

Seventh Series, No. 25

Friday, September 18, 1981
Bhadra 27, 1903 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Sixth Session
(Seventh Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Statement

Friday, September 18, 1981/Bhadra
27, 1903 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of
the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the
Chair].

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत):
उपाध्यक्ष जी, बैकवर्ड क्लासेज

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing
will go on record. This is question
Hour. Question No. 501—Shri Virdhi
Chander Jain.

Rating of India by World Bank

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the
World Bank in a recent study has
rated India as the 10th poorest coun-
try among nations;

(b) if so, his reaction thereto; and

(c) whether the World Bank's
rating of India is correct taking into
view the country's achievements in
the field of agriculture, industry etc.?

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

(a) No, Sir. According to the World
Development Report 1981, India is
the 15th country from the bottom of
the group of 36 "low-income coun-
tries" (with GNP per capita of U.S.
dollars 370 and below) with popula-
tion of one million and above listed
in ascending order of GNP per
capita in U.S. dollars in 1979. Of
these 15 countries, six are in Africa
and nine in Asia. It should be noted
that 1979 was an exceptionally bad
year when there was a negative
growth of GNP and our per capita
income declined and this will have
affected the ranking.

(b) and (c). The World Bank's
computation of per capita GNP is
based on national accounts data pre-
pared by each country's statistical
offices. However, as the World Deve-
lopment Report, 1981 itself empha-
sises, international comparisons of
GNP per capita have to be made with
caution as they provide only broad
indication of economic conditions in
different countries.

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : उपाध्यक्ष जी,
वर्ल्ड डेवलपमेंट रिपोर्ट में
ineffective population policies, failure
of the infrastructure, low returns
from public sector investments and
inefficient success in export promo-
tions.

बताया है। केन्द्रीय सरकार का इसके
बारे में क्या बताया है। रीएक्शन
है और इस स्थिति को सभारने के
लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार इन 10 सालों
में क्या विशेष कदम उठा कर के
इन समस्याओं पर काबू पाने का प्रयास कर
रही है?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Mr.
Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the ranking

does not really reflect the economy strength of the country. This is the point which I have repeatedly told the House. For instance, the countries which are ranked higher than India in the World Bank Report are in receipt of aid from us, concessional as well as Commercial. Therefore, the fact that some countries have a per capita income which is higher than ours and therefore ranked above than ours does not at all mean that they are economically stronger or sounder than ourselves. So far as our economic strength is concerned, I have mentioned in the House several times that we are among the first 10 industrialised nations in the World. We have the third largest technical and scientific personnel in the world and these things are not reflected in the per capita income. Many countries which have a higher per capita income have a smaller population. The wealth of the country, the national income of the country is divided by a smaller population and this gives a distorted picture of their per capita income. Countries with a larger population give a lower per capita income and therefore the question of interpolation misses the thrust.

श्री वृद्ध चन्द्र जैन: उपाध्यक्ष जी, प्रति व्यक्ति आय की दृष्टि से सब से गरीब और सब से धनी व्यक्ति आय की दृष्टि से सब से गरीब और सब से धनी देश के बीच में आर्थिक दृष्टि में क्या रेशो है और भारत का सब से धनी देश के बीच में क्या रेशो है, इस सम्बन्ध में कोई प्रकाश मंत्री जी डाल सकते हैं?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I do not know what the Member wants. You want to know the ratio between India and other countries. I think it is somewhere in the report.

श्री विलीय सिंह भूरिया : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ अभी भारत अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष से ऋण लेने जा रहा है और उस समय में वर्ल्ड बैंक ने रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की है, तो मंत्री जी की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है? जैसा कि मंत्री जी

कहते हैं कि हमारे से जो ऋण लेते हैं उनको तो हमारे ऊपर बताया और हमको नीचे बताया, और इस सम्बन्ध में हमारे हिन्दुस्तान के कई लंबकों ने इस बारे में लेख लिखे हैं, मेरे पास मध्य प्रदेश की 'नई दुनिया' की 31 अगस्त की रिपोर्ट है जिसमें उसने यह विश्लेषण किया है कि दरिद्रता की जड़ पर छाछ डालनी होगी, तो मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप ने पर कौपिटा इन्कम बढ़ाने के लिये क्या भारत के लोगों के बारे में सर्वे किया है कि आप छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्दर भारत के लोगों की कितनी आय बढ़ाना चाहते हैं और गरीबी को रोकने के लिये कौनसी कार्यवाही करना चाहते हैं?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, I do not know what the economist of the Madhya Pradesh variety said. But if it is true that he has said what the Hon. Member said, I have to say that he is wrong. The per capita income of countries, as I said, is calculated on the total GNP divided by population and that does not really represent the real economic strength of the country. I will explain, Sir, how, the purchasing power in two different countries differs. A cup of coffee in India will cost 25 paise and the same cup of coffee in America will cost 25 cents.

(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER: 25 paise in Madras, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What he said is correct. It should be 25 paise in Madras.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I am only saying for instance. I am not saying what a cup of coffee costs. Just to illustrate I said this. A bus ride in India will cost 50 paise and in America it will cost 50 cents. Similarly a newspaper may cost 60 paise in India and 60 cents in America. Therefore, it is the purchasing power parity of these two countries which is to be taken into account; and that will reflect the real economic comparisons. And on that

basis there is what is known as the International Comparison Project. They compare the real incomes of countries per person in different countries and they also publish some statistics. We have used the per capita income, because it is very favourable to us. On this basis we get loans from the World Bank, from international institutions, IDA and others. And therefore, why should we give it up? And it is being used by all people.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:

Sir, is it a fact that the World Bank recently has refused a loan to India which India wanted for its rural electrification scheme, may be to the tune of Rs. 400 crores? If so, is it also a fact that the reason for refusal is that the World Bank wanted India to buy aluminium products at a much higher rate than what is obtaining in our own country, from the foreign countries according to the world Bank's descriptions. Will the Minister give us the real facts about it?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, I do not have this information. I will look into this and reply.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:

Anand Bazar Patrika two days back has reported this.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: My question is regarding the rating of India by the World Bank, Sir, First, I would like to know the total World Bank loans so far given to India and the amount of loans promised and the amount in the pipeline. May I know whether it is a fact that the World Bank has expressed dissatisfaction and this reporting has emerged from the fact that the Government did not toe their line?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: So far as the first part is concerned, I do not have the information of the total loans, because they fall under different categories. Some are given under IDA, which are concessional loans; and some

are given on commercial terms. Therefore, there are different categories falling under different groups and it will be difficult to collect even this information. But if the Hon. Member wants, I will collect it and give it to him.

As for the second part of the question, usually the lenders look into the project. There is an appraisal and on the appraisal if they are satisfied, they say this project will be accepted. It is posed to the Bank; and on such appraisals, our projects which are on the pipeline, have all been accepted. That is the position now.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: What is the contrast between India and China in this respect, as regards the rating in the international market, their per capita income and the progress that we have achieved, and they have achieved?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: At one time, China was claiming to be on the developed countries' list. And they said that their economic progress was very much higher than in other capitalist, market-oriented economies, and so on. Latterly, they have made an application to the World Bank for loan, under the plea that their per capita income is only \$200.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Have they learnt from you?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I don't know whether they have learnt mine, or we have learnt theirs. The point really is this: so far as the per capita calculation of China's income is concerned, we have no information as to their total GNP. But on the basis of the facts which they have furnished to the World Bank now, they qualify for concessional assistance under IDA, if their per capita income is below \$360.

SHRI BHERAVADAN K. GADHAVI: Is it a fact that in the last four years, the approach of World Bank, as far as giving loan to India is concerned, has changed because the political situation in the country has changed? Secondly, is it a fact that despite our efforts and

despite the fact that we surge forward in our economic development, by rating India in this fashion it is the political intention of the World Bank to put a cloud on the eyes of the people that India is not progressing well?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: No, I would not say that. After all, the World Bank makes an assessment of the facts as presented. So far as the attitude is concerned, I would not say it has changed. On the contrary, we are receiving favourable consideration of all our proposals.

मंगलूर बीड़ी वर्क्स, बंगलूर की ओर उत्पाद शुल्क की बकाया राशि

*502. श्री धर्मदास शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला एक चिक्करण पत्र सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) 501 नम्बर बीड़ी के निर्माता मंगलूर बीड़ी वर्क्स, बंगलूर की ओर वर्ष 1978-79, 1979-80 और 1980-81 के वर्षों के लिए उत्पाद शुल्क की कितनी राशि बकाया है ;

(ख) उक्त वर्षों के लिए उक्त कम्पनी ने वर्ष वार उत्पाद शुल्क की कितनी राशि का भुगतान किया;

(ग) इस कम्पनी की ओर अब तक उत्पाद शुल्क की कुल कितनी राशि बकाया है और सरकार ने इसे वसूल करने के लिए क्या प्रयास किए हैं और इस राशि की वसूली में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) इस राशि की शीघ्र वसूली के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) The correct name of the unit is Mangloor Ganesh Bidi Works, manufacturers of Bidi No. 501 Bangalore. No Central excise duty for the years 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81, is outstanding against the party.

(b) The amount of excise duty paid by the said Company during these years, is given below:

Year	Amount of duty paid
1978-79.	Rs. 4,21,24,628
1979-80.	Rs. 5,97,95,660
1980-81.	Rs. 5,64,13,897

(c) and (d) . No amount of excise duty is outstanding against the Company. Therefore, the question about reasons for delay/measures for realising the amount does not arise.

श्री धर्मदास शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय को मुबारकवाद देता हूँ कि उनका डिपार्टमेंट बहुत एफिशेंट है और वह खुद भी बहुत जबरदस्त एफिशेंट आदमी है। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि ये लोग बेनामी, बिना पर्चे के, काम करते हैं। क्या इस कम्पनी पर छापे मारे गए या नहीं? हम पता चला है कि मंत्री महोदय के विभाग ने छापे मारे, लेकिन किसी न किसी तरह से गोल-माल कर के उनके रिकार्ड गायब कर दिए जाते हैं। क्या मंत्री महोदय को इस बात की जानकारी है ?

श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया : यह प्रश्न है एक्साइज ड्यूटी के बकाया होने और उसकी वसूली के सम्बन्ध में। माननीय सदस्य ने प्रश्न किया है कि छापे मारे गए हैं या नहीं। पहले तो उन्होंने यह नहीं बताया कि छापे किस विभाग की ओर से मारे गए। प्रोसीजर है कि अगर छापा मारा जाता है, तो पंचनामा बनता है, रिकार्ड तैयार किया जाता है। मैं नहीं समझता कि छापा मारने के रिकार्ड को गायब कर दिया गया होगा। अगर उनके पास किसी किस्म की कोई स्पष्ट शिकायत है, और वह उसे हमारे पास भेजने की तक्लीफ करेंगे, तो हम निश्चित रूप से उसकी जांच करेंगे और उनको सूचना देंगे।

श्री धर्मदास शास्त्री : मैं मंत्री महोदय को इस की जानकारी दे दूंगा कि क्या क्या

उनके कारनामों हूँ और किस तरह से और भी एक्टिविटीज में वे इंट्रल्व करतें हूँ ।

श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया : कम्पनी के कारनामों के बारे में . . .

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Shastri, you want these things should be done with the knowledge of the Minister.

श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया : मेरी नौलोज के बजाय उन की नौलोज में यह ध्यादा है ।

कम्पनी के कारनामों के बारे में बाप जो भी सूचना देने जरूर उस की निश्चित जांच की जायगी ।

SHRI A. K. BALAN: I think the Minister may be aware of the biggest cooperative society in the field of manufacture of bidi, that is, Kerala Dinesh Cooperative Bidi Manufacturer.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is not concerning this. I will not allow that question.

SHRI A. K. BALAN: This particular company is working in Kerala.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: All right.

SHRI A. K. BALAN: Even though the legitimate revenue from the excise duty for the manufacture of bidi during 1979-80 was Rs. 229 crores, the government could collect only Rs. 103 crores. It shows a clear cut tax evasion by the private manufacturers. At the same time, the bidi manufacturers in the cooperative sector mainly the biggest bidi cooperative society in Kerala is the Dinesh Bidi Society which had to pay Rs. 152 lakhs. Now this society is in financial trouble. In view of this fact, will the Government consider to impose excise duty on tobacco instead of labelled bidi because the private manufacturers are marketing mainly the unlabelled bidi? If not will the Government consider to give a rebate to the cooperative societies?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): In the form of a supplementary, the hon. member wants to know my budget proposals. The question of levy of duty on tobacco was debated in this House and one of the good things which the other government did was to take away duty on tobacco, because it affected thousands and lakhs of tobacco growers. Therefore, we are not going to do anything which has been for the benefit of growers. I can tell you positively that we do not propose to reimpose excised duty on tobacco growers. If any other concession is required, then an application may be made and the Government will consider it on merit.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: There were certain shady dealings done by this company. They had not only evaded excise duty and indulged in benami transactions but also evasion of income tax. There are records. It was also reported in certain newspapers that a huge amount of money had been passed on to the para military organisations like RSS and all that in Karnataka. It was also revealed that a huge amount of donation was received during Chikamagalur election. I want to know whether all these facts are brought to the notice of the Government and what action has been taken. Has any vigil been kept on these activities and will the Government also hold a detailed enquiry into all these activities and report that to Parliament?

SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA: I want to repeat the same reply which was given to hon. Shastriji that we have not got this specific information up till now. But if specific information is given of tax evasion either on the excise side or income-tax side, certainly stringent action will be taken against the tax evaders.

SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE: The hon. Minister has admitted that a huge amount in excise duty has been evaded by these private owners. In view of this fact, will the Government take steps to encourage the co-operative sector in this sphere and to do away with

these private manufacturers from this sphere? They are exploiting the workers also. In Karnataka State very low wages are being paid to beedi workers when compared to Kerala. The Central Government has promised to take steps to unify the pay structure for beedi workers all over the south and in the southern States. So far nothing has come out. I am asking whether the Government is prepared to encourage the societies and remove the private sector from this industry.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I have not said that there is a great deal of evasion. It is what the other Member said. I did not say that there is a great deal of evasion in this. I agree with the hon. Member that cooperatives should be encouraged. It is also the policy of this Government and we will certainly try to encourage wherever cooperatives come forward to engage themselves in activities of this kind, particularly beedi manufacture, colour manufacture and so on. We will give all encouragement. But I cannot go to the extent of saying that I will abolish all private trade in this industry.

Appointments in Central Excise and Customs Collectorate Delhi.

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*503. **SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD:**

SHRI BHEEKHABHAI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Excise and Customs Collectorate, Delhi, invited applications from meritorious national level sportsmen for appointment as Excise Inspectors and Senior Clerks; etc.;

(b) whether the appointments against these posts have been made on a war footing within a fortnight from 7th July, 1981 which was the last date for the receipt of applications after completing the formalities of test/interview;

(c) if so, whether thousands of applications fulfilling the eligibility conditions were not at all called for written test/interview while making these appointments;

(d) whether responsibility for making these appointments has been fixed or proposed to be fixed and written test and interviews of all the eligible applicants contemplated by cancelling the previous appointments; and

(e) if not, the reason for not setting aside such appointments ignoring the interests of thousands of eligible applicants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) In June, 1981, the Delhi Collectorate of Central Excise, through advertisement in Press, invited applications for filling up, in accordance with the relevant orders, the vacancies in the quota for Sportsmen in different grades, the number of which was 12.

(b) No Sir, it took nearly three weeks to complete the selection.

(c) Only 552 applications were received. These were screened by a Committee composed of Senior Officers having regard, *inter alia*, to the requirement of the Collectorate for sportsmen in particular fields or games for which the Collectorate, intended, or was in a position, to build up the departmental teams, the standard of achievement in such games of the applicants as evidenced by the certificates produced by them, and the other prescribed qualifications of age etc.

Following the elimination through this screening, 78 applicants were invited for field trials in the conduct of which well-known sportsmen/coaches were associated. Only 59 applicants turned up for the trials. 22 applicants whose performance at these trials was

better than that of the others in the related games for which the Collectorate required to recruit the sportsmen, were called for written test and interview.

(d) and (e). Do not arise since, *ex facie*, there has been no irregularity in making this recruitment.

श्री जितेन्द्र प्रसाद : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज दिन यह जानकारी होती है कि सरकारी दफ्तरों में स्पोर्ट्स कोटा के नाम पर गड़बड़ी की जा रही है। इस सेलेक्शन में भी मिनिमम क्वालिफिकेशन्स प्रेस्क्राइब कर दी गई थीं, पेपर्स में एडवर्टीजमेंट दे दिया गया था, 552 एप्लीकेशन्स आई थीं परन्तु स्क्रीनिंग के नाम पर केवल 78 कैंडिडेट्स को ही बुलाया गया। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि स्क्रीनिंग का क्या क्राइटीरिया था और इसमें कौन सी ऐसी स्पेशल चीज थी जोकि एडवर्टीजमेंट में प्रेस्क्राइब्ड मिनिमम क्वालिफिकेशन में नहीं थी ?

SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA: You will please excuse me if I place before the House a brief background of this problem. The general instructions issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs in August 1980 permit recruitment of meritorious sportsmen against a specified number of vacancies of the direct recruitment quota. Not only this. But the general instructions of the Ministry of Home Affairs recognise about 20 games and sports for which meritorious sportsmen may be recruited under this scheme. And, therefore, for this Delhi Collectorate, some of its officers including a few of those taken in the last recruitment, have been selected for training camps for Asiad 1982. The recruitment for Delhi Collectorate was for getting sportsmen for three games and a few others like volley-ball, badminton, for which it is in the process of building up a team.

The other relevant data is like this:—

Total number of applications received is 552. After going through the applications number of called for trial screening is 78. Number of persons

who participated in trial screening was 59. Number of persons qualified for written test and interview was 22. Number of persons finally selected was 12.

SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: I had asked for the criteria for screening. What were the special qualifications mentioned?

SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA: This is in connection with the requirement of a particular collectorate. In the games or sports they required a number of persons, and therefore, it may be that some persons might have applied they may be good sportsmen connected with a particular game, but they may not be there in a particular game.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Was it advertised?

SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA: It has already been mentioned.

SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: My next question is that I have got proof that national level players have been left out in the selection and close relatives of the officers concerned have been favoured. Will the Minister look into the matter and if found correct, will the interview be held again?

SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA: I do not know the particular person was expert in what sort of games, but I will try to give the relevant information here. Persons selected were 12 in number Swimming 1, hockey 3, badminton 2, volley ball 2, athletics 3 and body-building 1. I do not know the particular gentleman was from which particular game. Therefore, if he gives some particular information, the matter will be examined.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Many of the departments do recruit persons on the basis of certain norms, but invariably some allegations of corruption etc. are there. Some allegations are being made regarding recruitments made by some inspection agencies under the commerce department. Therefore, is there a committee to screen the applicants and do the recruitment or is an

individual doing the recruitment? Secondly, when you advertise these posts, do you specify the minimum qualifications and allied criteria, so that the people at large will know these things? In the absence of these things, many allegations are coming up and we, Members of Parliament are approached by many people. Therefore, will the Minister consider having a screening committee consisting of experts and MPs—they are also experts—to prevent allegations of corrupt practices being made against the departments? Any appointment in any department should be through a proper screening committee. Will the Minister consider it?

SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA: The hon. member has put a very valid question. As far as selection is concerned, there is a committee consisting of senior officers and some experts also. As far as complaints regarding the selection in other departments are concerned, I do not have that information. But I will request the hon. member that this is a question on sports and he should take it in a sportsman spirit.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Gir-dhari Lal Vyas. He is a good sportsman!

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे कौन से अधिकारी हैं, जिन्होंने अपने रिश्तेदारों को लेने के लिए ऐसे गेम्स को उसमें शामिल किया है, जिसमें उनके रिश्तेदार एक्सपर्ट थे और उसी हिसाब से उन्होंने एप्लीकेशन्स मंगाई हैं? क्या मंत्री महोदय इसकी जांच करके ऐसे अधिकारियों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करेंगे, जिन्होंने इस प्रकार से गलत कार्यवाही की है?

श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य का प्रश्न बहुत व्यापक है। उन्होंने पर्टिकुलर किस गेम के बारे में, किस सिलेक्शन के बारे में और किस अधिकारी के बारे में कोई जानकारी नहीं दी है, लेकिन मैं उनका विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि इस बारे में भी पूरी सतर्कता रखी जाएगी कि कोई पक्षपात या गलत कार्यवाही न हो सके।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Jamilur Rahman—another sportsman!

SHRI JAMILUR RAHMAN: My friends Shri Jitendra Prasad and Shri Arakal have raised a very vital point with regard to the appointments in the central undertakings and central departments. I would like to ask whether the Government will be kind enough to appoint a central committee to appoint persons in various departments like Railways, Commerce, Finance, etc. under the quotas which are being advertised off and on by various departments?

SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA: No such proposal is under the consideration of the Government. Prime facie such a proposal does not seem to be practical, because there are different organisations with different requirements. It is not possible to have a central committee.

Hotel Kanishka and Ashok Yatri Niwas Lagging Behind Schedule

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*504. **SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:**

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA:

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

(a) whether it is true that the twin hotel projects, Kanishka, Ashok and Ashok Yatri Niwas of ITDC, are lagging behind schedule by 19 months;

(b) if so, concrete reasons therefor;

(c) whether this delay is likely to cause cost escalation to the tune of crores of rupees and if so, estimate thereof;

(d) what would be the quantum of losses otherwise;

(e) whether it is proposed to institute an inquiry and fix responsibility; and

(f) other action proposed in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) Yes, Sir. In the case of Ashok Yatri Niwas, the delay is expected to be about 8 months and in the case of Hotel Kanishka, 18 months.

(b) Both the hotel buildings are 24 storey structures and the experience of execution of project of this nature has shown that about 30 to 36 months are required for completion of such projects. The delay in execution of this project is mainly due to the following factors:—

(i) In the case of Hotel Kanishka, the original completion schedule of 17 months was very ambitious;

(ii) the building contractor who had committed to complete the building in phases could not adhere to the schedule due to difficulties in mobilisation of adequate equipment, machinery and manpower;

(iii) substantial increase in the scope of the work, i.e. increase in the built-up area by 20 per cent and increase in the rooms from 300 to 344 and also larger public areas in Hotel Kanishka. In the case of Ashok Yatri Niwas the area has also increased by 20 per cent due to one additional floor being taken up on the main building and two more floors on the shopping complex;

(iv) provision of additional and better facilities such as fire detection/fire extinguishing system, diesel generators; channel music in all the areas, bath tubs in all the rooms and better finishing specifications, etc; and

(v) scarcity of construction materials, like cement and steel.

(c) and (d). As per original estimates, Ashok Yatri Niwas and Kanishk Ashok were estimated to cost Rs. 300 lakhs and Rs. 500 lakhs respectively. On present indications, the revised costs of these projects are likely to be of the order of Rs. 430 lakhs and Rs. 785 lakhs respectively.

The increase in cost of these projects is mainly due to increase in the scope

of work by 20 per cent, normal escalation upto the period of award of work by 20 per cent and the provision of additional and better facilities to the extent of 10 per cent of the original estimates.

(e) and (f). The progress of the execution of the projects has been reviewed and is being monitored. No inquiry is proposed to be instituted in the matter.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: The twin hotel projects, Kanishka Ashok and Ashok Yatri Niwas of ITDC, were sanctioned long back to provide more facilities to the tourists, domestic as well as international. But the concept to these projects was changed by the ITDC during the Janata period. These are 4-Star hotels and their construction was started by the ITDC during the Janata regime. The entire design concept and planning were changed by the Janata regime to suit the needs of the contractors at that time, working under the previous Minister for Civil Aviation. The contractors were asked to supply all materials including marble, furniture, design, decoration, etc. For all these things, sub-standard material was used. Even in construction of the hotels, sub-standard material was used extensively. The engineers were hand in glove with those contractors, who supplied the material. In this shady deal of construction and other things; the Government lost lakhs of rupees.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All information you are furnishing. What is it that you are asking?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I would like to know why the hon. Minister is not fixing responsibility. How much money was passed on when the previous Civil Aviation Minister was in charge? Who appointed this contractor? What is the amount of sub-standard material used in the construction? Is the construction according to the specifications, plans and designs? Why action has not been taken against the engineer who is involved in this?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think he has put both the supplementaries together.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: A huge amount of money changed hands during the Janata period to the coffers of the Minister holding charge of this portfolio. Therefore, I would like to know how many irregularities were committed by the private contractors. Will the hon. Minister institute an inquiry? Will he also assure the House that this inquiry will bring about a meaningful change in the design and other things to improve the construction of the hotel?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Both your supplementaries are over.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I am demanding an enquiry. Sub-standard material was used.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, I will not allow you to go on further. You are taking too much time. What is it? It is not a discussion. Both the supplementaries are over for you.

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): Sir, in answer to the main question, my colleague has clearly stated that there are two reasons for the delay in the completion of the projects, Ashok Yatri Niwas and Kanishka. Firstly, at the time of starting construction, the estimate of time for the completion of the project was not properly made. So, it has taken some more time. The second reason for increase in the cost of construction is the increase in the scope of the work, which is 20 per cent in one case and 18 per cent in another case. There were also other reasons like non-availability of material. The main reason for the cost escalation is the increase in scope of the work and the rise in prices of materials during that period.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: My question has not been answered. Sir, please listen to me. Sub-standard

material was used and there was wrong designing and wrong planning. Because of this we had to pay more. It was stated that the private contractor of the ITDC was appointed by the previous Civil Aviation Minister. Will he hold an inquiry as to how much money passed hands, how much sub-standard material has been used and how many shady deals have taken place?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: Sir, I have stated the reason for the delay. The cost has been revised, as also the Schedule for commissioning of these hotels. And if my hon. friend is interested to know this, I can lay on the Table of this House the revised timetable for the commissioning of these hotels.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Nanje Gowda.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Sir, I want to put my second Supplementary.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, no. Please sit down. Mr. Nanje Gowda. Now it is over. Please sit down, Mr. Lakkappa. You cannot take the time of the House completely.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I am not taking the time of the House. I am entitled to put the second Supplementary. I have got the right to put my second Supplementary.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, no. On one question you want to take the entire time. Kindly cooperate. Now, Mr. Nanje Gowda.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I have got the right to put the second Supplementary. You give me the reason as to why you are not allowing my second Supplementary.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You had your say, Mr. Lakkappa. Please sit down. It is all right. You have taken more time. Now, Mr. Nanje Gowda.

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister stated that the contractor could not mobilise adequate equipment, machinery and manpower. That means, the antecedents of the contractor were not taken into consideration while awarding the contract.

Now, Sir, I want to know (a) what are the different items of work in both the hotels, those which are put to tender, and how many contractors tendered the work, how many tenders were conditional tenders, whether all the tenders were evaluated before taking a final decision and whether advances were paid to the contractors. If so, how much? I would also like to know whether the original agreements were revised and supplementary agreements were entered into, whether the rates were revised, what is the date of the original contract and the date of the supplementary agreement; (b) The hon. Minister stated three reasons for the increase in the cost, that is, increase in the scope of the work and normal escalation up to the period of award and also provision of additional and better facilities. What are the break-up figures of these in terms of money? Sir, I am told that the Urban Arts Commission have prescribed certain height limit in this area for constructing the hotels. I suppose it is about 120 ft. Now they have given permission for 200 ft. What prompted the Government to revise the decision and accept the tender?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: First of all, I would like to make it clear that in this particular case the contractor is NBCC, the National Building Construction Corporation, a Government of India public sector undertaking. This is for the main work. There has been some other private contractor also for some other work, but for the main work it is the NBCC and the NBCC was awarded a contract in the case of Ashok Yatri Niwas. The civil and the structural work for this project was awarded to M/S NBCC, a Government of India Undertaking, towards the end of January 1979 and the work started in February 1979.

In the case of Hotel Kanishka this was again awarded to NBCC and these works started in February 1979. Both the works started in February 1979.

Sir, my friend wanted to know many things and one of the things that he wanted to know was as to why the estimate was revised. I have given the reason as to why the estimate was revised and it was mainly due to the increase in the cost of these projects. The reason for revising this is due to increase in the scope of work by 20 per cent, normal escalation up to the period of award of work by 20 per cent, and the provision of additional and better facilities to the extent of 10 per cent of the original estimates. This was the main reason. There was no other reason.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Sir, I think the reply he has given is causing great dismay to the Finance Minister. What is to be done? The costs are going up all the time. I would like to know from him whether in view of this admitted bungling in the original assessments and the schedule for construction, he can give any firm commitment to this House that these two hotels will be completed in time for the ASIAD games, we were told that they were being constructed for the purpose of ASIAD games.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: The revised schedule is—4 Guest room floors (84 rooms) and public areas like Coffee shops, main lounge and tea lounge. These are likely to be commissioned by November/December, 1981.

Another 7 guest room floors (147 rooms) main restaurant, bar and Conference Hall by January/February, 1982 and the balance 4 guest room floors roof top restaurant and commercial commissioning of hotel by March, 1982.

This is the revised schedule for Hotel Kanishka. We hope that by this time this will be fully commissioned.

In the case of Yatri Niwas—

7 guest room floors (215 rooms) a shopping complex, main lounge, tea

lounge and cafeteria by November/December, 1981.

Next 4 guest room floors (122 rooms) and restaurant by January, 1982.

Balance guest room floors with conventional furniture by March, 1982.

My friend will see that both the hotels will be fully commissioned before the game—ASLAD 1982.

Huge Scale Import of drugs by USSR

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*504-A. SHRI R. L. BHATIA:

SHRI B. V. DESAI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a USSR Pharmaceutical Team visited India last month for studying the possibility of importing drugs from India on a large-scale;

(b) if so, the outcome of discussions held by them with the pharmaceutical manufacturers in the private sector and the I.D.P.L.;

(c) whether the deal will be on Government-to-Government basis or the U.S.S.R. will purchase direct from the pharmaceutical manufacturers; and

(d) the names of some of the important drugs for which the USSR has expressed a desire to import?

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

Statement

(a) to (d). A three-member team of the Ministry of Health from U.S.S.R. visited India during August, 1981. Their visit to India was primarily to

acquaint themselves with the functioning of pharmaceutical units in India. During discussions held at the Basic Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals and Cosmetics Export Promotion Council, no mention was made regarding purchases. Since they were members of the Ministry of Health connected with registration of drugs, their discussions were mainly about registration formalities.

SHRI R. L. BHATIA: From the statement one cannot make out whether the high powered team of three Members of Ministry of Health, U.S.S.R. came to India just for visiting the health of our public undertaking, I.D.P.L., etc. Was this team invited by the Government of India or this team came on their own? If they came on their own, what interest had they shown in our public undertakings concerned?

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN: No doubt the personnel of this team belonged to the Ministry of Health of USSR. But they were not invited by us. We had no information about the arrival of this team from the U.S.S.R. or from our own Mission in Moscow. It appeared that the team came here in order to find out and see for themselves the standard of manufacturing of pharmaceutical products in this country and quality control. This was their purpose. Therefore, they visited a number of pharmaceutical manufacturing units at places—Ahmedabad, Baroda, Delhi, IDPL and apparently they went back quite satisfied.

SHRI R. L. BHATIA: This seems to be a very strange affair. Neither the Government of India invited them nor they showed to the Government of India any interest. They came on a visit all the way. I think there is something which probably the Minister is not trying to tell us. Is it a fact that discussion took place with regard to expansion of our IDPL and other pharmaceutical concerns with the help of USSR? If so, he may kindly give us information.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): I can just supplement. There is nothing wrong in this type of delegation's visit. Sometimes they come. They explore the possibilities and when they want..

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Without information?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Yes, sometimes they come. Take the case of tobacco. A large number of them come and they discuss with the private traders. If it is a canalised item, if they want to have it, they come and discuss with us. If they have to take from the private trader, they come and make direct contact. Therefore, there is nothing wrong in it.

SHRI R. L. BHATIA: In that case they should tell us that they met the private traders and they wanted purchases of Indian medicines from the firms.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Our Export Promotion Council (Economic Cell) was also told by one private drug manufacturer Shri Babu Bhai Patil that they had some meeting. It is just an exploratory visit. They had some preliminary discussion. If they find they are actually interested and they are taking a number of drugs. But they want to expand the the area.

SHRI B. V. DESAI: In view of the fact that USSR is very much interested in purchase of drugs from India and, whereas previously they were having contacts and purchasing these drugs only from the multi-nationals from our country and now they have shown interest in our public sector undertakings as well as in private drug manufacturers, may I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government of India will explore this possibility and improve the position of exports vis-a-vis USSR which is now about Rs. 40 crores. Of course, as it is also, if I am correct, Rs. 40 crores is not a small amount as compared to

Rs. 76 crores which is the total export. Will both the figures get improved by the consistent effort of the Government of India to export drugs to USSR?

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN: It has been already admitted by the hon. Member himself that there has been an increase in the export of drugs to USSR. The practice is that the representatives of two sides meet and decide the requirement of the country for the calendar year and, for the year 1980-81, as already stated, Rs. 40 crores target has been fixed and, out of this, Rs. 17.61 crores has already been achieved upto June, 1981.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मुझे मंत्री महादय का उत्तर सुन कर थोड़ा ताज्जुब हुआ है। हमारे यहां प्राइवेट मैनफक्चरर है लेकिन रूस में नहीं है। वहां से जो प्रतिनिधिमंडल आता है वह सस्कारी होता है। हमारे और सोवियत संघ के बहुत अच्छे सम्बन्ध हैं। क्या मैं यह मान कर चलू कि उन्होंने मामलों में हमारी एम्बेसी को भी सबर नहीं दी कि उनका एक प्रतिनिधि मंडल भारत जा रहा है? क्या हवाई अड्डों पर उसको लेने के लिए कोई नहीं था? यह तो कूटनीतिक शिष्टाचार का भी पालन नहीं किया जा रहा है। कहीं ऐसा तो नहीं है कि मंत्री महादय किसी बड़ी बात पर पर्दा डालने के लिए ऐसा कह रहे हैं।

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: What is the fact, I can just inform. I cannot create fact. The refact of the matter is that our Embassy did not send any information to us, nor did they contact us, nor did the Health Ministry indicate us any information about it. Therefore, I just share the information with the hon. Members.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: But you approve what has happened? Have you told the Russian friends that they should come after informing us so that they can be looked after and properly received?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: That is a different issue. Sometimes,

delegations come. Take the case of tobacco.

SHRI ATAL BIHARĪ VAJPAYEE:
Again tobacco.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:
This is the practice. A large number of delegations come. They go to the centres and they establish contacts with the producers and they leave. It is not that the entire trade between USSR and Government of India is through public sector agencies. Certain trade is through public sector agencies and certain trade is through private sector agencies. Therefore, how we come into the picture I am unable to understand.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: May I know whether there is a shortage of drugs in India presently and whether the export of drugs to USSR will not add to the difficulties and aggravate the position of local drug suppliers? With the drug industry presently in the doldrums, how does the Government propose to meet and honour the extra drug commitments required for export purposes to USSR?

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN:
It is obvious from the fact that there has been a steady increase in the export of drugs from this country. Therefore, there is no shortage of these drugs. May be, at some time or other, there might be some shortage of some particular special drug. That is another thing. But as far as the total requirement of drugs is concerned, there is no difficulty and it will be possible for us to meet the total requirement of USSR and other countries where we are also exporting drugs.

IA Avro Plane Crashlanded at Mangalore

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

(a) whether Indian Airlines Avro plane crashlanded at Bajpe airport, Mangalore on 19th August, 1980; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the crash landing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANRAKAR): (a) Indian Air lines HS-748 (AVRO) aircraft VT-DXF, while operating flight IC-557 (Bangalore-Mangalore) overshot the runway while landing at Mangalore at 1502 hours on 19th August, 1981.

(b) The accident is under investigation by an Inspector of Accident appointed by the Director General of Civil Aviation under Rule 71 of the Aircraft Rules, 1937.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:
It was a providential escape not only for all the passengers but also for the Finance Minister of Karnataka when the accident took place. The awful condition of the Mangalore runway has been brought to the notice of the Authorities. The Mangalore Airport runway is not at all sufficient for the operation of the Avro during the monsoon. Particularly Boeing cannot be operated during the monsoon season. It has been stated on the floor of the House that a new runway would be constructed very soon.

May I know from the Hon. Minister when the new construction will be commenced? Any delay in the execution of the construction will be disastrous. What would be the amount that would be spent for the construction of the new runway?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): It is true that there is certain difficulty in the operation of aircraft so far as Mangalore is concerned. During the rainy season, the 737-Boeing was not operated. It is only the Avro aircraft that operates there at Mangalore airport and in that also a lot of care and caution is taken. The runway is, no doubt, old and, therefore, it is under the consideration

of the Government whether the runway should be extended or whether a parallel runway can be constructed there.

So far as the question of extension of the runway is concerned, it is likely to cost more or less the same amount as it will cost for constructing a parallel runway. Therefore, the question of construction of a parallel runway at Mangalore is under consideration of the Government and the survey has been conducted in this regard.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: My specific question is what would be the cost of the runway. Not only that. It has been brought to the notice of the authorities, by the Commercial Pilots Association that the basic navigational facilities are absent at Mangalore airport. If that is so, what are the basic navigational facilities that have been provided? What efforts have been made in this regard? Not only that. What amount has been granted for the development works at Mangalore airport and also for the construction of the building? May I know from the Hon. Minister the actual cost of the runway that is going to be constructed?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: The cost of the construction of a parallel runway can only be known after the survey is conducted and the estimate is prepared. But the intention of the Government is, no doubt, to construct a parallel runway to meet the present difficulty there.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: It is not a question of Mangalore only. In most of the airports, runways are in the worst condition and they are not in a position to receive the Jets also. In view of this, what is the thinking of the Ministry about the construction and re-construction of most of the airports for receiving the fast-growing traffic?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: A general survey of all the airports in this

country is being conducted from time to time to find out the deficiencies or difficulties on the particular airports and I would like to assure the Hon. Member that wherever such difficulties are found, steps would be taken to improve the facilities and also to improve the runway and the airport so that the present difficulties, if any, should be removed.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Exploration of Gold in Orissa

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

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government for exploration of gold fields in Orissa; and

(b) if so, what is the estimated yield of gold in Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) (a): The Geological Survey of India and the Directorate of Mining and Geology, Government of Orissa, are engaged in exploration for gold in parts of Orissa State.

(b): The current explorations are of a preliminary nature. Reserves of gold will be known only after completion of the detailed investigations.

Difficulty Experienced by Engineering Exporters

*506. **SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Engineering exporters are facing difficulty due to recent twenty per cent hike in steel prices;

(b) whether it is proposed to liberalise the scheme for distribution of

domestically produced steel at international prices to the exporters; and

(c) the main items covered by the price protection scheme?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Following Government's announcement to accord full price protection to subsisting engineering contracts without an escalation clause as on 8-2-1981 and supply of steel at international prices for all exports after 9-2-1981, no difficulty has been reported by the engineering exporters.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The items covered under the price protection scheme are as under:—

- (i) Pig Iron
- (ii) Billets/Blooms/Slabs
- (iii) Heavy Structural—Joists/Channels/Angles/Tees
- (iv) Light Structural—Joists/Channels/Angles/Tees
- (v) Rails
- (vi) B.P. Sheets
- (vii) G.P. Sheets
- (viii) M.S./C.R. Sheets/Coils
- (ix) H.R. Sheets/Coils
- (x) H.R. Skelp
- (xi) M.S. Rounds
- (xii) M.S. Wire Rods
- (xiii) Bar & Rods in Coils; and
- (xiv) M.S. Plates.

Shifting of Examination Centre of Sail from Rourkela to Calcutta

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

(a) whether it is a fact the Examination Centre of Steel Authority of India Limited for recruitment of Executive Trainees has been shifted from Rourkela to Calcutta; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). It is not correct that the examination centre was shifted from Rourkela to Calcutta. However, with effect from 1979, examination centres at several places, including Rourkela, were discontinued as a measure of economy and administrative convenience.

Supply of Cotton to Spinning Mills of Tamil Nadu at a Lower Price

***509. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have initiated any plan to supply cotton at a lower price to the spinning mills of Tamil Nadu with the objective to bring down the price of yarn there;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose to take interest in implementing it with regard to the Spinning Mills of Kerala also?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). In order to meet the emergent situation in Tamilnadu in June 1981, the Cotton Corporation of India was asked to supply 8,000 bales of cotton at given prices to the National Textile Corporation. The National Textile Corporation was in turn required to supply hank yarn at predetermined prices to Director Handlooms Tamilnadu for making it available to Handloom Weavers. Recently, Government have allowed the import of about 49,700 bales of cotton from Pakistan. Since the price of this cotton is somewhat lower than local cotton, it has been decided that yarn manufactured therefrom will be supplied to weavers at predetermined prices. It is anticipated that over 30,000 bales will be available for supply of yarn to handloom weavers.

Foreign Airlines duped Country

*510. SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:
Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the country has been duped to the tune of Rs. 50 crores by the foreign airlines as per news-item appearing in "Current" Weekly of August 22, 1981;

(b) if so, full facts thereof;

(c) whether any inquiry has been ordered by the Government; and

(d) if not, what other action has been taken against the defaulting foreign airlines?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). No Sir. However, some foreign airlines are reported to be indulging in unethical practices in order to attract passengers by offering sizable discounts. The International Air Transport Association (IATA) is aware of the same and intends to conduct a market survey shortly in an attempt to eradicate such practices.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Government will decide on the course of action on the basis of the results of IATA Market Survey.

Kudremukh Iron ore Project

*511. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:
SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA
MURTHY:

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

(a) whether one year after its completion, the Kudremukh Iron Ore Project in Karnataka is still facing uncertainties;

(b) whether all efforts to sort out outstanding issues with Iran have failed;

(c) what efforts have been made to find other buyers for the concentrates made at Kudremukh; and

(d) what steps are being taken to sustain this Rs. 650 crores project from languishing?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The Kudremukh Iron Ore Project cannot be said to have been completed yet as only one out of the four production lines of the project has been commissioned so far. The project is not facing any uncertainty so far as its completion and operation is concerned. Only in regard to the sale of its product alternate arrangements have yet to be finalised.

(b) No, Sir. The negotiations are expected to be resumed shortly.

(c) Vigorous efforts have been made to find alternative markets. Romania has agreed to buy approximately 3.5 million tonnes of the concentrate over a period of 3 years starting from 1981-82 as part of the contract to set up a pellet plant. It is expected that other orders would materialise as a result of the efforts being made.

(d) A part from sale of concentrate to other parties, it is expected that Iran may ultimately take about 4.5 million tonnes a year after its plants are set up. A pellet plant is also being set up at Mangalore to convert 3 million tonnes of concentrate into pellets for exports.

Use of Imported machine by M/s. Southern Bottlers (P) Limited

*512. SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA:
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 672 on 3rd April 1981 regarding licence to M/s. Southern Bottlers (Private) Limited and state:

(a) whether M/s. Southern Bottlers (Private) Limited are using the imported machine;

(b) whether they have taken permission from Government to sell the imported machine or allow anyone else to use it;

(c) who is using the machine at present and when did they get it from Southern Bottlers; and

(d) what filling machine Southern Bottlers are using at present and where they have got it from?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (c). According to the information received from the Company, the machine, in question is, at present in their custody at New Delhi and is not being used in their factory at Madras due to some technical defects. The matter is being examined further by the DGTD from technical angle.

(b) No, Sir. There is also no information with Government that the machine in question has been sold or is being used by any one else.

(d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Foreign Demand For Indian Watches

*513. SHRI GHULAM MOHAMMAD KHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Watches are in great demand in several countries in the world;

(b) whether the (HMT) Hindustan Machine Tools Limited has explored markets in African countries in this regard;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the HMT has offered to set up a watch making unit in an African country as well in Indonesia, West-Asia and Hong-Kong; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Indian watches are being exported to a number of countries in the world including Iran, Kuwait, Afghanistan, UAE, Switzerland etc.

(b) Yes Sir. HMT have conducted a preliminary investigation on the market expectance of their watches in some African countries.

(c) and (d). Project profile for establishing assembling units for 2.5 lakh watch per year in Algeria and 1.0 lakh watch per year in Zambia have been submitted in August, 1981.

A feasibility Report for setting up an assembly unit for 2.5 lakh watches per year has been submitted to Tanzania in June 1981. A project profile for setting up an assembling unit for 1.0 lakh watches per year has been submitted to Bali (Indonesia) in July, 1981.

No proposals have been submitted to West Asian countries and Hong-Kong in this regard.

Seating arrangement Agartala Airport Lounge

*514. SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the seating arrangement at Agartala Airport Lounge is not upto the mark; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by Government to make proper arrangement?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. with the introduction of Boeing service the facilities needed improvement. So to provide better passenger

handling facilities and seating capacity, extension and modification to the existing terminal building at an estimated cost of Rs. 12.98 lakhs are presently being carried out and the work is likely to be completed by March, 1982.

Negotiations for Borrowing Euro-Currency Funds by Industrial Development Bank of India

*515. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the Industrial Development Bank of India is negotiating abroad to borrow Euro-Currency funds to fulfil the target of industrial growth envisaged in the Sixth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). IDBI is already operating two lines of World Bank credit to meet the requirements of industrial borrowers in the country. The IDBI is also negotiating commercial borrowing abroad but the matter is still in the preliminary stages. It is therefore not possible to furnish any details.

Financing of Eight Shrimp Trawlers suspended by Dutch Development Corporation

*516. SHRI BAGUN SUMBRUI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Dutch Development Corporation have decided to suspend the Financing of eight shrimp trawlers under the Dutch Aid Programme for India;

(b) whether it is a fact that the contract for trawlers had been agreed to between the Dutch Shipyards and the Indian Buyers; and

(c) reaction of Government to the steps taken by the Dutch Government?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) and (b). Contracts for nine trawlers have been entered into between the Indian Companies and the Dutch shipyards in pursuance to an allocation of Dutch Loan funds and these will be received in India as per the relevant contracts.

On receipt of a representation from Catamaran and Countryboat Fishermen's Rights and Marine Wealth on the adverse effects of these trawlers the Dutch Government are reviewing their programme.

No further contracts for purchase of additional trawlers with Dutch Loan funds have been concluded.

(c) The matter is under examination in the Ministry of Agriculture.

Number of Registered Private Aircraft

*517. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) what are the details regarding the number of registered private aircraft in the country, (State-wise);

(b) whether some industrial houses also own some aircraft and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some individuals also own some aircraft;

(d) what are the details regarding range of seating capacity in such private aircraft; and

(e) the percentage of aviation gasoline consumed by private aircraft?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) There are 271 aircraft owned by private parties and

out of this number 142 are used for purposes other than for hire or reward (private purposes). A statement giving the statewide number of aircraft is laid on the table of the Sabha.

(b) 50 aircraft out of 142 are owned by various industrial houses and 8 by private institutions.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The range extends from two seats to ninety-six.

(e) It will not be in the public interest to furnish this information.

Statements

Details regarding the number of registered Private aircraft State-wise

S. No.	Name of the State	No. of aircraft
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6
2.	Assam	6
3.	Bihar	27
4.	Delhi	44
5.	Gujarat	4
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1
7.	J & K (Jammu and Kashmir)	1
8.	Karnataka	3
9.	Madhya Pradesh	3
10.	Maharashtra	70
11.	Orissa	4
12.	Punjab	12
13.	Rajasthan	1
14.	U P	10
15.	Tamil Nadu	17
16.	West Bengal	62
		271

Recruitment of Automobile Engineers in New India Insurance Company

*518. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:

SHRI B V. DESAI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in 1957 New India Insurance Company formed a Motor Technical Division to control the claims ratio and also to effect a better customer service, and automobile engineers were recruited and they were designated as Claims Inspector;

(b) if so, whether 100 engineers/diploma holders for survey and assessment of motor claims were recruited by the General Insurance Company during 1978;

(c) if so, whether these technically qualified engineers who were recruited for specified motor technical jobs are being converted into holders of non-technical jobs from 1980 onwards;

(d) if so, the main reasons for this change;

(e) whether some private independent surveyors are being appointed in place of technically qualified engineers; and

(f) if so, whether this will result in large scale corruption and also create problem of unemployment of diploma holders?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Yes, Sir. The New India Assurance Company formed a Services and Technical Cell (Automobiles) in the Motor Department at its Head Office and recruited Diploma Holders but not Engineers as Claims Inspectors to look after automobile claims.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). Claims Inspectors of the New India Assurance Co. Ltd., when promoted to Class I cadre, naturally have to perform duties of a supervisory nature. However, the Company utilises their services as far as possible for looking after motor and allied business.

(e) and (f). Qualified persons can apply for a licence to act as surveyors/assessors in the general insurance industry. According to the nature of the case the various insurance companies engage independent surveyors to assess the loss so that they can expeditiously settle the claims. This is the accepted practice in other countries also.

Aerodrome at Bharatpur

*519. SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) are Government aware of the need and advantages of an aerodrome near Area for civil and tourist purposes;

(b) if so, whether Government have considered a site near Bharatpur so that foreign tourist can make their base amidst natural surroundings and near bird sanctuary for sight seeings at Agra; and

(c) whether in view of the strategic advantages of diverting the tourist from an important military airport, Government are alive to the need for keeping the Agra military port free for military purpose and having a standby airport at Bharatpur in case of emergency?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) to (c). The proposal for construction of an aerodrome at Bharatpur was considered in the past but was not found feasible due to the terrain and other obstructions in the vicinity. There is no plan at present to construct a civil airport near Agra.

Commissioning of Alloy Steel Plant

*520. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Ministry of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Alloy Steel Plant built under the first stage Expansion at an estimated cost of Rs. 12 crores has not been commissioned so far;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) steps taken or proposed to be taken for its early commissioning?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The first stage expansion of the Alloy Steel Plant Durgapur, which was originally estimated to cost Re. 8.46 crores is now expected to cost Rs. 9.31 crores. There have been some delays in supply of equipment, and also in construction work by contractors. The essential units are now expected to be commissioned before the end of the year 1981.

(c) Periodical review meetings are held at various levels to impress upon the various agencies to adhere to the various agreed schedules.

Shortage of High Grade Zinc in dry Cell Industry

*521. SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Dry Cell Industry in the country is facing acute shortage of high grade zinc;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the MMTC has failed to supply the raw material for the industry;

(c) the estimated total demand of the industry for the raw material; and

(d) the steps taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d). The total demand for high grade zinc

required by dry cell industry is approximately 16,000 metric tonnes per year. The requirement is almost wholly met from imports by the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation, since there is negligible indigenous production of the appropriate specification. On account of some delayed shipments by overseas suppliers, unduly long time taken by the ships and the congestion at the Bombay and Madras Ports, supplies to actual users during July and August 1981 were very much below requirements. Arrivals in September have substantially increased and no difficulty is anticipated in supplying the full requirements of the dry cell industry.

Encouragement to Cooperative Societies in Catering

4801. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the policy of Government in granting seasonal and other works of aerodromes;

(b) do Government encourage co-operative societies in the matter of catering, portage, etc.;

(c) if so, the reasons for giving the work of Trivandrum Aerodrome portage to a private party; and

(d) was there any complaint against the said private party, if so, details and the remedial steps taken by the department?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) The seasonal and other works of Domestic Aerodromes like civil works/Maintenance Works are generally got executed through Central Public Works Department (CPWD) All works at the international airports are awarded by International Airports Authority of India, by call of tenders.

(b) The Government gives due consideration to the offers made by the Cooperatives alongwith other tenders received.

(c) In response to tender enquiry only three tenders were received—two from private parties and one from cooperative society. The highest offer was from the private party while the second highest was from the cooperative society. Besides, past performance of the co-operative society was unsatisfactory. The highest offer from the private party was therefore accepted.

(d) No, Sir.

Generation of Internal Resources by public Sector undertakings

4802. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the unit-wise break-up of generation of internal resources by the public sector undertakings during the 6th Plan period; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken by Government in improving the operation of the loss making units?

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

(a) The generation of internal resources by the public sector during the 6th Plan period has been assessed and projected on the basis of certain assumptions viz. prices prevalent in the base year remaining constant, availability of certain Plan funds to the enterprises for expansion etc. Additional assumptions are made by individual enterprises while computing likely generation of resources. Unless these assumptions are spelt out enterprise-wise for all the enterprises it would not be appropriate to record enterprise wise generation of resources. The assessment of the internal resources projected for all Central enterprises for Plan purposes is placed at Rs. 5848 crores.

(b) The following steps have been taken to improve the operation of loss making units:

(i) Government at the highest level monitors the performance of enterprises providing infra-structural facilities like transportation, power, basic raw materials etc. with a view to improving their output;

(ii) injection of additional investment in balancing facilities and captive power plants wherever required;

(iii) improving the utilisation of existing generating capacity in the power plants for which task forces were set up to suggest measures;

(iv) an Expert Committee has been set up to examine the performance of selected enterprises in the critical sectors and suggest measures for improving operating results;

(v) regular performance review is carried out by the administrative Ministries through quarterly performance review meetings in respect of individual enterprises with a view to taking timely remedial action where necessary.

भिलाई, कोरबा, बैलाडिला और मन्थर के संयंत्रों की भूमि से हटाए गए परिवारों को शोधकार

4803. श्री कैपूर भूषण : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि ऐसे किसानों के परिवारों की संख्या क्या है जिसको भूमि का अधिग्रहण भिलाई, कोरबा, बैलाडिला और मन्थर संयंत्रों और फैक्टरियों के लिए किया गया है और जिन्हें इनमें रोजगार दिया गया है तथा ऐसे शेष परिवारों की संख्या क्या है जिनके सदस्यों को सम्बन्धित संयंत्रों और फैक्टरियों में अभी तक रोजगार उपलब्ध नहीं कराया गया है और इन परिवारों को रोजगार उपलब्ध कराने में और कितना समय लगने की सम्भावना है ?

श्रीजय्य तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री प्रजय मुखर्जी) : भिलाई के इस्पात कारखाने, कोरबा की एल्यूमीनियम परियोजना, बैलाडिला की यंत्रीकृत खानों और मन्थर के सीमेंट कारखाने के लिए जिन परिवारों / किसानों की भूमि अर्जित की गई थी उनकी संख्या तथा जिन्हें इन कारखानों में नौकरी दी गई है उनको संख्या के बारे में जानकारी मौखिक दी गई है :—

	उन परिवारों/ किसानों की संख्या जिनकी भूमि अर्जित की गई थी	उन व्यक्तियों की संख्या जिन्हें नौकरी दी गई है
भिलाई इस्पात कारखाना	5600	वर्ष 1971-72 से लेकर 2562 व्यक्ति (*)
कोरबा की एल्यूमीनियम परियोजना	363	231 किसान
बैलाडिला की यंत्रीकृत खानें	शून्य	प्रश्न नहीं उठता
मन्थर सीमेंट कारखाना	**	**

* भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने में वर्ष 1971-72 से पहले विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को दी गई नौकरी के आंकड़े नहीं रखे जाते थे।

टिप्पणी:—सरकार की स्वीकृत नीति के अनुसार ऐसे विस्थापित व्यक्तियों के मामलों पर, जिन्हें अभी तक नौकरी नहीं दी गई है, जब और जैसे रिक्तियां होंगी विचार किया जायेगा बशर्त कि वे इन पदों के लिए उपयुक्त हों।

** जानकारी प्राप्त की जा रही है और

सभापटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

वाराणसी में गलीचा निर्माण उद्योग को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये योजनाएं

4804 श्री बनज बशर : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तरप्रदेश के वाराणसी जिले में गलीचा निर्माण कूठेर उद्योग को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये क्या योजनाएं चल रही हैं और तत्सम्बन्धी सम्पूर्ण ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या बुनकरों को प्रशिक्षण देने, उत्पादन शुरू करने हेतु वित्तीय सहायता देने, कच्चे माल की सप्लाई तथा निर्मित माल की खरीद के लिए सरकार द्वारा कोई कार्यवाही की जा रही है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का भदोही में गलीचा क्रय केन्द्र के अलावा गाजियाबाद, सैदपुर, जोनपुर, मिर्जापुर और दिलदार नगर में गलीचा क्रय केन्द्रों के खोले जाने का प्रस्ताव है ?

वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात व खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी) : (क) और (ख). हस्तशिल्प क्षेत्र में गलीचा निर्माण के लिए उत्पादन आधार का विस्तार करने हेतु वाराणसी जिले में गलीचा बुनाई का व्यापक प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए एक योजना है। वाराणसी जिले में 33 गलीचा बुनकर प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र कार्य कर रहे हैं। इस योजना के अनुसार, प्रत्येक केन्द्र में एक वर्ष के प्रशिक्षण के लिए 50 प्रशिक्षार्थी लिये जाते हैं और प्रत्येक प्रशिक्षार्थी को प्रशिक्षण के दौरान 60 रु. प्रति माह दिये जाते हैं। जहां तक वित्तीय सहायता देने का सम्बन्ध है, शिल्पी, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा 1978 में घोषित उदारकृत ऋण योजना के अन्तर्गत वाणिज्यिक बैंकों से वित्तीय सहायता ले सकते हैं। कच्चा माल प्राप्त करने तथा अपने उत्पादों के विपणन में शिल्पियों की सहायता करने के लिये वाराणसी जिले में पांच ग्रामीण विपणन तथा सेवा केन्द्रों की भी स्वीकृति दी गई है।

(ग) जी नहीं।

Vacancies of Subordinate/Class IV Staff in S.B.I. New Delhi

4805. SHRI HIRA LAL R. PARMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Bank of India, New Delhi Local Head Office had called names of persons from Employment Exchanges New Delhi and entertained applications directly for filling up vacancies of subordinates/Class-IV staff;

(b) if so, the number of candidates called from Employment Exchanges and those called directly;

(c) whether the provisions contained in para 26(iii) of Brochure on reservations of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in services was strictly followed by calling the persons for the post from Delhi Scheduled Castes Welfare Association (Regd.) Ambedkar Bhavan New Delhi and such other organisations recognised by Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India;

(d) whether some of these SC/ST Organisations have represented to the Bank authorities to postpone the interview/appointments of candidates till persons are called from such organisations; and

(e) if so, what action has been taken by the Bank authorities on those representations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). In terms of the Government orders the recruitment for subordinate cadre in banks is to be made only through the medium of employment exchange. The State Bank of India, therefore called the names of 136 candidates from the employment exchange for filling the posts of messengers etc. One candidate who was already working in the bank in the cadre of sweeper/Farash was also considered as he was eligible for the

post of messenger. The Bank has reported that no candidate was called directly for these appointments.

(c) and (e). Para 26 (iii) of the Brochure on Reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in services (4th Edition) says that the function of the SC/ST organisations recognised by the Government is limited to advising the SC/ST candidates about the recruitment proposed and that these organisations cannot recommend or press the names of any individuals. This paragraph only says that the vacancies should be brought to the notice of the SC/ST organisations listed in Appendix 11 of the Brochure. The Bank has been advised to forward a copy of the notification sent to the employment exchanges, to these organisations in order to bring the reserved vacancies to their notice.

The Bank has also reported that it has sufficient number of SC/ST candidates on its panel to fill the reserved vacancies in the subordinate cadre. The Bank did receive representation from the Delhi Scheduled Castes Welfare Association (Regd.), Ambedkar Bhavan, New Delhi requesting for the postponement of the interview on the ground that the names of the candidates had not been called from this Association. In view of the position explained above, the question of calling the names from this Association did not arise. The Bank, therefore, did not take any action on this representation.

Black Marketing of Ferrous and non-Ferrous Metals by Small Industrialists of Punjab and Haryana

4806. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that there is a large scale black-marketing of both ferrous and non-ferrous metals by small industrialists who are issued

these as actual users in the twin cities of Jagadhari and Yamunagar, Panipat in Haryana and Gobindgarh and some other places of Punjab;

(b) whether this is being indulged in connivance with the Inspectors and other staff of the State Industries Department; and

(c) if so, what action do the Central Government propose to take to check all these shady deals and ensure that all quota-holders use them and not sell them in black-market thus making huge profits?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (c). Since there is no statutory control on the pricing and distribution of any category of iron and steel, the question of any black-marketing does not arise. The Iron and Steel Control Organisation deals with violation of provisions of Iron and Steel Control Order, which requires that iron and steel should be used only for the purpose for which it is obtained or supplied. As regards non-ferrous metals no complaints/representations about their black marketing have been received.

(b) Government have no information in this regard.

Income Tax Raid on Premises of an Industrialist at Kanpur

4807. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Income-tax Department under the supervision of a Deputy Income Tax Commissioner had raided the residential buildings and other premises of Shri Inder Singh, an industrialist of Kanpur, a few weeks before;

(b) if so, what are the details of the black money etc. detected; and

(c) what further action has been taken thereon?

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

(a) Yes Sir, the Income-tax Department had conducted a search in this case recently.

(b) During the course of the search *prima facie* unaccounted assets to the approximate extent of Rs. 1.79 crores were seized.

(c) Appropriate action under the various Direct Taxes Acts is being taken in this case.

Raid on Concern of Recruitment Agent by Enforcement Directorate

4808. D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Enforcement Directorate Madras and Bombay raided any recruitment agent for Gulf and Arabian countries in the month of January, May, June, July and unearthed any currency concealed; and

(b) if so, the name of the concern and the details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) The Enforcement Directorate at Madras and Bombay raided the premises of a number of recruiting agents engaged in recruitment of manpower for Gulf and Arabian Countries in the months of February to July 1981 and seize documents showing transactions which *prima-facie* appear to be in violation of the provisions of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act. In some cases some Indian/foreign currencies were also seized for enquiries under the said Act.

(b) In a majority of these cases investigations are still in progress. It is

not expedient to disclose further details, at this stage, in the interest of effective investigation.

Suspension of Bank Officers

4809. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL: Will the Minister FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many Bank officers are under suspension in Central Bank of India on account of fraud, irregularity technical lapses and embezzlements (separate figures for each category); and

(b) how much annual payments are being made because of suspension?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) According to the Central Bank of India, the number of officers under suspension, as on 28-8-81, on account of fraud, irregularities, technical lapses and embezzlement, separately, was as under:

<i>Grounds for Suspension</i>	<i>No of officers</i>
Fraud	6
Irregularities	22
Technical Lapses	1
Embezzlements	7
Total	36

(b) Under Officers (Discipline & Appeal) Regulations, during suspension an officer is entitled to subsistence allowance at the rate of 1/3rd to 1/2 of basic pay drawn by the officer prior to suspension and proportionate allowances. Figure of the amount of subsistence allowance paid by the Central Bank of India is not readily available.

बिना ठाणे के तलसारी गांव के समीप तस्करी से लाई गई षडियों का बरामद किया जाना

4810. श्री श्री राम बागड़ी: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या पुलिस ने बम्बई-अहमदाबाद राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग पर ठाणे जिले के तलसारी गांव के समीप तस्करी से लाई गई लगभग 8 लाख रुपये मूल्य की षडियों का एक केस में बरामद किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन षडियों की कहां से तस्करी की गई थी; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा तस्करी के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिरोविया): (क) से (ग). सरकार को प्राप्त रिपोर्टों के अनुसार दिनांक 3.8.1981 को सीमाशुल्क प्राधिकारियों ने बम्बई-अहमदाबाद राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग पर मनोर नाका के निकट एक कार को रोका था और इस गाड़ी से लगभग 7.86 लाख रुपये मूल्य की कलाई षडियां पकड़ी थीं।

कार में सवार व्यक्ति गाड़ी को वहीं छोड़कर भाग कर बच निकल गये। इस मामले में अन्तर्गत व्यक्तियों का पता लगाने के लिए जांच की जा रही है ताकि कानून के अनुसार उनके विरुद्ध आवश्यक कार्रवाई की जा सके।

Air Strips in Maharashtra

4811. SHRI A. T. PATIL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the places where air-strips have been constructed and are proposed to be constructed in rural areas of Maharashtra State, at the cost of (i) private individuals and for companies, institutions etc. and (ii) Government (State or Union) with the assistance of private individuals and/or companies, institutions etc.;

(b) the status, nature of business and/or other particulars about the

credentials of the said private individuals and/or companies, institutions etc.;

(c) the purposes for which the said Air-strips are proposed to be used; and

(d) whether any of the said existing or proposed airstrips have been used or are vulnerable for being used, as the case may be for the purposes of smuggling any contraband and if so, what kind of contraband and from what places?

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

Seminar on Country's Economic Problems Held at Calcutta

4812. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Seminar on country's economic problems was held at Calcutta on August 7, 1981;

(b) if so, what suggestions/observations were made at the seminar; and

(c) what decisions if any have been taken in the light thereof?

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

(b) Government are not aware of the actual deliberations at the Seminar. However, a copy of the statement issued by 28 Economists who met in Calcutta on August 7th & 8th has recently been forwarded by Dr. Ashok Mitra, Finance Minister of West Bengal to the Government of India. The statement contains a number of suggestions/observations relating to broad subjects of inflation, black money, public distribution, taxation, food-for-works programme, balance of payments and borrowings from the I.M.F.

(c) No decisions have been taken by Govt. on the suggestions.

Dismissal of Officers in Steel Plants Under SAIL

4813 SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a few officers in the steel plants under SAIL were removed from service since 1977 and subsequently some of them were reinstated; if so, the number of such persons, reasons for the termination of their services and the basis of their reinstatement;

(b) whether one Fullbright scholar geologist in Durgapur Steel Plant was also dismissed, if so, the reasons of his dismissal and whether Government have received any representation for his reinstatement and if so, what action has been taken, thereon in details; and

(c) whether it is a fact that there were some cases of dismissals during the period 1977-79 and they have not yet been reinstated, if so, the reasons in details?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Since 1977, two officers have been dismissed from service and three dismissed because of vigilance cases. None of them has been reinstated.

(b) Presumably, the reference is to Shri Ashok Chatterjee, formerly a Senior Geologist in Durgapur Steel Plant against whom C.B.I. made an inquiry and recommended departmental action. On the basis of the findings of the Enquiry Committee in October, 1978, the CVC advised imposition of a major penalty on Shri Chatterjee. Accordingly Shri Chatterjee was dismissed from service from 2-12-1978. His appeal against the dismissal was also rejected by the Competent Authority. On receipt of his representation through the Hon'ble Member, Government asked SAIL to examine the case in March, 1980. In view of the prescribed procedure and regulations having been followed in the case, a further review

of the case was not found to be in order.

(c) During the period 1977-79 two officers of Durgapur Steel Plant were dismissed because of vigilance cases against them. In view of the serious nature of offences committed by the officers, their reinstatement in the service of the company is not considered desirable.

Allocation for Agricultural Financial Institutions

4814. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether reduction in the allocations for the Agricultural Financial Institutions from Rs. 231 crores in the 1980-81 Budget to Rs. 111 crores in the 1981-82 budget is likely to adversely affect production and experimentation in the field of agriculture; and

(b) if so, what steps are proposed to ensure that agriculture does not suffer despite the decline in the allocations to the Agricultural Financial Institutions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). The provisions in the Budget for loans to Agricultural Financial Institutions relate to Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation (ARDC). In the budget for 1980-81, provisions for loans relating to ARDC for agricultural projects financed through International Development Association (IDA) and other foreign credits was initially Rs. 102.50 crores. This was raised to Rs. 225.91 crores in the Revised Budget 1980-81. The corresponding initial provision made in the budget for 1981-82 was Rs. 107.55 crores. It is sought to further increase this provision by Rs. 80 crores through first Supplementary Grant. The position in regard to these provisions is kept under review from time to time and steps are taken to meet the requirements of ARDC to the maximum extent possible.

Monetary Loss due to Non-merger of D. A. with Basic Pay

4815. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) are Government aware that the retiring as well as serving postal employees are suffering monetary loss due to non-merger of present entire dearness allowance with basic pay especially of those whose basis pay scale was fixed on 1st January, 1973;

(b) whether Government propose to take any steps in the matter and if so, the details; and

(c) if not, the reason?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) The Third Pay Commission had recommended that should the price level rise above the 12-monthly average of 272 (1960=100). Government should review the position and decide whether the dearness allowance scheme should be extended further or the pay scales themselves should be revised. Regarding the question whether a portion of dearness allowance should be treated as pay for specified purposes, they had recommended that since this question had hitherto been decided by the Government having regard to various considerations, they considered this arrangement to be satisfactory and therefore recommended no change.

After the 12-monthly average of the All-India Average Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers crossed 272 points, the Government decided to continue the dearness allowance scheme recommended by the Third Pay Commission and subsequently made further improvements. Dearness allowance sanctioned upto the index average of 272 points was also merged with pay for the purpose of computing retirement benefits. Since merger of dearness allowance with pay is not a part of the accepted mechanism for compensating the Central Government

employees, the question of retiring as well as serving Central Government employees including postal employees suffering monetary loss due to non-merger of the entire dearness allowance paid at present with basic pay does not arise.

(b) and (c). A demand made by the Staff Side in the National Council (JCM) for the merger of the dearness allowance sanctioned upto the level of 344 of the 12-monthly average of the All India Average Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (General) (1960=100) is at present under consideration of a Committee of the Council. No final decision in the matter has so far been taken.

Number of claims submitted by Evacuees from East Pakistan

4816. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) number of claims submitted by the evacuees from East Pakistan (now Bangladesh) in respect of their left over properties there;

(b) the total amount of claims so submitted; and

(c) the total amount of ex-gratia grant paid so far?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The Government of India announced a scheme for the payment of an ad-hoc interim relief to Indian nationals, companies etc. in 1971 whose assets were seized by the Government of Pakistan during and after the Indo-Pak. conflict of September, 1965 and who had notified their losses to and filed their claims with the Custodian of Enemy Property, Bombay. The ex-gratia scheme envisages, payment of ex-gratia grant at the rate of 25 per cent of the verified value of the claims irrespective of value of the claims submitted by the claimants. The scheme is equally applicable to the Indian nationals/companies who migrated from

erstwhile East Pakistan (now Bangladesh) and West Pakistan. The last date for filing the claims with the Custodian was 31st July, 1977 and 57,486 claims have been filed with the Custodian of Enemy Property. Since under the ex-gratia scheme, there was no discrimination between the claimants of erstwhile East Pakistan (now Bangladesh) and West Pakistan, the Custodian has not maintained any separate list of claimants under the ex-gratia scheme.

(b) The Custodian has not tabulated the total amount of claims submitted by the claimants. However, it is submitted that these financial claims are verified on the strength of relevant documentary evidence and only 25 per cent of the verified claim is being paid to the claimants under ex-gratia scheme.

(c) As on 31st August, 1981 Rs 36.35 crores has been paid to the claimants under the ex-gratia scheme.

National Institute of Bank Management

4817. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR:

SHRI KALPNATH SONKAR:

Will the Minister FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) is it true that the National Institute of Bank Management which is financed by the public sector banks and which has Governor, Reserve Bank of India, as its Chairman is in serious difficulties for the last two years and its activities are virtually at a standstill;

(b) is it true that its present Governing Board is illegally constituted and its meetings are held in contravention of the rules; and

(c) is it true that there are no rules for appointment of its director and the faculty, and salaries are not being paid to the faculty according to contracts and the professors are being coerced to sign undertakings which affect academic freedom adversely?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) The National Institute of Bank Management (NIBM) has been conducting its normal activities of holding training programmes and undertaking research studies and consultancy work during the last two years. However, with a view to reviewing the work already done by NIBM and to decide upon the future direction of its activities, the Governing Board of NIBM had constituted a high level Review Committee in April, 1981;

(b) NIBM is a Society registered under Indian Societies Registration Act, 1860 and its affairs are managed by a Governing Board constituted in terms of Rule 11(11) of its Memorandum of Association And Rules. In terms of Rule 11(iv), the Governing Board has to be reconstituted every 3 years. The meetings of the Board are held in accordance with the Rules.

(c) The Governing Board, which is the appropriate authority for appointing the Director follows a well considered procedure for the search and final selection of the Director. It offers appointment to him on terms and conditions laid down in the Institute's Rules. The rules covering terms and conditions of appointment of Faculty and Administrative Staff have been framed by the Governing Board under Rule 13(1)(E) of Rules of the Society. Members of Faculty are paid salary according to prescribed scales of pay as revised by Governing Board from time to time. The faculty Members having been coerced to give any undertaking affecting their freedom adversely does not arise as Governing Body is composed of responsible people and has to function in accordance with the rules.

ગુજરાત સરકાર જાં રૂઈ કા ગાપાત ન કરને કે लिवे केंद्रीय सरकार से अनुरोध

4818. श्री मोतीभाई मार. चौधरी: क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करगे कि:

(क) क्या व्यापक मानसून के कारण गुजरात में रूई की फसल के अच्छे अवसरों

को ध्यान में रखते हुए गुजरात सरकार ने केंद्रीय सरकार से अनुरोध किया है कि वह रूई के आयात के लिये कार्यवाही न करे;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है;

(ग) क्या सम्पूर्ण देश में अच्छी वर्षा को ध्यान में रखते हुए रूई का आयात रोक दिया जाएगा; और

(घ) क्या पाकिस्तान से स्टेपल रूई के आयात करने के विचार को तो कम से कम त्याग दिया जाएगा क्योंकि रूई का वह स्थल जिसका रूई की बढ़िया किस्म के भाव पर आयात किया जा रहा है, घटिया किस्म का और रद्द किया हुआ है?

वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात व खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी): (क) गुजरात राज्य सरकार से ऐसा कोई अनुरोध प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) तथा (घ). मिलों द्वारा, विशेषतः मीडियम स्टेपल रूई के सम्बन्ध में रूई के घरेलू उत्पादन और खपत के बीच कथित असन्तुलन को देखते हुए सरकार ने हाल ही में (अगस्त, 1981 में) पाकिस्तान से मीडियम स्टेपल रूई के आयात की अनुमति दी है। 49,700 गांठों की कुल मात्रा के आयात के लिये पुस्ता संविदा पहले ही की जा चुकी है। चूंकि रूई के आयात को अनुमति मीडियम स्टेपल रूई, जिसके कमी महसूस की जा रही है, की पूर्ति बढ़ाने

के लिये दी गई है, अतः इसे रोकने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता विशेषतः जब कि पुस्ता संविदा पहले ही की जा चुकी है।

यह कहना सही नहीं है कि पाकिस्तान से आयात की जाने वाली स्टेपल रूई घटिया किस्म की है और रद्द किम्पे हुए स्टाक में से है। पाकिस्तान रूई की घर तथा क्वालिटी समकक्ष विदेशी रूई की कोमत को देखते हुए काफी प्रतियोगी तथा तुलनात्मक है।

Purchase of Jute

4819. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding the quantity of raw jute purchased so far by the Jute Corporation of India in the jute growing States and the Union Territories during the last two years;

(b) what are the details regarding the prices that have been paid for such purchases area-wise and variety-wise; and

(c) the number of beneficiaries?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Year-wise and State-wise purchases made by JCI and co-operatives during 1979-80 and 1980-81 and 1981-82 (upto 14-9-81) are given below:—

(*000 bales of 180 Kgs.)

State	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82 (upto 14-9-81)
North Bengal	186.6	229.0	93.2
South Bengal	151.7	241.7	56.7
Bihar	258.1	324.7	21.1
Assam	130.2	189.3	48.4
Orissa	10.6	11.6	2.7
U. P.	2.6	1.9	..
Tripura	57.5	32.5	0.3
Andhra Pradesh	64.7	31.2	0.2
TOTAL	862.0	1061.9	223.6

(b) Variety-wise and area-wise purchase prices paid by JCI during the above years are given below:—

(Basis: W-5, TD-5 and Mesta Bot-Rs./Qtl.)

State/District	Principal Variety	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82
1. Assam/Meghalaya/Tripura.	WHITE	155.00	160.00	175.00
2. Bihar				
(i) Purnea and Katihar	"	162.50	169.00	185.00
(ii) Saharsa, Champaran and other Dists	"	161.50	168.50	184.50
3. Orissa	"	167.00	173.50	188.50
4. West Bengal				
(i) Cooch Behar/Jalpaiguri/Darjeeling	"	162.00	165.50	182.00
(ii) West Dinajpur and Malda	"	164.50	168.50	185.50
(iii) Murshidabad Benkura/Birbhum	TOSSA	180.00	184.50	198.50
(iv) Nadia, Midnapur, Burdwan, Hooghly 24-Paraganas and Howrah.	"	182.00	187.00	201.50
5. Uttar Pradesh	WHITE	171.00	172.50	..
6. Tripura	AGARTALA MESTA	141.50	146.00	159.50
7. Andhra Pradesh	BIMLI	145.00	149.50	163.50

(c) While it is not possible to indicate the actual number of beneficiaries from whom purchases were made by JCI, out of total purchases made by its departmental purchase centres and sub-centres 39 per cent in 1979-80, 74 per cent in 1980-81 and 100 per cent in 1981-82 were made from growers.

Reduction of Income-Tax Rates on Personal Incomes.

4820 SHRI K. MALLANNA:

SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to reduce the Income-tax rates on personal incomes;

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

(c) the time by when the proposal is likely to take effect and whether the

proposal envisages greater incentive for savings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) The rates of income-tax on personal incomes are reviewed every year as a part of budgetary exercises.

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

Schemes for Low Excursion and Group Tour Fares

4821. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether schemes for low excursion fares/group tour fares are proposed to be introduced to promote tourism; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). There are a large number of low excursion and group fares already available between various tourist generating countries and India. All these fares are being utilised for promotion of tourist traffic to India. These fares are approximately 40 per cent lower than the normal fares.

Loans to Vietnam

4822. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to extend loans to Vietnam for importing textile fabrics from India;

(b) if so, when this proposal is going to materialise;

(c) the total amount of loans going to be extended to Vietnam;

(d) when the loans will be repaid by Vietnam; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) and (b). An agreement has already been concluded between the Government of India and the Government of Vietnam on 26 May, 1981 under which the Government of India has agreed to extend a credit of Rs. 10 crores to Vietnam for purchase of textile fabrics.

(c) to (e). The details of the loans extended to Vietnam by Government of India, with the terms of repayment are given below:—

Loans/credits	Terms
1. Agreement dated 21-11-77 extending an interest-free loan of 1,00,000 metric tonnes of wheat in the form of 70,000 metric tonnes of wheat flour.	The delivery of 1,00,000 metric tonnes of wheat by way of replacement was to commence three years after completion of the last shipment of wheat flour to Vietnam to be completed in a period of 3—6 months.
2. Agreement dated 26-2-78 extending Rs. 10 crores credit for importing from India rolling stock for the Vietnamese Railways and such other goods as may be mutually agreed upon.	Vietnam shall repay the loan in 20 semi-annual instalments commencing from 1-4-82 Interest @ 5% p. a.
3. Agreement dated 2-5-78 extending an interest-free loan of 3,00,000 tonnes of wheat.	Vietnam shall repay 3.3 lakh tonnes of wheat 4 years after completion of the last shipment and complete repayment in the course of 6—12 months thereafter.
4. Agreement dated 10-4-80 extending a credit of Rs. 5 crores for supply from India of rolling stock, components and spares for textile industry and other light industries equipment and material for power industry and such other goods as may be mutually agreed upon.	The credit carries interest @ 5% p. a and shall be repaid in 20 semi-annual instalments commencing from 1-4-1984.
5. Agreement dated 15-9-80 extending an interest-free loan of 50,000 tonnes of rice.	Vietnam shall repay 55,000 tonnes of rice and the delivery of rice by way of replacement shall commence 4 years after the completion of the last shipment.
6. Agreement dated 26-5-81 extending a credit of Rs. 10 crores for supply of textile fabrics from India.	The credit carries interest @ 5% p. a and shall be repaid by Vietnam in 8 semi-annual instalments commencing from 1-4-83.

Serving of Liquor to Customers by Hotels and Other Agencies

4823. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the hotels and other agencies dealing with tourists all over the country are not allowed to serve liquor to all customers;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to review their decision in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Prohibition being a State subject, serving of liquor to customers by hotels and other agencies in various States is governed by the policy laid down in this regard by the respective State Governments.

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

Encouragement to Tourists Coming from Latin American Countries

4824. SHRI DAULAT SINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what steps Government have taken to encourage tourists visiting India from abroad particularly those from Latin American countries;

(b) whether there is any proposal to give some extra facilities to the tourists from Latin American countries;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, whether Government propose considering to provide extra facilities like cheap passage/air fares etc.?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) to (d). The potential of Latin

American countries for offering tourist traffic to India is evaluated from time to time. Because of the distance involved, the potential is limited compared to other regions. Hence, until India is suitably air-linked with these countries, the introduction of promotional fares for attracting a higher flow of tourist traffic from these countries would hardly have the desired impact. However, the Central Department of Tourism has brought out a number of tourist publicity brochures in Spanish which are distributed through our Missions in the Latin American countries for creating interest in our tourist attractions.

Occupancy of Seats in L.A. Flights

4825. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details regarding the percentage of occupancy of seats in the flights made by the Indian Airlines during 1980-81; and

(b) the details regarding the amount of loss incurred as a result of the vacant seats in those flights?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) The percent of occupancy of seats on Indian Airlines flights during the year 1980-81 for different types of aircraft is as under:—

Type of Aircraft	% age Occupancy of Seats
A 300 B2	70.4
Boeing-737	70.4
Fokker (F-27)	60.72
HS-748	68.0

The percentage as given above accounts for 365 days for all services put together.

(b) The capacity provided by an airline has to cater for the peaks and, therefore, the over-all percentage occupancy can never reach 100 per cent. Hence, the question of loss due to non-occupancy of seats does not arise. However, the estimated profit by Indian Airlines during the year 1980-81 is Rs. 2.48 crores.

Financial Assistance received by Various Institutions from Foreign Countries

4826. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) the names of the educational, medical, engineering, technical and agriculture educational institutions as also the several institutions/Centres which have received any financial assistance from foreign countries, during the last three years;

(b) the amount received by each such institution year-wise, the purpose for which it was received and whether the Government have any mechanism to ensure that it has not been spent for any other purpose;

(c) if so, the nature thereof and the action taken under this mechanism, in specific cases where any violation has been detected; and

(d) if not, whether such a mechanism is proposed to be evolved without any further loss of time?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) to (d). Under Section 6(1) of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976, administered by Ministry of Home Affairs, every association having a definite cultural, economic, educational, religious or social programme is required to send half-yearly returns of the amounts of foreign contributions received by them and also annual audit reports showing the utilisation of the amount. Further under Rule 8(2) of

the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Rules, 1976, a separate set of accounts and records is required to be maintained exclusively for foreign contributions received and utilised. Every such account is maintained on a yearly basis commencing on the 1st of January of each year and such yearly account duly certified by a Chartered Accountant is required to be furnished to the Home Ministry within 60 days of the closure of the year. Such returns for the years 1978, 1979 and 1980 have been received by the Ministry of Home Affairs from various organisations' associations etc. and are in the process of being computerised by them.

Multinational Company Dealing with Export of Readymade Garments

4827. SHRI MOHAN BHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any multinational company is dealing with the export of readymade garments;

(b) if so, the name of the company and the amount of readymade garments exported by it and to which country;

(c) whether any other multinational company has applied for licence for exporting readymade garments during the last two years; and

(d) if so, the names of those companies and the action taken by Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) This information is not being separately compiled.

(b) In view of reply to part (a), this does not arise.

(c) No licence is required for export of readymade garments.

(d) In view of reply to part (c) above, this does not arise.

जीवन बीमा निगम द्वारा बीमाधारियों को बोनस का भुगतान

4828. श्री निहाल सिंह: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जीवन बीमा निगम अपने बीमाधारियों को उनकी बीमों की पालिसियों पर बोनस देता है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन कर्मचारियों को बोनस का भुगतान किस प्रकार किया जाता है, जिनकी बीमों की किस्तों की कटौती उनके वेतन से की जाती है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मगनभाई बाशेट): (क) जी, हां, बीमाधारियों को उन लाभ सहित पालिसियों पर बोनस दिया जाता है जो जीवन बीमा निगम के प्रत्येक दिवार्षिक बीमाकृत मूल्यांकन की तारीख को पूरी बीमाकृत रकम के लिए प्रवृत्त रहती है। बोनस बीमाकृत राशि पर प्रत्यावर्तित (रिवर्शिनरी अतिरिक्त राशि के रू। में आवंटित किया जाता है और दावे के समय बीमाकृत रकम के साथ दिये होता है।

(ख) वेतन बचत योजना के अन्तर्गत लाभ-सहित पालिसियों पर भी इसी प्रकार बोनस आवंटित और बढ़ा किया जाता है।

Decline in Export of Lac

4829. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact the export of lac has declined, if so, the figures relating to the export of lac during the last three years;

(b) the production of lac during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether Government have enquired into the reason for decline in export of lac; and

(d) steps proposed to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The export of lac, in terms of value, has increased over the last 3 years, while in quantity terms it has marginally declined. Figures are furnished below:—

Year	Export of Value Rs. shellac/seedlac Qty. M.T.	crores
1978-79	9,580	8.99
1979-80	11,045	11.13
1980-81	10,328	12.50

(b) State-wise production of stick-lac during the last 3 years was as under:—

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81 (In MTs)
Bihar	5,905	9,979	13,553
M. Pradesh	1,362	2,197	2,53
W. Bengal	606	769	1,512
Gujarat & Maharashtra	114	85	95
U. Pradesh	1,000	2,035	2,630
Other States	132	188	160
Total	9,119	15,253	20,483

(c) and (d). As already stated, in value terms export has increased. The decrease of export during 1980-81 in quantity terms over 1979-80 was only marginal. During April-August, 1981-82 export has increased in quantity as well as value terms over corresponding period of last year from 3,253 tonnes to 4,910 tonnes and from Rs. 3.57 crores to Rs. 6.93 crores.

First All India Powerloom Weavers' Convention at Ichalgaranj (Maharashtra)

4830. SHRI SURAJ KHAN:

SHRI R. K. MHALGI

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that he attended in April 1981 the First All India Powerloom Weavers' Convention at Ichalkaranj (Maharashtra) as a Chief Guest;

(b) the details of the resolutions passed, the grievances made out and the demands made in the Conference; and

(c) what action Government have taken so far or proposed to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Commerce Minister attended the first All India Powerloom Weavers' Convention at Ichalkaranj (Maharashtra) as Chief Guest on 23rd May, 1981.

(b) and (c). Copies of the resolutions passed at the Convention have not been received from the Organisers. However, it is understood that the resolutions by and large related to the availability of yarn at reasonable prices, reservation for the powerloom sector, controlled cloth quota for the powerloom sector and the setting up of processing facilities in areas of powerloom concentration. The All India Powerloom Board,

which is to be set up shortly, is expected to take a view about matters pertaining to the powerloom sector.

Overtime paid to Staff of Public Sector Banks

4831 SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that overtime paid to the staff of 28 public sector banks in 1980 was 30.84 crores as against Rs. 6.80 crores paid in 1976; and

(b) if so, the reasons for this tremendous increase and the steps being taken to reduce it?

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

(b) As reported by the banks, overtime is payable to their employees for the work done by them outside normal working hours due to sudden and heavy rush of work especially at the time of half yearly and annual closing of accounts, clearance of work accumulated due to temporary shortage of staff or absenteeism on large scale on account of strikes/agitations/go-slow, time bound accounting procedure of the banks etc. The substantial upward revision of pay and allowances of the award staff of the banking industry have also resulted in an increase in the amount of overtime paid to the employees of the public sector banks during the years 1979-1980. The amount of overtime paid by the nationalised banks during the year 1980 also includes 6 banks nationalised in April 1980.

Government is feeling concerned about the growing overtime bills of the public sector banks. Government have already advised the public sector banks in May, 1981 to substantially reduce amount of overtime to the minimum.

Cadre Management plan in Income-tax Department

4832. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:

SHRI SOMJI BHAJ DAMOR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Income-tax Department has formulated a Second Cadre Management Plan for Income-tax Officers Class I and its higher ranks at the cost of Class-III staff which has resulted in large scale posts in higher grades;

(b) if so, what are the main details of the posts created/upgraded in IRS Cadre;

(c) whether these posts have been filled up;

(d) whether Government have also formulated any Cadre Management Plan for Class III Officials of the Income-tax Department to ensure minimum 3 promotions in their careers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). A Second Cadre Management Plan for officers of the Income-tax Department at various levels was formulated for the period 1980—82 to provide adequate manpower for the present and projected work loads, reform of the appellate structure and constitution of viable Cadre structure so as to improve the morale and work commitment of the officers.

A number of posts of Income-tax Officers Group 'A' and above are proposed to be created/upgraded. The creation of these additional posts however does not involve any reduction of posts in Class-III.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No, Sir. A Cadre Management Plan on All-India basis, is not feasible. However, subject to their suitability and qualifying at the Departmental examinations, non-gazetted officials do normally get 3 promotions in their service career.

(e) Does not arise.

Import of Pepper

4833. SHRI A. K. BALAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Spices Export Promotion Council has recommended to the Government for import of tender pepper or improving the export of oleoresins; and

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

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Giving of Job to Second Child of a Deceased Employee in L.I.C.

4834. SHRI BALKRISHNA WASHNIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that in LIC the second child of the deceased employee is not given a job when his first son is in a job in some other office even though he is living separately and not supporting his mother brothers and sisters younger to him;

(b) if so, the reasons; and

(c) whether Government propose to remove this anomaly in order to remove the hardships being suffered by the dependents of the deceased and give job to his second child.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAJ BAROT): (a) to (c). The Rules framed by the LIC provide for certain relaxations for appointment of relatives of the deceased employees, subject to the following conditions;

(i) where none of the members of the family (widow, son or unmarried daughter) is earning;

(ii) if requests are received within a period of one year of the death of the employee (Relaxation upto three years is given in exceptional individual cases); and

(iii) the appointment will be subject to the availability of vacancy.

As the LIC is making appointment according to the rules mentioned above the question of anomaly does not arise.

ऑरियंटल बैंक आफ कामर्स के लखनऊ क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय द्वारा प्राप्त आवेदन-पत्र

4835. श्री रामलाल राहो : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) नये उद्योग स्थापित करने तथा कारोबार शुरू करने के लिए ऑरियंटल बैंक आफ कामर्स के लखनऊ क्षेत्रीय कार्या-

लय में कितने आवेदन-पत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं और स्वीकृत तथा अस्वीकृत आवेदन-पत्रों की संख्या कितनी है तथा आवेदन-पत्रों को अस्वीकृत करने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) वर्ष 1980-81 के दौरान ऑरियंटल बैंक आफ कामर्स की सीतापुर (उत्तर प्रदेश) शाखा द्वारा विधिवत् सिफारिश किए गए कितने आवेदन-पत्र लखनऊ क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय में प्राप्त हुए हैं और इस कार्यालय में उनमें से कितने आवेदन-पत्रों को जांच कर ली गई है तथा कितने स्वीकार किये हैं और अस्वीकृत आवेदन-पत्र की संख्या तथा उन्हें अस्वीकार करने के कारण क्या हैं; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि लखनऊ क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय के कुछ अधिकारी आवेदकों पर इस लिए रोक लगा देते हैं जिससे अवैध घुस ली जा सके और यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस संबंध में गुप्त जांच करवाने का है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मगन-भाई बारोट) : (क) और (ख) ऑरियंटल बैंक आफ कामर्स से प्राप्त सूचना इस प्रकार है :

वर्ष, 1980-81 के दौरान, नए उद्योग और कारोबार की स्थापना के वास्ते ऋण प्राप्त करने के लिए ऑरियंटल बैंक आफ कामर्स के लखनऊ क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय द्वारा प्राप्त आवेदन-पत्र:

अस्वीकृत आवेदन पत्रों की संख्या

स्वीकृत आवेदन-पत्रों की संख्या

पत्र व्यवहार के

अधीन आवेदन-पत्रों की संख्या

उचित जवाबों के अभाव में

समाप्त किए गये मामलों की संख्या

वर्ष 1980-81 के दौरान ओरियंटल बैंक आफ कामर्स की सीतापुर (उ० प्र०) शाखा से लखनऊ क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय में प्राप्त हुए आवेदन पत्र :

अस्वीकृत आवेदन- पत्रों की संख्या	स्वीकृत आवेदन-पत्रों की संख्या	पत्र व्यवहार के अर्थात् आवेदन- पत्रों की सं०	स्वयं प्रबन्धक को शक्तियों के अर्थात् विचार के लिए उभे भेजे गए आवेदनपत्रों की संख्या
6	2	1	2

बैंक के क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय द्वारा अस्वीकृत प्रस्ताव वे थे जो निर्धारित मान दण्डों को पूरा नहीं करते थे और जिन्हें अर्थक्षम नहीं पाया गया

(ग) बैंक ने सूचना दी है कि उसकी जानकारी में ऐसा कोई मामला नहीं आया है। इसलिए, सरकार द्वारा गुप्त जांच कराये जाने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Advance Increment to Section Officers

4836. SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1629 on the 27th February, 1981 regarding advance increment to Section Officers and state:

(a) whether any decision have so far been taken to grant the two advance increments to the Section Officers and also upgrade Section Officers from Central Secretariat as Class I Officers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Departmental Council (Joint Consultative Machinery) of the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms who are considering both the items (i) grant of

advance increments to Section Officers and (ii) to upgrade them as Class I Officers—have not concluded their deliberations on these items.

Distribution of Money Deposited by Government Among Share Holders and Unsecured Creditors

4837. SHRI SATISH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2501 on the 6th March, 1981 regarding taking over of Asian refractories Calcutta by Bokaro Steel Corporation and state:

(a) whether the court where the amount of Rs. 81 lakhs was deposited has distributed the same to the parties viz., Shareholders and Unsecured Creditors concerned and the basis for such distribution; and

(b) if the amount has not been distributed, the reasons for the delay and when it is likely to be disbursed?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) Under the provisions of the Asian Refractories Limited (Acquisition of

Undertaking) Act 1971, the Government of India was required to deposit in the Calcutta High Court a sum of Rs. 81 lakhs as compensation for being distributed by the Court. Government have no information as to the distribution of the amount by the Court.

Net-Work of L.I.C. in Orissa

4838 SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the LIC Division of Orissa has prepared net-work of LIC working in Orissa;

(b) if so, districtwise population covered by each Divisional office;

(c) whether the existing Divisional Offices and their branches are able to cater the needs of the people particularly the larger districts like Koraput in Orissa;

(d) if not, whether the L.I.C is going to open another Divisional office and branches at Rayagada, Koraput district for better administration; and

(e) if so, when, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Yes, Sir. The Divisional Office at Cuttack had a branch net-work of 20 Branches as at 31st March, 1981, and one more branch, namely, at Bhadrak in Balasore District is proposed to be opened during 1981-82.

(b) The Divisional Office at Cuttack has jurisdiction over the entire State of Orissa.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). Koraput District is served by a Branch Office of the LIC located in the district at Jeypore and this Branch also looks after the insu-

rance needs of Rayagada sub-division of Koraput District. At present, there is no proposal to open another branch in the district, since according to the LIC with that bifurcation neither the new branch at Rayagada nor the residual branch at Jeypore would be viable.

Poultry Products

4839. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been Government's policy to make India self sufficient in matters of growing internal requirements of poultry products and also to make it capable of increasing exports; if so, what is the latest position in this regard;

(b) whether a high power (Narayanan) Committee had made suitable recommendations; if so, details thereabout Government's reaction thereon; and

(c) whether several pureline breeding projects set up in the country are demanding ban on import of grandparent stock while claiming to meet full internal needs and export requirements if so, Government's reaction thereon with reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir. For this purpose basic breeding programmes have been launched by the Ministry of Agriculture at different levels.

(b) The Expert Committee appointed by the Ministry of Agriculture in 1978 made certain recommendations which have been taken into account while formulating the import policy.

(c) Import of grand parent stock is allowed only against export of poultry products under Import Replenishment provision in a limited way to improve the quality of poultry birds in the country. None except one party has demanded ban on import,

Government does not intend to change the policy at present.

Reservation in Subordinate Cadre for Sweepers in Public Sector Banks

4840. SHRI R. R. BHOLE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have issued instructions to Public Sector Banks to reserve 25 per cent posts in Subordinate Cadre for sweepers working in the Bank;

(b) whether this policy is being followed by Bank of Baroda; and

(c) if so, the number of sweepers appointed to Sub-staff up to June, 1981?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) The Government has advised the Public Sector Banks to reserve 25 per cent of the vacancies, accruing in the peon's cadre, for being filled by transfer from sweepers, farashes, chowkidars etc. subject to their satisfying certain minimum length of service and educational qualifications.

(b) and (c). The Bank has reported that their full-time Sweepers, Farashes, Chowkidars etc. are in the same scale of pay as the peons in the subordinate cadre. Other service conditions are also the same except that Sweepers, Farashes etc. are not considered for assignment of duties attracting special allowance in subordinate cadre under the existing Bipartite Settlement. The Bank is trying to sort out the industrial relations issues involved.

'Disturbed Area' Allowance to Central Government Servants in Manipur

4841. SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) why discrimination is being shown in the matter of giving "dis-

turbed area" allowance to Central Government servants in Manipur State, whereas it is 25 per cent without any salary limit in the adjoining Mizoram State and 30 per cent in Nagaland, it is 6 per cent upto salary ceiling of Rs. 750/- in Manipur State; and

(b) whether it is proposed to review such anomalies and the Central Government servants in Manipur State which has been declared as a disturbed area under the Army Act by the Government of India be given disturbed area and special compensatory allowance on par with that in the neighbouring States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). There is no scheme as such for the grant of "disturbed area" allowance to Central Government employees in areas declared as "disturbed areas". Only special compensatory allowance is admissible in all States and Union Territories of North Eastern region. However, in Mizoram, a special allowance in lieu of an adhoc (disturbed area) allowance sanctioned earlier has been granted. The rates of the special compensatory allowance differ from State to State and in some cases, from area to area within the same State. The rate of special compensatory allowance in Nagaland is 25 per cent of pay. In Mizoram the rates of special compensatory allowance vary from 20 per cent to 30 per cent depending upon the area. In Manipur, there are two rates i.e. 15 per cent of pay in hill sub divisions, and 6/6 1/2 per cent of pay in other areas. The latter allowance has only recently been improved from 3.5 per cent of pay to 66 1/2 per cent of pay after careful consideration and also after taking into account that Manipur has been declared as a disturbed area. The allowance continues to be admissible at 3.5 per cent of pay in Assam and Meghalaya. There is no proposal at present for further improving the

existing rates of special compensatory allowance in Manipur.

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में छोटी जमा योजना

4842. श्री मन्वर शर्मा: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की छोटी जमा योजनाओं (घर-घर जाकर वसूली) के अन्तर्गत विशिष्ट शर्तों पर देश भर में 20,000 से भी अधिक एजेंट कार्यरत हैं और उन शर्तों में कुछ सुविधायें भी शामिल हैं;

(ख) क्या इन सभी बैंकों ने सितम्बर, 1980 से इन सभी सुविधाओं को पूर्णतया मन्नाप्त कर दिया है; और

(ग) यदि उपर्युक्त मांगों का उत्तर सकारात्मक है, तो क्या सरकार का उनको पुनः ये सेवाएँ प्रदान करने का विचार है और यदि हाँ, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मगन-भाई बारोट): (क) कमीशन एजेंटों के माध्यम से, छोटी-छोटी जमा राशियों को लोगों के घरों से इकट्ठा करने के वास्ते बहुत से राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की दैनिक जमा-संग्रह योजनाएँ हैं। ऐसे एजेंटों द्वारा जमा की गई जमाओं की राशि पर 3 प्रतिशत से 3½ प्रतिशत की दर से कमीशन दिया जाता है। इसके अलावा, कुछ बैंक सवारी भत्ता, वाहन की खरीद के लिए ऋण आदि सुविधायें भी प्रदान कर रहे हैं। भारतीय बैंक संघ (आई. वी. ए.) ने, जो बैंकों के प्रबन्धकवर्ग का प्रतिनिधित्व करता है, मई 1980 में एक परिपत्र द्वारा बैंकों को यह सलाह दी कि जमा राशियों के संग्रहकर्ताओं को निर्धारित दर से कमीशन के अलावा कोई अन्य भत्ता या सुविधा नहीं दी जानी चाहिये।

(ख) स्थिति की जानकारी बैंकों से ली जा रही है तथा सदन के पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

(ग) जमा राशियों के संग्रहकर्ताओं को क्या सुविधायें दी जाये, इस प्रश्न पर निर्णय पूर्णतः बैंक प्रबन्धकों द्वारा किया जाना है।

Purchase of St. James Hotel in London by Indian Hotels Company Ltd.

4843. SHRI R. MUTHUKUMARAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of Indian Hotels Company Ltd., purchasing St. James Hotel in London belonging to Bass Charrington as reported in the Press and advertised by the Indian Company and if so, whether Government have given necessary approvals;

(b) complete details of the company's proposal and the Government sanctions issued in this respect; if any;

(c) has the same group taken over Bailey's Hotel in London, if so, details of Government approvals; and

(d) if Government sanctions have not been obtained for the above projects, what action Government propose to take?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) to (d). No, Sir. No such proposals have been received by Government.

Tax Being Charged from Tourists Buses by Karnataka Government

4844. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) that an exorbitant State Passenger Tax i.e. Rs. 3200/- passenger bus is being charged from the tourist buses going from various parts of the country by the Karnataka Government.

(b) is it a fact that this exorbitant tax is discouraging the domestic/foreign tourism in India; and

(c) if so, steps taken by Government in this connection?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) to (c). Information is being collected from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Filing of Income Tax Returns by Assessee's Allotted Permanent Account Numbers

4845. SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

whether it is obligatory on the part of those assessee's who have been allotted permanent account number to file their income-tax returns even though their total taxable income does not exceed Rs. 15,000/- per annum?

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

Holding of Special and Exclusive Departmental Tests for SC/ST Employees in Officer Cadre

4846. SHRI T. NAGARATNAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Banks which have held special and exclusive Departmental Tests only for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees for promotion to the officers cadre; (year-wise information may be given); and

(b) the names of Banks which have lowered the "Minimum Eligibility Criteria-cum-service Experience" for SC/ST employees for promotion to the officer cadre?

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

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में अनुसूचित जातियों/ अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिये आरक्षण कोटा

4847. श्री राम विलास पासवान: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) देश में इस समय कुल कितने राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक हैं, और उनमें वर्गवार, कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या कितनी है, उनमें से अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है; और

(ख) अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कर्मचारियों के लिये इन बैंकों में आरक्षित कोटा प्रतिशत पूरा करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मगन-भाई बारोट): (क) उन छः बैंकों सहित जिनका राष्ट्रीयकरण अप्रैल, 1980 में किया गया था, इस समय देश में 28 राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक हैं। इन 28 राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के कर्मचारियों की श्रेणीवार कुल संख्या नीचे लिखे अनुसार है। अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति के कर्मचारियों की संख्या अलग से दी गई है:—

काडर	कर्मचारियों की संख्या	अनु० जाति/ अनु० जनजाति
अधिकारी	1,32,964	4,911
लिपिक (क्लर्क)	2,96,963	41,662
अधीनस्थ कर्मचारी	1,21,808	28,196

(ब) अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जाति के उम्मीदवारों की आयु सीमा न्यूनतम शैक्षणिक योग्यता तथा लिखित परीक्षा और साक्षात्कार में योग्यता-भानदंड में छूट/रिबायत दी जाती है। अनु. जाति/अनु. जनजाति के उम्मीदवारों का आवेदन शुल्क भी सामान्य उम्मीदवारों से काफी कम होता है। अनु. जाति/अनु. जनजाति के उम्मीदवारों को रिबायती मान-दण्डों पर रखा जाता है तथा उनके लिए अलग से योग्यता सूची (मॉरिट लिस्ट) तैयार की जाती है। राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में अधिकारियों तथा लिपिक संवर्ग की भरती बैंकिंग सेवा भर्ती बोर्डों के माध्यम से की जाती है और प्रायः इन सभी बोर्डों में अनु. जाति/अनु. जनजाति समुदायों का एक सदस्य होता है। अनु. जाति/अनु. जनजाति के उम्मीदवारों का साक्षात्कार अलग बैठकों में किया जाता है। आरक्षित रिक्तियों को, इनके अधिक प्रचार के उद्देश्य से, अनु. जाति/अनु. जनजाति संगठनों के ध्यान में लाया जाता है। रिक्तियों को आगे ले जाने की भी व्यवस्था है। आरक्षित रिक्तियों के पिछले शेष पदों को भरने के लिए, जहां आवश्यक समझा जाता है, अनु. जाति/अनु. जनजाति के उम्मीदवारों के लिए अलग से भरती परीक्षाएं आयोजित की जाती हैं।

Post_s in Office of Aid Accounts and Audit

4848. SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to para (b) of his reply to Unstarred Question No. 2657 on 5th December 1980 regarding transfer of staff from Controller of Accounts and state:

(a) what are the posts in the office of the Aid Accounts and Audit which are manned by the staff of the Indian Audit and Accounts Department transferred alongwith their work consequent upon departmentalisation of Union Accounts;

(b) what are the other posts as per his reply which are filled up by

the Department of Economic Affairs in accordance with relevant rules which inter alia provide for payment of Deputation (duty) allowance;

(c) whether the staff belonging to the 1st category has been posted to the second category without deputation (duty) allowance when the rules provide for payment of deputation (duty) allowance;

(d) if so, under what circumstances; and

(e) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) The posts are—Pay and Accounts Officer, Junior Accounts Officers, Accounts Clerks (Junior Accountants) and Lower Division Clerks.

(b) Senior Accounts Officers, Accounts Officers, Junior Accounts Officers and Accounts Clerks.

(c) to (e). Some of the staff of the erstwhile A.G.C.R. who are deployed on the work other than that transferred from A. G. C. R. are still borne on the cadre of the Controller of Accounts. Since these posts are not ex-cadre posts for these incumbent, they are not entitled to any Deputation (duty) allowance.

International Airlines not using Calcutta Airport

4849. PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Calcutta Airport is not being properly used by International Airlines; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to remedy the situation?

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

(b) Calcutta Airport is equipped with all necessary facilities to cater to the requirements of International air services and is suitable for handling all types of aircraft including wide bodied aircraft.

Government encourages foreign airlines to operate to/through Calcutta in accordance with the traffic entitlements available to them under the various bilateral air services agreements with foreign countries. Calcutta is invariably offered as a point of call to foreign carriers while negotiating new bilateral agreements. However, Government can do little in the matter of inducing foreign carriers to operate to/through Calcutta because foreign carriers are guided by their best Commercial judgement in choosing a point of call to India just as our national carrier in selecting a point of call in a foreign country.

भारत गौसेवक समाज, दिल्ली के उपाध्यक्ष द्वारा किया गया पूंजी निवेश

4850. आचार्य भगवान बंधु: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह तथ्य सरकार के ध्यान में आया है कि भारत गौसेवक समाज, दिल्ली के उपाध्यक्ष ने आयकर से छूट प्राप्त कुछ दान प्राप्त किया है और इस संस्था के पैसे को अपने व्यापार में लगा लिया है और संस्थान द्वारा बार बार पैसा वापस करने के लिए कहे जाने के बावजूद न तो वह संस्थान को पैसा वापस कर रहे हैं और न ब्याज ही दे रहे हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार उस व्यक्ति और उसकी फर्म, जो धार्मिक और जनता के कार्यों के लिए प्राप्त धन का दुरुपयोग कर रहे हैं के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही करने पर विचार कर रही है;

(ग) यदि नहीं तो, इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) क्या सरकार के विचाराधीन कोई ऐसा प्रस्ताव है कि सम्बन्धित कानून का संशोधन किया जाए ताकि भविष्य में बायकर से छूट प्राप्त धन का दुरुपयोग न हो?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह तिरागी): (क) जी, नहीं। ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि इस संस्था द्वारा उपाध्यक्ष सहित न्यायियों में से किसी को भी कोई ऋण नहीं दिया गया है।

(ख) चूंकि विभाग को, न्यास की निधि के किसी दुरुपयोग के मामलों का पता नहीं लगा है, इसलिए कोई कार्यवाही अपेक्षित नहीं है।

(ग) भाग (क) तथा (ख) के उत्तर को देखते हुए, भाग (ग) के उत्तर का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(घ) जिन न्यासों का धन धर्मार्थ से भिन्न प्रयोजनों के लिए इस्तेमाल किया जाता है उन न्यासों को आय पर कर लगाने के लिए वर्तमान आय का उपबन्ध पर्याप्त है।

Foreign Exchange Loan to M/s. Mohan Ortman, New Delhi

4851. SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH:

SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that I.F.C. faulted early in respect of repayment to M/s. Mohan Ortman, New Delhi and if so, the total amount of such loan given so far;

(b) whether this company was defaulter early in respect of repayment of loan and if so, the reasons for giving loans to this company even after their being defaulters; and

(c) whether this foreign exchange loan is to be repaid in rupees or in Deutsche Mark and whether this liability is shown by the company in their balance sheet at the current rate

of deutsche Mark or at the Deutsche Mark rate when the IFC loan was given?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) The net amount of foreign currency loan sanctioned and disbursed by IFCI to the Company amounted to DM 11,46,277.75.

(b) The Company committed default in repayment of loan instalment of the foreign currency loan due to unsatisfactory operation and consequent adverse financial position. The recovery of instalments of the loan were deferred and subsequently repayments were rescheduled. The first instalment of repayment will fall due in December 1981. The Company was not given any loan after its default in payment of the loan given to it.

(c) The foreign currency loan shall be repayable by the Company in Indian currency equivalent to the amount of loan calculated in accordance with the rate of exchange prevailing at the time of repayment of the loan. The amount of foreign currency loan availed of by the Company from the Corporation and outstanding as on 31st March 1981 has been shown in the Company's published balance-sheet as on the said date as DM 11,46,277.75 and the rupee equivalent as Rs. 23,48,929,82 calculated at the erstwhile parity rate of Rs. 100 equal to DM 48.80.

बॉर्गलिंग इन एंडबल आयल्स शीर्षक से समाचार

4852. श्री मूल चन्द्र डागा : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 28 जुलाई, 1981 के हिन्दी दैनिक 'नवभारत टाइम्स' में 'खाद्य तेलों में घपला' सम्पादकीय लेख की ओर दिलाया गया है और यदि हां, तो सरकार की इस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि व्यापारियों ने आयात प्रणाली में कमियों का लाभ उठा कर भारी मुनाफा कमाया है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि आयात शुल्क बढ़ाने का सरकारों की कार्यवाही का व्यापारियों पर अधिक प्रभाव नहीं पड़ा है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो पूरा ब्यौरा क्या है?

वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात व खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी): (क) जी हां। सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली को सुदृढ़ बनाने की जरूरत और खाद्य तेलों के गैर-सरकारी व्यापारियों द्वारा अनुचित लाभ अर्जन पर अंकुश लगाने के लिए उठाये जाने वाले कदमों पर मुख्य रूप से जोर दिया गया है। सरकार की नीति भी इन उद्देश्यों की ओर ही अभिमुख की गई है।

(ख) गैर-सरकारी व्यापारियों को होने वाले लाभ खाद्य तेलों की अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय तथा घरेलू कमियों के बीच अन्तर के कारण हुद न कि आयात प्रणाली में किन्हीं कमियों के कारण।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

यात्री चंकों की बरामदगी

4853. श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिल्ली में प्रकाशित होने वाले दिनांक 30 जून, 1981 के दैनिक समाचार पत्र "हिन्दुस्तान" में "21,00,000 लाख डालर के जाली चैक बरामद" शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर आकर्षित किया गया है;

(ख) इस यात्री का बंगला देश जाने का उद्देश्य था;

(ग) जिस बैंक ने 21,00,000 लाख रुपये के चैक जारी किये थे उसका नाम क्या है तथा क्या 21,00,000 रुपये के यात्री चैक जारी किया जाना कानूनी तौर से सही है, और यदि नहीं, तो उक्त यात्री ने इतनी भारी धन राशि के यात्री चैक किस प्रकार प्राप्त किये हैं, और

(घ) उस यात्री का नाम, व्यवसाय तथा उसके बारे में अन्य ब्यौरा क्या है?

विद्युत बंत्राजय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री तबाई-सिंह तिसाईबा): (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) से (घ). इस मामले में की गई जांच पड़ताल से पता लगा है कि उक्त कोरे (ब्लैक) ट्रेवलर्स चैक, जिन्हें कोरे वित्तीय-पत्र भी कहा जाता है, अमरीकन एक्सप्रेस इण्टरनेशनल बैंकिंग कारपोरेशन, बम्बई द्वारा भेजे गए थे जो उप-महाद्वीप के सभी देशों को ऐसे कोरे ट्रेवलर्स चैकों के वितरण के लिए जिम्मेदार हैं। आमतौर पर यह वितरण बीमाकृत डाक-पार्सलों द्वारा किया जाता है। लगता है इस कारपोरेशन की बंगलादेश शाखा को उक्त डाक-प्रणाली से कतिपय दिक्कतें पेश आईं और उन्होंने, बंगलादेश में बैंकों में वितरण के लिए 21 लाख अमरीकी डालर के अंकित मूल्य के ट्रेवलर्स चैक सहित, कारपोरेशन के बम्बई स्थित ट्रेवलर्स चैक वितरण एकक के सुपरवाइजर श्री एस. आर. कृषन (शर्मा-देवी राम सुब्बयर कृषन) को भेजने का अनुरोध किया। तदनुसार अमरीकन-एक्सप्रेस डाका ने, इस प्रयोजनार्थ, बंगलादेश बैंक और उस देश के महानिदेशक, नागर विमानन से अनुमति प्राप्त की। भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक, भारत में सीमाशुल्क प्राधिकारियों और एयर इण्डिया से भी आवश्यक अनुमति प्राप्त कर ली गयी थी।

श्री एस. आर. कृषन, ट्रेवलर्स चैक ले कर, 28-6-1981 को हवाई जहाज द्वारा बम्बई से रवाना हुए और उसी दिन डाका पहुंच गए। स्पष्ट है कि डाका में सीमाशुल्क अधिकारियों को इस मामले की जानकारी नहीं दी गयी थी और इसके परिणामतः उन्होंने प्रेषित माल को रोक लिया क्योंकि यह उनके पर्यटकसामान नियमों (टूरिस्ट बैगेज रूल्स) के अन्तर्गत नहीं आता था। बंगलादेश सीमा शुल्क अधिकारियों

ने प्रेषित माल के लिए अवरोध-प्रमाणपत्र जारी कर मुख्य नियंत्रक, आयात एवं निर्यात बंगलादेश से आयात-परमिट प्रस्तुत करने को कहा। आयात-परमिट अगले दिन प्राप्त कर लिया गया था और प्रेषित माल को छोड़ दिया गया था।

Professional Qualifications of Divisional Managers of ITDC

4854. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware about the professional qualifications and competence of the 10 Divisional Managers of ITDC—in details;

(b) the State to which they belong; and

(c) the achievements of ITDC after their appointment?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A.P. SHARMA): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. There are ten Divisional Managers and four Divisional Heads in the ITDC. A statement indicating their qualifications, date of appointment and the state to which they belong is attached.

The Divisional Managers|Divisional Heads have been selected|promoted to their responsibilities keeping in view their qualifications, experience and competence. Their concerned performance for the overall growth of the Corporation is reflected in the rapid increase in the turnover of the ITDC from Rs. 1312.02 lakhs in the year 1974-75 to Rs. 3081.18 lakhs in 1980-81, an increase of 235 per cent.

Statement

S.No.	Name of Head of Division/Divisional Manager	Designation	Scale of the post	Date of appointment as HOD/DM	Professional and Academic qualifications	State to which they belong
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Sh. J. P. Sharma	General Manager (Hotels)	2500—3000	19-11-76	M. A. Diploma in Hotel Management from England M. H. C. I.	Delhi
2.	Sh. V. B. Khanna	Financial Adviser & Chief Accounts Officer.	2500—2740	1-7-75	B. Com (London) FCA (England & Wales) FCA (India)	Bombay (Maharashtra)
3.	Sh. R. Nagaraja Rao	Divisional Manager (P&C) & Chief Engineer (Southern & Western Regions)	2250—2500	10-7-74	B. E. (Civil) B. Sc.	Karnataka
4.	Sh. N. H. Deshpande	Chief Engineer	2250—2500	27-9-75	B. E. (Civil) Member of the Institute of Engineers India.	Karnataka
5.	Brig. R. T. Thadani	Divisional Manager (S&P)	2250—2500	17-9-76	B. E. (Mech) DIISC (Acro) Bombay (Maharashtra) MBIM, FIE	Bombay (Maharashtra)
6.	Sh. R. S. Jolly	Divisional Manager (Hotels)	2250—2500	4-5-78	B. A., LLB Diploma in Hotel Management Austria	Punjab
7.	Sh. K. D. Kale	Divisional Manager (Coord)	2250—2500	1-1-79	B. Com, M. A. G. D. C. S., ACS, Diploma in Management of Tourism & Travel, IUOTO Turin (Italy)	Karnataka

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8. Sh. G. B. Dey	Divisional Manager (Marketing)	2250—2500	1-1-79	M. A. (HISTORY) Diploma in Management of Tourism from International Centre for Advanced Technical & Vocational Training Turin (Italy)	Calcutta (West Bengal)	
9. Sh. R. N. Seth	Divisional Manager (Public Relation)	2250—2500	1-9-80	M.A.	Delhi.	
10. Sh. Arun Kshetrapal, IAS.	Divisional Manager (TS)	2250—2500	13-1-81	B. A. (Hons) Economics LLB	Madhya Pradesh.	
11. Sh. Gopal Chaturvedi I. R. A. S.	Divisional Manager (Per)	2250—2500	29-1-81	M. A. (English) I. R. A. S. (1966 Vateg)	Uttar Pradesh.	
12. Miss Anees Jung	Divisional Manager (P&P)	2250—2500	30-1-81	M. A. (Sociology) M. A. (American) Studies from University of Michigan.	Hyderabad (A.P.)	
13. Sh. B. K. Choudhury I. P. S.	Chief Vigilance Officer.	2250—2500	6-5-81	M. A. (Pol. Science)	Punjab	
14. Sh. M. A. Abichandani	Divisional Manager (C&C)	2250—2500	24-7-81	B. A. LLB, ACS	Nagpur (M.P.)	

Air Hostesses of A.I. moved court for Justice

4855. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) under what circumstances the Air Hostesses of AI had to go to Court to get justice;

(b) whether it is a fact that certain provisions of the AI Service Manual have been struck down by the Court also;

(c) what is the reason for restricting Air Hostesses from leading a normal age of superannuation as applicable to other public undertakings; and

(d) all relevant details connected therewith?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A.P. SHARMA): (a) Some Air Hostesses of Air India filed a writ petition challenging the alleged discrimination between Air Hostesses and male cabin crew.

(b) to (d). In the recent judgement on the petition filed by Air Hostesses, the Supreme Court has directed that:

(i) Air Hostesses be allowed to serve till the age of 45 years and upto the stage of third pregnancy, provided two children are living; and

(ii) bar on marriage till four years of service has been upheld.

Air India is taking action to amend the Service Regulations as per the judgement of the Court.

Discrimination in the appointment of Loaders/Handymen/Cabin Cleaners

4856. SHRI HARISH CHANDRA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that discrimination has been made by Air India since 1973 in the appointment of loaders|handymen|cabin cleaners, etc.;

(b) is it also a fact that the panel prepared in 1973 by the Management was subsequently dismantled and the appointment was not made according to seniority; if so, the reasons therefor and the criteria adopted for making appointment;

(c) how many persons have since been appointed from the panel and how many of them have not been offered appointment and the reason therefor; and

(d) is it a fact that certain persons on the panel became over-age in the hope of a job since 1973 and if so, what is the remedy to rehabilitate these unfortunate persons?

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

(b) While preparing a panel for appointment to the posts of loaders|handymen|cabin cleaners in 1973, the employees' union raised certain objections regarding the listing of the candidates who were selected from among the casual labourers, stating that due weightage has not been given to the service rendered by them as casual labour. Considering the matter in detail, Air India agreed to re-arrange the list of candidates.

(c) Out of the panel report prepared at Delhi, 17 loaders, 26 handymen, 25 cabin cleaners were absorbed on a permanent basis. The remaining 13 loaders 23 handymen, 4 cabin

cleaners who were on the waitlist could not be absorbed due to the non-availability of the vacancies, during the period the panel list was valid.

(d) No, Sir, Job opportunities were offered to the waitlisted persons, after 1973; those who applied, were selected on the basis of merit.

Enlargement of Air-Strip for Man Talai Ashram in Jammu

4857. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that the air-strip constructed for Man Talai Ashram, a part of Aparna Ashram in Jammu and Kashmir State, has been allowed to be further enlarged; and

(b) if so, why and under what considerations objections raised by the Defence Department against its construction have been ignored?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A.P. SHARMA): (a) The Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation as well as the Ministry of Defence have no information about further development modification/extension of air-strip constructed at Man Talai in 1977.

(b) Does not arise.

Working of Rural Bank, Motihari, East Champaran

4858. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that complaints have been received against new Chairman of Rural Bank Motihari, East Champaran; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken against the defaulting officials?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, A complaint has been received by the Central Bank of India, which is the sponsoring bank of Champaran Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Motihari, with allegations against the present Chairman and other officials of the Gramin Bank. The sponsoring bank is looking into the complaint and suitable action will be taken against the concerned persons if found guilty after inquiry.

व्यावसायिक गृहों के विरुद्ध जांच

4859. श्री त्रिसोक चन्द :

श्री शिव शरण बर्मा :

क्या वित्त मंत्री व्यावसायिक गृहों के विरुद्ध जांच के बारे में 15-12-1978 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3730 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उन व्यक्तियों के नाम और पते क्या हैं जिनके विरुद्ध सीमा शुल्क और केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत कार्रवाई की गई है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री लडाई सिंह तिस्रोदिया) : राजस्व आसूचना निदेशालय ने जिन व्यावसायिक गृहों (अर्थात् कम्पनियों और फर्मों) के विरुद्ध जांच की थी और जिनके विरुद्ध सीमा शुल्क अधिनियम तथा केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क और नमक अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत कार्यवाही की गई थी, जैसा कि 15-12-1978 के अतारांकित प्रश्न सं. 3730 के उत्तर में उल्लेख किया गया था, उनके नाम निम्नलिखित हैं :-

सीमाशुल्क अधिनियम 1962

1. टी. बी. पटेल समूह के मामले मेसर्स तुलसी वी. पटेल, पटेल हाउस, ह्यूज रोड, बम्बई-400007 तथा सहयोगी ।

2. **भाई. सी. एल. समूह के मामले**

(1) मेसर्स इण्टरनेशनल कम्प्यूटर्स इण्डिया (प्रा.) लिमिटेड ।

(2) इण्टरनेशनल कम्प्यूटर्स इण्डिया मैन्युफैक्चरर्स लिमिटेड ।।

मंगल हाउस, हुगल रोड, पोस्ट बाक्स-516, बेलार्ड एस्टेट, बम्बई ।

3. **मेसर्स अनन्त एण्ड कं. समूह के मामले**

मेसर्स अनन्त एण्ड कं. 72, पोद्दार चैम्बर्स, पारसी बाजार स्ट्रीट, बम्बई-400001 तथा सहयोगी ।

Transfer of subinspector on duty at Santa Cruz Airport (Bombay)

4860. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Sub-Inspector on duty at Santa Cruz Airport (Bombay) who refused to permit unauthorised entry of a friend of the Police Commissioner has been transferred;

(b) if so, the details; and

(c) reasons?

4 **रामपुर का मामला**

मेसर्स जे. एम. भंसाली एण्ड कं., 241 मुम्बादेवी रोड, बम्बई और अन्य ।

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA-: (a) to (c). Police Sub-inspector by name B.F.R. Pathan who was attached to Airport Security, was transferred from Santa Cruz airport not because he refused to permit unauthorised entry of a friend of the Commissioner of Police, Bombay as alleged, but for conduct un-becoming of a police officer. He was therefore shifted from Airport Security to a less sensitive job on 3rd June, 1981.

5. **बूलन रंगस का मामला**

श्री वी. पी. मण्डल, नेशनल बूल एण्ड सिथोटिक कार्पोरेशन, नेशनल मन्शन, लुधियाना तथा अन्य ।

6. **मेसर्स मोहनलाल दीवान भाई चौकसी का मामला**

मेसर्स मोहलाल दीवान भाई चौकसी, 117, शंख मैन स्ट्रीट, बम्बई तथा अन्य ।

Construction of Leh Terminal

4861. SHRI P. NAMGYAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) when the work on the construction of Leh air terminal was started;

(b) total amount earmarked and amount released for the construction of terminal building alongwith the date on which the amount was released; and

7. **मेसर्स चांदीराम लीलाराम एण्ड कं. का मामला**

मेसर्स चांदीराम लीलाराम एण्ड कं., सी-25, बागड़ी मार्केट-71, कोनिंग स्ट्रीट, कलकत्ता ।

8. **केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क और नमक अधिनियम, 1944**

मेसर्स साहू जैन कॉमिक्स एण्ड फर्टिलाइजर्स, साहूपुरी, वाराणसी।

(c) whether Government propose considering to transfer the construction works either to Border Road Organisation or International Airport Authority or to the C.P.W.D. with a view to early completion?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) In October, 1978.

(b) A provision of Rs. 15 lakhs has been made for the project out of which Rs. 11 lakhs have been released—Rs. 5 lakhs in January, 1980 and Rs. 6 lakhs in June, 1981.

(c) The work is likely to be completed by December, 1981, hence there is no need to transfer the work to any other agency at this stage.

मध्य प्रदेश के भूतपूर्व शासकों के उत्तराधिकारियों की ओर करों का बकाया

4862. श्री बाबू लाल सोलंकी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के कौन कौन से भूतपूर्व शासकों के उत्तराधिकारियों की ओर

विभिन्न करों की कितनी राशि बकाया है और कर-वार तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरे क्या हैं;

(ख) उनसे करों के बकाया को वसूल करने के लिये केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा बाँट अब तक कोई कार्रवाई की गई है तो क्या; और

(ग) यदि कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की गई है तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और बकाया करों की वसूली कब तक की जायेगी ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री तबाई सिंह तिसौबिया) : (क) से (ग). प्रश्न में मांगी गई पूरी सूचना फिलहाल उपलब्ध नहीं है। लेकिन, मध्य प्रदेश के जिन 19 शासकों को दिसम्बर 1971 से पहले 1 लाख रु. अथवा इससे अधिक का प्रिविपर्स मिलता था उनमें से ऐसे मामलों के बारे में सूचना उपलब्ध है जिनमें 31 मार्च 1981 की स्थिति के अनुसार 10 लाख रु. से अधिक की मांगें बकाया थीं। मांगी गयी सूचना, जहाँ तक इसका सम्बन्ध मध्य प्रदेश में भूतपूर्व शासकों से है संलग्न विवरण-पत्र में दी गई है।

विवरण

क्रम सं०	भूतपूर्व शासकों/भूतपूर्व शासकों के उत्तराधिकारियों के नाम	भूतपूर्व शासकों/भूतपूर्व शासकों के उत्तराधिकारियों के नाम		भूतपूर्व शासकों/भूतपूर्व शासकों के उत्तराधिकारियों के नाम		भूतपूर्व शासकों/भूतपूर्व शासकों के उत्तराधिकारियों के नाम		भूतपूर्व शासकों/भूतपूर्व शासकों के उत्तराधिकारियों के नाम		सम्पदा दान-भुक्त कर	दान-भुक्त कर	करों की बकाया को बसूल करने के लिए किए गए उपाय
		भूतपूर्व शासकों/भूतपूर्व शासकों के उत्तराधिकारियों के नाम	भूतपूर्व शासकों/भूतपूर्व शासकों के उत्तराधिकारियों के नाम	भूतपूर्व शासकों/भूतपूर्व शासकों के उत्तराधिकारियों के नाम	भूतपूर्व शासकों/भूतपूर्व शासकों के उत्तराधिकारियों के नाम	भूतपूर्व शासकों/भूतपूर्व शासकों के उत्तराधिकारियों के नाम	भूतपूर्व शासकों/भूतपूर्व शासकों के उत्तराधिकारियों के नाम	भूतपूर्व शासकों/भूतपूर्व शासकों के उत्तराधिकारियों के नाम	भूतपूर्व शासकों/भूतपूर्व शासकों के उत्तराधिकारियों के नाम			
1	श्रीमती ऊषा देवी (इंदौर)	उपलब्ध नहीं	उपलब्ध नहीं	उपलब्ध नहीं	उपलब्ध नहीं	13.15	13.15	8	10	11		(लाभ रूपों में)
2	श्री माधव राव जे० सिंधिया (खालियर) (ब्यष्टि)	उपलब्ध नहीं	उपलब्ध नहीं	उपलब्ध नहीं	उपलब्ध नहीं	28.87	28.87	8	10	11		(लाभ रूपों में)
3	श्रीमती ऊषा देवी (इंदौर)	उपलब्ध नहीं	उपलब्ध नहीं	उपलब्ध नहीं	उपलब्ध नहीं	13.15	13.15	8	10	11		(लाभ रूपों में)

31-3-1981 को मांग प्रपची देय नहीं बनी थी।

श्रीमती ऊषा देवी का नियमान, 31-3-81 को समाप्त तिमानी में किया गया था। धन-कर अधिकारी से बकाया करों की सीध बसूली करने को कहा गया है।

41.73 लाख रु० की सकल मांग में से करों की बकाया 11.61 लाख रु० की थी तथा 30.12 लाख रु० का कर देय नहीं बना था।

धारा 73(5) के अधीन बैंक शेष का अधिग्रहण कर लिया गया है। बृककर्ता की कतिपय जमीनों का अधिग्रहण करके बेचने की कार्यवाही शुरू कर दी गई है। लेकिन, नगर प्रभिम अधिकतम सीमा अधिनियम के कतिपय उप-बन्धों के कारण बेरी हो रही है। सम्पदा मुक्त नियन्त्रक कहा गया है कि वह विभागीय

उपलब्ध नहीं

उपलब्ध नहीं

उपलब्ध नहीं

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उपलब्ध नहीं

41.73

उपलब्ध नहीं

उपलब्ध नहीं

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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11

परिष्कार के साथ परामर्श करके शीघ्र प्रवृत्ति कार्यवाही करे। भारत तथा ब्रिटेन में चल परि-सर्पत्तियों के खिलाफ बसूली की कार्यवाही भी चल रही है। धारा 73(3) के प्रधीन मामलों को प्रास्विकित रखा गया या बर्षोंक प्रत्य देकों से भारत में एकमे सेजने पर प्रतिबन्ध है।

घायकर निवारण के लिए प्रति-बर्षी पड़ी कपीलें 31-3-81 को सवाप्त तिवाही के दौरान निपटावी गई थी तथा संबंधित घायकर अधिकारी से बकाया रकमों की शीघ्र बसूली करने के लिए कहा गया था।

घन-कर से सम्बन्धित सम्पूर्ण मांग के बारे में घन-कर प्रायुक्त (प्रपीस) के समक्ष प्रपीलों में विवाद उठाया गया है। जब तक प्रपीलों का निबटान नहीं हो जाता तब तक कोई बसूली नहीं की जा सकती है।

4 जे० एम० सिधिया हि० प्र० 48.45 48.45 176.94 176.94 18.21*

परि० खालियर

*घन-कर के प्रति 18.21 लाख रुपये की मांग 31-3-81 को देय नहीं बनी थी।

Purchase of Cotton from Pakistan

4863. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the talks between India and Pakistan held during the last week of July this year on the purchase of cotton failed; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

New Promotion Policy of United Bank of India

4864. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that, according to the new promotion policy of United Bank of India passed at their Board meeting on 5th February, 1981, in promoting officers from scale IV to V, V to VI and VI to VII, the management will take no heed of Seniority, Qualification, Training and Experience, but will judge merit on the basis of appraisal report and the interview based on appraisal report;

(b) whether in any other Government office/public sector office seniority, qualification, experience etc. are not needed;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Officer's against CBI enquiries are pending have been promoted; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and whether Government propose to appoint an impartial enquiry committee to go into the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). Having regard to the practice generally

followed in the Government and in the Public Sector and in terms of the guidelines issued by the Government, United Bank of India have designed their promotion policy for officers in such a way as to provide a good mix between seniority, educational/professional qualifications and merit. The policy underlines the fact that in the higher levels of hierarchy in the bank, merit rather than seniority shall be the pre-dominant consideration and the weightages for various factors have been fixed in such a way as to subserve this basic principle. While highest weightage has been accorded to the seniority factor for promotion from junior management grade to middle management grade, for promotions to Scales, V, VI and VII the primary determining factors are merit through assessment of job performance and potentiality and ability as assessed through interviews.

(c) and (d). United Bank of India has reported that no officer promoted to Scale V, VI & VII is involved in any CBI/Departmental enquiry.

Infiltration of liaison officers/resident Representatives of Large Industrial Houses in Exchange Control Branch of R. B. I.

4865. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Liaison Officers/ Resident Representatives of large Industrial Houses have now infiltrated into Foreign Exchange Control Branch of Reserve Bank of India, New Delhi and with their power of purse they are able to get permits for foreign Jaunts of their Executives and others across the Counter, as and when they desire to go abroad and for whatever amount in foreign exchange is needed;

(b) what check is exercised by the Bank to restrict frequency of these jaunts and number of persons travelling in the name of business;

(c) whether Assistants/Staff Officers/Asstt. Controllers are liable to be transferred from one Deptt. of the Bank to another to ensure cleaner administration;

(d) if so, number of such Officers who have worked in the Foreign Exchange Control Deptt. for the last more than 3 years and particularly those who had been at one seat for this period; and

(e) what action is proposed to be taken to rotate them?

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

(b) Detailed instructions are issued from time to time by the Exchange Control Department of the RBI's central office prescribing guidelines for the foreign travel of business executives. Careful scrutiny of each application is done under the direct charge of the Joint Controller who is responsible for the implementation of the prescribed guidelines.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Fourteen out of the fifty-seven officers of the Department are working for periods above three years in the Department; however, they have been rotated from one section to another during the period of posting in the Department.

(e) Section-wise rotation of officers is done periodically.

Transfer of Scheduled Castes/Tribe Employees in Nationalised Banks

4867. SHRI D. L. BAITHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Scheduled Castes/Tribe employees working in various nationalised Banks have been

transferred to far-off places by the Bank authorities; if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these transferred employees are mostly office bearers of various Scheduled Caste Bank Employees Associations/Federations or are active workers of such organisations; and

(c) whether Government propose to consider transferring back the active union workers or Office bearers of the various SC/ST welfare organisations to their parent banks; and if not, the reasons?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (c). The transfer/posting policies of the banks are the same for all employees including the SC/ST employees and also the office bearers of their associations. While the officers in banks are liable to be transferred anywhere in the country, the employees in the clerical cadre are transferred on regional basis. Transfers are generally made on the basis of administrative convenience and individual considerations rather than on any class basis. The Banks have reported that SC/ST employees, including the office bearers of their associations, are not discriminated against in this regard.

Cash Assistance to Exporters

4867. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) how much cash assistance was given to the exporters during the last three years; and

(b) how much worth of import licences was given by Government?

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

total cash assistance paid during the last three years is as under:—

Year.	Rs. in crores
1978-79	358.92
1979-80	344.16
1980-81	376.57 (Provisional)

(b) The total value of import licences issued during last three years is as under:—

Year	Rs. in crores
1978-79	4004.25
1979-80	4206.20
1980-81	5340.43

बिहार में व्यक्तियों तथा फर्मों के विरुद्ध आयकर अपवंचन के आरोप

4868. प्रो. अजित कुमार मेहता : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ संसद सदस्यों ने कुछ भ्रष्ट लोगों तथा बिहार के विभिन्न नगरों की फर्मों के विरुद्ध दिनांक 24 अप्रैल, 1978, 13 जुलाई, 1978, 23 मार्च, 1979, 11 जुलाई, 1979 और 10 जुलाई, 1981 के पत्रों में आयकर अपवंचन के आरोप लगाए थे किंतु अब तक इस मामले में कोई जांच नहीं कराई गई है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उनमें से कुछ लोगों के घरों की तो तलाशी ली गई थी और लाखों रु. मूल्य की सम्पत्ति पकड़ी गई थी किन्तु अधिकांश लोगों को पकड़ा भी गया है यदि हां, तो ऐसे व्यक्तियों के नाम और पते क्या हैं जिनके घरों की तलाशी ली गई थी और जिन्हें पकड़ा भी गया था; और

(ग) क्या सरकार इस प्रकार पकड़े गए लोगों द्वारा दिए गए तर्कों से संतुष्ट है, और यदि हां, तो इन लोगों की प्रारम्भिक पूंजी तथा वर्तमान चल और अचल सम्पत्ति का ब्यारा क्या है और उनके परिवारों की सम्पत्ति का ब्यारा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री तबाई सिंह सिसौधिया) : (क) संसद सदस्यों से कुछ शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई थीं, जिनमें बिहार के विभिन्न शहरों में किन्हीं व्यक्तियों के खिलाफ कर-अपवंचन के आरोप लगाए गए थे। आयकर अधिकारियों द्वारा जहां कहीं आवश्यक होता है, सभी मामलों में जांच की गयी है अथवा की जाती है।

(ख) जिस मामले में भी प्राप्त सूचना के आधार पर तलाशी तथा माल पकड़ने की कार्यवाही को उचित पाया गया, उसमें आयकर प्राधिकारियों द्वारा ऐसी कार्यवाही की गयी थीं। जिन पार्टियों की तलाशी ली गयी, उनके नाम विवरण में दिये गये हैं। उन तलाशियों में 23 लाख रुपये से अधिक मूल्य की प्रथम दृष्टया लेखा-बाह्य परिसम्पत्तियां पकड़ी गयी थीं। इस प्रकार का कोई संकेत नहीं है कि ऐसे किसी व्यक्ति को, जिसके बारे में प्राप्त सूचना से तलाशी तथा माल पकड़ने की कार्यवाही उचित ठहरती थी, छोड़ दिया गया था अथवा दोषमुक्त कर दिया गया था।

(ग) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

विवरण

क्रम सं.: जिन व्यक्तियों की तलाशी ली गयी उनके नाम

1. महाबीर प्रसाद पंसारी
2. श्रवण कुमार पंसारी
3. दूली चन्द हरद्वारी लाल
4. श्री श्रीलाल शर्मा
5. मेसर्स श्रीलाल शर्मा

विवरण

6. मेसर्स अँकारमल सत्यनारायण
7. मेसर्स बजरंग लाल सुशील कुमार
8. सुशील कुमार शर्मा
9. सत्यनारायण शर्मा (व्यापारिक परिसर)
10. -यथोपरि- (रिहायशी परिसर)
11. विश्वनाथ शर्मा
12. अँकारमल पंसारी
13. विष्णु राइस मिल्स
14. महालक्ष्मी राइस मिल्स
15. अशोक कुमार पंसारी
16. निर्मल ट्रेडिंग कं.
17. संतोष कुमार पंसारी
18. संतोष ट्रेडिंग कं.
19. सत्यनारायण पंसारी
20. विश्वेश्वर लाल पंसारी
21. विश्वेश्वर लाल अरुण कुमार
22. अरुण कुमार पंसारी
23. शंकर प्रसाद सुशील कुमार
24. हरद्वारी मल शिव कुमार
25. बजरंग लाल सत्यनारायण
26. श्रीमती मंजूबाला पंसारी
27. पंसारी स्टोर्स
28. सावल राम सुशील कुमार

(b) whether the Bureau was formed at the instance of the Centre five years ago ;

(c) whether in 52 State Undertakings managed by the Bureau, Government have invested over Rs. 1250 crores, besides these bodies have secured loans of another Rs. 1,200 crores (including those from Central Financial Institutions) ;

(d) whether finalisation of accounts of some of the companies is in arrears for seven to eight years ;

(e) whether excepting one or two companies, all are violating the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 in regard to the fulfilment of requirement of placing annual accounts before the General Body; and

(f- if the answer to clauses (a) to (e) be in the affirmative, the remedial measures taken/proposed to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). The report entitled 'Ineffective Bureau, mis-managed corporations' which appeared in the Indian Express dated 12-8-81 refers to the Public Enterprises Bureau of the Government of Bihar with which the Central Government is not concerned.

(c) to (f). Do not arise.

News Item Captioned "Ineffective Bureau, Mis-managed Corporations"

4869 SHRI HARINATHA MISRA:

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-report in the Indian Express dated 12th August, 1981 under the caption "Ineffective Bureau, mis-managed Corporations".

Exports and Imports During The Last Five years

4870. SHRI SHIBU SOREN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) how much export has been made to foreign countries of various engineering goods and other products during the last five years;

(b) how much is the import figures of various items during the above period;

(c) what is the balance of payment position; and

(d) what steps are being contemplated to be taken for bettering the balance of payment position of this country?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) India's exports of engineering goods and other important products during the period of 5 years from 1975-76 to 1979-80 are shown in Statement-I. Commodity-wise details for the year 1980-81 are not yet available.

(b) Imports of selected items/groups of items into India for the similar period of 5 years are shown in Statement-II.

(c) Details regarding India's balance of payment position are available only upto 1978-79. However, broad indications are that the country's balance of payment position had deteriorated since 1979-80, chiefly on account of successive increases in import prices of crude oil and petroleum products since December, 1978 along with

continuing international inflation affecting the cost of other major imports. During the current fiscal year upto 28th August, 1981, India's foreign currency assets showed a decline of Rs. 1059 crores.

(d) The Government has been taking a number of measures to correct the balance of payment situation which, inter-alia, include efforts at:-

(i) achievement of dynamic export performance;

(ii) effective import substitution on key areas like steel, cement, non ferrous metals and fertilizers where at present domestic capacities are under-utilised, and expansion of capacities in these areas;

(iii) increasing domestic exploration and production of oil and Natural Gas, development of alternative energy sources, and reducing demand for petroleum products;

(iv) adoption of schemes which offer incentives for large remittances from abroad through legal channels and to promote tourism.

Statement-I

Exports of selected commodities from India

(Rs. Crores)

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80 (Prov.)
1. Tea	236.92	293.14	569.69	340.46	367.84
2. Coffee	66.65	126.01	194.42	143.95	163.31
3. Tobacco Unmfrd.	93.13	96.84	113.21	110.73	102.25
4. Oil Cakes	95.45	234.37	133.27	109.86	127.53
5. Cashew Kernels	96.14	106.10	149.54	80.23	118.10
6. Sugar	472.33	12.12	19.47	131.00	115.20
7. Spices	71.52	90	137.09	147.93	149.36
8. Fish & fish preprns.	127.18	18.64	174.33	226.29	253.40
9. Iron Ore	213.93	238.49	240.84	232.91	285.24
10. Jute manufactures	250.89	201.12	244.85	166.86	336.13

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80 (Prov.)
11. Cotton piece-goods	161.24	267.26	224.73	224.30	287.40
12. Cotton apparel	146.40	263.08	235.05	345.49	343.65
13. Leather & Leather mfrs. incl. footwear	201.48	294.34	272.59	354.53	520.04
14. Engineering goods	412.97	566.29	617.39	700.73	739.13
15. Pearls, precious & semi-precious stones	148.51	278.04	545.86	713.68	518.95
16. Hand-made carpets & druggets	41.68	68.39	83.18	100.29	139.76
17. Chemicals & Allied products	85.32	110.76	116.69	148.07	197.81
Total Exports incl. Other items	4036.26	5142.25	5407.87	5726.07	6404.67
				5726.26 (R)	6458.76 (R)

R = Revised for which breakup is not available.

Source : Monthly statistics of Foreign Trade of India, DGCI&S, Calcutta.

Statement-II

Imports of selected commodities into India

(Rs. Crores)

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1980-80 (Prov.)
1. Cereals & Cereal preparations	1342.79	867.59	122.49	86.92	105.82
2. Synthetic & regenerated fibrex	6.34	30.15	191.75	198.22	108.17
3. Fertilizers crude & manufactured.	4498.37	216.64	298.77	411.06	430.91
4. Petroleum crude and Petroleum products	1225.70	1413.35	1550.98	1676.77	3267.08
5. Fixed vegetables oil and fats	14.19	100.61	711.61	537.07	429.82
6. Organic and inorganic Chemicals	180.20	87.77	196.55	230.89	314.78
7. Medicinal and Pharmaceutical products	36.26	42.19	63.59	79.18	73.97
8. Newsprint paper	38.82	47.20	60.66	80.35	110.59
9. Pearls, precious and semi-precious stones	84.20	180.64	330.66	466.77	347.36
10. Iron & steel	311.90	219.45	259.88	462.46	834.20
11. Non-ferrous metals	100.43	157.07	192.12	245.49	336.30
12. Machinery and Transport equip- ment	934.58	1047.56	1110.38	1259.90	1367.81
Grand Total Incl. Other Items	5264.78	5073.79	6020.23	6810.64	9021.75
			5025.29 (R)	6814.30 (R)	

R = Revised figures for which breakup is not available.

Source : Monthly statistics of Foreign Trade of India, DGCI&S, Calcutta.

Floating of a public sector company at Bombay in agreement with Kuwait

4871. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have agreed with Kuwait to float a 80 crore Public Sector Company with headquarters at Bombay;

(b) the scope, purpose and viability of this Company and the time by which this Company is likely to function; and

(c) whether a similar company is to be floated in conjunction with UAE, if so, when and the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (c). Government have accepted in principle to set up a Joint Investment Company in collaboration with Kuwait to facilitate *inter alia* the flow of Kuwait funds into Indian industry. A similar proposal for setting up a Joint Investment Company with UAE is also under consideration. Some preliminary discussions have taken place in regard to these proposals. It is not possible at this stage to anticipate further details regarding the time by which the Joint Investment Companies may be set up and the size, scope etc., of the proposed Companies, if they are set up.

Assistance advanced by nationalised banks to allottees of Government land in Birbhum

4872. SHRI GADADHR SAHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) Government assistance advanced by nationalised banks under component scheme to allottee of Government land in Birbhum;

(b) the year-wise details of the amount of grants advanced by Branches of nationalised banks during the last three years to allottees of Government land in the Districts of West Bengal;

(c) the year-wise, district-wise number of beneficiaries under the scheme;

(d) whether the target for the scheme was achieved and grant sanctioned and released was disturbed completely; if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) details of utilisation of the grant sanctioned under the Central Sector Scheme for the State, State-wise during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (e). The assistance provided by the nationalised banks is in the form of loans to the farmers in connection with their agricultural operations. The extent to which such loans have been granted to the allottees of Government land in Birbhum district is not readily available. Information to the extent available is being collected and shall be aid on the Table of the House, when received.

Reprinting of Financial Regulations Part I

4873. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:

DR. A. U. AZMI:

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:

Will the MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Financial Regulations Part I (1963 Edition) needs immediate reprinting

since it cannot be referred to or gone through easily and conveniently as it contains innumerable corrections and the condition of the appendix portion is all the more horrible and worst carrying thousands of amendments;

(b) if so, whether its text portion will be updated and printed on priority basis; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). The Financial Regulations Part I, 1963 edition, needs reprinting and action is already in hand for this purpose,

(c) Does not arise.

Silk Production in Karnataka

4874. SHRI S. B. SIDNAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been no significant increase in silk production in Karnataka;

(b) whether any proposals have been prepared for increase in silk production during the Sixth Plan; if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that World Bank aid has been made available for silk production in the State if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) No, Sir. Production has increased from 2300 tonnes in 1979 to 2878 tonnes in 1980.

(b) and (c). Karnataka Government have developmental Projects for increasing silk production from 2300 tonnes to 4300 tonnes during sixth plan period. World Bank has

also provided an assistance to the extent of Rs. 80 crores for these projects.

Take over of Sick Tea Gardens

4875. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state whether Government have any proposal to formulate a long term policy on the take-over of silk tea gardens?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): The provisions of the Tea Act, 1953 as amended in 1976 *inter alia* enumerate the circumstances under which the Ceded in 1975 *inter alia* enumerate the management of a sick tea unit/undertaking. On the merits of each case, appropriate steps are considered by the Government in due process of law.

Special Concessional Credit Facilities Available to State Handicrafts Corporation/Apex Handicraft Societies

4876. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have ever considered the proposal of the Government of West Bengal in regard to making special concessional credit facility available at par with Handloom to State Handicrafts Corporation and Apex Handicraft Societies for their activities which attempt to raise the rural production and consumption; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The information is being collected.

Recovery of Boeing Stabilisers from Scrap Dealer in Bombay

4877. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the CBI has recovered two stabilisers of a Boeing 747 containing uranium from a scrap dealer from Bombay recently; and

(b) if so, the enquiries made therein and the outcome thereof?

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

(b) The matter is under investigation.

Construction of Janta Hotels in Tamil Nadu

4878. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) where Janata hotels are to be built in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when are these hotels likely to be constructed?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) At present a Yatri Niwas (Janata-type hotel) is under construction in Delhi. This is a pilot project. Construction of Yatri Niwas at other places including Tamil Nadu will be considered only after the operational results over the first 2-3 years, of the Ashok Yatri Niwas project at Delhi have been evaluated. For the present, therefore, there is no proposal to construct a Yatri Niwas in Tamil Nadu.

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

Seizure from Agents of Companies at Delhi and Bombay Airports

4879. SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether large amounts of currencies were seized from certain agents of cigarette and chemical companies on the airports of Delhi and Bombay between 15th to 25th August, 1981; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). Sir, the Income-tax department had searched three persons at Bombay airport during the period 15th to 25th August, 1981. During the course of these searches, Rs. 18.24 lakh have been seized by the department. Out of these persons, two were connected with cigarette business and one was a film distributor.

Supply of Steel for Irrigation Projects

4880. SHRI CHINGWANG KON-YAK:

SHRI S. B. SIDNAL:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the shortage of steel has affected major irrigation projects in the country;

(b) whether the Minister is examining the requirements of steel for various irrigation projects;

(c) whether the Central Water Commission had apprised the Ministry about the pending irrigation project on account of the shortage of steel; and

(d) the steps being taken for allotment of steel for these projects?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d). Some complaints of shortage of steel having affected progress of irrigation projects have come to notice. In order to ensure adequate supply of steel, the Central Water Commission co-ordinates the requirements of the projects and communicates them to the Joint Plant Committee. The JPC after collecting demands from all priority sectors draws up a supply plan based on domestic availability as well as imports. In respect of demands presented by the Central Water Commission for 1981-82, the supply plan for 1981-82 envisages meeting of the demands for all categories of steel (except semis, bars rod and railway materials) in full from domestic production of main producer or through imports. In respect of billets, bars and rods which form the bulk of the requirements of irrigation projects, as the major part of the product comes from the secondary producers, the projects are expected to procure their requirements, in the main, from such producers. These categories are also allowed for import under the Open General Licence. As far as rails and railway materials are concerned, the shortfall has to be met through imports.

Periodic meetings are held to review the progress of supplies against the supply plan for priority sectors and corrective action is taken as and when needed.

Ground Support Facilities

4881. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any assessment to know as to how far the existing ground support facilities are matching with the fast expanding of the Airlines fleet by acquiring jets and growing air traffic; and

(b) if so, details thereof and the steps contemplated by Government to remove the deficiencies in the ground support facilities?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). Adequate Ground Support facilities are being provided by Air India and Indian Airlines in a planned manner, keeping in view their fleet expansion programme. The equipment and facilities are modern/adequate in all respects and are being maintained in a well organised manner to ensure high serviceability standards.

मोरबान, मध्य प्रदेश में अफीम के कम तोले जाने का प्रभाव

4882. श्री चतुर्भुज: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या 13 जून, 1981 के "नई दुनिया" में ऐसा समाचार छपा है कि मोरबान, जावद तहसील में तराजू के एक पलड़े के नीचे अफीम की तुलार्ह के समय 240 ग्राम का एक चुम्बक जुड़ा हुआ पाया गया;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस चुम्बक के परिणाम स्वरूप अफीम की मात्रा में कूल कितनी वृद्धि हुई;

(ग) इस चुम्बक के तराजू में लगे होने के परिणामस्वरूप अफीम की जितनी मात्रा कम हुई क्या उसके लिये किसानों को पुनः भुगतान किया गया था; और

(घ) क्या इसका किसानों को पट्टे-लाइसेंस देने के मामले में कोई प्रभाव पड़ेगा और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई प्रसिंह तिसौबिया): (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) से (घ). केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा आजकल इस मामले के सभी पहलुओं की

जांच की जा रही है। केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा जांच पूरी कर लिए जाने पर ही इन मुद्दों के संबंध में सही स्थिति का पता लगेगा।

Construction of Runway at Agartala Airport

4883. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what progress has been made in the construction of a run-way at the Agartala airport; and

(b) when the construction is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). The runway 18/36 is being extended, widened and strengthened alongwith its associated pavements. The work is in progress and is likely to be completed in April, 1983.

Steps Taken to Develop Tourism in Puri, Konark and Bhubaneswar During Sixth Five Year Plan

4884. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what steps are envisaged by the Government of India to develop the tourism potential in Puri, Konark and Bhubaneswar in Orissa during the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) when is ITDC likely to establish its hotels in the above referred places; and

(c) when are the Government of India expecting to introduce daily direct flights between New Delhi and Bhubaneswar in place of the tri-weekly flights as at present?

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

and Bhubaneswar have been identified in one of the travel circuits identified in Orissa for development in an integrated and phased manner by pooling the available resources in the Central, State and private sectors. The State Govt. has been requested to prepare a blue-print of tourism development of the centres along the identified travel circuits indicating the facilities already in existence, facilities being provided by the State Govt. and the additional facilities required at these centres so that a shelf of schemes can be prepared for implementation in a phased manner consistent with the availability of resources and inter-se priorities.

However, during the Sixth Five year Plan, the Central Department of Tourism proposes to develop tourist facilities at Konark based on the recommendations in the master-plan (land-use plan) prepared earlier for this centre and which is awaiting notification by the State Government. The India Tourism Development Corporation is already running a small Travellers Lodge at Konark.

The India Tourism Development Corporation has proposed the construction of hotels at Puri and Konark as joint sector projects in collaboration with the Orissa Tourism Development Corporation during the Five Year Plan subject to feasibility study. For this purpose a provision of Rs. 50 lakhs for the hotel at Puri and 45.45 lakhs for the hotel at Konark has been made by ITDC. In addition, the Sixth Five Year Plan of India Tourism Development Corporation includes a lumpsum provision for the expansion of its existing hotels in India including Hotel Kalinga Ashok at Bhubaneswar.

(b) The ITDC hotel at Bhubaneswar, namely Hotel Kalinga Ashok, is already in operation. Its expansion will be taken up subject to satisfactory feasibility study and availability of resources. The construction of hotels at Puri and Konark would depend upon the allotment

of land by the State Government and satisfactory feasibility study.

(c) in view of the very low traffic (around 33 per cent) obtaining on the present tri-weekly between Delhi/Bhubaneshwar, the Indian Airlines have no plans for the present to operate a daily direct flight between Delhi and Bhubaneshwar.

Demands of Central Government Employees, Accounts Office, Lucknow

4885. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that the long-standing demands of the employees of Central Government at Area Accounts Office (Central Command), Lucknow, such as medical claims, overtime, P.F. advance, drinking water facilities, etc., were suppressed by the authorities who served notice about pay cut, forfeiture of past service etc., after 2 years alleging that the employees had gone on strike;

(b) whether he is also aware that the 94 employees against whom the notice has been served had been forcibly restrained from work as the police/PAC surrounded the office from 24th July, 1979 to 6th August, 1979; and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken to withdraw the notices served on the aforesaid employees?

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

(a) Legitimate and reasonable demands of the employees, such as medical claims, overtime, P.F. advances, drinking water facilities, etc., were never suppressed.

Administrative action, including pay-cut prescribed under the rules, was taken against those employees who had resorted to an illegal strike and agitation from 22nd June 1979 to 30th July 1979. The pay-cut for the

month of July 1979 was enforced in 1979 itself. As regards the pay-cut for the strike period of 9 days during June 1979, after careful consideration of the whole case, a decision to impose the pay cut was taken and finally implemented in July 81.

(b) There was no question of forcibly restraining the employees from work by the police/PAC.

(c) Does not arise.

Involvement of bank employees in cheating/forgery cases

4886. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of bank employees found involved in cheating and forgery during the last three years, year-wise and in 1981 so far in various parts of the country;

(b) the total amount involved;

(c) the particulars of these employees of the banks; and

(d) the action taken against them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (d). Information for the years 1978, 1979, 1980 and 1981 (upto August, 1981) indicating the number of employees of public sector banks, found to be involved in cheating and forgery after completion of departmental and or criminal proceedings, the punishment awarded and the total amount involved is being collected to the extent possible and will be laid on the Table of the House.

बिड़लाओं द्वारा चलाये जा रहे औद्योगिक एककों की ओर करों का बकाया

4887. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह वर्मा: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या बिड़ला परिवार द्वारा चलाए जा रहे औद्योगिक एककों की ओर विभिन्न

करों की राशि बकाया है और यदि हां तो भारत एवं विदेशों में उनकी कम्पनियां तथा उनकी कम्पनियों के प्रबन्ध निदेशकों एवं उनके परिवारिक सदस्यों की ओर बकाया करों की कुल राशि क्या है और ये राशि कब से बकाया है तथा इस बकाया राशि को बसूल करने के लिए क्या कार्रवाई की जा रही है;

(ख) प्रत्येक मामले में कितनी राशि पर करों से छूट दी गई है और प्रत्येक द्वारा विभिन्न संस्थाओं एवं व्यक्तियों को कितना दान दिया गया;

(ग) प्रत्येक कम्पनी के लेखों में बिड़ला परिवार के सदस्यों, कम्पनियों के प्रबन्ध निदेशकों एवं वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों और सलाहकारों को यात्रा भत्ते, प्रवास भत्ते तथा विदेश यात्रा व्यय की अदायगी के रूप में कितना व्यय दिखाया गया है और क्या यह ठीक है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार इन आरोपों के बारे में कोई जांच कर रही है यदि हां, तो किस एजेंसी के द्वारा और यदि नहीं तो सरकार का उक्त आरोपों के बारे में किस एजेंसी के द्वारा जांच कराने का विचार है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री लालू प्रसाद सिंह तिसाँविया): (क) एकाधिकार तथा अवरोधक व्यापारिक व्यवहार अधिनियम की धारा 26 के अधीन पंजीकरणों के आधार पर, 66 कम्पनियां बिड़ला-समूह से सम्बन्धित मानी जाती हैं। इन सभी कम्पनियों और इनके प्रबन्ध निदेशकों तथा परिवार के सदस्यों के बारे में इस प्रश्न में मांगी गई पूरी सूचना इस समय उपलब्ध नहीं है और इसे एकत्रित करने में पर्याप्त श्रम और समय लगेगा। तथापि, उन व्यक्तियों के बारे में, जिनकी ओर 31 मार्च, 1981 की स्थिति के अनुसार, 10 लाख रुपये से अधिक की मांगें बकाया पड़ी थीं, प्राप्त रिपोर्टों के आधार पर यह देखा गया है कि बिड़ला-समूह से सम्बन्धित केवल 4 कम्पनियां हैं जिनकी ओर कर बकाया था। इन चार कम्पनियों के सम्बन्ध में, प्रश्न के भाग (क) में मांगी गई सूचना संलग्न विवरण-पत्र में दी गई है।

(ख) से (घ): 31 मार्च, 1981 से पूर्व पूरे किये गये नवीनतम कर-निर्धारण के सम्बन्ध में मांगी गई सूचना इन चार कम्पनियों की बाबत एकत्र की जाएगी और यथा सम्भव शीघ्र सदन-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

विवरण

क्र० सं०	कर-निर्धारित का नाम	31 मार्च, 1981 की स्थिति के अनुसार कर की बकाया	31 मार्च, 1981 की स्थिति के अनुसार देय नहीं बनी मांग	करों की बकाया के कारण और मामले के निपटान के लिए किए गए उपाय
1	2	3	4	5
		(लाख रुपयों में)		
1	जियाजीराव काटन मिल्स लिमिटेड	249.57	489.27	कर निर्धारण वर्ष 1976-77 तथा 1977-78 से सम्बन्धित; ये मांगें क्रमशः आयकर अपोलीय न्यायाधिकरण तथा आय

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कर आयुक्त (अपील) के समक्ष अपील में निवादग्रस्त हैं। संबंधित अपालीय प्राधिकारियों से इन अपीलों का प्राथमिकता के आधार पर निपटान किए जाने के लिए निवेदन किया गया है।

2 मैमूर सीमेण्ट्स लि०

1. 33

12. 23

कर-निर्धारण-वर्ष 1976-77 तथा 1977-78 से सम्बन्धित कर की वकाया रकमें निम्न प्रकार से हैं:—

1976-77-46,000 रु०

यह धारा 221(1) के अधीन लगाया गया अर्थदण्ड है। 31 मार्च, 1981 की स्थिति के अनुसार कर-निर्धारित से 10,000 रु० अदा करने के लिए कहा गया था और उस स्थिति में अर्थ-दण्ड के विरुद्ध की गई अपील का निपटान होने तक शेष रकम स्थगित कर दी जाएगी।

1977-78—87,000

रु० यह मांग विवादग्रस्त है और कर-निर्धारित की अपील आयकर अपीलीय न्यायाधिकरण के समक्ष विचाराधीन पड़ी थी।

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3 आरिएण्ट पेपर एण्ड इण्डस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड 90.29 शून्य कर की बकाया रकम, वर्ष 1977-78 के लिए सितम्बर, 1980 में किए गये कर-निर्धारण से सम्बन्धित है। सम्पूर्ण मांग आयकर आयुक्त (अपील) के समक्ष अपील में विवादग्रस्त है और उन से इस अपील का निपटान प्राथमिकता के आधार पर करने के लिए निवेदन किया गया है। 31 मार्च, 1981 की स्थिति के अनुसार, वर्ष 1976-77 के लिए 13.40 लाख रुपये की वापसी की रकम (रिफण्ड) को बकाया रकम के प्रति समायोजित किए जाने का प्रस्ताव किया गया था और समायोजन के संबंध में चालान प्राप्ति की प्रतीक्षा है। समायोजन करने के बाद शुद्ध बकाया रकम 76.89 लाख रुपये होगी।

4 टेक्सम को लि०

65.09

शून्य

बकाया रकम, वर्ष 1977-78 की मांग को वावत जुलाई, 1980 में किए गये कर-निर्धारण की मांग से सम्बन्धित है। सम्पूर्ण मांग आयकर आयुक्त (अपील) के समक्ष विवादग्रस्त पड़ी है और उन से इस अपी।

1 2 3 4 5

का निपटान प्राथमिकता के आधार पर करने के लिए निवेदन किया गया है। 31 मार्च, 1981 की स्थिति के अनुसार, कर-निर्धारिती ने बकाया रकम के प्रति 15 लाख रुपये की अदायगी भी कर दी थी तथा उसके संबंध में चालान की प्रतीक्षा है।

News-Item captioned "Firms depriving Centre of Income-tax"

4888. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have noticed the report published in the 'Statesman' New Delhi, dated 2nd April, 1981 under the caption "Firms depriving Centre of Income-tax";

(b) is the said report substantially correct;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to take appropriate action against the officials who are responsible for this fraud;

(d) whether on noticing this case Government have made any study of payments made to all the foreign collaborators doing business in India;

(e) if so, how many more such cases have been detected and what action has been taken in each case; and

(f) if not, the reasons for not investing similar possible cases of fraud on the income tax department?

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

(b) to (f). The matter is under examination.

Formulation of Gramin Bank Scheme under 20-Point Programme

4889. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHERA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in order to implement 20 point programme Gramin Bank, schemes was formulated;

(b) if so, how many banks are working in Orissa State and their progress of work till July, 1981;

(c) whether Government are aware that in Kalahandi District, Orissa, 'Gramin Banks' appointment have not yet been finalised and their function is not upto the mark; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) The programme of establishment of Regional Rural Banks (Gramin Banks)

was started from 2nd October, 1975. Regional Rural Banks are set up with a view to developing rural economy by providing credit and other facilities particularly to small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and rural artisans. The persons who are provided credit assistance by these banks also include the beneficiaries identified under relevant items of the 20 Point Programme.

(b) At present 9 Regional Rural Banks covering 11 districts are functioning in Orissa. According to the latest available data as on 31st March, 1981 the eight Regional Rural Banks functioning on that date have opened 233 branches, mobilised nearly Rs. 16 crores in deposits, and their loans and advances amounted to Rs. 30.5 crores in 3.73 lakh borrowal accounts.

(c) and (d). Kalahandi Anchalika Gramya Bank which operates in Kalahandi district was established only a little over a year ago. It has been taking steps to recruit its own staff. As at the end of June, 1981 this Gramin Bank has opened 4 branches, mobilised over Rs. 48 lakhs in deposits and granted advances of about Rs. 18 lakhs to 2782 borrowers.

Selling of Kudremukh concentrates by trading houses

4890. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether leading trading houses have shown interest in selling Kudremukh concentrates;

(b) if so, whether relevant samples of the concentrates have been supplied to these houses; and

(c) if so, the details in this regard and response from Japanese trading houses?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). Some of the leading trading houses

in Europe and Japan did show interest initially in the marketing of Kudremukh concentrate but with time, their interest declined due to slump in the international market for this product. Samples had also been provided to some of these houses. One of the Japanese parties is still hopeful of finding a buyer and efforts are continuing in this direction.

Incentives to Handicraft Artisans Of Rajasthan

4891. SHRI JAI NARAIN ROAT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the nature of incentives which are being given to handicraft artisans of the Rajasthan State during the Sixth Plan period; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The following programmes have been undertaken by the Government of India as incentives to the growth of handicrafts in Rajasthan:—

(i) 14 Carpet weaving training centres have been sanctioned where trainees are paid a stipend of Rs. 60/- p. m.

(ii) Grants-in-aid have been provided to Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation to set-up 5 training centres in art-metal-wares, 3 training centres in hand block printing and one training centre in hand block engraving.

(iii) Two Marketing and Service Extension Centres have been set up at Jaipur and Jodhpur to provide package of marketing services to the handicrafts artisans.

(iv) A share capital contribution of Rs. 25 lakhs has been made to Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation.

Jalpur so as to enable the Corporation to make direct purchases from the handicrafts artisans.

(v) Under the Liberalised Credit Scheme of the Reserve Bank of India, the artisans get credit from the financial institutions at concessional rates.

(b) Does not arise.

Devaluation of Indian Rupee Against US Dollar

4892. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian rupee has undergone a substantial 14 per cent devaluation against the U.S. dollar since the beginning of this year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) The exchange value of Rupee *vis-a-vis* US Dollar depreciated by 14.01 per cent during 1st January 1981 and 9th September, 1981.

(b) The exchange rates of US Dollar on 1st January 1981 and on 9th September 1981 were Rs. 7.8788 and Rs. 9.1620 respectively. These fluctuations are a normal phenomenon in the system of floating exchange rates and downward fluctuation in rupee value *vis-a-vis* US dollar does not signify and intrinsic weakness in the value of our currency. It will be clear from the fact that during the same period the rupee appreciated by 14.94 per cent against Pound Sterling, by 12.78 per cent against Italian Lire, by 11.71 per cent against French Francs, by 7.64 per cent against Deutsche Mark, by 3.29 per cent against Swiss Franc and depreciated by 0.84 per cent against Japanese Yen.

Import of Pepper

4893. SHRI SKARIAH THOMAS:

SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY:

SHRI K. A. RAJAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to import pepper;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) the quantity proposed to be imported and the price agreed upon;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the pepper producers of Kerala have submitted a memorandum to Government that the import will adversely affect local production; and

(e) if so, the reaction of the Central Government thereto?

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

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

(d) and (e). Representations have been received to this effect. There is, however, no proposal at present to allow import of pepper.

Accident Near Cold Rolling Mill Site of Bokaro Steel Plant

4894. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of a grave accident on 17th August, 1981 near Cold Rolling Mill site of the Bokaro Steel Plant in which tribal female workers were buried alive under earth;

(b) if so, fact in details and the steps taken thereon;

(c) whether it is a fact that no probe has been set up on such ugly

accident in broad daylight and the responsibility has not been fixed on anybody; and

(d) if so, reason thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) No such accident occurred on 17-8-1981 near Cold Rolling Mill site of Bokaro Steel Plant.

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

Industrial Production hit by Credit Squeeze

4895. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the credit squeeze has hit the industrial production adversely;

(b) whether Government have failed to take into consideration the adverse effect of the credit squeeze;

(c) whether this squeeze of credit had hit the nation at a time when the industries had started to look up on the production front; and

(d) whether Government have decided to provide adequate credit facilities to increase the industrial production?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) to (d). In the context of persistent inflationary pressures monetary and credit policy has sought to contain the undue expansion of bank credit. However, adequate provisions have to be made for meeting the genuine credit requirements of the productive sectors including industries. There is no evidence of a slow down in industrial production. In fact industrial production has increased steadily from 2.1 per cent in July-September 1980 to 7.1 per cent in October-December 1980, to 8.9 per cent in January-March 1981 and further to 11.1 per cent in

April-June 1981 over the respective corresponding quarters in the preceding year.

Export of "Kudremukh Concentrates"

4896. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALICK: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether delegations were sent to various countries to explore the possibilities to export the Kudremukh concentrates; and

(b) if so, the countries visited and the outcome of visits?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Ltd. had sent out teams to Bahrain, U.A.E., Algeria, Nigeria, Romania and Trinidad and Tobago to explore the possibility of sale of Iron ore concentrate. As a result a contract has been concluded for supply of 50,000 tonnes of concentrate to Romania and 40,000 tonnes have been shipped. Romania has agreed to buy an additional quantity of about 3.5 million tonnes between 1981 and 1984 as part of the contract for construction of a pellet plant. There is a strong possibility of Bahrain buying about 1.5 million tonnes of concentrate per year from 1980-84 onwards.

Import of Cocoa Beans and Cocoa Powder

4897. SHRI GEORGE JOSEPH MUNDACKAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) total quantity of cocoa beans and cocoa powder imported during 1980 and 1981 and the total amount spent for these imports for these items commodity-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that huge stocks of cocoa powder are idling in some cocoa factories without finding a market; and

(c) whether Government propose to give 15 per cent subsidy for exporting cocoa products and ban totally the imports of cocoa beans and cocoa powder to our country as in case of apple products?

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

showing the imports during 1979-80 and 1980-81 (upto May 1980) as available, is attached.

(b) Government have no such information.

(c) No such proposals are at present under consideration.

Statement

Import of Cocoa Beans (Raw or Roasted) and Cocoa Powder (Unsweetened) during 1979-80 and 1980-81 (upto May, 1980)

Sl.No.	1979-80		1980-81 (Upto May, 1980)	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
1. Cocoa beans (raw or roasted)	402	143	85	33
2. Cocoa powder (unsweetened)	184	66	36	9

Linking of Pension with Cost of Living

4898. **SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:**

SHRI R. K. MHALGI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to demands that pension be linked with cost of living and that D.A. be given to pensioners automatically when it is due to regular Government employees; and

(b) Government's reaction in this regard?

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

Besides pension, a retired Government servant is also entitled to dearness relief on such pension. The Third Pay Commission had recommended

that all future pensioners irrespective of the amount drawn by them, should be given a relief at the rate of 50% of their pension subject to a minimum of Rs. 5/- and maximum of Rs. 25/- per month whenever there is a 16 point rise in the 12-monthly average of the All India Working Class Consumer Price Index (1960—100), the first instalment of relief being paid when the 12-monthly average of the index reaches 216. While the Commission recommended relief according to this formula for future pensioners, the Government have allowed it to all pensioners irrespective of the date of their retirement. So far, 13 instalments of relief amounting to a minimum of Rs. 60/- and a maximum of Rs. 300/- p.m. have been sanctioned. Further, as announced by the Finance Minister in his Budget Speech on 28-2-1981 further instalments of dearness allowance to pensioners are now being paid at the rate of 2.5 per cent pension for each 8 point rise in the average consumer price index instead of at the rate of 5 per cent each 16 point rise as hitherto fore.

Transport and Extension of Feeder Air Service for Far Flung Places in West Bengal

4899. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what steps Government have taken for speedy development of transport communications and extension of the feeder air service to connect far flung places in the West Bengal State; and

(b) if no action has been taken, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). The question of extension of Vayudoot services to some places in West Bengal State is under consideration.

States for Which Master Plans for Tourism have been Prepared

4900. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States for which Master Plans for the promotion of tourism have been submitted to his Ministry for approval;

(b) whether any such Master Plan has been prepared for the promotion of tourism in Orissa;

(c) the amount given to Orissa for this purpose; and

(d) the details about implementation of Master Plan in Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) In pursuance of the meetings held in New Delhi from March 1981—June 1981, the tourist officials of the State Governments/ Union Territories were requested to prepare a blue-print of tourism development for their State/Union Territory based on the identified travel circuits for the development of tourist

infrastructural facilities in an integrated and phased manner by pooling the available resources in the Central, State and private sectors. Apropos this, blue-prints of tourism development have been received so far from the Governments of Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Haryana.

(b) No, Sir.

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

Heading: Tax Benefits Availed of by Tata Chemicals Limited

4901. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

what amount of benefit has been taken by Tata Chemical Limited on account of Depreciation, Income Tax Rebate, Development Rebate, Investment allowance etc., year-wise for years 1970—81?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): The information is being collected for assessment year 1970-71 to 1980-81 and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Strength of Staff in G.I.C.

4902. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total strength of the staff in the General Insurance Corporation employed as on date;

(b) how many Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes Officials/Officers are working in the Corporation, category-wise details;

(c) how many SC/ST candidates have been recruited recently, what is the procedure adopted in recruiting the candidates; and

(d) whether reservation policy of the Government of India is scrupulously followed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MANGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Total staff strength of the G.I.C. and its subsidiaries as on 1-1-1981 is indicated below:

Class I	5488
Class II	9096
Class III	21886
Class IV	4278
Total	<u>40748</u>

(b) Categorywise details of SC/ST officials working in the G.I.C. and its subsidiaries as on 1-1-1981 are as under:

	S.C.	S.T.
Class I	51	11
Class II	24	5
Class III	1651	143
Class IV	674	84
Total	<u>2400</u>	<u>243</u>

(c) SC/ST candidates recruited during 1980 category wise are as under:

	No. of SC	No. of ST	Total
Class I	24	7	31
Class II	12	5	17
Class III	176	13	189
Class IV	84	11	95
Total	<u>296</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>332</u>

In the matter of recruitment of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates, the G. I. C. has extended relaxations/concessions like age limit, weightage of marks secured etc. and has followed the following procedure:

(i) Class I officers: Class I officers are recruited centrally by the General Insurance Corporation of India through advertisement in newspapers.

(ii) Class II Development Staff: Class II Development Staff are recruited through scouting by the Divisional Offices of suitable persons who have potential to procure business.

(iii) Class III employees: Class III employees are recruited through Regional Employment Exchange as well as through advertisements.

(iv) Class IV employees: Recruitment is made mainly from SC/ST candidates referred by the Regional Employment Exchange.

(d) Yes Sir.

Monopoly Procurement of Jute by States

4903. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have under contemplation any proposal for monopoly procurement of jute by States in stages as the Jute Corporation of India is not likely to check prices falling below minimum levels in busy season despite ambitious target of procuring 21 lakh bales out of the expect-

ted jute crop of 80 lakhs during the current season; and

(b) if so, steps initiated in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b).

At present there is no proposal to introduce monopoly procurement of jute but the action-Plan for JCI is intended to be progressively enlarged so as to bring the raw jute trade under effective control of the Public Sector. The JCI had procured 10.62 lakh bales in 1980-81. In 1981-82, the target for procurement is 21 lakh bales. The storage capacity of JCI is also being increased from 12 to 20 lakh bales. The revised statutory minimum prices for raw jute with substantial improvement for higher grades have been announced w.e.f. 2-7-1981. The marketing and commercial outlets are also being geared up to the enhanced scale of operations. The above steps, it is hoped, will ensure a dominant position for JCI in the raw jute trade and help the farmers in obtaining fair and remunerative prices for raw jute.

Inflight Magazine Produced by AI and IA

4904. **SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state.

(a) whether Air India has started producing an inflight magazine called 'Namaskar' and the Indian Airlines a similar inflight magazine called 'Swagat'; and

(b) if so, what are the terms on which the production of such magazines has been contracted out and to whom?

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

(b) Air-India and Indian Airlines has entered into a contract with an overseas publisher, M/s Media Transasia (Thailand) Ltd. Bangkok, for the

production of the In flight Magazines 'Namaskar' for Air India and 'Swagat' for Indian Airlines, respectively.

Under the terms and conditions as entered into by Air India, the publisher would produce a minimum of 64 pages magazine every two months. The editorial matter will comprise of at least 60 per cent of the total printed matter. The publishers presently supply 50,000 copies of the magazine free of charge to Air-India every two months. The total cost of printing, publishing, producing and payment to authors and photographers will be borne by the publishers. The cost to Air India is negligible and consists of free economy class tickets on Air India services to the writers and photographers of Media Transasia for production of articles for the Magazine and to the publishers for Editorial Board Meetings. The terms of contract also envisage the increase or decrease in the number of copies depending on the passenger growth/negative growth of Air-India.

As per agreement Indian Airlines would be supplied 50,000 copies of In-flight Magazine every three months. The cost of production would be borne by the publisher and met through the revenue of advertisements collected by him. The cost to the Indian Airlines would be negligible in so far as the airline would only release one advertisement in every issue and would provide, any assistance it can, in the collection of material for the magazine. The payment for the advertisement would be made in Indian Rupee.

Demand for Waiving of Duty on Wax

4905. **SHRI V. S. VIJAYRAGHAVAN:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the candle industry in Kerala is facing a crisis due to the abnormal price rise of wax;

(b) whether any demand has been made by the industry to waive the duty on wax; and

(c) if so, decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) The Kerala State Small Industries Association, Cochin, had submitted a representation on 25-5-1981 to the Ministry of Petroleum in which they have stated *inter alia* that the then recent increase in prices of wax by Rs. 102.50 per bag was crippling the cottage candle industry.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

रुग्ण औद्योगिक यूनिटों पर बकाया बैंक ऋण

4906. श्री नरसिंह मकवाना: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) भारतीय औद्योगिक पुनर्निर्माण निगम की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार देश में रुग्ण औद्योगिक यूनिटों की संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) इन रुग्ण औद्योगिक यूनिटों पर राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के ऋण की कितनी राशि बकाया है और इस राशि को वसूल करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये गए; और

(ग) उन औद्योगिक यूनिटों में से कितने यूनिटों के खिलाफ कानूनी कार्यवाही की गई है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मगनभाई बारोट): (क) और (ख). देश में रुग्ण एककों की संख्या के बारे में भारतीय औद्योगिक पुनर्निर्माण निगम की कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं है। अलबत्ता, 31-12-1980 की स्थिति के अनुसार भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के उपलब्ध ताजा अनन्तिम आंकड़ों के मुताबिक वाणिज्यिक बैंकों द्वारा 24,656 औद्योगिक एककों को रुग्ण के रूप में निर्धारित तथा सूचित किया गया था। इनमें से 19101 रुग्ण औद्योगिक एककों की तरफ राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के बकाया अग्रिमों को राशि 1154.99 करोड़ रुपये थी।

राशियों की समय से अदायगी सुनिश्चित करने के लिए बैंक सभी संभव प्रयास करते

हैं। इनमें लगातार अनुवर्ती कार्रवाई करना, सावधिक निरीक्षणों की आवृत्तियों को बढ़ाना, व्यतिक्रम करने वाले उपक्रमों के संचालकों/मुख्य कार्यपालकों से प्रायः बातचीत करना आदि शामिल हैं। पात्र तथा अर्थक्षम मामलों में सहायताप्राप्त कर्पणियों से प्राप्त अनुसंधानों की व्यापक रूप से जांच करने के बाद, ऋण तथा व्याज की विस्तारों की अदायगी के कार्यक्रम के पुनर्निर्धारण की अनुमति दे दी जाती है। उचित मामलों में, बैंकों को अग्रिमों को वापस मांगने, प्रतिभूतियों को लागू करने और कानूनी कार्यवाही का सहारा लेना होता है।

(ग) अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों द्वारा की गई कानूनी कार्यवाही के सम्बन्ध में सूचना, एक करोड़ रुपये अथवा इसमें अधिक की बैंक ऋण सीमा का उपयोग करने वाले रुग्ण औद्योगिक एककों के सम्बन्ध में उपलब्ध है। 31-3-1980 की स्थिति के अनुसार, बैंकों ने ऐसे 382 एककों में से 42 एककों के सम्बन्ध में बकाया रकम की वसूली के लिए मुकदमों दायर किये हैं/ मुकदमों दायर करने का निर्णय किया है।

Payment of House Rent Allowance to Central Government Employees Working in Remote Hilly Towns

4907. DR. R. ROTHUAMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that the Third Pay Commission had made a special provision to pay House Rent Allowances to those Government employees working in remote, unhealthy hilly areas where high house rent prevails and there is shortag of Government accommodation;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to pay house rent allowance to the Government employees working in such remote hilly towns in Mizoram like Saiha, Lungle, both district capitals and Champhai, Kolosil, Serchhip and Tlabung which fulfil these conditions laid down in the Third Pay Commission; and

(c) if not, the detailed reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) The Third Pay Commission had recommended that in hill stations and unhealthy and remote localities where a house rent allowance was already admissible under special orders, it should continue to be paid. The Commission had not made any recommendation for the payment of house rent allowance in hill stations and unhealthy and remote localities where it was not already admissible.

(b) and (c). Does not arise in view of (a) above. However, Central Government employees having all-India transfer liability are being paid house rent allowance in Mizoram as a measure of incentive.

Orissa Government's proposal for a third level air service in the State

4908. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Orissa has approached the Central Government with a proposal for operating the third level air services in the State;

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

(c) what action Central Government have taken thereon?

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

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Decline in Prices of Cardamom

4909. SHRI P. M. SUBBA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cardamom groging areas are getting reasonable price or not;

(b) if so, how; if not the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government are in a position to explain why the prices of cardamom have come down to so low a level;

(d) what is annual average production of cardamom from Sikkim;

(e) whether the State Government can export cardamom direct; and

(f) if not, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) Average price per kg. of Cardamom at first selling point in the auctions at Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka varies from Rs. 100—115, Rs. 90—105 and Rs. 85—105 respectively. Considering estimated cost of production, the average sale price of cardamom is reasonable.

(c) It is a fact that price of cardamom has come down to a lower level compared to previous years. The reason is stiff competition faced in the international market from Guatemala which is trying to undercut India's exports. Due to its enhanced supply capacity, Guatemala is offering cardamom at lower prices. Cardamom being an export oriented commodity, its price in the internal market is directly related to the reduction in its price in the international market. Our cost of exports is found to be on the higher side as compared to that of other exporting countries.

(d) The annual average production of large cardamom in Sikkim ranges from 2,500 to 2,800 tonnes.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

Getting of Government Audit by Chartered Accountants Firms

4910. SHRIMATI SUSHEELA GOPALAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Chartered Accountants firms who have got Government audits of more than Rs. 2 lakhs in 1978, 1979, 1980 stating the total audit fees paid to them;

(b) the number of firms that did not get any Government audit during 1978, 1979 and 1980;

(c) is there any criteria adopted for selecting firms; and

(d) whether it is not possible to distribute it according to the capacity of the firms and in an equitable manner, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) to (d). There are three categories of Government audit, namely:

(i) where audit of all Government departments and some Public Sector Organisations is wholly done by the Comptroller and Auditor General;

(ii) where audit of some Public Sector Enterprises is done by Char-

tered Accountants and the certification is done by the Comptroller and Auditor General; and

(iii) where audit of other Public Sector Organisations is done by statutory auditors in pursuance of the provisions laid down in the statutes of these organisations and no certification by the Comptroller and Auditor General is required.

2. In regard to the first category of audit the questions (a) to (d) do not arise.

3. The information in regard to the second category of audit is furnished below:

(a) 1978-79; Two firms—

(i) Lovelock & Lewes, Rs. 2.20 Lakhs Calcutta.

(ii) Price Water House Rs. 2.24 Lakhs & Co., Calcutta.

1979-80 NIL

1980-81 NIL

Note: The records are kept according to the financial year.

(b) The information about firms not entrusted with audit is furnished below along with the total number of firms registered:

As computed in	Total Number of firms registered	Number of firms not entrusted with audit
September, 1977	1225	476+95*=571
June, 1979	1553	546+188*=734
August, 1980	1826	646+246*=892

Note (1) Firms having a common partner or partners are treated as one firm for allotment of audit.

*These are firms who have not been entrusted with audit, but their associate firms have been entrusted with audit.

Note (ii) The computations as above were made to serve specific needs and purposes from time to time.

(c) The criteria followed for selecting firms are as indicated by the Committee on Public Undertakings in paras 10,11 and 12 of their 55th Report.

(d) These considerations have already been taken into account.

4. As regards the third category of audit, the information is being collected and the same will be laid on the table of the House as early as possible.

Disposal of Applications for Amalgamation of Companies

4911. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what progress has been made so far in the scheme of Company amalgamation under Section 72-A of the I.T. Act, 1961;

(b) the particulars of the merger scheme cleared during the current year and whether these show a preponderance of inter-connected companies;

(c) if so, the details of all such cases cleared and pending; and

(d) what check is exercised to see that these Industrial Houses instead

of improving the working of their losing concerns do not resort to underhand and unfair tactics just to get benefit of Government's liberalisation policy by such amalgamation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) The Specified Authority has so far recommended under Section 72A(1) to the Central Government sixteen cases of amalgamation and has issued letters of intent under Section 72A(3) in respect of thirteen proposed schemes of amalgamation.

(b) and (c). Names of the amalgamating and amalgamated companies whose merger schemes were cleared by Specified Authority since January, 1981 are given in the Statement. In six out of nine cases cleared under Section 72A(1) and in one case out of six cases cleared under Section 72A(3) since January, 1981, amalgamating company was interconnected with amalgamated company.

(d) The benefit of Section 72A is available only after the Specified Authority satisfies itself and certifies that necessary steps have been taken for revival of the sick undertaking.

Statement

Approved under Section 72A(1) from 1-1-1981 to 4-9-1981

Amalgamating Company	Amalgamated Company	Whether amalgamated Company inter-connected with amalgamating Company
1	2	3
1. Deccan Wires Ltd	Panyam Cement & Minerals Industries Ltd.	No
2. Mysore Porcelains Ltd,	BHEL	Yes
3. Radio & Electricals Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	BHEL	Yes

1	2	3
4. Havero Industries Ltd	Phalton Sugar Works Ltd.	Yes
5. AEW Jansons Ltd.	Talbros Automative Component Ltd.	Yes
6. Trimurti Mills Ltd.	Kamala Sugar Mills Ltd. .	Yes.
7. Vijaya Durga Cotton Trading Co. Ltd.	Nav Bharat Enterprises Ltd.	No.
8. Telesound India Ltd.	Dalmia Cenent (Bharat) Ltd. .	No
9. Atlas Auto Cycles Ltd.,	Atlas Cycle Industries Ltd.	Yes.
II. <i>Approved under Section 72A(3) from 1-1-1981 to 4-9-1981.</i>		
1. Platewel Process Chemicals Ltd. .	Dinesh Mills Ltd.	No.
2. Mindia Chemicals Ltd.	Polyolefins Industries Ltd.	No
3. Universal Glass Ltd.	Jagatjit Industries Ltd.	Yes.
4. Hindustan Polymers Ltd.	Mc. Dowel & Company Ltd.	No.
5 Aravali Svachalit Vahan Ltd . . .	Kelvinator of India Ltd	No
6 The Deccan Sugar & Abkhari Co. Ltd.	Navbharat Ferro Alloys Ltd	No.

Imposition of Countervailing Duty by U.S.

4912. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether US Government proposes to impose countervailing duty on the import of leather footwear from India and have asked the Indian Government to furnish data on fiscal and non-fiscal incentives for leather footwear exports;

(b) if so, the reasons for the proposed imposition of the countervailing duty by U.S. on the import of footwear from India;

(c) its likely impact on the country's leather exports; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB . MUKHERJEE): (a) The Government of the United States has imposed a countervailing duty of 4.24 per cent of the f.o.b. value on the import of leather footwear from India since October, 1979. The U.S. Government is currently conducting an administrative review of the countervailing duty order, and has made a preliminary determination that the countervailing duty on leather footwear (shoes and sandals with heels over one inch) should be increased to 15.08 per cent of the f.o.b. value of the exported products. However, this proposed increase in the countervailing duty has not become effective so far. In this connection they had asked the Government of India to furnish data on incentives both fiscal and non-fiscal for the export of leather footwear.

(b) The U.S. Government had imposed the countervailing duty on

leather footwear on the ground that the export of these products is being subsidised by the Government of India. The proposed increase in the countervailing duty is due to changes in U.S. domestic legislation on countervailing duties as a result of which the US Government considers the entire cash compensatory support given by Government of India as a subsidy subject to the imposition of countervailing duty.

(c) If the proposed increased duties are actually imposed, there would be an adverse impact on India's exports of leather footwear, particularly sandals with heel height of over one inch, to the U. S. market.

(d) Government of India feels that the proposed countervailing duty is unjustified because the U.S. Government has not taken into account the element of refund of indirect taxes in the CCS in assessing the increased countervailing duty. The rules of the General agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), permit exporting countries to refund indirect taxes borne on the production of exported products. So far as sandals with heel height of over one inch are concerned, the proposed countervailing duty is too high, considering the rate of cash compensatory support given on export of sandals from India. Also, India's exports of leather foot-wear have not been shown to be causing any injury to domestic producers of footwear in the USA.

Grant of Extension to Chief Legal Adviser, State Bank of India

4913. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that the Chief Legal Adviser, State Bank of India, was granted an extension upto 60 years of age in the first instance and a second extension for another three years on attaining 60 years of age;

(b) whether he is aware that after attaining 63 years of age, the said officer has officially retired but has been

appointed as an external Adviser to the Bank; and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken to stop such extensions leading to wasteful expenditure of public money?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MANGANBHAI BAROT): (a) The State Bank of India has reported that Shri K. Venkatachari, erstwhile Chief Legal Adviser of the bank, was initially on deputation from the Reserve Bank of India, as from 1-4-1960 and was absorbed with effect from 1-7-1963 in the bank's service on a special contract which ended on 12-11-1977, i.e. on completion by him of 60 years of age. The bank granted extension to Shri Venkatachari upto the 31st May, 1981. The extension was granted by the bank as it was considered desirable in the interest of the bank.

(b) and (c). With effect from 1st June 1981 Shri Venkatachari has been appointed as Consultant Law and Industrial Relations, for a period of 2 years with the approval of the Executive Committee of the Central Board of the State Bank of India. As Consultant Shri Venkatachari will get a fixed remuneration of Rs. 2000/- per month only. He will not get the benefit of Employees' Provident Fund, Gratuity, and pension in respect of his employment as Consultant. The State Bank of India has stated that Shri Venkatachari has been appointed as Consultant in accordance with the relevant rules and regulations and purely in the interest of the bank's work and there is no question of any wastage of public money involved in it.

Issue of Permits for entry into Airport

4914. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the guidelines, if any, issued for the issue of permits for entry into the Airport area-apron-Customs lounges-both arrival and departure at International Airports of Delhi?

Bombay, Calcutta and Madras and other domestic airports in the country to non-officials/representatives of large industrial houses (i) owning their own planes; and (ii) all others;

(b) the names of the large industrial houses and their representatives who have been issued such permits for entry into Palam Airport Restricted Areas; and

(c) which is the authority competent to issue all such permits and whether in case of entry to the Customs Lounges, the Ministry of Finance is consulted and if not, why not and the reasons why it is considered necessary to permit entry to the Customs Lounges?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) Operational areas of the airports are prohibited areas and

entry is permitted through permits issued by the competent authority who satisfies itself that the holder of the permit has legitimate business in the operational area before issue of such a permit.

(b) A statement indicating names of the industrial houses and their representatives, who have been issued permits by International Airports Authority of India for entry into restricted areas of Palam airport is enclosed as statement.

(c) Government has decided that the Airport entry permits would be issued by the Director, Civil Aviation Security. Endorsement of the Customs authorities is taken for any person to enter into the Customs Lounges at the airports, if his duties require his presence in the Customs Lounge.

Statement

List of Industrial Houses and their representatives who have been issued permits for entry into the Airport.

Name of the Industry	Name of the representative
1. M/s. Air Works India, A/51 Hauz Khas, New Delhi 110016;	1. Shri B.G. Menon, Partner. 2. Shri P.S. Menon, Partner. 3. Shri A. K. Munjal, Pilot. 4. Shri N.G. Gill, Chief Pilot.
2. M/s. Birla Jute Manufacturing Co.Ltd. UCO Bank Building, Parliament Street, New Delhi	1. Shri J. N. Tewari, Pilot. 2. Shri J.A. Divecha, Pilot. 3. Shri A.B. Shah, Engineer. 4. Shri S.N. Madok, Engineer.
3 M/s. Airtech Private Ltd., 145, Sunder Nagar New Delhi	1. Shri N. L. Nagpal. 2. Shri Neeraj Nagpal.
4 M/s. Kirloskar Oil Engineers Ltd, 11 Koregaon Road, Poona. ;	2. Shri Wig. Cdr. W.H. Marshall, Pilot 2. Shri Ramesh Santaram Rao, Aircraft Cleaner 3. Shri Sukdhakar Shankar Rao., Radio Technician. 4. Shri Sharad Bhalchandra Admane, Engineer. 5. Shri B. B. Bhadkamkar, Pilot. 6. Shri Debrata Sinha Roy, Chief Executive Pilot.

Name of Industry

Name of representative

5. M/s. Bharatair Safdarjung Airport, New Delhi.

7. Shri Kewal Krishan Khosla, Resident Manager.

8. Shri Gopal Marutisaitane, Technician.

9. Shri Ashish Kumar, Mookerjee, Executive Pilot.

1. Capt. M. Basu.

6. M/s. Gwalior Rayan Silk Manufacturing (Wvg), Co., Ltd. Aviation Division, UCO Bank Building, Parliament Street New Delhi.

1. Capt. E. S. Khan, Pilot.

2. Capt. Sunil Mehta, Pilot.

Conservation of Cashew Apple for Producing Spirit

4915. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that one million tonnes of cashew apple is being wasted every year in Kerala;

(b) whether spirit in large quantity can be produced from the cashew apple; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to conserve cashew apple and produce spirit from it?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). No realistic estimates about the production of cashew apple is available in Kerala. Cashew apple is already being used for manufacture of local drinks namely Uraq and Feni. The restricted availability of cashew apple within a very short period of barely 90 days in a year and its quick perishable nature are the severe constraints in Utilisation. The CFTRI, Mysore had prepared a feasibility report for the utilisation of cashew apple (including liquor from cashew apple) at the instance of the Plantation Corporation on Kerala in 1978. However, it is reported that the Corporation has since dropped the proposal. It is learnt that the process

has been released to three other parties for making liquor from cashew apple, two of which are from Kerala.

Regional Imbalance in Aid Rendered by IDBI

4916. SHRI A. A. RAHIM: Will the MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that regional imbalance exists in the aid rendered by Industrial Development Bank of India; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to remove such imbalances?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MANGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Flow of financial assistance to industries located in different regions depends largely on local entrepreneurship, locational decisions of the promoters, regional distribution of industrial licenses, availability of raw material, marketing and infra-structural facilities in different regions and the special incentives provided by different States. Because of these factors, there would tend to be certain regional variations in the flow of assistance from the financial institutions, including the IDBI.

(b) In accordance with Govt. policy special consideration is given by the terms lending institutions including

the IDBI to projects in backward areas. This includes assistance on concessional rate of interest, lower promoter's contribution, particularly in hilly areas, etc. IDBI has conducted industrial potential surveys of all the backward States/Union Territories alongwith other All-India Financial Institutions. This has resulted in identification of several project ideas in the light of the resources endowments, demand conditions and infra-structural facilities available in these regions. In order to make available inexpensive Consultancy Services to prospective entrepreneurs setting up industrial projects in backward areas, IDBI alongwith other financial institutions and banks has set up 13 Technical Consultancy Organisations. These Organisations help entrepreneurs at all stages from conception of project ideas to implementation of projects. These measures have resulted in increased flow of assistance to backward areas/districts.

Charge Chrome Factories at Balasore and Keonjhar, Orissa

4917. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that charge chrome factory has been proposed to be set up at Balasore district of Orissa;

(b) whether this charge chrome factory is going to be set up during the 6th Five Year Plan period; and

(c) if so, the progress made in this regard?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) According to the information received from the company, land has been acquired by the State Government and handed over to the firm for setting up the plant. Civil construction has started. A full-fledged office has

been set up at project site. Imported machinery worth about Rs. 30 lakhs has already arrived at Vizag port. Orders for indigenous equipment worth Rs. 16 crores have also been placed

Decline in Leather Footwear Exports.

4918. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a sudden fall in leather footwear exports particularly from Agra in recent months;

(b) if so, reasons thereof; and

(c) whether there has been a significant fall in the exports to any one particular country?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There was an overall increase in exports of leather footwear during the period April-July, 1981, as compared to the corresponding period in 1980. However, there was a comparative shortfall in exports in respect of certain countries like the USSR, France and the USA. This has been due to shift in buyers' preference and the severe recessionary trend in the world leather market.

Setting up of Banking Company by Government of West Bengal

4919. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the steps taken so far by the Union Government about the West Bengal Government's proposal for setting up its own banking company and the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MANGANBHAI BAROT): The matter is being examined by the Reserve Bank

of India in consultation with the State Government of West Bengal.

Boosting of exports

4920. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:

SHRI GHULAM MOHAMMAD KHAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been taken to boost exports during the last six months upto 31st July, 1981; and

(b) what are the new items being included in the list of items allowed to be exported?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The major initiatives taken to increase exports earnings since January 1981 are as follow:—

(1) Under the Scheme for 100 per cent export oriented units, quite a few applications have been approved. Supplies of capital goods, raw materials, components and spares made to 100 per cent export oriented units in India by indigenous manufacturers will be eligible for REP benefits and cash incentives.

(2) For meeting the credit requirements of the exporters an EXIM Bank is shortly going to be established.

(3) Consequent to the submission of the report of the Duty Drawback Committee the procedures for duty drawback have been simplified and rationalised to avoid delays in the disbursement of duty drawback.

(4) The scope of Section 35B of the Income Tax Act which allow weighted deduction in the computation of taxable profits, has been widened.

(5) The important measures for export promotion contained in the Central Budget for 1981-82 were—

(a) 14 groups of extent oriented industries have been brought within the purview of Industries to which investment allowance or tax holiday is admissible.

(b) Export oriented industries in the Free Trade Zones have been allowed complete tax holiday for an initial period of five years, in lieu of other fiscal concessions.

(c) In the case of electronics, which is both a labour intensive and export oriented industry, divided derived by domestic company from an Indian company, engaged exclusively in the manufacture of electronic components is completely exempt from Income Tax.

(6) The Import Policy for 1981-82 which has been designed to provide greater impetus to exports contain the following major elements:

(a) A new Scheme for Trading Houses has been introduced.

(b) The Duty Free Scheme of REP licences has been substantially modified to make it more responsive to the need of exporters.

(c) Exports of Hand knotted woollen carpets has been brought within the purview of the Scheme with the benefit of duty free import of raw wool of carpet grade.

(7) Arrangements have been made to supply steel at international prices for engineering exports.

(8) Minimum export prices for certain products like mango juice and barytes have been reviewed.

(9) Besides, the Import Policy for Registered Exporters (REP) and cash incentives for a few products have been reviewed.

(10) The export policy for some of the items like (i) fresh vegetables (ii) manufactures and products having silver as an ingredient and (iii) maize have been reviewed and exports liberalised.

Indianisation of foreign companies

4921. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) which are the foreign companies which have indianised themselves by diluting their equities since the FERA came into operation;

(b) which are the companies still remain with more than 40 per cent foreign equity holdings; and

(c) what are the reasons for the non-dilution of their equities?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) to (c). A statement (statement I) is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2875/81] showing names of companies who have Indianised themselves in terms of FERA guidelines either on their own or on a directive issued from the Reserve Bank of India, or have been allowed in terms of the guidelines to carry on their activities on the basis of their existing non-resident interest.

Another statement (statement II) showing the names of companies which have not so far fully complied with the Reserve Bank of India's directive or in which the Reserve Bank of India have not yet issued the final directive is also laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library (See No. LT-2875/81.)].

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में जमा धन

4922. श्री छोट्टेभाई गार्गितः क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) जनवरी, 1980 से जून, 1981 तक प्रत्येक राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक में कितना धन जमा हुआ;

(ख) जमा धन में से हर एक बड़े घराने को कितना ऋण दिया गया;

(ग) कृषि लघु उद्योग और ग्रामीण दस्तकारों को अलग अलग प्रत्येक बैंक ने कितना ऋण दिया; और

(घ) क्या 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन के लिए बैंकों से ग्रामीण दस्तकारों और कृषि के लिए ऋण देने को कहा गया है, यदि हां, तो बैंकों से कितना ऋण देने का कहा गया है और क्या बैंकों ने यह ऋण दे दिया है और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

वित्त मंत्रालय के उप मंत्री (श्री मगनभाई बाघटे): (क) से (ग). वर्ष 1979 और 1980 के बारे में सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों (भारतीय स्टेट बैंक समूह + 20 राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक) की जमाओं, अग्रिमों, एम.आर. टी.पी., औद्योगिक घरानों और प्राथमिकताप्राप्त क्षेत्रों को अग्रिम, जिसमें कृषि, लघु उद्योग और ग्रामीण दस्तकार भी शामिल हैं, के सम्बन्ध में उपलब्ध समग्र आंकड़ों का विवरण में दिये गये हैं। बैंकों में प्रचलित प्रथाओं और रीति-रिवाजों तथा राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों को शासित करने वाले विधानों के अनुसार भी, बैंक के अलग-अलग ग्राहकों के बारे में सूचना प्रकट नहीं की जा सकती और इसलिए प्रत्येक बड़े घराने के बकाया बैंक अग्रिमों की बकाया राशि बतायी नहीं जा सकती।

(घ) हाल ही में बैंकों को सलाह दी गई है कि वे प्राथमिकताप्राप्त क्षेत्र को दिए जाने वाले अग्रिमों को, मार्च 1985 तक अपने कुल अग्रिमों के 40 प्रतिशत के स्तर तक पहुँचा दें और यह सुनिश्चित करें कि ऐसे बढ़े हुए अग्रिमों का एक महत्वपूर्ण भाग समाज के कमजोर वर्गों के 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रमों के उन लाभ प्राप्तकर्ताओं को मिले जो मूलतः प्राथमिकताप्राप्त क्षेत्रों के अधीन व्याप्त होने वाले कार्यकलापों में अंतर्ग्रस्त हों। कृषि और लघु उद्योगों के क्षेत्र में कमजोर वर्ग में उन छोटे और सीमांतिक किसानों और ऋणकर्ताओं को रखा गया है जिनकी ऋणसीमाएं कृषि और सहायक कार्यकलापों के विषय में 10,000 रुपये से तथा ग्रामीण और कुटीर उद्योगों तथा अन्य लघु उद्योगों के सम्बन्ध में 25,000 रुपये से अधिक की नहीं हैं। बैंकों को यह सुनिश्चित करने की सलाह दी गई है कि कृषि को दिये जाने वाले सीधे वित्त का कम से

कम 50 प्रतिशत भाग कमजोर वर्गों को मिलने । बैंकों को यह भी सलाह दी गई है कि लघु उद्योग क्षेत्र को दिये जाने वाले उनके समग्र ऋण में कमजोर वर्गों को मिलने वाले अंश दोगुना ही जाना चाहिये । अनु० जातियों/अनु० जनजातियों तथा कमजोर वर्गों को दिये जाने वाले विनिर्दिष्ट सीमाओं तक के उपभोग ऋणों और आवास ऋणों को अब प्राथमिकताप्राप्त क्षेत्र के अन्दर शामिल कर लिया गया है ।

20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत ऋण देने के लिए बैंकों के वास्तव अलग से कोई लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किये गये हैं । अलबत्ता, दिसम्बर 1980 के अन्त की स्थिति के अनुसार, 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों द्वारा 54.17 लाख ऋण खातों में 1683.57 करोड़ रुपये की सहायता दी गई ।

विवरण

सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों के जमा और अग्रिम (भारतीय स्टेट बैंक समूह + 20 राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक)

(करोड़ रुपये)

दिसम्बर के अंतिम शुक्रवार की स्थिति के मुताबिक	वर्ष के मुकाबले वृद्धि		
	1979	1980*	
1. जमा	28574.00	32844.00	4270
2. अग्रिम	19019.00	21517.00	2498 (100.0)
3. एम०आर०टी०पी० घरानों की अग्रिम**	1644.88	1743.32	98.43 (3.9 प्रतिशत)
4. प्राथमिकता प्राप्त क्षेत्रों को अग्रिम	6396.62	7833.64	1437.02 (57.5 प्रतिशत)

*आंकड़े अनन्तिम हैं ।

** 31 दिसम्बर से सम्बन्धित ।

कोष्ठक के आंकड़े, 1980 के दौरान वृद्धिशाली अग्रिमों के (3) और (4) श्रेणियों का अंश हैं ।

Inadequacy of passenger amenities at Cochin Airport

4923. SHRI B. K. NAIR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that passenger amenities at Cochin Airport are woefully inadequate in all respects;

(b) if so, whether he has under consideration any scheme for its development and expansion; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) to (c). To improve the passenger amenities at Cochin Airport extension and modification to the Terminal Building at an estimated cost of Rs. 44.15 lakhs has been sanctioned. The work is in progress.

The scheme provides construction of new arrival, departure holding, additional concourse area, baggage make up and break up areas with conveyor belts and other ancillary facilities. There is also a proposal to augment water supply to terminal building.

Flight numbers of Delhi-Bombay and Bombay-Trivandrum Air Bus Service

4924. **SHRI P. J. KURIEN:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a representation that the Delhi-Bombay and Bombay-Trivandrum air bus service should be operated under the same flight numbers so as to avoid inconvenience the passengers going direct to Trivandrum; and

(b) if so, the details and the reasons for the delay in implementing it?

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

(b) Does not arise.

प्रगति मैदान में स्थाई मेले का मूल्यांकन

4925. **श्री कुबेर राम:** क्या-वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या प्रगति मैदान में मेले का आयोजन करने के गुण तथा दोषों के संबंध में कोई मूल्यांकन किया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके परिणामस्वरूप क्या कार्यवाही की गई है?

वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात व खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी): (क) प्रगति मैदान में स्थाई रूप से व्यापार मेला लगाने की कोई प्रस्थापना इस समय सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Import of Steel

4926. **SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to import some steel;

(b) if so, the quantity proposed to be imported and their value; and

(c) the countries from which steel is proposed to be imported?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). Current import policy provides for import of some categories of steel directly by actual users and some others are canalised. The quantum of total imports, value, and the source of imports will depend upon many factors including the category involved, the specifications, and the prices prevailing in the inter-national steel exports market at the relevant time.

Sick Units Being Assisted by Commercial Banks

4927. **SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Reserve Bank of India has under control the sick units rehabilitation schemes of the commercial banks;

(b) the number of sick units in the country which are being assisted by the commercial banks in their rehabilitation;

(c) the capital investment involved in these units; and

(d) how many of the sick units have been revived and how many units are on a point of no return?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) The rehabilitation schemes in respect of potentially viable sick units are drawn up and monitored by the financing banks and/or financial institutions. The Reserve Bank of India oversees the performance of banks in rehabilitating the sick units and for this purpose calls periodical information relating to assistance to sick industrial units. Based on the experience gained suitable guidelines are also issued to the banks in the matter of revival of sick units by the Reserve Bank of India from time to time.

(b) and (c). As per the latest provisional data available with Reserve Bank of India, as on 31-12-1980, there were 24,656 industrial units identified and reported as sick by scheduled commercial banks. As on that date while all the sick units had received assistance from banks, 3,846 potentially viable units were under the banks' nursing programmes. The data regarding capital investment involved in these sick units is not being compiled by Reserve Bank of India under the present data collection system.

(d) During the calendar year 1980, 2,476 sick industrial units became viable and were excluded from the list of sick units. As on 31-12-1980, the number of units considered by the financing banks as non-viable was 11,268.

महानगरों में विदेशी सामान के विक्री

4928. श्री राम अवध: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश के दिल्ली, बम्बई और मद्रास जैसे महानगरों के बाजारों

में विदेशी सामान खुले तौर पर बेचा जा रहा है और ग्राहकों से मनमाना मूल्य बसूल किया जाता है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का इस की जानकारी है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह तिस्रोदिया): (क) और (ख). सरकार को मिली रिपोर्टों से यह पता नहीं चलता कि महानगरों में तस्करी के माल की बड़े पैमाने पर खुली प्रदर्शनी की गई है अथवा तस्करी का माल बेचा गया है। सरकार को इस बात की कोई सूचना नहीं है कि इन वस्तुओं के लिए उपभोक्ताओं से मनमानी क्रयों ली जाती हैं।

Regional Rural Banks in Various States

4929. SHRI CHRISTOPHER EKKA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal for opening more Regional Gramya Banks in various States during the Sixth Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, the number of such Regional Gramya Banks proposed to be opened in Sundergarh district of Orissa; and

(c) the details about their places of location in that district and the progress made so far in the implementation of the above proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a): Yes, Sir. It is proposed to open 105 Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) in the country during the Sixth Five Year Plan period 1980—85.

(b) and (c). There is no proposal at present to open a Regional Rural Bank in Sundergarh district.

Ban on Import of Coconut Oil

4930. SHRI E. K. IMBICHIBAVA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the prices of copra and coconut oil have gone down due to the issuing of licence for coconut oil to private agencies and it is causing great loss to the coconut growers;

(b) if so, whether there is any plan to guarantee the prices of coconut and coconut oil to the growers whose only source of livelihood is coconut cultivation; and

(c) if such guarantees are not possible, will Government stop importing of coconut oil?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Some imports of coconut oil have taken place on the basis that this item was permitted under Open General Licence under the previous year's policy. No specific import licence were issued in those cases. Government have no information that prices of Copra and coconut oil have gone down due to these import coconut oil.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Import of coconut oil is canalised through State Trading Corporation of India and the canalising agency have not made any imports. There is, however, a limited provision for import of copra/coconut oil as replenishment against exports of fatty acids and fatty amines under the import policy for Registered Exporters.

Development of Sanchi in Madhya Pradesh

4931. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are thinking to develop Sanchi in Madhya

Pradesh as a big tourist centre of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government are aware that Special Area Development Authority of Sanchi has prepared a master plan for the development of Sanchi; and

(d) if so, what is the reaction of Central Government to this Plan?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). Sanchi has been included in one of the travel circuits identified in Madhya Pradesh for development in an integrated and phased manner by pooling the available resources in the Central State and private sectors. The India Tourism Development Corporation has plans to expand its existing Travellers Lodge at Sanchi subject to feasibility study and availability of funds. It is understood from the State Government that they have made a provision of Rs. 8.00 lakhs for the construction of a tourist bungalow at Sanchi during the Sixth Plan. Further development of facilities will depend upon the availability of funds and interse priorities.

(c) and (d). While it is understood that the special Area Development Authority of Sanchi has prepared a draft master plan for the development of Sanchi, it is not possible to comment on the same as the draft master plan has not been received in the Department of Tourism.

Crisis in Tea Industry in Kerala

4932. SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the serious crisis gripped the tea industry of the country, especially in Kerala has come to the notice of Government;

(b) if so, what steps Government proposed to take to tide over the crisis and save the industry from ruining;

(c) whether Government have received any representation in this respect; and

(d) if so, from which quarter and suggestions thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The problems currently faced by Tea Industry including in Kerala have come to the notice of Government.

(b) A National Level Meeting on Tea was convened at Delhi in the first week of August, 1981. In the meeting the problems being faced by the Tea Industry were considered. Action on the recommendations of the meeting is being taken after taking into account all relevant considerations.

(c) and (d). Different representations have been received from various Tea Producers' Associations in this respect.

Grant in Aid to Association of Voluntary Agencies for Rural Development by Handicrafts Department

4933. SHRI K. K. TEWARY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Handicrafts Department of the Ministry of Industry has given a grant-in-aid of Rs. 19.13 lakhs to AVARD (Association of Voluntary Agencies for Rural Development) during 1978-79 and 1979-80;

(b) for what purpose have these grants been given and on what conditions;

(c) whether any of the conditions thereto has been violated;

(d) if so, how; and

(e) what action Government have taken or propose to take for violation of the rules?

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

(b) Grants-in-aid were released for setting up of Rural Marketing and Service Centres in different parts of the country. A copy of the terms and conditions is attached.

(c) to (e). Some complaints have been received which are being looked into.

Statement

Terms and conditions under which grant-in-aid is sanctioned by the All India Handicrafts Board, New Delhi

1. Any amount unspent will be surrendered by the end of the financial year unless allowed to be adjusted against next year's grant.

2. The accounts shall be audited by the registered accountant or recognised body of auditors.

3. The beneficiary institution shall send to the Government a statement of accounts, duly audited, together with the auditor's certificate that the conditions attached to the grant are being fulfilled (or giving details of the breaches of these conditions). The statement of accounts may be countersigned by a responsible officer of the beneficiary institution. The audited statement shall be sent by the end of June following the financial year to which it pertains.

4. The grant shall not be diverted to or utilised for purpose other than that for which it is sanctioned. The

execution of the schemes for which the grant is made shall not be entrusted to another institution or organisation without prior permission of the All India Handicrafts Board. Expenditure in this behalf will be incurred by the beneficiary institution.

5. The beneficiary institution shall submit to the Government such reports, statements etc., in respect of expenditure from the grant as and when required to show that the conditions of the grant have been observed, and that there has not been any variation or diversion of funds.

6. The beneficiary institution shall keep its accounts open for a test check by the Comptroller and Auditor General at his discretion.

7. The beneficiary institution will submit its accounts for audit promptly, whenever required to do so whether they are complete or not.

8. The beneficiary institution undertakes to be governed by all conditions of the grants and assets.

9. The beneficiary institution shall maintain a register in the form GFR 19 of the permanent and semi-permanent assets acquired wholly or mainly out of this Government grant and a copy thereof shall be furnished to the Government annually by the end of June following the financial year to which it relates. The register of assets shall be available for/open scrutiny by audit.

10. The assets acquired wholly or substantially out of Government grant-in-aid should not, without the prior sanction of Central Government be disposed of, encumbered or utilised for purposes other than those for which the grant was sanctioned.

11. A performance-cum-achievement report will be submitted by the grantee.

12. The grant shall be spent on the specific purpose for which it is sanctioned.

Silk Production

4934. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the silk production for the past three years i.e., 1978 to 1981 in the country (State-wise);

(b) the steps taken to minimise the abnormal variation in silk rates; and

(c) further steps if any, taken recently to increase silk production in the country?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Statement enclosed.

(b) A Committee is going into working of the Price Stabilisation scheme intended to keep prices at steady levels.

(c) Following steps have been initiated to augment production of Silk:—

(1) Implementation of the world Bank-aided Karnataka Sericulture Project.

(2) Implementation of Inter-state Tasar Project;

(3) Some State Governments on their own are implementing schemes for intensive development of Sericulture;

(4) Provision of adequate Research and Development facilities through the Research and Training Institutes of Central Silk Board; and

(5) Arrangements for supply of disease-free and improved Bivoltine Silk Worm Seed for commercial rearing.

Statement

State	1978-79	(METRIC -1979-80	TONS) 1980-81
Andhra Pradesh	231	573	798
Assam	146	195	165
Bihar	224	320	177
J. and K.	75	79	76
Karnataka	2699	2631	2878
Madhya Pradesh	18	40	66
Meghalaya	..	4	..
Orissa	25	24	2
Tamil Nadu	261	388	467
Tripura	1	1	1
Uttar Pradesh	5	5	5
West Bengal	475	522	280
MANIPUR	15	21	34
Himachal Pradesh	2	2	1
TOTAL	4177	4805	4950

Decline in Tea Prices at Tea Sales Auctions

4935. SHRI SUBODH SEN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether tea prices have gone down at the tea sales auctions; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) It is very difficult to single out a particular factor responsible for decline in tea prices. However, the decline has largely been because of excess of supply over demand both at home as well as in the International Market.

Deposit and Overdraft of West Bengal with Reserve Bank of India

4936. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that there was a total confusion about the State's financial position in relation to its deposit and overdraft with the Reserve Bank of India; and

(b) the reasons why the State of West Bengal had not received any information about the actual financial position reflected in the RBI accounts from 27th June, till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). Due to agitation by a section of the Reserve Bank of India staff at

Calcutta, the normal working of the bank was dislocated for some time. Because of this dislocation, the R.B.I. could not maintain the daily cash position of West Bengal Government balances upto date. The agitation has since been withdrawn and the bank has resumed advising the State Governments of their daily cash position by telegram/telex from 7th September 1981 onwards. Even prior to the resumption of total normalcy, all concerned State Governments, including West Bengal, were periodically kept informed of their overdraft position. The latest position as of 12th September 1981 was sent to the States on 14-9-1981.

मंत्रीयों द्वारा विदेशों के बारे

4937. श्री बालत राम सारन :

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी:

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री:

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) वर्तमान सरकार के सत्ता में आने के बाद प्रधान मंत्री तथा मंत्री परिषद् के प्रत्येक सदस्य अर्थात् मंत्रीमंडल स्तरिय मंत्री, राज्य मंत्री और उपमंत्री ने विदेशों के कितने दौर किए हैं;

(ख) प्रत्येक द्वारा किन-किन देशों के तथा किन-किन तारीखों को दौर किए गए तथा इन दौरों का उद्देश्य क्या था;

(ग) इनके साथ और कौन-कौन व्यक्ति सरकारी खर्च पर विदेश गए; और

(घ) प्रत्येक दौर के खर्च के व्योरे सहित इन विदेशी दौरों पर कुल कितना खर्च हुआ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सदाई सिंह सिसोदिया) : (क) से (घ). 14 जनवरी, 1980 से 15 सितम्बर, 1981 तक की अवधि की अपेक्षित सूचना मंत्रालयों/विभागों से एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथा-सम्भव-शीघ्र सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

मध्य प्रदेश में टेक्सटाइल प्राइवेट लिमिटेड कम्पनियों द्वारा वित्तीय संस्थाओं से ऋण मांगे गए ऋण

4938. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश की कुछ टेक्सटाइल प्राइवेट लिमिटेड कम्पनियों ने वित्तीय संस्थाओं से ऋण मांगे हैं, यदि हां, तो प्रत्येक मामले में दी गई राशि क्या है;

(ख) क्या इन कम्पनियों ने इन वित्तीय संस्थाओं को पिछले ऋण नहीं दिये हैं यदि हां, तो प्रत्येक मामले में कितनी राशि बकाया है; और

(ग) क्या उन्हें ऋण देते समय इन कम्पनियों की अधिष्ठापित और कार्यकारी अमला को ध्यान में रखा गया है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री भगनभाई बारोट): (क) अखिल भारतीय सांघिक ऋणदात्री वित्तीय संस्थाओं, अर्थात् भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक, भारतीय औद्योगिक वित्त निगम तथा भारतीय औद्योगिक वित्त और निवेश निगम को मध्य प्रदेश में टेक्सटाइल प्राइवेट लिमिटेड कम्पनियों से वित्तीय सहायता के लिए कोई आवेदनपत्र प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं।

(ख) और (ग). ये प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

जयपुर राजस्थान में तांबे के पत्रक निर्माण का संयंत्र लगाना

4939. श्री अशोक गहलोत : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार जयपुर, राजस्थान में तांबे के पत्रकों का निर्माण करने वाले संयंत्र को लगाने का है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इस संयंत्र को लगाने के लिए जर्मनी से आर्थिक और तकनीकी सहायता प्राप्त करने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो तन्मबंधी व्यापार क्या है, और

(घ) इस संयंत्र की अनुमानित उत्पादन क्षमता क्या होगी और इसके फलस्वरूप कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा की बचत होगी?

बाणिज्य तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी) : (क) से (घ) सरकार ने तांबा पत्तियों (फाइल) और तांबा मढ़ी चद्दरों (लीमिनेट) के निर्माण हेतु जयपुर के निकट संयुक्त क्षेत्र में एक संयंत्र स्थापित करने के लिए राजस्थान राज्य औद्योगिक विकास और निवेश निगम को औद्योगिक लाइसेंस जारी किया है, इसकी वार्षिक लाइसेंस क्षमता 6.00 लाख वर्ग मीटर तांबा पत्ती और 4.90 लाख वर्ग मीटर तांबा मढ़ी चद्दरों की है।

श्री. कोम्बोनेट वेब लियू, जर्मन डेमोक्रेटिक रिपब्लिक के साथ 29 सितम्बर, 1979 को विदेश सहयोग का करार किया गया था, जो तकनीकी जानकारी, उपकरणों की सप्लाई, स्थापना और कार्यचालन के बारे में है। विदेशी सहयोगकर्ताओं को 25 लाख रुपये की एकमुश्त अदायगी तकनीकी जानकारी आदि के लिए की जाएगी। 614.30 लाख रुपये के उपकरण जर्मन डेमोक्रेटिक रिपब्लिक से आयात करने का प्रस्ताव है।

इस परियोजना के 1982 के अंत तक चालू होने की आशा है। परियोजना की कुल अनुमानित लागत 10.25 करोड़ रुपये है।

पूर्ण क्षमता पर वार्षिक उत्पादन 12 लाख वर्ग मीटर कापर फाइल है, जिसमें से 6 लाख वर्ग मीटर का उपयोग कापर क्लैड लीमिनेट के निर्माण के लिए किया जाएगा और शेष 6 लाख वर्ग मीटर अन्य कारखानों को बेचा जाएगा। निर्यात दायित्वों और आयात प्रतिस्थापन के जरिए लगभग 3655 लाख रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त होने की आशा है।

Quantity of Gold Collected through Gold Bonds during Chinese and Pakistani War

4940. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DAN-DAVATE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what quantity of Gold was collected through gold bonds from the public during Chinese and Pakistani War;

(b) is it true that the gold collected through gold bonds has been returned to the people; and

(c) if so, how much and when?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) Gold bonds were issued thrice by Government viz., in November 1962 (6½ per cent. Gold Bonds, 1977); in March 1965 (7 per cent. Gold Bonds, 1980); and in October 1965 (National Defence Gold Bonds, 1980) and total subscriptions amounted to 35,162 kgs. approximately.

(b) 6½ per cent Gold Bonds, 1977 and 7 per cent Gold Bonds, 1980 were repaid in rupees in terms of their issue. The repayment of National Defence Gold Bonds, 1980 is being arranged in gold as per terms of issue.

(c) National Defence Gold Bonds, 1980 matured on 27th October, 1980. Out of total subscriptions of 12,993 kgs., gold aggregating 8,856 kgs. was returned to bond holders by the end of July, 1981; the remaining bonds are in the course of repayment.

Sources of Income of Swamiji K. S. Ramanujam in Tamil Nadu...

4941. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Income-tax administration has been examining the sources of income of the Swamiji K. S. Ramanujam at Kumbakonam in Tamil Nadu; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). Sir, the Income-tax Department had conducted a research in this case on 17-11-1978 and had seized incriminating documents. After examination of seized documents, assessments have been completed for the assessment years 1977-78 and 1978-79 on total incomes of Rs. 2,88,090 and Rs. 1,03,000 respectively. The assessee has filed a revision application before the Commissioner of Income-tax objecting to the assessment for the assessment year 1977-78. Cases for some other years are under the examination of the Department.

Performance of Joint Ventures Abroad

4942. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has at any stage conducted a case study of some of the Indian Joint ventures abroad to assess their performance with respect to appreciation, earning per share, dividend, yield and repatriation of profit to India;

(b) if so, which are these ventures and the outcome of the study made; and

(c) if not, whether he proposes to consider the desirability of conducting such a study of some selected Indian joint ventures in Africa, South Asia and the Middle East?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The Ministry of Commerce does not conduct any case studies of joint ventures in particular. The Ministry, however, periodically makes an overall review of the functioning of the joint ventures in general. Based on this review Indian Investment Centre has recently brought out a

publication "Indian Joint Ventures Abroad—An Appraisal". This publication deals in a comprehensive manner the various aspects of Indian Joint Ventures abroad including their general performance. Among other things, the publication gives information on the remittances to India by way of dividends etc., additional exports generated and operating results of joint ventures. A copy of the publication is available in the Parliament Library.

(c) The present monitoring arrangement in the Ministry of Commerce is designed to assess the benefits derived by the country in terms of foreign exchange earnings from the joint ventures operating abroad in general. In addition the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade under the Ministry of Commerce is shortly planning to undertake a detailed study of the working of the Joint Ventures abroad including a case by case study of certain selected countries such as Kenya, Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia and Sri Lanka.

Auditing of Accounts of Temples by Accountant General, Tamil Nadu

4943. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Accountant General of Tamil Nadu, has been auditing the accounts of temples and other religious and Charitable Endowments taken over for administration by the Hindu Religious and Charitable Administration Department of the Tamil Nadu Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) to (c). The affairs of Hindu Public Temples and other Religious and Charitable Endowments are regulated by the Tamil Nadu Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1959

which came into effect from 1st January, 1960. The financial transactions of temples and endowments do not enter Government accounts and as such are not subject to audit by the Accountant General. Audit of these temples and other religious endowments is conducted by an auditor appointed by the State Government under section 87(2) of the Act, and placed under the control of the Commissioner of Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Administration.

The State Government gives grants and loans to temples for specific purposes, which are spent through the agency of Tiruppani Committees working in the respective temples. The accounts of these Committees are also subject to audit by the auditor appointed by the State Government under Section 87(2) of the Act.

Under Section 14 of the Comptroller and Auditor General's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Act, 1971, where any body or authority is substantially financed by grants or loans from the Consolidated Fund of India or of any State or of any Union territory, having a legislative assembly, the Comptroller and Auditor General shall, subject to the provisions of any law for the time being in force applicable to the body or authority, as the case may be, audit all receipts and expenditure of that body or authority. As provided in the 'Explanation' below the aforesaid section, a body or authority is deemed to be substantially financed by grants or loans if the grant or loan to the body or authority from the Consolidated Fund of India or of any State or of any Union Territory having a legislative assembly is not less than Rs. 5 lakhs and the amount of such grant or loan is not less than 75 per cent of the total expenditure of that body or authority. C&AG's audit under the aforesaid section is not attracted since in respect of almost all temples, the amount of grants/loans given to them by the State Government does not exceed Rs. 5 lakhs.

The Accounts of Tiruppani Committees relating to grants and loans given by the State Government are testchecked by the A.G. on a selective basis under Section 15 *ibid.* Under this section, the C&AG has the authority to scrutinise the procedures by which the sanctioning authority (State Government in this case) has satisfied itself as to the fulfilment of the conditions subject to which such grants or loans were given and, for this purpose, has the right of access, after giving reasonable previous notice, to the books and accounts of that authority or body.

नई दिल्ली में महाराली रोड पर इन्डियन हूण्डिक्राफ्ट्स एम्पोरियम

4944. श्री भोला भाई : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इन्डियन हूण्डिक्राफ्ट्स एम्पोरियम, कटुब रोड, महाराली की दिल्ली और अन्य स्थानों में कितनी शाखाएँ हैं;

(ख) यह एम्पोरियम क्या क्या वस्तुएँ बेचता है;

(ग) क्या सरकार को उनके विरुद्ध किसी विदेशी पर्यटक और ग्राहकों को ठगने की कोई शिकायत प्राप्त हुई है; और

(घ) क्या यह फर्म कम्पनी विधि के अन्तर्गत पंजीकृत है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री अनंत प्रसाद शर्मा): (क) केंद्रीय पर्यटन विभाग के पास ऐसी कोई सूचना नहीं है कि संघभाषीय दुकान की दिल्ली और अन्य स्थानों पर शाखाएँ हैं बंधका नहीं।

(ख) इस दुकान में जेवरत, हाथीदांत का सामान, बाँकेइज कल्लोदाकारी, नक्काशी वाले पीतल के बर्तन, दस्तकारी का लकड़ी का सामान, गनीचों और परावर्ष का व्यापार होता है।

(ग) दुकान के खिलाफ अत्याधिक कोमत वसूल करने और सामान की डिलीवरी न करने से संबंधित शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं।

(घ) जी, नहीं। कम्पनीज एक्ट, 1956 की व्यवस्थाओं के अधीन दुकान के लिए स्वयं को पंजीकृत कराना अनिवार्य नहीं है।

Survey of Sea-bed Resources

4945. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to systematically survey the sea-bed resources off the Goa Coast to explore whether the rich ore-bearing strata of the Western Ghats has a seaward extension;

(b) if so, at what stage it stands; and

(c) the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE, STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). According to the Annual Programme of the Geological Survey of India for 1981-82, Geological Survey of India in collaboration with National Institute of Oceanography has plans to undertake mapping and collect grab core and dredge samples from Western Continental Shelf including Goa Coast. Mapping covering linear distance of 300 kilometres comprising 31 cruises tracts at 10 kilometres apart and sampling stations at 5 kilometres apart are envisaged. Survey is expected to be completed by 1985 and final report is to be submitted by 1986.

Catering Service and Lodging of Crew of IA near Dum Dum Airport

4946. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) Is it a fact that the I.T.D.C. offered to give catering service and lodging of the Crew of the Indian Airlines at their Airport Ashoka Hotel;

(b) is this hotel nearest to the Dum Dum Airport; and

(c) why are catering and Crew lodging facilities not given to a sister Government Corporation?

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

(c) Due to labour unrest in the Calcutta Airport Restaurant, Indian Airlines considered it expedient to have a second caterer for their requirements and accordingly made arrangements for partial supply with a private caterer. However, the Indian Airlines have agreed to consider their decision when the current contract with the private party expires.

It is upto the Indian Airlines to decide where to lodge their pilots and cabin crew. The Indian Airlines Cabin Crew but not the pilots stay in Hotel Airport Ashoka of I.T.D.C. In doing so, the Indian Airlines will have to be guided by the terms and conditions of their agreement with the concerned associations.

Evaluation of Schemes of Subsidies Granted by Government of India

4947. SHRI A. T. PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1678 on 27th February, 1981 regarding measures adopted to reduce administrative expenditure of Government and state the results of evaluation of schemes of subsidies granted by Government of India and other State Government under various programmes during the last five years (Years-wise and State-wise, wherever possible)?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): Subsidies are constantly kept under review, and an evaluation is made at the time of the approval of budget estimates every year. Adjustments in the quantum and rates of subsidy are made keeping in view the budgetary

position of Government and the social and economic objectives served by such subsidies. During the last five years, it has been possible to secure reduction in some subsidies. The assistance for export promotion and market development during 1979-80 was lower than that in 1978-79. The subsidy on indigenous fertilizers was

reduced in 1980-81. Following an upward price revision in July this year, fertiliser subsidy is expected to be lower in the current year as well. A statement giving the details of expenditure on various types of subsidies during the last five years is attached. No such data are available separately for the States.

Statement

Provision for Payment of Subsidies in the Central Budget

(Rs. crores)

	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81 (RE)
1. Food Subsidy	506	480	570	600	650
2. Fertilizer Subsidy	60	266	342	603	466
(a) Imported Fertilizer	N.A.	159	169	282	301
(b) Indigenous Fertilizer	60	107	173	321	165
3. Assistance for Export Promotion & Market Development	241	324	375	361	402
4. Loss on export of sugar	28	3	27		
5. Subsidy on controlled cloth	..	16	38	60	76
6. Subsidy to Railways	..	..	..	36	65
7. Subsidy to New Industrial units in backwards areas	..	..	..	12	25
8. Subsidy to Bharat Gold Mines	8	10	10	15	21
9. Subsidy to Shipping Corporation for acquisition of ships	N.A.	N.A.	29	19	6
10. Subsidy on imported cotton	11	44	1	5	7
11. Subsidy on vegetable oil (to NAFED & other parties)	..	23	..	2	3
12. Subsidy to SAIL for import of steel	..	..	5	..	11
13. Subsidy for transport of coal	2	4	5	1	5
14. Subsidy to jute corporation of India	..	..	..	..	12
15. Interest Subsidy	66	88	59	91	128
16. Others	25	29	23	5	8
17. GRAND TOTAL	947	1287	1475	1821	1875

Financial Assistance by Central Bank of India to SSI Accounts

4948. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL: Will the Minister to FINANCE be pleased to state how many SSI accounts are there in Central Bank of India which have not been given financial assistance and their proposals have been pending for the last two years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): The Central Bank of India has reported that as at the end of March, 1981, 287 proposals of small scale industries were pending consideration at various offices of the bank. Out of these 60 proposals were pending for more than 3 months. Separate data for applications pending for more than 2 years is not available.

Deposits of Nationalised Banks

4949. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what were the deposits of all nationalised banks on 30th June, 1981 and after that on 3rd July, 1981 and 24th July, 1981; and

(b) why the deposits are going on declining after 30th June, 1981?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Provisional weekly data on deposits of 20 nationalised banks as on the last Friday of June, 1981 and subsequent four weeks of July, 1981 are given below:

(Amt. in Rs. crores)

As on the	Deposits
June, 26	25019.0
July, 03	25090.6
July, 10	25318.5
July, 17	25371.0
July, 24	25416.7

(b) Does not arise.

Bank Frauds

4950. SHRI N. E. HORO:

SHRI R. N. RAKESH:

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any assessment with regard to bank fraud cases, the *modus operandi* of the people by whom banks are being defrauded and involvement of the bank employees in such cases;

(b) if so, the number of bank fraud cases detected since 1977 (till date) stating the amount involved and the number of cases in which bank employees were involved, bank-wise;

(c) whether Government have reviewed the working of the present system with a view to finding out the loopholes in its working; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the measures taken by Government to plug the loopholes to ensure fool-proof working of the system thereby preventing bank frauds?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (d). In terms of the present instructions, whenever a fraud occurs, the bank concerned reports the case to the Reserve Bank of India. The Reserve Bank periodically analyses these cases. However, statistics of cases in which bank employees are involved is not computed separately, as the result achieved would not be commensurate with the time and effort involved. Based on its analysis of the *modus operandi* adopted in different cases as well as the laxities observed in following instructions, Reserve Bank advises banks from time to time re-

garding additional safeguards and steps to be taken. The individual banks also have their own instructions to prevent cases of fraud. It is noted that by and large cases of fraud occur not so much on account of lacunae in the system and procedures but on account of non-observance of the prescribed procedures.

The number of bank frauds in the years 1977, 1978, 1979 and 1980 (upto 30th June, 1980) in the banks along with the amounts involved is set out in Statement. The amounts involved do not necessarily represent actual loss as the loss can be determined only after all the efforts for the recovery of the amounts are exhausted.

Statement

Statistical Figures of Bank Frauds in India in all Banks During the Period 1977, 1978, 1979 & 1980 (upto 30th June 1980)

Bank Group	1977		1978		1979		1980 (upto 30-6-80)	
	Total No. of cases	Amount involved Rs. in lakhs	Total No. of cases	Amount involved Rs. in lakhs	Total No. of cases	Amount involved Rs. in lakhs	Total No. of cases	Amount involved Rs. in lakhs
i) SBI and Subsidiaries.	243	198.97	243	84.25	274	660.06	178	50.50
ii) 14 Nationalised Banks.	701	244.45	1072	618.50	1031	779.36	487	352.89
iii) 6 Newly Nationalised Banks.	74	32.75	107	34.96	95	75.29	56	58.22
iv) Regional Rural Banks.	1	0.05	16	1.63	28	2.77	42	2.08
v) Private Sector Banks.	115	52.01	206	746.50	217	99.44	81	56.49
TOTAL	1134	528.23	1644	1485.84	1645	1616.92	844	520.12

FOOT NOTE:(i) The term "bank frauds" generally cover instances of misrepresentation, breach of trust, manipulation of books of accounts, fraudulent encashment of instruments like cheques, drafts and bills of exchange, unauthorised handling of securities charged to banks, misfeasance, embezzlement theft, misappropriation of funds, conversion of property, cheating, shortages, irregularities, etc.

(ii) All cases of frauds reported by banks irrespective of the amount involved are included in the statement. The total amount involved in these frauds does not necessarily represent the amount of loss to banks.

Curtailment in the Import of Steel and Aluminium

4951. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) how far it is correct to say that large scale import of steel and aluminium has become unnecessary as a result of the rise in production of both these commodities; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to curtail the import of steel and aluminium?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) While there has been improvement in production of steel and aluminium within the country, imports of these items are still necessary.

(b) Canalising agencies will regulate imports bearing in mind domestic availability.

Trade Fairs and Exhibitions held in Foreign Countries

4952. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of places where trade, design centres and showrooms have been opened by India in foreign countries during the last three years;

(b) the number of trade fairs and exhibitions held by India in foreign countries during the same period;

(c) the names of the places where these fairs and exhibitions were held; and

(d) what are the results achieved and expenditure incurred by arranging these fairs abroad?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) There are two Trade Centres, one at Brussels and the other at Tokyo. No design centres and showrooms have been opened in foreign countries.

(b) 18.

(c) Cologne, Copenhagen, Tokyo, Osaka, Abu Dhabi, Kuwait, Birmingham, Jakarta, Baghdad, Bangkok, Moscow, Manila, Dubai, Lagos, Singapore and Jeddah. In Tokyo and Dubai, fairs/exhibitions were held twice during the period.

(d) wholly Indian fairs/exhibitions including buyer-seller Meets are organised mainly to build up the image of Indian products in the foreign countries thereby increasing their export potential. The impact of these exhibitions goes beyond the orders booked or enquiries generated on the spot. Trade contracts established during such exhibitions go a long way in increasing our exports. The sales/orders generated by these fairs/exhibitions amounted to Rs. 3591.75 lakhs. Those under negotiation are worth Rs. 7392.30 lakhs. The total expenditure (provisional) amounted to Rs. 873.14 lakhs.

Operation of I.A. Flight from Port Blair to Madras

4953. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to operate I.A. flight from Port Blair to Madras in the near future; if so when and details thereof;

(b) whether any proposal has been received by Government to operate New Delhi-Bhubaneswar-Port Blair air service and if so, what action is contemplated; and

(c) whether any proposal has come to the Ministry to operate Vayudoot

service in Andaman and Nicobar Islands; if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) No, Sir. Indian Airlines had in the past considered the proposal for operating an air service between Madras and Port Blair. However, in view of the spiralling cost of operation, and the scant passenger demand, such a service is likely to prove extremely uneconomical and as such the proposal has been deferred.

(b) Delhi is presently linked to Bhubaneswar by a thrice weekly B-737 service. Keeping in view the relatively insignificant traffic demand between Bhubaneswar and Port Blair, there is no proposal to introduce an air service on the route Delhi-Bhubaneswar-Port Blair.

(c) No, Sir.

Changes in Steel Production and Sales Distribution Policy

4954. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have changed the steel production and sales/distribution policy in the recent past if so, what are the salient features, in detail; and

(b) if not, whether Government have received any demand for change in the policy; if so, what action Government contemplate to take and when?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. It has been decided to revise the production targets of SAIL integrated steel plants during 1981-82 as under:—

(In million tonnes)

	Original	Revised
1. Ingot steel	7.210	8.010
2. Saleable steel	5.730	6.300
3. Saleable pig iron.	1.424	1.560

There is no statutory control on distribution of steel. Steel materials are distributed in accordance with the Guidelines for Distribution of Iron and Steel Materials as evolved and published by the Joint Plant Committee. Changes in the Guidelines are made as and when considered necessary. Recently, billets and re-rollable, bars and rods (including wire rods), HR Coils above 5 mm and CR Coils/sheets have been taken outside the scheme of regulated distribution.

Name of Items and Quantity Imported by STC

4955. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether STC imports bulk quantity of material, if so what are

the items of imports made during the last three years with detailed quantity and country from where import has been made; and

(b) what is the method adopted for such purchases by the STC, whether by calling tenders/quotations or with negotiations with the manufacturing units/countries/suppliers?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). A statement regarding major items of import by STC is attached.

Statement

(QTY: MT)

Item	Source	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	Methods of purchase
Natural Rubber	Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand & Sri Lanka.	25,850	21,100	9,250	Tenders twice a week
Newsprint	Canada, Sweden, Finland Newzealand, Bangladesh, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, USSR and Romania.	271,000	306,000	306,000	(i) Long term contracts (ii) Spot contracts under open buyer scheme.
White Printing paper	Finland, U. K., Sweden, Canada, Norway, Holland, Romania, Japan, China, Bangladesh, Indonesia and USA	11,630	66,353	59,012	Negotiations and by monthly tenders.
Crude SBO	USA, Brazil and Europe	804,000	1145,000	845,000	(i) Long term contracts
Crude RSO	Canada and Europe				(ii) Spot contracts through weekly tenders.
Crude Palmoil/Neutralised Palmoil, RBD Palmoil, RBD Palmolein.	Malaysia and Indonesia.				
Sugar	Brazil, EEC, USA, South Korea, Philippines	—	—	200,000	By negotiations
Cement	North Korea, Japan, Poland, South Korea, Romania, Indonesia, Philippines & Vietnam.	165,000	1547,000	1974,000	By Tenders/negotiations

Export of Handloom Cloth and Ready-made Handloom Garments

4956. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details regarding the quantum of handloom cloth and ready-made handloom garments exported during the last three years, country-wise;

(b) the names of the countries in which Indian handloom cloth and ready-made handloom garments are very very popular;

(c) the details regarding the foreign exchange earned by this trade during the last three years; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to increase the export during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) A statement showing quantum of export of handloom cloth to selected importing countries for 1977-78 to 1979-80 is enclosed. (Statement I). Country-wise

figures for exports of cotton handloom garments are available value-wise and are also enclosed (Statement II).

(b) Indian handloom products are generally quite popular in other countries on account of their folklore and ethnic appeal. Handloom products are specially popular in Western Europe, North America, and some countries of Asia, Africa and Oceania.

(c) Foreign exchange earnings from export of handlooms (including fabrics, made-up garments etc.) are given below:—

	(Rs. in crores)
1978-79	302.92
1979-80	286.36
1980-81	330.02
	(Provisional)

(d) Apart from the existing schemes of Export Promotion like cash compensatory support, replenishment licences, reservation for handlooms in export to quota countries etc., several market promotion tours, participation in the generalised and specialised fairs is planned for giving a boost to handloom export.

Statement I

Quantum of export of handloom cloth to selected importing countries.

	Qty. Lac, mts.		
	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
1. USA	162.6	95.7	100.9
2. Nepal	99.6	112.6	63.9
3. U.K.	76.2	75.8	51.0
4. Singapore	66.5	56.7	69.1
5. Malaysia	44.7	32.7	52.3
6. Japan	26.9	51.0	47.7
7. F.R.G.	23.6	12.7	15.1
8. France	18.0	12.3	18.0
9. Australia	14.7	16.1	11.9
10. U.A.E.	11.6	19.1	28.0
11. Newzealand	11.0	15.3	10.1
12. USSR	10.7	6.2	18.2
13. Italy	8.1	12.4	17.2
14. Denmark	5.7	5.0	7.2
15. Netherland	3.0	5.1	6.1

Statement—II

Valuewise exports of handloom readymade garments to selected importing countries

(Value in Rs. Lakhs)

S. No.	Country	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80
1.	U.K.	1161.91	1235.68	1440.12
2.	France	489.3	952.52	1237.24
3.	U.S.S.R.	79.51	42.15	40.62
4.	U.S.A.	4110.23	8411.83	4854.64
5.	Australia	777.35	515.08	118.01
6.	Japan	251.08	637.94	716.26
7.	Malaysia	7.24	2.60	0.15
8.	Nepal	1.40	2.75	21.71
9.	Singapore	16.74	14.54	9.37
10.	Newzealand	3.55	5.68	5.19
11.	U.A.E.	11.22	12.53	8.58
12.	Italy	431.30	395.98	612.26
13.	Denmark	140.93	176.55	224.72
14.	F.R.G.	1491.52	1806.72	1611.35
15.	Netherland	649.81	945.22	699.76
16.	Norway	83.40	101.28	102.00
17.	Spain	22.58	8.88	11.50
18.	Sweden	245.53	311.89	358.04
19.	Switzerland	198.78	264.16	251.38
20.	Belgium	185.05	207.61	248.34
21.	Canada	108.52	204.80	96.91

Amount recovered through auction of Smuggled Goods

4957. PROF. MADHU DANDA-VATE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the smuggled goods traced by the custom authorities are auctioned by Government; and

(b) if so, what is the total amount recovered by Government through the auction of smuggled goods since January, 1980?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) Yes, Sir, Trade goods like chemicals, industrial, raw materials, machinery parts, motor vehicle parts, etc. seized and confiscated by the Customs autho-

rities are disposed of by public auction. A statement showing various modes of disposal of seized/confiscated goods is annexed.

(b) The sale proceeds realised from the disposal of seized/confiscated goods in accordance with the prescribed procedures during the years 1980 and 1981 (upto March) are given below:

Year	Value (Rs. in crores)
1980	11.47
1981 (Upto March)	3.02

Statement

Manner of disposal of different categories of goods

Description	Manner of disposal
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. Silver and gold	Gold and silver are deposited in the Government Mints.
4. Indian and foreign currency	Indian and foreign currency is deposited with the Reserve 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:— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="703 1073 1428 1168">(a) Sten guns are offered to the Ministry of Home Affairs and those not required by them sold to the (Ministry of Defence). <li data-bbox="703 1197 1428 1292">(b) All weapons of prohibited bore and their ammunition are disposed of to Ordnance Factories (Ministry of Defence). <li data-bbox="703 1320 1428 1380">(c) Crude weapons of indigenous make are offered to CBI for being exhibited in their museum. <li data-bbox="703 1411 1428 1506">(d) All other weapons for which licences are issued to the public are disposed of by public auction. <li data-bbox="703 1535 1428 1654">(e) .12 bore arms and ammunition are sold to State Forest Secretaries /Chief Conservators of Forests/Chief Wild Life Wardens for their official use. Revolvers/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/associations and to actual users.
9. Liquor	Liquor is disposed of to India Tourism Development Corporation against their import 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).

Description	Manner of disposal
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 <i>bona fide</i> consumers, through consumers cooperative societies, Super Bazars, Sahakari 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. <i>Additional Measures :</i> Synthetic textiles and other consumer goods like electronic goods, including other miscellaneous items are disposed of as stated below : (a) Through retail sale by Custom 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 <i>bona fide</i> consumers, through Consumers' Cooperative Societies, Super Bazars, Sahakari Bhandars etc.

**Restoration of Air Services from
Pantnagar in U.P.**

4958. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a proposal under the consideration of Government on restoring air services from Pantnagar in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Indian Airlines has no plans to restore air services to Pantnagar.

However, the question of providing air services to Pantnagar will be

considered in the context of Vayudoot services as and when a decision to operate its services to regions other than the North-Eastern region is taken.

छठी योजना अवधि के दौरान बिहार में विमान सेवा का विस्तार

4959. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या बिहार में विमान-सेवा अभी तक केवल पटना तथा रांची तक ही उपलब्ध है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि के दौरान बिहार में विमान सेवा के विस्तार की कोई योजना तैयार की है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है तथा इसका प्रथम चरण कब तक प्रारम्भ हो जाएगा ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) और (ग) . इंडियन एयरलाइंस की छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना-अवधि के दौरान किसी नये स्टेशन के लिए विमान सेवाएं परिचालित करने की कोई योजना नहीं है ।

तथापि, वायुदूत सेवाओं का उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र के स्थानों से इतर स्थानों के लिए एक चरणबद्ध कार्यक्रम के आधार पर विस्तार करने के बारे में सिद्धान्त रूप में निर्णय ले लिया गया है । विस्तृत ब्यौरे तैयार किए जा रहे हैं ।

Proposal for Air-bus Flights to Middle East Countries

4960. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of countries to which we are operating airbus service;

(b) whether Government propose to operate airbus flights to the Middle East Countries also;

(c) if so, by when; and

(d) if not, reasons therefor?

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

(b) and (c). Air India are considering a proposal to wet lease Indian Airlines Airbus aircraft for operations on the India/Gulf sector effective 1st April, 1982.

(d) Does not arise.

Additional Funds to State Government of Orissa for completion of . . . Spill-over Projects

4961. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Government of Orissa is moving the Union Government repeatedly for allocation of additional funds to the tune of 594.45 lakhs of non-plan Central assistance for completion of spill-over projects in the State which were taken up under relief, rehabilitation, repairs and restoration programme in the Irrigation and Power and Works Department which were not completed due to non-availability of required non-plan central assistance;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Centre for allocation of funds to Orissa to complete the spill-over projects; and

(c) the approximate time by which the required funds can be made available to the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) Some districts of Orissa were affected by floods in September, 1980. On the

recommendations of the Central Study Team and the High Level Committee on Relief, ceilings of expenditure totalling Rs. 42.89 crores were approved, for purposes of Central assistance, for relief and rehabilitation of the flood affected people and repair and restoration of damaged public properties. It was stipulated in the letter communicating the ceilings of expenditure to the State Government, that only the expenditure incurred upto 31st March, 1981 would be taken into account for purposes of Central assistance and any expenditure spilling over beyond that date would have to be accommodated by the State Government in the next year's budget.

The State Government reported that it could not complete the repairs of certain irrigation works and roads and bridges and requested that the spill-over expenditure on the remaining repairs amounting to Rs. 5.95 crores should be covered by Central assistance in 1981-82.

(b) and (c). The State Government's request was considered by the Ministry of Agriculture in consultation with the Ministry of Finance. The State Government was informed that, as a matter of policy, spill-over expenditure of a particular year was not eligible for Central assistance in the succeeding year and all spill-over commitments were expected to be taken care of by the State Governments themselves by making suitable Plan and non-Plan provisions in the State budgets.

Income-tax Evasion by Timber and Metal Merchants in Haryana

4962. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is mass-scale evasion of Income Tax by Timber Merchants and metal merchants in the twin industrial towns of Yamunaganar and Jagadhari and other com-

mercial and trading centres like Sonapat, Panipat, Rewari in Haryana and fictitious sale and purchase transactions are shown in their books to cover up their underhand deals;

(b) whether this is being done with active connivance of the local Income-tax Officials;

(c) whether Income-Tax authorities have ever applied their mind to see that income returned by these metal merchants and factory owners is commensurate with quota of ferrous and non-ferrous metals received by them;

(d) whether he proposes to set up an independent cell at Headquarters of the Board of Direct Taxes and depute some Officers to visit these places and unearth hidden money; and

(e) what other measures he proposes to take to prevent this huge tax evasion when businessmen have become millionaires during very short period in these industrial towns?

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

(a) No material indicating mass-scale evasion of Income-tax, in particular by Timber Merchants and metal merchants in industrial towns, commercial and other trading centres in Haryana nor of their showing fictitious sale and purchase transactions in the books to cover under-hand deals, has come to the notice of Income-tax authorities.

(b) There is no such information.

(c) In the cases selected for scrutiny, including those of metal merchants and factory owners, the assessing officers are required to look into

all the factors having a bearing on determination of assessable income.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) If any concrete and specific information indicating such evasion of Income-tax is received, the Income-tax authorities will take appropriate action.

Decline in Jute Goods Export

4963. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether exports of jute goods have declined sharply due to lower shipment of hessian and sacking;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to improve the exports and lift the huge stocks held over?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). Total exports of jute goods from India during the last three years and share of Hessian and Sacking thereon has been as under:—

Year	Hessian		Sacking		Total (all types of jute goods)	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
1978-79	158.5	8685	37.2	1461	310.2	16107
1979-80	254.2	18609	60.0	2764	492.4	33468
1980-81	289.6	22675	47.7	2650	439.9	32640

SOURCE : Jute Commissioner's Office, Calcutta.

2. Our jute goods exports have been hit primarily due to recession in world economy and also due to competition from synthetics as well as Bangladesh.

3. Steps taken by Government to promote exports of jute goods include participation in selected trade fairs, sponsoring market survey teams, intensification of Research and Development Efforts for diversification of products and cost reduction, larger participation of State Trading Corporation in export efforts etc. Recently Government have also announced Cash Compensatory Support on export of various items of jute goods.

News item captioned "Air Ticket Rebates create black money" and "illegal AI Practices to get passengers"

4964. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the following write-ups in the *Indian Express*, New Delhi;

(i) dated 25th August, 1981 captioned 'Air ticket rebates create black money';

(ii) dated 26th August, 1981 captioned "illegal AI practices to get passengers"; and

(b) if so, whether any diagnosis of the various ills that have been taken the Air-India has been made and if so, the steps taken to eradicate these malpractices?

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

(b) All the foreign airlines have been operating with wide-bodied aircraft and there has been a tremendous increase in the capacity offered. With the rise in cost of operation, every airline has been trying to increase its revenue and the market is full of severe and unethical competition. The agents try to sell a passenger to any airline which offer the maximum discount. A lot of non-IATA agents have also come into the market. Many foreign carriers like Gulf Air, Saudi Airlines, Kuwait Airways, Pan Am, etc., started dealing directly with these agents. In 1978 the Board of Airline Representatives (BAR) in India undertook a clean-up operation of the market with 18 carriers joining the same. Although this had some effect initially it did not last long. The DGCA is the regulatory authority also issued a letter to all the airlines to cease discounting tickets. Air India in collaboration with various other airline bodies namely, a Compliance Officer of IATA, BAR and members of the leading airlines in Bombay, took measures to curtail the malpractices which were flourishing rampantly. The result of the recent survey has revealed that discounting of passenger air fares at 10—40 per cent discount is wide-spread. Excessive commission often double the approved level, are being paid to the approved IATA agents, unauthorised remunerations are being paid to the Non-IATA agents and all these practices exist world-wide and no area is immune from such practices. The DG-IATA has directed that a second market survey will be conducted in September, 1981 and has asked the executives to alert the marketing field staff to cooperate with the Compliance

Office to see the improvement in this regard. Air India had instructed its regional offices to cooperate with IATA.

House Rent Allowance to Central Government Employees in Goa

4965. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government employees (Central and State of Goa, Daman and Diu) are being paid house rent allowance at 7-1/2 per cent of pay, on year to year basis, right from 1962;

(b) if so, the full details;

(c) whether Government have declared Goa as B-2 area for the purpose of City Compensatory Allowance;

(d) if so, whether any demand has been made to raise the rate of House Rent Allowance from 7-1/2 per cent to 15 per cent as admissible to employees of B-2 areas all over the country; and

(e) if so, when a decision is likely to be taken?

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

(a) and (b). After the liberation of Goa, when the administration was taken over by the Government of India, the following rates of house rent allowance were made admissible to the employees:—

Pay Range	H.R.A.
Rs.	Rs.
Below 75	7.50
75 and above but below 100	10.00
100 and above but below 200	15.00
200 and above	7-1/2 of pay

The concession was given for a period of one year to begin with but was extended from time to time. The existing rate of house rent allowance to the employees concerned is 7-1/2 per cent of pay, subject to the maximum of Rs. 200 per month. This concession has been extended upto 30.6.1982 for the present.

(c) No, Sir. The Third Pay Commission had observed that there would be certain towns which for reasons of comparative isolation or by virtue of being places of pilgrimage with a large floating population or State Capitals etc. may in fact be abnormally expensive, while they may not qualify for CCA according to the population criterion. They had recommended that such cases would call for special treatment and Government should consider each such case on merits for the grant of City Compensatory Allowance. Though no city in the Union Territory of Goa is in B-2 class thus qualifying for grant of CCA, CCA at B-2 class rates has been made admissible to the employees working the Union Territory on account of Goa having been assessed as abnormally expensive.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) House Rent Allowance is normally admissible in cities classified for the purpose on the basis of population as revealed in the decennial census. Cities with population of more than 50,000 are classified 'C' class, with more than 400,000 but upto 800,000 as B-2 class, more than 800,000 and upto 16,00,000 as B-1 class, etc. On this basis, though only Mormugao qualifies for classification as a 'C' class city house rent allowance at rates admissible at 'C' class cities has been sanctioned in the entire Union Territory of Goa as a measure of concession. There is, therefore, no *prima facie* case for increasing the present rate of house rent allowance.

Number of Employees of Ms. South India Corporation Agencies (Shipping Division) Apprehended by Customs Administration

4966. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHA-DASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of employees of the M/s. South India Corporation Agencies (Shipping Division) were apprehended by the Customs administration around January, 1980;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) action taken against them?

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

(a) No record is maintained of passengers passing through Customs or of persons apprehended by Customs with reference to their employers. If the persons in view in part (a) of the question are specified by name and other particulars, such information required with respect to them as may be available from the official records can be collected.

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

Cases of Opium Smuggling

4967. SHRI MOHAN BHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of opium smuggling which were detected during the last three years;

(b) what was the amount involved in each case;

(c) the number of persons arrested and of which nationality they belong; and

(d) what steps are being taken to curb the changing techniques of the opium smugglers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA):
(a) to (c). The number of cases of
opium smuggling detected by the
concerned enforcement agencies, the
total quantities seized and the num-
ber of persons arrested and their na-
tionality are given in the Statement
annexed. Compilation of information
in respect of each case would involve
considerable time and labour and if
the Hon'ble Member specifies the

case(s) in respect of which informa-
tion is required, the same will be col-
lected and furnished.

(d) The enforcement agencies keep
themselves abreast with new or chang-
ing techniques of opium smugglers and
take appropriate action to curb the
same. Due emphasis is also given to
the training of enforcement personnel
and co-ordination of the work of the
various Central and State enforce-
ment agencies.

Statement

THE NUMBER OF PERSONS ARRESTED FOR OPIUM SMUGGLING DURING 1978, 1979 AND 1980 AND THEIR NATIONALITIES.

Years	No. of cases	Quantity seized in Kgs.	No. of persons arrested		
			Indian	Foreigners nationality break-up	with wise
1978	2005	5770.790	7106	Srilanka	7
				Omani	1
				Mauritius	3
				British	1
				German	3
				French	1
					<u>16</u>
1979	863	4329.357	958	Srilanka	2
				Italian	1
				Singapore	2
				U. S. A.	1
				Canada	1
				Mauritius	2
					<u>9</u>
1980	664	4198.849	701	Maldivian	1
				Pakistani	7
				Srilanka	1
					<u>9</u>

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में डाके की घटनाओं के परिणामस्वरूप गंवाई गई धनराशि

4968. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) फरवरी से अगस्त, 1981 की अवधि के दौरान राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की किन-किन शाखाओं में डाके और चोरी की घटनाएँ हुई थीं; और

(ख) उपरोक्त मामलों में अब तक कितने व्यक्ति पकड़े गये थे और उनके खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की गई थी?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मगनभाई बारादे): (क) और (ख). यथा उपलब्ध सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन के पटल पर रखा दी जाएगी ।

आयकर अधिकारियों और इन्सपेक्टर द्वारा संचित किया गया विदेशी सामान

4969. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा आयकर अधिकारियों और इन्सपेक्टरों को अपनी भती से पूर्व और इन पदों पर नियुक्ति से पूर्व अपनी आय का ब्यौरा देने को कहा जाता है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि आयकर अधिकारियों और इन्सपेक्टरों ने अपने नियुक्ति के बाद भारी मात्रा में विदेशी सामान संचित किया है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इन अधिकारियों के खिलाफ जांच करने का है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसौदिया) : (क) सरकारी कर्मचारियों को, केन्द्रीय सिविल सेवा (आचरण) नियम, 1964 के उपबन्धों के अनुसार अपनी सम्पत्ति का विवरण-पत्र प्रस्तुत करने होते हैं । इन नियमों के अनुसार, समूह 'क' तथा 'ख' (राजपत्रित) के सरकारी कर्मचारियों को, सरकारी सेवा में उनके प्रवेश के

समय तथा उसके बाद नियमित अन्तरालों पर अपनी अचल सम्पत्ति की विवरणियां प्रस्तुत करनी पड़ती हैं । इन अनूदेशों के अधीन समूह 'ग' के सरकारी कर्मचारी नहीं आते हैं ।

(ख) सरकार के पास आयकर अधिकारियों तथा निरीक्षकों द्वारा विदेशी माल के कथित संचय के बारे में कोई सूचना नहीं है क्योंकि सरकार की जानकारी में ऐसा कोई मामला नहीं आया है ।

(ग) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Secondary Market for Long Term Debentures issued by Companies

4970. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the informal working group set up by the Reserve Bank of India with the IDBI Chairman to devise means or developing a secondary market for long-term non-convertible/financial instruments like/debentures issued by Companies recently made some suggestions in this behalf;

(b) if so, what are these; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) to (c). The matter regarding developing a secondary market for long-term debentures issued by companies is under consideration of the Working Group and its suggestions when received will be duly considered by Government.

Suit Filed against Boeing Company in USA

4971. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a suit has been filed in U.S.A. against the Boeing Company

as a result of the 1978 New Year's Day crash of a 747 off Bombay in which all 213 people aboard died;

(b) if so, the grounds of the suit and compensation claims;

(c) whether it has been admitted by the Seattle Court; and

(d) if not, at what stage it stands and how much expenditure Air-India are likely to incur in foreign exchange in contesting this suit?

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

(b) The grounds on which the suit has been filed is that the aeroplane particularly the Altitude Directional Indicator (ADI) failed to function and toppled. Compensation claimed is US \$ 30 million.

(c) and (d). Suit proceedings are still in progress and final hearing has not taken place. Air India is not a party to the litigation on date and the question of their incurring any expenditure does not arise.

Action under Imports and Exports (Control) Act for Infringement of Condition Regarding Allocation of Raw Materials

4972. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state whether any action has been taken under Imports and Exports (Control) Act, 1947 against any party for making misdeclaration or any infringement of the condition regarding allocation by MMTC of raw materials by it?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Yes Sir, action has been taken under the Imports (Control) Order in some cases by debarring the parties from receiving import facilities for specified periods.

Cases of Using Fake Banderol detected by Central Excise Collectorate, Madras and Madurai

4973. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many cases of using fake banderol were detected by the Central Excise Collectorate, Madras and Madurai in the years 1979 to 1981;

(b) how many prosecutions were launched together with the names of parties concerned; and

(c) what is the result of the prosecution?

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

(a) 45 cases of use of fake banderols were detected in the Collectorates of Central Excise, Madras and Madurai during 1979 to 1981. There were 29 cases in Madras and 16 cases in Madurai Central Excise Collectorates.

(b) No prosecutions were launched by the Central Excise Department.

(c) Does not arise.

Life Certificate for Aeroplane

4974. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any life certificate for an Aeroplane that it can fly for a specific period only is given by the manufacturers of the Planes flying in India and owned by Indian Airlines and Air India;

(b) if so, whether there are any planes belonging to them flying beyond the time limit specified by the manufacturers; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(c) Does not arise.

Periodical Fitness certificate of Air worthiness

4975. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is necessary for every Aeroplane flying in India to obtain periodical fitness certificate of airworthiness;

(b) if so, whether any aeroplanes are allowed to fly without such certificate;

(c) whether Government are aware that passengers are put to fear because of frequent shaking of the planes while in air; and

(d) if so, what steps Government have taken to allay the fears?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir. Turbulence in the air is a natural phenomena which occasionally occurs, causing bumps.

(d). When the pilot anticipate approach of turbulent or cloudy weather, the Seat Belt sign is switched on and an announcement is made requesting the passengers to fasten their seat belts. Regular passengers experience no fear.

Take-over of the Premises of Mount view Hotel in Chandigarh

4976. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have taken over the premises of

Mount View Hotel in Chandigarh from the Oberoi Group of Hotels recently;

(b) if so, full facts and reasons therefor; and

(c) whether licence fee in respect of the said hotel has not been paid by the previous management and if so the steps being taken against the previous management for violation of the agreement?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) No, Sir. There is no proposal under consideration of the Central Department of Tourism to take-over the Mount view Hotel at Chandigarh.

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

Appointment in I.T.D.C.

4977. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that in the matter of appointment in I.T.D.C., jobs are given not on merit but favouritism; and

(b) if so, the facts and the remedial measures proposed?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) No, Sir. Appointments in ITDC are made in accordance with the prescribed procedure and rules laid down governing appointment to various posts.

(b) Does not arise.

Withholding of gratuity of retired Government Employees

4978. SHRI SATISH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government can withhold the gratuity of a retired Government employee for non-production of no-demand certificate;

(b) if so, the extent of amount that can be withheld and for how long;

(c) whether the entire amount of the gratuity can be withheld due to non-production of a 'No demand Certificate'; and

(d) if not, what are the orders in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) to (d). Government dues, as ascertained and assessed by the Head of Office, remaining outstanding on the date of retirement of a Government servant are adjusted against DCRG due to him. So far as the recovery of dues in respect of Government accommodation is concerned, if it is not possible for the Directorate of Estates to determine the exact amount of outstanding licence fees, 10 per cent of the gratuity or Rs. 1,000/-. whichever is less, may be withheld. The balance amount is released to the Government servant.

The relevant orders are contained in Rules 71 and 72 of the CCS (Pensions) Rules 1972 as promulgated by S.O. 1489 (published in the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3, sub-section (i) on 31.5.80).

Detection of concealed Income by Income-Tax Department

4979. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:

SHRI B. V. DESAI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Income-tax Department of Delhi and Bombay have detected concealment of Income-tax worth Rs. 2 crores by a city industrialist on 11th July, 1981;

(b) if so, whether large number of documents were seized during the raids;

(c) if so, the action taken by Government in the matter;

(d) total number of such raids so far made in each State from May, 1981 to July, 1981; and

(e) total gold, silver and cash taken into possession by the Income-tax Department?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) Sir, the income-tax department has unearthed a case of big tax evasion by a person associated with a number of businesses in Bombay through its survey and search operations conducted during the period December, 1980 to July, 1981.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Appropriate action as warranted under the Law is being taken in the case.

(d) and (e). During the period 1-5-1981 to 31-7-1981 the Income-tax department has conducted 482 searches all over India and has seized *prima-facie* unaccounted assets of the approximate value of Rs. 8.30 crores.

Floor prices of fresh fruits fixed by Government

4980. SHRI A. T. PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the floor prices fixed by Government (Department of Customs or other department concerned) for different kinds of fresh fruits, including Mango, Grape, Guava, Chikoo and Pine apple, for purpose of their export, during the last three years and the current year (year-wise);

(b) the exports made by different State Government Undertakings and private exporters, respectively during the said period, in quantity and value;

(c) the action taken by Government to control clandestine operations of the Private Exporters; and

(d) proposals of any, including re-fixing or removal of floor prices and effective control and check over clan-

destine malpractices of private exporters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA): (a) No "floor prices" have been fixed by the Government for different kinds of fresh fruits.

(b) Figures of total exports of fresh fruits as reported by the Ministry of Commerce are given below year-wise:-

	Year	Quantity (MT)	Value (Rs. in lacs)
<i>Fresh Mangoes</i>	1978-79	4505	371.93
	1979-80	4294	467.91
	1980-81	4174	439.30
April-June,	1981	1800	198.87
<i>Other fresh fruits :</i>	1978-79	18664	442.54
	1979-80	13402	579.63
	1980-81	3057	202.44
April-June	1981	2370	156.01

Separate figures of exports made by different State Government Undertakings and Private Exporters respectively are not available.

(c) and (d). Apart from the standard procedures for appraising the value of goods passing through Customs which includes scrutiny of the related contracts letters of credit, other relevant supporting documents and physical examination of goods where necessary, inquiries are also made in the local market for purposes of determining whether the value of fresh fruits declared in the Shipping Bills is correct and truly represents their full export value.

Establishment of national Bank of Agriculture and rural Development

4981. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been reported in the press that the establishment of a National Bank of Agriculture and Rural Development has been delayed;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government are aware that the delay in establishing the Bank is causing great harm to the agriculturists in the country; and

(d) if so, when the establishment of this Bank will be put into operation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (d). Some reports had appeared in the Press regarding the proposal to set up a National Bank of Agriculture and Rural Development. The decision in regard to the proposal has been taken by the Government after taking into account all relevant considerations including views of the Ministries concerned. A bill to establish the proposed national bank is presently in the final stages of drafting, and is likely to be introduced in the Parliament soon.

Export/Import made by Cotton Corporation of India

4982. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of export/import made by Cotton Corporation of India during the years 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81 (figures in m. tonnes and value);

(b) out of that Export/import Cargo handled by Indian ships during each

year, (in m. tonnes) and freights paid to them;

(c) export/import cargo handled by foreign ships (in m. tonnes) during each year and freight paid to them;

(d) the reasons for preferring foreign ships to bring/send cargo instead of Indian ships and adding further strains to our foreign exchange reserves; and

(e) what steps the CCI and/or Government are taking or propose to take to see that maximum import/export cargo are handled by Indian vessels in future?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Detail of the total amount of Export/Import made by the Cotton Corporation of India during the years 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81 (in M. Tonnes and its value) are as under:—

Year	Export Qty. (in M.Tonnes)	Value (in Rs. crores)	Import Qty. (in M. Tonnes)	Value (in Rs. crores)
1978-79	15809	17.27	1577	4.49
1979-80	59335	88.83	..	..
1980-81	56331	84.50	..	..

(b) Details of Export/Import cargo handled by Indian ships out of the above exports/import cargo during

each year and freight paid to them are as under:—

Year	Export Qty. (in M.Tonnes)	Freight paid (in Rs. lakhs)	Import Qty. (in M.Tonne)	Freight paid (in Rs. lakhs)
1978-79	1274	14.46	1207	13.50
1979-80	117	1.28	..	..
1980-81	1263	5.08	..	..

(c) Details of Export/Import cargo handled by Foreign ships out of the above export/import during each year

and the freight paid to them are as under:—

Year	Export Qty. (in M. Tonnes)	Freight paid (in Rs. lakhs)	Import Qty. (in M. Tonnes)	Freight paid (in Rs. lakhs)
1978-79	1456	16.68	370	4.32
1979-80	6296	20.24	..	..
1980-81	16096	199.00	..	..

The following quantities of cotton were exported f.o.b. and therefore information regarding the ship used

by the purchasers in respect thereof are not available:

1978-79	13079 M.Tonnes.
1979-80	52922 M.Tonnes.
1980-81	38972 M.Tonnes.

(d) and (e). The Cotton Corporation of India has been consciously pursuing a policy of maximizing the use of Indian vessels for handling its import and export cargoes consistent with the availability of ships and commercial considerations which from time to time requires Cotton Corporation of India to sell cotton f.o.b./also use foreign ships for exports/imports.

Welfare measures for benefit of workers of tea estates in Darjeeling

4983. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the authorised agents of the Government of India in Ministry of Commerce have failed to introduce welfare measures for the benefit of the workers of Vah-Tukvar, Peshok and Potang Tea Estates in the District of Darjeeling as provided or in the Plantation Labour Act, Employees Provident Fund Act and other Conventions; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor and whether Government have any proposal to regularise these lapses?

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

Suspension of a Manager of Nationalised Bank, Amaravati Branch (M.P.)

4984. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Manager of the Nationalised Bank, Amravati Branch (Madhya Pradesh) has been suspended for alleged involvement in a multi-lakh rupee scandal involving the granting of loans under Differential Interest Rates (DIR) Scheme; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAJI BAROT): (a) and (b). Bank of Maharashtra has reported that

its Branch Manager at Amravati (Maharashtra) has recklessly granted advances to a large number of persons during the years 1980 and 1981 in total disregard of eligible criteria and laid down rules and procedures of the bank for sanctioning advances under the Differential Rate of Interest Scheme. On the basis of a complaint made by the bank the Central Bureau of Investigation has registered a case. The Manager of the branch has been suspended.

US Call to World Bank not to double its lending for energy to developing countries

4985. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been reported that the US administration has called on the World Bank to scrap plans to double its lending for energy products over the next five years and instead to press developing countries to seek more private exploration;

(b) if so, whether this will affect the plans of the developing countries including India; and

(c) if so, to what extent and what measures Government of India are taking in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) The Government of India has no official information in the matter either from the US Government or from the World Bank. A United States Treasury Department study on World Bank lending to the energy sector, has, however, come to notice. This study concludes that so far World Bank lending for energy has not helped attract private enterprise to oil and gas exploration and development. It suggests that the World Bank could play a catalytic role in this behalf. The study does not call on the World Bank to scrap plans for larger lending to the energy sector.

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

Protocol signed between Maharashtra Government and Private sector Dubai Transport company

4986. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a protocol was recently signed between the Maharashtra Government and the Private Sector Dubai Transport company for joint projects to improve transport conditions in Bombay;

(b) if so, the details of the projects and total outlay thereon; and

(c) when the work under the projects will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) to (c) There have been press reports about the matter. The Central Government do not have information in this regard and a report has been called for from the Government of Maharashtra.

Drive Against smugglers Hoarders and Economic Offenders

4987. SHRI ERA ENBARASU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the reason why there is a great slackness in the drive against the smugglers, hoarders and economic offenders similar to that during the emergency taking the urgency of the situation;

(b) whether the smugglers and anti-social elements let out by the previous Government have changed their minds or they continue more vigorously their original offences.

(c) whether Government are keeping a close watch on their activities; and

(d) whether any stringent special law is going to come up before Parliament to come down heavily on such economic offenders?

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

is no slackness in the drive against the smugglers, hoarders and economic offenders.

(b) and (c). The enforcement agencies of the Government maintain a close watch on the activities of smugglers, including those who were under detention earlier under the COFEPOSA Act, appropriate action under the law including action under the COFEPOSA Act is taken against such persons.

(d) Government is keeping a close watch on the situation regarding economic offences and such measures as are considered necessary from time to time will be taken.

Loan Given By LIC to General Secretary of Agency of Voluntary Associations

4988. SHRI NAVAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that LIC has given a loan of Rs. 1,00,000 to the general Secretary of Agency of Voluntary Association for Rural Development;

(b) is it also a fact that this loan has been taken on the plea that he was an employee of the AVARD though he has been elected to this post for various terms of two years each; and

(c) did LIC verify facts and the purpose before sanctioning the loan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (c). In 1979, the LIC granted a mortgage loan of Rs. 80,000/- under the Own Your Home Scheme to Shri Amaresh Chandra Sen, General Secretary of the Association of Voluntary Agencies for Rural Development. The loan was granted to Shri Sen in his personal capacity for constructing a residential building on a plot belonging to him. In considering his loan application, the LIC took into account the employer's certificate issued by the Accounts Officer, AVARD, stating the date on which

Shri Sen joined service with AVARD, his present consolidated salary and the fact that the employment was contractual.

Production and Export of Rice-choker Oil

4989. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) factual figures about the rice-choker oil production during the last ten years;

(b) how much export thereof has been made during this period;

(c) how much expenditure has been incurred on increase in the production and export of this item; and

(d) what steps are being contemplated by Government to increase the production and export of this item?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) According to the figures compiled by the Solvent Extractors Association of India, production of Rice Bran Oil in the country from 1970-71 onwards has been as follows:

Year	Production in tonnes
1970-71	21,000
1971-72	30,000
1972-73	25,000
1973-74	24,000
1974-75	23,000
1975-76	36,000
1976-77	70,000
1977-78	80,000
1978-79	1,01,000
1979-80	1,12,850
1980-81 (Estimated)	1,28,500

(b) No exports of Rice Bran Oil have taken place.

(c) Cash assistance on the export of Deoiled Rice Bran was allowed at the rate of 15 per cent of FOB value in 1970-71 and 1975-76, 17 1/2 per cent in 1976-77 and 12 1/2 per cent during 1977-78 to 1980-81.

(d) All possible measures are being taken to augment the production. Whenever rice bran is available, setting up of Solvent Extraction plants is being encouraged. Units seeking expansion of Solvent extraction capacity are also being permitted. The Department of Civil Supplies has also set up a Committee for examining the aspects for increasing the production of rice bran oil.

Problems of SC/ST Employees in Office of Commissioner of Income Tax Gujarat

4990. SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Office of Income tax Commissioner Gujarat-I, Ahmedabad is not giving good response to the problems of SC/ST employees raised by the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Uplift Union, I.T. Branch, Gujarat Branch which is recognised by the Ministry of Home Affairs;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) is it true that mostly SC/ST employees are posted on promotion in Saurashtra?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

बिहार से माल की तस्करी किए जाने वाले स्थान

4991. प्रो. बंधित कुमार मोहता : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ संसद सदस्यों ने 10 जुलाई 1981 को उन्हें एक पत्र लिखा था जिसमें उन्होंने बिहार के ऐसे अनेक स्थानों के नामों का उल्लेख किया था जहाँ से माल की तस्करी की जाती है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन स्थानों पर नियुक्त किये गये अधिकारियों ने भी लाखों रुपये मूल्य की सम्पत्ति हासिल कर ली है क्योंकि वे तस्करों के साथ-गांठ करके कार्य कर रहे हैं; और

(ग) क्या पिछले छः महीनों के दौरान कुछ स्थानों पर छापे मारे गये थे और लाखों रुपये मूल्य का तस्करी का माल बरामद हुआ था और यदि हां, तो उस माल का ब्यौरा क्या है और उन लोगों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके घरों पर छापे मारे गये थे तथा ये छापे किन-किन स्थानों पर मारे गये थे।

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

(ख) सरकार को इस आशय की कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली है जिसमें उन स्थानों पर तैनात सीमाशुल्क विभाग के अधिकारियों के बारे में बताया गया हो।

(ग) जनवरी से जुलाई, 1981 तक की अवधि के दौरान सीमाशुल्क अधिकारियों ने बिहार में 105 छापे मारे और तलाशियाँ लीं और लगभग नौ लाख रुपये के कुल मूल्य का तस्करी का माल बरामद किया।

जिन व्यक्तियों के परिमरों पर छापे मारे गये थे ऐसे सभी व्यक्तियों के नामों और जिन स्थानों पर उक्त छापे मारे गये थे उन स्थानों के नामों का संकलित करने में काफी समय और श्रम लगेगा। यदि माननीय सदस्य किसी (किन्हीं) ऐसे मामले (मामलों) विशेष के विवरण दे जिनके बारे में वे

सूचना चाहते हैं तो उसे एकत्र करके पेश कर दिया जायेगा।

जीवन बीमा निगम के कर्मचारियों द्वारा प्रधान मंत्री को भेजा गया ज्ञापन

4992. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अखिल भारतीय जीवन बीमा कर्मचारी महासंघ ने प्रधान मंत्री को एक ज्ञापन भेजा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्यांरा क्या है; और

(ग) उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मंगनभाई चारोट) : (क) अखिल भारतीय जीवन बीमा कर्मचारी महासंघ द्वारा प्रधान मंत्री के नाम लिखा गया दिनांक पहली जुलाई, 1981 का एक पत्र प्राप्त हुआ है।

(ख) महासंघ ने जीवन बीमा निगम को विभाजित करने के सरकार के निर्णय के खिलाफ अभ्यावेदन दिया है।

(ग) चूंकि प्रस्तावित कदम जनता के व्यापक हितों और पालिसी धारकों के हितों को ध्यान में रखते हुए उठाया गया है, इसलिए महासंघ के अध्यक्ष से आग्रह किया गया है कि सही दिशा में उठाए गए इस वगतिशील कदम के लिए वे अपना बहु-मूल्य समर्थन प्रदान करें।

Implementation of cost Auditing

4993. SHRI SHIBU SOREN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cost auditing is likely to be implemented like Accounts Auditing;

(b) if so, by what time;

(c) if not, what are the reasons;

(d) what steps are being contemplated to be taken by Government to create cost consciousness in the minds of the people; and

(e) why the cost of the commodities is increasing in India so rapidly in comparison to other countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) No, Sir. At present there is no proposal to implement Cost Auditing like Accounts Auditing.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Cost Audit is covered under the provision of section 233(B) of Companies Act, 1956. Under this section, cost audit can be ordered only as and when considered necessary by the Central Government in respect of companies which are covered under Cost Accounting Record u/s 209(1)(d) of the Companies Act. Hence under the existing law, Cost Auditing cannot be implemented like Accounts Auditing.

(d) Insertion of sections 209(1)(D) and 233(B) in the Companies Act, 1956 are the basic steps taken by the government to create cost consciousness in the minds of the managements incharge of corporate sector. Under these schemes, 28 classes of companies have been covered under cost accounting record rules under section 209(1)(d) and on an average 250 cost audits are ordered in a year since 1968-69.

Cost investigations in certain essential commodities and price controlled items by the BICP and Cost Accounts Branch of the Ministry of Finance and price discipline/surveillance introduced in certain other commodities, either formally or informally, as in the case of tyres and tubes, agricultural tractors also create cost consciousness in the minds of the people.

(e) It is not correct to say that cost of commodities in India is rising faster than any other countries. Even though India can not remain unaffected in the context of world inflation, the actual annual rate of inflation in India is lower than any developing and developed countries.

Infrastructure provided by Government to guide and help Tourists in Bihar, Gujarat and U.P.

4994. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details of infrastructure provided by Government to guide and help tourists in Bihar, Gujarat and U.P.,

(b) whether this infrastructure is sufficient to meet requirements of tourists in these States; and

(c) if not, what action is proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) and (c). Development of infrastructure is a continuous activity. There is a proposal to develop additional infrastructural facilities throughout the country. A series of meetings were held during March to June 1981 with tourist officials of State Governments/Union Territories, including those of Bihar, Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh, to discuss infrastructural facilities to be provided in each State at centres falling along identified travel circuits in an integrated and phased manner by pooling available resources in the Central, State and private sectors.

Following travel circuits have been identified in Bihar, Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh in consultation with the State Governments concerned:

- Bihar* (i) Patliputra (Patna)-Naland-Rajgir-Bhimbundh-Gaya-Bodhgaya-Sasaram-Buxer-Jagdishpur-Manner-Patliputra (Patna).
- (ii) Patliputra-(Patna)-Vaishali-Muzaffarpur-Areraj-Motihari-Barharwa Battia-Loria-Nandangar-Valmikinagar-Raxaul-Sitamardi-(Janakpur)-Muzaffarpur-Patliputra (Patna).
- (iii) Patna-Pawapuri-Tilaiya Dam-Parasnath-Hazaribagh-Rachi-Betla-Neterhat-Ranchi.
- Gujarat*:x (i) Ahmedabad-Rajkot-Jamnagar-Dwarka-Porbander-Sasangir-Somnath-Junagarh-Bhavanagar-Palitana-Ahmedabad.
- (ii) Ahmedabad-Dakor-Biroda-Shuklatirth (near Bharuch)-Saputara-Ukkai-Surat-Ahmedabad.
- (iii) Ahmedabad-Wankaner-Bhuj-Mandvi Beach-Bhuj-Radhanpur-Palampur-Siddhpur-Patan-Modhera-Ahmedabad.
- Uttar Pradesh* (i) Varanasi-Sarnath-Gorakhpur-Kushinagar-Pharenda-Sanauli-Piprah-Kapilvastu-Naugarh-Sravasti-Gonda - Ajothya - Varanasi (Lucknow).
- (ii) (Delhi)-Moradabad-Kashipur-Ramnagar-Corbett-Ranikhet-Corbett-Dudhwa-Lucknow (Delhi).
- (iii) Kapkot-Loharkhet-Dhapkuri-Khati-Dwali-Phurkiya-Pindari Glacier and back.

Governments of Bihar, Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh have been requested to prepare blue-prints of tourism development based on these travel circuits which will be developed intensively by pooling the resources in the Central, States and private sectors. These travel circuits are awaited for further necessary action.

Statement

Facilities provided during previous plan periods (from April, 1956—March, 1981) by the Department of Tourism and the India Tourism Development Corporation in Bihar

Centres	Facilities provided
1. Department of Tourism:	1. Tourist Bureau
	2. Master Plan (land-use plan)
	3. Acquisition of 21.56 acres of land around the Mahabodhi temple (Rs. 19.54 lakhs) for development of Tourist complex & Fencing of the acquired land at Bodhgaya.
Gaya	4. Tourist Bureau.
Rajgir	5. Tourist Bureau
	6. Touristshala (50% cost)
	7. Chairlift (50% cost)
Ranchi	8. Tourist Bureau.
D.V.C. Area	9. Rest House.
	10. Transport facilities.
Palamau National Park	11. Mini-bus.
2. India Tourism Development Corporation:	12. Patliputra Hotel.
Patna	13. Transport Unit.
Bodhgaya	14. Travellers Lodge (to be expanded in the Sixth Plan at present 12 rooms (30 beds).

Facilities Provided during previous plan periods (from April, 1956—March, 1981) by the Department of Tourism and India Tourism Development Corporation for Promotion of Tourism in Gujarat

Centres	Facilities provided
Department of Tourism:	
Ahmedabad	1. Tourist Bureau
Lothal	2. Water Supply
	3. Canteen-cum-Retiring Room
	4. Approach Road
Sasangi	5. Forest Lodge
	6. 4 Mini buses
Porbandar	7. Rest House
	8. Tourist Bungalow
Chorwad	9. Holiday Home
Nalsarover	10. Cafeteria
Sabsarmati	11. Son-et-Lumiere show
	12. Tourist Bungalow.
	13. Redoing of Sound and Light Show.
Chandigarh	14. Youth Hostel.
India Tourism Development Corporation	
Ahmedabad	15. Hotel Karnavati Ashok. (being operated on management basis).

Facilities provided during Previous plan periods (from April, 1956—March 1981) by the Department of Tourism and the I. T. D. C. for Promotion of Tourism in Uttar Pradesh

Centres	Facilities provided
1. Department of Tourism Kailash Mansarovar route	
	1. Rest House facilities.
	2. Tourist Bureau at various Centres in U. P.
<i>Kushinagar</i>	3. Preparation of Master Plan (land-use plan)
<i>Sravasti</i>	4. Preparation of Master Plan (land-use plan)
<i>Agra</i>	5. Tourist Bungalow (50% cost)
	6. Approach road to the Taj Mahal.
	7. Development of area around Taj and Fort.
	8. Loans to private hotels.
	9. Loans to Tourist car operators.
<i>Varanasi</i>	10. Tourist Bungalow (50% cost)
	11. Preparation of master plan of Sarnath
<i>Allahabad</i>	12. Tourist Bungalow (50% cost)
<i>Hardwar</i>	13. Rest House (50% cost)
<i>Rudrapur</i>	14. Sheds
<i>Lucknow</i>	15. Tourist Bungalow (50% cost)
	16. Loans to private hotels.
<i>Corbett</i>	17. Electrification of Dhikala Rest House
	18. Mini Bus
<i>Dudwa</i>	19. Mini Bus.
<i>Nainital</i>	20. Youth Hostel
<i>Fatehpur Sikri</i>	21. Preparation of Master Plan (land-use plan)
<i>Brai Bhoomi area</i>	22. Preparation of Master Plan (land-use plan)
2. India Tourism Development Corporation	
<i>Kushinagar</i>	23. Travellers Lodge
<i>Agra</i>	24. Transport Unit
	25. Restaurant
	26. Hotel Mumtaz (on management basis)
<i>Varanasi</i>	27. Varanasi Hotel
	28. Transport Unit.

Project Contracts Awarded to Indian Companies in Iran and Iraq

4995. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details regarding the projects awarded to Indian companies both in the public and private sectors by the Governments of Iraq and Iran during the last three years;

(b) what are the respective costs of these projects and the present stage of execution of these projects; and

(c) in what way these projects have been affected as a result of the war between Iran and Iraq?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). A statement indicating project contracts awarded to Indian contractors both in public and private sectors by Governments of Iraq and Iran together with their value and completion dates where available, during the last 3 years is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2876/81]

(c) As per the reports, some of the contracts being executed in Iraq have been affected. However the extent of loss incurred by the Indian contracts due to Iraq-Iran war in regard to the contracts being executed by them is not available.

मध्य प्रदेश को नियंत्रित कपड़े का आवंटन

4996. श्री विलीप सिंह भूरिया : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के गांवों की आठ करोड़ जन संख्या के लिए नियंत्रित कपड़े की केवल 1691 गांठों का आवंटन किया गया है जबकि नियंत्रित कपड़े की न्यूनतम मासिक मांग 22000 गांठें हैं;

(ख) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने इस कमी की ओर केन्द्रीय सरकार का ध्यान दिलाया है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा उस पर क्या कार्रवाई की गई है; और

(घ) क्या जन संख्या के आधार पर अन्य राज्यों को आवंटित किए गए नियंत्रित कपड़े की मात्रा मध्य प्रदेश राज्यों को आवंटित किए गए कपड़े से ज्यादा है, यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात व खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी) : (क) राज्यों को कंट्रोल के कपड़े का आवंटन आबादी तथा किसी विशेष महीने के दौरान कंट्रोल के कपड़े की उपलब्धता के आधार पर और इस प्रकार के कपड़े के लिए निर्धारित वार्षिक उत्पादन स्तर के आधार पर किया जाता है। मार्च, 1981 तक मध्य प्रदेश राज्य की औसत मासिक हकदारी 1500-1500 वर्गमीटर की 1691 गांठ थी। 1-10-1978 से 31-7-1981 तक 1462 स्टैंडर्ड गांठें मध्य प्रदेश को हकदारी के अतिरिक्त आवंटित की जा चुकी हैं।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(घ) जी नहीं। यही नियम सभी राज्यों को किये जाने वाले आवंटन पर लागू होते हैं।

Waiving of penalty imposed on a Pilot of IA and AI

4997. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DAN-
DAVATE:

SHRIMATI KISHORI
SINHA:

SHRI VIJTY KUMAR YA-
DAV:

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA:

SHRI R. P. DAS:

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

(a) whether Government have waived the penalty imposed on one of the pilots of the Indian Airlines who after the requisite training under special scheme of a special plane penalty of Rs. 50,000/-;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether any such penalty was waived in the past in case of any of the pilots of Air India and Indian Airlines; and

(d) the details thereof?

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

(b) Does arise.

(c) Yes, Sir. Penalty was waived by Air-India in the case of a co-pilot, Captain Ezekiel in 1970.

(d) In terms of agreement signed by pilots at the time of joining Air-India, as a Co-pilot, they have to pay liquidated damages in the event of their leaving the service during the training period or within four years of their qualifying as Co-pilot. Captain Ezekiel resigned from services before completing four years. There was a shortfall of 23 days for completing four years. Since the shortfall was only 23 days, liquidated damages were waived.

Commission Paid by IAAI to Inter-System-ITALIA S.p.A

4998. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that International Airport Authority of India (IAAI) paid LD 15,000 as commission to Inter-system-Italia SPA;

(b) if so, the source of this amount, and from which Bank account it was paid;

(c) were any audit objections raised about this payment; and

(d) if so, the grounds for these objections?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) International Airports Authority of India has not paid any commission to M/s Inter-System-Italia. An

amount of 19,500 was, however, paid towards their fees for services rendered by them for location and purchase of Plant, Machinery etc., in Europe for the New Ghat Airport Project.

(b) The source of this payment is the amounts received from clients as per the terms of the contract with Libyan Government. The amount was paid through the Midland Bank, London.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The ground for the objections was that a sum of LD 15,000 was transferred from a Libyan Bank out of which a sum of £19,500 was started to have been paid as commission to the agent, who helped in location and purchase of plant and machinery for the Ghat Airport Project. The queries related to the manner in which the amount has been adjusted, the correctness of the accounting entries and whether the appointment of the agent and his remuneration had the approval of the competent authority. Other queries of the Audit related to the details of the machinery purchased through the agent, the price paid for each machine, the date of placing the order and the date of receipt of the machinery. Audit also wanted to know how the supplies and rates were selected and whether tenders were invited and order was placed with the lowest tenderer.

Queries raised by the Audit were clarified and the accounting entries made, were accepted by them.

A. I. Sacked Cabin Crew Members

4999. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:
DR. A. U. AZMI:

SHRI HARISH KUMAR
GANGAWAR:

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

(a) whether, as a measure of economy drive in the airlines, Air India on the one hand sacked more than 90 cabin crew members sometime in June, 1981 and on the other made provision or recruiting more than 400 additional

personnel in different categories during the year;

(b) if so, the reasons for removing from service the cabin crew members when more than 400 additional personnel were required to be recruited; and

(c) in that manner the airlines is going to effect economy in expenditure with the decision?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) to (c). Seventy five Cabin Crew who were on probation/training were retrenched by Air India in June, 1981, since they were surplus to the requirements of Air India. The retrenched personnel were Air hostesses/Asst. Flight pursers.

The reason for retrenchment of Cabin Crew is that they were surplus to the requirements of Air India. Provision exists for 473 posts during 1981-82 to meet the commitments for additional staff in various categories in all departments and also mainly for filling up the existing vacancies. These 473 posts do not include any post of Cabin Crew. These vacancies will be filled only after the need and justification is established.

मैसर्स एक्सपोर्ट्स इंडिया कारपोरेशन (प्रा.) लिमिटेड नई दिल्ली की ओर कर की बकाया धन राशि

5000 न थी भीलाभाई : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मैसर्स एक्सपोर्ट्स इंडिया कारपोरेशन (प्रा.) लिमिटेड नई दिल्ली नामक कम्पनी किस अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत और किस सरकारी विभाग में पंजीकृत है;

(ख) वर्ष 1980-81 के दौरान इसकी निवल आय क्या थी;

(ग) इस कम्पनी की ओर आय कर उत्पादन शुल्क जैसे राजस्व की कितनी राशि बकाया है; और

(घ) उनकी वसूली के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सवाई सिंह सिसोदिया): (क) मैसर्स एक्सपोर्ट्स इंडिया कारपोरेशन प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 के उपबन्धों के अन्तर्गत, कम्पनी रजिस्ट्रार कार्यालय, दिल्ली और हरियाणा, विधि, न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार के साथ नियमित थी।

(ख) से (घ) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Handing Over of Losing Public Sectors to Private Parties

5000A. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to hand over the management of some of the losing public sector units to the private parties;

(b) whether those will be treated as joint venture;

(c) if so, on what terms and conditions;

(d) which are these Units and to which of the Industrial Houses these are proposed to be handed over; and

(e) whether Government are also considering the desirability of inducting management personnel from private sector to run these losing units, if so, the broad outlines of this proposal?

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

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

(e) while recruiting managerial personnel, individuals with proven managerial abilities from all the sectors, i.e. private, public or Governmental, are taken into consideration. There is no proposal under consideration of Government to change the present practice.

Issue of Bonus Shares by Big Companies

5000-B. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether several companies are now being induced to announce more liberal bonus issues, now that the time gap between the two successive bonus shares has been raised to 36 months from 24 months;

(b) if so, which are these companies;

(c) whether Income-tax deducted from the amount of the bonus shares issued, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether this is one of the methods employed by capitalists to concentrate more power in their hands and what check is being exercised over such manipulations by these companies?

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

(c) Bonus issue is permitted to be made out of genuine profits after provision of taxes has been made by the companies. Hence the question of deduction of tax from the amount of bonus issue does not arise.

(d) No, Sir.

Agreement with E.E.C. on flow of Technology and Investment to India

5000-C SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement has recently been signed with EEC to facilitate flow of technology and investment to India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b). An Agreement for Commercial and Economic Cooperation between the European Economic Community and India has been signed on 23rd June, 1981. It inter-alia provides a broad framework for the promotion of Indo-EEC Co-operation in the whole range of economic activities including transfer of technology and industrial collaboration. Both the parties have agreed to take concerted measures for creating favourable conditions for such cooperation on a long-term basis through a fuller utilisation of each other's material, manpower and technological resources, on the basis of comparative advantage and mutual benefit. Both parties have also agreed to take steps to promote mutually beneficial investment consistent with each other policies.

12.00 hrs.

RE. CALLING ATTENTION, ETC.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Hon. Members, one appeal to all of you. Please hear my appeal.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Hon. Members, today is the last day of this Session. We have already allowed 22 hon. Members from all Parties to raise matters under Rule 377. We have got to complete the agenda. We have to start discussions on the Sixth Five-Year Plan and also on international affairs. A Bill has also to be moved and passed. Therefore, I would like to call one or two of you.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please sit down. I will call you one by one. Mr. Vajpayee.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You cannot raise a point of order now. There is nothing before the House. Mr. Nabi, please take your seat. I will call the hon. Members one by one—one from this side and one from that side. Please sit down. Whatever Mr. Vajpayee wants to say will go on record. Nothing else will go on record.

(Interruptions) **

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने दो बालें उठाने के लिये आपकी इजाजत मांगी है। दिल्ली में मेट्रोपोलिटन कउंसिल और कारपोरेशन के चुनाव होने बाकी हैं। 6 महीने की अवधि और बढ़ाई जा रही है, 20 तारीख को यह अवधि समाप्त हो जायेगी। हमारा निवेदन है कि गृह-मंत्री सदन में आकर बयान दें कि दिल्ली के चुनाव जल्द से जल्द कराये जायेंगे। एक मामला और है,

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is all right. It is over. Now, Mr. Lakkappa.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I want to conduct the proceedings of the House in an orderly manner. You all must cooperate. I am allowing every one. Mr. Lakkappa.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): The Blitz has reported that the Registrar of Cooperatives has unearthed a shady deal, involving the West Bengal Government, involving lakhs of rupees... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is all right. Mr. Dhandapani. I will come to the centre also—left, right and centre. I have not got many hands or many mouths.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: (Pollachi): I have given notice of a Calling Attention on the attack of minority communities in Tamil Nadu. The Educational Association of Southern India Muslim... (Interruptions) It is

a question of minority communities. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Why do you get up? Your leader is speaking. You must have the discipline. You please sit down.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: In Tamil Nadu, Sir, the Police entered into the campus and students were lathi-charged....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There is no calling attention which has come here.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: This is not a State subject. This is a matter of protection of minority communities. Constitutional obligation is there—to protect the interests of minority communities. It creates communal tension in Tamil Nadu. Therefore, this should be discussed and the Government should make a statement because this is a matter of grave situation. I request you, Sir, to direct the Government.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I cannot direct the Government....

(Interruptions)

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER (Delhi Sadar): A lot of shady deals in salt have been exposed in West Bengal which is the most corrupt State... One of the biggest scandals has been exposed.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down. There is no point of order. I am not permitting any point of order. ... Mr. Tytler, that is a State subject. ...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: All of you please sit down. I am calling one by one. Mr. Unnikrishnan.

I will come to the second row.... (Interruptions) If you do not cooperate, I will go to the next item.

SHRI K. R. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): During the last session I had given notices of motion of privilege against Mr. P. C. Sethi and other Ministers. I want to know what happened to them. After Thal Vaishet there was a CBI probe.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That is under consideration of Speaker.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar): Sir, salt has been the symbol of common men's struggle and this article of common man's consumption is being bungled and lakhs of rupees are being pocketed by certain Ministers of West Bengal. The matter has been inquired into by the Co-operative Registrar and it has come out in many magazines and newspapers. We demand an inquiry into this by some central agency.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That is a State subject. Mr. Niren Ghosh...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order, please. When one hon. Member is called, if all of you are standing. I will go to the next item. I make it very clear.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum): I gave notice of a privilege motion against the Minister, Mr. Shankar-nand for making a deliberate misleading statement with regard to the Indian Red Cross Society investigation. What has happened to that?

आचार्य भगवान दत्त (अजमेर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने आपको लिख कर दिया है कि वेस्ट बंगाल के रजिस्ट्रार आफ कॉन्सुल्टेंट सोसायटीज ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा है कि वेस्ट बंगाल के उपभोक्ता फेडरेशन ने ऐसे नमक के दो लाख बोरे बचे हैं, जिसमें आइसोडोन नहीं था . . .

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have mentioned it. That is all right.

आचार्य भगवान दत्त: नमक सम्बन्धी नियमों का उल्लंघन किया गया है और लोगों के स्वास्थ्य के लिए खतरा पैदा हो गया है। यह कॉन्सुल्टेंट का मामला है और सेंट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट का उससे सम्बन्ध है।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Harikesh Bahadur. All others may please sit down.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर): 24 अप्रैल को इंडियन एक्सप्रेस में एक समाचार छपा है कि असिस्टेंट कलेक्टर कस्टटम्स, दिल्ली एयर पोर्ट ने एक तस्कर को बचाने के लिए अपने जूनियर अफसरों पर दबाव डाला। कई अफसरों ने इसके विरोध में दो घंटों की हड़ताल कर दी और काम नहीं किया। उस अधिकारी के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जा रही है। प्रिविजिट इन्टेलिजेंस स्टाफ के लोगों को हारस किया जा रहा है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have made your point. Please go to your seat. Mr. Parulekar. (Interruptions)**

Other than Shri Parulekar, nothing will go on record. What Mr. Parulekar says will go on record. What other Members speak will not on record. I am not able to hear also. I have not been able to hear what the Hon. Member says. Please help me. (Interruptions.) Shri Mohan and others, please sit down. When I say, all of you should sit down. Mr. Parulekar.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): Sir, it has been reported in the press that the Railway Ministry has issued a circular-I will give you the Number-No. C/194/L/Vol. IX/Revn. ass. Fare/81/BF.... (Interruptions.)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Have you given any adjournment motion? All others may please sit odwn.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: The circular has been issued which reveals that there will be an increase

[Shri Bapusaheb Parulkar]

in passenger fare from 1st October. This includes also an increase in fare of platform tickets. Why could not a statement be made here when Parliament is in session? Why should the Railway Ministry issue the circular?

So, Sir, I demand a statement from the Minister for Railways.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Kashyap. All the others will please sit down.

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (आंवला) : मैंने गृह राज्य मंत्री के विरुद्ध विशेषाधिकार की अवहेलना और मर्यादा भंग करने का प्रस्ताव रखा है। मंडल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट को सदन में पेश करने का आश्वासन दिया गया था लेकिन आज तक उस को पेश नहीं किया गया।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Minister is going to make a statement on that. (Interruptions).

AN HON. MEMBER: On a point of order.... (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No point of order. There is a vacuum here. Mr. Yadav.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I want to know from the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs whether, as has been stated by the Home Minister on the floor of this House, during this session, Shri B. P. Mandal Commission's report will be placed on the table of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is going to make a statement. Mr. A. K. Roy. (Interruptions) All of you will please sit down. I am not permitting you. Only Mr. A. K. Roy will go on record. The persons whom I have called will only go on record. Mr.

Roy. (Interruptions) Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)**

Shri A. K. Roy.

(Interruption)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have called Shri A. K. Roy.

(Interruption)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: All of you may please sit down. Mr. Roy, please come to the front side.

(Interruption)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: All of you may please sit down. Mr. A. K. Roy. I have told you many times. Mr. A. K. Roy.

SHRI A. K. Roy (Dhanbad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am talking about my Adjournment Motion. I have given notice of an Adjournment Motion.

(Interruption)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER Please listen. You are a senior member; you have to speak last. Shri A. K. Roy is on his legs. Would you not allow him?

SHRI A. K. Roy: I gave you notice of an Adjournment Motion.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Consent is not given for your Adjournment Motion.

SHRI A. K. ROY: My Adjournment Motion speaks about the reported disappearance of costly and precious defence equipments from Central Ordnance Depot., New Delhi and actions to cover up the deal by a staged court-martial. It is a very important matter.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am sorry. Consent was with-held.

(Interruption)

SHRI A. K. ROY: I want to draw the attention of the Minister...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Ramavatar Shastri. It is all right. I have called Mr. Ramavatar Shastri.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Make it a very short one. One second.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : उपाध्यक्ष जी मैं सरकार से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश में 8 लाख पी एंड टी एम्प्लॉईज हैं जिनको बोनस देने की घोषणा नहीं की गई है। दशहरा और दीवाली निकट आ गई है इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि पी एंड टी एम्प्लॉईज को बोनस देने की घोषणा तुरन्त की जाए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have made your point.

(Interruption)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Pilot.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT (Bharatpur) I have given a Calling Attention. I have drawn your attention...

(Interruption)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will not permit others.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: I am here. You have called me. If you cannot hear I cannot help.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have called him. Mr. Mohan, you may please sit down. He will be the last speaker.

(Interruption)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not allowing. That will not go on record.

(Interruption)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Only Mr. Pilot. Others' interruptions will not go on record.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am asking all of you to sit down. I will

not give you chance now. Only Mr. Pilot.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Don't record.

(Interruptions)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: At least when he speaks you must sit down. Then you can raise your point of order. This is not proper.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: I have drawn the attention of the Central Government; I have given two very important notices, one on Calling Attention and the other on some other rule. Either we don't appoint a Commission, or, if we appoint a Commission we should see that action is taken on the report. Because, the last Government was known as Government of Commissions and the previous Home Minister was known as Commission Singh. Now in the last two years I have seen...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What is your point?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: No action is being taken on the Commission's reports. The previous Home Minister was known as Commission Singh, only because of this. Are you following that footsteps? Jamshedpur, no action. Today's Calcutta report, no action. It is the Central Government's responsibility.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have made the point.

(Interruption)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You cannot raise a point in a vacuum. You must get my permission. There is vacuum in the House. You must take my permission. You have not given notice. No, I am not permitting.

Now, Papers to be laid on the Table. Next item.

12.20 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Review on and Annual Report of the Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceuticals Limited, Calcutta for the year 1979-80.

THE MINISTER OF POTROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZER (SHRI P. C. SETHI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(1) Review by the Government on the working of the Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceuticals Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1979-80.

(2) Annual Report of the Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceuticals Limited, Calcutta for the year 1979-80 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2854/81].

Review on and Annual Report of the Delhi Urban Art Commission, New Delhi for the year 1980-81

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHISHMA NARAIN SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi Urban Art Commission, New Delhi, for the year 1980-81, under section 19 of the Delhi Urban Art Commission Act, 1973.

(2) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Delhi Urban Art Commission, New Delhi, for the year 1980.81.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2855/81].

STATEMENT CORRECTING THE INFORMATION IN REPLY TO A SUPPLEMENTARY ON STARRED QUESTION NO. 312 ON THE 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1981

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RUAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English versions) correcting the information given by him on the 7th September, 1981 in reply to a Supplementary by Shri Ram Lal Rahi on Starred Question No. 312 regarding production of groundnut. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2856/81].

Statement

In reply to Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 312 for 7-9-1981, Minister (A,RR & I & CS) inadvertently read out the yield rates of sesamum instead of groundnut for the States of Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Orissa and Tamil Nadu. The State-wise yield rates of groundnut for the year 1980-81 are as under:—

State-wise yield rates of Groundnut for 1980-81

(Provisional)

S. No.	State	Average yield per hectare (in Kgs)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	633
2.	Gujarat	705
3.	Karnataka	597
4.	Madhya Pradesh;	606
5.	Maharashtra	644
6.	Orissa	1278
7.	Punjab	1222
8.	Rajasthan	429
9.	Tamil Nadu	811
10.	Uttar Pradesh	680
11.	All India	711

Review on and Annual Report of the Tool Room and Training Centre, Delhi for the years 1976-77, 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80 and statement for delay

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Tool Room and Training Centre, Delhi, for the year 1976-77 along with Audited Accounts;

(2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Tool Room and Training Centre, Delhi, for the year 1977-78 along with Audited Accounts.

(3) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Tool Room and Training Centre, Delhi, for the year 1978-79 along with Audited Accounts.

(4) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Tool Room and Training Centre, Delhi, for the year 1979-80 along with Audited Accounts.

(5) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Tool Room and Training Centre, Delhi for the years 1976-77, 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80.

(6) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) to (5) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—2857/81]

Review on and Annual Reports of Engineering Export Promotion Council, Calcutta for the year 1979-80 and Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi for the year 1978-79 and statements for delay.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Engineering Export Promotion Council, Calcutta, for the year 1979-80 together with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Engineering Export Promotion Council, Calcutta, for the year 1979-80.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the documents mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—2858/81]

(3) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1978-79.

(ii) Annual Report of the Central Cottages Industries, Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1978-79 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(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—2859/81]

Statement correcting the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3538 on 9th September, 1981

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English versions) correcting the reply given on the 9th September, 1981 to Unstarred Question No. 3538 by Shri Ram Singh Yadav, M.P. regarding undertrials in jails.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—2860/81].

Statement

In answer to Unstarred Question No. 3538 answered on the 9th September, 1981, the number of undertrials who have been in jails for a period longer than the period of maximum punishment that could have been awarded to them in case of their conviction in respect of West Bengal, as intimated by the Government of that State, was shown as THREE (3). The State Government have now informed that this may be treated as 'NIL' instead of three as reported earlier. The figure of 'THREE' which was given in the above answer be substituted by the word 'NIL'.

Notification under Indian Telegraph Act

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL): On behalf of Shri Kartik Oraon, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification

No. 443 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th July, 1981 containing corrigenda to Notification No GSR 178 published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd February, 1979, under subsection (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—2861/81.]

Statement correcting the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8982 on 28th April, 1981

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): On behalf of Shri Dalbir Singh, I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English versions) (i) correcting the reply given on the 28th April, 1981 to Unstarred Question No. 8982 by Shri Uttam Rathod, M.P. regarding non-dilution of foreign equity by M/s. Pfizer and (ii) giving reasons for delay in correcting the reply.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—2862/81].

Statement

I invite attention of the House to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8982 in this House on 28-4-1981. In reply to part (d) and (e) at page 3 in the original reply, particulars of 10 formulation items in which there is excess production by M/s. Pfizer have been given. Out of the six formulations, one formulation, viz., "Fenocinsulfa tablets" appearing against item (iv) may be replaced by the word "Diabinese tablets". This error was detected on further scrutiny/examination of excess production of formulations by M/s Pfizer, after giving reply to the above mentioned Unstarred Question. The error committed in the reply is regretted.

I, therefore, crave the indulgence of the House to the extent mentioned above.

Review on and Annual Report of the Central Fisheries Corporation Limited, Howrah for the year 1976-77 and statement for delay.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION AND IRRIGATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): On behalf of Shri R. V. SWAMINATHAN: I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Central Fisheries Corporation Limited, Howrah, for the year 1976-77.

(ii) Annual Report of the Central Fisheries Corporation Limited, Howrah, for the year 1976-77 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—2863/81].

Annual Report of the Central Vigilance Commission for the period from 1-1-1980 to 31-12-1980, thirtieth Report of the U.P.S.C. for the period from 1-4-1979 to 31-3-1980 and Memorandum explaining reasons for non-acceptance of commission's advice.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBALAH): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions)

of the Central Vigilance Commission for the period from 1st January, 1980 to 31st December, 1980.

(ii) A copy of the Memorandum (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for non-acceptance by Government of the Commission's advice in certain cases mentioned in the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—2864/81].

(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under article 323(1) of the Constitution:—

(i) Thirtieth Report of the Union Public Service Commission for the period 1st April, 1979 to 31st March, 1980.

(ii) Memorandum explaining the reasons for non-acceptance by Government of the Commission's advice in certain cases referred to in the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—2865/81].

Review on and Annual Report of the General Insurance Corporation of India, Bombay for the year ended 31st December, 1980; Notifications under Delhi Sales Tax Act, 1975; Notifications under Central Excise Rules, 1944; Notifications under Customs Act, 1962; Reports under Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970; Reports under Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1980 etc. etc.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the

working of the General Insurance Corporation of India, Bombay, for the year ended 31st December, 1980.

(ii) Annual Report of the General Insurance Corporation of India, Bombay, for the year ended 31st December, 1980 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—2866/81].

(2) A copy of the Delhi Sales Tax (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1981 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. F.4(29)/81-Fin.(G) in Delhi Gazette dated the 20th August, 1981, under section 72 of the Delhi Sales Tax Act, 1975.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—2867/81].

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944:—

(i) G.S.R. 513(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th September, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 55/79-CE dated the 1st March, 1979.

(ii) G.S.R. 514(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th September, 1981 together with an explanatory note extending benefit of exemption of excise duty to lead unwrought if manufactured from lead ash, lead slag and lead residues also.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—2868/81].

(4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English

versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

(i) G.S.R. 512(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th September, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rate of exchange for conversion of Russian Rouble into Indian currency or vice-versa in supersession of Notification No. 112-Customs dated the 21st April, 1981.

(ii) G.S.R. 833 published in Gazette of India dated the 12th September, 1981 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 132-Customs dated the 2nd July, 1980 so as to add one more product of Nepalese origin found to qualify for preferential entry into India under the Indo-Nepal Treaty of Trade, 1978.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—2869/81].

(5) A copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (8) of section 10 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970:—

(i) Report on the working and activities of the Central Bank of India for the year ended the 31st December, 1980 along with the Accounts and the Auditors Report thereon.

(ii) Report on the working and activities of the Bank of India for the year ended the 31st December, 1980 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(iii) Report on the working and activities of the Punjab National Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1980 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(iv) Report on the working and activities of the Bank of Baroda

for the year ended the 31st December, 1980 along with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

(v) Report on the working and activities of the United Commercial Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1980 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(vi) Report on the working and activities of the Canara Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1980 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(vii) Report on the working and activities of the United Bank of India for the year ended the 31st December, 1980 along with the Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

(viii) Report on the working and activities of the Dena Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1980 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(ix) Report on the working and activities of the Syndicate Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1980 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(x) Report on the working and activities of the Union Bank of India for the year ended the 31st December, 1980 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(xi) Report on the working and activities of the Allahabad Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1980 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(xii) Report on the working and activities of the Indian Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1980 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(xiii) Report on the working and activities of the Bank of Maharashtra for the year ended the 31st December, 1980 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(xiv) Report on the working and activities of the Indian Overseas bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1980 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—2870/81].

(6) A copy each of the following Reports @ (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (8) of section 10 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1980:—

(i) Report on the working and activities of the Andhra Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1980 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(ii) Report on the working and activities of the Corporation Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1980 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(iii) Report on the working and activities of the New Bank of India for the year ended the 31st December, 1980 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(iv) Report on the working and activities of the Oriental Bank of

@Annual Reports contain two Profit 1st January, 1980 to 15 April, 1980 other for the period 16th April, 1980 lisation period).

and Loss Accounts viz. for the period (pre-nationalisation period) and an- to 31st December, 1980 (post-national-

Commerce for the year ended the 31st December, 1980 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(v) Report on the working and activities of the Punjab and Sind Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1980 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(vi) Report on the working and activities of the Vijaya Bank for the year ended the 31st December, 1980 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2871/81].

(7) A copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions):—

(i) Report of the Kanpur Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Kanpur (U.P.) for the year ended the 31st December, 1980 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, 1980 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, 1980 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, 1980 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(v) Report of the Prathama Bank, Moradabad (U.P.) for the year ended the 31st December, 1980 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, 1980 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, 1980 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(viii) Report of the Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Hoshangabad (Madhya Pradesh) for the year ended the 31st December, 1980 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, 1980 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(x) Report of the Puri Gramya Bank, Pipli (Orissa) for the year ended the 31st December, 1980 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, 1980 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, 1980 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(xiii) Report of the Sravasthi Gramin Bank, Behraich (U.P.) for the year ended the 31st December, 1980 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, 1980 along with the

Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(xv) Report of the Rae Bareilly Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Rae Bareilly (U.P.) for the year ended the 31st December, 1980 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, 1980 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, 1980 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, 1980 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, 1980 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(xx) Report of the Pragjyotish Gaonlia Bank, Nalbari (Assam) for the year ended the 31st December, 1980 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(xxi) Report of the Rayalaseema Grameena Bank, Cuddapakk (Andhra Pradesh) for the year ended the 31st December, 1980 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, 1980 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(xxiii) Report of the Malaprobha Grameena Bank, Dharwar (Karnataka) for the year ended the

31st December, 1980 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(xxiv) Report of the Marudbhar Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Churu (Rajasthan) for the year ended the 31st December, 1980 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, 1980 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, 1980 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(xxvii) Report of the Sri Visakha Grameena Bank, Srikakulam (Andhra Pradesh) for the year ended the 31st December, 1980 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, 1980 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, 1980 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, 1980 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(xxxii) Report of the Bilaspur Rajpur Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Bilaspur (Madhya Pradesh) for the year ended the 31st December, 1980 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(xxxiii) Report of the Magadh Gramin Bank, Gaya (Bihar) for the year ended the 31st December, 1980 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

- (xxxlii) Report of the Koraput Panchbati Gramya Bank, Jeypore (Orissa) for the year ended the 31st December, 1980 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, 1980 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, 1980 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, 1980 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, 1980 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.
- (xxxviii) Report of the Kosi Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Purnea (Bihar) for the year ended the 31st December, 1980 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, 1980 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, 1980 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.
- (xli) Report of the Durg Rajhandgaon Gramin Bank, Rajhandgaon (M.P.) for the year ended the 31st December, 1980 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.
- (xlii) Report of the Uttar Banga Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Cooch Behar (West Bengal) for the year ended the 31st December, 1980 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, 1980 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, 1980 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, 1980 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, 1980 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, 1980 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.
- (xlviii) Report of the Samastipur Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Samastipur (Bihar) for the year ended the 31st December, 1980 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.
- (xlix) Report of the Krishna Grammeena Bank, Gulbarga (Karnataka) for the year ended the 31st December, 1980 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(1) Report of the Kutch Gramin Bank, Bbuj (Gujarat) for the year ended the 31st December, 1980 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's thereon.

(li) Report of the Jamnagar Gramin Bank Jamnagar (Gujarat) for the year ended the 31st December, 1980 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, 1980 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(liii) Report of the Nalanda Gramin Bank, Biharsharif (Bihar) for the year ended the 31st December, 1980 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, 1980 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(lv) Report of the Sharda Gramin Bank, Satna (Madhya Pradesh) for the year ended the 31st December, 1980 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, 1980 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(lvii) Report of the Surguja Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Ambikapur (Madhya Pradesh) for the year ended the 31st December, 1980 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(lviii) Report of the Sree Anantha Gramina Bank Anantapur (Andhra Pradesh) for the year ended the 31st December,

1980 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(lix) Report of the Bastar Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Jagdalpur (Madhya Pradesh) for the year ended the 31st December, 1980 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(lx) Report of the Palamau Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Daltonganj (Bihar) for the year ended the 31st December, 1980 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(lxi) Report of the Kisan Gramin Bank, Budaun (U.P.) for the year ended the 31st December, 1980 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(Ixii) Report of the Kalahandi Anchalika Gramya Bank, Bhawanipatna (Orissa) for the year ended the 31st December, 1980 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(Ixiii) Report of the Jhabua-Dhar Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Jhabua (M.P.) for the year ended the 31st December, 1980 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(lxiv) Report of the Ranchi Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Ranchi (Bihar) for the year ended the 31st December, 1980 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(lxv) Report of the Baitarani Gramya Bank, Baripada (Orissa) for the year ended the 31st December, 1980 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(lxvi) Report of the Balasore Gramya Bank, Balasore (Orissa) for the year ended the 31st December, 1980 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(lxvii) Report of the Allahabad Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Allahabad (U.P.) for the year ended

the 31st December, 1980 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(lxviii) Report of the Pratapgarh Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Pratapgarh (U.P.) for the year ended the 31st December, 1980 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(lxix) Report of the Nanda Gramin Bank, Krishnagar (W.B.) for the year ended the 31st December, 1980 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(lxx) Report of the Faizabad Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Faizabad (U.P.) for the year ended the 31st December, 1980 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(lxxi) Report of the Fatehpur Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Fatehpur (U.P.) for the year ended the 31st December, 1980 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(lxxii) Report of the Sagar Gramin Bank, Amtala (W.B.) for the year ended the 31st December, 1980 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(lxxiii) Report of the Bareilly Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Bareilly (U.P.) for the year ended the 31st December, 1980 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

(lxxiv) Report of the Bardhaman Gramin Bank, Burdwan (W.B.) for the year ended the 31st December, 1980 along with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—2872/81].

8. A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section

(3) of section 29 of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976:-

(i) The Bardhaman Gramin Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 1981, published in Notification No. S.O. 1459 in Gazette of India dated the 16th May, 1981.

(ii) The Devipatan Kshetriya Gramin Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 1981, published in Notification No. S. O. 1460 in Gazette of India dated the 16th May, 1981.

(iii) The Raigarh Kshetriya Gramin Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 1981, published in Notification No. S. O. 1461 in Gazette of India dated the 16th May, 1981.

(iv) The Alwar-Bharatpur Anchalik Gramin Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 1981, published in Notification No. S. O. 1462 in Gazette of India dated the 16th May, 1981.

(v) The Aligarh Gramin Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 1981, published in Notification No. S. O. 1463 in Gazette of India dated the 16th May, 1981.

(vi) The Tulsi Gramin Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 1981, published in Notification No. S. O. 1464 in Gazette of India dated the 16th May, 1981.

(vii) The Gapalganj Kshetriya Gramin Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 1981 published in Notification No. S. O. 1460 in Gazette of India dated the 16th May, 1981.

(viii) The Shivpuri Guna Kshetriya Gramin Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 1981, published in Notification No. S. O. 1466 in Gazette of India dated the 6th May, 1981.

(ix) The Saran Kshetriya Gramin Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 1981, published in Notification No. S. O. 1467 in Gazette of India dated the 16th May, 1981.

(x) The Etah Gramin Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 1981, published in Notification No. S. O. 1468 in Gazette of India dated the 16th May, 1981.

(xi) The Gomti Gramin Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 1981, published in Notification No. S. O. 1469 in Gazette of India dated the 16th May, 1981.

(xii) The Damoh-Panna-sagar, Kshetriya Gramin Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules 1981, published in Notification No. S. O. 1470 in Gazette of India dated the 6th May 1981.

(xiii) The Cochar Gramin Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 1981, published in Notification No. S. O. 1471, in Gazette of India dated the 16th May 1981.

(xiv) The Siwan Kshetriya Gramin Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 1981, published in Notification No. S. O. 1472 in Gazette of India dated the 16th May, 1981.

(xv) The Manipur Rural Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 1981, published in Notification No. S. O. 1855 in Gazette of India dated the 4th July, 1981.

(xvi) The Shri Venkateshwara Grameena Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 1981, published in Notification No. S. O. 1856 in Gazette of India dated the 4th July, 1981.

(xvii) The Rushikulya Gramya Bank (Meetings of Board) Rules, 1981, published in Notification No. S. O. 1857 in Gazette of India dated the 4th July, 1981. [Placed in library. See No. LT-2873/81]

NOTIFICATION UNDER EMPLOYEES PROVIDENT FUNDS AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS ACT, 1952.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. VENKATA REDDY): I beg to lay on

the Table a copy each of the following Notification (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952:—

(1) The Employees Provident Funds (Third Amendment) Scheme, 1981, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 496(E) in Gazette of India dated the 27th August, 1981.

(2) The Employees' Provident Funds (Fourth Amendment) Scheme, 1981, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 507(E) in Gazette of India dated the 5th September, 1981. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2874/81]

12.22 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

MINUTES OF TWENTY-FIFTH TO TWENTY-NINTH SITTINGS

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar): I beg to lay on the Table Minutes of the Twenty-fifth to Twenty-ninth sittings of the Committee on Private Members Bill and Resolutions held during the current session.

12.22 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

REPORT OF STUDY TOUR

SHR R. R. BHOLE (Bombay South Central): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report of the Study Tour of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to Tamil Nadu during August, 1981.

12.22 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

TENTH, NINETEENTH, FIFTY-EIGHTH AND
FIFTY-NINTH REPORTS

SHR K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Public Accounts Committee:—

(1) Tenth Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Hundred and thirtieth Report (Sixth Lok Sabha) on Ministry of Communications (P&T Board).

(2) Nineteenth Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Hundred and thirty-ninth Report (Sixth Lok Sabha) on Bombay Port Trust.

(3) Fifty-eighth Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Hundred and forty-seventh Report (Sixth Lok Sabha) on 'Levy of Wealth Tax on big agricultural land holdings and incorrect valuation of unquoted Equity Shares'.

(4) Fifty-ninth Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Hundred and thirty-seventh Report (Sixth Lok Sabha) on Purchase Contracts in two commands.

12.23 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

EIGHTEENTH REPORT

SHRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO (Rajahmundry): I beg to present the Eighteenth Report and Minutes (Hindi and English versions) of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Railways (Railway Board)—Reappropriation of Funds under Demand No. 16 of Railway Budget

and Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating thereto.

12.23 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

FIFTH REPORT

SHRI R. L. BHATIA (Amritsar): I beg to present the fifth report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Petitions.

12.23 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE
LEGISLATION

EIGHTH REPORT

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali): I beg to present the Eighth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

12.23 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT
ASSURANCES

SECOND REPORT

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO (Berhampur): I beg to present the Second Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Government Assurances.

12.24 hrs.

RAILWAY CONVENTION COM-
MITTEE (1980)

THIRD REPORT

SHRI D. L. BATHA (Araria): I beg to present the Third Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Railway Convention Committee (1980) on the Review of Existing Rules of Allocation of Railway Expenditure and Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating thereto.

12.24 hrs.

CINE WORKERS AND CINEMA THEATRE WORKERS (REGULATION OF EMPLOYMENT) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI VASANT SATHE): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the regulation of the conditions of employment of certain cine-workers and cinema theatre workers and for matters connected therewith.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the regulation of the conditions of employment of certain cine-workers and cinema theatre workers and for matters connected therewith."

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Ayes.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Noes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think Ayes have it.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No; Sir. Noes have it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, I will put it to the vote of the House.

Now, let the bell be rung. Let the lobbies be cleared.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, the lobbies have been cleared.

The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the regulation of the conditions of employment of certain cine-workers and cinema theatre workers and for matters connected therewith.

The motion was adopted.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I introduce the Bill.

12.25 hrs. .

NATIONAL BANK FOR AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT BILL*

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): On behalf of Shri R. Venkataraman, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to establish a Bank to be known as the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development for providing credit for the promotion of agriculture, small scale industries, cottage and village industries, handicrafts and other rural crafts and other allied economic activities in rural areas with a view to promoting integrated rural development and securing prosperity of rural areas, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to establish a Bank to be known as the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development for providing credit for the promotion of agriculture, small scale industries, cottage and village industries, handicrafts and other rural crafts and other allied economic activities in rural areas with a view to promoting integrated rural development and securing prosperity of rural areas, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

The motion was adopted.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: I introduce the Bill.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2 dated 18th September 1981.

†Introduce with the recommendation of the President.

12.27 hrs.

RE. QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now matters under Rule 377.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): Before you proceed with the next item, I want to know what you have done about the notice of breach of privilege that I have given against the Minister of Education. (*Interruptions*). I have given this notice this morning. (*Interruptions*). I want to know what has happened to that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Speaker has not given his consent, Sir.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: He has called the President of India a blackmailer.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Speaker has not given his consent. What do you want?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Sir, the Speaker is not here. You have not taken it into consideration. I gave the notice this morning.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Notice was given earlier also.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Sir, I have given the notice with the evidence that the Minister of Education has called President of India a blackmailer in this House. I have given you a document, Sir. He has called the President of India blackmailer. He is the Minister of Health, Mr. Shankaranand.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: So many Members also have given such a privilege motion. Shri Niren Ghosh, Shri Harikesh Bahadur, Prof. Madhu Dandavate and Shri Dhanik Lal Mandal and the Speaker has not given his consent.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I have given a notice and evidence today also.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Your name is already there.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: No, Sir. I had not given a notice earlier. I have given a notice this morning.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Hon. Members, because today is the last day, as a special case we have allowed 23 or 22 Hon. Members to make special mention on 377. All of you must cooperate and this thing should be over, because it is very important.

Yes, Shri Basudeb Acharia.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please listen. They have all come for hundred times to ask for the 377.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not permitting anybody. Do not record anything other than 377.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not permitting anybody. Only 377. Basudeb Acharia. Nothing will go on record. Yes, Basudeb Acharia. I am not permitting anybody. Nothing will go on record. Please do not record anything.

(*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes, Basudeb Acharia.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record. If you want to spoil it, I am not permitting you. Yes, Mr. Basudeb Acharia.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do not record anything. I am not permitting you. Please Mr. Basudeb Acharia.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANG-
WAR: I have given a privilege motion
yesterday against the Director-Gener-
al of Akashwani for blacking out on
14th and 16th in the Hindi bulletin...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is
all right. It is not a matter for privi-
lege.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes, Mr.
Acharia. I am not permitting any one
of you. Please sit down. I have no
right to direct the Home Minister.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not
permitting you. Do not record any-
thing.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing
goes on record. Do not record any-
thing. Only Basudeb Acharia under
377 will go on record.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Ban-
kura): You are not listening to me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can
read back. They would not sit down.
Let them be standing. You cannot
raise anything like that.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All of
you please sit down. He will not make
a statement. Mr. Basudeb Acharia.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr.
Acharia, is your matter over?

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Don't re-
cord anything.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr.
Acharia, you read that. I am telling
you, Mr. Dhandapani, you are ob-
structing the proceeding of the house.
It should not be done. Today is
the last day. You are obstructing the
proceedings of the House. No. I am
very sorry. You have already had
your say. Now you are obstructing
the proceedings of the House. I am not
permitting.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing
will go on record. You are obstructing
the proceedings of the House. I am
very sorry you are obstructing the
proceedings of the House.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr.
Acharia, please read. It is being re-
corded. Nothing else goes on record.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Don't
obstruct the proceedings of the House.
I am asking you to sit down. Please
take your seat. It is all right. Mr.
Acharia.

12.37 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) NEED TO ENHANCE SUPPLY OF BITUMEN TO WEST BENGAL

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Ban-
kura): Sir, due to inadequate supply
of bitumen to West Bengal, the State
Government is facing the problem to
repair the roads in the State. West
Bengal's requirement of bitumen for

[Shri Basudeb Acharia]

the current year is 75,000 metric tonnes, but the Indian Oil Corporation is not in a position to supply more than 40,000 metric tonnes from their Haldia factory. In this connection, I may draw the attention of the House that the West Bengal Government already requested the Central Government asking their permission to import bitumen from Maharashtra. But till now, the Central Government have not considered the request of West Bengal to import bitumen from Maharashtra.

Sir, the total length of National Highway in West Bengal is 2,300 Kms. and the State road's length is 50,000 Kms. Due to the increase of prices of all the materials required for road repairing, West Bengal Government requested the Central Government for Rs. 9 crores for the repair and maintenance of the National Highways for the year 1981-82, but the Central Government allotted only Rs. 4 crores for that purpose. I do not know at last how much the Central Government will pay to the West Bengal Government.

Under these circumstances, I urge upon the Government to pay Rs. 9 crores to the West Bengal Government for the repair and maintenance of the National Highways and give permission to import bitumen from Maharashtra and raise the production capacity of the Haldia factory of Indian Oil Corporation. I demand that the Minister concerned should make a statement in the House in this regard.

(ii) WORKING OF I.C.A.R. AND NEED FOR PUBLICATION OF TALWAR COMMITTEE REPORT.

श्री रशीद मसूद (सहारनपुर) : मैं सरकार का ध्यान अखबारात की मुस्तलिफ रिपोर्टों की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ जो आई. सी. ए. आर. की खराबियों के बारे में अखबारों में आ रही है।

आई. सी. ए. आर. पिछले कई सालों में बहम का सबन बना हुआ है और अब तक इस डिपार्टमेंट में 7 साइंसदां खुदकूशी कर चुके हैं जो बेइन्तिहा तखवीश की बात है। यह मामला पार्लियामेंट में भी एक से ज्यादा मर्तबा उठाया जा चुका है। मगर हकूमत हिन्द ने इसका बंहतर बनाने में अभी तक कोई कदम नहीं उठाया है। मैंने मंत्री जी के इस वादे के बाद कि इंडि-विजुअल मामलात की वे जांच करायेंगे, एक साइन्टिस्ट का मामला उनको लिख कर भेजा था। मगर अफसोस की बात है कि अभी तक इस मामले में भी कोई कदम नहीं उठाये गये।

माँजूदा डाइरेक्टर जेनेरल को काम करने के तरीके से मुल्क के ज्यादातर साइन्टिस्ट्स नाराज हैं और साइन्टिस्ट्स बहुत बददिल हैं और शायद उनकी माँजूदगी में कोई सुधार मुमकिन नहीं है। आई. सी. ए. आर. हमारे मुल्क में रीढ़ की हड्डी का असर रखता है। क्योंकि हमारा मुल्क एग्रीकलचरिस्ट्स का मुल्क है। मगर इसमें जिस कदर खराबियां हैं शायद ही किसी और डिपार्टमेंट में हों।

इस डिपार्टमेंट की खराबियों को देखते हुए सरकार ने एक कमेट्री "तलवार कमेट्री" के नाम से मुकरर की था। जिसने अपनी रिपोर्ट सरकार को पेश कर दी है। मगर अभी तक उस रिपोर्ट को पार्लियामेंट के सामने पेश नहीं किया गया है।

मेरी सरकार से दरखास्त है कि इस सिलसिले में फौरन कार्यवाही की जाए और आई. सी. ए. आर. में जिन लोगों की वजह से ठीक तरीके पर काम नहीं हो रहा, है, जिनकी वजह से साइन्टिस्ट्स खुदकूशी कर रहे हैं उनको सजा दी जाए। यह डिपार्टमेंट सीधा प्राइममिनिस्टर के अण्डर में दिया जाए और "तलवार कमेट्री" की रिपोर्ट को फौरन शायी किया जाए और पार्लियामेंट में पेश कर के उस पर अमल किया जाए ताकि आई. सी. ए. आर. से सही मायने में मुल्क का फायदा पहुंच सके।

[شری رشید مسعود (سہارنپور) :

میں سرکار کا دھیان اخبارات کی مختلف رپورٹوں کی طرف دلانا چاہتا ہوں جو آئی - سی - اے - آر - کی خرابیوں کے بارے میں اخباروں میں آ رہے ہیں - آئی - سی - اے - آر - پچھلے کئی سالوں سے بحث کا سبب بنا ہوا ہے اور اب تک اس قبہارتسہٹک میں سات سائلسڈان خود کشی کر چکے ہیں - جو بے انتہا تشویش کی بات ہے - یہ پارلیامینٹ میں بھی ایک سے زیادہ مرتبہ اٹھایا جا چکا ہے مگر حکمت ہند نے اسکو بہتر بنانے میں ابھی تک کوئی قدم نہیں اٹھایا ہے - میں نے منگرو جی کے اس وعدے کے بعد کے انڈیوجونل معاملات کی وہ جانچ کرائی ہے - ایک سائلسٹ کا معاملہ انکو لکھ کر بھیجا تھا مگر افسوس کی بات ہے کہ ابھی تک اس معاملہ میں بھی کوئی قدم نہیں اٹھائے گئے -

موجودہ ڈائریکٹر جنرل کے کام کرنے کے طریقے سے ملک کے زیادہ تر سائلسٹ ناراض ہیں اور سائلسٹ بہت بد دل ہیں اور شاید انکی موجودگی میں کوئی سدھار ممکن نہیں ہے - آئی - سی - اے - آر - ہمارے ملک میں بڑھنے کی ہڈی کا اثر رکھتا ہے کیونکہ ہمارا ملک ایگریکلچرلسٹ کا ملک ہے مگر اس میں جس قدر خرابیاں ہیں شاید

ہی کسی اور قبہارتسہٹک میں ہوں - اس قبہارتسہٹک کی خرابیوں کو دیکھتے ہوئے سرکار نے ایک کمیٹی "تلوار کمیٹی" کے نام سے مقرر کی تھی جس نے اپنی رپورٹ سرکار کو پیش کر دی ہے مگر ابھی تک اس رپورٹ کو پارلیامینٹ کے سامنے پیش نہیں کیا گیا ہے -

میری سرکار سے درخواست ہے کہ اس سلسلہ میں فوراً کارروائی کی جائے اور آئی - سی - اے - آر - میں جن لوگوں کی وجہ سے تھوک طریقہ پر کام نہیں ہو رہا ہے چلکی وجہ سے سائلسٹ خوردکشی کر رہے ہیں انکو سزا دی جائے - قبہارتسہٹک سیدھا پرائم منسٹر کے اندر میں لیا جائے اور "تلوار کمیٹی" کی رپورٹ کو فوراً شائع کیا جائے اور پارلیامینٹ میں پیش کر کے اس پر عمل کیا جائے تاکہ آئی - سی - اے - آر - سے صحیح معنی میں ملک کو فائدہ پہنچ سکے -]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Hon. Members. Before I call Mr. Harikesh Bahadur, there is a request from the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs; because there is a big agenda like the Five-Year plan and all that, we may dispense with the lunch interval....

I think the house agrees.

(iii) ALLEGED ATROCITIES ON HARIJANS
IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर): यह अत्यंत दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है कि देश के विभिन्न भागों में हरिजनों पर अत्याचार हो रहे हैं। अभी कुछ दिनों पहले मध्य प्रदेश, आन्ध्र प्रदेश, बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश में हरिजनों की हत्या और बलात्कार की अनेक घटनाएँ सामने आई हैं। भारतीय संविधान के अनुसार हरिजनों की सुरक्षा का उत्तरदायित्व राज्य सरकारों के अतिरिक्त मुख्य रूप से केन्द्र-सरकार का है। अतः आज की परिस्थिति में केन्द्र सरकार को सक्रियता के साथ इस मामले में हस्तक्षेप करना चाहिए और हरिजनों की सुरक्षा प्रदान करने के लिए कारगर एवं प्रभावशाली कदम उठाना चाहिए। अभी कुछ दिन पहले हमारे गोरखपुर जिले में हरिजन महिलाओं पर घोर अत्याचार हुआ है, जिसमें पुलिस की भी गतिविधियाँ संदिग्ध मानी जा रही हैं। इसके लिए उक्त मामले की उच्चस्तरीय जांच कराकर अपराधियों को दंडित किया जाना चाहिए, ताकि इस प्रकार की बर्बरता का अंत किया जा सके।

(iv) NON-AVAILABILITY OF RAW MATERIAL FOR SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES OF ASANSOL-DURGAPUR AREA

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): The small scale industries of Asansol-Durgapur area are facing crisis due to non-availability of raw materials and orders from the big public sector industries of this area. The public sector undertakings have failed to provide more jobs to the unemployed youths. Whatever jobs were being provided to them by the small scale industries are gradually shrinking due to the crisis facing these small scale units. Several representations were also made, but nothing has been done so far. The public sector undertakings such as IISCO, Chittaranjan Locomotive Works, Alloy Steel Plant, Durgapur Steel Plant, Coal India Limited, Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation, Hindustan Cables are violating the norms of Bureau of Public Enterprises—instead of giving orders to the local small scale industries, they are

giving order to the suppliers who in most of the cases are manufacturers outside the State. On the other hand, the Central Government is following a discriminatory policy regarding the grant of industrial licence. In the last meeting of the small scale industries Ministers Conference, which was held recently in New Delhi, the West Bengal Government correctly pointed out all those things and pressed for a review of the said policy.

Under these circumstances, I urge upon the Government to come forward with an open mind to set up more industries in this region so that unemployment problems can be eased and clear the West Bengal Government's proposals for setting up industries.

I also urge upon the Ministers concerned to advise the public sector undertakings to follow the norms of the Bureau of Public Enterprises so that they can give their orders to the local small scale industries also.

I want a statement from the Ministers concerned about the action taken by them in this regard to save these small scale industries of Asansol-Durgapur area and enable them to create more job potentialities.

(v) NEED TO ESTABLISH AN INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX IN KANYAKUMARI DISTRICT.

SHRI N. DENNIS (Nagercoil): Kanyakumari District in Tamil Nadu is classified as a backward district and high hope of exaltation was aroused among the people by the classification. But now they are frustrated and disappointed when they experienced for long that this acknowledgement of backwardness in paper is not translated in action and put in practice by the establishment of industries. It is regrettable to note that not even a single industry either in the public sector or in the private sector is established here in this district. The percentage of literacy in the district is high. The acute accumula-

tion of unemployed educated and uneducated both men and women reached to a point of grave culmination. The encouragement and patronage extended to some other backward areas are not extended to this distant southernmost part of our country. To obviate the prevailing unemployment and economic deterioration in this part it is just, appropriate, proper and equitable to set up an ancillary unit of H.M.T. or any other public undertaking and establish an industrial complex in this long awaited unnoticed needy place. So Government may be pleased to take immediate steps for the establishment of an ancillary unit of H.M.T. or any other public undertaking unit and establish an industrial complex in Kanyakumari District.

(vi) RETRENCHMENT OF WORKERS IN THE BEAS-SUTLEJ PROJECT IN HIMACHAL PRADESH AND NEED TO PROVIDE THEM EMPLOYMENT

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH (Mandi): Consequent to the completion of the Beas Sulej Project in Himachal Pradesh thousands of work-charged employees of the Project have been retrenched. At present about 6,000 work-charged employees are still employed and they are also facing retrenchment progressively. Most of these employees are very senior in their trade and have put in decades of service. It will be a great hardship to them if they are at this stage thrown out of employment. This will also be against the declared policy of the Government not to retrench them without providing alternative employment. I, therefore, urge upon the Government to stop further retrenchment in the Project till such time the workers rendered surplus are provided with alternative employment.

A large number of people lost their homes and lands for the construction of the Project. They were paid very nominal compensation for their most

valuable lands. They were assured that at least one member of their family would be provided with permanent employment in the Project. I am sorry to point out that this assurance is not being observed in practice. Many oustees who are working in the Project have already been retrenched. Those who are still working there are facing retrenchment along with other work charged employees. No special consideration is being shown to the oustees. It is most unfair and contrary to the assurance given by the Government from time to time.

I, therefore, request the Government that the oustees may be given priority in the matter of permanent employment in the Bhakra Beas Management Board, the agency responsible for looking after the completed project in consonance with the declared policy of the Government in this respect.

(vii) SOILED AND MUTILATED CURRENCY NOTES IN STATE BANK OF INDIA, BELGAUM.

श्रीमती संयोगिता राणे (पाणाजी) : आजकल बैंकों में गंदे विकृत और कटे फटे नोट प्रायः मिल रहे हैं। इससे जनसाधारण को अत्यधिक कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। छोटे दुकानदार इन्हें लेने में कतराते हैं क्योंकि इन नोटों के अधिक क्षतिग्रस्त होने से उनकी कठिनाइयां बढ़ जाती हैं। इन पुराने और कमजोर नोटों के प्रश्न को ले कर दुकानदार और ग्राहकों में प्रायः कहा मूनी और गर्मा गर्मी देखने को मिलती है। हाल ही में बेलगाम स्थित स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया की बांच में नोटों के भारी बंडल देखने को मिले जो कमजोर और दुर्गन्ध से परिपूर्ण थे। वित्त मंत्रालय से मेरा अनुरोध है कि बेलगाम स्थित बैंक में नोटों की इतनी खराब स्थिति के कारण का पता लगाए। इस के लिए कानि अधिकारी उत्तरदायी हैं और क्या उपरोक्त बैंक में इतनी व्यवस्था भी नहीं है कि मौसम और वर्षा की खराबी से इन नोटों को सड़ने से

[श्रीमती संयोगिता राजे]

बचाया जा सके ? उन्हें विश्वास है कि बैंकों में नोटों का सुरक्षित रखने उन्हें स्वच्छ हान्त में बचाए रखने के लिए शीघ्र कदम उठाए जाएं, ताकि उन आधारों को कठिनाई न हो ।

(viii) NEED FOR LEGISLATION FOR EXERCISING CENTRAL CONTROL IN THE APPOINTMENTS OF V.C., PROFESSOR, ETC. IN ALL UNIVERSITIES.

प्रो. निर्मला कुमारी शक्तावत (चित्तौड़गढ़) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, शिक्षा जैसा महत्वपूर्ण विषय जो राज्य सरकारों के पास था, आज समवर्ती सूची का विषय बन गया है । अतः इस नोक नहर के विषय पर केन्द्र सरकार के शिक्षा मंत्रालय का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूंगी कि शिक्षा ही राष्ट्रीय विक्रम की धरोहर है । इसके माध्यम से ही राष्ट्रीय एकीकरण की बात सोची जा सकती है । पर दुर्भाग्य से भारतीय शिक्षा व्यवस्था आज नहीं समस्याओं से घिरी हुई है ।

उसमें प्रमुख यह है कि शिक्षा में एकरूपता नहीं । शिक्षा प्राणतीयता भाषा, धर्म, जाति और वर्ग की संकीर्णता से घिर कर विकृतता की ओर बढ़ रही है । विश्वविद्यालय प्रयोग में 'डाई भगड़े', वाकआउट आदि विषय आम दान हो गई है । केन्द्र सरकार यू. जी. सी. के माध्यम से करोड़ों रुपयों का अनुदान विश्वविद्यालयों को देती है पर शिक्षा व्यवस्था पर नियंत्रण नहीं । यूनिवर्सिटी की आटोनामी का नाम पर जो धांधलियां होती हैं, वह सभी जानते हैं ।

शिक्षा जब समवर्ती सूची का विषय है फिर क्यों नहीं शिक्षा मंत्रालय उपकुलपति, प्रोफेसर तथा रीडर्स की नियुक्ति जैसे विषय को अपने हाथ में लेना है । अतः शिक्षा मंत्रालय का ध्यान इस अविश्वसनीय महत्व के विषय की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहूंगी कि देश की सभी यूनिवर्सिटीज के उपकुलपति, प्रोफेसर, रीडर की नियुक्तियां केन्द्रीय सरकार के माध्यम से हों, न कि राज्य सरकारों के माध्यम से । मरे शान्त

राजस्थान की 3 यूनिवर्सिटीज जयपुर, जोधपुर तथा राजस्थान विश्वविद्यालय बीकानेर समूहों में विभक्त हैं । वी. सी. के पक्ष तथा विपक्ष के समूह हो आये दिन इन शिक्षा के क्षेत्र स्थलों की शांति भंग किये हुए हैं । यही हाल सम्पूर्ण देश के सभी विश्वविद्यालयों का है । अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार विश्वविद्यालय के शिक्षा व्यवस्था पर नियंत्रण रखने के नियम तथा राष्ट्रीय एकीकरण और उपरोक्त विषय को गम्भीरता से समझते हुए तुरन्त कोई बिल इसी सत्र में सदन में, अब सम्भव नहीं, अगले सत्र में पेश करे कि सभी विश्वविद्यालय की नियुक्तियों केन्द्र करेगा । वी. सी., तथा प्रोफेसर, रीडर का स्थानान्तरण भी आवश्यकतानुसार एक विश्वविद्यालय से दूसरे में हो सकेगा तभी हम शिक्षा में एकरूपता तथा राष्ट्रीय एकीकरण की बात संभव कर सकेंगे ।

(ix) NEED TO DESPATCH CENTRAL POLICE FORCE AT SHIRPUR NEAR AKOLA IN MAHARASHTRA TO SAVE RELIGIOUS PEOPLE FROM ATTACKS:

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA (Bombay South): Sir, under rule 377, I raise the following matter of urgent public importance:

India is a country where people enjoy freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion. Article 15 of our Constitution prohibits discrimination *inter alia* on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex place of birth or any of them. Again, Article 26 of the Constitution grants to every religious denomination or any section thereof the right to manage their own religious affairs.

This House is perhaps aware that two sects of the Jain community, namely, Svetamber Jains and Digambar Jains are at loggerheads over the ownership of the religious temple, especially the Deity of Antarikshji at Shirpur, near Akola in Maharashtra.

There are frequent reports in the press that persons belonging to Swe-

tamber Jain community were subjected to insult, assaults and made to suffer humiliations with a view to prevent them from exercising their freedom to manage their own religious affairs at Antarikshji in Shirpur.

Unfortunately, some vested interests continue their attacks on Swetamber Jains and incidents of violence take place every now and then. The miscreants even did not spare 'Sadhwijis', woman-monks, who are harassed and set upon by mischief-mongers. These mischief-mongers are attacking persons of Swetamber sect, their Sadhus and Sadhwijis, with a view to create a terror and scare them away from worshipping and managing the affairs of Antarikshji. The recent attacks on 'Sadhwijis' at the hands of anti-social elements stirred the conscience of not only the Jain community but of people professing other religions also.

When I heard about this sort of incidents of violent attacks *inter alia* on Jain Sadhwijis and the reign of terror let loose by these elements, I met many people on both the sides and requested them to maintain calm and diffuse tension. People lodged with me complaints galore about the behaviour of the police force stationed there. Instead of maintaining law and order and performing their duties without fear or favour, the police have been leaning heavily on one side. This has created a piquant situation as custodians of law and order do not give protection to the people of one particular sect as it is alleged that they are hand in glove with elements of another sect. It must be stopped forthwith and freedom of religion must be established not merely in preaching but actually it must seem to have been established at Antarikshji in Shirpur.

I feel, in that past, when reign of terror was let loose, Centre had intervened and special police force from the Centre was sent to maintain

peace. As the violent attacks still continue and there is frequent breach of peace and tension, it would be just, proper and in the fitness of things that the Home Ministry should despatch Central Police Force so that the people can profess and manage their religious affairs peacefully and in accordance with the provisions of Articles 14, 15, 25 and 26 of the Constitution and violence becomes a matter of the past.

(x) WIDE-SPREAD ADULTERATION IN MILK FOOD.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tunkur): There have been reports from all over the country about the marketing of adulterated milk foods, some of them even by reputed companies.

Apart from adulteration of milk foods some firms running dairies are reported to be resorting to the practice of displaying wrong labels to be on the containers of the milk foods. For instance, a milk pack with the label standardised milk may only contain toned milk.

Even baby foods are not spared from malpractices. Sample tests carried out recently on some of them and condensed milk have revealed that the products are sub-standard.

It is obligatory that the labels on milk foods should correctly indicate the contents of the products and in several cases which have been tested, the provisions regarding the display of the labels have not been complied with.

While there have been very few reports against adulteration of milk foods in the Union territory of Delhi, milk products supplied by some Delhi firms to other States have been detected in those States to be sub-standard of adulterated obviously, the law enforcing machinery in Delhi is slack and adulterators there are going scot free.

[Shri K. Lakkappa]

The machinery in charge of implementing the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act should be geared up, especially in Delhi and deterrent punishment should be awarded to the manufacturers of sub-standard milk products. Greater attention should be paid to baby milk foods, which should be subjected to strict tests of quality control.

(xi) NEED FOR REGULARISATION OF CASUAL LABOURERS OF P.W.I. RAILWAYS

श्री कृष्ण राम (नवादा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपकी अनुमति से नियम 377 के अधीन मैं यह सूचना दे रहा हूँ कि भारतीय रेल के पी. डब्लू. आई. के श्रमिक आज करीब 30,35 वर्षों से 'कैजुअल' के रूप में ही कार्यरत हैं। वे श्रमिक जो रेल लाइन की पटरियों पर काम करते हैं तथा पत्थर वगैरह डालते हैं, कठिन काम करने के लिए उन्हें ही रखा जाता है, उन्हें इस सेवा के लिये कुछ भी सुविधाएँ नहीं हैं।

इसलिये कैजुअल श्रमिकों को शीघ्र ही "रेगुलर" किया जाये जिससे सरकारी कर्मचारियों व्हे जो सुविधा दी जाती है, उन्हें दी जायें और इनका भविष्य बन सके क्योंकि कठिन परिश्रम करने वाले यही श्रमिक हैं।

(xii) URGENT NEED TO PROVIDE RELIEF DROUGHT AND FAMINE AFFECTED AREAS OF WESTERN RAJASTHAN

श्री अशोक गहलोत (जोधपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के अधीन यह महत्वपूर्ण मामला उठा रहा हूँ।

राजस्थान के पश्चिमी हिस्से में भयंकर सूखा व अकाल हो गया है। जोधपुर जिले के सभी गांव पुनः चौथी बार अकाल-ग्रस्त घोषित किये जा रहे हैं। इस भयंकर अकाल को त्रिकाल की संज्ञा दी जा रही है क्योंकि धान, पानी व चारे तीनों का एक साथ अकाल हुआ है। अभी से पशु-पालक चारे की समस्या के कारण बहुत चिंतित हो गये हैं। मवेशियों को पालना

दुभर हो गया है। पशु-पालक बहुत कम दाम में पशु मजदूरी की हालत में बच रहे हैं वधवा उनको बिना दाम लिये तिलक करके ही छोड़ने लग गयी हैं।

मैं कृषि मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि अविलम्ब घास, चारे के डिपो खोलने, चारे को अन्य राज्यों से लाने का सुली छूट दिलाने एवं मवेशियों को पहाड़ी राज्यों में ले जाने व वहाँ चरागाह में उनके धरने की सुविधा दिलाने हेतु अविलम्ब कार्यवाही करें अन्यथा हजारों उच्च किस्म के मवेशियों के मरने की आशंका हो गयी है, जिनके लाभों से प्रदेश को हमेशा के लिए वंचित होना पड़ेगा। वास्ता है कृषि मंत्री केन्द्र स्तर पर एवं राज्य सरकार को अविलम्ब आवश्यक सहायता देकर मवेशी को बचाने में अपना योगदान देंगे।

धन्यवाद।

(xiii) NEED TO DECLARE E. V. RAMASWAMY'S BIRTHDAY AS "SOCIAL JUSTICE DAY"

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH KASHYAP (Aonla): Periyar E. V. Ramaswamy, the lion of Erode, was born on 17th of September, 1879. For over 60 years between 1911 and 1973 he fought for establishing social justice by abolishing Varnashram Dharma and for achieving equality through reservation in appointments and posts to the backward classes, scheduled castes and tribes in proportion to their numerical strength in population.

He stood for equality among all men and also between men and women.

Periyar E. V. Ramaswamy tread the path of Lord Buddha and Mahatma Phule. He was the contemporary of Baba Saheb Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Dr. R. M. Lohia and Shri Narayana Guru who, like him strove for social justice.

As a fitting memory to the great leader, Periyar E. V. Ramasamy, whose 103rd birthday falls on 17th

September, 1981, the Government of India must come forward and issue orders declaring that 17th of September should be observed as 'Social Justice Day' every year, throughout the country.

(xiv) NEED FOR CONSTRUCTION OF BRIDGES IN BILASPUR, UNA AND MANDI DISTRICTS OF HIMACHAL PRADESH.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur): The people of Bilaspur, Una and Mandi districts of Himachal Pradesh have made tremendous sacrifices for the construction of Bhakra Dam, which has brought prosperity to the nation. The people of these three districts, however, have had to undergo considerable hardship consequent upon the submerging of the existing bridges at Kungar Hatti on Ali Khad in Bilaspur district and at Dehar on Satluj river in Mandi district. The construction of new bridges at distant sites has not helped the people in any way. On the other hand their miseries have increased consequent upon the submerging of the existing bridges at these places. Another bridge across Gobind Sagar (Lunkhar Khad) side in Uha district (Dhunola Block) is also urgently needed. So, the Government of India should undertake the construction of these three bridges at the earliest through Bhakra Beas Management Board.

(xv) NEED FOR A PASSENGER TRAIN SERVICE BETWEEN BHANDARA ROAD AND BHANDARA TOWN.

SHRI KESHAVRO PARDHI (Bhandara): Twenty km railway line has been laid to connect defence projects at Bhandara town. This line is being exclusively meant for movement of goods train between Bhandara Road Railway Station and Jawahar Nagar Defence Project. Since this line is passing through Bhandara town and in view of the hike in bus fare, it has become necessary to consider the public demand for running a train service at least between Bhandara Road and Bhandara town till the defence

authorities agree for extension of such service to their project colony. It will be ideal to introduce a diesel car, similar to the one run on the South Central Railways.

(xvi) POLICE ATTACK ON MIZO STUDENT DEMONSTRATORS IN AIZWAL, MIZORAM.

DR. R. ROTHUAMA (Mizoram): On 22 July, 1981, the Mizo students' Association comprising of High Schools, Colleges and Universities in Mizoram and outside, staged a peaceful demonstration before Aizwal Jail, demanding unconditional release of the three leaders of the Mizo Students' Association, arrested on alleged charges of anti-national activities.

The Mizoram Police and the C.R.P. F. personnel (who are also under the command of Mizoram I.G.P.), all of a sudden and without any advance warning, resorted to all kinds of repressive measures, using every available material like gun-barrels, bottles, bricks, stones, glass etc. for attacking the demonstrators. As a result, many of the young girls of 14-16 years, sustained severe physical injuries. They were admitted in Aizwal Civil Hospital some of them in serious condition.

Never before in the history of Mizoram were such large scale physical attacks perpetrated upon the young Mizo students.

Following this episode, more and more young students from different High Schools and Colleges in Mizoram, instead of being cowed down at this show of force, came forward, hundreds of students volunteered arrests and imprisonment in Aizwal Jails which were all filled up by the students.

On inquiry, the charges against the three students' leaders were found baseless and the Magistrate ordered unconditional release of the three students' leaders, and all the cases against them were cancelled.

[Dr. R. Rothuama]

Authorities in Mizoram have been pursuing a "policy of strong Arm Measures" towards those non-political organisations in Mizoram, which openly support the current peace efforts between the Central leaders and the M.N.F. leadership.

Because of this policy, hundreds of young Mizo students and several educated unemployed Mizo youths may soon be compelled to join the underground movements, thereby creating a very explosive situation in Mizoram.

If this unhealthy trend is allowed to continue, there is every possibility of emergence of unprecedented crisis, not only in Mizoram but throughout the North-Eastern States.

I, therefore, as one of the public representatives from the North-Eastern area, demand the following measures be taken by the Central leaders:

(a) Immediate independent on-the-spot inquiry by the Army in Mizoram into the excesses and atrocities committed on the peaceful Mizo students demonstrators by the Mizoram Police and C.R.P.F., ascertain the extent of physical disabilities of the injured students, and deterrent action against those found guilty.

(b) Adequate compensation by the Mizoram Government to those seriously injured students for their full rehabilitation.

(c) Central instructions to the authorities of Mizoram Government against the use of strong arm measures and suppressive policy in dealing with such non-political organisations like Mizo Students' Association, etc.

(xvii) NEED TO MAKE SANSKRIT A COMPULSORY LANGUAGE AT THE HIGH SCHOOL LEVEL.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI (Thane): The Central Sanskrit Board has recently suggested that Sanskrit should be

made a compulsory language at the High School level and that it should be taught as a regional language or one of the elective subjects. The Board also passed a resolution in a meeting held under the auspices of the Ministry of Education and Culture, that Sanskrit should be made a compulsory language for one paper at the M. A. or other post graduate courses, especially in all Arts languages subjects.

It is easily overlooked in our country that Sanskrit is compulsory in a Muslim State like Afghanistan and that Sanskrit is more known to Germans than to Indians themselves.

I, therefore, urge upon the Minister of Education, Government of India, to take speedy steps to honour Sanskrit language with proper status in the educational field of India.

(xviii) NEED FOR EXPORT OF ONIONS

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV (Alwar): Under 377, I make the statement:

The onion grower farmers of this country suffered huge losses due to abnormal fall in the prices of the onions during the last year i.e. 1980-81.

It is one of the agriculture produce which cannot be stored for a long period except its storage in cold storages. But in every village the facilities of cold storages are not available, and poor farmers cannot financially afford to store their onion-stocks in the cold storages. The farmers raise loans to pay charges of onion seed, fertilizers, irrigation and labour-component. they are under pressure of pay-off the crop-loan or loan of money lenders just after the harvest of the crop. Thus the farmers being under financial pressure are being compelled to sell their crops at the time when that is harvested.

Onion growers of this country suffered a loss of at least Rs. 500/- per

acre during the year i.e. 1980-81. Union Government did not allow export of onion, so the price of onion remained abnormally low last year. Onion growers are much in number specially in the area of Nasik and Pune of Maharashtra, Mahava of Gujarat and Alwar and Khairthal of Rajasthan. This year also the onions have been grown over a large areas of Alwar and Khairthal of Rajasthan, Nasik and Pune of Maharashtra and Mahva of Gujarat State. But even today there is apprehension in the minds of the farmers that prices of onions might be abnormally low in the market if the Government of India did not allow its export. I, therefore, urge upon the Government of India to allow the export of onions this year at the time of its harvest out-side India so that onion growers in India might not suffer a loss.

(xix) NEED TO TAKE SPECIAL STEPS FOR
BETTER MAINTENANCE OF KHARGAG-
PUR RAILWAY COLONY.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnaport) Under 377, I make the statement. Khargpur town, the biggest and once the best Railway Colony in India is gradually fading up due to ultra neglect of the Railway Administration. All its roads are broken and some have been completely destroyed and turned into big drains. Pucca drains are broken here and these have been turned into pools. Seventy per cent of 14,000 quarters are more than 70 years old and require replacement by new quarters. New quarters are not being constructed. Almost all quarters are damaged and do not receive any care. The Railway vegetable market is full of dirt and filth and is the breeding place for pigs. The total township with a population of one lakh is quickly and steadily disintegrating. Repeated appeals to the authority have been of no avail. The authorities show utter neglect and irresponsibility and the great township which is a national property is being lost. I request the Government to rise to the occasion and take special steps

to save once the best Railway town, for without the special steps and by remaining in the frame work of common norms and form of the Railway Board, the town can no longer be saved from destruction.

(xx) REFUSAL OF ONAM FESTIVAL
LEAVE AND FORCIBLE WORK IM-
POSED ON WORKERS OF BORDER ROAD
CONSTRUCTION AT LEH COMMAND

SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE (Idukki):
Under 377, I make the statement.

A serious situation has arisen out of the refusal of Onam Festival leave and forcible work imposed on the workers of Border Road Construction by the Military Officer Commanding at Leh. Onam is the national festival of Kerala. The demand of Kerala workers for the festival leave is just but fate for asking the festival leave ended in such a way that nobody could imagine. The military officer commanding 55 Road Construction Company and Commanding Officer 16 Border Road Task Force drove his jeep on the crowded workers and injured many. Two seriously injured workers are fighting for life in Srinagar hospital. Not only that, the military officials have forcibly taken the workers into their custody. This is the result of the Malayali workers demanding their national festival leave which the Sector Commander granted but the Senior Commander refused. Therefore, I urge upon the Government to cause an enquiry into the matter and punish the guilty official and sanction leave for them.

13.15 hrs.

MARRIAGE LAWS (AMENDMENT)
BILL

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 and the Special Marriage Act, 1954, be

[Shri P. Shri Shankar]

referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 21 members, 14 from this House, namely:—

- (1) Begum Abida Ahmed.
 - (2) Smt. Usha Prakash Choudhari.
 - (3) Shri Digambar Singh.
 - (4) Shri Digvijay Sinh.
 - (5) Shri G. B. Gohil.
 - (6) Smt. Bibha Ghosh Goswami.
 - (7) Shri K. Mallanna.
 - (8) Shri R. K. Mhalgi.
 - (9) Shri C. Palaniappan.
 - (10) Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar.
 - (11) Shrimati Jayanti Patnaik.
 - (12) Prof. Satya Deo Sinha.
 - (13) Shri Vijay Kumar Yadav.
 - (14) Shri P. Shiv Shankar.
- and 7 from Rajya Sabha.

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee, the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of member of the Joint Committee;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the last day of the first week of the next session;

that in other respects, the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of 7 members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Hindu Marriage Act, 1965 and the Special Marriage Act, 1954, be referred to a Joint Committee of the

Houses consisting of 21 members, 14 from this House, namely:—

- (1) Begum Abida Ahmed.
- (2) Smt. Usha Prakash Choudhari.
- (3) Shri Digambar Singh.
- (4) Shri Digvijay Sinh.
- (5) Shri G. B. Gohil.
- (6) Smt. Bibha Ghosh Goswami.
- (7) Shri K. Mallanna.
- (8) Shri R. K. Mhalgi.
- (9) Shri C. Palaniappan.
- (10) Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar.
- (11) Shrimati Jayanti Patnaik.
- (12) Prof. Satya Deo Sinha.
- (13) Shri Vijay Kumar Yadav.
- (14) Shri P. Shiv Shankar.

and 7 from Rajya Sabha;

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee, the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the last day of the first week of the next session;

that in other respects, the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of 7 members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR (Pilibhit): Sir, I want one clarification from the hon. Minister. Only 3 women members have been included in the Joint Committee. I submit that more women members should have been included in it.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR: I may tell the hon. Member that in the Joint Committee on Dowry Prohibition

Bill, I think out of 21 members, we are having 15 or 16 lady members. You will kindly appreciate that men also have the same say.

13.18 hrs.

RE. ARREST OF MEMBERS

श्री राबेन्द्र कुमार सिंह (फ़ीरोज़ाबाद) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रो. अजित कुमार
मंहता, जो कि इस माननीय सदन के
सदस्य हैं, उन्हें समस्तीपुर में 16 सितम्बर
को गिरफ्तार किया गया है। नियम 229
के अन्तर्गत सदन को निर्देश है कि यदि
सदन का कोई माननीय सदस्य गिरफ्तार
होता है तो उसकी अविलम्ब सूचना देनी
चाहिए। उन्हें भूतपूर्व मुख्यमंत्री,
श्री कपूर्ती ठाकूर व अन्य 1500 लोकदल
सदस्यों के साथ गिरफ्तार किया गया,
जिसकी सूचना अभी तक नहीं आई है।
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह वर्मा, जो कि इस सदन
के माननीय सदस्य हैं, उनको मैनपुरी जेल
में गिरफ्तार करके रखा गया है। उनकी
हालत बहुत नाज़ुक है। उनके जीवन को
मैनपुरी जेल में स्वयं उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार
के इशारे पर खतरा बना हुआ है।

I want to seek the protection of
the life of the hon. Member.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This will
be checked.

13.19 hrs.

ASSAM STATE LEGISLATURE (DE-
LEGATION OF POWERS) BILL—
contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The
House will now take up further consi-
deration of the following motion
moved by Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah on
the 17th September, 1981, namely:—

“That this Bill to confer on the
President the power of the Legisla-
ture of the State of Assam to make
laws, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be
taken into consideration.”

Shri Balanandan.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN (Mu-
kundapuram): Mr. Deputy-Speaker,
Sir, normally, nobody can support this
kind of delegation of powers. Specially
with regard to Assam, it is coming
often. Therefore, any body normally
will oppose this kind of a measure.
But I am not doing that now as such.

I want to bring to the notice of the
Government certain important matters
in this regard and I want a positive re-
ply from the Government. We are told
that marathon discussions are being
held between agitators and the Gov-
ernment on the Assam issue. It is re-
ported in newspapers that settlement
is nearly going to be arrived at and
that the differences have been narrowed
down. But details are not known.

It appears from the press reports
that the main demand of the agitators
is that those people who came to
Assam after 1971 are to be deported.
That is the main demand. I do not
know whether the Government is
coming to that position. Earlier, the
Government had made their position
clear that the so-called cut-off year
will be 1971. I do not know whether
they are changing their previous
stand.

Now, the disturbing situation there
is that this agitation, as we have told
you previously also, has now turned
into having some kind of an inter-
national connection. It is absolutely a
very bad connection. Recently in Gau-
hati, tonnes of ammunition worth lakhs
and lakhs of rupees was found out.
Together with it some secret documents
were also found. In these documents,
I am told, some important places in
Assam area are marked.

Some newspaper editorial commen-
ted that Assam belongs to South East
Asia and not to India. From this, you
will find that international agencies
are operating there to disrupt the
unity of the country and they are
also taking advantage of the situation.

[Shri E. Balanandan]

One cannot forget the fact that Assamese have certain genuine grievances for the last 35 years. The Central Government neglected the crucial issues and problems of Assam and, therefore, the extremist elements are now making capital out of the situation.

Another serious situation have developed now. These agitators, with the connivance of some others, are attacking CPI (M) followers especially the trade union workers. In Namrup Fertiliser Plant, one of our comrades has been shot by some elements. Luckily he did not die. He is still in hospital. But the Police, the Factory Protection Force, could not detect those who did this mischief. Also I want to invite the attention of the Government while discussing these questions you are to take into account the opinion of the minorities, the religious and the linguistic minorities in a minority. But at the same time any kind of back-door arrangement with these agitators will not solve the problem as such. Therefore, we request and demand that all parties' consensus has to be taken into account when these things are to be settled finally. (Interruptions)

Another point is that the Assamese situation has developed into such a condition because it was neglected by the Centre. India's federal policy has to be kept in mind always by the Central Government.

I am glad that Shri Makwana has piloted this Bill here. Nowadays he makes certain utterances which I may submit, are not proper in a federal polity. There are elected legislatures in States and State Governments are functioning under the laws and Constitution and also possess authority as per the Constitution. The Council of Ministers at the Centre is also formed as per the Constitution. These Minis-

ters cannot go around for making fantastic statements. (Interruptions).

Shri Makwana made some statements to the effect that the funds sanctioned for Harijans' welfare were not properly spent by the Government of Kerala. Before making such kind of a statement he should have contacted the State Government and ascertained the position. Responsible Ministers like Shri Makwana should make the statement only after that.

Secondly, Mr. Stephen is a man whom you know better than me. He cannot see things beyond his nose at times, even though he makes eloquent speeches here. I do not want to narrate more now.

The Assam situation has developed to such an extent because the sentiments of Assamese had not been taken care of by the Government at the Centre. In today's context, India has many problems. The people have many aspirations and they are raising many demands. The Government of India should take care particularly see to it, that these aspirations are taken care of. For example Kerala Government have made certain representations on certain issues. The Central Government did not take any steps on that. Instead, they are taking wrong steps. So many agricultural produces which are surplus in the country are being allowed to be imported, while our Finance Minister, day in and day out, has been saying that we are facing a real crisis in foreign exchange. The Central Government's attitude gives rise to strong resentment among large sections of the Kerala people. You know, Mr. Makwana, at least in Kerala, your party is a minority party....

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (Silchar): This is about Assam, not about Kerala.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN: The present situation in Assam has developed because the Central Government did not take proper steps to ameliorate the conditions of the Assamese people.

Therefore, on the policy plane, the Government of India should pursue a policy which not only keeps the legal standards in tact but also takes into account the demands and aspirations of the people of the States. I only ask Mr. Makwana, being a young Minister not to make statements of this kind which I have mentioned.

Another point is that, in Assam, certain people are being evicted from the land which is required for construction of railway lines. 3,000 people have been given notice for eviction. We have represented the matter to the Railway Ministry and they have said that they will give alternative land. But the difficulty is that the Assam Government is not willing to take proper steps to give this land and to resettle these people. I want the Minister to see that these steps are taken to settle them.

The Assam question and the problems in the North-Eastern India are being utilised by the enemies of the country. The Government of India are aware of this situation. I have mentioned about the ammunition dump which has been unearthed and the other elements which are operating in this area. Therefore, I want the Government to see that this kind of imperialist agents operating in the North-Eastern region are not given a handle by our own action. The Government should be very cautious about these things.

Any settlement of the Assam issue should be such which is satisfactory to the people of Assam. All the factors should be taken into consideration and an early settlement should be found out. This kind of President's rule and delegation of powers should be ended as early as possible. This is all I have to say.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, a Bill like this which has come before us today was also passed during the last President's rule. I think, this is a routine matter. Without going into the details of the

Bill, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to certain burning problems of Assam. Assam is under President's rule and I would urge upon him to take care of all these problems.

Mr. Makwana is the Chairman of a Committee which has been formed by the Central Government, and I know that he is taking active interest in the development works; he has already elaborated in the Rajya Sabha the various activities of that Committee which I was not aware of previously. I thank him for the same, and I am sure that the Makwana Committee, which has been formed by the Central Government for development works in the North-Eastern region—which is one of the main demands of the people of North-Eastern region—will take more progressive steps towards implementation of the various schemes which have been given by the Central Government to the State of Assam and the North-Eastern region.

When our hon. Home Minister speaks about foreign hand, we always see a hue and cry from the Opposition. Now I am surprised, and rather pleased, to see that the hon. Member of the Opposition has also found involvement of some foreign hand in Assam. I fully agree with them. I do not dispute with you. I agree with you—that there is a foreign element activity in Assam which is going on helping the agitators with money and other kinds of help from various sources as the State occupies a strategic position. When our Home Minister mentioned it, you laughed at him. But it is very difficult to identify the foreign hand as you know. Anyhow there is an organisation called Moral Re-armament Organisation. This organisation, from 1947 till to-day, have sent a good number of physicians, lawyers, professors and artists to various parts of the world in the name of moral re-armament. If you go through the records of their activities, most of them including Mr. Nibaron Bora and others were taken out of Assam by this organisation in

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the name of giving some lectures or some refresher training courses in foreign countries and then brain-washed in such a way that when they came back to Assam again, they have been indulging in activities which are not in the national interest. I am sure the Minister knows this better than me and he is better equipped to look into these activities. I request him to look into this particular organisation and their activities in Assam and make sure that whatever damage they have done, they should not be allowed to do any further anti-national activity.

I have nothing to say about the attitude of the leftist parties on the Assam issue—the CPI and CPM and others.

Their stand on Assam issue is very reasonable and pragmatic. But other national parties like BJP and the Janata Party—their activities should also be looked into critically. They say something on the floor of the House, they say something when they meet the boys and others in the Assam House and they say something else when they go to Assam. They want to keep this problem alive in order to create a situation of unrest in that north-eastern State....

13.33 hrs.

[SHRI GULSEHR AHMED *in the Chair.*]

It is high time the Government took care of these organisations, specially the activities of their wings like RSS and BJP in Assam. During Mrs. Taimur government, she took some very bold steps and tried to curb their activities. Now the President's rule is there and I am sure under the President's rule the Government of India will take all possible care.

As regards ammunition find and weapons which have been found out in Assam, there are some foreign markings. Even then our Government have not taken any drastic step against those people whose names have come out

from the documents which have been traced out from there. Now, I know there are difficulties. Investigations, procedures and other things are there. But this is one of the reasons why the National Security Act was passed to curb anti-national activities and I am sure the Government should not be hesitant to take drastic steps against those elements which are involved in this serious anti-national activity.

Yesterday, I think it is a record in the history. One Bill which was introduced here about the Assam State Electricity Board was passed within a second. It is every good. The power given to the Assam State Electricity Board to borrow money has been increased from Rs. 130 crores to Rs. 150 crores. I will ask Mr. Makwana whether he knows that the outgoing Chairman of that Board was an active member of the AAGSP and squandered huge sums of money from the Assam State Electricity Board and helped the agitators with money, material and transport while agitation was in full swing. Even at one stage, when the volunteers were not in a position to enter certain strategic installations in Bongaigaon and in the refineries in Noonmati. The Assam Electricity Board allowed the volunteers to use their government vehicle to enter the gate. The shifty said that they were from the Electricity Board and they have to do some repair work, some emergency work. It was they who created chaos after entering there. This was the activity of the outgoing Chairman. I am surprised to hear in the other House that some Members from the Janata tried to say that this Chairman had been removed in a very shabby manner. I think he has been removed in an honourable manner. He should have been put behind the bars. But, our Government took such a lenient view. By removing that man from that post, Government have done a very good thing. This is how you discourage loyal people. They feel that nothing will happen. Assam State Electricity Board is one organisation. Same is the case with regard to Assam Tea Corporation. The outgoing Chairman—I do not want

to name him because he is not present here—and the Managing Director, I am glad to know, have been removed by Government. The tea industry has been facing a crisis. They had squandered away crores of money given by the State and the Central Government for the tea gardens of Assam Tea Corporation. Now, a Committee was formed by the Tea Board and their report has been submitted to the Government. Our request to the Home Minister is to take care of that report and fix the responsibility and punish those people. MLAs of the tea garden and other areas are coming to the Centre and saying that Government is not doing anything for the tea garden labours. That is also not correct. Whatever our Government has been giving is not going to the tea garden people. The Assam Tea Corporation's moneys have been squandered away by the then Chairman and the Managing Director for helping the agitators in various ways. I request the Central Government to take care of them as per Committee report.

While speaking on the tea garden labourers, our hon. Minister, Shri Makwana who knows about their problems, gave a patient hearing to them when they came here. There were certain problems which need to be considered from the national perspective including the inclusion of certain castes in the scheduled castes list. I know Government difficulties. But, there are certain problems which are to be solved. Implementation of the various labour Acts such as Plantation Labour Act etc., which are already existing is necessary by the Central Government as well as by the State Government. the Government machinery should see that the tea garden labourers in Assam are helped. They are mostly from U.P., Bihar and Orissa. Now, they have become part and parcel of Assam. In my constituency there are five lakhs of tea garden workers who have originally come from outside but now they speak the local language better than me. They get asimilated with the national stream and culture and heritage and the habits of the Assamese

people. But their children are not getting admissions in Medical Colleges, Engineering Colleges and in Technical Colleges. There are demands from them for catering to their needs. So, certain seats should be reserved for them. I request the Minister o' State for Home who is also in charge of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes to see that some help is given to these boys.

Sir, I am a Member of the Tea Board. We are giving scholarships to the tea garden labourers' boys. But, I am surprised to see after becoming a Member that the money given to the tea garden labourers is squandered away by the employees in Dispur in favour of their sons and not given to the sons of tea garden labourers. There is a constituted Body for the welfare of the tea garden labourers in Assam. They hardly get Rs. 25,000 to 50,000 per annum as help from Government.

The Makwana Committee of the Central Government should give financial help to that organisation which is really looking after the interests of the tea garden labourers.

There is an organisation known as Plains Tribal Organisation in Assam. Their demand is known to the Central Government. If my information is correct, during the previous Presidential rule, at one stage, the Central Government was thinking to give effect to their various demands. There was one demand about land. There were certain difficulties, I know, because the Tenth Schedule of the Constitution has to be changed. Government had rightly said, they are considering it, they will see how many people are affected and so on. But there is a simple legitimate demand for the formation of a Plains Tribal Development Board about which the hon. Prime Minister and the Home Minister have given assurance. But unfortunately the Government of Assam has not implemented it. There might have been certain difficulties then, there might have been law and order problems, due to which they might have been busy. But now it is under President's rule, and the

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Governor of Assam is there. I would request Mr. Makwana to implement at least their minimum demand because these Plains Tribal people are very simple people. They are in the national mainstream, though, at one time there was a demand from them for some separate State, but they have now given up that. They have accepted our beloved leader as a national leader. Their thinking is along the lines of our national thinking. So I request the hon. Minister to look into this particular problem.

Sir, I will not take much of your time. There are only two more points, which I will touch upon.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Briefly.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: There is no Banking Service Commission Chairman now in Assam. As a result of that Government's 20 point programme and other programmes are not being implemented. This is due to shortage of staff in banks. This should be immediately looked into and the Chairman, whoever he might be, must be appointed without delay. He may be one belonging to any caste, any religion, but he should be selected and appointed and the Board should be formed because many of the banks are suffering for want of staff. I have met some of these bank officials personally and they have stated that they are suffering for want of staff. So, this thing should be implemented immediately. The same problem is there with regard to the Railway Service Commission. I again congratulate my Government on this thing. I have no hesitation to say this. I come from Assam. Now they have removed the Chairman of the Railway Service Commission. It is a very bold step because this man was indulging in activities which are not congenial for national integration. I will not go into the details. The Minister knows it better. But the replacement should also take place without delay. Because, there are various vacancies in the Railways

and this matter should be dealt with immediately.

My last point and the third point is this. I will not take more than one minute. I urge upon Mr. Makwana to implement a scheme for construction of a bridge known as Raniferry Bridge which is a vital link from Shillong to Cachar, Mizoram, Tripura and Manipur. It is a vital bridge-link. It is under consideration of the North-Eastern Council. The viability of this bridge construction scheme has already been cleared by the technical people concerned and now it needs implementation from the Makwana Committee and from the NEC. I would request the hon. Minister who has assured me, to look into the matter immediately and take proper steps to see that the work starts quickly.

I again congratulate the Central Government, which, under the able leadership of our hon. Prime Minister has maintained law and order. The linguistic and other religious minorities of that area are now having a peaceful time after the imposition of the President's rule. But there should not be any complacent views about it. Government should continue its efforts to maintain law and order vigorously if necessary by implementing the provisions of the National Security Act against the anti-nationals. The examinations for 1980-81 and 1981-82 should be held immediately as per the scheduled programme and the students of my constituency must not suffer for two consecutive years, who are not party to the present agitation. Normal life should be maintained and these examinations should be held without delay. With these words I support the Bill. Thank you.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI (Pol-lachi): Sir, this House has been discussing this Assam issue since the last two years.

The Assam issue is of course a sensitive issue and the people involved in solving this problem have to come to some agreement for restoring normalcy

in this area. As far as these areas are concerned, I do not say that the Government of India has totally neglected the demands of the Assamese, particularly the Eastern sector. Even the Constitution provides for some special provisions in the matter of allocations of funds and other developmental schemes in those areas. Even then some sort of grievances are there which have to be settled immediately because this kind of feeling should not be allowed to be spread to other parts of the country. As my friend has just now stated, many things have been done in this area. As far as planning and allocation of funds are concerned, I am very sorry to say that a major portion of the funds which have been allocated to those areas have not been properly utilised. I would request the Government to look into this matter.

I am very happy that the Prime Minister is taking very keen interest to visit all the States and scrutinise the performance of the State Governments and see whether the allocated funds have been properly utilised or not. In the same way, the funds allocated for the Eastern Sector should be properly utilised and they should see that the benefit of the various schemes reach the masses. Therefore, at this juncture, I would request the hon. Minister Shri Makwana to take special interest in this matter so that the grievances which are there, could gradually be reduced. The people of Assam voted for the Janata Party but they were not able to do anything for them. They were not able to rule the State as well as the country. There was some misunderstanding.

But now in the absence of an elected Government, the Centre has to apply Article 356 of the Constitution. I am not one of those who are supporting the application of Article 356 of the Constitution to that State. But when the State Government was not in a position to carry on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. Article 356 of the Constitution to be applied there. As far as Assam is concerned, it was a political break-down.

Now, Article 356 of the Constitution envisages three provisions. One is physical break-down, the second is economic break-down and the third is political break-down. Here, because of the political break-down, Article 356 was to be applied. There were large scale disturbances in that State. Actually the entire House was very much concerned about the agitations because these agitations affect the exchequer the Central Government. They affect the normal life not only of that area but the whole country, because the production particularly in the oil fields is very much affected. Whatever may be the grievances, this sort of agitation should not be allowed in future. The authority there should take stern action against those who indulge in such activities which hamper the production in the industrial sector... The agitations which hamper production as well as the normal life of the country should be tackled with the help of severe measures taken against those behind these agitations. The Government of India can also take action to suppress the movement or any kind of agitations because the present issue in Assam is a very ticklish issue. Our Prime Minister as well as the Government at the Centre are very cautious in dealing with this matter. When Article 356 of the Constitution is applied to any State, the Central Government takes the responsibility of the administration of that State. I would request the hon. Minister to look into the grievances of the people in that State and redress them in a most amicable manner. Although many of the demands have been conceded by the Centre, there are some forces or elements, whether inside or outside, which are creating disturbances in order to see that there is no agreement reached between the Government and the agitationists. These elements are not only creating disturbances in Assam, but they are busy with their activities all over the country. They are trying to create some sort of confusion and chaos in the country. They want to create dislocation in the smooth running of the democratic system of the Government. We must find out

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the root cause for these agitations and also find out who are the persons behind these agitations. We must identify those persons and the Centre should take stringent action against them so that the agitations do not spread to other areas.

As far as Article 356 of the Constitution is concerned, I would say that this has to be applied to their States also where riots and Constitutional break-down have taken place, where the State Government is not functioning properly. I am very sorry to say about my own State, that is, Tamil Nadu.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is not relevant.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: For example, in my own State, Government is not functioning properly. In Kerala also, the State Government is not functioning properly. There are many political murders which have taken place in Kerala.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What about West Bengal?

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: Sir, all the political parties have accepted the various provisions of the Constitution. I think both CPI and CPM have also accepted them. Now, when we have accepted various provisions of the Constitution, we have to see that the State Governments function in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. When they violate any of the provisions of the Constitution, the Centre has got the authority to apply Article 356 of the Constitution. Therefore, in Tamil Nadu, when the riots and agitations are taking place, the police are attacking the innocent people—they have been in league with the 'goondas'—the Centre should intervene by invoking Article 356 of the Constitution. I will give an instance. There was a muslim college run by an Educational Association of South Indian Muslims. There, some students were attacked by

the police. The police entered the campus area and attacked the hostel students also. It created some sort of tension in the whole of Tamil Nadu. There is a fear that this incident might flare up in other areas because the muslims were attacked by the Police inside the campus area. The State Government will have to be responsible for any kind of consequential incidents in the areas of the State. Take, for example, Kerala. The State ruling party, either CPI... (Interruptions). Political murders are taking place... (Interruptions).

SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR: We were not allowed to mention this earlier.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: Because of all these things, some uneasiness is there in the mind of the public. When the Government thinks about the application of Article 356, in the absence of the Government, or even in the existence of the Government which does not function in accordance with the Constitution of India, the Government should see and take proper action in the matter.

I would also request the hon. Minister to make a statement we have been trying to have it for the last three-four days—about the situation in Tamil Nadu.

With these words, I support the Bill.

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत) : सभापति महोदय, आसाम का मसला केन्द्र आसाम में नहीं है। आसाम, नागालैंड त्रिपुरा और मणिपुर आदि सभी का मसला इसमें जुड़ा हुआ है। जो हमारे सीमान्त प्रदेश हैं उनमें और अशांति हल्ले और वहां आन्दोलानत्मक पग उठाए जाएं, लोगों की जानें जायं, जायदाद का नुकसान हो और जन जीवन अस्त-व्यस्त हो जाय, उनमें असंतोष की आग भड़कती रहे तो क्या यह हमारे देश की सुरक्षा व्यवस्था के लिए खतरनाक नहीं है? एक तरफ बर्मा, एक तरफ चीन, एक तरफ बंगलादेश, इन की सीमाएं जहां मिलें उस प्रदेश को हर प्रकार से संतुष्ट करने के लिए, उस प्रदेश

की हर प्रकार की उन्नति करने के लिए सरकार को बहुत पहले ध्यान देना चाहिए था। मुझे स्मरण है पंजाब पाकिस्तान से लगा हुआ हमारा प्रदेश था। पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने विशेष रूप से इस प्रदेश को उंचा उठाने के लिए, उसको तरक्की देने के लिए, वहां के लोगों का जन-जीवन उंचा करने के लिए बहुत प्रयास किया और आज पंजाब हमारे देश के राज्यों में बहुत अच्छी हस्ती रखता है। वह इंडस्ट्री के लिहाज से, अन्न-उत्पादन के लिहाज से बहुत आगे बढ़ गया है। लेकिन हमने इस आसाम को उंचा उठाने के लिए यदि कदम उठाए भी हैं तो वे अधूरे रह गए, पूरे नहीं हुए या उठाए ही नहीं गए।

आपको स्मरण होगा कि हमारी पुरानी माइथालोजी में आसाम को कामरू कहा जाता था और स्वर्ग माना जाता था। कहा जाता था कि जिस किसी को स्वर्ग की दर्शन करने हों, यह देखना हो कि स्वर्ग कैसा होता होगा तो वह आसाम जाय, वहां के नागरिकों को देखें, वहां की जलवायु को देखें। लेकिन आज क्या हो गया है? आज तो आसाम हम लोग भी नहीं जा सकते, डरते हैं कि कहीं कोई दुर्घटना न हो जाय। इस स्थिति को लाने में किस का हाथ है? जब जना पार्टी का शासन समाप्त हुआ था और 1980 में यह सरकार यहां बैठी तो यही कहा जाता रहा कि जनता पार्टी की देन है, ये इतने दिनों में इस समस्या को हल नहीं कर सके। हम इस समस्या को हल करेंगे। आज एक साल और 8 महीने बाद नवां महीना लग रहा है, यह सरकार भी उस समस्या को हल नहीं कर पायी। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन्होंने नेकनीयती से इस मामले को सुलभाने का प्रयत्न नहीं किया। ये किस्में लगे हहे? ये इसमें लगे रहे कि कब हमारा चीफ मिनिस्टर बने। इस सरकार पर मेरा चार्ज है कि यह सरकारों को बनाने और बिगाड़ने में लगी रही। इनकी पार्टी की ताकत वहां पर नहीं थी। इसलिए जैसा कि और जगह ये करते हैं, यहां भी दल-बदल को प्रोत्साहित करने में लगे रहे और असम की समस्या को सुलभाने को ओर

कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया। जहां तक हमारी पार्टी, डिमोक्रेटिक सोशलिस्ट पार्टी का सम्बन्ध है, हम इस बात में विश्वास रखते हैं कि कोई भी सरकार जो कि जनता द्वारा चुनी हुई हो वह राष्ट्रपति शासन से हर तरीके से बेहतर होती है—चाहे वह केरल की सरकार हो, वेस्ट बंगाल की सरकार हो, त्रिपुरा की सरकार हो या फिर अन्य प्रदेश की सरकार हो। जो लोग इस बात की मांग करते हैं कि विधिवत चुनी हुई सरकार को गिराया जाए और राष्ट्रपति शासन लागू किया जाए वे प्रजातन्त्र के हामी नहीं हैं। आप देख रहे हैं कि बहुत से प्रदेशों में जिला परिषदों तथा नगर-पालिकाओं को भांग करके जिला मैजिस्ट्रेटों को उनके अधिकार सौंप दिए गए हैं। मैं पूछता हूँ कि क्या आप इस बात को पसंद करते हैं कि डी. एम. उन बॉर्डों का संचालन करे? क्या यही सच्चा प्रजातन्त्र है? मैं समझता हूँ प्रजातन्त्र में विश्वास रखने वाले किसी भी व्यक्ति को यह मंजूर नहीं होगा। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि असम में प्रेसीडेंट रूल समाप्त करके वहां पर जनता द्वारा चुनी हुई सरकार बनाई जाए। यह अलग बात है कि वह आपके मन की सरकार न हो लेकिन आप ऐसी सरकार को चलने दीजिए और रोज रोज प्रेसीडेंट रूल लागू मत कीजिए। ऐसा न करके आप प्रजातन्त्र का हनन कर रहे हैं, उसकी हत्या कर रहे हैं।

जहां तक अस्थिरता का सवाल है, इसके बढ़ावा देने वाले खिलिंग पार्टी के लोग ही हैं। वे लोग ही अस्थिरता पैदा कर रहे हैं अपने मन तथा अपनी पार्टी को सरकार बनाने के अलावा कोई और काम उनके पास नहीं रह गया।

एक दूसरी बात, जैसा कि हमारे साथी ने भी कहा, वहां पर विदेशों में बने हुए हथियार बरामद किए गए हैं। अखबारों में भी यह बात आई है और सरकार के भी ज्ञान में यह बात आई है। लेकिन जो लोग इस देश को कमजोर करना चाहते हैं वे कहां संधि लगायेंगे? जैसे कि कोई चोर होता है वह घर के कमजोर हिस्से में संधि

[श्री हरोश कुमार गंगवार]

लगाता है जहाँ से कि उसके घर में बुझने का अवसर मिल सके। इसी प्रकार से जो हमारा देश के कमजोर हिस्से हैं, जहाँ उथल-पुथल है वहाँ पर हमारे दुश्मन बात लगाए बैठे हैं और वहाँ पर वे उथल-पुथल मचाने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं। (व्यवधान) मैं यह कह रहा था कि जो शक्तियाँ आज असम समस्या को सुलभाने नहीं दे रही हैं, मेरा अपना स्पष्ट मत है कि वे विदेशी शक्तियाँ हैं। उनके हित में नहीं है कि हमारी उस भूमि पर हमेशा कोई न कोई आन्दोलन और उथल-पुथल हाँती रहे। उसका सबूत है कि वहाँ बाहर से आए ट्रेंड लोग काम कर रहे हैं। और उधर समस्याओं के ऊपर समस्या यह है कि बंगला देश से भी लोग वहाँ बराबर आ रहे हैं और वहाँ बस रहे हैं। वे भी क्षणों साथ कुछ न कुछ आन्दोलनकार प्रवृत्ति लेकर आते हैं, जनसंख्या पर बोझ तो बढ़ाते ही हैं, लेकिन साथ ही साथ देश में उथल-पुथल में सहायक हाँते हैं। मैं सरकार से माँग करता हूँ कि विदेशी शक्तियों का पता लगाया जाए और यदि पता लगा लिया है तो माननीय मंत्री जो इसकी घोषणा सदन में करें कि कौन-कौन सी शक्तियाँ हैं, जिनके बारे में आपके पास जानकारी है। मैं यह भी पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो लोग वहाँ ट्रेंड होकर आन्दोलन करते हैं, उनके विरुद्ध आपने आज तक क्या कार्यवाही की है। श्रीमन्, मैं डिटेल में नहीं जाना चाहूँगा, क्योंकि असम के संबंध में बराबर इस में चर्चा होती है। इसलिए मैं एक-दो बातें कह कर अपनी बात समाप्त करूँगा।

श्रीमन् आपने समाचार पत्रों में एक समाचार देखा होगा कि टेलीविजन और रेडियो का प्रोग्राम असम प्रदेश में बहुत कपजोर है। वहाँ टेलीविजन अच्छा दिखाई नहीं देता है, रेडियो अच्छा सुनाई नहीं देता है और इस तरीके से जो इस देश के अन्दर हो रहा है, देश की राजधानी में हो रहा है, जो पूरे देश में हो रहा है या सरकार जिन नीतियों की घोषणा करती है या इस

पार्लियामेंट की रिपोर्ट्स बसम के अन्दर अच्छे तरीके से सब लोगों के पास नहीं पहुँच पाती है या मिल पाती है। मैं माननीय जी से अप्रह करूँगा कि कम से कम प्रचार-साधन तो ठीक कर दीजिए, मजबूत कर दीजिए। अगर आपका प्रचार साधन मजबूत नहीं है तो फिर आप सरकार में क्या कर रहे हैं?

आज का युग प्रचार का युग है। हम देखते हैं कि जब हमारा रेडियो दिल्ली में बोलता है, तब भी उसमें काफी आंतर-लीपिंग हाँता है। बहुत लोगों ने बड़े शक्तिशाली रेडियो स्टेशन कायम किए हुए हैं और वे हमारी खबरों को या जो हमारा रेडियो स्टेशन है, उसको दबा देते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि केवल असम के लिए नहीं, बल्कि पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में इस तन्त्र को, इस प्रणाली को, आकाशवाणी और टेलीविजन को, बहुत अच्छा स्वरूप प्रस्तुत करना चाहिए, जिससे जो हमारी बातें हैं, वे सब देश में भली प्रकार पहुँच सकें और विदेशों में पहुँच सकें।

आपने प्रगति के लिए कुछ योजनाएँ बनाईं, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप प्रगति करें, उन योजनाओं को लागू करें, लेकिन इस में भेदभाव क्यों है? पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में यदि आप गंगा पर देखें तो 20-22 पुल बने हैं और ब्रह्मपुत्र पर आपने केवल दो पुल बनाए हैं। वहाँ आवागमन के रास्ते नहीं हैं। उधर अभी माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि वहाँ आपने हवाईजहाज का किराया बढ़ा दिया है। मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि वहाँ लोग कैसे जायेंगे और आएँगे, रोड्स की व्यवस्था नहीं है, रेलवे लाइन नहीं है। वहाँ अच्छे पड़ाई के साधन नहीं हैं इन्डस्ट्रीज का बुरा हाल है। तेल की इन्डस्ट्रीज का भी कच्मर निकल गया है और सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि चाय वे पैदा करते हैं और उत्तकी चूंगी बंगाल में खाई जाती है। यह छोटा सा उदाहरण मैंने आपके सामने प्रस्तुत किया है, इससे आप समझ सकते हैं कि वहाँ पर किस प्रकार की

स्थिति है । इस संबंध में एक छोटा सा सुझाव है । बहुत से लोग इस बात की हम में से मांग करते हैं कि इस लोक सभा सत्र दक्षिण भारत में किया जाए, मैं यह समझता हूँ कि वह मांग उचित हो सकती है, लेकिन उससे भी बड़ा वाचित्य यह है कि अगर हम इस लोक सभा का सत्र असम में कर सकें तो बहुत अच्छा होगा वहाँ के लोगों पर अच्छा प्रभाव पड़ेगा और हम लोग भी उन की समस्याओं को निकट से देख सकेंगे । सदन से मैं यह भी मांग करता हूँ कि जो कन्सल्टेटिव कमेटी आप की है, उस कमेटी को भी बाप असम में बुलायें, असम के लोगों से मिलवाएँ, जिस से वहाँ के लोगों की समस्याओं को सुन कर, उन के विचारों को जान कर फिर बहस की जा सके, तो यह बहुत अच्छा होगा । असम यहाँ से बहुत दूर है और हम लोग यहाँ से जा नहीं सकते और वहाँ पर कंवियन्स के साधन भी अच्छे नहीं हैं । इसलिए मैं यह उम्मीद करता हूँ कि मेरी जो यह मांग है, उस को मंत्री जी मानेंगे । हम असम के लोगों से मिलने में बड़ी कठिनाई अनुभव कर रहे हैं और इस कठिनाई को दूर करने का यही एक तरीका है कि अधिक से अधिक वहाँ के लोगों से मिलने के लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा पार्लियामेंट के मمبرों के वहाँ पर दौरे हों ।

इतना कह कर मैं समाप्त करता हूँ ।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): Sir, the deadlock over the question of settling the problem of Assam has been continuing far too long, for the health of the country or the good of the nation. Of course, at the moment since there is no possibility of an elected Government functioning in Assam, this Delegation of Powers Bill has to be adopted. But it is very unfortunate that there seems to be no glimmer of light at the end of this dark tunnel. We do not know, and we are more in the dark because Government is not telling us anything at all now for several weeks and months, as to how they are proposing to tackle the situation. We would very much, all of us, like that a situation could be

created in which elections could be held again in Assam. And as far as I understand it, although virulent objections were raised by the people who led this agitation to the electoral rolls in Assam on the ground that these rolls include a large number of names of people who, according to them, are not bona fide citizens of this country or who are illegal immigrants and so on, the fact remains that in 1977 and 1978, elections were held in Assam quite peacefully and normally.

The Lok Sabha elections were held in 1977, and the Assam Assembly elections were held in 1978. And to the electoral rolls on the basis of which those elections were held, nobody at that time objected on the grounds which were subsequently raised. There is no reason why those rolls should not be taken as the basis for a fresh election. I do not know whether these things are being discussed at all between the Government representatives and the representatives of the agitators, because there is a kind of curtain of secrecy at the moment over the progress of those talks. All we get is some glimmer of reports from the newspapers which we have no way of checking—whether they are correct or not. And I regret very much that though from time to time it is stated in this House that all the national political parties will be taken into confidence and will be consulted before any kind of a settlement is arrived at or attempted, nothing has been done to consult anybody up till now.

Earlier, when there was a consultative Committee of Parliament for Assam, that committee was also treated by the Home Ministry, I should say with scant respect. I was a member of that committee. Its meeting was held only once, or may be twice. After that, that committee was put into cold storage. Now I believe a new committee has to be set up once the Delegation of Power Bill is passed.

But that is not the point at all. The point is that some talks are going on. A

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Government team led by the Cabinet Secretary is reported frequently to be having rounds of talks with the representatives of agitators; and we are very much perturbed by the fact that nothing is being told to anybody as to what are the terms and conditions which are being discussed there. If there is some sort of understanding between Government and those people, then there is no point in subsequently saying that we are prepared to consult parties who are represented in this Parliament. Having come to an understanding with the representatives of the Assam agitators, they will not be able to withdraw from it. It will become a *fait accompli*. So, if any meaningful consultations are to be held, and our opinions are to be ascertained, it should be done well in advance, before something is worked out in secrecy.

We are upset because only a few days back, a report has appeared in the papers. I do not know whether its veracity can be taken for granted; but I would invite the Minister to tell us about it. A report has appeared in the *Times of India* in which it said briefly that only four points of difference now remain between the Government side and the agitators in the course of the talks which are taking place. What are those four points of difference, has not been spelt out in the *Times of India*. It was said that those four points are also expected to be settled soon. Everything else has been settled. The report says that the terms which are reported to have been put by the agitators are first: all entrants to Assam prior to 1961 may be permitted to remain there, and regularized as citizens of this country. Secondly, all entrants between 1961 and 1971 should be detected. Those who are supposed to have come as unauthorized or illegal immigrants, should be detected. They should be disenfranchised, after detection. And then they should be dispersed outside Assam. And the third condition is that all entrants after 1971 should be

treated as foreigners, and after they are detected, they should be deported.

We are completely in the dark about the actual trend of the negotiations which have been going on. Previously, as you know, the Prime Minister herself had at one stage come out with a proposal, which we also supported, that as a practical proposition to solve such a complicated problem, 1971 should be taken as the cut-off year. Later on, when the agitators objected to this and said it should not be taken as the cut-off year, she modified her stand to some extent and said that at least the work of detection should begin from 1971 and it should be taken as the base for beginning the work of detection. But all the related questions about the machinery, procedure of detection, the sort of machinery to be set up which would command the confidence of all the people who are concerned—both the majority community as well as all the minorities—had not been spelt out at all.

Now, from what we are led to believe from these reports, it appears that this whole idea of making 1971 either as the cut-off or the base year and all that, has been given up and abandoned, under pressure from agitators, although we are all quite relieved to find that the agitation itself has, of course, slowed down considerably. It is no longer at the level, taking the forum, which it was taking earlier. There is obviously no mass participation in any type of agitation in Assam. Stray incidents are taking place, of course sometimes of a rather violent type. Once in this House I had warned that once this mass movement recedes, the danger is that more extreme elements within the movement, including some secessionists may desperately resort to more violent methods, stray incidents of bomb explosion and that kind of a thing, killing of individuals. Some of those things have happened regrettably. But as far as the movement is concerned in which masses of people, lakhs of people at one stage participated,

whether we like it or not, that stage is over now. And all the reports that we get from Assam show that there is no possibility of reviving that type of movement again. In this background, talks and negotiations are going on with the official team; and I would say that we are now very much concerned about what is going to be the fate of the minorities in Assam, whether it is those people who are not Assamese in origin, whether it is the Muslims or whether it is the tribal people of Assam. They also and their representatives recently were in Delhi; they were very much alarmed and perturbed as to what is being spelt out in these talks behind the scene without consulting anybody else.

Sir, if 1971 is not taken any more as the base year, then certainly the future of these minority communities in Assam is likely to be in grave jeopardy. Between 1961—71, if people are to be detected disfranchised and dispersed outside Assam, then there will be gigantic problems which I doubt very much, if the Government even if it wants to, will be able to handle; and the machinery for detection has also not been agreed upon yet. At least parties in this country know nothing about it. The people, I can tell, particularly the minorities in Assam feel that so long as the present administrative set up in Assam continues, these police, forces which are there Assam police, officials bureaucrats who are there, the minorities do not feel any confidence that any impartial or objective implementation will be carried out even if any agreement is reached perhaps. Even now we are getting reports on evictions which are taking place in various parts of that State. People who are even able to produce *patta* of land as evidence of their having been settled there, are being told that this land *patta* would not do; you have to bring your citizenship certificate and so on. The people who are producing their citizenship certificates are being told that you must also bring your land *patta*, the

citizenship certificate would not do. If this is the kind of attitude which is prevailing there in the administration even under President's Rule, then it is very difficult for these minority communities to feel any confidence whatsoever. Therefore, I would only like to know from the Minister because we cannot have a very indepth discussion now as to what is the progress of these talks, why they are keeping everybody in the dark about it, why they are not, according to their previous assurance, taking the major political parties at least who are represented in this Parliament into confidence, why they are not consulting them, why they are not keeping them informed at least of the progress of the talks, and whether this will all in the end mean that we will be presented with some sort of *fait accompli* which will certainly lead to quite a lot of trouble; and I am afraid, again, there will be no agreement.

We have always tried to project the idea that this is not a political question or a party question. The developments in Assam are too serious to be looked at from that point of view; it should be considered always as a national problem affecting the entire question of the unity and integration of our entire country and has got very serious implications. If it is not satisfactorily settled on a just basis. But I am afraid the way the Government has been behaving in recent months, they do not seem to be inclined to arrive at any kind of consensus with different points of view which are there in the country. Therefore, I would urge upon him to take us into confidence at least and to tell us what is going on; and as far as we are concerned, many of us on this side, we are against any kind of opportunistic compromise with them, at least that section of people who are chauvinistic, chauvinistic forces which have been taking a very extreme posture and attitude during the whole agitation, under their pressure, there should be no opportunistic compromise with them at the expense of the minority communities in Assam and 1971 should broadly be ad-

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hend to as the basis on which any solution should be worked out. I hope he will tell as about this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Jugpal Singh.

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार) : मान्यवर, असम का बजट जब सदन में रखा गया तब भी मैंने कुछ मुद्दे असम के बारे में उठाए थे। आज हमारी पार्लियामेंट के द्वारा पार्लियामेंट की शक्ति छीन कर के राष्ट्रपति को जो दी जा रही है मैं इसका विरोध करता हूँ। और इसलिये क्योंकि लगातार कांग्रेस पार्टी और इनकी सरकार की तरफ से असम में जो समस्या खड़ी हुई है और पूरा असम जल रहा है, जिसकी लपटें गृह मंत्री जी महसूस कर रहे हैं कि असम आन्दोलन से पूरे देश की आर्थिक स्थिति गड़बड़ा गई है, वहाँ के आन्दोलनकारियों के साथ बैठ कर के कोई फैसला अभी तक नहीं लिया गया जब कि 10, 12 बार आप बात कर चुके हैं। मैं नहीं कहता इस आन्दोलन के लिए कौन जिम्मेदार थे, हालांकि पिछली बार मैंने कहा था जनता पार्टी की सरकार के खिलाफ बाकायदा युद्ध कांग्रेस के लोग, और मैं यहाँ संजय गांधी का नाम लेना चाहूंगा क्योंकि आन्दोलनकारियों ने बाकायदा वहाँ ब्यान दिया था कि इस आन्दोलन को तब वापस ले सकते हैं जब कि हमको संजय गांधी आदेश देंगे कि इसको वापस ले लो। लेकिन आज पूरा देश महसूस कर रहा है कि यह आन्दोलन खत्म होना चाहिए क्योंकि हमारे देश की स्थिति खासतौर से आयल रिफाइनरीज को ले कर जो खराब हुई है वह हम सभी के लिये चिन्ता का विषय है।

जहाँ तक आन्दोलन का विषय है मैं अपने मंत्री भी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसका हल जल्दी से जल्दी तलाश कीजिये, और जो बेस 1961 से 1971 का लिया है तो उनको कैसे डिटेक्ट करेंगे? अभी श्री जैल सिंह ने चण्डीगढ़ में 5-5-80 को ब्यान दिया था और आंकड़े दिये थे, और दूसरे तरफ यह कहते हैं कि हमारे लिए मुश्किल काम है कि कितने लोग छटनी के लिए तैयार हैं। खुद भी जैल सिंह का बयान है कि 1975 में 13,504, 1976 में

में 5,071, 1977 में 5,075, 1978 में 8,021 1979 में 6,715 और 1980 में 2,039, कुल मिलाकर करीब

45,000 आदमी बाये जिनमें ज्यादातर मुस्लिम हैं, करीब 35,000 मुसलमान हैं। यह एक बहुत बड़ा काम है कि 45,000 आदमियों को, जिनमें से 35,000 मुसलमान हैं आप उनको असम में से उठाकर के कहां कहां ले जायेंगे? फिर उनकी नागरिकता का सवाल है। हमारे संविधान के अनुसार जब एक बार किसी को नागरिकता दे देंगे तो फिर उसके अधिकार को नहीं छीन सकते कि वह असम में नहीं बस सकता। उन 45,000 लोगों के बारे में आप सोचें। सारे अपोजीशन ने कहा था केन्द्रीय सरकार को और श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी को कि श्रीमती अनवरा तैमूर को कमजोर सरकार बनाने की इजाजत न दें, जनता की इच्छा के विरुद्ध और माइनोंरिटीज की इच्छा के विरुद्ध उनको सरकार न बनाने दें। लेकिन आपने श्रीमती अनवरा तैमूर की सरकार को उनके ऊपर थोप दिया। नतीजा क्या हुआ आपको मालूम है। वह सरकार कुछ दिन भी नहीं चल पायी और इससे असम की समस्या और उलझी। इस बिल से असम की समस्या सुलभने वाली नहीं है। आप असम के लोगों का भाग्य केन्द्र और राष्ट्रपति पर छोड़ने जा रहे हैं। आप असम के लोगों की शक्ति छीन कर केन्द्र को देना चाहते हैं। इससे असम के लोगों पर क्या गुजरेंगी। क्या इस बिल के एक्ट बनने के बाद यह असम के आन्दोलन में आग फूंकने का काम नहीं करेगा? जब अनवरा तैमूर की सरकार बनी तो वहाँ के आन्दोलनकारियों ने फिर धमकी देना शुरू कर दिया था।

एसी स्थिति में मैं अनुरोध करता हूँ कि इस बिल से असम की समस्याओं का हल नहीं होगा, असम की समस्याएं और बढ़ेंगी। अखबार में स्टेटमेंट आया था कि पूरे सन् 1980 में 105 ट्रेन से भी ज्यादा नहीं चल पाई, 268 ट्रेन बन्द रहीं ट्रांस्पोर्ट बन्द रही, रिफाइनरी बन्द रही।

दूसरी बात की तरफ मैं इशारा करता हूँ जो वहाँ के लोग आते हैं। इस मामले

में केन्द्रीय सरकार भी विफल रही है। 1947 में देश आजाद हुआ तब से आज 34 साल हो गये, आपने पूरे असम के बार्डर पर कभी विचार नहीं किया। हजारों लोग जो हर वर्ष आपके देश में घुस आते हैं, उनके बारे में आपने कोई फौसला कभी नहीं किया। आपने बंगला देश और पाकिस्तान की सरकार से बाकायदा कभी कोई समझौता नहीं किया। जो 45, 000 आदमी ये हैं, इनको बंगला देश लेने का तैयार नहीं है, इनको कोई दूसरा देश लेने का तैयार नहीं है। जो छटनी आप करेंगे, उनको अपने मुल्क में ही आपको रखना पड़ेगा। इसमें उनकी कोई गलती नहीं है।

सन् 1947 से लेकर आज तक ये लोग असम में बसे हुए हैं। इनको बसाने के वाद आपने इन्हें वोट का राइट दिया है। बाकायदा उन्होंने आपकी सरकारों को चुनकर केन्द्र और प्रदेश में भेजा है। जो लोग वोट दे चुके हैं, उनको आप वैसे नहीं निकाल सकते हैं। वे इस देश के रहने वाले हैं, इस देश की सरकार को चुन चुके हैं। आप उनको कभी वापस नहीं भेज सकते हैं, आपको उनका बोझ उठाना पड़ेगा।

14.32 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

मैं आपका ध्यान बार्डर की तरफ ले जाना चाहता हूँ। बार्डर हमारा इतना कमजोर है कि बंगला देश से हजारों की तादाद में लोग हमारे यहां मजदूरी के लिए आ जाते हैं। वहां से छोटी-छोटी चीजें खरीदकर औरतें लगातार हमारे यहां चली आती हैं। हमारे देश में आकर दाल, सब्जी और अंडे बेच जाती हैं। यह चीज आज भी कंट्रीन्यू करती है।

अभी हमारे बार्डर पर जो सिक्कीरिटी फोर्स है, उसने एक औरत को पकड़ बैठा लिया, जो कि माइनीरिटी की थी। उसने कहा कि मैं बूढ़ी हो गई हूँ पाकिस्तान से चीजें खरीदकर हिन्दुस्तान में बेचते हुए, आप आज मुझे रोकना चाहते हैं। इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप असम

की समस्या तुरन्त हल कीजिये और बार्डर के मामले पर बाकायदा बंगला देश की गवर्न-मेंट के साथ बैठकर, जो आपके कुछ लोग विदेश की राजनीति पर एक्सपर्ट हैं, उनको भेजकर मुआयना कराकर इस मुसलं को हल कीजिये। चाहे वेस्ट जर्मनी का मामला हो, कोरिया का हो, नार्थ कोरिया का हो, कोई भी मामला हो, जहां मुल्क की सीमाएं मिलती हैं, उनके साथ समझौता किया जाना चाहिये। मैंने पिछली बार सुझाव दिया था कि बंगला देश की सरकार के साथ बाकायदा आप बैठकर समझौता कीजिए। आप बार्डर को सील कैसे करेंगे? आप उस बार्डर को सील नहीं कर सकते हैं। बंगला देश की मर्जी के खिलाफ आप उसे सील नहीं कर सकते क्योंकि अभी तक आपका बार्डर पर डिस्प्यूट है।

बंगला देश की पूरी चकमा कम्युनिटी जो बंगला देश से आ रही है, उसने बाकायदा सन् 47 में पं. जवाहर लाल नेहरू से यहां आकर प्रोटेस्ट किया था कि हम लोग माइनीरिटी के नहीं हैं, हम सब ब्रिद्धिस्ट आज पूरी चकमा कम्युनिटी को वहां मिलने की शह मिल रही है, जो लोग बच गये हैं वह आपके पास भागकर आ रहे हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में आप चकमा जाति के बांधों के बारे में भी बंगला देश की सरकार से बात करिये, वरना दूसरे मुल्क से लोगों का आने का यह सिलसिला बराबर जारी रहेगा, आप इसे रोक नहीं पायेंगे।

मेरा कहना है कि बार्डर पर चाहे करांड़ों रुपया खर्च हो, आप उसे मजबूत कीजिये, सील कीजिये। बार्डर पर आपकी सिक्कीरिटी फोर्स के पास पूरे साधन नहीं हैं। बार्डर फोर्स को जो आपने किश्तियां दी हैं वह उस बार्डर के काबिल नहीं है। आप अपनी फोर्स को साधन दीजिये, अच्छे हीथियार दीजिये और पूरे बार्डर को बाकायदा इलेक्ट्रिक वायर के द्वारा उसको सील आप कर सकते हैं बन्द कर सकते हैं। बहरहाल कुछ न कुछ हल आपको इसका निकालना पड़ेगा।

[श्री जगपाल सिंह]

मैं फिर कहना चाहूंगा कि असम की समस्या के बारे में जो आन्दोलन है, जो मजदूरों के लोग माइनॉरिटी में हो गये, मूलमान जा अपने का वहाँ कभी स्वतंत्र समझते थे कि यह देश हमारा है, मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री में कहना चाहूंगा --जानी जैल सिंह हिन्दुस्तान के सब में इनकाम्प्रीटेंट मिनिस्टर हैं, उनसे मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है--कि वह आसाम के विकास पर ध्यान दें। जब तक वहाँ की जनता का सड़कों, रेल-यातायात, अस्पतालों और शिक्षा अर्थात् की सब सुविधायें नहीं दी जायेंगी, तब तक आसाम का आन्दोलन नहीं दबेगा। आसाम के लोगों में यह आस्था पैदा की जाए कि उनके हित पूरी तरह सुरक्षित हैं। इसके साथ ही उनकी भाषा के विकास तथा प्रयोग के लिए सभी सुविधायें दी जायें। अगर ऐसा नहीं किया जायेगा, तो सरकार आसाम के आन्दोलन और वहाँ की समस्याओं को कभी भी खत्म नहीं कर पाएगी।

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): I want to ask two questions and I hope he will try to answer those questions. Recently, I have received information from Assam that some settlers who have settled in the railway land in Gauhati, Malegaon and Amingaon have been served with eviction notices even though they have been settled in these lands for over two decades. The Ministry of Railways wrote to me, saying that they are in favour of giving alternative accommodation to these settlers, but it is the Government of Assam which is not taking any interest in the matter of providing alternative accommodation. Those settlers comprise of Assamese-speaking, Bengali-speaking and Nepali-speaking people. So, it is not a question of one particular community. More than 3,000 settlers were living on railway land for two decades and when the railways wanted to make some settlement with these people, and they approached the Assam Government, they did not take any steps in this regard. Would the hon. Minister

take trouble to enlighten the House the steps he proposes to take in this regard.

Secondly, naturally Shri Indrajit Gupta expressed concern and apprehension. I also share that. Before the Government takes up a final decision with regard to the solution of the Assam problem, particularly in concluding the negotiations with the agitators, the House should be taken into confidence and also the two State Governments who are vitally concerned, namely, the Governments of Tripura and West Bengal. Before coming to a settlement with the agitators, the Government should take into confidence the political parties, particularly the two State Governments of West Bengal and Tripura and see that the rights of the minorities, both linguistic and religious, are properly protected. The state of insecurity which is prevalent there must be removed. I hope he will cover these two points.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): This is a very simple Bill and this is not the first time that a Bill of this type is coming before the House. There is nothing new in it.

Since the Assam problem is a complex one, certain questions have been raised by the hon. Members, which I would like to answer. The first speaker pointed out that some foreign agencies are working in this area. An hon. Member from this side of the House, Shri Santosh Mohan Dev, rightly pointed out that when the Home Minister made a statement regarding the foreign agencies, it was the members on the opposite side who agitated over it and said that he should identify them. As we all know, it is very difficult to identify the foreign hands who are playing in different parts of the world, leave India alone.

He expressed concern about the Assam agitation, like other members, and said that the Government should

take the opposition into confidence before taking a decision. The specific point he made is above the Kerala Government and particularly about my statement when I visited Trivandrum. I do not understand why my Communist friends are agitated over my statement because I never criticised the State Government when I was addressing a public meeting, a meeting of the Scheduled Castes people. There was a Convention and in that Convention I pointed out that it is for them to organise and see that the programme is properly implemented because the Government has made several schemes under the Sub Component Plan and there are many other schemes under the Scheduled Castes Development Corporation, but the benefit is not reaching the people to whom it should. So, when I visited Kerala last time, I pointed out to them that the money is not spent by the Government which they have earmarked in the Sub Component Plan. I never said that it is misused or is not properly spent. I have only said that. But I called for the figures from the State Government and the figures which are supplied by the State Government itself show that at least nearly Rs. 1 crore are not spent and it is my concern that when the amount which is earmarked for the poor people is not spent it will lapse ultimately. So, I wanted that it should be spent and therefore, I made a point before the Scheduled Castes organisations that they should see that this amount is spent by the State Government. They should propose various schemes, they should also meet the people and tell them about the various schemes of the Government. That was the only point which I made, but I do not know why they are living in fear psychosis and every time they come before the House and say that 'we are there on the top of the Government'. I have given an assurance in this House and the Prime Minister also said several times that there is no intention on the part of the Central Government to topple any State Government. We are not at all interested in that. But at the same time we are really interested in the implementa-

tion of the programme for the poor people.

My hon. friend on our side, Shri Santosh Mohan Dev, has elaborately described the various steps taken by the Committee of the Ministers and he also put certain questions regarding the Assam State Electricity Board. I will inform the hon. Member that I will look into it and see what has happened to this Electricity Board. The Chairman of the Electricity Board says that he has misappropriated the amount and used it for the agitators. Then he made allegations about the Tea Corporation, also. These are the allegations which I will look into. He has specifically asked me about the creation of a centre for the recruitment in the State Bank. Now, Sir, it is decided that the centres for recruitment of such probationary officers of the Bank and personnel for CHS etc. should be set up in the North-Eastern region. So, it has been done. He has mentioned about the problem of the tea garden labour and the plains tribal labour. I am aware of the problem. Their problem is that they should be declared as Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes. Sir, we want to bring a Bill before this House for inclusion and exclusion of certain communities in the list of Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, but for that we have to go to the State Governments, obtain their comments and then we can decide. So, we have approached the State Governments. I am receiving reports from them and after receiving the reports, I am going to bring a Bill before this House.

The hon. Member, Shri Dhandapani also expressed the concern over the existing situation and asked for the solution of the problem as early as possible and he pointed out some incidents in Tamil Nadu. I can simply say that I will call for the report from the State Government and see what can be done. (*Interruptions*).

The hon. Member, Shri Harish Kumar Gangwar, pointed out about the foreign, hand and other things about

[Shri Yogendra Makwana]

which the previous speakers also mentioned. But particularly he was very keen to see that the radio, television and other means of communication and propaganda should be strengthened. In the Sixth Plan there is a provision for strengthening the existing transmission for larger coverage. However, I can tell the hon. Member that whatever he has suggested regarding Information and Broadcasting Ministry, I shall bring that to the notice of the Ministry and request them to take necessary action.

He also wanted that Consultative Committee on Assam should be taken to Assam. It is difficult to take so many Members to Assam for Consultative Committee. Not only Members, there are a large number of officers who have to attend Consultative Committee. Therefore, it has been decided that the meeting of the Committee should be held in Delhi.

Hon. Member Shri Indrajit Gupta expressed his concern about the minorities. He wanted that no compromise should be arrived where the interest of the minorities is at stake. I can assure the hon. Member that there will be no compromise on the interest of the minorities. We will definitely look to the interest of the minorities and we will see that no injustice is done to them.

He also wanted to know the progress in talks. I want to inform this House that the talks are going on. We had several rounds of talks at our level and now it is going on at the officers level. Some progress has been made. This is a very complex problem and efforts are made to settle it peacefully. As has been rightly pointed out by the hon. Member the agitation has now slowed down because of the talks. However, I can inform, whenever any decision is taken by the Government, we will keep the House informed.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: After taking the decision?

श्री जगपाल सिंह : आपकी नीति यह तो नहीं है कि यह आन्दोलन इतना लम्बा चलेगा तो बुद्ध भिन जायेगा? कही आपकी पॉलिसी यह तो नहीं है ।
only to prolong the movement.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: There is no such intention on the part of the Government. But we have to look to the other side also. We want to satisfy them as far as possible. Most of the demands are accepted by the Government. But there are some hurdles.... (Interruptions)

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): I want a clarification.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, no, we have got to complete it. I am not permitting you.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Shri Chitta Basu wanted to know about some settlers who have been evicted from the railway land. I shall enquire into it and see that.... (Interruptions).

Hon. Shri Jaspal Singh made allegation that because of late Shri Sanjay Gandhi this agitation is going on. I can simply say that this is far from the fact and there is no truth in it.

I have come up with this Bill before the House and I request the House to pass it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to confer on the President the power of the Legislature of the State of Assam to make laws, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now the House will take up Clause by Clause consideration.

The question is:

"That Clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

14.59 hrs.

MOTION RE. INTERNATIONAL SITUATION AND POLICY OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA IN RELATION THERETO

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we take up item No. 26. Shri Rao.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): I beg to move:

"That this House do consider the present international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto."

Since we have practically no time even to start a debate, I have moved it formally. If that is any satisfaction to the hon. Members, we shall have a debate because the Motion has been moved. But even otherwise I would like to submit to the House that I would be willing to have a debate and have the benefit of the views of the Members even if this had not been moved. This is all I have to say.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are some substitute motions.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:

कि मूल प्रस्ताव के स्थान पर निम्न-लिखित प्रतिस्थापित किया जाए, अर्थात्:

"अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्थिति की जटिलता और तत्संबंधी भारत सरकार की नीति पर विचार करने के पश्चात् इस सभा की राय है कि:--

(क) सरकार "सुपर पाबर्स" के नाम पर साम्राज्यवादी अमरीका और समाजवादी सोवियत रूस का एक ही पलड़े पर रहने की नीति का परित्याग कर साम्राज्यवाद विरोधी कठोर रुख अपनाये;

(ख) अमरीकी-पाकिस्तानी और चीनी धुरी के भारत विरोधी षड्यन्त्रों से देश की रक्षा करने की आवश्यकता का ध्यान में रखते हुए देश के रक्षा साधनों को विकसित किया जाए;

(ग) आफगानिस्तान की स्वतन्त्रता सार्वभौमिकता एवं जनतांत्रिक प्रणाली का समाप्त करने संबंधी अमरीकी - पाकिस्तानी - चीनी दूष्प्रयत्नों का डटकर विरोध करते हुए वहाँ की समस्या का राजनीतिक हल निकालने में तत्परता दिखाई जाये;

(घ) अफ्रीकी देशों में स्वाधीनता एवं रंगभेद के विरुद्ध चलने वाले संघर्षों की हरसंभव तरीके से मदद की जाए ;

(ङ) न्यूटान बम के खतरों से संपूर्ण देश को परिचित कराते हुए उसके विरुद्ध संयुक्त आन्दोलन विकसित किया जाये; और

(च) आगामी सदियों में इंग्लैंड से आने वाले क्रिकेट टीम के साथ अफ्रीकी प्रतिनिधियों के भारत में प्रवेश करने से प्रतिबंधित किया जाये।"

SHRI B. V. DESAI: (Rachipur):
I beg to move:

"That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

"This House, having considered the present international situation and the policy of the Government of India in relation thereto, wholeheartedly supports the Government of India's firm determination to pursue the policy of non-alignment in dealing with present international situation." (3)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): The international situation, as we all agree, has aggravated to such an extent that the various leaders of the world have expressed their concern regarding the gravity of the situation and particularly because of the aggressive posture of the recent American Administration, the peace loving people of all the world are making a question—"Would it be possible for us to live in peace, if this posture of the American Administration is allowed to continue?"

Ever since the Second World War, the United States of America has been pursuing a policy of aggressiveness of creating military bases, jeopardising the national liberation movements and creating an atmosphere of war.

What we are having to-day—it is not permanent peace but non-war conditions. Even the temporary peace that was achieved due to *detente* and also due to some sort of military parity between Warsaw countries and NATO countries is being disturbed. That equilibrium is being disturbed by the Reagan administration. They are not even ashamed to publicly declare to the world that they are in favour of a limited nuclear war.

Mr. Haig has openly said that, to protect the "vital interests" of the

United States, they will use nuclear weapons with a limited purpose and today they have gone far. They have developed the neutron bomb. They are actually trying to brandish it particularly to the peace-loving peoples of the world. They are saying, "if you do not obey to what we say, we will use this neutron bomb." You see the barbary of it; you see the savage attitude they have taken that with his neutron bomb only the human lives will be destroyed and not other things, the wealth, the property that human beings have created through their toil and labour, through the ages—the cities will remain; the houses will remain; the streets will remain, but not the human beings.

They say, "We will use this neutron bomb whenever necessary." Against whom will this be used? They publicly say, "We will use it to safeguard our 'vital interests'." Where are their vital interests? Their interests are in the Gulf region, in the Indian Ocean region, in the littoral and hinterland States. They say, "Our vital interests is in Middle East." They are arming Israel. They are going to supply nuclear weapons to Israel. They are openly supported and unashamedly supporting Pretoria Government of South Africa, their reckless attack on Angola. They are openly supporting Israel; they are openly disrupting Arab unity and they are publicly declaring. "We do not mind if there is a limited war. But we will maintain our vital interests."

Sir, I think, you have noticed the budget on war preparations of the United States. They are now spending 200 billion dollars. Their military expenditure has reached to an astronomical figure. For what? To maintain their vital interests, to keep the people of Salvador who are fighting for freedom, for democracy, under the military jack-boot. They are helping reactionary regime everywhere.

Today, we are living in a world where every minute 1 million dollars are spent on armaments. That is what

they are doing. What is happening to the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America, the developing countries? Everyday, thousands of people are dying of starvation and malnutrition. Only if they can share their wealth with developing and underdeveloped countries, the whole poverty of this world can be given a go-by.

Sir, I know my time is limited today and I will continue next time.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You can continue in the next session.

SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR (Pilibhit): I moved a Privilege Motion against Mr. Venkatasubbaiah.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now will take up Private Members' Business.

15.00 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

TWENTY-NINTH REPORT

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD (Saharanpur): I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-ninth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 16th September, 1981".

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-ninth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 16th September, 1981.

The motion was adopted.

15.01 hrs.

CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (AMENDMENT) BILL.*

(Amendment of Section 125)

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE (Bombay North Central): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973."

The motion was adopted.

SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

15.01½ hrs.

PROVIDING OF COMPULSORY MILITARY TRAINING TO STUDENTS BILL*

SHRI B. V. DESAI (Raichur): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for compulsory military training to able-bodied students.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for compulsory military training to able-bodied students".

The motion was adopted.

SHRI B. V. DESAI: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

15.02 hrs.

CONSUMERS' GRIEVANCES SETTLEMENT BILL*

SHRI R. K. MHALGI (Thane): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for special measures to ensure protection to consumers of essential commodities and other consumer goods and services.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for special measures to ensure protection to consumers of essential commodities and other consumer goods and services.

The motion was adopted.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

15.02½ hrs.

PREVENTION OF PUBLICATION OF OBJECTIONABLE MATTERS BILL*

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the prevention of publication of certain objectionable matters.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the prevention of publication of certain objectionable matters".

The motion was adopted.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

15.03 hrs.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of Section 5)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885.

Under proviso to Rule 69, I have to bring to the notice of the House that Clause 2 of the Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Bill, 1981, which may involve expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India should be in thick type.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885".

The motion was adopted.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

15.04 hrs.

INDIAN POST OFFICE (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of Section 26)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Post Office Act, 1898.

Under proviso to Rule 69, I have to bring to the notice of the House that the Clause of the Indian Post Office (Amendment) Bill, 1981, which may involve expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India should be in thick type.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Post Office Act, 1898."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

15.05 hrs.

WIDOWS PENSION BILL*

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmier): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for payment of pension to destitute widows.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for payment of pension to destitute widows".

The motion was adopted.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

15.05½ hrs.

CANTONMENTS (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of Section 15, etc.)

SHRI R. K. MHALGI (Thane): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Cantonments Act, 1924.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Cantonments Act, 1924".

The motion was adopted.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

15.06 hrs.

COMPULSORY MILITARY TRAINING BILL*

SHRI R. K. MHALGI (Thane): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to make military training compulsory for all able-bodied persons.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to make military training compulsory for all able-bodied persons."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

15.06 hrs.

ONE FAMILY ONE POST (IN GOVERNMENT SERVICE) BILL*

SHRI R. K. MHALGI (Thane): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for appointment of only one person from a family in public services and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for appointment of only one person from a family in public services and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

15.07 hrs.

REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of Section 77, etc.)

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat):
"Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

15.07½ hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Insertion of new article 75A, etc.)

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat):
Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India".

The motion was adopted.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

15.08 hrs.

CONSTRUCTION WORKERS' PROTECTION AND WELFARE BILL*

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the protection and welfare of construction workers.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the protection and welfare of construction workers".

The motion was adopted.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

15.09 hrs.

SPECIAL COURTS (REPEAL) BILL

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM (Tiruchendur): Sir, I beg to move for leave to withdraw the Bill to repeal the Special Courts Act, 1979.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to withdraw the Bill to repeal the Special Courts Act, 1979."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Sir, I withdraw the Bill.

15.10 hrs.

RESERVATION OF POSTS IN CENTRAL GOVERNMENT SERVICES (FOR BACKWARD CLASSES) BILL—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, the House will take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri R. P. Yadav on 4th September, 1981, namely:—

"That the Bill to provide for reservation of posts in Central Government Services for backward classes, be taken into consideration."

Mr. R. P. Yadav was on his legs...

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): Sir, on a point of order I raised it in the morning also. There was a commitment made on the floor of the House by the Home Minister that the B. P. Mandal Commission Report would be presented to the House. It would have been in the fitness of things—and it was the duty of the Government—if during this Session that Commission's Report had been presented for discussion. It is a Constitutional obligation. This Commission was appointed under article 340 of the Constitution. Now please see article 340 (3) of the Constitution; it reads:

"The President shall cause a copy of the report so presented together with a memorandum explaining the action taken thereon to be laid before each House of Parliament."

Now, the Report has been presented to the President. It is with the Government. The Members of this House, from both sides, have been demanding that the Report should be discussed here. The recommendations of the Commission should be made known to the people and the Parliament. It is an important question on

which a very substantial section of our society is agitated—that they are going without adequate representation in the government services at all levels. The Central Government has been ignoring this vital question and even after the presentation of the Report and after giving an assurance on the floor of the House, this Government is going back on it. Today is the last day of this Session, and the Report has not yet been presented to the House. Therefore, before we discuss this question, I would like to know from the Government why the report has not been presented, why the Government has become a defaulter as before the session the report should have been presented. I would like to have a proper explanation from the Government.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Minister is going to make a statement.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: What has he to say about it? He is going back on his commitment. We cannot take it so lightly.

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत): मैंने इसी संदर्भ में विशेषाधिकार का नोटिस दिया है।

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi): The Minister cannot wriggle out of the assurance on the basis of a statement which he is yet to make in the House. Have you allowed the Minister to make the statement?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It has already been circulated.

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार: मैंने मर्यादा भंग का प्रस्ताव दिया है। इन्होंने बैकवर्ड क्लासेज कमीशन की रिपोर्ट हाउस में नहीं रखी है हाउस में वायदा करने के बाद। श्री बेंकटसूदर्या के खिलाफ प्रिविलेज मोशन माना चाहिये। यह बहुत बड़ा गम्भीर मसला है, सारे देश का मसला है और आप इसको टालते जा रहे हैं।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): Don't be excited. Please listen to me. Give me the benefit of hearing.

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार: इस सदन के अन्दर इन्होंने घोषणा की कि इसी सत्र में रखेंगे। करोड़ों लोगों की निगाहें लगी हुई हैं इस रिपोर्ट पर।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Should you not hear him?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Some of the hon. Members made certain remarks. They are labouring under certain misconceptions. According to the Article quoted by my friend, Mr. Chandrajit Yadav...

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: What about your assurance?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: I will not leave even one point. Please hear me patiently.

As per the Article quoted, it is incumbent upon the Government to lay on the Table of the House the report of the Commission together with the recommendations. I will read the pertinent portion.

"The President shall cause a copy of the report so presented together with a memorandum explaining the action taken thereon to be laid before each House of Parliament."

On that day, the Speaker also has very correctly observed that though it is incumbent on the part of the Government to lay the report of the Commission on the Table of the House, there is no time limit prescribed. . .

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: What do you mean by that? Then what is the use of appointing a Commission?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Why don't you give me the benefit of hearing?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali): It is now Private Member's business. They are wasting our time, Sir.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: If the hon. Members are going to interrupt me, it will be difficult for me to explain. When they raised so many points, I never interrupted them.

Secondly, their allegation is that the Minister has made a categorical commitment that the report of the Commission will be laid on the Table of the House during this session. That is there. On that day also I made it clear that it is not the intention of the Government either to ignore the report or was there any hesitancy on the part of the Government to lay the report on the Table of the House. The hon. Members should not be obsessed with an idea that the Government is trying to shelve something and is not prepared to come before the House. It is not like that. I do not want to mislead the House nor am I going back on what I have said earlier. We have been making sincere efforts because the recommendations part of it is most important. Even according to the Constitution, only placing of the report will not fulfil the obligation enjoined by the Constitution. It must be together with the recommendations. The moment I made a commitment here, we have been trying our best to also place the recommendations along with the report. But, because of the voluminous recommendations made and also certain recommendations that have been made to the Government, it was not possible for us to place the report along with the recommendations. . .

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): Are not the recommendations part of the Report?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: That is a part of the report.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Then, what are you saying. These are important recommendations. I have given notice to the Speaker that I am making a statement explaining to the

House the reasons for not placing the report with its recommendations on the floor of the House.

I have already given a notice.

श्री बसपास सिंह कश्यप (बांवल): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अब जन्ता को इस तरह से धोखा नहीं दिया जा सकता। (ब्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not allowing any kind of special discussion on this. (Interruptions) Mr. Kashyap you can speak now. (Interruptions) He is making a statement. If you are not speaking, I shall call upon Shri Acharya. The Minister was explaining the position of the Government. What are you going to do further? Please go to your seat.

SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR: Where is the statement, we would like to know.

इस देश के करोड़ों पिछड़े हुए लोगों की आशाएं उस पर लगी हुई हैं।
(ब्यवधान)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर आप हमारी बात नहीं सुनते हैं, तो मैं वाक-आउट करता हूँ।

[Shri Harish Kumar Gangwar then left the House]

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: It was a recommendation on which action has been taken. (

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Under what rule?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: 26 (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Private Member's Business comes once a week. Please do not spoil. There are many people. Shri Vasudeva Acharya. (Interruptions)

Please go to your seat. I am not allowing a general discussion on this.

He wanted some clarification. So also Shri Vajpayee. I allowed them. Please go to your seat. It is not proper. You get the private member's business once in a week. Please cooperate with me. (Interruptions).

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: You gave an assurance about placing of the Mandal Commission's Report.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Let the Private Members' Business be allowed now. (Interruptions) ..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not able to hear you. What can I do? Let one of you speak. Then only I can follow.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I want to seek one clarification. ..

SHRI ATAL BEHARI VAJPAYEE: Do you want to save the Minister?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Yadav, wanted to say something.

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं चाहता हूँ कि होम मिनिस्टर जरा मेरी बात को सुनें।

दो सवाल उठाए गए हैं। पहला सवाल तो यह है कि संविधान के अनुच्छेद 340 के मुताबिक बैंकवर्ड क्लासिफ़ कमीशन—वी. पी. मंडल कमीशन—बना था और उसी अनुच्छेद के मुताबिक उस कमीशन ने अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है। सही है? अनुच्छेद 344 (3) के मुताबिक राष्ट्रपति को उस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट को और सरकार द्वारा उसपर की गई कार्यवाही के ब्यारे को इस सदन में रखवाना है। यह सरकार की सांविधानिक जिम्मेदारी है और वह इसमें बच नहीं सकती। उस रिपोर्ट को तथा उसपर की गई कार्यवाही के विवरण को यहां पर रखना है।

दूसरी बात : क्या यह बात सही है या नहीं कि मंत्री महोदय ने सरकार की तरफ से इस सदन में यह आश्वासन दिया था कि वर्तमान सत्र में सरकार उस रिपोर्ट को इस सदन में पेश करेगी ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He does not deny that.

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : अब मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि चूंकि वह रिपोर्ट बहुत बड़ी है, उसमें सिफारिशें बहुत ज्यादा हैं, और सरकार ने अभी उनपर कोई एक्शन नहीं लिया है, इसलिए अभी वह उसका यहां रखने की स्थिति में नहीं है। केन्द्रीय सरकार के एक मंत्री की यह सब से बड़ी गैर-जिम्मे दारी है कि वह यह बयान दे दे कि रिपोर्ट का इस सत्र के अंदर सदन में रखा जायगा, लेकिन उस पर कार्यवाही न करें। उन्हें यह मालूम था कि रिपोर्ट इतनी बड़ी है, सिफारिशें इतनी अधिक हैं और सरकार ने इस बारे में जो कार्यवाही करनी है, वह नहीं हुई है, इस लिए वह उसका यहां पेश नहीं कर सकते। मेरा सब से बड़ा आरांभ यह है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के एक मंत्री ने बड़ी गैर-जिम्मेदारी का काम किया है।

क्यों हमारे मन में यह भावना उठती है? बैंकवर्ड क्लासिज के बारे में काका कालेनकर कमीशन ने जो रिपोर्ट दी थी, इस सरकार ने उसका रद्दी की टोकरी में डाल दिया। आज सारे देश के बैंकवर्ड क्लासिज यह महसूस करते हैं कि यह सरकार निरंतर उनकी उपेक्षा कर रही है और उसका उनकी कोई चिन्ता नहीं है। इन वर्गों के करोड़ों नाज़वान बेकार हैं। वे चपरासी भी नहीं बन सकते, चौथी श्रेणी की सरकारी नौकरी में भी नहीं जा सकते। उनके साथ भेदभाव होता है। यह सरकार शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स कमीशन की सिफारिशों को भी पूरा नहीं कर पा रही है। (व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We have taken up Private Members' Business. Therefore, I would suggest the Minister has to inform me or inform you through a circular that he will be presenting a statement this evening. Then you can raise these matters.

श्री जगपाल सिंह (हरिद्वार): रिपोर्ट सरकार के पास आ चुकी है। मंत्री महोदय ने एशोरेंस दी है। इस मुल्क के 50 प्रतिशत लोगों को भविष्य उसके साथ जुड़ा हुआ है। (व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It will be taken up at 5.30 p.m. After 5.30 p.m. he is going to make a statement. You may raise it then. You must adhere to the Rules.

श्री जगपाल सिंह : उन्होंने पहले से तैयारी क्यों नहीं की ? (व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let the Minister make the statement and then you raise it.

(व्यवधान)

श्री जगपाल सिंह कश्यप: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछड़े वर्ग के सम्बन्ध में जो बिल श्री आर. पी. यादव ने प्रस्तुत किया है उसका मैं जोरदार शब्दों में समर्थन करता हूँ। ... (व्यवधान) ...

बैंकवर्ड क्लासिज कमीशन पहले काका कालेनकर की अध्यक्षता में बना और उसने बहुत समय पहले रिपोर्ट दी। बड़ा दुर्भाग्य है इस देश का और पिछड़े वर्ग के लोगों का कि उन के साथ विश्वासघात किया गया और उस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट को रद्दी की टोकरी में डाल दिया गया। इस के बाद जिस दल की सरकार बनी यहां पर कुछ दिन के लिए उस ने भी बैंकवर्ड क्लासिज कमीशन की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर रिजर्वेशन देने की बात की, लेकिन जब वह सस्ता में आए तो उन्होंने भी उस रद्दी की टोकरी में डाल दिया और श्री वी. पी. मंडल की अध्यक्षता में एक नये कमीशन की स्थापना गई। हमारी निगाह उस पर लगी रही, आश्वासन दिया गया कि जैसे ही रिपोर्ट आएगी सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत की जायगी और उस को लागू किया जायगा। संविधान के अनुच्छेद 340 में यह है कि जैसे ही बैंकवर्ड क्लासिज कमीशन की रिपोर्ट प्रेसीडेंट के पास और सरकार के पास आएगी, सरकार उस का क्या इम्प्लीमेंटेशन करने जा रही है, उस के बारे में अपनी रिकमेंडेशन के साथ सदन के सामने सारी चीज लाएगी। इस तरह की व्यवस्था भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 340 में दी हुई है। अनुच्छेद 15(4) और 16(4) में इस बात की व्यवस्था है कि जो वर्ग सामाजिक और शैक्षिक रूप से पिछड़े हुए हैं और जिन को सरकारी नौकरियों में स्थान नहीं मिला हुआ है उन को सरकारी नौकरियों में आरक्षण दिया जायगा। इस के

अलावा और अनक उन की सुविधाओं की बात है ।

इतने लम्बे बरसों तक पिछड़े वर्ग के लोग जिन की 60 प्रतिशत के करीब इस देश में संख्या है इस सर्वोच्च सत्ता सम्पन्न सदन की तरफ निगाहें लगाए देखते रहे लेकिन हमने कभी उन की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया और आज उस के कारण पिछड़े वर्ग के लोगों के अंदर एक अविश्वास पैदा हो गया है, इस सदन के प्रति भी अविश्वास पैदा हो गया कि हमारी बात को सुना नहीं जाएगा । जैसे काका कालेलकर कमीशन की रिपोर्ट रद्दी की टोकरी में डाल दी गई, ऐसे ही वी. पी. मंडल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट भी रद्दी की टोकरी में डाल दी जाएगी । मछाल बनाया जाता है । पिछली बार ज्ञानी जी ने एम पीज की एक मीटिंग में कहा कि हम बजट सेशन में प्रस्तुत करेंगे । उस समय नहीं प्रस्तुत किया गया । कांचीन में गृह राज्य मंत्री ने भाषण दिया और कहा कि इस चालू सत्र में पेश करेंगे । यहां पर राज्य मंत्री द्वारा चालू सत्र में पेश करने का वादा किया गया लेकिन उस रिपोर्ट को फिर भी पेश नहीं किया गया ।

आज इस देश में पिछड़े वर्ग की हालत क्या है ? उन की हालत कितनी दयनीय है उस के बारे में किसी की दो राय नहीं हो सकती । सारे देश में पिछड़े वर्ग के लोग मंहनत करते हैं लेकिन उस का फल उन को नहीं मिलता । वह समाज जिस को सरकारी नौकरियों में स्थान न मिले, राज्य सरकार की और केन्द्र सरकार की सेवाओं में जिसे स्थान न मिले वह कैसे इस देश के अथवा प्रदेशों के शासन में हिस्सा ले सकता है । अब तक कहा जाता था कि अवैलेबल नहीं हैं और आज जब अवैलेबल हैं तो कहा जाता है कि सूटैबल नहीं हैं । कहा जाता है सूटैबिलिटी के नाम पर आप को आरक्षण पाने का अधिकार नहीं है क्योंकि आप सूटैबल नहीं हैं । डाक्टरों में नहीं जा सकते हैं क्योंकि डाक्टर बनने के वे योग्य नहीं हैं । आज देश में दाइयां कौन हैं ? वे छोटे वर्ग की हैं । आज वे दाईं तो हो सकती हैं

लेकिन उनके बच्चे डाक्टर बनने के काबिल नहीं हैं । आज देश में बड़ई और लोहार जैसे और लकड़ी का निर्माण कार्य कर सकते हैं लेकिन उनके बच्चे इंजीनियर बनने के काबिल नहीं हैं । आज उनके बच्चे पानी में तो तैर सकते हैं लेकिन उनको इस देश की नेवी में जाने का अधिकार नहीं है क्योंकि वे इस योग्य नहीं समझे जाते हैं । आज किसान के बच्चे हल चला सकते हैं लेकिन वे एग््रीकल्चर के डायरेक्टर या एग््रीकल्चर आफिसर नहीं बन सकते हैं । उनके बच्चे मछली तो पकड़ सकते हैं लेकिन फिशरीज डिपार्टमेंट में जाने का उनको अधिकार नहीं है ।

मैं आज बहुत खूले शब्दों में यहां पर कहना चाहता हू कि श्री आर. पी. यादव ने जो बिल यहां पर रखा है उसके प्रति अगर सरकार की मनोवृत्ति नहीं बदली तो वह दिन आयेगा जब 15 फीसदी आरक्षण ये लोग ले लेंगे । दूसरी तरफ जन्मजात आरक्षण सैंकड़ों सालों से चलता रहा है जैसे मन्दिर में कोई दूसरा पुजारी नहीं बन सकता, कोई दूसरा महन्त नहीं बन सकता । आज इस देश में एक व्यक्ति धनी हो सकता है, पैसे वाला हो सकता है लेकिन उसकी जाति नहीं बदलती, उसका वर्ण नहीं बदलता और उसका वर्ग नहीं बदलता । एक करोड़पति कंगाल हो सकता है, एक कंगाल करोड़पति हो सकता है लेकिन फिर भी उस की जाति नहीं बदलती है । यहां तक कि कोई बड़े से बड़ा आदमी भी हो, जैसे बाबू जगजीवन राम जी है, उन्होंने अगर मूर्ति को छू लिया तो गंगा जल से मूर्ति को पवित्र करने की कोशिश की जाती है । इस वर्ण व्यवस्था को तोड़ने का एक-मात्र तरीका यही है कि श्री आर. पी. यादव ने इस बिल में पिछड़े वर्गों के लिए 25 प्रतिशत आरक्षण देने की जो बात कही वह मिलना चाहिए । उनकी आवादी के अनुपात में उनका आरक्षण मिलना चाहिए । अगर इतना आरक्षण आप नहीं देते हैं तो हमारी मंशा पूरी नहीं होगी । समाज के कुछ लोग बहुत पीछे छूट जायें और उनकी ओर कोई ध्यान न दिया जाए—आज वह समय नहीं रह गया है । आज वह समय आ गया है कि उन

श्री जयपाल कश्यप)

लोगों को अवसर दिया जाए, उनको आरक्षण दिया जाए।

इस बिल का समर्थन करते हुए मैं यह बात भी कहना चाहूंगा कि रिजर्वेशन को पूरा करने के लिए समीक्षित मशीनरी का निर्माण भी करना आवश्यक होगा। आपने सैड्युल्ड कास्ट्स और सैड्युल्ड ट्राइब्स का आरक्षण दिया है लेकिन आज तक उनका कोटा पूरा नहीं हो पाया है क्योंकि उनका कोटा पूरा करने वाले और इस व्यवस्था को इम्प्लीमेंट करने वाले जो लोग हैं उनका मन साफ नहीं है। आज चाहे रेकटमेंट का मामला हो, प्रमोशन का मामला हो, आरक्षण का मामला हो—इसके इम्प्लीमेंटेशन के लिए जो मशीनरी है उसमें भी जब तक इसी वर्ग के लोग नहीं होंगे तब तक इन लोगों को अपना अधिकार प्राप्त नहीं हो सकेगा।

आज जहाँ तक सरकारी सेवाओं की बात है, यह कूलीन लोगों का एकाधिकार बन गया है। वे समझते हैं कि वही उसके एकमात्र अधिकारी हैं। वे कहते हैं कि तुम शासन नहीं चला सकते। हम हल चला सकते हैं, उत्पादन कर सकते हैं और दूसरी सारी चीजें कर सकते हैं लेकिन हम से कहा जाएगा कि इन जगहों पर जाने का तुम्हारा अधिकार नहीं है। सरकारी नौकरियों का देश में वही स्थान है जैसे कि किसी गाड़ी का स्टीयरिंग आप चलाते रहें और दूसरों से कहें कि थ्रकला लगाते रहें। 33 साल तक यहाँ चलता रहा लेकिन अब इसको हम आगे बरदाश्त नहीं करेंगे। अब अगर आप पिछड़े वर्ग संबंधी कमीशन की रिपोर्ट को आप लागू नहीं करेंगे और आरक्षण नहीं देंगे तो पूरा देश इसके विरोध में उठकर खड़ा हो जायगा और एक दिन इस संसद का घेराव करके लोग आपको इसके लिए मजबूर कर देंगे। जैसा कि डा. लॉहिया और महात्मा गांधी ने कहा था कि संसद को बांध मत बनाओ, 9 महीनों में, बैंकवर्ड क्लासेज कमीशन रिपोर्ट पेश होने के बाद भी आपने इस पर बहस नहीं कराई जबकि 9 महीनों में सन्तान हो जाया करती।

आप इतना काम करने में असफल रहे हैं। हम इस काम को करने के लिए आप

को मजबूर करेंगे और इस काम में देश के सारे बैंकवर्ड क्लास के लोग, हरिजन-बादिवासी और गरीब मजदूर और किसान, ट्राइबल्स हमारे साथ होंगे और दिल्ली की तरफ मार्च करेंगे। श्री बैंकट सुब्बय्या जी अगर आप इस रिपोर्ट को पेश नहीं कर पायेंगे तो हम आपको मजबूर करेंगे, पेश करवाने के लिए भी और लागू करने वाले के लिए भी। चाहे भले ही हमें इसके लिए गोलियां खानी पड़ें और जेल जाना पड़े तथा सत्याग्रह करना पड़े।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं यादव जी के इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री चन्दाजीत यादव : उपाध्यक्ष जी, सवाल यह है कि इस देश के प्रशासन में इस प्रकार के विभिन्न वर्गों के लोगों को स्थान मिले। जब हमारे देश का संविधान बनाने वाले इस बात पर विचार कर रहे थे, देश के पूरे प्रशासन पर, देश के राजनीतिक अंचे पर और देश की जन्ता के सभी वर्गों के हित तथा कल्याण के लिए, तब उन दूरदर्शी लोगों के दिमाग में यह बात थी कि इस वर्ग को भी देश में उचित स्थान मिलना चाहिए। आखिर देश की आजादी का लक्ष्य क्या है—देश की आजादी का लक्ष्य यह है कि इस देश की आम जनता को भलाई हो सके, उसकी प्रगति हो सके, प्रशासन में और देश की राजनीतिक व्यवस्था में वह बराबर का हिस्सेदार बन सके—ये बातें उनके दिमाग

15.37 hrs.

[SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI in the Chair]

में थी। ऐसे लोग जिन्होंने कि इस देश में सामाजिक, आर्थिक, राजनीतिक, शैक्षणिक व सांस्कृतिक—इन तमाम व्यवस्थाओं के अन्दर उचित स्थान नहीं मिला है, समाज और प्रशासन में उचित स्थान नहीं मिला है, देश के आर्थिक विकास में उचित हक नहीं मिला है वह हक उनके मिलना चाहिए। इसलिए हम इस देश में एक ऐसी व्यवस्था चाहते हैं जो जातिविहीन होगी, जो वर्ग-विहीन होगी और जिस व्यवस्था के अन्दर इस देश की आम जनता का कल्याण होगा। मगर संविधान के बनाने वालों की दृष्टि से यह बात ओझल नहीं हुई कि इस देश की

विशेष परिस्थितियाँ हैं और भारतीय समाज आज से नहीं बल्कि सदियों से हजारों वर्षों से इस देश में ऐसी व्यवस्थाएँ थी, जिनमें जाति का प्रभाव था, धर्म का प्रभाव था, वर्ग का प्रभाव था और आर्थिक-सामाजिक व्यवस्थाओं का प्रभाव था। इसलिए हमारे देश के भाग का बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा ऐसा रह गया, जिसको इस देश में सामाजिक क्षेत्र में सम्मान नहीं मिला, बराबरी का स्थान नहीं मिला और आर्थिक क्षेत्र के अन्दर उस का सापेक्ष होता रहा और वह पिछड़ा रह गया, गरीब रह गया, प्रशासन में उसका कोई स्थान नहीं रहा। इसलिए इस बात का ध्यान में रखते हुए हमारे देश के संविधान बनाने वालों ने कहा कि नहीं, इस देश में कुछ ऐसे वर्ग हैं—उदाहरण के लिए इस देश में अनुसूचित जाति के लोग हैं, अनुसूचित जन-जाति के लोग हैं, जिनके साथ इस देश में बहुत बुरा कर सदियों से दुर्व्यवहार होता रहा है। यह समाज इतना विकृत हो गया है, जिस समाज के अन्दर कुछ सवर्ण हिन्दू घरों के अन्दर कुत्ता और बिल्ली जिस बर्तन में पानी पी लेता था, उस भूँठे बर्तन को धो कर उसमें फिर से पानी पीते थे। मगर इन्सान का बंटा, अगर वह गरीब घर में पैदा हो गया है, अनुसूचित जाति वर्ग में पैदा हो गया या मुसलमान के घर पैदा हो गया, तो उन के द्वारा झूठा किया हुआ बर्तन फेंकने के काबिल था, लेकिन उसे धोकर पानी नहीं पीते थे। इस प्रकार आप समझ सकते हैं कि उनको दिलों पर क्या गुजरती थी। वही वर्ग जो इस देश में दलित पैदा करने वाला, खेतों में काम करने वाला, खलिहानों में काम करने वाला, कारखानों में काम करने वाला, खून को मसीने की तरह बहाने वाला, उनका समाज कुत्ता और बिल्ली के बराबर भी नहीं है, ऐसा हमारा समाज विकृत हो गया था। इसलिए जब देश आजाद हुआ और आजादी के बाद हम ने अपनी जनता का ध्यान रखा, तो संविधान के बनाने वालों ने कहा कि नहीं इस देश की आजादी का मकसद पूरा नहीं होगा, इस देश के राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी के सपने अधूरे रह जाएंगे, जब तक इस देश के करोड़ों गरीब, अनुसूचित जातियों, पिछड़े हुए जातियों, माइनोरिटीज के लोग और दूसरे वर्गों में भी जो गरीब लोग हैं, उनको स्थान नहीं मिलता समाज के अन्दर।

इसलिए अनुसूचित जातियों और जनजातियों के भाइयों के लिए इस सदन में कुछ स्थानों को सुरक्षित रखा गया। अब सबाल उठ सकता है कि ऐसा क्यों, प्रजातंत्र के अन्दर यह भेदभाव क्यों जब जनता से सब चुन कर आते हैं लेकिन हमारे संविधान के निर्माता यह जानते थे कि हिन्दुस्तान के हमारे समाज में जिस तरह से पैसा अपनी भूमिका नभाता है, जिस तरह से जाति अपनी भूमिका निभाती है, जिस तरह से साधन सम्पन्न वर्ग अपनी भूमिका निभाता है, उस में अगर इन लोगों के लिए स्थान सुरक्षित न किया गया, तो उनको संसद में और विधान मंडलों में स्थान नहीं मिल सकता। इस बात का ध्यान में रखते हुए कि प्रजातंत्र के सारे उद्देश्यों की प्रतिष्ठा पूरी हो सके, इनके लिए स्थानों को सुरक्षित किया गया और मैं यह जानता हूँ कि अगर उनको यह आरक्षण न मिलता, तो वे यहाँ नहीं आ सकते थे। जिला परिषदों में भी, विकास खंडों में भी, अगर यह न होता, तो वे नहीं आ सकते थे क्योंकि आज जिस तरह की राजनीति है, जिस प्रकार का प्रभाव राजनीति पर हो गया है, उसको देखते हुए, यह जो व्यवस्था की गई थी, वह बिल्कुल ठीक है। संसद में या विधान मंडलों में या दूसरी चुनी हुई संस्थाओं में खाली इनको प्रतिनिधित्व दे दिया जाएगा, तो क्या इनके हासिल पूरे हो जाएंगे, इनके अरमान पूरे हो जाएंगे? नहीं, क्योंकि प्रजातंत्र के ढाँचे में आप और हम सब जानते हैं कि एक ऐसी स्थिति पैदा हो गई है कि विधान मंडलों के चुनाव होने के बाद, सरकार की सही सत्ता, सही शक्ति कहां पर है? आज वह हमारे देश में जो प्रशासन है, जो ब्यौरोक्रैसी है, नौकरशाही है, उसके हाथ में है। हम जानते हैं कि आज बहुत से मंत्री ऐसे हैं, जिन्हें यह भी पता नहीं चलता कि कौन सी याजिना है और कैसे उसको पूरा करना है और क्यों उसके बारे में करना है। आज विभाग का जो सचिव है, सैक्रेटरी है, वह सारा मालिक बन बैठा है, जो डाइरेक्टर है, उसके हाथ में ही सारी शक्ति है। इसलिए यह जरूरी हो गया है कि इस देश के प्रशासन में नौकरशाही में, ब्यौरोक्रैसी में भी, इन वर्गों को स्थान मिले। इसलिए हमारे संविधान की जो धारा 16 है, पार्ल

[श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव]

3 में, जो राइट आफ इक्वैलिटी के बारे में है, उस में उप-धारा (4) में पॉस्टों के रिजर्वेशन की बात कही गई है। क्यों कही गई है? इसलिए कही गई है कि यह मानते हुए कि सब को बराबर का अधिकार है, हर आदमी को काम मिले, हर आदमी को बराबर के अवसर मिलें लेकिन भारतीय समाज में हम के रहते बैकवर्ड क्लासों और दूसरे ऐसे लोगों को स्थान नहीं मिल सकता था, इसलिए यह कहा गया कि उन के लिए एम्प्लायमेंट की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। धारा 16(4) में खास तौर पर इस के बारे में इसलिए कहा गया कि कहीं सुप्रीम कोर्ट या दूसरी अदालतों में इस बहाने पर कि सब को बराबर का हक है, भेदभाव या डिस्क्रिमिनेशन आदि बातों का सहारा ले कर कहीं इस को स्ट्राइक डाउन न कर दिया जाए, इसलिए यह कहा गया है:

"Nothing in this article shall prevent the State from making any provision for the reservation of appointments or posts in favour of any backward, class of citizens which, in the opinion of the State is not adequately represented in the services under the State."

हमारे संविधान के अन्दर इस बात की साफ व्यवस्था की गई है। हमारे बहुत से भाई कहते हैं कि अगर बैकवर्ड क्लासों के लिए रिजर्वेशन होगा, शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लिए रिजर्वेशन होगा, शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिए रिजर्वेशन होगा, तो दूसरों के बच्चों का क्या होगा। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैं ने बराबर इस सदन में कहा है और इस सदन के बाहर भी कहा है और मेरी दिली इच्छा है कि भारत के संविधान में इस तरह का संशोधन किया जाए कि हिन्दुस्तान के हर एक बालक लड़के को और लड़की को, जो काम करना चाहता है, चाहे वह किसी भी जाति में पैदा हुआ हो, चाहे किसी भी धर्म का मानता हो, चाहे किसी भी भाषा को बोलता हो और चाहे किसी भी इलाके में रहता हो, उस को इस बात का सर्व-

धानिक अधिकार होना चाहिए कि उस को राइट आफ एम्प्लायमेंट हो।

Constitutional guarantee for employment for every adult person who seeks job belonging to any class of section.

सब को मिलना चाहिए लेकिन क्या यह सरकार इस को करने में सक्षम है? नहीं यह कर नहीं सकती यह सरकार। अगर सरकार इस बात को कर देती कि हर पढ़े लिखे लड़के और लड़की को चाहे वह किसी भी जाति बिरादरी का हो नौकरी मिलेगी और यह जिम्मेदारी सरकार की होगी तो शायद यह सवाल इतना टूटा नहीं होता जितना हो रहा है। मेरे एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में योजना मंत्री ने स्वयं स्वीकार किया है कि एक करोड़ 20 लाख व्यक्ति ऐसे हैं जो पढ़े लिखे हैं लेकिन बेकार फिर रहे हैं और उनका नौकरी नहीं मिल रही है। रोजगार के दफतरों में उन्होंने नाम भी लिखा रखा है। छठी योजना के समाप्त होते होते ऐसे लोगों की संख्या ढाई करोड़ हो जाएगी। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन बेरोजगारों का सर्वेक्षण सरकार करा ले और पता लगा ले कि कौन से बच्चे हैं जो बेकार हैं। गरीबों के ही ये बच्चे हैं, गरीब घरों में पैदा हुए हैं, माइनोरिटी के लोग हैं, शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के बच्चे हैं, पिछड़े वर्गों के बच्चे हैं, वे गरीब जिन के पास साधन नहीं हैं, जिन की सिफारिश नहीं है, जिन की कोई पहुँच नहीं है उनके बच्चे हैं जिन की कोई मदद करने वाला नहीं है ठीकरे खाते चारों तरफ घूम रहे हैं। सरकार ने अपनी बहुत बड़ी संवैधानिक जिम्मेदारी को पूरा नहीं किया है।

प्रशासन में जो अस्सी प्रतिशत गरीब जनता है, पिछड़ी हुई जनता है जो गाँवों में रहती है, जो सामाजिक और शैक्षणिक दृष्टि से पिछड़ेपन की शिकार है, उसका कोई प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं है। आई एफ एस, आई एस, आई पी एस, आल इंडिया सार्विस के लिस्ट मंगा कर आप देख लें, इन में उनका कितना प्रतिनिधित्व है। तसवीर साफ हो जायेगी पैंतीस साल की आजादी

के बाद सही मानों में जिन में सत्ता निहित है उनका क्या व्यवहार इन लोगों के प्रति है। बजट पास हो जाता है। बांटने वाले कौन होते हैं? जिलाधीश होते हैं, इंजीनियर होता है, सचिव होता है। ये किन जातियों के हैं? वे उन जातियों के हैं जिन के दिनों में इनके प्रति कोई दंड नहीं है। सर्टिफिकेट लेने के लिए ये जाते हैं तो उनका सर्टिफिकेट नहीं मिलता है। नौकरी के लिए जाते हैं तो दुत्कारे जाते हैं। यह प्रजातंत्र का मजाक है, मसाल है। देश में गरीबी मिट नहीं रही है, बढ़ती जा रही है। उसकी वजह यह है कि आज सरकार की नीतियां, विभागों की बनी हुई रिपोर्टें और दस्तावेज चाहे जितना अच्छे हों, उनका पूरा नहीं किया जाता है और पूरा करने वाले भी यही लोग हैं।

बिहार में जाति के नाम पर पिछड़े हुए बच्चों को, जन जातियों और अनुसूचित जातियों के लड़कों को बिलियेट लड़कों को स्कूलों और कालेजों में जहां अस्सी प्रतिशत नम्बर मिलने चाहिये तीस प्रतिशत नम्बर ही दिये जाते हैं और वह इस लिए कि कहीं उनको मैट्रिकल कालेजों में, इंजीनियरिंग कालेजों में एडमिशन न मिल जाए, दूसरे कम्पीटीशन में न आ जाए, उंची सर्विस में न आ जाएं। यह जो विषय है यह कालेजों और यूनिवर्सिटियों तक में पहुंच गया है। इन बच्चों और इन जातियों के दिल पर क्या गुजर रही होगी, इसका अनुमान आप लगा सकते हैं। सरकार की नीति पूरी की पूरे उपेक्षा की नीति है।

प्रधान मंत्री ने बहुत अच्छा भाषण कल दिया। उन्होंने कहा कि साम्प्रदायिकता अभिशाप है, जातीयता अभिशाप है, दोनों एक ही सिक्के के दो पहलू हैं। हम उन से सहमत हैं। जातीयता और साम्प्रदायिकता बुरी चीजें हैं। लेकिन इस देश में क्या यह वास्तविकता नहीं है कि जाति के नाम पर चूँकि वह बड़ी जाति में पैदा हुआ है दूसरों को छोटा समझता है और उस छोटी जाति वाले को वर्तन में पानी पीने का अधिकार नहीं है, सामने चारपाई पर बैठने का अधिकार नहीं है, बराबरी का हक मांगने का अधिकार नहीं है, अपने नाम के सामने कोई उपनाम लिखने का अधिकार

नहीं है जिससे उसकी प्रतिष्ठा बढ़ती हो, यज्ञोपवीत, दानी जनेऊ पहनने का अधिकार नहीं है? अपने इलाके में मँने देखा है कि इन्हीं सबालों को ले कर इन जातियों के लोगों को मारा पीटा गया है, तंग किया गया है। शोषित जाति के किसी आदमी ने उस कुएं से पानी ले लिया जिससे उंची जाति के लोग पानी भरते हैं तो उस पानी में गोबर, भूसा, मिट्टी का तेल तक डाल दिया गया और उस व्यक्ति को बुरी तरह से सताया गया, पीड़ित किया गया। गरीब हरिजन का लड़का, मँने अपने जमाने में देखा है, एक लड़का जिसके बाप ने मनी-आर्डर भेजा उस मनीआर्डर को लेने गया और एक उंची जाति के आदमी के सामने चारपाई पर बैठ गया। जब मालूम हुआ कि वह एक हरिजन है तो उसको 10 खड़ाऊं मारी कि तुम हमारे दरवाजे के सामने चारपाई पर क्यों बैठ गये। आज यह वास्तविकता है। क्या इससे आंखें बन्द कर सकते हैं? इस देश में ब्राह्मणी व्यवस्था जैसे आर्थिक व्यवस्था में एक सामन्ती व्यवस्था थी, वैसे ही ब्राह्मणी व्यवस्था की प्रकृति थी जिसने समाज में छोटे, बड़े, उंच, नीच की भावना पैदा की और समाज को बांटने की कांशिश की। जिसने खेत में मेहनत की, खलिहान में मेहनत की उसका छोटा समझा गया। आज देश में सामाजिक क्रान्ति की जरूरत है। यह क्रान्ति कैसे आयेगी? आज सरकार को भी इसके लिये कदम उठाना चाहिए। आज सरकार कहती है कि आर्थिक आधार होना चाहिये। क्यों आर्थिक आधार हो? कांग्रेस सरकार क्या इसका जवाब देगी, कांग्रेस की ही सरकार आन्ध्र में है, वहां पिछड़ी हुई जातियों को, अनुसूचित और जनजातियों के अलावा, उनके लिये आन्ध्र प्रदेश की सरकार ने सर्विस में 30 फीसदी रिजर्वेशन दिया हुआ है। कांग्रेस सरकार ने ही अपने जमाने में कर्नाटक में जब श्री अर्स की सरकार थी, तब 40 फीसदी रिजर्वेशन दिया हुआ था। आज केरल में जहां तमाम वामपक्षी पार्टियों की सरकार है वहां 31 फीसदी रिजर्वेशन मिला हुआ है। तमिलनाडु के अन्दर 31 फीसदी रिजर्वेशन है। अगर वहां रिजर्वेशन हो सकता है तो क्यों नहीं वही कांग्रेस सरकार केन्द्र में कानून बनाती है कि केन्द्र की सर्वि-

[श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव]

सेज में भी पिछड़ी हुई जातियों को कम से कम 30 फीसदी रिजर्वेशन मिलेगा? क्यों नहीं ऐसी हिदायत दी जाती है दूसरे सबों में उनकी आबादी के मुताबिक उनको रिजर्वेशन दिया जायेगा? आज जो सवाल उठाते हैं आर्थिक आधार का वह इस सवाल को टालना चाहते हैं। कांग्रेस ने प्रस्ताव पास किया था जिसमें कहा गया था कि हर घर में एक आदमी को काम मिलना चाहिये। आप काम दीजिये, जो पिछड़े हुए नहीं हैं उनके बच्चों को काम दीजिये। प्लानिंग कमीशन ने मेरे पत्र में इन्कार कर दिया, मैंने कहा था 150 रुपये महीना हर बेकार नाजवान को बेकारी भत्ता दीजिये। स्वीडन, नार्वे, फ्रान्स, वेस्ट जर्मनी, यू. के, अमरीका में, यह सोशलिस्ट कन्ट्रीज नहीं हैं, समाजवादी देशों में कोई भी बेकार नहीं है, लेकिन इन देशों में भी वहां की सरकार हमारे रुपये में 1,000 से लेकर 1,800 रुपये महीना बेकारी भत्ता देती है। इसलिये 150 रुपये कम से कम ऐसे बेकार नाजवान को आप दें।

काका कालेलकर कमीशन की रिपोर्ट, बी. पी. मण्डल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट, इन दोनों को मिला कर के सरकार आने वाले सेशन से पहले नवम्बर के पहले, दोनों कमीशनों की रिपोर्ट पर विचार करके, उनकी सिफारिशों को सोच समझ कर के लागू करे। खाली आर्थिक आधार नहीं हो सकता। जब तक सामाजिक विषमतायें देश में हैं, सामाजिक कुरीतियों की वजह से समाज का बहुत बड़ा भाग पिछड़ा हुआ है, जब तक सामाजिक और शैक्षणिक रूप से जो पिछड़े हुए हैं, जो बुनियादी आधार है उसको आप नहीं मारेंगे तब तक काम नहीं चलेगा। जिस प्रकार से दक्षिण के प्रदेशों ने 30 से लेकर 40 फीसदी तक रिजर्वेशन दिया है उसी तरह से उत्तर प्रदेश में बिहार में, गुजरात में, राजस्थान में हरियाणा में, पंजाब में तथा अन्य प्रदेशों में भी आप इसी प्रकार रिजर्वेशन लागू करें।

मुझे अफसोस है कि गुजरात में भी एक आन्दोलन चलाया गया। कौन लोग थे वे? वेस्टेड इंटरैस्ट के लोग थे, जिन्होंने

उस आन्दोलन को चलाया और उस आन्दोलन में कहा गया कि जो रिजर्वेशन है, उसको खत्म कर दो, शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट के रिजर्वेशन को खत्म कर दो।

मैं कहता हूँ कि कौन शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट का आदमी रिजर्वेशन मांगता है? अगर उसको हक मिला होता, सत्ता में वह भागीदार होता, आपने उसको इस लायक बना दिया होता आर्थिक तरीके से, वह कोई भीष नहीं मांग रहे हैं, यह उनका वैधानिक हक है, जो मांग रहे हैं। जब तक उनका वैधानिक हक उनको नहीं मिलता, ऐसे आन्दोलन निहित स्वार्थ के आन्दोलन इस देश में चलेंगे, दूसरी प्रक्रियाएं इस देश में शुरू करेंगे।

मेरी मांग है कि पिछड़े वर्ग के लिये केन्द्र की तमाम सर्विसेज में और प्रदेश की सर्विसेज में और ऐसी शिक्षा संस्थाएं जैसे मीडिकल है, इंजीनियरिंग है, दूसरी टेक्निकल सर्विसेज है, पब्लिक सेक्टर में है, इनमें उनकी संख्या के अनुपात में कम से कम 30 प्रतिशत उनका रिजर्वेशन होना चाहिये।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): You
suggest reservation according to popu-
lation or 30 per cent of the employ-
ment?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: It
should be according to the percentage
of population in the society. They de-
serve reservation according to their
entire population in the society. If it
is not possible, I am suggesting that
the minimum should be 30 per cent in
all the sectors, including the public
sector.

हमारे मकवाना साहब को शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोगों से बहुत हमदर्दी है। शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोग आज इतनी बड़ी तादाद में हैं, लेकिन उनका 1 फीसदी, 2 फीसदी और 3 फीसदी रिजर्वेशन भी पूरा नहीं हो पाता है। उनको पूरा करने के लिये स्पेशल ट्रेनिंग, विशेष सुविधाएं,

वार्षिक हालत को दुरुस्त करने के लिये विशेष कदम उठाने चाहिये और यह काम बड़े पैमाने पर होने चाहिये। अगर यह कदम नहीं उठाये जायेंगे तो देश में एक विस्फोटक स्थिति पैदा होगी

माइनॉरिटीज ने कांई रिजर्वेशन क्लेम नहीं किया है। लेकिन वास्तविकता है कि आज माइनॉरिटीज के लोग जहां भी जा रहे हैं, उनको नौकरी नहीं मिलती है, उनके साथ भेदभाव होता है। हमारे साथी ने कहा कि वह मजबूर होकर यह कर रहे हैं। इसलिये आज उनके रिजर्वेशन के सवाल पर भी हमको विचार करना चाहिये।

मैं फिर से दोहराकर कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगले सेशन से पहले वी. पी. मण्डल की रिपोर्ट, जैसी आज सदन में स्थिति सरकार ने की है, यह स्थिति नहीं होनी चाहिये, यह दुःखदायी स्थिति है, कमिटमेंट देने के बाद गैर-जिम्मेदारी की बात ठीक नहीं। अगर यह तैयार नहीं हो सकती थी तो इस सदन में इस तरह का आश्वासन नहीं देना चाहिये था, यह वादा-खिलाफ हुई और अगर यह पूरा नहीं होगी तो देश में असंतोष के भावना पैदा होगी।

मैं फिर से कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार को देश में नौजवानों में बढ़ती हुई बेकारी का ध्यान में रखते हुए आज अपनी पूरी सर्विसेज, एम्प्लायमेन्ट, पोस्टिंग की नीति पर पूरे तरीके से विचार करना चाहिये ताकि वह वर्ग जिनको स्थान नहीं मिल सका है, उनको उचित स्थान मिल सके। धन्यवाद।

श्री जयराम बर्मा (फैजाबाद): चेरमैन साहब, यहां केन्द्रीय सेवाओं में पिछड़ी जातियों के लिये आरक्षण की मांग की गई है, मैं उसके उद्देश्य का समर्थन करता हूँ। प्रस्ताव में तथा जो और संशोधन हैं, उनमें विभिन्न प्रतिशत की मांग की गई है, इसलिये उसके बारे में मैं अपनी राय नहीं देना चाहता, लेकिन यह जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ कि पिछड़े वर्ग के लिये सेवाओं में, चाहे वह राजकीय सेवाएं हों, चाहे केन्द्र की सेवाएं हों, उनमें आरक्षण जरूरी है और उसी तरह की सुविधाएं उनके शिक्षा

में भी मिलनी चाहिये। शिक्षा और टैक्निकल शिक्षा में भी उनके एडमिशन के लिये ऐसी व्यवस्था की जाये कि उसकी शिक्षा मिल सके उनके संख्या के अनुरूप।

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश में पिछड़ी जातियां, जो कि सामाजिक तथा शैक्षिक दृष्टि से पिछड़ी हुई हैं, उनकी संख्या लगभग 50 प्रतिशत है। किसी प्रदेश में 50 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा है, किसी में उसके लगभग है, हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में उनकी संख्या 53 प्रतिशत है। संख्या 50 प्रतिशत और कहीं कहीं ज्यादा है, लेकिन सरकारी सेवाओं में उनका स्थान अभी तक केवल एक या दो प्रतिशत है। जिस वर्ग की संख्या 50 प्रतिशत हो और सरकारी सेवाओं में उसका प्रतिनिधित्व केवल एक दो प्रतिशत हो, तो यह कैसे कहा जा सकता है कि उनके साथ न्याय हो रहा है। यह मानना पड़ेगा कि उनके साथ अन्याय हो रहा है, और इस अन्याय को दूर करना है।

हमारी जो पुरानी परम्पराएं और व्यवस्थाएं थी; उनके कारण कुछ जातियां पिछड़ गईं और उनको आगे बढ़ने की जो सुविधाएं मिलनी चाहिए थी, वे नहीं मिली। आज के जमाने में स्वतंत्र भारत में उनके विकास और उन्नति के रास्ते में जो कठिनाइयां हैं, उनका निराकरण होना चाहिए और जल्दी में जल्दी होना चाहिए। उसमें देर करने से कांई लाभ नहीं है। अगर किसी देश की एक बहुत बड़ी जनसंख्या 50 प्रतिशत पिछड़े वर्ग और 25 प्रतिशत अनुसूचित जातियां : कुल 75 प्रतिशत जनसंख्या--पिछड़ी हुई हो, उसे अपनी प्रतिभा को विकसित करने का मौका न मिला हो तो उस देश की बड़ी हानि होती है। इसके मानी ये हैं कि 50 प्रतिशत लोगों की जो प्रतिभा देश की सेवा में उपयुक्त होनी चाहिए थी, हमारी भूल के कारण उसको उपयोग नहीं हो रहा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि जब तक यह स्थिति बनी रहेगी तब तक देश की उन्नति की गति उतनी तेज नहीं हो सकेगी, जितनी कि वह होनी चाहिए। इन दिक्कतों को दूर करने की जरूरत है।

[श्री जयराम वर्मा]

जब यह संविधान बना, तो उसमें सब को समानता का अधिकार दिया गया। उसके आधार पर कुछ शंका थी कि हमारा संविधान बनने से पहले से दक्षिणी प्रदेशों में पिछड़ी जातियों को जो सुविधाएं मिल रही थी, उनके लिए जो आरक्षण था, संविधान लागू होने पर वह आरक्षण कैसे कायम रहेगा, क्योंकि वह समानता के सिद्धान्त के खिलाफ जाता है। इस लिए सुद पंडित जी की मजूदगी में संविधान में पहला संशोधन किया गया और अनुच्छेद 15 (4) जोड़ा गया। वह संशोधन इस लिए किया गया कि अदालतें समानता के आधार पर उस स्टेट्स को पिछड़ी जातियों को आरक्षण देने से रोक न सकें। पंडित जी ने महसूस किया कि दक्षिणी सबों में पिछड़ी जातियों को पहले से जो आरक्षण मिला हुआ है, अगर वह खत्म हो जाए, तो यह बड़ा अन्याय होगा, अनुचित होगा। इस लिए संविधान में पहला संशोधन किया गया, ताकि पिछड़ी जातियों को जो आरक्षण पहले से मिला हुआ था, वह कायम रहे और खत्म न किया जाए।

उसके बाद कई और स्टेट्स ने भी पिछड़ी जातियों को आरक्षण दिया। जैसा कि श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव ने बताया है, सभी दक्षिणी राज्यों में पिछड़ी जातियों के लिए आरक्षण है और काफी ज्यादा है। वह आन्ध्र प्रदेश में 25 प्रतिशत, तामिलनाडू में 31 प्रतिशत, केरल में 31 प्रतिशत और कर्नाटक में 40 प्रतिशत है।

उत्तर की स्टेट्स में यह आरक्षण की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई, लेकिन सौभाग्य से कुछ समय पहले उत्तर प्रदेश में भी आरक्षण किया गया। जितनी स्टेट्स ने आरक्षण को लागू किया था, वे सब कांग्रेस-शासित प्रदेश थे। कांग्रेस-शासित प्रदेशों ने आरक्षण को लागू किया, क्योंकि कांग्रेस की नीति रही है कि उन लोगों को उठाने की कोशिश की जाए, उन्हें न उठाना अन्याय होगा। उसी आधार पर उत्तर प्रदेश में उस समय के चीफ मिनिस्टर, श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी, ने एक आर्डिनंस जारी करवा के 15 प्रतिशत आरक्षण दिया, हालांकि उसके आधार

पर कानून बाद में जनता सरकार ने बनवाया। लेकिन उस को वह लागू नहीं कर सका क्योंकि उसके बाद एलक्शन होने वाला था। राज्यपाल ने यह कह दिया कि एलक्शन के बाद जो सरकार आएगी वह सरकार अपना निर्णय करेगी, आर्डिनंस के आधार पर हम यह आरक्षण लागू नहीं करेंगे। इसलिए आरक्षण लागू नहीं हुआ और जनता पार्टी की सरकार जब आई तो वह आरक्षण 15 प्रतिशत हो गया हालांकि उन की जनसंख्या के आधार पर वह बहुत कम है। लेकिन उस सिद्धान्त को उत्तर प्रदेश ने भी स्वीकार कर लिया कि यह आरक्षण इन के लिये जरूरी है।

थोड़ी सी बात और मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि कांग्रेस की नीति के अनुसार ही उत्तर प्रदेश में कांग्रेस की सरकार ने इस वक्त उस में कुछ संशोधन और सुधार किए हैं। पहले जो आरक्षण पिछड़ी जातियों के लिए या अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए था उस का अर्थ यह लगाया जाता था कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा उतने प्रतिशत उन के लिए आरक्षण है, यानी 15 प्रतिशत पिछड़ी जातियों के लिए है तो उस से ज्यादा नहीं होने चाहिए या 18 प्रतिशत अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए है तो उस से ज्यादा वह नहीं हो सकते, इस तरह का अर्थ लगाया जाता था। लेकिन यह खुशी की बात है कि उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने इस में सुधार कर दिया और कहा कि नहीं, यह आरक्षण कम से कम इतना है, ज्यादा से ज्यादा नहीं है। यह कम से कम है। अगर योग्यता के आधार पर पिछड़ी जाति के लोग या हरिजन जितना आरक्षण उन के लिए मुकर्रर है उस से ज्यादा आ जाये तो वह सभी लिए जाएंगे। इस तरह से इस में भी थोड़ा और सुधार करने की कोशिश की गई है।

लेकिन यह बात दुख की है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार में इस तरह का कोई आरक्षण पहले से नहीं है। इधर बिहार में भी हो गया है, यह जरूर है कि राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश हमारे कांग्रेस शासित सूबे हैं, वहां पर किन्हीं कारणों से यह नहीं लागू किया गया है, ये लगभग हमेशा से कांग्रेस शासित प्रदेश रहे हैं तो राजस्थान और

मध्य प्रदेश में भी पिछड़े वर्गों के लिए सेवाओं में आरक्षण तो होना ही चाहिए था, दूसरी बात है कि वहाँ पर जो तक आरक्षण नहीं है, मैं समझता हूँ कि मौजूदा सरकारें उस के लिए जरूर विचार करती होंगी और जरूर उस को लागू करने की कोशिश करेंगी।

जैसा मैंने कहा इन की संख्या 60 प्रात-शत है और एक या दो प्रतिशत ही सरकारी सेवाओं में उन का स्थान है। किसी देश में भी समाजवाद के सफल संचालन के लिए अगर इस तरह की व्यवस्था रहे कि एक वर्ग जिस की बहुत बड़ी आबादी है उस का थोड़ा सा ही स्थान हो और जिस की आबादी थोड़ी सी हो उस का बहुत बड़ा स्थान हो तो वैसी स्थिति में प्रजातंत्र का सफल संचालन नहीं हो सकता, उसके लिए आवश्यक है कि हर एक वर्ग को उस की जनसंख्या के अनुरूप इस तरह की सुविधाएँ मिलें कि उन का स्थान सरकारी सेवाओं में और दूसरी जगह भी उन की संख्या के अनुरूप हो जाय। अगर इस तरह से असमानता बनी रही.... (व्यवधान)....

मैं तो इस सेशन में पहली बार बोल रहा हूँ तो थोड़ा सा समय अगर मुझे ज्यादा दे दें तो अच्छा होगा।

मैं कह रहा था कि इतना कम उन का स्थान सेवाओं में है कि उस की तरफ ध्यान देना और जल्दी से उस की व्यवस्था करना जिस में उन की संख्या के अनुरूप उन का स्थान हो जाय, बहुत जरूरी है।

काका कालेलकर की अध्यक्षता में एक कमीशन बना। उस ने अपनी रिपोर्ट दी और उस ने आरक्षण की संस्तुति की। लेकिन यह एक दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि उस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई। कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए थी और उस की सिफारिशों के अनुसार कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए थी, सिफारिशों को लागू होना चाहिए था। लेकिन यह बड़े दुःख की बात रही कि वह लागू नहीं हुई और उस से पिछड़े वर्ग के लोगों में बड़ा असंतोष और रोष रहा। लोगों के दिल में ऐसी बात आई कि उनके साथ न्याय नहीं किया जा

रहा है। जिस की इतनी बड़ी संख्या हो और इस तरह की स्थिति उस की बनी रहे तो उसके लिए उन के अन्दर असंतोष और रोष पैदा होना स्वाभाविक है। श्री बी पी मण्डल की अध्यक्षता में एक दूसरा कमीशन बना, सभाग्य से उसने अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है। कहा जाता है कि काका कालेलकर कमीशन रिपोर्ट में जो कमियाँ रह गई थीं उनको इस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट में दूर कर दिया गया है। इसके आधार पर अगर कार्यवाही की जाए तो मंत्री स्थान से न्याय हो सकेगा। अभी कुछ दिन पहले इस सदन में यह मांग की गई थी कि यह रिपोर्ट सदन में तुरन्त रखी जाए, इसी सत्र में रखी जाए। इसी की बात थी कि हमारे गृह मंत्री ने स्वीकार कर लिया था और आश्वासन दिया था कि इसी सत्र में रिपोर्ट रखी जायेगी लेकिन आज यह मालूम करके कि उसको रखना सम्भव नहीं हो सकेगा, किसी कारण से रिपोर्ट रखी नहीं जायेगी, बड़ा दुःख हुआ। इससे लोगों के दिल में शंका पैदा होता है कि कहीं जो हज़र काका कालेलकर रिपोर्ट का हुआ, वही हज़र इस रिपोर्ट का भी तो नहीं होने वाला है। इसलिए दूर नहीं होनी चाहिए। अगर आप कोई आश्वासन देते हैं तो उसको पूरा न करना कोई अच्छी बात नहीं है। जब कहा गया था तो रिपोर्ट को रखना चाहिए था। लेकिन अब तो वह बात सम्भव नहीं हुई, कम से कम यह आवश्यक हो जाता है कि अगले सत्र में उसको रख दिया जाए और उस पर उम्मीद सत्र में पूरी बहस की जाए। माथ ही सरकार इसके ऊपर क्या कार्यवाही करना चाहती है उसकी जानकारी दी जाए ताकि लोगों को सन्तोष हो सके।

इसके सम्बन्ध में जो जात-पात को बढ़ावा देने का आरोप लगाया जाता है वह बात सही नहीं है और न इसके पीछे वह मंशा ही है। इसके पीछे किसी भी प्रकार की कटुता पैदा करने की मंशा नहीं है लेकिन आज जो एक असमानता है, जो सामाजिक विषमता है उसके दूर करने की आवश्यकता है। जब तक सरकारी नौकरियों में इन लोगों को समुचित स्थान नहीं मिलेंगे और उनके लिए शिक्षा की ठीक व्यवस्था नहीं होगी तब तक जो सामाजिक असमानता है

[श्री जयराम वर्मा]

उमका दूर हाना बड़ा मुश्किल है। आज विभिन्न वर्गों में जो असमानता व्याप्त है उमका दूर करने का सबसे अच्छा रास्ता यही है कि सरकारी नौकरियों में उनका समुचित स्थान दिए जायें क्योंकि ऊंचे पदों पर पहुँचने में जाति विशेष का स्थान ऊंचा हो जाता है। अगर सभी वर्गों में करीब करीब समानता आ जाती है तब उसके बाद हम नहीं चाहते कि इस व्यवस्था को जारी रखा जाए। केवल जब तक कि समाज में असमानता व्याप्त है तब तक के लिए ही हमारी यह मांग है। और तब तक के लिए इस व्यवस्था को करना बहुत जरूरी है।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री जी से मुझे इस मामले पर बात-चीत करने का अक्सर मौका मिलता है, उनसे हुई बात-चीत के आधार पर मैं यह कह सकता हूँ कि कमजोर और पिछड़े वर्गों के लिए उनके दिल में बड़ी सहानुभूति है। वे समझती हैं कि इन लोगों के साथ अन्याय हो रहा है और इसका निराकरण जल्दी से जल्दी होना चाहिए।

इसलिए मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो उनकी भावनाएँ हैं, उन भावनाओं के अनुरूप कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए और न्याय करना चाहिए। यदि न्याय न हुआ तो बड़ा असंतोष होगा और बड़ा रोष पैदा होगा और मैं समझता हूँ कि इन लोगों में जो छुपी हुई शक्ति है, उस शक्ति का उपयोग देश की सेवा में नहीं हो सकेगा।

मैं इस बात को मानता हूँ, चाहे कोई उन्नत वर्ग का हो या चाहे व्हेई दबे हुए वर्ग का हो—इन लोगों में जो प्रतिभा का सवाल है, अनुसूचित जाति के लोगों में करीब-करीब वही प्रतिभा मौजूद है, जो उन्नत वर्ग में मौजूद है। इसलिए इतनी बड़ी जनसंख्या की प्रतिभा को विकसित करने का मौका न देकर, उनको देश की सेवा से वंचित कर देना देश के हित की बात नहीं है। उनको हर प्रकार से, हर क्षेत्र में ऊपर लाने की कोशिश करना सरकार का

कर्तव्य है, तभी जाकर प्रजातन्त्र सफल हो सकेगा।

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL (Mathurapur): I support the merits of this Bill and I feel most Members are supporting this Bill because even the Members opposite cannot deny it.

In this connection, I would like to point out that there is also reservation of places for scheduled tribes. This reservation policy has been followed but the percentage of reservation is not followed at all. The policy is followed. That is, in every Government Undertaking and in the Government offices, the reservation policy will be followed. But, that policy is not implemented at all.

AN HON. MEMBER: To a certain extent not implemented.

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Not 'not at all' but to a certain extent. They are not interested to implement. They will deliver lectures in the auditoriums and outside before the people.

(Interruptions)

The reservation policy is followed. I happened to be a Member of the Committee for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I visited several Undertakings of the Government. What did I find? There reservation quota is not followed at all. Either they will say "Not available" or they will say "Not qualified" or "not suitable". Availability and suitability become the main reasons.

I am here referring to the report of the Working Group on Scheduled Castes, 1980—85:

"In the Central Government offices, in the year, 1978, for Scheduled Castes, the recruitment made was 14.84 per cent and for Scheduled Tribes 3.85 per cent. In the 'A' Category Service, the Scheduled Castes 4.50 and the Scheduled Tribes 8.5".

Category—B: Scheduled Castes 6.44; Scheduled Tribes 0.88; Category—C: Scheduled Castes 12.22; Scheduled Tribes 2.86; Category—D: Scheduled Castes 19.13; Scheduled Tribes 4.66. Thus you will see that the reservation is not followed according to the policy of the Government in Central Government offices. In the State Government also, Scheduled Castes, Category—I 3.28; Category—II 6.08; Category—III 8.02; and Category—IV 17.32. This is the position. In the Central Public sector undertakings, Category—A: Scheduled Castes 2.35; Scheduled Tribes 0.52; Category—B: Scheduled Castes 4.22; Scheduled Tribes 0.95. Thus, the reservation policy for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has not been implemented.

The number of registrations made in the Employment Exchanges in respect of Scheduled Castes in the year 1978 was 7,26,033; the number of reserved vacancies notified 64,019; the number filled 32,665. For Scheduled Tribes, the number of registrations made in the Employment Exchanges 1,87,107; reserved vacancies notified 29,922 but filled up 9,418.

The number of job-seekers registered with the Employment Exchanges: Scheduled Castes 14,79,035; Scheduled Tribes 33,09,384.

I want to give these figures to show that Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates are available. They are only denied the opportunities.

According to this Bill reservation for backward classes is needed. Who are the people belonging to the backward classes? Kaka Kalekar Commission Report says, apart from Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes and denotified Groups:

“Those nomads who do not enjoy any social respect and who have no appreciation of a fixed habitation and are given to mimicry, begging, jugglery, dancing, etc.

“Communities consisting largely of agricultural or landless labourers.

“Communities consisting largely of tenants without occupancy rights and those with insecure land tenure.

“Communities consisting of a large percentage of small land-owners with uneconomic holdings.

“Communities engaged in cattle-breeding, sheep-breeding or fishing on a small scale....”

And there are several others also.

These people are backward community people. Their population, according to this Bill, is 52 per cent. If that be the case and if the Government is interested to reserve for them 52 per cent of the posts in the Government service, they can do. But I think the unemployment problem as a whole will not be solved. However, if that is done, that is a good thing for the backward people. That is why I support this Bill.

One point I want to make clear. In the draft Sixth Five Year Plan it is admitted that during this 34 year period they have not implemented it—it is admitted in the Plan document. One of the Directive Principles of State Policy in the Constitution enjoins that the State shall promote with special care the education and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people and in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation. During these 34 years they have done nothing, but you are shedding crocodile tears for these poor people, for these backward class people and for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Here I want to suggest one thing. The Government may accept or may not accept. The question is: you are not following the recruitment policy when appointments are made. The roster is not maintained and the reservation policy is not followed. There is dissatisfaction among the workers

[Shri Mukunda Mandal]

when there is promotion. Why is there this dissatisfaction? It is because at the time of appointment you are not following the reservation policy as also you are not maintaining the roster. That is why when some people are there, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people, at the time of promotion, they get preference and other people say that they are toppling them. That is the problem. That is everywhere. In Gujarat, South India and everywhere there is a dissatisfaction among the employees. To stop it I want to suggest that at least in the case of promotion, recruitment policy must be implemented according to the rules and at the same time in the case of promotion, according to merit promotion should be made at the same time maintaining the reservation for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. There must be special quota. If the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes do not get promoted through merit, for them special posts should be created so that the reservation is fulfilled regarding promotions. That will perhaps lessen the dissatisfaction among the employees.

Another point I want to make is: what is the position in the private sector.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: You please conclude.

SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: The total plan investment for the period 1980-85 is estimated at Rs. 1,58,710 crores. Of this Rs. 84,000 crores (53 per cent) is estimated to be in the public sector and the balance of 47 per cent is in the private sector. Apart from the public sector, the reservation policy should also be followed in the private sector.

That is my point. I do not like to take much time of the House. My point is that in the public sectors they are trying to implement this. There is a tendency to avoid that here in

the private sector. That is because there is no security for these people. I want to request the Minister to see that the backward class people find a place in the society and they have the feelings that they are equal to others. Their interests could be safeguarded by Government.

Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Girdhari Lal Vyar. Be very brief. Take five minutes only because there are so many others who want to speak on this.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा): सभापति महोदय, सन्दर्भ सर्विसेज में जो रिजर्वेशन का प्रस्ताव माननीय यादव जी ने रखा है उसकी भावना अच्छी है, मगर आज जो विचारधारा देश में चल रही है कि रिजर्वेशन किस आधार पर होना चाहिये। जाति के आधार पर होना चाहिए या अन्य आधार पर, मुख्य मुद्दा यह है। इस प्रश्न पर सोचने की जरूरत है। हमारे सदन में कई दफा बात आई है, खासतौर से कम्युनिस्ट कहते रहे हैं कि 50 प्रतिशत लोग पावर्टी लाइन के नीचे हैं। तो ऐसे लोगों को प्राथमिकता मिलनी चाहिये जाति के आधार पर रिजर्वेशन मिलना चाहिये? हमने शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और ट्राइबस के लिये रिजर्वेशन इस आधार पर किया क्योंकि उनकी आर्थिक हालत अच्छी नहीं थी। इसलिये उनकी आर्थिक हालत सुधरे और दूसरे के बराबर आयें और वह लोग भी सोचें कि समाज में उनको जिस दृष्टि से देखा जाता था, घृणा और अस्पृश्यता की भावना से, वह चीज समाप्त हो। सब को बराबरी का अवसर मिले ताकि उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति सुधरे। मगर हमने वहां भी देखा कि उनमें भी कौन से लोग आते हैं? जिनकी आर्थिक हालत ठीक है, जिनके पास जमीन जायदाद है, उन्हीं के लड़के आई. ए. एस., आई. पी. एस. बन रहे हैं। उनमें जो गरीब लोग हैं उनको चांस नहीं मिलता है। इसलिए रिजर्वेशन से भी ज्यादा जरूरी

यह है कि उनके बच्चों को पढ़ाई लिखाई की पूरी मुफ्त व्यवस्था की जाय, सारी सुविधाएँ उनका दी जायें ताकि वह भी उंची से उंची नौकरी में जा सकें। इस पर ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिये। वरना पहले बाहमण, राजपूत, बनियों को हटाया उसके बाद शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स में भी बाहमण और राजपूत बन कर लोग बैठ गये और जिनके पास जमीन है उन्हीं को बच्चों रिजर्वेशन का लाभ उठाते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि यादव जी इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था अपने प्रस्ताव में कर दें कि जो लोग पावर्टी लाइन से नीचे हैं चाहे किसी भी जाति के हों उनके लिए रिजर्वेशन होना चाहिये। ऐसे लोग चाहे किसी भी जाति में हों। मुसलमानों के बारे में अभी यादव जी ने कहा था कि उनमें इतनी ज्यादा पावर्टी है कि उसका कोई ठिकाना नहीं। इस देश में बैकवर्ड क्लासेज से भी ज्यादा उनमें पावर्टी है। उनकी नौकरी में क्या परसेंटेज है? इसलिये इस बात पर ध्यान देना चाहिये। किसी जाति विशेष या बैकवर्ड क्लासेज पर ध्यान देंगे तो उन्हीं को प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा जो सरकार में होंगे जिस प्रकार से य. पी., बिहार में हुआ कि जिसकी मंजूरिटी हुई, चाहे जाटव हों, यादव हों या गूजर हों, वही सब पर कब्जा कर लेते हैं। इसलिये पावर्टी लाइन के नीचे जितने लोग हैं उनके लिये 50 परसेंट रिजर्वेशन होना चाहिये ताकि उनके बच्चों को प्रोत्साहन मिले और सब के समान जा सकें। इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। यही मेरा सुझाव है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister will take half-an-hour.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL
(Jhanjharpur: What can I do?

SHRI R. P. YADAV (Madhepura):
Sir, my name was there. I was the third. But, unfortunately since I was not a favoured Member, I am being given this treatment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. I shall call you after Shri Mandal.

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : श्रीमन्, मैं माननीय सदस्य श्री आर. पी. यादव द्वारा प्रस्तुत बिल का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। पीछे यह प्रश्न किया गया

कि इस बिल की और इस कानून की क्या आवश्यकता है? मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ, अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि संरक्षण की आवश्यकता है, किन्तु उसका आधार शैक्षणिक और सामाजिक न होकर आर्थिक होना चाहिये।

संविधान में यह उपलब्ध किया हुआ है, जिसका श्री जन्द्रजीत यादव ने पढ़ कर सुनाया है। आप धारा 340 देख लें, उसमें उपबन्ध है कि राष्ट्रपति जी समय-समय पर जां. बी. सी., अदर बैकवर्ड क्लासेज की जांच करने के लिये आयोग नियुक्त करेंगे और वह अपनी जांच कर के जो सिफारिश समझेगा करेगा। यह सारा प्रावधान उसमें है।

इसी तरह आर्टिकल 15, 16 है, उसमें उपबंधित है कि और व्यवस्थाओं के रहते हुए सरकार इनके लिए आरक्षण व्यवस्था कर पायेगी। उसमें जो शब्द दिये हुए हैं, वह शैक्षणिक और सामाजिक, एजुकेशनल और सोशल दिये हुए हैं। यह खास कर उपबंधित है।

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि उस समय जो अपने देश का संविधान बन रहा था और इन सारी बातों पर तजवीज हो रही थी, उस समय हमारे संविधान निर्माताओं ने, कंस्टीट्यूशनल फादर्स ने सब चीजों को देखते हुए, इस देश को किस तरह से मजबूत बनाया जाये, सबल बनाया जाये, एक-रूपता दी जाये, एक किया जाये, इस देश में किस तरह समानता लायी जाये, कंस्टीट्यूशन में जो प्रीएम्बल है, और डायरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल है, उनके अनुसार किस तरह का समाज वह रचना चाहते थे, यह सब उस प्रीएम्बल में दिया हुआ है। उसी तरह के समाज की रचना करने के लिये, किस तरह से उपबन्ध किया जाये, इसी को देखते हुए, एजुकेशनली बैकवर्ड क्लासेज के लिए उसमें उपबन्ध है।

अब हमारे माननीय सदस्य यह नहीं चीज लाना चाहते हैं। वह कहते हैं कि आरक्षण की तो आवश्यकता है, परन्तु उसका आधार आर्थिक होना चाहिये, सामाजिक और शैक्षणिक नहीं। हमारे यह माननीय सदस्य अकेले नहीं हैं, एक बहुत बड़ा वर्ग, संकशन इस देश में है जो इस तरह की आवाज बराबर उठाकर,

[श्री धनिक लाल मंडल]

इस तरह के जब भी प्रयास हुए हैं, उसको ध्वंस करता रहा है।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि काका कालेलकर साहब जैसे गांधीवादी विचारक के नेतृत्व में जब आयोग का गठन 1953 में हुआ तो उस कमीशन ने भी 1955 में अपनी अनुशंसा दे दी। उस समय भी यह वितंडावाद खड़ा कर के, इस तरह के सवाल खड़े करके, समस्याएँ पैदा कर के जब रिपोर्टों को रद्दी की टोकरी में फेंक दिया गया। आज तक इस सदन में उस काव्य कालेलकर रिपोर्ट पर विचार नहीं किया गया और उस पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई।

आज जो बी. पी. मंडल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट के बारे में सवाल उठाया जा रहा है, वही सवाल काका कालेलकर आयोग की रिपोर्ट के प्रस्तुतीकरण के बाद भी उठाया गया था।

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अपने समाज में अपने देश में दाँत तरह की समस्याएँ हैं। रोटी और सम्मान, इसकी माननीय सदस्य न भूलें। इस देश में प्रश्न केवल रोटी का नहीं है, जब कि वह भी बहुत बड़ा प्रश्न है, लेकिन उसके साथ साथ सम्मान का भी प्रश्न है। हमारे माननीय सदस्य कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी से बिलांग नहीं करते हैं, लेकिन कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के माननीय सदस्य या उनकी विचारधारा के जैसे लोग यह बातें कभी-कभी कहते हैं कि आर्थिक ढाँचा ही सब चीजों का ठीक करता है। जो इकनामिक स्ट्रक्चर है, वह बेस स्ट्रक्चर है, बाकी सब सुपर स्ट्रक्चर है। अगर आर्थिक आधार ठीक हो जाता है तो बाकी सब चीजें ठीक हो जाती हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि वह कम्युनिस्ट नहीं हैं, उसी तरह से विचार करने वाले नहीं हैं, लेकिन कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी में भी री-थिंकिंग हो रही है।

जब मैंने कहा था कि इन लोगों के सामने केवल रोटी की समस्या नहीं है, उनके सम्मान की भी समस्या है और रोटी के प्रश्न को हल करने के साथ साथ उनके सम्मान की भी रक्षा करनी चाहिए, तो सी पी एम के लोगों ने, जो कम्युनिस्ट आन्दोलन के अंग हैं, बड़ी मजबूती के साथ मेरी बात को

ताईद की थी। समस्या केवल आर्थिक नहीं है, समस्या सम्मान और इज्जत की भी है। इन दोनों प्रश्नों को उलझा देने से काम नहीं चलेंगा।

मैं मानता हूँ कि आरक्षण से देश की गरीबी मिटाने वाली नहीं है। मैं मानता हूँ कि आरक्षण से बेरोजगारी की समस्या हल नहीं होने वाली है। मैं मानता हूँ कि आरक्षण से गरीबी की रक्षा से नीचे रहने वाले लोग उससे ऊपर नहीं आ जाएंगे। यह प्रश्न दूसरा है। दोनों प्रश्न को मिला देने से—आरक्षण के प्रश्न को और गरीबी के प्रश्न को मिला देने से—बहुत बड़ा नुकसान होगा। आरक्षण आर्थिक समस्या को हल करने के लिए नहीं, बल्कि सम्मान और इज्जत के लिए है—इस देश में जो सामाजिक नाबराबरी है, जिसका संपोषण हजारों सालों से होता रहा है, उसको मिटाने के लिए है।

आज यदि एक हरिजन दरंगा या मजिस्ट्रेट बन जाए, तो बड़ी जाति के लोग उसे पहले प्रणाम करेंगे। वे यह अपेक्षा नहीं करेंगे कि वह पहले प्रणाम करेगा और हम उसे आशीर्वाद देंगे। यह कितना बड़ा फर्क है। क्या माननीय सदस्य ने उस पर सोचा है? जरूर सोचा होगा। यह उपबन्ध इस लिए किया गया है कि जो लोग हीन भावना से ग्रसित हैं, हजारों वर्षों तक भेद-भाव कर के जिनके मन में हीनता की ग्रन्थि उत्पन्न कर दी गई है, उन लोगों के मन से हीनता को भावना को हटा कर, आत्म-सम्मान का भाव पैदा कर के, दूसरे लोगों के समकक्ष लाया जाए। यह उपबन्ध आर्थिक बराबरी लाने के लिए नहीं किया गया है। इस लिए दोनों तर्कों को मिला देने से काम नहीं चलेगा।

इस कानून की तात्कालिक आवश्यकता क्या है? जैसा कि श्री यादव ने कहा है, आज एक तरफ शासन है, जिसमें कुछ लोग एम एल ए, एम पी और मिनिस्ट्र हैं। दूसरे तरफ पर्मानेंट सिविल सर्विस है, जो कि प्रशासन है। इस देश में—और किसी भी देश में—पर्मानेंट सिविल सर्विस का जो वर्जस्व है, उससे हम सभी परिचित हैं। लेकिन उसमें इस वर्ग का कोई प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं है। क्या

यह सत्य नहीं है कि एक आदमी के जन्म से लेकर मरण तक जितने संस्कार होते हैं, वे उसकी जाति में होते हैं और इस लिए उसका जो संस्कार और मानस बनता है, वह उसके अंदर बनता है, चाहे वह कितना ही बड़ा आदमी क्यों न बन जाए ? उसके मन में कहीं न कहीं जातीय कुंठा और पूर्वाभाव बना रहता है। यह सच है और दिन के समान सच है। यदि कोई आदमी इससे इन्कार करता है, तो वह खपोरसंख है, वह लोगों की आंखों में धूल भोंकना चाहता है।

कुछ लोग कानशसली जातीय भावना से ऊपर उठ कर सब बातों को सोचते हैं, लेकिन ऐसे आदमी कितने होते हैं ?— हजार में एक, लाख में एक हो सकते हैं, आप हो सकते हैं, कोई दूसरे हो सकते हैं। पीडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू और गांधी जी के बारे में कहा जाता है कि वे जातीय भावना से ऊपर थे। लेकिन महात्मा गांधी और जवाहरलाल नेहरू कितने आदमी हो सकते हैं यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ। त्रिहाजा मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि चाहे वह दरोगा हो, चाहे इंस्पेक्टर हो, चाहे मैजिस्ट्रेट हो, चाहे सेक्रेटरी हो, चाहे कोई हो, यह जो पूरा प्रशासनिक ढांचा है इस में जो लोग बैठे हुए हैं उनके मन में कहीं न कहीं जातीय आग्रह रहता है, वे उस के ऊपर नहीं हो सकते हैं। इसलिए, जो विकास का पूरा काम चल रहा है उसके अपेक्षित परिणाम क्यों नहीं आए, जो परिणाम आने चाहिए थे वह क्यों नहीं आए, वह इसलिए नहीं आए कि जिन लोगों के हाथ में वह मशीनरी थी, वह ढांचा था उनके मन में पूर्वाग्रह था, यह बात सत्य है, दिन के समान सत्य है। इसलिए यदि आप चाहते हैं कि चाहे वह सामाजिक न्याय हो चाहे विकास का काम हो, यदि उसमें सभी के साथ समता का व्यवहार किया जाये। ... (व्यवधान) ...

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यदि आप चाहते हैं कि इस देश में जो विकास के काम चल रहे हैं, जो सामाजिक न्याय देने के काम चल रहे हैं जो डिस्ट्रीब्यूटिव जिस्टिस के काम चल रहे हैं उस का पूरा पूरा लाभ मिले तो यह तभी संभव है जब यह मशीनरी जो है उसमें भी इनके प्रतिनिधि लोग रहे।

यह जरूरी है। इसलिए जो आर. पी. यादव जी का विधेयक है वह संगत है।

मैं एक बात और कह कर समाप्त करूंगा। सरकार को मंडल आयोग की रिपोर्ट आज इस सदन के टेबल पर रखनी थी। लेकिन सरकार ने वचन दे कर भी यह काम पूरा नहीं किया। ऐसा ही सरकार ने काका कालेलकर आयोग के साथ किया था। काका कालेलकर आयोग की रिपोर्ट सदन की मंजूर पर रखी गई, लेकिन उस पर इस सदन में चर्चा नहीं हो पाई और उसकी अनुसंश पर कोई विचार नहीं हुआ। ऐसा ही इस रिपोर्ट के संबंध में इस सरकार का इरादा है या नहीं, यह मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ और एक बात की चेतावनी मंत्री जी को देना चाहता हूँ। मंडल आयोग की जो अनुसंशा है, उसने जो प्रतिवेदन दिया है उसको जो मेमोरेण्डम आफ एक्शन टोकेन के साथ सदन के टेबल पर रखना है, माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा कि वह अभी तक तैयार नहीं हो सका है इसलिए नहीं रखा जा सकता, मैं चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ कि उस पर राजनैतिक फैसला लेना है। उस पर राजनैतिक रूप से फैसला लेने की जरूरत है क्योंकि मंडल आयोग ने अनुसंशा की है, जैसी मुझ को खबर है कि 25 प्रतिशत का आरक्षण इन लोगों के लिए होना चाहिए, तो यह सेक्रेटरी लोग यह नहीं करेंगे ... (व्यवधान) ... सेक्रेटरीज को यह फैसला नहीं लेना है। मंडल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट सदन की मंजूर पर रखी जायगी मेमोरेण्डम आफ एक्शन टोकेन के साथ तो उस के लिये आपको, यह मंत्री जी को और प्रधान मंत्री जी को फैसला करना है, सेक्रेटरीज की स्क्रीनिंग कमटी यह नहीं कर सकती है, वह यह फैसला नहीं ले सकती है कि 25 प्रतिशत का आरक्षण हो या नहीं हो। इसलिए हम लोग चाहते हैं कि अगले सेशन में आप इस के साथ साथ यहां आवें।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now Mr. D. P. Yadav. Only five minutes.

SHRI D. P. YADAV (Monghyr): I will take the minimum time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Minimum time means what? I will ask the Minister to reply, at 5 o'clock.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI
(Patna): What about me?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sorry.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: I
belong to a very responsible party.
How can you shut me out?

श्री डॉ. पी. यादव : सभापति महोदय,
मैं वैसे लोगों में से नहीं हूँ जो बहुत उग्र-
वादी हैं या जो समूचे राष्ट्र के सारे खंचे
को एक बार में परिवर्तन कर देने की
चुनाती दंते हैं। मैं एक रचनात्मक
कार्यकर्ता हूँ और अनुभव करता हूँ कि
दंश के सामने जो समस्याएँ आई हैं उन को
ठण्डं दिल और दिमाग से सोचना चाहिए।

जवाहर लाल जी के मन में और जो
संविधान के उपर प्रथम हस्ताक्षर करने वाले
थे उन के मन में एक बात आई कि समाज
में शैक्षिक और सामाजिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े
हुए लोगों को संरक्षण मिलना चाहिए।
उन के मन में यह बात घर कर गई थी कि
समाज में शैक्षिक और सामाजिक दृष्टि से
पिछड़े हुए लोग और जातियाँ हैं। गिरधारी
लाल व्यास जी ने कछ शब्द कहे, मैं पंडित
जवाहर लाल जी को काट करता हूँ जो
उन्होंने 2 दिसम्बर, 1954 को कहा था,
मकवाना जी उस को याद रखेंगे :

"We talk about casteism and we
condemn it, as we should. But the
fact remains that half a dozen or
maybe ten so-called superior
castes....."

जवाहर लाल जी ने कास्ट शब्द इस्तेमाल
किया है।

"....dominate the Indian scene
among the Hindus."

ये दस जातियाँ कब तक डामिनेट करती
रहेगी ? जवाहर लाल का सपना कब
पूरा होगा, इस सदन को फ़ैसला लेना
है।

काका कालेलकर साहब का आयोग 1953
में बना, उस ने 1955 में रिपोर्ट सबमिट
की। उस रिपोर्ट में उन्होंने क्या कहा? आज
बड़े जोर शोर से कहा जा रहा है कि
आर्थिक प्राधार होना चाहिए या यह होना

चाहिए। उन्होंने कहा कि नहीं, ये जो
नौकरियाँ हैं—

"It is a seat where there is scope
to distribute patronage."

सरकारी नौकरियाँ स्कूप टू डिस्ट्रिब्यूट
पंटोनेज है। इसलिए 52 प्रतिशत जो लोग
हैं वह उपेक्षित हैं जिन को पंटोनेज
डिस्ट्रिब्यूट करने का अवसर नहीं मिला है।
उनके लिए काका कालेलकर ने क्या कहा ?
उन्होंने अपनी रिपोर्ट में सूची में 126
जातियाँ दिखाई और कहा कि उन के उत्थान
के लिए सरकारी नौकरियों में 25 से लेकर
40 प्रतिशत स्थान सुरक्षित किए जायें।

दूसरी बात कही कि विज्ञान, इंजीनिय-
रिंग, डाक्टरी, कृषि और अन्य तकनीकी
शिक्षा के लिए इन 126 जातियों के छात्रों
के लिए भर्ती में 70 प्रतिशत स्थान सुरक्षित
किए जायें। पढ़ाई करने के लिए स्कालर-
शिप की विशेष सुविधा प्रदान की जायें, सेवा
आयोग में पिछड़े वर्ग के सदस्यों की संख्या
बढ़े।

25 साल पहले ये मोटी मोटी रैकमेंडे-
शंस थीं जवाहर लाल जी के सपने को पूरा
करने के लिए। वह सपना पूरा नहीं हुआ।
यह हम सभी को एक चुनाती है। मैं इस
पर और कोई तर्क नहीं पेश करना चाहता
हूँ। काका कालेलकर ने अनुभव किया
और उन्होंने वह बात कही।

अब रह गई एक बात कि ये 52 प्रतिशत
लोग हैं। इस के लिए कहा जाता है कि
कहाँ से ये 52 प्रतिशत लोग आए। मैं
आप के सामने यह सेन्स आफ इंडिया 1931
की किताब प्रस्तुत कर रहा हूँ। इस में
जातियों की संख्या, जाति का नाम और
कितने हैं यह दिया गया है और इसी को
आधार मान कर काका कालेलकर ने कहा कि
इस देश में पिछड़ों की संख्या—कौन
पिछड़े—शैक्षिक और सामाजिक दृष्टि से
पिछड़े हुए लोगों की संख्या 52 प्रतिशत है,
इन को आरक्षण मिलना चाहिए।
मैं नाम नहीं पढ़ूंगा। इन 126 जातियों
में ऐसे ऐसे नाम हैं जिन की
संख्या 5 प्रतिशत होगी लेकिन सरकारी
नौकरियों में एक डिप्टी मैजिस्ट्रेट भी उस
का नहीं हो पाया। क्या उस को एक

डिप्टी मंत्रीस्ट्रेट आप नहीं देना चाहते, दरोगा नहीं होने पाया और मैं बताऊँ अब वाले लोग ही पेट्रोलिंग डिस्ट्रीब्यूट करते हैं आरक्षण का। चूँकि कुरीसियों पर बैठने आत उत्तर प्रदेश में छबिराम डकैत हैं, तो सिपाही को भी भतीं होगी तो एस पी उसी को भतीं करेगा जो उस की जाति बिरादरी के आस पास होगा या जाति बिरादरी का होगा। कलेक्टर होगा तो किरानी में उसी की बहाली होगी जो उस की जाति-बिरादरी का होगा या उस के आस पास समूहदयी होगा। आज यह मौलिक सवाल देश के सामने हैं। केवल आरक्षण का सवाल ही नहीं रह गया है। आज उत्तर प्रदेश में छबिराम डकैत हैं, उसको आप शूट कर दीजिए लेकिन उसकी जाति के लोगों को क्यों घेर घेर कर मारा जा रहा है? उत्तर प्रदेश के कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने, मत्ताधारी दल के लोगों ने कहा कि यादव जी वहाँ पर घेर-घेर कर पिछड़ी जाति के लोगों को, छबिराम की जाति के लोगों को, मारा जाता है। मकवाना जी नोट करके कि बी. एस. एफ. से कहा जाता है कि गाँवों को घेरो, छबिराम को मारो, लेकिन पूरे गाँव को आप क्यों मारेंगे। महिलाओं को क्यों बेइज्जत किया जाता है?

मवान केवल आरक्षण का ही नहीं है, 52 प्रतिशत पिछड़े हुए लोगों के प्रति जो डिस्क्रिमिनेशन सर्विसंस में है, सामाजिक समता को डिस्ट्रीब्यूट करने में उसकी तरफ तवज्जह देनी होगी। आप कहते हैं कि यह जो छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना है, जिसको मैंने शुरू से अंत तक पढ़ा है इसमें आपने किन शब्दों का इस्तेमाल किया है--

In the 6th Plan, they have used the words like economically backward or most deprived section of the society, neglected society, backward class content.....Why should you say other backward classes?

इसमें आपने वर्ड यूज किया है—? बैकवर्ड क्लासिंग कन्सेप्ट्स हैं शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स। शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स को डायरेक्ट प्रिंसीपल्स के अन्दर आरक्षण तो देना ही होगा। इसमें आपने 52 प्रतिशत लोगों

का नाम क्यों जोड़ दिया है। यं जो माया जाल है, यह जो घड़ियाली आसू है, कलमबाजी का तरीका है, धरतता और चालाकी है, इसके खिलाफ आज पूरे देश को सजग होना पड़ेगा। कलम चलाने वाले लोग आगे और कुदाल चलाने वाले लोग पीछे—अब यह नहीं चलेगा।

हमारे पाटिल जी बैठ कर हंस रहे थे। मैं पाटिल जी को इस बात के लिए कन्डेम करना चाहता हूँ कि वे हंस रहे थे। पाटिल साहब डिफेन्स मिनिस्टर हैं लेकिन शायद उन्होंने इतिहास नहीं पढ़ा है कि 1962 में जब चूसूल गिरने वाला था तब पाटिल साहब चूसूल बचाने के लिए नहीं गए थे बल्कि कुमाऊँ रोजिमन्ट को अहोर कम्पनी के 123 जवान गए थे और वे सब के सब मारे गए थे परन्तु कुमाऊँ को उन्होंने गिरने नहीं दिया था। यह है पिछड़े लोगों की देशभक्ति का उदाहरण लेकिन हमारे पाटिल साहब हंस रहे थे। किसी एक जाति के नाम से रोजिमन्ट हो ठीक है, राजपूत के नाम से रोजिमन्ट हो, ठीक है लेकिन फिर अन्य पिछड़ी दों, कानून बदल दो, कायदे बदल दो, सब हई जातियों के नाम पर रोजिमन्ट क्यों न काँइ रोजिमन्ट न रहे।

एक बात और कहो गई कि आर्थिक स्थिति को ध्यान में रखा जाय। सामाजिक, आर्थिक और शैक्षिक स्थिति को ध्यान में रखा जाय। मैं कहूँगा—अगर एक अस्पताल में तीन रांगी जाय, एक को एक बीमारी हो, दूसरे को दो बीमारियाँ हों और तीसरे को तीन बीमारियाँ हों, तो आप किस के ऊपर अधिक ध्यान देंगे? जिस को तीन बीमारियाँ होंगी उस को ज्यादा फॉसिलिटीज देनी होंगी... (व्यवधान)...

लोहिया जी ने कहा है, मकवाना जी इस को सुन लें, "चाहे जितनी नीतियाँ बदल दो, कानून बदल दो, कायदे बदल दो, सब कुछ बदल दो, किन्तु उनको लागू करने वाले जब तक वही पुराने लोग रहेंगे तो सबका सब बंकार हो जायेगा।" 30-35 सालों में क्या हुआ है? मेरे पास भारत सरकार की सिविल लिस्ट है, यूनावर्सिटीज के प्रोफेसर्स

[श्री डी. पी. यादव]

की लिस्ट है जिसे यू. जी. सी. न बनाया है—इस में 52 प्रतिशत वाले लोग मुश्किल से 2 प्रतिशत ही होंगे। यह मिजिल लिस्ट आई. ए. एस. को है, इस में 52 प्रतिशत लोगों की हिस्सेदारी 5 प्रतिशत भी नहीं होगी।

अन्त में, मैं एक बात और कहूंगा—इस बिल के मूवर श्री आर. पी. यादव यहां पर नहीं हैं, शायद विदग्ध गये हुए हैं। मैं भकवाना जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि वह सदन को इसके लिए आश्वासन दें, क्योंकि इस सदन की यह परम्परा है कि आश्वासन दिये जाने पर बिल को विदग्ध कर लिया जाता है। जब सरकार हमको आश्वासन देगी तो यह समझा जाएगा कि बिल विदग्ध हुआ, लेकिन याद रखिए 52 प्रतिशत रोया हुआ शेर दूसरा रूप ले लेगा तो देश की स्थिति कुछ दूसरी भी हो सकती है। इस लिए प्रशासन में हिस्सेदारी की बात कर दीजिए। उनके तन की भूख नहीं मन की भूख मिटे इस ओर भकवाना जी का ध्यान होना चाहिए। इससे पहले भी इस प्रकार के बिल लोकसभा में आ चुके हैं। इसी प्रकार का बिल लोकसभा में रूपनाथ यादव जी भी लाए थे, इसलिए मैं उन तमाम लोगों को धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

सभापति जी, मैं श्री यादव के बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ और आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने के लिए समय दिया।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : सभापति जी, मैं आरक्षण का सिद्धान्त रूप में समर्थन करता हूँ।

आरक्षण की बात उठ क्यों रही है, इस लिए उठ रही है कि हमारे देश के लाखों-कराड़ों लोग, नौजवान लोग सभी जातियों के और पिछड़े हरिजन-आदिवासियों के ऐसे हैं, जो बेकार हैं। अगर आपने बेकारी का सवाल हल कर दिया होता तो यह सवाल उठता ही नहीं। इसलिए आरक्षण के सिद्धान्त का जो लोग जाति का मुलुमा चढ़ाकर विरोध करना चाहते हैं, उनकी समझ गलत है और देश की एकता को तोड़ने वाली है।

इस संबंध में मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि बिहार में जब श्री कर्पूरी ठाकुर जी मुख्य-मंत्री थे, तो वहाँ आरक्षण के सवाल को लेकर आन्दोलन चला था, उसमें विरोध भी करने वाले आन्दोलन कर रहे थे और समर्थक भी आन्दोलन कर रहे थे। उस आन्दोलन को जातीयता के ढांचे में ढालने की कुछ लोग कोशिश कर रहे थे, लेकिन जो फार्मूला श्री कर्पूरी ठाकुर ने पेश किया था, वह क्या है? उन्होंने कहा था कि बैकवर्ड में भी बैकवर्ड हैं, बहुत सारी जातियां बहुत पिछड़ी हुई हैं, जिनका शायद ही कोई आदमी नौकरी में मिले, जिनका शायद ही कोई आदमी स्कूल और कालेज में मिले इसलिए वह 26 प्रतिशत के आधार पर चल रहे थे, क्योंकि 24 प्रतिशत आरक्षण हरिजन और आदिवासियों का था। 26 प्रतिशत में अनेक्सचर-I 12 प्रतिशत और 8 प्रतिशत अनेक्सचर-II तथा तीन प्रतिशत सभी प्रकार की महिलाएँ—बैकवर्ड की हों, उच्च-जाति की हों, नीची जाति की हों, पिछड़ी जाति की हों—और तीन प्रतिशत गरीब जो उच्च-जातियों में पैदा हुई, लेकिन गरीब हैं, इस प्रकार से कुल मिलाकर 26 प्रतिशत की गणना हुई थी।

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

11.03 hrs.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कृपा कर मेरी बात सुनिए। उन्होंने जो फार्मूला पेश किया था, उस फार्मूला का कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी ने समर्थन किया था। सिर्फ उसमें जो एक बात की कमी थी, उसकी तरफ कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी ने ध्यान खींचा था। आज हमारे देश में अक्लियत के लोग, यानी मुस्लिम, उनके साथ भेदभाव की नीति बरती जाती है। उन्हें भी इस आरक्षण के दायरे में लेना चाहिए। उनको भी छोड़ना नहीं चाहिए। आप दायरे में लेकर उनको ज्यादा नौकरों दें, अलग रखकर नौकरी दें, लेकिन उनके साथ भेदभाव हुआ है। इस भेदभाव की नीति को छोड़ना चाहिए। अगर इस आधार पर हम इस आरक्षण की नीति की क्रियान्विति करेंगे, तो निश्चित रूप से कोई जातीयता की भावना नहीं फैलेगी। मैं सब उंची जाति के लोगों और अन्य लोगों से निवेदन करूंगा कि वे इसको इस

नुक्त से देखें कि जो सबसे ज्यादा पिछड़े हुए हैं, उनको स्थान दिया जाए। श्री कर्पूरी ठाकुर ने एक बात और कही थी कि जिन पिछड़ी जातियों के लोगों को हम आरक्षण देना चाहते हैं, उसमें उन्होंने आमदनी की सीमा लगाई थी। क्यों? इस लिये कि पिछड़ी जातियों में जो आगे बढ़े हुए लोग हैं वे आरक्षण का फायदा न उठाएँ, बल्कि सही मायनों में जो ज्यादा गरीब हों, आर्थिक दृष्टि से सब से कमजोर हैं उन को यह मदद मिले। इस लिये उन्होंने 8 हजार रुपये की सीमा लगा दी थी कि जिस पिछड़ी जाति के परिवार की आठ हजार से ज्यादा आमदनी है उस को इस में नहीं लाना चाहिये। आप इस सीमा को आठ हजार रखिये, 12 हजार रखिये, लेकिन कोई सीमा बीच में जरूर लाइये, अन्यथा पिछड़ी जातियों के धनी लोग इस का फायदा उठा लेंगे और गरीब लोगों को इस का लाभ नहीं मिल सकेगा।

अब जो हम चाहते हैं उस की कार्यान्विति का सवाल है। यह इम्प्लीमेंट होगा या नहीं? बिहार में एक सवाल उठा कि ये जो 26 प्रतिशत लोग हैं—उस में सरकार की तरफ से 50 प्रतिशत तो सब के लिये खुला है, कोई भी जाति का आदमी कम्पिट कर सकता है, लेकिन बिहार सरकार कहने लगी कि अगर कोई टेलेन्टेड आदमी बैकवर्ड है, हरिजन है, आदिवासी है, जो आरक्षण हम ने दिया है, वह उस में आये। यह सिद्धान्त गलत है और गैर कानूनी है। जो टेलेन्टेड है वह आरक्षण में क्यों लिया जाय, वह जैनेरल कोटा में जाय, आरक्षण के साथ उन को बांधना गलत होगा। इस लिये आप इस को कार्यान्वित कराइये। जो भी नियम आप बनायें उस में इस का प्रावधान होना चाहिये।

इस के साथ ही मेरा यह निवेदन है कि जो मंडल कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है या काका कालेलकर कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है, उस को कार्यान्वित किया जाय। आप ने मंडल कमेटी की रिपोर्ट को सदन की मंजूरी पर रखने का वायदा किया था, लेकिन अभी तक नहीं रखा। इस के लिये माफी मांगिये और फिर उस के बाद उस रिपोर्ट पर बहस की जाय।

श्री बगपाल सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष जी, हिन्दुस्तान का संविधान बनाने वाले लोगों के सामने हिन्दुस्तान की जनता की समस्याएँ भी। यह बड़े दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि इस हाउस के अन्दर प्राइवेट मेम्बर के बिल के रूप में इस महत्वपूर्ण बिल पर विचार हो रहा है, परन्तु उस के लिये समय नहीं है। देश के 52 प्रतिशत लोगों की समस्याओं से सम्बन्धित यह बिल है—यह कितने दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि इन 52 प्रतिशत लोगों को 34 साल की आजादी के बाद भी हिन्दुस्तान की नौकरियों में केवल एक प्रतिशत स्थान भी यह सरकार नहीं दिला पाई है जो समाजवाद के नाम पर चलती है।

इस देश में ऊंची जातियों के लोग जिन में बनिये, ब्राह्मण, ठाकुर, पटेल, चैटर्जी, बैनर्जी, 20 प्रतिशत से अधिक नहीं हैं, लेकिन ये 20 प्रतिशत लोग हिन्दुस्तान की नौकरियों में 90 प्रतिशत स्थानों पर बैठे हुए हैं। हिन्दुस्तान में इस से बड़ा क्रान्ति का सूचक और कुछ नहीं हो सकता, इस अन्याय को अब सहन नहीं किया जा सकेगा। हम चाहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान की जो 20 प्रतिशत ऊंची कामें हैं उन के लिये 80 प्रतिशत के बजाय सिर्फ 20 प्रतिशत स्थान सुरक्षित किये जाय। हिन्दुस्तान के 52 प्रतिशत लोगों में जिन में 18 प्रतिशत हरिजन और दूसरे लोग हैं, 12 प्रतिशत माइनारिटी कम्प्युनिटीज के लोग हैं—उन को नौकरियों में तीन प्रतिशत स्थान भी नहीं मिले हैं—इस से बड़ा अन्याय और क्या हो सकता है।

जब हिन्दुस्तान में नक्सलाइट मूवमेन्ट चला था—आप की सरकार अगर उस वक्त पीकिंग रॉडियो को सुनती होगी तो उसे मालूम होगा कि दुनिया में सब से अलग-कम्प्युनिस्ट कहलाने वाले लोग अपने रॉडियो से यह कहा करते थे—हिन्दुस्तान के काम-रेडों, यह कान खोल कर सुन लो, जब क्रान्ति के रास्ते पर बढ़ाये तो हिन्दुस्तान में जो जाति-बिरादरी का समाज है उस को इग्नोर मत करना, कास्टिज्म के सिस्टम को अपने दिमाग में रखना। कहीं ऐसा न हो कि क्रान्तिकारी लोग जाति-बिरादरी में पड़ कर क्रान्ति से डायवर्ट हो जाय। मैं आप

[श्री जगपाल सिंह]

का इशारा करना चाहूंगा कि ये 85 प्रतिशत लोग जो आज भी पिछड़े हैं अब चैन से नहीं बैठेंगे।

आप ने मंडल कमिशन की रिपोर्ट को सदन में पेश करने का वायदा किया था, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप ने उस को क्यों पेश नहीं किया। मैं आप को बता देना चाहता हूँ—इस देश में अब यह आवाज उठेगी कि बनिये, ब्राह्मण, ठाकुर जो ऊँची जाति के लोग हैं उन के लिये रिजर्वेशन किया जाय। अब हम लोग आन्दोलन चलायेंगे कि ऊँची जातियों के लिये रिजर्वेशन करा, हिन्दुस्तान के बैकवर्ड के लिये रिजर्वेशन नहीं होना चाहिये। हिन्दुस्तान की ऊँची जातियों के लिये 20 प्रतिशत स्थान सुरक्षित कर के बाकी स्थान इन बैकवर्ड लोगों को दिये जाय।

यह कितने दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि ये ऊँची जाति के लोग एन्टी रिजर्वेशन मूवमेंट चलाते हैं—लेकिन जब हमारे लोग इन के रिजर्वेशन का ठाकुर मार कर अगर मुसलमान बनना चाहते हैं तो ये मुसलमान भी नहीं बनने देना चाहते हैं। एक तरफ एन्टी रिजर्वेशन मूवमेंट चले और दूसरी तरफ इस तरह की बातें हों, जो मैं समझता हूँ ठीक नहीं हैं। इन बातों के साथ मैं फिर से देश में खूनी क्रान्ति की तरफ इशारा करना चाहता हूँ और मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह जो बिल लाया गया है, इसका आप स्वीकार करें और मंडल कमिशन ने जो रिपोर्ट दी है, उसकी सुफारिशों को आप स्वीकार करें और वह रिपोर्ट यहां सदन के पटल पर रहें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Sir, I am thankful to the mover of the Bill, as well as to all the Members who have participated in the discussion on this Bill for drawing the attention of the house and the people of the country to the problems of the backward class people.

The time at my disposal is very limited.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How much time does he require?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Half an hour.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He can take half an hour. During the Private Members' Business there was some interruption and we lost about 18 to 20 minutes. He can take half an hour. After that, Shri Mool Chand Daga will move his Bill.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Before I discuss the points made by the hon. Member, I would like to say that almost all the Members, except two, have dealt with the subject and they have not brought politics into the discussion. The two members who brought in politics are Shri Mukunda Mandal and Shri Dhanik Lal Mandal. Both these Mandals wanted to blame this Government. The first Mandal said that the West Bengal Government had done reservation, whereas this Government has not done it. I was happy to hear him. But when I referred to the papers, found that there is no reservation. So, I do not know from which source he got this information. The factual position is that there is no reservation in West Bengal.

Shri Dhanik Lal Mandal said that this Government has no intention to help the backward people. He said you have committed a breach of promise."

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: You have promised that the Commission Report would be laid on the Table of the House.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: When Shri Dhanik Lal Mandal was the Minister this Bill was brought forward by Shri Yadav. He rejected it.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: I said that the Commission report will

be implemented. You are misleading the House.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: I am not misleading the House. I am giving the facts.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: I said that the Mandal Commission Report would be implemented.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Even before the Commission report was presented, how could it be implemented at that time? When Shri Mandal was the Minister, the Commission was appointed, but the Commission did not submit the report. So, when he says that it will be implemented it, was for the future Government which is to come into power. That was the intention.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: It is by a fluke that you have come to power.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Coming to the subject, there are two opinions here. Even among the hon. Members there is difference of opinion. While some took the view that it should be on an economic basis a majority of them felt that it should be on the social and educational basis.

When the Kaka Saheb Kalelkar Commission was appointed it also faced this difficulty. That Commission listed nearly 2,399 communities as backward and further suggested that women should be considered as backward class.

Now, the women population of the country is nearly 51 per cent. If you add this 51 per cent to the population of 2,399 communities, I think the percentage will go to 60 to 70 per cent. (Interruptions). Again, Kakasaheb Kalelkar, as the Chairman of the Commission while writing a letter to the Government has said that caste should not be the base. I would like to quote from his letter written to the Government.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: That was the majority opinion of the Commission. Why are you quoting this?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: The time at my disposal is very short. Do not interrupt me.

Sir, I quote from that letter as follows:

"I am definitely against reservation in Government Services for any community for the simple reason that the reservations are not meant for the servants, but they are meant for the service of the society as a whole. Administration must have the services of the best men available in the land and these may be found in all communities. Reservation of posts for certain backward communities would be as strange as reservation of patients are not meant to supply adequate or proportionate clientele to all the doctors, whatever their qualifications."

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV (Nalanda): Kakasaheb Kalelkar was not the Commission, he was the Chairman of the Commission. . .

(Interruptions)

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: I am coming to it, Mr. Yadav, you hear me. Why do you waste your time, Mr. Yadav? I just simply want to inform the House that there are different view points about the backward class. Kakasaheb was a very important man because he was the Chairman of the Commission. Therefore, this letter becomes very important because he was the Chairman and in the capacity of the Chairman of the Commission he has written this letter, not as an individual. Therefore, it becomes necessary to know what were his views. (Interruptions). This is about Kakasaheb Kalelkar Commission. I simply want to point out that there are differences of opinion regarding the criterion as to how this backward class should be identified. (Interruptions).

[Shri Yogendra Makwana]

Again, coming to the present Commission, the Mandal Commission, not Dhanik Lal Mandal, but the Mandal Commission who have submitted the report have listed more or less 3,258 communities as backward communities and according to the report it comes to 52 per cent and they have recommended at least 25 per cent reservation in the Services. The present reservation in the Services for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other classes of people is like this. In Group A it is 22-1/2 per cent, in Group B it is 22-1/2 per cent, in Group C it is 35-1/2 per cent, in Group D it is 45-1/2 per cent. This is the present reservation for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, physically handicapped and ex-Servicemen. Now, add this 25 per cent to it, then in Group D it comes to 70-1/2 per cent, in Group C it comes to 60-1/2 per cent, in Group B it comes to 47-1/2 per cent and in Group A it comes to 47-1/2 per cent.

Now, Sir, the Supreme Court of India and various High Courts also gave their judgment on this. In a judgment they have said that the reservations should not increase more than 50 per cent.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY (Krishnagiri): When was that judgment?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: If you like, I will quote.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: He is not aware of the Supreme Court's latest judgment.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Why should you become impatient? You please hear me and if there is any mistake, you point it out to me. It is subject to correction. I do not claim that I am perfect.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: I shall show you.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: You may point that out later on. The Supreme Court has said that it should not increase more than 50 per cent.

MR. DEPUTY SPSAKER: Reservation should not be more than 50 per cent.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: It should not increase more than 50 per cent in total.

However, there are certain observations of Fazl Ali J. made in the case of State of Kerala. There they say, it may. This is another view point.

Now this whole matter was referred to the Ministry of Law. At that time Shri Mandal was the Minister in Janata regime and Shri Shanti Bhushan was the Law Minister in 1979 he gave the opinion:

"I am afraid I am not in agreement with the observations of Fazl Ali J. made in the case of State of Kerala V. N. M. Thomas (1976 S.C. 490 at p. 555) expressing the view that reservation for backward classes under Art; 16(4) of the Constitution can even exceed 50 per cent of the posts. The view has been expressed only by one of the judges of the Bench, even though he might have been one judge out of the majority of the judges to decide that case in a particular manner. These observations of Justice Fazl Ali cannot, therefore, be regarded as a declaration of law by the Supreme Court."

This is the opinion of Shri Shanti Bhushan, the then Law Minister in Janata Party Government. I do not say that this is the opinion of the Party. This is the opinion of an expert. Shri Shanti Bhushan has given the opinion in consultation with the officers in the Ministry of Law. This is a different view point.

Regarding the percentage of reservation—what should it be? If it exceeds 50 per cent, then it is subject.. (Interruptions).

Why do you unnecessarily interrupt? Let me speak, otherwise you will not get a chance to speak.

So, if we take all these view points into consideration, more than 50 per cent is subject to challenge in the court of law. Anybody can go to the court of Law? It can be challenged. This is the legal position. It has become very difficult for the Central Government to introduce reservation for the backward classes.

However, most of the State Governments have introduced reservation for the backward classes except eight State Governments including the West Bengal Government.

Andhra Pradesh	—	25% reservation
Bihar	—	26%
Gujarat	—	10%
Haryana	—	10%
Himachal Pradesh	—	10%
Kerala	—	40%
Maharashtra	—	10%
Meghalaya	—	5%
Karnataka	—	5%
Nagaland	—	45%
Punjab	—	5%
Tamilnadu	—	5%
Uttar Pradesh	—	15%

These are the Eight State Governments....

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Sorry for interruptions. In Tamilnadu it is more than 50 per cent. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Please lend me your ear and hear me. I will clarify. (*Interruptions*) I am giving only the figures of reservation for backward classes. I have not included other figures.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: Reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is more than 68 per cent.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Mr. Mandal, you are a seasoned man. You must hear me patiently. Do not be impatient and do not shout.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: I am not impatient.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: You are here as a Member of Parliament. You hear me. If there is any problem, you come to me and I will explain to you. I just gave only different view points. I have not concluded anything. I am only giving the factual aspects of it. There are view points of different persons and different institutions. Then, I gave the factual aspect of reservation of backward classes in different States. I have not said that this includes Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. 31 per cent is only for backward Classes.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Excluding Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, it is 54 per cent.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What Mr. Ramamurthy says and as my information also goes, it is 52 per cent or 54 per cent for backward classes alone.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: I go by the facts supplied by the State Governments.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The reservation for backward classes started only from Tamil Nadu.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: I will be happy if they have increased it. In the case of Haryana, it was 2 per cent and now it is 10 per cent. In Gujarat, it was 5 per cent and now it is 10 per cent. In Tamil Nadu also, they might have increased it. But these are the figures supplied by State Governments. I rely upon them. I have no information except what I get from State Governments.

The point which I wanted to make is that different State Governments

[Shri Yogendra Makwana]

have given reservations except a very few State Governments. They also may be thinking of giving reservations because there is an opinion in favour of giving reservations for backward classes in their States. So, it is but natural that sooner or later the State Governments will extend reservations to backward communities.

I am personally not against reservations, nor the Central Government is against reservations for backward classes. But it is very difficult to pinpoint and identify backward communities. Looking from the reports of two Commissions, one headed by Kakasaheb Kalelkar and the other headed by Mr. Mandal, it is very difficult to identify backward communities. When the Mandal Commission Report is placed on the Table of the House, hon. Members will be able to read and know how it is difficult to identify backward communities because they have listed many communities and many criteria are given. They differ from State to State.

Then the Plan document says that there are more than 48 per cent of the people living below the poverty line. If we deducted 22-1/2 per cent reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes it comes to 25-1/2 per cent. So, at least 25-1/2 per cent are backward people according to the Plan document itself. So, there are backward people and they have got their problems. I have met many people and many representatives of different communities have come and met me for getting certain benefits. I know that they have their problems. But it is very difficult to identify them and, therefore, it is not possible for the Central Government to accept this Bill.

When Mr. Dhanik Lal Mandal was the Minister, he also requested the hon. Member who had moved the Bill to withdraw it....

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL:
 Again, he is misquoting me.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA:
 The same is the position with me.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: I asked him to withdraw the Bill on the assurance that Mandal Commission report will be implemented.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: I also give an assurance that the Government of India has various schemes like IRDI, etc. under which direct benefits goes to the poor people. It goes to the backward people. (Interruptions) and the Government is keen to do something for the backward people. (Interruptions) Therefore, it is not possible for me to accept this Bill.

The other reason for not accepting the Bill is that the backward classes have not been defined in the Bill. This Bill does not give any definition of the backward classes. Instead of that in Clause 3 of the Bill, the mover has said:

"The Central Government shall specify, from time to time by notification in the official gazette, the class or classes of citizens who have to be treated as backward classes for the purpose of the Act."

Now the mover of the Bill has not identified the backward communities and as I described here it is very very difficult for the Central Government also, to identify them in the absence of any criteria. There are reports given by two Commissions. One is already before the Members and the other we are going to place on the Table of the House. We will be able to know the identification made by the Mandal Commission and Government will certainly take action on the recommendations of Mandal Commission. With these words I would like

to request the Hon. Member to withdraw. Of course, that Member is not here and it is already said by the Hon. Member Shri Yadav that the Bill may be withdrawn.

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके द्वारा मंत्री महोदय से एक प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ। देश में कोई स्टेट ऐसी नहीं है, जहाँ बैकवर्ड क्लासिज लिस्ट न बनी हो और बैकवर्ड क्लासिज को एजुकेशन में कनसेशन न दिये जा रहे हों, चाहे रिजर्वेशन को इम्प्लीमेंट किया जा रहा हो या नहीं। अगर सभी स्टेट्स में बैकवर्ड क्लासिज की लिस्ट बनी हुई है, तो सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट उन सब को बैकवर्ड मानने में क्या कतराती है? वह 'सोशली एंड एजुकेशनली बैकवर्ड के क्राइटेरियन को मान कर रिजर्वेशन को लागू क्यों नहीं करती है और इकानॉमिक बेंसिस की बात कर के डिस्पूट्स क्यों पैदा करती है?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, Mr. Yadav. Mr. Yadav is not there. I will put it to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for reservation of posts in Central Government Services for backward classes, be taken into consideration".

The motion was negatived.

17.33 hrs.

SALARY, ALLOWANCES AND PENSION OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT (AMENDMENT) BILL

(Amendment of section 3, 6B, etc.)

श्री मूलचन्द डागा (पाली): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ: कि संसद सदस्य वेतन, भत्ता और पेंशन अधिनियम, 1954 का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक पर विचार किया जाये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक छोटा सा कोटेशन आपकी सेवा में पेश करना चाहता

हूँ। पीटर जी रिचर्ड्स ने अपनी किताब "क्रिस्टोफर होल्स" में लिखा है:--

"Christopher Hoins, an ex-Member has described Parliamentary life as a ceaseless round of activity which necessitates the sacrifice of home life, recreations and cultural activities. He suggests that few Members have time to read many books after their election to Parliament".

अगर हम चाहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान में, जो कि दुनिया का सब से बड़ा लोकतंत्र है, योग्य, ईमानदार और निष्ठावान व्यक्ति संसद के सदस्य बनें, तो हमें एक काम करना होगा।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You can continue next time. Now we go to Half-an-Hour Discussion on growth of Universities and Colleges.

Shri Arakal.

SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR: What about my Privilege Motion?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, no. Nothing.

SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR: Why not?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We are now taking up Half-an-Hour Discussion. Your name is not here.

SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR: Today is the last day. We are adjourning today.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Don't disturb, I already told you.

SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR: The question of privilege is there because they have not put up the Backward Classes Commission Report before the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have already told you. We are now taking up Half-an-Hour Discussion.

17.35 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

GROWTH OF UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL (Ernakulam): This is the last item on the agenda for this Session. I do not have to say how important it is in the light of the existing educational system in our country. I may, with your permission, Sir, take the House to the University Education Committee Report of 1949, rather known as the Radhakrishnan Commission Report it says:—

“With the increasing complexity of society and its shifting pattern, universities have to change their objectives and methods if they are to function effectively in our national life. A policy of drift in the vague hope that, if the universities are granted full autonomy and are permitted to pursue their own ends with intelligence and imagination, higher education will take care of itself, will be dangerous. Automatic and spontaneous adjustment will not take us to the future we want. We must develop a comprehensive positive policy within the limits of which there should be ample scope for pioneering and experimentation.”

This was said in the year 1949. What is the position of higher education in our country today? In this context, I may take the House to an article written in August, 1981, by no other person than Shri V. V. John. I may be permitted to quote a portion from that article entitled “The Crisis of Higher Education—Some Problems and Solutions”.

“Our Universities are in a Shambles. Ten years ago, it was still possible to raise questions such as, our academic standards falling, can we not adapt our curricula to meet indigenous requirements, and so, on. Today, standards have ceased falling; in fact, they have hit rock bottom. It comes naturally to us to identify our universities with the inaptitude and corruption generally

associated with government offices. The average student today is grateful if his examinations are not indefinitely postponed, and his results are announced in time for him to avoid all manner of complications with regard to his future plans.

“Meanwhile, it is common knowledge that university degrees can be bought for a price; employers seldom take degree-holders at face value, and want to test them further before offering jobs. Hooliganism on the campus is the order of the day and, beleaguered by strikes, some universities are unable to work even a hundred days in the academic year. Incidents of students walking out on ‘difficult’ question papers, and then forcibly preventing other students from answering them, are too frequent even to make the news.

“In such a situation, only those who have access to a few urban, elitist colleges (which have maintained their individual reputations, if not their standards of teaching) stand a chance in the job market. What the rest of the universities go on producing at great expense to the public exchequer is grist to the mill of the monstrous unemployment statistics of our country.”

This is the position today as far as university and higher education in our country are concerned. Therefore, if you refer to my question dated 27th August, 1981, I put a pertinent question because on an earlier occasion, on 23rd March 1981, to my unstarred question, No. 4664, the Government said that it has no plan to formulate any new education policy or to reorganise the University Grants Commission. Therefore, in that context, we have to examine how far this question illustrates the stand of the Government and the future of the 670 million people of this country. The answer given here is not conducive to a future development which we visualise as per the 1949 Report. What does this answer say? It says to my question on the policy of the Government in

the matter of University higher education including the growth of Universities and Colleges from 1971 onwards. The Government say in this answer:

"The aim is to contain the expansion of the Universities and to channelise the requirements to some other agencies like part-time courses, private studies, etc..."

Now if you refer to the growth of Universities, how far irrelevant we have become is quite evident especially from what I have said quoting from the answer I have received

In 1969 there were 17,92,780 students in 79 Universities, 10 institutions deemed to be Universities and there were 3297 colleges. When we came to 1979-80, you see the leap. It jumped to 26,48,579 students enrolled in 108 Universities, 11 institutions deemed to be Universities and the total of colleges mushrooming to 4558. That is the position. Colleges are increasing like mushrooms. Where is the standard and other requirements?

SHRI D. P. YADAV (Monghyr): It is 5000 now.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: It has gone up. A salient feature of our higher education is that enrolment during the period 1950-51 to 1959-60 was 12 per cent. That jumped to 14 per cent during the period 1960-61 to 1969-70. But now it has come to a mere 4 per cent as far as the higher education is concerned. Probably there may be many reasons. Probably it is due to the population growth and the enrolment and requirement has come to a standstill position. There are many reasons given for that. One is, they say, the high cost of textbooks, fees and the higher failure rates, etc. etc. Whatever may be the reason, now the growth rate is 4 per cent. With all these difficulties, problems and handicaps we manage to be the third largest scientific and engineering power in the world. We are the third in the world as far as science and technology is concerned.

How is the standard —and in what conditions we are working? This is one area in which we have to probe it. How far the University Grants Commission is relevant in this context?

Sir, on the recommendation of the Public Accounts Committee report —104th report—a Committee was constituted. That Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. V. S. Jha has recommended or rather has made eighty suggestions. They are more pertinent, more important, in this context. That says: I quote from page 97 of the Report.

"We have been profoundly impressed by the fact that a large body of responsible men and women involved in university education, whom we met, stressed the urgency of treating higher education as a matter of national concern and keeping it above all considerations of regional interests and party politics. We strongly endorse this view for, the hope of mankind lies in the emancipating role of education."

Sir, this Committee has made—80 suggestions. In reply to question dated 27-8-81, this is what is stated:

My question was: "9(d) : What are the conditions on your study reports on the question of higher education as well as the activities of the U.G.C. and how many recommendations have been implemented?"

To that there is a lengthy answer. I do not want to quote. It is admitted that 80 recommendations were made by this committee. Of those 80, nine recommendations, required action on the part of the State Government and were communicated. While 16 recommendations were not accepted by Government, the remaining recommendations are in different stages of implementation by the U. G. C.

Probably, this Committee was constituted in 1974. The report was submitted in 1977. Now, we are in 1981. You will understand the importance of

[Shri Xavier Arakat]

this question in the context in which I quoted.

Therefore, this is a matter which concerns everybody. If in the universities and higher technical institutions, the standard goes down, it reflects on one's every-walk of life, the morale, the dignity, the behaviour, the character and every thing is involved. That is why I am very much concerned and I say that there should be a national policy in the matter.

Referring to one more aspect before I conclude, I want to know whether it is possible for us to formulate any new policy; and to ameliorate and enhance the standard and other requirements of our universities, is it not possible to have autonomous colleges as suggested. The real menace or difficulty in the present system is admissions. It has also to be considered. In that context, recently, an article appeared and it has clearly and very categorically stated and I quote:

"Trying to get admitted into a city school or collage these days is, in itself, an education. There is some kind of crisis in education today due to outdated curricula, listless and uninspired teaching and a highly defective examination system."

It goes on giving many reasons. In that context also, the Committee Report of Gujarat Government is very well stated. I quote:

"What has stood in the way of the Improvement of the quality of higher education in the country is not a shortage of educational wisdom but an absence of the will to change."

Therefore, these are the problems that I pose before the Government and referring to the last quotation I beg that there should be a will on the part of the Government to change the present system. Education is in the Concurrent List, I would like to know from the Government why that subject was taken away from the State

List and put into the Concurrent List. When it is in the Concurrent List there is an imperative, mandatory power and responsibility vested in the Government to take initiative in this direction. Therefore, may I hear from the hon. Minister what is the policy of the Government and what they are going to do with the UGC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Member for raising this brief discussion and speaking on higher education and focussing the attention of everybody on this vital issue.

I appreciate the spirit in which he has made his points and I fully share his concern about the problems of higher education. But I do not fully subscribe to the view that our education is totally neglected and that our education perhaps does not belong to this country. I would like to inform you, Sir, incidentally, that immediately after Independence for almost two decades our major pre-occupation was with expansion of the facilities for higher education. From twenty universities and less than fifteen hundred colleges and a total enrolment of 3.8 lakhs in 1947 our higher education system grew in size in 1971 to ninety three universities and thirty-six hundred colleges and an enrolment of over twenty lakhs.

This unprecedented expansion, however, led to greater and newer problems but we cannot overlook the fact that our higher education system has also registered several significant achievements and our achievements in this direction are: We should be proud that it is this system which has given us a high-level trained manpower which is one of the best in the world and the top levels of which are comparable to those of the leading countries in the world. We should also take note of the achievements of our scientists and engineers. But for this system of education it would not have been possible.

The hon. Member has mentioned that there is no policy for development of higher education. In this context I would like to mention that our approach in the first two decades after Independence was largely in terms of quantitative expansion. We wanted more people to be involved in this education and the major departure from this approach was only in 1968 as incorporated in the National Policy on Education. Kothari Commission's Report the basis of our National Education Policy of 1968. There is no proposal to change this national policy of education of 1968 since it was the result of several reports of important Committees and nation-wide on educational issues. Now, the point is how to implement all these recommendations. We should now evolve a policy for implementation of these rather than go on changing our policy of education.

As I mentioned earlier, our approach in the first two decades after independence was largely in terms of quantitative expansion. This policy visualises regulation of admissions to higher educational institutions with reference to physical facilities available, restraint in establishment of new institutions, special attention to improvement of standards of teaching and research, establishment of centres of excellence, greater support for research and so on. So, to say that today we do not have a national policy in education is not correct. This approach in the National Policy of 1968 has had its impact on the development of higher education. By 1980, there were 119 universities, 4558 colleges and an enrolment of 26.48 lakhs. The significant point is that the average rate of growth of enrolment which was 14 per cent during the decade 1961 to 1970 came down to 4 per cent per annum during the decade 1971 to 1980.

It is because of the rise in the quality and standard that our education has come to the present level. It is far from my intention to overlook some of the shortcomings in the higher education system. The hon. Member men-

ber mentioned that the standards are deteriorating and institutions are ill-equipped. I admit that all universities in the country are not developed on a uniform basis. An assessment made by the UGC indicates that about 30 per cent of the universities in the country could be classified as developed, another 30 per cent as developing and the remaining 40 per cent require a longer gestation for development.

Now, under different kinds of pressures colleges were established in different parts of the country without ensuring adequate physical facilities. There should be far greater restraint in establishing new colleges. But we have to cater to the needs of the people who live in far-flung areas, in distant regions where adequate educational facilities are not available. We have to see that adequate number of colleges are opened in these areas so that the need of the backward areas is met. There is also the problem of growing unemployment among the educated. The situation has developed partly because higher education is assumed as a guarantee for employment and partly because our economic development has not kept pace with expansion in educational facilities. The situation has been causing serious concern to the Government.

Now, improvements in the standards of higher education are not necessarily dependent on external resources and support. Some aspects which should cause concern are:—

(i) Standard of Instructions in some universities have not kept pace with modern developments.

(ii) There is resistance to changes and innovations on the part of some sections.

[Shrimati Sheila Kaul]

(iii) There is often a lack of trust between the students and teachers.

I would appeal to all those who are seriously concerned about the future of education in this country to do some introspection. I am sure that they will do their part in removing some of the shortcomings from our education which, to my mind, will not require any financial or other support from the Government.

The hon. Member has also mentioned about the autonomous colleges. Although the concept of autonomous colleges was accepted almost fifteen years ago, not many colleges have been able to secure that status. Apparently, amendments to the University legislation are not made for this purpose or the Universities are not too anxious to decentralise their authority and grant autonomy to colleges. There are certain number of colleges which are there and the number is, of course, not very large. A small number of Universities have given them this right. In 1981, there were 19 autonomous colleges, 12 affiliated to Madras University, 4 to Madurai University, 2 to Osmania University and one to Ranchi University. This is all about the autonomous colleges which the hon. Member wanted to know.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: And there is no autonomous college in Kerala.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: If the hon. Member would try, perhaps it would come.

Now, about the University Grants Commission. The education has been expanding; it was the concern of the Central Government, so they created University Grants Commission and it was established by an Act of Parliament to look after this responsibility. The programme and activities of the U.G.C. in the past corresponded to the different phases of development of higher education and the main object of the Commission is to build up phys-

cal facilities for maintaining reasonable standards. It was only during the period from 1960 or so that the Commission began to show greater concern for programmes for improving quality and standard. As I mentioned in the beginning, we were only looking for quantity, but as time went on, and we had the national policy on education, we started concentrating on the quality of education and, I think, in this direction, we are trying to do our best, but nevertheless, it is not enough and we do need the help of all the hon. Members here to give their suggestions in this regard.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : हमारे लयों के सम्बन्ध में मैं एक बड़ा सवाल उठाना चाहता हूँ। शिक्षा के विस्तार के साथ साथ शिक्षण संस्थाओं में साम्प्रदायिकता का भी विस्तार हो रहा है। आर. एस. एस. की एक्टिविटीज से आप पूरी तरह से परिचित हैं। बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी, दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी, पटना और रांची यूनिवर्सिटीयों और तमाम विश्व-विद्यालयों में आर. एस. एस. की एक्टिविटीज, साम्प्रदायिक तत्वों की एक्टिविटीज बढ़ रही हैं। जमशेदपुर के रायट्स की भी रिपोर्ट निकली है। उसमें यह कहा गया है कि रांची यूनिवर्सिटी के वाइस चांसलर ने कैम्पस में उनको मीटिंग करने की इजाजत दी थी। कई ऐसे वाइस चांसलर आर. एस. एस. प्रवृत्ति वाले आप चुन कर भेज देते हैं। इस पृष्ठभूमि में मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आर. एस. एस. या हिन्दू कम्युनलिज्म या मुरिलम कम्युनलिज्म की एक्टिविटीज को रोकने के लिए आपने कौन सी कार्यवाही की है या करने का विचार रखते हैं ?

परीक्षाओं की बात हम अपने सूबे की जानते हैं। वहाँ सही माने में ये नहीं होती है। मारपीट, छुरेबाजी या पेरवी करके या जातपात के आधार पर नम्बर बढ़वा लिए जाते हैं। परीक्षा पद्धति में भी सुधार हो क्या इसको बारे में भी आपने सोचा है ?

कई राज्यों में केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय है। पटना में विश्वविद्यालय को केन्द्रीय

विश्वविद्यालय बनाने की मांग बाब से नहीं बल्कि जमाने कदीम से होती जा रही है। वहाँ तथा और जगह भी आप किसी राज्य में मॉडल यूनिवर्सिटी बनाना चाहते हैं या नहीं ?

काशी विद्यापीठ का नाम सब लोग जानते हैं। मैं वही का शास्त्री हूँ जिसकी स्थापना 1921 में पूज्य बापू महात्मा...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): He is a borrowed Shastri.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: I am not a borrowed Shastri.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you are a born Shastri, you must have the holy thread. Have you got it?

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Yes, I had. After becoming a Communist, I have removed it.

काशी विद्यापीठ राष्ट्रीय विश्वविद्यालय रहा है। वहाँ की स्थिति अभी क्या है यह मंत्री जी को जरूर मालूम होगी। अभी उनके पास वहाँ का जो छात्र संघ है उसने 58 सूत्री मांग पत्र भेजा है। वहाँ पर गड़बड़ी है। वहाँ के वाइस चांसलर क्या रंग रौलियाँ वहाँ मचा रहे हैं यह वहाँ जाने पर पता चल सकता है। सराब-कबाब पूरी यूनिवर्सिटी में चलता है। एंटी सोशल एलीमेंट्स का उस विश्वविद्यालय पर कब्जा हो गया है। वहाँ पर गड़बड़ियों के सिलसिले में आपके पास कोई रिपोर्ट आई है, कोई ज्ञापन आया है? मेरे पास यह ज्ञापन है। उस पर आपने कुछ कार्रवाई करने के बात सोची है ताकि महात्मा गांधी के पुण्य प्रताप से चलने वाला विश्वविद्यालय सचमुच में उनके आदर्शों के अनुरूप चलता रह सके? अगर आपने उस पर सोचे विचार किया है तो क्या किया है, यह मैं आप से जानना चाहता हूँ।

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV (Alwar): The question which has been

put by Mr. Arakal is regarding growth of Universities and Colleges in the country. Now very important questions emerge out of this question. The first is what is the policy of the Government of India with regard to future expansion of the Universities and Colleges in the country? The second question is that when we have to maintain university education, then what should be the standard of that education and how that standard is to be achieved; whether we feel some sort of deterioration in those standards? Thirdly, when there are different languages, regional languages, universities at the regional level, universities in different provinces, they have got their own tasks. We have to see at the national level whether the coordination can be maintained amongst those Universities. So, my first point is what are the future policies of the Government of India with regard to expansion of University and College education? In this regard, I would submit that the hon. Minister had evaded that point. I do not know why she had not given a definite reply to that point. I may draw her attention to the Report of the Education Commission (1964-66) by Dr. Kothari and Dr. Kothari on page 302 has stated as follows:

"Future Enrolment Policy in Higher Education. What should be the enrolment policy in higher education during the next twenty years? Our recommendation is that the expansion of facilities in higher education should be planned broadly on the basis of general trends regarding manpower needs and employment opportunities. At present, there is an over-production of graduates in arts and commerce because of the adoption of this open-door policy; and consequently, there is a growing incidence of unemployment amongst them. On the other hand, there is a shortage of professional specialists and there is a consequent need to increase the facilities in professional courses such as agriculture, engineering, medicine, etc. and especially at the post-graduate stage in science and arts."

[Shri Ram Singh Yadav]

My humble submission is that in this regard when the Kothari Commission has suggested that there should be no further expansion and mushroom growth which had been done upto the Third Five Year Plan, there should be a check upon it. Further they have recommended rather they have given a hint to the Department that they should take a positive policy and that positive policy is that they should impart more and more technical education.

Now, I will suggest to the hon. Minister that instead of University education or the medical MBBS course or the engineering course, why don't you open polytechnic colleges more and more in number; and at block level you should provide one technical college; and ITI should also be provided at the block level. So, we have to think or we should give a different policy or a new policy as regards the method of education. I think the hon. Minister will think it over and formulate a policy on these lines which have been suggested by Mr. Kothari.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can only put questions. This is not a general discussion. Half-an-Hour discussion we have already completed. Every member takes half an hour. In Half-an-Hour discussion here every member takes half an hour.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Shastri, I am arguing on your side. Since every member takes half an hour, that is why it is called Half-an-Hour Discussion.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV: What should be the standard of education? It has been said incessantly that so far as the standard of education in Universities and Colleges is concerned that is deteriorating and the reasons have been given by Mr. Shastri also. Now I may draw your attention to control over

standards. It has been stated on page 7 of the Report of the Review Committee on the University Grants Commission (January 1977) as follows:

"The need for ensuring standards was felt by the founding fathers of the Constitution of India. The following entry was provided in the Central List (entry 66 of List 1): "Coordination and determination of standards in institutions for higher education or research and scientific and technical institutions."

'As Dr. Ambedkar told the Constituent Assembly in August, 1949 "apart from the question of financial aid, it is absolutely essential, both in the interest of the centre as well as the provinces, that the standards ought to be maintained on an all-India basis."

So, university standards should be maintained on an all-India basis and there should be some policy of the Government of India so that the standards of the universities whether they are in Kerala or in Tamil Nadu or Assam or Rajasthan or Punjab, there should be uniformity in standards and curriculum and in the academic teaching of those universities.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes, Shri Mool Chand Daga.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV: The last point is after all, what is the object of the university education?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He will complete half-an-hour.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV: The object of the university education is... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Minister must be able to grasp everything and reply. Do not read many questions. She may not be able to reply. Do not read many points.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV: The object of university education is to

create human values in the minds of the people who are engaged in university education and we have to see whether this object is being achieved by university education. If human values are not created and the product which is coming out of the university is not fit for national development, or they have not been trained or they have not been oriented for national development, they cannot engage themselves in the development of the country, what is the use of the university education? My humble submission is, that coordination has to be there. And coordination has got two aspects. One is positive and the other is negative. Positive aspect is that we have to create human values, we have to create the resources and the manpower which can be useful for the development of the nation. Negative aspect is that we have to see that such conditions are not created by university education by which there may be conflicts in the society. We have to avert those conflicts by proper university education. These are the points I would like to ask.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Mool Chand Daga.

श्री मूलचन्द डगा (पाली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कुछ प्रश्न करना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि नियमों में केवल प्रश्न पूछने की ही व्यवस्था है।

हिन्दुस्तान में देश का भाग्य बनाने वाले जो बड़े-बड़े शिक्षा-शास्त्री, राज्यों के शिक्षा मंत्री और शिक्षा सचिव होते हैं, क्या वे ज्ञान के क्षेत्र में शिक्षा के शास्त्री होते हैं या नहीं? राज्यों में जो शिक्षा सचिव बनते हैं, मेरे खयाल में उनके पास सिर्फ आई. ए. एस. की पदवी होती है, न तो वे शिक्षा-शास्त्री होते हैं और न ही शिक्षा के प्रति उनमें अनुराग होता है।

क्या देश में शिक्षा के स्तर को उंचा उठाने के लिए और इस बात की व्यवस्था करने के लिए कि हमारे विद्यालय और विश्व-विद्यालय केवल बेकारों को पैदा करने वाली संस्थायें न बन जाएं, क्या सरकार वाइस-

चांसलर, शिक्षा सचिव और शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में अन्य पदों पर केवल उन्हीं व्यक्तियों को नियुक्त करेगी, जिन्हें शिक्षा में रुचि हो? हमें यह याद करतें हुए गर्व होता है कि डा. राधाकृष्णन जैसे विद्वान्त शिक्षा-शास्त्री हमारे देश में यूनिवर्सिटी के वाइस-चांसलर रहे।

देश के साढ़े पांच लाख गांवों में और आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में विश्वविद्यालय खोलने के लिए सरकार ने क्या व्यवस्था की है, ताकि वहाँ के पिछड़े हुए लोगों को दूसरों के बराबर लाया जा सके?

आज शिक्षा का स्तर बहुत गिर गया है। जैसा कि यहाँ पर कहा गया है, हमारे विश्व-विद्यालय शिक्षा तथा विद्या के मंदिर नहीं रह गए हैं। वहाँ पर इस प्रकार की घटनाएँ होती हैं, जिनका वर्णन करते हुए शर्म आती है। क्या इस बात की व्यवस्था की जाएगी कि उच्च शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में वही जा सके, जो वास्तव में शिक्षा के प्रेमी हों? आज वहाँ पर कहीं तरह के अपराध होते हैं और चरस तथा गांजा जैसी चीजें मिलती हैं। पुलिस वहाँ जाती है, वह राजनीतिक अड्डे बन चुके हैं। यह जो शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में स्थिति बन रही है उस को रोकने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है? विद्यार्थी लोग अध्ययन छोड़ कर राजनीतिक क्षेत्र में अपना कारोबार करते हैं। उन का एक चुनाव होता है, मेरे खयाल से एम. पी. और एम. एल. ए. के चुनाव से भी ज्यादा खर्चा उस में उनका होता है और यह रौंगिंग जो है यह इतना बुरा काम हो रहा है, भगवान जानें यह कब शुरू हुआ, हमारे पार्टिल साहब तो अनुभव किए होंगे, हमारे समय में तो यह होता नहीं था, मैं जब वी. एच. यू. का स्टूडेंट रहा, उस समय मालवीय जी के दर्शन होते थे और राधाकृष्णन जैसे लोग वहाँ होते थे तो उस समय न रौंगिंग था न हम लोग कभी आंखें इधर उधर फेंकते थे, उस समय तो लड़के बड़े सीधे सादे होते थे और उन का चरित्र बड़ा उंचा होता था। आज देश का चरित्र गिर गया है। अगर उसको ऊपर नहीं उठाया गया और जिस चरित्र पर सारे राष्ट्र के विकास का मंदिर खड़ा होगा ... (व्यवधान) ...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: When you were studying, there was no co-education.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: There was co-education. (*Interruptions*)

दोषिए जिन्होंने कभी जिन्दगी में समझा ही नहीं गृहस्थ जीवन का, वह भी हंसने लगे। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि जिस समय हम ने शिक्षा प्राप्त की उस समय वहाँ को-एजुकेशन थी और बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी में कैम्पस में हमारी पढ़ाई होती थी। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में लड़कियों ने औरतों ने और लड़कों ने जो पार्ट लिया और जो काम किया वह किसी ने नहीं किया। हमारे अन्दर राष्ट्रीय भावना थी। वह राष्ट्रीय भावना आज खत्म हो चुकी है विद्यार्थियों में और उन का चरित्र गिर गया है। अगर चरित्र गिर गया तो देश गिर जायगा और देश का विकास नहीं हो सकेगा। ऐसी सुरत में उन के चरित्र-निर्माण के बारे में कुछ बातें सोची जाती हैं या नहीं, इस के बारे में मैं माननीया शिक्षा मंत्री से जानना चाहता हूँ।

PROF. SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): Previously I was under the impression that there was no education policy of the Central Government. But I am glad to hear from the hon. Minister that now they have an education policy. She was very kind enough to say that one aspect of the policy is to see that there is no further expansion in the field of higher education. She was very glad to say that the student population in our universities and colleges have come down and that this is one of the greatest achievements of our education policy. Considering the population of our country, do you think that the present number of universities is enough? Do you think that the number of students who are now studying in colleges and universities, is enough?

Considering the vastness of our country and population and considering the student population in certain developing and developed countries, do you not think that there is much scope for expansion in higher education?

If you want to improve the standard of education, it is accepted by all that the salary scales of the teachers should compare favourably with that of the Class I IAS officers or other officers in the Central Government. It is because of our bitter struggle that we teachers launched that our salary scales were revised in 1973. And there was an agreement that every five years, because of the rise in prices the salary scales of the teachers would be revised. Secondly, what is the policy of the Government regarding the upward revision of the salary scales of the college and University teachers, which is the responsibility of the University Grants Commission? Thirdly, the teachers should have a say in the decision-making process in the University. Is the Central Government contemplating democratisation of the management of the Universities to have more say for the teachers in the decision-making process?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think the Senate or Syndicate is doing that.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Then, you say you want to increase the number of autonomous colleges. We are wholly against it. The teachers of India, irrespective of their political colour, have said that we are against it. You are going to create some privileged institutions for privileged persons, depriving a majority of the institutions of money, of assistance. This is undemocratic. It will help only a microscopic section of our society and a greater part will be neglected. Are you going to give up this policy, which has been opposed by the teaching community everywhere? Lastly, what is the percentage of money you spend on education? It is only a little more than 3 per cent of the Central budget. Even the Central Government have agreed that 10 per cent

should be ear-marked for education. Are you going to increase the expenditure on education, because education in the cheap is the falsest of false ideals? I would like to have pointed answers to all the questions I have raised.

श्रीमती शीला कौल : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं ज्यादा से ज्यादा सवालों का उत्तर देने का प्रयास करूंगी।

शास्त्री जी ने जिज्ञासा किया है कि यूनी-वर्सिटीज में साम्प्रदायिकता फैल रही है। हमारे लिये भी यह एक गम्भीर सवाल है, उन्होंने जो इस बात का जिज्ञासा किया कि यूनीवर्सिटीज में किस किस की एक्टिविटीज होती हैं, जो नहीं होनी चाहियें—इसके बारे में भी हमें कन्सर्न है। काशी विद्यापीठ का उन्होंने जिज्ञासा किया है, वह हमारी सेंट्रल यूनीवर्सिटी नहीं है, इस लिए जब वहां कुछ हुआ तो हम को उसकी इतिहास नहीं दी गई। लेकिन हम को खुद जानकारी हुई थी कि वहां का जो वातावरण है वह सही नहीं है। इसके बारे में हम को मिल कर काम करना चाहिये। खास तौर पर वे लोग जो उस एरिया में रहते हैं सभी को मिल कर देखना चाहिये क्योंकि जो शिक्षा है उसको हम आइसोलेशन में नहीं कर सकते हैं। हर एक का फर्ज है कि इस के बारे में सोचो। जैसे कि पार्लियामेंट में इसको कहा गया, वहां भी इस का जिज्ञासा करें कि इस तरह के जो लोग हैं उनको किसी तरह से बढ़ावा नहीं मिलना चाहिये।

मुझे खुशी है—यादव जी ने यहां पर कुछ जिज्ञासा किया और उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि शिक्षा में किस तरीके से हम मदद कर सकते हैं। जो हमारी टेक्नीकल एजुकेशन है वह पिछले सालों से बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ गई है। हम को देखना है कि जो हम टेक्नीकल एजुकेशन देते हैं उसमें जो लड़के निकलते हैं उन को नौकरी भी मिले। ऐसा न हो कि एजुकेशन देते जाय और पढ़ कर निकलने के बाद उनके लिए कोई जगह न हो। यह बात और भी ज्यादा खराब है, क्योंकि उसकी जिन्दगी में फ्रस्ट्रेशन हो जाता है। टेक्नीकल एजुकेशन तो दे ही रहे हैं, इतने सारे लोग

आज टेक्नीकली ट्रेण्ड हो गये हैं वे आज चाहते हैं कि उनको ज्यादा अच्छा मौका मिले, ताकि अपनी जिन्दगी को बेहतर कर सकें। यह कहना कि हम टेक्नीकल एजुकेशन के खिलाफ हैं या हम कम दे रहे हैं, मैं समझती हूँ कि सही नहीं है, जैसा कि उन्होंने फरमाया। मुझे इस बात की बहुत खुशी है कि वे चाहते हैं कि इसके बारे में कुछ हों और मैं समझती थी कि वे उसमें कुछ सहयोग देंगे।

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV: What about the expansion in Diploma courses?

श्रीमती शीला कौल : डिप्लोमा कोर्स के बारे में सभी जानते हैं कि स्टेट्स करती हैं। हम यूनिवर्सिटीज भी वही डील करते हैं जो कि सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटीज होती हैं।

यू. जी. सी. ने अभी एक कोर्स खोला है, जिसमें थ्योरैटिकल स्टडीज, प्रैक्टिकल स्टडीज और टेक्नीकल स्टडीज, सबको मिला दिया गया है और यूनिवर्सिटीज का एडवाइज भी किया है कि वे इस नए कोर्स को एडाप्ट करें। मैं समझती हूँ कि आगे चलकर ये यूनिवर्सिटीज इसके अपना लेंगी।

The Government are deeply concerned about the need to give a value orientation to education. We are, therefore, giving special attention to this need. We have initiated Seminars on this aspect and we are contemplating a new scheme to improve our programmes of teachers' training so that teachers may have sound knowledge of values.

मैं एक बात बताना भूल गई थी, शास्त्री जी ने कहा कि वहां इम्तिहान सही तरीके से नहीं होते हैं। इम्तिहान देने वाले और इम्तिहान लेने वालों बिहार के हैं... (व्यवधान)...

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV: The coordination regarding conduct of examinations in the universities is the function of the U.G.C.

श्रीमती शीला कौल : कहां होता है, उसको यू. जी. सी. थोड़े ही करती है।

Please allow me to answer. My chain is broken.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes, you can continue.

श्रीमती शीला कौल : अभी पटना यूनि-
वर्सिटी का बिक्र हुआ था । इस संबंध में
हम लोगों ने राय ली थी, लेकिन कहा गया
कि वह पासिबल नहीं है कि पटना यूनि-
वर्सिटी को सेंटर में ले सकें ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : किस से राय
ली थी ?

श्रीमती शीला कौल : क्या बतायें,
किससे ली थी । कांठारी जी ने बताया
था ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : आप ही लोग सब
तय करेंगे ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: These
questions are from the Professor him-
self. He has put very important
questions.

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV (Na-
landa): Sir, he wants the universities
made in the House. That is the
trouble.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He exhi-
bits his class character.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: For the
information of the hon. Member I
would like to say that there should be
no expansion. There should not be
undue and unbalanced expansion of
higher educational institutions. This is
what I said. I said that we wanted
to have quality and not quantity and
I think the hon. Member will agree
with this that what we need is quality
now.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-
BORTY: Do you mean to say that the
quality and quantity—these two things
are mutually exclusive? These two
things are not mutually exclusive that
if we want to have quality we will

have to give up quantity. They are
not exclusive, they can go together.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: How
can they go together? For instance,
you have in a family a little girl who
is an artist and who does singing. She
will get a better chance if she is a
good artist. How can you expect all
the children singing in the same way?
It cannot be the same, I mean, quality
and quantity.

We have not stopped starting new
educational institutions of higher learn-
ing we are only trying to ensure that
all institutions will be adequately fed
so that high standard of education can
be maintained.

About the scale of pay, I would like
to inform the hon. Member, this is
implementation of U.G.C. scale for tea-
chers from 1973. The salary scales com-
pare favourably with those in the Go-
vernment offices.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRA-
BORTY: Whether you are considering
the revision of the salary..(Interrup-
tions.) Say yes or no. Either you say
that you are not thinking of the re-
vision of salary. (Interruptions). Any-
thing. You may say.

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL: All
the teachers and the employees, every-
body who works for the Government,
for the society, we are always at their
service to help them.. How can I say
that we are not thinking on these lines?

18.35 hrs.

RE. REPORT OF THE SECOND
BACKWARD CLASSES COMMISSION

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND
DEPARTMENT OF PARLAMENTARY
AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUB-
BAIAH): Hon. Member may kindly
recall that a number of adjournment
motions were tabled in the Lok Sabha

on the 27th August, 1981 in regard to the laying of the second Backward Classes Commission's Report before the House. In deference to the demands from several members of Parliament, I agreed to place the report before Lok Sabha during the current Session of Parliament. Hon'ble Members may be aware that under Article 340(3) of the Constitution, the President shall cause a copy of the Report of the Backward Classes Commission with a memorandum explaining the action taken thereon to be laid before each House of Parliament. Despite earnest

efforts made so far the memorandum could not be finalised. I, therefore, have to state with regret my inability to place the report before the Session ends to-day.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned sine die.

18.30 hrs.

Lok Sabha then adjourned sine die.
