक का मिनिस्टर होना चाहिए । आज अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जन-जातियों के वैलफेयर के लिए कैबिनेट रैंक का मिनिस्टर नहीं है । जब इसके लिए कैबिनेट रैंक का मिनिस्टर नहीं होगा, वह कैबिनेट के डिसिजन्ज में सक्रिय भाग नहीं लेगा, तब कोई व्यवस्था कैसे होगी ?

हमने शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज कमिश्नर बनाया है, जिसकी रिपोर्ट्स एसेम्बली में भी प्रस्तुत की जाती है । लेकिन उसकी रीकमेंडेशन्ज के इम्प्लीमेंटेशन के लिए क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ? जब हम कमिश्नर पर इतना एक्सपेंडीचर करते हैं, तो मंत्री महोदय बतायें कि उसकी रीकमेंडेशन्ज के इम्प्लीमेंटेशन के लिए क्या किया जा रहा है । जितनी हमारी रिपोर्टें प्रस्तुत हुई हैं जिस प्रकार उनका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन आपने किया है, उनके ऊपर क्या ऐक्सन लिया गया है उसके सम्बन्ध में भी हमें जानकारी दीजिए ताकि हमें पता चले कि उनके लिए क्या किया गया है और आप क्या करना चाहते हैं ।

अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जन-जाति की उन्नति करना हमारा कर्त्तव्य है, महात्मा गांधी ने इस बात पर विशेष जोर दिया था। हम जो उनके फालोवर्स हैं उनका यह कर्त्तव्य है कि अनुसूचित जाति और जनजाति की भलाई में अपनी पूरी शक्ति लगा दें, उनका शोषण हो, उन पर जुल्म हो तो कार्यकर्त्ता के रूप में हम उनकी मदद करें । उन्हें फ्री लीगल एड देने की व्यवस्था भी नहीं की गई है। फ्री लीगल एड उन को मिलनी चाहिए । इसके लिए भी कुछ न कुछ कोशिश करनी चाहिए । अभी तक इस सम्बन्ध में कोई ठोस कदम नहीं उठाया गया है । जब इस सम्बन्ध में ठोस कदम उठाएगें तभी उनकी स्थिति को सुधार सकेंगे । तभी हम आगे की योजनाओं में उनकी स्थिति इस प्रकार बना पाएंगे कि वह हमारे बराबर आ सकें।

श्री उत्तम राठौर (हिंगोली): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री गिरिधर गोमांगी ने जो प्रस्ताव रखा है वह अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण है । मुझे खुशी होती है कि इस प्रस्ताव के बारे में अपने अपने विचार व्यक्त करने के लिए हमारे सदस्यगण काफी मात्रा में उपस्थित हैं। हमारे देश की आजादी की लड़ाई जब से छिड़ी है तब से हमारे देश के जो प्रमुख राजनैतिक नेता थे उन लोगों ने पिछड़ी जातियों और पिछड़ी जमातों की उन्नति के लिए प्रयास शुरू किया। आप को मालूम है कि जो गांधी जी का पन्द्रह सूत्री कार्यक्रम था उसमें भी उन्होंने हरिजन और गिरिजन के उत्थान के लिए प्रयास करने की बात की थी । आप को मालूम है ठक्कर बापा ने आदिवासियों के उत्थान के लिए कितना बड़ा काम किया। इसके पहले इस देश में यह काम मिशनरी लोग करते थे जिसका नतीजा आज हम यह देखते हैं कि जब हम देश के उत्तर पूर्वी भाग में जाते हैं तो देखते हैं कि बहुत सारे कबायली लोग बहुत ज्यादा पढ़े लिखे हैं, बड़े बड़े डाक्टर बन गए हैं और अच्छी अच्छी जगहों पर काम कर रहे हैं । इन लोगों ने जो काम किया है वह बहुत ही सराहनीय है, ऐसी हमारी भावना है ।

आजादी के बाद हमारी हुकूमत ने सोचा कि यह जो प्रयास है यह बहुत कम है। अगर हम लोग इन लोगों को जल्दी ऊपर न लाए तो हो सकता है कि ये पिछड़ी जाति के लोग चाहे वे हरिजन हों या आदिवासी हों, ये पिछड़े ही रह जाएंगे और दीगर लोग उनसे काफी आगे बढ़ जाएंगे । लिहाजा उन्होंने यह कोशिश की कि कांस्टीट्यूशन में उन्होंने इसका प्राविजन रखा कि इन लोगों के लिए रिजर्वेशन आफ सीट्स किया जाय । ऐसा उन्होंने किया । लेकिन यह करने के बावजूद भी आज यह हालत है कि जो गिरिजन और हरिजन के लिए आज

[श्री उत्तम राठौर]

प्रयास हो रहे हैं उस से वे खुश नहीं हैं इसकी वजह यह है कि पिछले तीस सालों में जो कुछ हम लोगों ने काम किया उससे उन लोगों में थोड़ी बहुत उनकी आकांक्षाएं बढ़ गई हैं, वे लोग जागरूक हो गए हैं और वे भी चाहते हैं कि राष्ट्र का जो प्रवाह है उसमें वे लोग सम्मिलित हों । ऐसे वक्त हमारा यह कर्त्तव्य हो जाता है कि हम इन लोगों के लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसा दें और अपनी जो स्कीम्स हैं उनको अच्छी तरह से इम्पलीमेंट करें ताकि पैसा फिजूल खर्च न हो और उसका सही इस्तेमाल हो। अगर ऐसा नहीं हुआ तो हो सकता है कि जैसे इन लोगों को तीस साल तक रुकना पड़ा ऐसे ही इससे आगे भी इनको रुकना पड़ेगा । इन लोगों के लिए हमें एजूकेशनल फैसिलिटीज देनी पड़ेगी और वह हम लोग दे रहे हैं । लेकिन इस के साथ साथ इनके लिए टेकनिकल एजूकेशन भी शुरू करना चाहिए । अगर ऐसा नहीं हुआ तो इनमें से जो ड्रप आउट्स होते हैं वे कोई अच्छा धन्धा नहीं पा सकेंगे । इन लोगों को हमने खेती दी है लेकिन खेती के साथ साथ अगर इरीगेसन फैसिलिटीज नहीं हुई तो वह खेती ज्यादा कुछ उपज उनके लिए नहीं कर सकेगी । लिहाजा यह जरूरी है कि उनको इरीगेशन की फैसिलिटीज भी दी जायं ।

यह खुशी की बात है कि सरकार ने यह जो ट्राइबल सब-प्लान बनाया है और कम्पोनेन्ट प्लान हरिजनों के लिए बनाया है इसके द्वारा इनके लिए काफी काम हम लोग करना चाहते हैं । आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि जो लोग इन स्कीमों में काम करने वाले हैं वे डेडीकेटेड हों । अगर ऐसा नहीं हुआ तो जैसे पहले होता रहा है हमारा पैसा फिजूल खर्च होगा। जो लोग माड़िया गौंड के बीच काम करते हैं, उस एरिया में आप किसी अफसर को भेजते हैं तो मेरी आपसे प्रार्थना है कि वहां पर उन्हीं अफसरों को भेजा जाए जिनको माड़िया डायलेक्ट आती है। उसी तरह से जिनको भीलों में भेजना है उनको अगर भील भाषा न आये तो वे वहां पर जाकर उस काम को अन्जाम नहीं दे सकेंगे जिसके लिए उनको वहां पर भेजा गया है । इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि जब इन प्रोजेक्ट्स के लिए आप अफसरों की भर्ती करते हैं तो उसमें उनको ही भर्ती किया जाना चाहिए जिनको कम से कम एक ट्राइबल डायलेक्ट आती हो । वही लोग वहां पर जाकर अपना काम सही ढंग से अन्जाम दे सकेंगे ।

मैं एक चीज की ओर और आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। एक तरफ तो आदिवासी और हरिजन यह चाहते हैं कि उनको ऊपर उठाने के लिए जल्दी से जल्दी कदम उठाए जाएं और दूसरी ओर आज हमने यहां पर श्री विरधीचन्द जैन का भाषण भी सुना । एक तरफ उन लोगों को आप जो सहूलियतें देना चाहते हैं वह भी उनको नहीं मिल पाती हैं और दूसरी ओर उनके खिलाफ दोषपूर्ण वातावरण पूरे देश में फैलाने की कोशिश हो रही है। अगर आप चाहते हैं कि यह वातावरण उनके खिलाफ न फैले तो हमारा कर्तव्य है कि इन सारी स्कीमों को जल्दी से जल्दी लागू किया जाए ताकि कम से कम वक्त में उनको हम आगे ले जा सकें । तीस साल तक जैसा आपने उनको रोका, उनकी दो पीढ़ियां निकल गई हैं, नतीजा यह है कि आज विरधीचन्द जी कहते हैं कि बाप को रिजर्व कोटे से नौकरी दे दी तो फिर बेटे को क्यों देना चाहते हैं ? मेरा निवेदन है कि हमारी कई पीढ़ियां गुजर गई हैं जिनको समाज से कुछ भी नहीं मिला लेकिन आज अगर दूसरी पीढ़ी को कुछ मिल रहा है तो शिकायत की जा रही है। अन्त में मेरा आपसे निवेदन यह है कि जब आप हरिजन तथा गिरिजनों के लिए कुछ करना चाहते हैं तो एक ऐसा तबका भी इस देश में है जिसको हम जरायम-पेशा, क्रिमिनल ट्राइब बोलते हैं। उनकी संख्या इस देश में बहुत ज्यादा है। अगर इनके लिए भी आप कुछ करना चाहते हैं तो मैं मकवाना जी से प्रार्थना करूंगा जो कि स्वयं बैकवर्ड क्लासेज से सम्बन्ध रखते हैं और एक बहुत अच्छे नौजवान मंत्री भी साबित हुए हैं, कि जो आपकी सेन्सस चल रही है उसमें आप जरायम-पेशा, घुमक्कड़ जाति के लोगों की सेन्सस भी करा लें ताकि अगर बैकवर्ड क्लासेज कमीशन कोई सहूलियत देने की सिफारिश करे तो वह उनको मिल सके । मुझे उम्मीद है मकवाना जी इन चीजों पर जरूर ध्यान देंगे ।

बाहिर में मैं गोमांगो जी को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि उन्होंने यहां पर बड़ा अच्छा प्रस्ताव पेश किया ।

SHRI ARJUN SETHI (Bhadrak): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, at the outset I must thank, the hon. Member, Shri Giridhar Gomango, who is from Orissa, for bringing this Resolution before the House for urging upon the Government to take immediate steps to implement the policies and programmes adopted in Sub-plan for tribal areas and the Component plan for Scheduled Castes. This has given us an opportunity to review the position with regard to these programmes meant for the upliftment of these poor people.

So far as the action taken by the Central Government as well as the State Governments under the Sub-plan for tribal areas and the Component plan for scheduled castes is concerned, it is a matter of regret that the report of the working group on tribal development during mid-term plan 1978—83 reveals that some of the States have not even prepared the plans. For the information of the House, I am stating what is mentioned in this report. So far as Assam is concerned, they have 19 integrated tribal development projects. When this Group have gone into the details of the review of the working of the Plans, they found that out of 19, they have only prepared one. Similarly Bihar. Out of 14, they have prepared only ten. Similarly, there are States like Madhya Pradesh; of course, it has comparatively better performance, that is, out of 42 they have prepared 40.

Sir, from these, it is found that some States, have not been able to and they are not adequately prepared to prepare these plans which are meant for the tribal development and also component plan. So far as component plans are concerned, it is seen that most of the States of the country have not prepared their plans. So, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether in between they have prepared their plans which is very much essential in the interests of the country as well as the interests of these particular sections of the people.

Sir, many Hon. Members have already stated many problems and highlighted the points which are very much important for the successful working of these Projects.

Sir, so far as money is concerned, where has the money reached during this plan period, 1978—83? It is estimated that Rs. 300 crores are available. They are sanctioned and it is well and good. But, so far as the evaluation of the Projects is concerned, I must stress that it should be done and it should be done in a meaningful manner.

Sir, I like to point out and quote some sentences from this Working Group which had gone into the working of these Plans. They said:

"Implementation of programmes depends largely on quality of personnel. The approach to planning in tribal areas is integrated and wholistic in contrast to the sectoral approach elsewhere. It will require continued personal involvement on sensitive individuals. Therefore, some institutional arrangements like creation of sub-cadres in States having substantial tribal areas appears a natural corollary of the new effort. The personnel system here should be simple with clear chain of command and de-overspecialised. Adequate compensation and fiscal facilities should now be urgently provided. Orientation of personnel at all levels should receive special attention. The cost of improvement in administration should be met by the Central Government under the first proviso to Article 275(1) after taking into account the devolution of the Finance Commission and plan provision in the States and Centre."

[Shri Arjun Sethi]

Sir, these are the views expressed by this Working Group. To my mind, this is very much essential for the successful implementation of the programmes as well as the money which has been sanctioned for the welfare of the weaker sections of society.

Sir, it is seen that people living below the poverty line, majority of the people, come from this category, from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. So, at least a time-bound programme should be there or at least some sort of approach or some sort of atmosphere must be there so that within that period of time, the lot of at least 50 per cent of the people, who are living below the poverty line could be improved and they could be benefited out of this Plan for whom this is mean.

Sir, similarly there are other problems. Since I have very limited time at my disposal, I would like to point out one aspect of the problem, as far as education of the children of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are concerned. As my friend Mr. Rathod has pointed out, one should not grudge if children of SCs get some stipends or scholarships.

If one child gets the scholarship, the other child of the same SC parent should not be deprived of it. In this connection, the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, in his report for 1977-78, has mentioned this—which I quote for the benefit of the hon. Minister as well as Members. The report says:

> "There appears to be absolutely no justification in denying the post-Matric scholarships to some Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes children, to which their brothers and sisters are eligible, simply because they happen to be the third or fourth children of their parents. The restriction of only two children of the same parents/guardians for the award of post-Matric scholarships should, therefore, be removed from the regulations and all the children of the same parents/guardians pursuing post-Matric education should be awarded scholarship, if they are otherwise eligible."

I again thank the hon. Minister; and urge upon the Government that they must look into the recommendations of these Study Groups as well as the Report of the Commissioner for SCs and STs., because they have made very good recommendations. But so far as implementation part of the thing is concerned, it is lacking. I request the hon. Minister to look into the matter personally.

श्री भेरावदन के. गधावी (बनासकांठा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बड़ी अच्छी बात है कि समाज के सबसे गरीब और पिछड़े तबके की बात आज हम कर रहे हैं और यह भी सही है कि हमारे जितने भी देशभक्त, बड़े-बड़े नेता हुए और आज भी हैं, जब बात करने की बात आती है तो हरिजन और आदिवासियों का नाम सबसे फ्रंट पर लेते हैं । 30 साल से आजादी के बाद यह कहा जाता है कि हमने बहुत तरक्की की है और वाक्यी हमने तरक्की की है । बड़े-बड़े इरीगेशन प्रोजेक्ट बने हैं, बड़े-बड़े रोड बने हैं, बड़े-बड़े बंदरगाह बने हैं, बड़ी-बड़ी फैक्ट्रियां बनी हैं, बहुत कुछ हुआ है, लेकिन आप देखें कि जितना भी करोड़ों, अरबों, खरबों रुपया हमने लगाया है उसका मुनाफा, उसका बेनीफिट आदिवासी इलाकों में या पहाड़ों में' जंगलों में जो लोग बसते हैं, उन तक नहीं पहुंचा। देहातों में जब देखते हैं तो क्या देखते हैं कि हरिजनों की बस्ती एक ओर है, आज भी अछूत आदमी हैं अछूत बस्ती है और जो इलाका होता है उसको भी अछूत गिना है और आदमी को भी अछूत गिना जाता है। मैं तो यह मानता हूं कि 1971 के बाद ही हमने इसकी ओर पूरा ध्यान देना शुरू किया है, इसके पहले बातें बहुत हुई। गांधी जी को तो हमने देखा नहीं, पर एक आदमी ने पूरे हिन्दुस्तान और पूरी दुनिया में इन तबकों को सामने रखा, लेकिन उनके बाद करोड़ों आदमी पैदा हो गए जो गांधी जी का नाम लेते रहे,

मगर आज भी हम देखते हैं कि आदिवासी हरिजन नाइट सायल उठाकर जा रहा है । हम बुलाते हैं, दो रुपये महीने में वह मैला साफ करके जाता है ।

गवर्नमैंट इसके लिए कुछ नहीं कर सकती है । गवर्नमैंट कानून बना सकती है और कह सकती है कि म्यूनिसिपैलिटीज को इस प्रथा को बन्द करवाना चाहिये और जो नहीं करवाती है उनको उसको सुपरसीड करने का अधिकार होना चाहिये । लेकिन आप कहते हैं कि सीवेज बनाएं, गट्टर बनाएं । लेकिन आप कानून क्यों नहीं बनाते हैं । जहां कहीं भी नाइट सायल या मैला सिर पर उठा कर ले जाने की प्रथा हो वहां की म्यूनिसिपैलिटी को आपको सुपरसीड करना चाहिये और जो दोषी लोग हैं उनको आपको सजा दिलानी चाहिये । इस से बड़ा कलंक कोई दूसरा नहीं हो सकता है ।

जहां तक रिजर्वेशन का सवाल है पोलिटिकल प्राजैक्शन के लिए आपने रिजर्वेशन दिया है । एम्पलायमैंट में भी आपने रिजर्वेशन दिया है, पढ़ाई के लिए भी उनको कुछ सुविधायें दी हैं । लेकिन उन की हालत क्या है ? सात या दस साल का जो बच्चा होता है वह भी स्कूल नहीं जा सकता क्योंकि पहाड़ से उसको लकड़ी ला कर बाजार में बेचने जाना पड़ता है, खेत में जा कर काम करना पड़ता है । बच्चा अगर स्कूल चला जाएगा तो पूरी फैमिली भूखी मरेगी ।

जमीन भी आप उनको बंजर देते हैं । अच्छी जो जमीन है और जो सरकारी जमीन है उस पर तो बड़े-बड़े जमीदारों ने कब्जा कर रखा है । इन लोगों को आप वह जमीन देते हैं जो बंजर होती है, जहां उपज नहीं हो सकती है । फिर भी आप आंकड़े पेश कर देते हैं कि इतनी जमीन आपने उनको दे दी है । पढ़ाई आदिवासियों में कहां है ?

आप बताएं कि सैंट्रल सैक्रेटेरिएट में कितने आदिवासियों के आइ. ए. एस. अधिकारी हैं, उनका परसेन्टेज क्या है और कितना उनका रिजर्वेशन है ? कितने हरिजन आइ. ए. एस., आइ. एफ. एस. और आई. पी. एस. के हैं यह भी आप बताएं । परसेंटेज के साथ उसकी आप तुलना करें । क्या उनका कोटा पूरा होता है ? निचली श्रेणी में, चपड़ासियों की श्रेणी में अगर होता होगा तो जरूर होता होगा और वह भी हरिजनों का और आदिवासियों का नहीं । इसी तरह क्लर्कों की बात है ।

उनकी सामाजिक हालत ऐसी है कि उनके बच्चे पढ़ने नहीं जा सकते हैं फिर चाहे आप उनको कितनी भी सुविधायें क्यों न दें । गुजरात में कुछ शुरुआत हुई है। वहां पर यह कहा गया है कि हरिजन या आदिवासी का बच्चा प्राइमरी स्कूल में पढ़ाई के लिए जाएगा तो उसके घर वालों को कुछ राहत दी जाएगी ? क्यों नहीं आप उनके माता पिता के लिए भत्ते की व्यवस्था करते हैं ताकि वे अपने बच्चों को स्कूल भेज सकें और बच्चा जो कमा कर लाता है उससे वे कुछ कम्पेंसेट हो सकें ।

मिनिसट्री बनाने की बात यहां कही जा रही है । यह एक पोलिटिकल बात है । मैं सहमत नहीं हूं । उनके लिए मिनिस्ट्री आप बनायें या न बनाएं लेकिन कम से कम एक डिपार्टमैन्ट तो ऐसा बनाएं जो उनके हर प्रकार के डिवेलपमैन्ट को देख सके और सुझाव दे सके ।

कम्पोनेंट प्लान बनाया गया है और सौ करोड़ हम ने स्टेट्स को दिया । नतीजा क्या हुआ ? अभी हमारे माननीय सदस्य सेठी जी ने या किसी अन्य माननीय सदस्य ने पढ़ कर सुनाया कि स्टेट्स ने अपने प्लान तैयार ही नहीं किए। जब हम ने उनको थोड़े से पैसे दिए तो प्लान तैयार हो कर आ रहे हैं। पांच सात गुना और यहां तक कि 17-18 गुना बड़े प्लान बन चुके हैं । ऐसा इसलिए हो सका कि उन लोगों को भी लगा कि केन्द्र कुछ अधिक मदद दे रहा है । इसलिए वर्किंग ग्रुप ने सुझाव दिया एक हजार करोड़ और दो हजार करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान करने का छठे प्लान में । छठा प्लान 1 लाख 59 हजार करोड़ का है । उस में से केवल तीन हजार करोड़ से कुछ नहीं होगा। मैं कहूंगा कि यह कम से कम पांच

[श्री भेरावदन के. गधावी]

हजार करोड़ तो होना चाहिये । यही तबका है जिस की मेहरबानी से हम गद्दी पर बैठे हैं । उनके मैंडेट से, उसके वोट से हम यहां बैठे हैं। आदिवासी हरिजन सही मानों में हमारे साथ हैं । राष्ट्र के जीवन में उनका सर्वाधिक महत्व है । अगर वे चाहते तो कह सकते थे स्वर्ण समाज के लोगों से कि हम तुम्हारे साथ रहना नहीं चाहते । लेकिन उन्होंने हमारा साथ दिया है । 1930 या 1932 में जब गांधी जी ने उपवास किया था तो उन्होंने सैपरेट इलैक्टोरेट की बात भी छोड़ दी थी ।

हिन्दुस्तान की सबसे ज्यादा अहमियत की सेवा, पोलिटिकली या सोशिली किसी ने की है तो वह आदिवासियों और हरिजनों ने की है, उसे हम सब भूल जाते हैं । मैं मिनिस्टर लोगों से कहना चाहता हूं कि आप जिन बड़े समारोहों में जाते हैं, उन को बड़े व्यापारी करते हैं, वह जमींदारों में होते हैं, इंडस्ट्रीयलिस्ट्स में होते हैं। आप लोग चकाचौंध के वातावरण में जाते हैं । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या कभी किसी आदिवासी या हरिजनों की बस्ती में जाते हैं और देखते हैं कि वहां क्या होता है ?

कल हम जो बात कह रहे थे कि किसानों को रैम्युनरेटिव प्राइस मिलनी चाहिये, लेकिन किसानों में आप देखें कि प्रारम्भिक लेबर में कौन काम कर रहे हैं ? उसमें 50 परसेंट हरिजन लोग काम करते हैं ।

मैं बड़े अदब के साथ कहना चाहता हूं कि आज समय आ चुका है, इस प्रस्ताव की तहे दिल से ताईद करता हूं और सराहना करता हूं, और आपको इस बारे में कदम उठाना चाहिये ।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूं कि आज आप उन्हें देहातों में जमीन दे रहे हैं रहने के लिये । मेरा कहना है कि मेहरबानी कर के उन्हें अलग जमीन मत दीजिये । ऐसा करने से उनकी अलग बस्ती बन जायेगी । मेरा कहना है कि शहरों में जो को-आपरेटिव हाउसिंग सोसाइटी बन रही हैं, इसमें ऐसा कानून बनाया जाये कि कम-से-कम 25 परसेंट उसमें हरिजन और आदिवासी मेम्बर होने चाहियें ताकि सभी साथ रह सकें । ऐसा न कर के आप अलग से फिर उनकी बस्ती बना रहे हैं । मेरा कहना है कि हर सोसाइटी में वह लोग होने चाहियें ताकि समाज के साथ वह मिक्स हो सकें और सोशली उनका एमलगेमशन होना चाहिये । लेकिन आज वह होता नहीं है । उनको सबकों के साथ रहने का मौका देना होगा, यह मेरा सुझाव है । मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि मंत्री जी सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर जरूर दिलायेंगे । मुझे अपनी बात कहने का जो मौका आपने दिया है, उसका मैं अभिवादन करता हूं ।

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): May I ask a clarification? You have been kind enough and the House extended the time-limit till 5.30. Unless the hon. Minister replies and the hon. Mover replies it will not be completed. I want that the next resolution should at least be moved. Let it be assured; at least one minute should be there so that I can move my resolution. The spokesman of my party has strongly supported the Resolution now under discussion; there is no question of scuttling it. From two hours it is now going to be seven hours. Let it be seven hours. But give me one minute.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): So far as the present Resolution is concerned, it is an important one; nobody wants to scuttle the debate. But the impression should not go round the country that the government do not want a discussion on the second resolution regarding the Presidential form of government.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I am inviting a debate in the highest body; let us have this debate... *(Interruptions)*

AN HON. MEMBER: Sometimes the next resolution never came up.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: It has got the first priority in ballot.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Without completing this, how would it be correct to move to the other resolution: We have got so many speakers and the Minister has got to intervene and the Mover has the right to reply.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Subject to the availabiltiy of allotted time, you regulate the number of speakers.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Everybody takes his own time.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): You have said on earlier occasions that you would restrict the number of Members in general discussion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am restricting, I am trying also. Therefore I am appealing to them to take less time.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: You should allow time to me so that my resolution remains alive.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I appeal to hon. Members to take not more than five or six minutes, it should be possible to confine oneself to this limit.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: When we speak on Bills, you tell us that not all can speak because you are bound by the time allotted by the Business Advisory Committee; you do not allow all persons to participate in debate.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Not in the private Members's business.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: You had 16 Members, now you say that you have 19 Members who want to speak.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Babu Lal Solanki, please.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Only private member's business.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Has the Government decided not to take up this resolutions? (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not know what the Government has decided or what the Government has not decided.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Government is not to guide me. Government is not guiding me in these things. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR Let us not attribute motives. We will try to complete it.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: This discussion would be completed.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: This discussion... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What he says, please listen. I will ask him.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): It would be an injustice to the House, to the Members because this is the resolution which received.....

(*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: Mr. Balanandan's resolution has got to be brought.

(*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: Mr. Balanandan is not here.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let him make out the point.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: This resolution has got priority No. 1 for this session. As a matter of fact, we are discussing that resolution from the last session. Do you mean to say that,— in the next week, which is the bills week, i.e. when Friday is Private Member's Bills day. Therefore,— there will be no scope for discussion of this resolution and Sir, do you mean to say, Sir,—I appeal to you as the guardian of the House.

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Sir, can it be a *bona fide* intention on your part that a particular resolution could not be discussed during the whole session? ... *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I would say, it is not deliberate. We have now extended the time up to... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I know, it cannot be your intention. Your intention is that the resolution also needs discussion. Therefore, Sir,... *(Interruptions)*

AN HON. MEMBER: The other resolution... *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is lack of co-operation.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Let the Treasury Benches say that we are non-cooperating with them openly. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI CHITTA BASU: We want discussion on this important matter once, also a dialogue, a debate, this resolution has got the first priority. And the other thing is going on. I appeal to everybody, appeal to you, to hon. Members, appeal to every body. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order, Order, Please.

We will continue this resolution up to 5.20. We will take up your matter at 5.20.

Now, Shri Babu Lal Solanki.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We will take it up at 5.20. You make an appeal to them.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, Mr. Babu Lal Solanki....

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will tell you at 5.20.

I will ascertain the views of the House at 5.20

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will take the pleasure of the House at that time.

(Interruptions)

श्री बाबू लाल सोलंकी (मुरैना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री गोमान्गो जी आदिवासियों और हरिजनों के उत्थान के लिए जो रेजोल्यूशन लाए हैं, मैं उस का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं । जो सौ करोड़ रुपये की राशि कम्पोनेन्ट प्लान के लिए प्रत्येक राज्य के लिए भारत सरकार ने स्वीकृत की है, हरिजन और आदिवासियों के हित में इस राशि का किस प्रकार से बंटवारा किया जायगा ? इस के पूर्व इसी तरह से हरिजन और आदिवासियों के लिए भी राशि स्वीकृत की जाती थी क्या उन राशियों का सही सही उपयोग हुआ या नहीं ?

2. छुआछूत के लिए कई राज्यों ने सर्वेक्षण किया है और कई राज्यों ने तो इसके लिए अलग से न्यायालय भी खोल रखे हैं । ढेबर कमीशन ने भी इस के बारे में अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की है । प्रत्येक राज्य में इस तरह के न्यायालय स्थापित होने चाहिएं । यदि नहीं हुए हैं तो इस का क्या कारण है और भारत सरकार दूसरे राज्यों को भी निर्देश दे कि वे अपने राज्य में न्यायालय कायम करें ।

3. आदिवासी और हरिजनों की शिक्षा के लिए जिला स्तर पर या संभागीय स्तर पर सैंट्रल स्कूल व कान्वेंट स्कूल राज्य शासन खोले । जो हरिजन व आदिवासी छात्र पढ़ने में अच्छे विद्यार्थी हों उन सौ या दो सौ लड़कों को अच्छी शिक्षा दी जाय जिस से वह आगे चल कर आई. ए. एस. और आई. पी. एस. की परीक्षाओं में उत्तीर्ण हो सकें ।

श्री बंशीलाल सिंह केसरी (अंबिला) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस देश की एक ऐसी परम्परा रही है जो इस देश में मेहनत करता रहा है, उस को उतना ही नीचा स्थान मिला है । उसका हजारों हजार साल से इस देश में शोषण हुआ है । यहां के शास्त्रों की व्यवस्था में जिस दिन से बच्चा जन्म लेता है शूद्र के घर में उसी दिन से उस का नाम गन्दे से गन्दा रखा जाता है । उसे गांव के बाहर बसाया जाता है । उन के सारे धन्धे नीचे समझे जाते हैं । यही कारण है कि इस देश में हजारों हजार साल से करोड़ों मेहनत करने वाले शूद्र, यहां के अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के लोग, यहां के पिछड़े वर्ग के लोग पददलित रहे हैं और आज उन के आर्थिक ढांचे में ही सुधार की आवश्यकता नहीं, आज उन्हें मान सम्मान की भी आवश्यकता पड़ गई है । मैं तो यह कहता हूं कि इस देश में इस बारे में अपनी जिम्मेदारी से न इधर के लोग बच सकते हैं न उधर के लोग बच सकते हैं । किसी ने इस बात का प्रयास नहीं किया कि इतना महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न यह है, करोड़ों करोड़ लोगों के जीवन और मरण का सवाल है, लेकिन उस के लिए हम अलग से कोई मंत्रालय कायम नहीं कर सकें । हमें इस के लिए अलग से मंत्रालय कायम करना चाहिए ताकि हम उन पर गंभीरता से विचार कर सकें ।

जिस देश में यह व्यवस्था रही हो कि–

पूजिय विप्र सकल गुण हीना ।
शूद्र न पूजिय गुण ज्ञान प्रवीणा ।।

जिस देश में यह व्यवस्था रही हो कि –

ढोल गंवार शूद्र पशु नारी ।
ये सब ताड़न के अधिकारी ।।

जिस देश में यह व्यवस्था रही हो कि –

जे वर्णाधम तैलि कुम्हारा ।
श्वपच किरात कोल कलवारा ।।

उस देश के अन्दर एक तरह से हल्के ढंग से कोई व्यवस्था चला देना कारगर नहीं होगा । आज अगर हम आरक्षण पूरा नहीं कर पाए तो क्या यह हरिजनों के साथ अन्याय नहीं होगा ? मेरे एक साथी ने कहा आज भारत मां के सपूत, भारत मां के रूप की स्त्रियां अपने सिरों पर मैला और टट्टी उठा कर चलती हैं, उन को भी आज हम समाज में मान और सम्मान नहीं दे पाये हैं । गांधी के इस देश में पेरियार के इस देश में, अम्बेडकर के इस देश में यह क्या व्यवस्था है ? आज क्या तमाशा हो रहा है ? हरिजन नौकरियों में रखे जाते हैं तो टेम्पोरेरी रखे जाते हैं, कोटा पूरा किया जाता है । एडहाक बेसिस पर रखे जाते हैं, थोड़े दिन बाद निकाल दिए जाते हैं । हरिजन का एप्वाइंटमेंट पहले ही दिन में परमानेन्ट एप्वाइंटमेंट होना चाहिए ताकि उस की जिन्दगी के साथ खिलवाड़ न हो सके । आज हिन्दुस्तान में जहां कहीं किसी का प्रोमोशन होता है वहां सारी हाई कोर्ट्स और अदालतें भरी हुई हैं प्रोमोशन के खिलाफ रिट हो रहे हैं । कांस्टीच्यूशन में अमेंडमेंट होना चाहिए, आर्टिकल 226 में अमेंडमेंट होना चाहिए । इस प्रकार के रिट पर पाबन्दी होनी चाहिए क्योंकि ये कांस्टीच्यूशन में दिए हुए प्राविजन्स के खिलाफ हैं । इस तरह से आज हमारा कोटा, हमारा रिजर्वेशन पूरा नहीं होता है । जी.ओ. के द्वारा इस काम को किया जा रहा है । अफसर लोग तबके के नीचे जी. ओ. लगाए रहते हैं लेकिन हरिजन आदिवासियों को मौका नहीं मिल पाता है । मैं समझता हूं इस जी. ओ. से काम चलने वाला नहीं है, इसको ऐक्ट में रखना चाहिए और उसी के मुताबिक रिजर्वेशन किया जाना चाहिए । और जो भी अफसर हों वे अगर रिजर्वेशन को पूरा न करें तो उसके लिए ऐक्ट में ही पहला प्राविजन होना चाहिए कि उनको कम से कम तीन साल की सजा दी जाएगी । जब

[श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप]

आप ऐसी व्यवस्था ऐक्ट में कर देंगे तो मैं समझता हूं इन लोगों के साथ न्याय हो सकेगा

17 hrs.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी बहुत सी जातियां इसमें शामिल होने से रह गई हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश में रामपुर तथा अन्य जगहों पर बहुत सी ऐसी ट्राइब्ज हैं जिनको सरकार ने माना है कि वे ट्राइब हैं लेकिन न तो वे शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट में हैं और न शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब में हैं। इस तरह की अनेकों जातियां मोस्ट बैकवर्ड हैं जैसे गड़रिया, नाई, बढ़ई, लोहार, लोध, मल्लाह, बैकवर्ड क्लासेज कमीशन की रिपोर्ट में भी यह कहा गया है लेकिन उनको कोई मौका नहीं मिल सका है। उनको भी शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब की तरह ही सुविधा मिलनी चाहिए, उनको भी आरक्षण, रिजर्वेशन की सुविधा दी जानी चाहिए। काका कालेलकर कमीशन की रिपोर्ट पर फौरन अमल होना चाहिए और सरकारी नौकरियों में आबादी के अनुपात से उनको रिजर्वेशन मिलना चाहिए। उन लोगों के उद्योग-धंधे सारे के सारे चौपट होते जा रहे हैं। उनको वैज्ञानिक रूप से आगे बढ़ाने के लिए फाइनेंशियल हेल्प देने वाली कार्पोरेशन्स की स्थापना स्टेट्स और केन्द्र में भी होनी चाहिये, लेकिन यह तभी सम्भव होगा जब कि हमारा मंत्रालय अलग से हो। मेरा सुझाव है कि एक सेमिनार रखा जाय जिस में इस बात पर चर्चा हो कि उन के धन्धे कैसे चलें। कुम्हार का धन्धा मिट्टी से बर्तन बनाने का है, इसी तरह से लोहार, बढ़ई के धन्धे हैं, इन के धन्धे के सम्बन्ध में विचार होना चाहिये। इसी प्रकार से जो वनवासी हैं, उन को अपने क्षेत्रों में साधनों से महरूम किया जा रहा है, वे आज जंगलों में लकड़ी नहीं ले सकते और उन के पास रोजी रोटी का कोई दूसरा साधन नहीं है। अगर आप उन को कोई साधन नहीं दे पाये, तो उन में पिछड़ेपन का जो अन्तर है, वह और ज्यादा बढ़ता जायगा।

छुआछूत दूर करने की बात हम बहुत करते हैं। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि थोड़ा सा पैसा मिल जाने से किसी का वर्ण बदल नहीं सकता। आदिवासी और पिछड़े वर्ग के लोग जिन को आज कुछ मौका मिल गया है, उन की जाति भी बदल गई हो, ऐसी बात नहीं है। आज भी उन को उसी निगाह से देखा जाता है। आज कोई मेहतर, भंगी का लड़का चाय की दुकान या होटल खोलकर नहीं चला सकता है। त्रिपाठी या शुक्ला ही रेस्टोरेंट चला सकता है। इस लिये आर्थिक समता के साथ-साथ वर्ण व्यवस्था को भी हमें छोड़ना होगा। नामों के साथ जो दुम लगी रहती है, जैसे त्रिपाठी, शुक्ला, कश्यप, उस पर पाबन्दी होनी चाहिये ताकि जातिवाद मिट सके। इस देश में इस प्रकार का परिवर्तन तभी सम्भव हो सकता है जब कि इस के लिये अलग से मंत्रालय हो।

यही कहते हुए मैं धन्यवाद देता हूं।

*SHRI C. PALANIAPPAN (Salem): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on the Resolution of Shri Giridhar Gomango, I wish to say a few words on behalf of my party the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam.

Sir, this House is aware of the fact that out of the total population of this country the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes form 25 per cent. The Central and the State Governments have been formulating schemes for their economic and social upliftment. But, unfortunately, only 9 per cent of the total outlay on social welfare schemes by both the Centre and the State Governments goes for the schemes meant for the progress of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. In these circumstances, I would like to suggest that immediately after their birth they should become the adopted children of both the Centre and the State Governments. That alone will help them to have a prosperous future and also ensure that their future generations are placed in a better position.

The very bane of Hindu society has been its division on the basis of castes. These downtrodden people, who have

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

been living the life of bonded labour and as abject slaves, continue to be economically backward. They are in the lowest level of our society. For nearly 6 decades, Thanthai Periyar in Tamil Nadu awakened the conscience of the people of Tamil Nadu on the gross in-justice being perpetrated on a section of the people. Dr. Ambedkar introduced the scheme of reservation in the Governmnt jobs for them. For nine years, from 1967 to 1976, Arignar Anna and following in his footsteps, Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi utilised the government machinery for implementing progressive schemes which would bring them on part with others. Many States in our country are aware of the progress made by Tamil Nadu during this period of Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi's administration in Tamil Nadu.

In 1952 there were only one or two officers belonging to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the Central services. Today there are 4 crores of educated youths belonging to scheduled castes nd scheduled tribes. Yet in the All India Radio one post reserved for the scheduled tribe is remaining vacant for many months now. The people belonging to SC/ST communities pass competitive exminations creditably. They are in no way less talented than others. Yet, we find that in the P & T Department equal opportunity is not given to the employees belonging to SC/ST communities, particularly in Class I and Class II posts. There is not even one officer at the higher levels of our Embassies and High Commissions and for that matter there is not even one High Commissioner or Ambssador abroad, who belongs to SC/ST. It is a matter of great pleasure that in the Supreme Court there is one Judge belonging to the scheduled caste. The credit for this should go to Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi who saw to it that in the Tamil Nadu High Court one from the scheduled caste is appointed as a Judge. He has now become the judge in the Supreme Court.

There should be greater opportunities for these people in Salem Steel Plant, Neiveli, Burn and Co. and other public and private sector undertakings in Tamil Nadu, particularly for those having adequate qualifications and competence. In Salem district, the problems of scheduled tribes living in Erchad, Kalrayanmali and Kollimalai and also those in Ooty and Kodaikanal are somewhat peculiar. We have to ensure that their problems are looked into properly. I would refer in brief to the terror that is being created in Ercad Hills by two plantation-owners. They are suppressing these tribes at their gunpoints. When they go to the Police Station to report against such atrocities, an impression is created that they have gone to capture the Police station, so that immediately lathicharge is resorted to. This is what has happened recently. These people are being driven hither and thither like dumb cattle. I would like the Central Government to inquire into these things and take remedial steps immediately.

As I had stated earlier, the division of Hindu society into four castes has led to this kind of serious consequences. The religious teachings instil in the minds of people that their deeds in the last birth determine their present living standards. The people are taught to renounce their mundane desires. They are told that desires multiply in millions leading to discontent and frustration. Their initiative is curbed by such a fatalistic approach to facts of the present-day life. They are always reminded of the cycle of births and deaths and that every action has a reaction in the other birth. This has led to the creation of a smug atmosphere throughout the country for the people to put up with all kinds of difficulties. Even after 33 years of our independence we have not yet been able to usher in an era of social resurgence. Before I conclude I would recall what President Abraham Lincoln of the U.S.A. once said. He was walking in his garden.

[Shri C. Palaniappan]

He happened to see a young girl in tears. When he asked her about her problem, she told him that her school had gone a little earlier. Abraham Lincoln took the young girl on his shoulders and dropped her in the school. While returning, he murmured to himself that he has anriched himself by this small act of kindness. I would appeal to all the 500 Members of this House that, until the 15 crores of people belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are treated like human beings and are given equal status in the society, economically and socially, they will not themselves be able to lead a lofty life.

श्री दिलीप सिंह भूरिया (झाबुआ) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो प्रस्ताव लाए हैं यह इस देश के बहुत ही पिछड़े हुए लोग, आदिवासी, हरिजन जो सदियों से दबे हुए हैं, अशिक्षित हैं और गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे जीवन व्यतीत कर रहे हैं, उनके लिए है ।

माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे साथियों ने काफी कुछ कहा । 1977 से 1979 तक का समय आदिवासी-हरिजनों के लिए काला समय था जब जनता पार्टी उनका रिजर्वेशन खत्म करने जा रही थी, लेकिन फिर से कांग्रेस पार्टी जीती और इंदिरा गांधी के नेतृत्व में फिर से बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम लागू किया और हरिजन-आदिवासियों में नया जोश और उत्साह पैदा हुआ। सब प्लान आपने बनाए। इनके माध्यम से उन गरीबों के लिए आपने पैसे की व्यवस्था की । लेकिन इनको कौन एक्सीक्यूट करता है और यह पैसा कहां जाता है? यह दूसरों की जेब में जाता है । आपको इसके लिए कोई नई व्यवस्था करनी पड़ेगी । हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के जिम्मे इनको एक्सीक्यूट करने का काम सौंपना चाहिए और अशासकीय बोर्ड इसके लिए बनाना चाहिये ।

जहां तक शिक्षा का सम्बन्ध है वहां के गरीब आदमी अपने बच्चों को शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के लिए भेज नहीं सकते हैं । उनके बच्चे खेती में उनका हाथ बंटाते हैं । लड़के लकड़ी बेचने के लिए जाते हैं, ढोर चराने का काम उनका है । अगर वे अपने लड़कों को पढ़ाएं तो उनका काम नहीं चल सकता है । दूसरों से उनको मजदूरी करवानी पड़ेगी । इस वास्ते आपको उनके माता पिता को अनुदान देने की व्यवस्था करनी पड़ेगी ताकि उनके बच्चे पढ़ लिख सकें ।

मध्य प्रदेश में आदिवासियों की एक करोड़ पापुलेशन है । वे शराब के आदी हैं । धार्मिक कामों में वे शराब का उपयोग करते हैं । मध्य प्रदेश गुजरात और राजस्थान में जहां जहां पहाड़ी इलाके हैं वहां आदिवासी रहते हैं । वे तीर कमानों का उपयोग करते हैं । बिहार सरकार ने उनके तीर कमानों पर पाबन्दी लगा दी है । अब वे शोषण के खिलाफ लड़ नहीं सकेंगे । वे राम और हनुमान के भक्त हैं और उनसे आपको तीर कमान छीनने नहीं चाहियें । वे गरीब हैं, बन्दूक, पिस्तौल या दूसरे हथियार खरीद नहीं सकते हैं । इस वास्ते तीर कमान उनके पास रहने चाहियें । अगर नहीं रहेंगे तो ठेकेदार आदि लोग उनका शोषण करेंगे । मध्य प्रदेश में हाल में बजट सैशन में राज्यपाल महोदय ने अपने अभिभाषण में कहा था कि आदिवासी एरियाज में हम उनको शराब बनाने की पूरी छूट देंगे । लेकिन अभी तक इसकी एक्सीक्यूट नहीं किया गया है । मैं मांग करता हूं कि जितने आदिवासी एरियाज हैं, शेड्यूल्ड एरियाज हैं वहां पर शराब के ठेके की जो नीलामी की जाती है उसको बन्द कर देना चाहिये और आदिवासियों को अपने उपयोग के लिए शराब बनाने की छूट दे दी जानी चाहिए ।

कल मैं कह रहा था कि आदिवासी और पहाड़ी इलाकों में लोग रहते हैं उनको उपज की वाजिब कीमत उनको नहीं मिलती है और इसको दिलाने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये । हमारे यहां एक ट्राइबल कारपोरेशन कायम हुआ था । उस में आदिवासियों के काम में आने वाले सामान की खरीद या उनके काम में आने वाले सामान की बिक्री न हो कर उसके आई. ए. एस. अफसर ने बम्बई में जा कर टेरीलीन और टैरीकाट खरीद लिया और नतीजा

यह हुआ कि वह घाटे में चला गया और फल ह गया । चाहिये यह था कि फारेस्ट, एग्रिकल्चर, डेरी का सामान वह कारपोरेशन खरादता और मोटा कपड़ा, बीड़ी, सिग्रेट, नमक, तम्बाकू आदि की उनके लिए व्यवस्था करता । लेकिन ऐसा नहीं हुआ । इसको आप फिर से कायम करें और फारेस्ट, एग्रिकल्चर, डेरी की तमाम चीजें उनको खरादने के लिए कहें और वह मार्केटिंग की व्यवस्था भी करे और आदिवासियों के वास्ते मोटा कपड़ा, माचिस, नमक, तम्बाकू, बीड़ी सिग्रेट की व्यवस्था करे । ऐसा नहीं किया जाएगा तो कभी आदिवासी उठ नहीं सकेंगे ।

महात्मा गांधी ने कहा था कि जो महनत करता है, श्रम करता है वह आदमी इस देश में कभी गरीब नहीं हो सकता । सब से पहले कोई म्हनत करता है तो आदिवासी और हरिजन करता है । उसने ही सड़कें बनवाई हैं

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The time was extended up to 5.20. Still there are about 13 speakers from all parties. Is it the pleasure of the House to extend the time?

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: My point of order is this.

We are discussing a very very important Resolution. It is necessary that all the hon. Members must get an opportunity to speak. I will request that this may continue even for three or four hours.

My point of order is this. Under Rule 389 you have got residuary power. Rule 389 says—

> "All matters not specifically provided for in these rules and all questions relating to the detailed working of these rules shall be regulated in such manner as the Speaker may, from time to time, direct."

(Interruptions)

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: There is no rule. It is for him to decide. So long as you are not in the Chair, do not disturb me.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: The point is this. There is no provision in the rules for giving precedence. But there is no bar. When there is no bar, you have power under Rule 389 to exercise your discretion. What I submit is that this Resolution may continue for two or three hours. Let us discuss it thread-bare. But I submit that permission may be granted to the Mover of another Resolution to move in a minute and then...

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Why? I seek your ruling under 389. That is your discretion? That is under your power. You can do it.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order please.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: This shows that you have no sympathy with the Harijans. Why not have it for three hours more i.e. upto 8 O'Clock?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have raised a point of order and request for the Resolution to be moved.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I have given notice of a Motion—myself and two other hon. Members. Let that be moved.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: The Resolution is being scuttled by the Ruling party. That is being done in a well planned manner.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I do not think they are having proper respect for their leader even. She wants openly to have a proper

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

discussion. You are scuttling it. Wonderful!

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, please.

Mr. Somnath Chatterjee, you may move the Motion.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, with your kind permission, I beg to move:

"That further discussion on the Resolution moved by Shri Giridhar Gomango, M.P. be adjourned at 5.45 p.m. till the next appropriate date."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That further discussion on the Resolution moved by Shri Giridhar Gomango, M.P., be adjourned at 5.45 p.m. till the next appropriate date."

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 21]

[17.32 hrs.

AYES

Agarwal, Shri Satish

Ashfaq Hussain, Shri

Barman, Shri Palas

Basu, Shri Chitta

Chakraborty, Shri Satyasadhan

Chatterjee, Shri Somnath

Giri, Shri Sudhir

Hannan Mollah, Shri

Horo, Shri N. E.

Lawrence, Shri M. M.

Mandal, Shri Sanat Kumar

Mohammed Ismail, Shri

Mukherjee, Shri Samar

Pal, Prof. Rup Chand

Rajda, Shri Ratansinh

Rakesh, Shri R. N.

Shastri, Shri Ramavatar

Swamy, Dr. Subramaniam

Varma, Shri Ravindra

NOES

Abbasi, Shri Kazi Jalil

Arakal, Shri Xavier

Arunachalam, Shri M.

Bairwa, Shri Banwari Lal

Baleshwar Ram, Shri

Bansi Lal, Shri

Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan

Bhardwaj, Shri Parasram

Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh

Chakradhari Singh, Shri

Chandrakar, Shri Chandu Lal

Dalbir Singh, Shri

Dhandapani, Shri C. T.

Dogra, Shri G. L.

Era Anbarasu, Shri

Era Mohan, Shri

Fernandes, Shri Oscar

Gadhavi, Shri Bheravadan K.

Gomango, Shri Giridhar

Jain, Shri Nihal Singh

Jain, Shri Virdhi Chander

Jena, Shri Chintamani

Jitendra Prasad, Shri

Karma, Shri Laxman

Keyur Bhushan, Shri
Khan, Shri Arif Mohammad
Laskar, Shri Nihar Ranjan
Mahabir Prasad, Shri
Mahajan, Shri Vikram
Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina
Mishra, Shri Nityananda
Motilal Singh, Shri
Mukhopadhyay, Shri Ananda Gopal
Nair, Shri B. K.
Nehru, Shri Arun Kumar
Pandey, Shri Krishna Chandra
Panika, Shri Ram Pyare
Patil, Shri A.T.
Patil, Shri Shivraj V.
Patil, Shri Vijay N.
Poojary, Shri Janardhana
Pushpa Devi Singh, Kumari
Ran Vir Singh, Shri
Rao, Shri M. Satyanarayan
Rath, Shri Rama Chandra
Rathod, Shri Uttam
Rawat, Shri Harish Chandra Singh
Sethi, Shri Arjun
Sethi, Shri P. C.
Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lal
Sidnal, Shri S. B.
Singh, Shri C. P. N.
Soren, Shri Hari Har
Sukhadia, Shri Mohan Lal
Thakur, Shri Shivkumar Singh
Verma, Shrimati Usha
Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal
Yadav, Shri Ram Singh
Yazdani, Dr. Golam
Zail Singh, Shri
Zainul Basher, Shri

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Subject to correction, the result* of the Division is: Ayes 19; Noes 61. The motion is negatived.

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we resume the discussion on the Resolution. Mr. Dileep Singh Bhuria.

(Interruptions) **

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All these things will not go on record. Only Mr. Bhuria's speech will go on record. Nothing else will go on record.

(Interruptions) **

श्री दिलीप सिंह भूरिया : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, विरोधी पक्ष के लोग आज जो कुछ यहां कर रहे हैं यह इस बात को जाहिर करता है कि कितने ये आदिवासियों का शोषण करने वाले लोग हैं, कितना उनके ऊपर अत्याचार करने वाले हैं ; हरिजन और आदिवासियों के लिए इन के अंदर किस प्रकार की भावना है वह आज आप हाउस में देख लीजिए । ये लोग न गरीबों का भला कर सकते हैं, न हरिजनों का, न आदिवासियों का भला कर सकते हैं । ये हमेशा इन के विरोधी रहे । हम चाहते थे कि आदिवासियों और हरिजनों की समस्याओं पर यहां चर्चा हो लेकिन ये उसके विरोध में यहां जो कुछ कर रहे हैं यह आप के सामने है । यह इस बात का गवाह है और इसका इतिहास बनेगा कि इन्होंने इस बात का विरोध किया कि हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की समस्यायों पर यहां चर्चा हो।

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*The following Members also recorded their votes:

AYES: Sarvashri T. R. Shamanna, Ajoy Biswas and Jaipal Singh Kashyap;

NOES: Shri Vasantrao Patil.

**Not recorded.

[श्री दिलीप सिंह भूरिया]

महात्मा गांधी कहते थे कि जो मेहनत करता है वह कभी गरीब नहीं होना चाहिए वे इसलिए गरीब हैं कि दूसरे लोग इनका शोषण करते हैं । इन गरीबों ने इस देश के अंदर सड़कें बनाईं, रेलों की पटरियां बनाईं, सारे निर्माण के काम इन्होंने अपनी मेहनत और पसीने से किए । लेकन इनका बराबर शोषण होता रहा ।

मेरा इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ सुझाव है । एक तो मेरा यह कहना है कि आदिवासी जो भी प्रोड्यूस करते हैं चाहे वह खेती से हो या फारेस्ट से हो, या डेयरी से हो, उसका सही मूल्य उनको मिलना चाहिए। उस के लिए आप को सहकारी समितियां बनानी पड़ेंगी । वह सहकारी समितियां आदिवासियों से उन चीजों को खरीदें और आदिवासियों को उन चीजों को पैदा करने के लिए जो सामान चाहिए वह उनको दें ।

हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में लोहा पैदा होता है कोयला पैदा होता है । मध्य प्रदेश का लोहा जापान जाता है । कोयला दूसरी जगह जाता है । मैं चाहता हूं वहां पर कारखाने खोलने चाहिए, बिजली के लिए पावर स्टेशन बनने चाहिए । उन आदिवासी एरियाज में जहां ऐसे खनिज हैं वहां सहकारिता के माध्यम से खनिज निकालने का काम किया जाना चाहिए तथा आदिवासियों की उसमें भागीदारी होनी चाहिए । तभी हरिजनों आदिवासियों के अन्दर विश्वास की लहर जाग सकेगी ।

जहां तक नौकरियों का सवाल है, यहां पर बहुत सारी बातें कही गई हैं । हरिजन आदिवासी सदियों से पिछड़े रहे हैं, वे नहीं जानते आई.ए.एस. आई.पी.एस. और गजटेड सर्विस कैसी होती हैं । उनके लिए रिजर्वेशन करके आपको उन्हें आगे बढ़ाना पड़ेगा । साथ ही इस देश में जो बहुत सी ताकतें उनके खिलाफ हैं उनका मुकाबला भी करना पड़ेगा । यह गांधी नेहरू का देश है । अब आप हरिजन आदिवासियों को दबा नहीं सकेंगे । इस देश में जो बड़ी बड़ी बिल्डिंग्ज बनी हैं वह गरीबों के पसीने से बनी हैं । उनमें आज इस बात का आक्रोश है कि कुछ आदमी एयर-कण्डीशण्ड बिल्डिंग्ज में बैठकर ऐशो आराम करते हैं और दूसरी तरफ वे भूखे रहते हैं। अगर आज संसद में हम उनके लिए विचार नहीं करते हैं तो भविष्य हमको कभी माफ नहीं करेगा । इसलिए आज इस सदन में जो चर्चा चल रही है वह बड़ी खुशी की बात है ।

हमारे मध्य प्रदेश शासन ने मेडिकल कालेज में हरिजन आदिवासी रिजर्वेशन की बात को माना लेकिन हाईकोर्ट ने स्टे आर्डर दे दिया । मैं हाई कोर्ट के जजमेन्ट के सम्बन्ध में कुछ भी कहना नहीं चाहता लेकिन अफसोस की बात है कि कई जगहों पर ऐसी ताकतें बैठी हुई हैं अतः हाईकोर्ट और सुप्रीम कोर्ट में भी हमें उनके लिए रिजर्वेशन की व्यवस्था करनी होगी तभी उनको न्याय मिल सकेगा । मैं चाहता हूं कि भारत सरकार और मध्य प्रदेश सरकार सुप्रीम कोर्ट में उस हाईकोर्ट के फैसले के खिलाफ अपील करें ताकि मेडिकल कालेज में हरिजन आदिवासियों को भर्ती का मौका मिल सके ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि आज हमारे आदिवासी और हरिजन भाई इस देश में अगर किसी को अपना नेता मानते हैं तो श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी को ही मानते हैं। गांव के किसानों को भी श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी पर पूरा विश्वास है इसलिए उन्होंने उनको अपना वोट दिया है। (**व्यवधान**) हमारे होम मिनिस्टर साहब यहां पर बैठे हैं, उन्होंने प्लानिंग कमीशन में आदिवासियों के लिए एक हजार करोड़ और हरिजनों के लिए दो हजार करोड़ की धनराशि दिए जाने की सिफारिश की है लेकिन मैं समझता हूं इससे काम नहीं चलेगा। सदियों से यह लोग दबे और पिछड़े रहे हैं इनको ऊपर उठाने के लिए काफी पैसे का प्रावधान करना पड़ेगा। इसके साथ साथ वहां पर हमें अच्छे अधिकारी भी भेजने पड़ेंगे। आज उनके इलाकों में न तो रेलवे लाइन है, न इण्डस्ट्रीज हैं। आज रंगीन टेलीविजन अगर आप खोलना चाहते हैं तो वह बड़े शहरों में नही बल्कि उन गरीब लोगों के इलाके में खोलना चाहिये तभी उनमें विश्वास जागेगा कि यह सरकार हम गरीबों के लिए भी कुछ करना चाहती है।

आपने सेन्ट्रल स्कूल दिल्ली, कलकत्ता जैसे बड़े शहरों में खोल रखे हैं, आपको सेन्ट्रल स्कूल आदिवासी एरियाज में खोलना चाहिए । मिलिट्री ट्रेनिंग स्कूल भी आपको उन्हीं क्षेत्रों में खोलना चाहिए। मेरे क्षेत्र में 87 प्रतिशत ट्राइबल रहते हैं और कुल मध्य प्रदेश में उनकी एक करोड़ पापुलेशन है, वहां पर आप इनको खोलें तो आदिवासी भी इस देश की सेवा और रक्षा कर सकते हैं। आदिवासी, आदिम जाती के लोग ही इस देश के असली मालिक हैं, दूसरे लोग तो बाहर से आ सकते हैं लेकिन वे लोग तो सदियों से इस पहाड़ों पर बसे हुए हैं, उनका एक पुराना इतिहास है। उनको भी आप इस देश को बनाने का मौका दीजिए। वह इस देश को बनाना चाहते हैं, क्योंकि वह राम और हनुमान के भक्त हैं। मैं आपका अधिक समय न लेते हुए. . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: When you mentioned about Ram and Hanuman you should have mentioned the name of Lakshman also. Why are you so very partial?

श्री बलीराम सिंह भूरिया: मैं आपका अधिक समय न लेते हुए इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि जो माननीय सदस्य सामने बैठे हुए हैं मैं उन का मार्गदर्शन चाहता था और जो हम लोग यहां पर हरिजन और आदिवासियों के बारे में संसद में चर्चा करेंगे, वे गरीब लोग यह सब चर्चा रेडियो पर सुनेंगे कि हमारे मैम्बर आफ पार्लियामेंट संसद में हमारे लिए क्या काम करते हैं।

डा. सुब्रहमण्यम स्वामी: आदिवासी नहीं, बनवासी कहिये।

श्री बलीराम सिंह भूरिया: वनवासी एक अलग चीज है, जिसे भारतीय जनता पार्टी वाले कहते हैं । उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह कहने के लिए खड़ा हुआ था कि यदि आप आदिवासी क्षेत्रों का विकास करना चाहते हैं, तो आपको पूर्ण रूप से सारी ठेकादारी प्रथा को समाप्त करना होगा, चाहे वह शराब की ठेकेदारी हो, चाहे सी. पी. डब्ल्यू. डी. की ठेकादारी हो— तमाम ठेकेदारी प्रथा को आपको समाप्त कर देना चाहिये। मैं आपको यह भी सुझाव देना चाहता हूं कि यदि कोई आदिवासी क्षेत्र में काम करने के लिए आता है, तो उसका एक रजिस्टर बनाना चाहिए कि जब आदिवासी क्षेत्र में काम करने के लिए आया था तो कितना माल लेकर आया था और जब वह जा रहा है तो कितना माल ले कर जा रहा है। इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था को जब तक आप नहीं करेंगे, तब तक आदिवासी लोग नहीं बढ़ सकते हैं।

दूसरी बात मैं शिक्षा के संबंध में कहना चाहता हूं । यदि आप इन स्कूलों में देखेंगे, तो पायेंगे कि जिस बच्चे का नाम प्राइमरी स्कूल में दर्ज होता है, वह पांच साल बाद भी पहली कक्षा में ही रहता है, क्यों कि उन बच्चों को पढ़ाया नही जाता है । इसलिए मेरा आपसे प्रार्थना है कि ऐसे आश्रम खोले जायें, जिनमें 100--200 बच्चों को रखकर, उनको पढ़ाने की व्यवस्था हो सके। इस प्रकार के आश्रम हर डिट्रिक्ट में खोलने चाहिये, ताकि आदिवासी बच्चों को शिक्षा मिल सके और वे देश के निर्माण में अपना सहयोग दे सकें।

मैं एक बार फिर कहना चाहता हूं कि हरिजन-आदिवासी लोगों को विश्वास हमारे देश की नेता श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी पर है, और उनके 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम पर है, जिसकी वजह से उन को जमीनें मिली हैं, जमीनों का बंटवारा हुआ है और यह काम हो कर रहेगा । मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री जी से यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि वे इस प्रकार का कानून बनायें, जो लोग उन की जमीनों पर कब्जा कर लेते हैं । उनसे छीन लेते हैं, उस कानून के द्वारा उनको संरक्षण मिल सके और यह कानून सारे स्टेटों में लागू होना चाहिए।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं कि आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Is it the pleasure of the House to extend the time of the discussion? If so, how much time do you want? There are thirteen speakers.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: It should be extended by two hours.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let me put it again. Is it the pleasure of the House to extend the time of the discussion by two hours?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: So, the time of the House for this discussion is extended by two hours. Mr. Arakal.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Has the time of the House been extended by two hours?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The time of discussion is extended by two hours. Both of us belong to South. You must know that. Mr. Arakal.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL (Ernakulam): Sir, the problems of the tribals of Kerala are very big in many respects. Firstly they are numerically very small—over 2 lakhs of tribals of the population are in Kerala who are mainly confined in Malabar area. 92.39 per cent of the tribal people receive their income from agricultural works which means this section of the people very much depends on the agriculture and other allied activities. Nearly 71.73 per cent are agricultural labourers. On going through the Economic Review supplied by the Government of Kerala, I find it surprising that Rs. 800 alone was given to these 50 families. These poor families were given only a paltry sum of Rs. 800 to purchase agricultural implements, seeds, seedlings, implements, livestock, etc. I am telling you about these figures just to reveal to this House the bad plight of these poor tribal people of Kerala. It is really very deplorable. Out of this 2 lakhs and odd people, according to the sub-plan scheme, only 72,942 people are covered in 5 units, that is, Punalur, Idikki, Nilambur, Mannathoddy and Attapady. More than 53 per cent of the tribal population is not covered by the whole scheme. May I ask the Minister what is the meaning of saying that 53 per cent of population is not covered? What is the explanation given by the State Government with regard to this serious omission? The 1979-80 annual sub-plan says this. The State plan amount is Rs. 138.75 lakhs...

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Sir, it is a very important debate. There is no quorum in the House...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The bell is being rung. Now, there is quorum. The hon. Member may continue.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Sir, I was referring to 1979-80 annual sub-plan. For the sub-plan the amount sanctioned was Rs. 188.75 lakhs out of which an amount of Rs. 171.80 lakhs has been given as Central assistance. Now, may I ask the hon. Minister how this amount is being spent in Kerala for the tribal scheme? Have you examined who are the beneficiaries and how many tribal people received out of this assistance? I have received many complaints from the tribal people saying that the amount allocated for their benefits is not properly spent. This is the most important matter which requires serious consideration of this Government. If an amount of Rs. 2 crores was given for a particular scheme, for a particular section of society, that is, the weaker sections of society, naturally we should examine in what manner the amount has been spent and see whether the amount has been spent for the benefit of the weaker sections of society. Have these people improved their socio-economic conditions? This is a vital issue which the hon. Minister must take not of, because in Kerala these tribal people are in great distress.

Sir, as I said, 92.39, of the population depend on agriculture. Sir, the Kerala Assembly passed a law for giving back the land belonging to the tribal people. That law was passed a long time ago. But nothing has been done so far. Surprisingly and, of course, shameful so to say, that this piece of legislation is a dead-wood. I strongly plead that this is an occasion for the Central Government to interfere in this matter. I hope the hon. Minister would kindly pay attention to the serious allegation which I am making here. The law was passed for the benefit of these poor people but it has not been implemented in Kerala so far. Why is it so? The previous speaker has said how coward we are, how insincere we are when we come to the question of implementing the same legislation. I do not know why there has been inordinate delay in giving land usurped by fraud and cheat from the ignorant tribal people in Kerala.

Sir, I have gone through the figures of the special Central Assistance for sub-plan scheme from 1974 onwards. In 1974-75, the amount allotted was Rs. 2.50 lakhs. But you will kindly notice that the amount spent out of this was Rs. 1.45 lakhs. Sir, at every stage, fraud is being played with these poor people. Who is responsible for this? Are we not responsible to examine these facts and take remedial measures at least now? In 1978-79, an amount of Rs. 26 lakhs was allocated. And the amount spent is Rs. 31.80 lakhs. My examination of the facts and figures reveals that from 1971 to 1977, these weaker sections of people in Kerala, numbering over two lakhs, used to get lot of assistance, but from 1977 to 1980 that has not been the case. I must make a mention in this House that many of the families are being attacked now and some of them are being even killed. Has the Government received any complaint from this section of the people, especially the tribal people? I am sure, the hon. Minister when he visited Kerala, must have received some complaints. There is another problem which is confined to this sector of the people alone and that is this. There is lot of misunderstanding or lack of understanding between the tribal people and scheduled castes in general. As I said earlier, while I was a member of the State Legislature and even now, I received a number of complaints that the tribal people are not getting their due share. The hon. Minister also must have received this complaint. If this is a genuine complaint and they are not getting the due benefits, Government should go into this matter. Why is the Kerala Government adopting this attitude?... (*Interruptions*). This is a serious matter.

There are certain pockets of scheduled tribes in Kerala which are thoroughly and utterly neglected. May I know, how many of them are in services, how many of them are studying in high schools and other institutions? There are not many. How many nursery schools are there in these areas? I am ashamed to say that they are completely neglected. I would like to cite an example of Chola Naikar of Mallapuram. I have gone to that place. Now ration card has been given to them; no pension benefits are available to them.

As I said, 92.39 per cent of the population work in agricultural fields: they are not given the benefits. Do I have to go into that aspect? May be my friend, the Marxist M.P. from there will be able to answer.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You may continue next time.

18 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, December 15, 1980/Agrahayana 24, 1902 (Saka).

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