

Sixth Series, No.29

Friday, March 30, 1979
Chaitra 9, 1901 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Seventh Session (Sixth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

I

LOK SABHA

Friday, March 30, 1979/Chaitra 9,
1901 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock*

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

WELCOME TO THE PRESIDENT OF
THE COMMONWEALTH PARLIA-
MENTARY ASSOCIATION

MR. SPEAKER: Hon'ble Members,
at the outset, I have to make an an-
nouncement.

On my own behalf and on behalf of
the Hon'ble Members of the House,
I have great pleasure in welcoming
the President of the Commonwealth
Parliamentary Association Hon'ble
Mr. J. R. Harrison, Speaker of the
House of Representatives of New
Zealand and Mrs. Harrison who are
on a visit to India as out honoured
guests.

The visit of Hon'ble Mr. Harrison
is a part of his tour of the various
Commonwealth countries as President
of the Commonwealth Parliamentary
Association. As President of the CPA
he will preside over the 15th Com-
monwealth Parliamentary Conference
which is scheduled to be held in New
Zealand in November 1979.

191 LS-1

2

Hon'ble Mr. Harrison and Mrs.
Harrison arrived here this morning
from Hong Kong. He is also accom-
panied by Mr. Palitha Weerasinghe,
Assistant Secretary-General of the
CPA. They are now seated in the
Special Box. Through them we con-
vey our greetings and best wishes to
the Parliaments and the people of
commonwealth countries.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

एयर इंडिया के अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध तस्करी
के आरोप

*554. डा० रामजी सिंह : क्या पर्यटन और
नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि:

(क) एयर इंडिया के उन अधिकारियों और
कर्मचारियों के नाम क्या हैं जिन के विरुद्ध 10
लाख रुपये की घड़ियों की तस्करी के आरोप हाल
में लगाये गये हैं और अब तक सरकार ने क्या
कार्यवाही की ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने यह सुनिश्चित करने
के लिये कुछ उपाय किये हैं कि उसके कर्मचारी
तस्करी न करें और यदि हां, उनका व्यौरा क्या
है;

(ग) क्या एयर इंडिया के कर्मचारियों का
एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान पर तबादला किया
जाता है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसके लिए क्या मानदण्ड
अपनाये जाते हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम
कौशिक) : (क) से (घ) : मैं अपेक्षित
सूचना देनेलावा एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख
रहा हूँ ।

विचारण

(क) हाल ही में घड़ियों/घड़ियों के पुर्जों और वस्तुओं की तस्करी से सम्बद्ध होने के आरोप में

एयर-इण्डिया के निम्नलिखित कर्मचारियों की सीमा शुल्क विभाग द्वारा गिरफ्तार किया गया है :

कर्मचारी का नाम व पद	गिरफ्तारी की तारीख	पकड़ी गयी वस्तुएं/अनुमानित कीमत	एयर इंडिया द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही
1. श्री आर० के० कैलाश कार्पो असिस्टेंट दिल्ली।	31-1-79	3 लाख रु० की घड़ियां/ घड़ियों के पुर्जें	निलम्बित कर दिया गया है।
2. श्री एस० डी० सकपाल, श्री एच० एस० सुवर्ण।	3-2-79	4. 24 लाख रुपये की घड़ियां/ घड़ियों के फीते और वस्तु	निलम्बित कर दिया गया है।
काफ़ी असिस्टेंट, सांताक्रूज़, बम्बई		5. 40 लाख रुपये की सीमा-शुल्क घड़ियां,	अधि-कारियों से रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होने पर कार्यवाही की जायेगी।
3. श्री चन्द्र प्रकाश, ट्रेडिक असिस्टेंट, दिल्ली।	17-3-79		

(ख) जब इस प्रकार के मामले सामने आते हैं, तब सीमा शुल्क कार्यालय द्वारा कानूनी उपबन्धों के अनुसार कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध कार्रवाई की जाती है। इसके अतिरिक्त सेवा नियमों के प्रावधानों के अनुसार कार्रवाई द्वारा भी विभागीय तौर पर कार्यवाही की जाती है।

व्यावहारिक लचीला और कम कड़ा दृष्टिकोण अपनाया जाता है।

(ग) जी, हाँ।

(घ) प्रशासनिक अपेक्षाओं, काम की आवश्यकता तथा व्यापारिक हितों को ध्यान में रखते हुए भारत में तैनात अधिकारियों (इंडिया वेल्थ प्राक्रीसर्स) को एक सुव्यवस्थित आधार पर समय समय पर एक क्षेत्र से दूसरे क्षेत्र और एक स्टेशन से दूसरे स्टेशन पर स्थानान्तरित किया जाता है। लाइसेंसधारी श्रेणियों का स्थानान्तरण जिन में विमान चालक मेजीरोटर्स पलाइट इंजीनियर्स, एयर-क्राफ्ट मैटीनेंस इंजीनियर्स एवं पलाइट डिस्पार्च और केबिन कर्मचारी शामिल हैं, उनकी यूनिटों के साथ किए गए करारों के अनुसार किया जाता है जिसका अन्तर्निहित सिद्धान्त है—सर्वथा रोस्टर्स के आधार पर ही बारी बारी से रोटेसन। भारत से बाहर के पब रोटेसन की योजनाओं के अनुसार स्थानान्तरण द्वारा समय-समय पर भरे जाते हैं। परबर्ती मामलों में कार्रवाई का आवश्यकताओं को प्राथमिकता दी जाती है और इसलिए एक

डा० रामजी सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने मेरे प्रश्न के उत्तर में यह विवरण दिया है कि 31-1-79 को एयर इंडिया को एक कर्मचारी को 3 लाख रुपये की घड़ियों की तस्करी के सिलसिले में पकड़ा गया है और उसको सर्वेक्षण की सजा दी गई है। दूसरे कर्मचारी को 3-2-79 को 4 लाख 24 हजार रुपये मूल्य की तस्करी की घड़ियों के सिलसिले में पकड़ा गया और उसे भी सर्वेक्षण की सजा दी गई और तीसरे कर्मचारी ट्रेडिक एसिस्टेंट श्री चन्द्र प्रकाश को 17-3-79 को 5 लाख 40 हजार रुपये की घड़ियों की तस्करी के सिलसिले में पकड़ा गया और शायद ही उसकी सर्वेक्षण हुई है, कुछ नहीं हुई है।

इससे तो लगता है कि हम तस्करी को बढ़ावा देना चाहते हैं। अभी जो तस्करी पकड़ी जाती है वह तो बाइसबर्त के टिप के समान है थकी हुई और केवल 2 से 6 परसेंट तक पकड़ी जाती है। 94 परसेंट तस्करी पकड़ी नहीं जाती है। बाइस तौर पर जब एक ही मकद हो जाते हैं, तो तस्करी किसी बड़ेनी, इसका कोई ठिकाना नहीं है। मंत्री महोदय ने केवल दो बड़ेनी को भाँकते दिये हैं। क्या उन के पास ऐसे थकी हुई कि पिछले एक वर्ष में एयरलाइन्स के कर्म-

कारियों द्वारा की गई कितने रुपये की तस्करी पकड़ी गई है ? कस्टम्स विभाग अपनी कार्यवाही करेगा, वह तो असंगत बात है। लेकिन जो विभागीय कार्यवाही की जाती है, उसका स्वरूप इतना नर्म है कि पांच लाख रुपये का माल पकड़ा गया और कर्मचारी अभी तक नौकरी में है। क्या इस से तस्करी को बढ़ावा नहीं मिलेगा।

श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक : माननीय सदस्य भी मानेंगे कि न्याय के सिद्धान्त के अनुसार भी जब तक किसी कर्मचारी के खिलाफ अदालत में चल रहे मकदम का फैसला नहीं होता है, तब तक उसको निलम्बित करने से अधिक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जा सकती है। मैं माननीय सदस्य को आश्वस्त करना चाहता हूँ कि जैसे ही फैसला होगा, और कोई कर्मचारी दोषी पाया जायेगा, तो निश्चित रूप से उसको सेवा में रखने का प्रश्न ही उपस्थित नहीं होता है। माननीय सदस्य ने यह अनुमान लगाने की कोशिश की है कि ओ तस्करी होती है, उसका केवल दो प्रतिशत ही पकड़ा जाता है। हमारी पूरी कोशिश यह है कि सीमा-शुल्क अधिकारियों और फिनान्स मिनिस्ट्री के सहयोग से इस प्रकार के सभी अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जाये। इसके लिए हम ने निगरानी समिति में भी वृद्धि करने का काम किया है। मैं माननीय सदस्य से, और सभी सदस्यों से, इस बारे में सहयोग की अपेक्षा करता हूँ। वे सरकार और मंत्रालय के साथ सहयोग करें और अगर कोई हमारी नजरों से बच कर कोई अपराध करता है, तो वे उसको पकड़वाने में मदद करें। (स्वबधात्मक) जहाँ तक चन्द प्रकाश, ट्रैफिक एसिस्टेंट, का प्रश्न है, यह मामला पकड़े जाने के बाद उन्होंने अपने आपको कस्टम्स अधिकारियों के पास समर्पण किया है, और वह गिरफ्तार है। हमको अभी तक सीमा शुल्क अधिकारियों से औपचारिक रूप से कोई जानकारी प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। हम उसकी प्रतीक्षा कर रहे हैं। जैसे ही जानकारी प्राप्त होगी, उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जायेगी।

श्री रामजी सिंह : कार्यवाही चाहे कस्टम्स विभाग करे और चाहे उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री करे, जनता को तो कार्यवाही से मतलब है।

Real customs seizure is the proverbial tip of the iceberg. They catch between 2 to 6 per cent of the total contraband smuggled into India.

मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि जिस व्यक्ति के पास से 5.40 लाख रुपये का माल पकड़ा गया है, उसने सम्पत्ति का दिया है। तो क्या हाजीर अस्तान को "भारत रत्न" की उपाधि दे देंगे?

जब उसको सस्पेंड भी नहीं किया गया है, तो क्या इसको प्रोटेक्शन नहीं माना जायेगा ? क्या सरकार ऐसे मामलों में सख्त कार्यवाही करने के लिए प्राणपण की व्यवस्था की है और इकानोमिक अप्रॉपियेशन के लिए स्पेशल कोर्टों की बात चलाई है। इकानोमिक अप्रॉपियेशन बतते चले जा रहे हैं और अपराधी कर्मचारियों को सस्पेंड भी न किया जाये, यह बड़े दुर्भाग्य की बात है। क्या मंत्री महोदय यह आश्वासन देंगे कि इस तरह क मामलों में सख्त कार्यवाही की जायेगी ?

श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक : मैं सदन को पूरी तरह से आश्वस्त करता हूँ कि सख्त से सख्त कार्यवाही होगी, और... (स्वबधात्मक) सस्पेंशन कोई बहुत बड़ी सजा नहीं है। लेकिन मैं आश्वस्त करना चाहता हूँ कि... (स्वबधात्मक) जहाँ तक और सख्त कानून बनाने का प्रश्न है, हम निश्चित रूप से उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री से इस बारे में कहेंगे और हमारी पूरी कोशिश होगी कि इतनी सख्त सजा दी जाये कि किसी को इस तरह की तस्करी करने का हौसला न हो।

श्री रामानन्द तिवारी : इतने भयंकर कांड के बाद माननीय मंत्री जी ने केवल निलम्बित किया है। निलम्बित कोई सजा नहीं है। दूसरी बात माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा कि एक व्यक्ति को उन्होंने अभी तक निलम्बित भी नहीं किया है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब पांच लाख से अधिक की धनियाँ बरामद की गईं और उसने जा कुछ आत्मसमर्पण कर दिया तो यह प्रमाणित हो जाने के बाद भी क्या कारण है कि अभी तक निलम्बित नहीं किया गया ? और क्यों नहीं ऐसे अधिकारियों को प्राप्तिपक्ष किया गया ? उन को जेल भेजा जाया, उस के बाद वह बेल पर छुटते। इतने भयंकर कांड के बाद केवल निलम्बन करने की माने हैं कि ऐसे अधिकारियों को हम प्रोत्साहन दे रहे हैं कि यदि वे चोरबाजारी करें, तस्करी करें तब भी हम केवल निलम्बन से अधिक कुछ नहीं करेंगे। निलम्बन तो कोई सजा नहीं है। उन को प्राप्तिपक्ष क्यों नहीं किया गया ?

श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक : हम तो अपनी तरफ से उन को निलम्बित ही कर सकते हैं। प्राप्तिपक्ष का मामला सीमा शुल्क अधिकारियों के हाथ में है और उस कानून के अन्तर्गत उन का प्राप्तिपक्षन हो रहा है। उन पर मुकद्दमा चला रहा है। जो तीसरा कर्मचारी है उस के खिलाफ भी वहाँ से हमारे पास कोई औपचारिक रूप से रिपोर्ट नहीं आई है इसलिए उस का सस्पेंशन नहीं हुआ है। लेकिन किसी को बचाने का सवाल नहीं है। उस के सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही उन्होंने की है, दरअसल वह जिम्मेदार किस हद तक है इस बात की जानकारी हम को मिलने के बाद तत्काल कार्यवाही हम करेंगे। बचाने का कोई सवाल नहीं है।

श्री आर० एल० कुरील : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम देखते हैं कि ऐसी गंभीर समस्या होती है और यह स्मरित विभाग के लोग करते हैं लेकिन उस में जैसा कि बताया गया सस्पेंशन भी नहीं हुआ है। क्या इसमें ऐसा तो नहीं है कि उच्च अधिकारियों का हाथ हो और उस में वह भी शेयर लेते हों। जिस की वजह से ये लोग उन को सस्पेंड नहीं करते हैं और उन को बचाने का प्रयास करते हैं? कुछ दिनों के लिए सस्पेंशन वैसे ही करते हैं। उस के बाद ले दे कर सब बराबर कर लेते हैं। इसमें कहां तक सत्यता है? कस्टम आफिसर्स और कस्टम डिपार्टमेंट भी इस में इन्वाल्ड मालुम पड़ता है। तो क्या माननीय मंत्री जी इस को विशेष जानकारी विजिलेंस के द्वारा या सी० बी० आई० के द्वारा करायेंगे कि इस में किन-किन लोगों का हाथ है? इस के लिए वह क्या कार्रवाई करने जा रहे हैं?

श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक : इस में कोई विशेष आयोग बनाने की जरूरत नहीं है। सीमा शुल्क के अधिकारी जांच कर रहे हैं। वह पुलिस को काम दे देते हैं, पुलिस जांच करने के बाद प्रोसीक्यूट करती है। जो तीसरा कर्मचारी है तीसरे कर्मचारी के खिलाफ प्रकरण हुआ 17-3-79 को। उस का सस्पेंशन करने में कोई कठिनाई नहीं है। जैसे ही उस के खिलाफ हमारे पास रिपोर्ट आएगी हम सस्पेंशन करेंगे।

Proposal to Double Amount of Re-plantation Subsidy for Tea Industry

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*560. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

SHRI D. D. DESAI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to double the amount of replantation subsidy for the tea industry;

(b) if so, the facts thereof and reasons therefor;

(c) total amount of replantation subsidy given during the last three years; and

(d) who are the main beneficiaries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(a) and (b). Proposal for an Upward revision of the rate of subsidy for replanting and rejuvenation is presently under examination.

(c) Amount of replantation subsidy disbursed during last three years is as under:—

		(Rs. lakhs)
1975-76	..	28.90
1976-77	..	34.19
1977-78	..	29.26

(d) Tea Estates which are registered with Tea Board including small growers are entitled to take advantage of the scheme. Under this scheme, which includes tea area rejuvenation scheme, number of applications approved are 2268 in the organised sector and 2018 in the small growers sector.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, this is more or less carrying coal to Newcastle—what they are doing. It has been said, many of them had tried....

MR. SPEAKER: There is not enough coal in this country itself. How can you say 'carrying coal'?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: No, Sir. In carrying coal to Newcastle they are giving loans and subsidies to persons who are bursting with prosperity. Many of them had tried to acquire substantial holdings in foreign companies through dubious operations abroad including deals in London Stock Exchange itself before the sterling firms who are Indianised under the FERA. It is also said:

"Quick money in teas led diverse interests to enter the industry. The Government's directive under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act that sterling tea companies should dilute their shareholding by the end of the year has provided an ideal opportunity for them."

Sir, I would like to ask the hon. Minister as to in how many instances the replantation subsidies were misused during the last 7 years, which have come to the notice of the Government and whether it is also a fact that in one or two cases prosecutions have been launched and what is the outcome of such prosecutions.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): Sir, the reply is very clear. Every year the replantation subsidy disbursed is of the order of Rs. 28 to 29 lakhs. Under the circumstances, to what extent this whole country must have been duped by the multinationals and what not could be well imagined. Besides, it has also been stated that out of the applications received, the number of applications approved are 2,268 in the case of organised sector and 2,018 in the case of small growing sector. So, under the circumstances just to make some allegations would not be proper.

SHRI JYOTIRMAY BOSU: What about misuse of replantation subsidies?

MR. SPEAKER: He will answer that also.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: I am coming to that. It is true that there were cases of misuse and wherever they have been detected, immediately action has been taken and many times the hon. Member himself has been responsible in bringing to our notice such sort of malpractices.

SHRI JYOTIRMAY BOSU: Sir, he has made my path slippery. He has not answered the question, in how many cases....

MR. SPEAKER: Anyway you have got the second Supplementary.

SHRI JYOTIRMAY BOSU: He put some oil on my path and I am stranded. (Interruptions). Sir, my next supplementary is this. Now, regarding companies with foreign capital or

interest—this is a low priority area which do not require any technical know-how or anything of that sort. We are allowing repatriation of dividends and capital to a great extent in respect of foreigners. Under what justification you are allowing capital to companies where there was foreign capital and interest? We want to know that because they are expected to come with the capital, no technical know-how is necessary. Why is it that in companies where there is foreign capital in control this subsidy is being given? I would like to know whether the Minister will consider to stop it forthwith.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: Sir, as the House is aware, the sterling tea companies are also asked to accept the regulations under FERA. I can assure the House that such companies which are accepting these various restrictions under FERA will not be given any subsidies for this purpose.

SHRI JYOTIRMAY BOSU: Sir, he has not answered the question. Even if FERA is accepted, foreign equity participation remains to the tune of 40 per cent. Now, for plantation industry which has low priority....

MR. SPEAKER: He has mentioned that.

SHRI JYOTIRMAY BOSU: Why is it that the holders of 40 per cent are getting additional capital from our limited resources in an area which has low priority? (Interruptions). I want an assurance that where there is foreign capital or interest, this subsidy will not be granted.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: Sir, as the House is aware, if the equity capital is below 40 per cent, all such companies are treated to be on par with Indian companies. But so far as the suggestion of the hon. Member is concerned, it could be examined. However, I must bring to the notice of the House that if India wants to be competitive in the international market, it is very much necessary that

this programme of replantation, rejuvenation and also additional plantation is very much necessary and to that extent we cannot take away these various subsidies or incentives which may harm this important commodity of ours.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: Even during British rule, the foreign companies were denied any financial aid by the then Government. What is the provocation for the present Government to give subsidy for replanting to these plantations?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: This is a labour-oriented and also export-oriented industry and here as I have said, all companies are treated on par under FERA if their equity capital is less than forty per cent. So, under the circumstances, even according to the existing law, I cannot make any discrimination. However, as the Members have suggested, whether this could be examined, I have said that this could be examined.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: The Minister in his reply has stated that under this scheme 2,268 applications in the organised sector and 2018 applications in the small growers sector have been approved. I would like to know how many of them were actually given the subsidy in Assam, West Bengal and South-West region and how much money has been distributed to the small growers sector and the organised sector.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: I would like to have notice for this.

World Bank Aid to Maharashtra State Schemes

*563. **SHRI NATVARLAL B. PARMAR:** Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to lay a statement showing:—

(a) whether the Maharashtra State Government had submitted various

schemes to the World Bank for getting aid;

(b) if so, the details of the schemes and anticipated assistance from the World Bank; and

(c) the broad terms and conditions for aid and assistance from the World Bank?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b). The State Governments are not eligible to negotiate for loans directly with the World Bank. The Government of India has posed the following projects in the Maharashtra State to the World Bank for assistance:—

(i) *Maharashtra Water Supply and Sewerage Project.*—This project aims at improving the water supply and sewerage facilities in six municipal towns and 104 village panchayats in the Bombay Metropolitan Region. The World Bank Group assistance of \$ 47 million (Rs. 38.87 crores) is expected to be received for this project. The negotiations for the credit are currently being held in Washington.

(ii) *Maharashtra Composite Irrigation Project.*—This project consist of the following six major irrigation projects and the related Command area development works:

	Estimated Cost (in Rs. crores)
(a) Bhima	84.50
(b) Kukadi	86.00
(c) Krishna	65.50
(d) Warna	69.80
(e) Upper Penganga	78.00
(f) Upper Wardha	66.40

The Bhima component of the Project is likely to be financed by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). The total credit assistance from the World Bank Group and IFAD for this Project is likely to be of S 250—270 million (Rs. 206.75 to 223.29 crores). The project is currently under appraisal by the World Bank and the negotiations are likely to be held with the World Bank and IFAD some time in July-August 1979.

(iii) **Rural Electrification Project.** This is a multi-State Project of which Maharashtra will be one of the beneficiary States. The total credit for this project is likely to be 150 million (Rs. 124.05 crores). The Project is expected to be negotiated with the World Bank by middle of April 1979.

In addition to the above projects, the Thal Vaishat Fertiliser Project is currently under appraisal of the World Bank.

(c). The World Bank loans are repayable over a period of about 20 years with a grace period of 3—5 years. The rate of interest on the World Bank loans is fixed each quarter and for the current quarter, beginning January 1, 1979, it is 7 per cent per annum.

The International Development Association (IDA) which is a soft loan affiliate of the World Bank, gives credit assistance with repayment period of 50 years, inclusive of a moratorium of 10 years. These credits are interest free and carry only a service charge of 0.75 per cent per annum.

श्री नटवरलाल बी० परमार : आप ने अपने जवाब में बताया कि कोई भी राज्य सरकार सीधे वर्ल्ड बैंक से बातचीत नहीं कर सकती। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अब तक वे कौन कौन से राज्य हैं जिनमें ने अपनी सिफारिशों भारत सरकार को भेजी थीं और उन में बिहार, राष्ट्रीय विद्युतीकरण के बारे में किन राज्यों की सिफारिशों को वर्ल्ड बैंक ने स्वीकार किया है और किन को स्वीकार नहीं किया है ?

श्री सतीश अग्रवाल : माननीय सदस्य ने जो प्रश्न पूछा है, वह महाराष्ट्र राज्य के बारे में है। यह बात ठीक है कि कोई भी राज्य सरकार वर्ल्ड बैंक से सीधे बातचीत नहीं कर सकती। जो भी राज्य सरकार वर्ल्ड बैंक से अपने प्रोजेक्ट्स के लिये सहायता चाहते हैं, वे केन्द्रीय प्रशासनिक मंत्रालय में अपनी योजनायें बना कर भेजते हैं, उस के बाद उन का हमारे यहां एग्जामिनेशन होता है, फिर हम उन को वर्ल्ड बैंक के पास ले जाते हैं, वहां भी उन का पर्यवल और मसिमेट होता है और जो उन में से गृह्य होती हैं, उन के लिये उन की तरफ से मदद मिलती है।

अलग अलग राज्यों के सम्बन्ध में इस वक्त मेरे पास प्राकड़े नहीं हैं, महाराष्ट्र के सम्बन्ध में यदि आप चाहें तो मैं प्राकड़े दे सकता हूँ।

श्री नटवरलाल बी० परमार : आप के यहां दूसरी स्टेट्स की जो योजनायें आई हुई हैं, क्या उन के सम्बन्ध में आप वर्ल्ड बैंक का सिफारिश करने का विचार कर रहे हैं? जिन योजनाओं के लिये पहले सिफारिश नहीं की गयी, क्या उन की योजना में या उन की सिफारिशों में कोई कमी थी ?

श्री सतीश अग्रवाल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, वर्ल्ड बैंक की सहायता के लिये जो योजनायें राज्य सरकारों से प्राप्त होती हैं, जब वे वर्ल्ड बैंक से एप्रूव हो जाती हैं तो उन का आधा खर्चा वर्ल्ड बैंक से री-इम्बर्स होता है। मात्र कीजिये 100 करोड़ की योजना है, उस का 50 करोड़ री-इम्बर्स होगा। अब तक भारत सरकार का निर्णय था कि जो पैसा सेंट्रल पूल में जाता था उस में से 25 परसेंट एडीशनल सेंट्रल एडिशनल के रूप में दिया जाता था। अब उस से सेंट्रल एडिशनल को 25 परसेंट से बढ़ा कर 70 परसेंट कर दिया गया है और वह व्यवस्था पूरे छठे प्लान में चलने वाली है।

SHRI YASHWANT BOROLE: The World Bank loan has to be repaid within 50 years with quarterly interest at 7 per cent for the projects at Bhima, Kukadi, Krishna, Warna, etc. in Maharashtra. Is it not possible to get International Development Association loan so that Maharashtra State need not have to pay any interest, as it is?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: The hon. Member has referred to certain projects mentioned in my reply, that is, in regard to Bhima, Kukadi, Krishna, Warna etc. etc. These six major irrigation projects and the related command area development are also there for the World Bank Assistance. But in regard to the period for repayment in so far as the World Bank is concerned, that is not 50 years, but

it is only 20 years with a grace period of 5 years and the rate of interest is decided every quarter and for this quarter it has been decided at 7 per cent. So far as the assistance from other such institutions like the International Development Agency is concerned, that is the credit that is not made available to all projects, but for Maharashtra composite Irrigation project. We are negotiating IDA credit.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:

At what stage does the Central Government come in? Whether they are associated with the commencement of the negotiations with the World Bank or they come at the final stage? If they are associated since the commencement of the negotiations, then is any dimension indicated to the Central Government of the amount of assistance that would be required from the World Bank and if that is so, does it lie with the Central Government to drastically reduce the amount that may be ultimately given to the State Government?

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: There is no question of drastically reducing the amount. The Central Government is associated with all these projects from the very commencement after they are received from the State Governments and the Administrative Ministry and from there they go to the Planning Commission and so we are there from that particular stage. And whatever assistance is received from the World Bank Group, it is received by the Central Government, it goes to the Central Pool and from the State Governments, we receive the Bills stating that they have spent this much amount. The moment the Bills are received by the Central Government, we sent them to the World Bank and the World Bank within one month credits the amount to our account and the money is released.

श्रीमती सुनाल गोरे : आप ने अभी कहा और जवाब में भी दिया है कि 7 परसेंट इन्ट्रेस्ट चार्ज करते हैं।

क्या यह बात सही है कि वर्ल्ड बैंक सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट से इस से कम इन्ट्रेस्ट चार्ज करता है ?

एक माननीय सदस्य : 8 परसेंट चार्ज करता है।

श्रीमती सुनाल गोरे : 8 परसेंट चार्ज करता है या कितना चार्ज करता है इस में मैं नहीं जाना चाहती। मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट जब स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को इसी से पैसा देती है, तो इन्ट्रेस्ट बढ़ा कर क्यों देती है ? आप ने बताया कि 25 फीसदी हिस्सा पहले वर्ल्ड बैंक से आने वाले पैसे का स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को मिलता था, जिस को बढ़ा कर आपने 70 परसेंट कर दिया है। उसी प्रकार से इन्ट्रेस्ट कम करने के बारे में भी क्या सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट सोचेगी ?

श्री सतीश अग्रवाल : मैंने जैसे पहले निवेदन किया है, मैं आप को मार्फत माननीय सदस्य का यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि 7 परसेंट इन्ट्रेस्ट वर्ल्ड बैंक ने फिक्स किया है। सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट के पूल में जो पैसा आता है, उस पर वे 7 परसेंट इन्ट्रेस्ट चार्ज करते हैं। अब इस में बात यह है कि बहुत सारे राज्य ऐसे हैं, जिन राज्यों में वर्ल्ड बैंक का कोई प्रोजेक्ट नहीं है और उन को भी सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट को एसिस्टेंस देनी पड़ती है। इसलिये इन सब बातों का ध्यान रखा जाता है और उस के आधार पर इन्ट्रेस्ट तय किया जाता है। आई० डी० ए० से जो हम को क्रेडिट मिलता है, उस पर सविस् चार्ज 0.75 परसेंट मिलता है। वह बहुत कम है। इन सब को पूल-अप कर के रेट्स तय किये जाते हैं और भारत सरकार इस में कोई मुनाफा कमाती है, ऐसा नहीं है। मैं यह भी बता दूँ कि महाराष्ट्र सब से ज्यादा सब से बड़ा बेंनी-फिशियरी वर्ल्ड बैंक प्रोजेक्ट्स का रहा है और आप चाहें तो मैं आंकड़े दे दूँ। ... (श्ववधान) ... मैं यह बता दूँ कि 1977-78 और 1978-79 में जितने हमारे टोटल एप्रोमिट हुए हैं, 1977-78 में 945 करोड़ रुपए के 20 एप्रोमिट्स हुए हैं और 1978-79 में 17 एप्रोमिट्स हुए हैं और वे 1406 करोड़ रुपए के हुए हैं और उन में महाराष्ट्र ने जो ग्रीन-गोइंग प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, उन को तो छोड़ दिया है और जो 18 नये प्रोजेक्ट्स हम को सजेस्ट किये हैं, वे 3100 करोड़ रुपये के हैं। ये अकेले महाराष्ट्र के हैं। इस तरह से आप देखें महाराष्ट्र इज दि सार्जेंट बेंनीफिशियरी आफ दि वर्ल्ड बैंक।

Facilities at Silchar airport

*565. **SHRIMATI RASHIDA HAQUE CHOUDHURY:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present facilities at Silchar airport are quite inadequate to meet the huge crowd;

(b) if so, whether Government are planning to extend the terminal building; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (c). The extension of the terminal building at Silchar aerodrome at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.83 lakhs is almost complete. In order, however, to meet the growing traffic needs, further modifications to the terminal building are also planned.

श्रीमती रशीदा हक चौधरी : माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानकारी मिली कि सिलचर एयरपोर्ट को डवलप करने के लिए कुछ कर रहे हैं। यह सिलचर एयरपोर्ट एक इम्पार्टेंट एयरपोर्ट है। यह न केवल असम के लिए इम्पार्टेंट है बल्कि मनिपुर, मिजोरम स्टेट्स के पैसेजर्स को भी कन्ट्री के दूसरे हिस्सों में वाया सिलचर जाना पड़ता है। सिलचर एयरपोर्ट पर ट्रैफिक की सुविधाओं का पूरा इंतजाम नहीं है। वहां काफी तादाद में पैसेजर्स को बैठने की जगह नहीं मिलती है।

Intervening period between the security check and the final call of the departure of the flight. के लिए वहां कोई सीटिंग अरेंजमेंट नहीं है। महिलाओं की गमियों में खड़ा रहना पड़ता है। इसलिए मैं मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहती हूँ कि क्या वे जल्दी से जल्दी वहां बैठने का इंतजाम तो करेंगे ?

दूसरी बात यह है कि वहां पर लगेज लाने वाले स्टाफ की बहुत कमी है। जहां लगेज रखा होता है, और जहां एयरकाप्ट खड़ा होता है उस दोनों के बीच फायला कम है फिर भी स्टाफ की शॉर्टेज की वजह से घंटों घंटों इंतजार करना पड़ता है। इसलिए मैं मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करूंगी कि वे वहां स्टाफ को बढ़ावें। जिस से पैसेजर्स को कम से कम वेट करना पड़े।

श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह मैंने निवेदन किया कि सिलचर एयरपोर्ट के महत्व को देखते हुए हम ने प्रथम चरण में 1.83 लाख रुपये से टर्मिनल बिल्डिंग के विस्तार का काम शुरू किया हुआ है जो कि अब पूरा होने जा रहा है। दूसरे चरण में हम 15 लाख रुपये खर्च कर के फिर वहां विस्तार कर रहे हैं ताकि प्रतिरिक्त सुविधाएँ वहां उपलब्ध हो सकें। यह काम 1979-80 में शुरू किया जाएगा। माननीया सदस्या ने अन्य सुविधाओं के सम्बन्ध में जो ध्यान दिलाया है उन को मैं देखूंगा और कोशिश करूंगा कि वहां कम से कम सुविधा हो।

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR: He himself says—looking to the growing needs of this airport—that he is going to ex-

pand it further. I would like to know when this initial project of Rs. 1.62 lakh was initiated? Why has it taken so much of time? What is the reason for it? Secondly, there was also, I think a proposal for landing 17 boeing at Silchar Airport. It was quite a long-standing decision. Why are you not implementing this decision also to facilitate services for the people there?

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK: Whatever may be the reason for delay in implementation, the first phase of the expansion of the airport is almost completed.

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR: This is my airport. I know it.

MR. SPEAKER: It is country's airport.

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK: I have assured the House through you that expansion of that airport is going to be taken up this year with the increase of Rs. 15 lakhs; and for that, I can assure my hon. friend that undue delay will not be there, so far as this further expansion of that airport is concerned. As far as terminal building landing operation of boeing and all that are concerned, it is subject to the availability of the aircrafts; and we are taking steps to effect further augmentation of the fleet.

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR: You know that this Silchar airport is going to help you. Why can you not do it?

MR. SPEAKER: You have made your suggestion.

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK: The problem is with the Indian Airlines in not going there.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA: Silchar is the principal city on the other valley of Assam and Gauhati is the Capital of Assam at the moment. There is no facility for daily flight

from Silchar to Gauhati and vice versa. Will the Minister be pleased to regulate the service further? We should have a daily flight invariably from Gauhati and Silchar, so that the people can travel by air from Silchar to Gauhati. Between Silchar and Gauhati there is only train—Barak Valley Express—which takes 16 to 18 hours and which is not reliable. Therefore, flying is the only means of communication. So, may I know whether there will be a daily flight from Silchar to Gauhati and vice versa?

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK. I will look into the matter. But that will be subject to the availability of aircraft.

Cooperatives in Tribal Areas

*571. **SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU.** Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sanctioned any scheme this year to strengthen cooperatives in tribal areas; and

(b) if so, the States benefited by the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) A scheme formulated for the development of cooperative marketing processing, supply and storage in tribal areas is continued by the NCDC. Special Central Assistance Scheme for the purpose of supplementing the State Governments' plan efforts is continued in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Tribal Development Wing).

(b) The NCDC Scheme has benefited the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tripura and West Bengal and the Union Territories of Arunachal Pradesh, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep. The scheme of Special Central Assistance

implemented by the Ministry of Home Affairs has benefited the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal and the Union Territories of Andaman & Nicobar Island and Goa, Daman and Diu.

MR. SPEAKER: Today it does not matter, but on other days, such statements should be laid on the Table.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: What is the assistance given to Andhra Pradesh?

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL: The total amount sanctioned up till now is Rs. 1065.772 lakhs.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPALA NAIDU: What are the specific schemes taken?

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL: The money which has been granted is in the way of margin money, share capital, godowns, transport vehicles, processing units—for these schemes this money has been sanctioned.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : ग्रामिणी क्षेत्रों में ये सब योजनाएँ मंजूर की गई हैं और उन के लिये राहत कार्य भी चलाये जा रहे हैं। लेकिन व्यावहारिक रूप से देखा जाता है कि सारी की सारी योजनाएँ उभर ही रह जाती हैं और ग्रामिणी क्षेत्रों में कुलीकृत में कोई लाभ नहीं पहुँचता है। यही कारण है कि ग्रामिणी जिन के विषय यहाँ हंगामा मचता है उनका प्रभाव जमता जाता है। इस का कारण यह है कि केंद्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकारें ग्रामिणियों की सेवा करने में विफल रहती हैं। इस के चलते उनके सामने कोई चारा नहीं रह जाता है। क्या आप कोई ऐसी मशीनरी स्थापित करने जा रहे हैं जो पता लगाए कि उन के बास्ते जो योजनाएँ चलाई जाती हैं और जो सरकार की संज्ञा है कि उन का लाभ ही वह उन को मिल पाता है या नहीं? आप सोचें कि आप क्या पता लगाएंगे कि बास्ते में लाभ पहुँच पाता है या नहीं या कामगारों पर ही वह रह जाता है?

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : इस बात की तो मैं स्वीकार करता हूँ कि जितना कुछ ग्रामिणियों के लिए किया जाना चाहिये था उतना नहीं हो पाया है। लेकिन यह कहना कि जो कुछ योजनाएँ होती हैं वह उलटकर रह जाती है, गलत है। जैसा मैंने पहले बताया कि

अभी तक 1065.772 लाख की रकम संचयन हुई है लेकिन इस को प्रोसेस केवल 548 लाख ही रिलीज हो पाया है। उस का कारण यह है कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स और जो ट्राइबल को-ऑपरेटिव्स हैं उन पर निर्भर करता है कि जो कुछ पैसा संचयन हुआ है उस को लेने के लिये वह कितनी उत्सुक है, कितना प्रयत्न करती है। फिर भी मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो हमारी एल०ए०एम०पी० एस० है वह 2,444 है जो 16 स्टेट्स में और दो यूनिवर्स टैरिरीज में है तथा 300 री आर्सेनाइज्ड प्राइमरी सोसाइटीज हैं। इन के माध्यम से इस सारी सुविधा को पहुंचाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है।

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE:

While the Government measures to help the tribal areas and particularly the co-operatives is a welcome step, generally we find that in the tribal areas the marketing arrangements are extremely weak and, therefore the tribals are subjected to a lot of difficulties. Secondly, while the pattern of co-operative societies in the tribal areas is the same as in the advanced areas the socio-economic conditions in the tribal areas are different; whereas their administrative and organisational set up has got to be different, it is more or less the same. Has the Government given any thought to this? Then, massive assistance is required to the marketing societies in the tribal areas to help them market the agricultural produce in the tribal areas. Have the Government formulated any specific plan?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): As the House is aware, it is with a view to give better assistance to tribal areas that the tribal blocks and special plans for tribal blocks have been taken up by the Government, and the Ministry of Home Affairs is directly in charge of all the tribals. I do share the concern of the hon. Member, and I can assure the House that from the side of the Ministry of Co-operation we shall certainly take all steps with a view to give the maximum possible assistance for the marketing facilities in the tribal areas. So far as the other question is concerned, it is more rele-

vant. Even though we are having various schemes, there is no proper management. So, the managerial capacity is very much required. Naturally, so far as the assistance or borrowings from the public finance institutions is concerned, they are very much dependent on the viability of the co-operative societies. So, we shall have to have all the infra-structure. It is in this context that some of the States have some programmes. From our side we shall take up such programmes whereby even for the payment for shares by the shareholders, we will give them some amount so that they can buy the shares in easy instalments. Such sort of projects will be undertaken.

श्री हीरा नाई : अध्यक्ष जी, आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में सहकारी समितियों के द्वारा आदिवासियों का उत्थान करने के लिये या विकास करने के लिए पूंजी की जाती है। पहला सवाल तो मैं यह करना चाहता हूँ कि उस पूंजी में से स्टॉक पर और व्यवस्था पर किनता परसेंटज खर्च होता है? और दूसरा सवाल यह कि आदिवासी लोगों को समितियों में लगाया जाता है, वहां पर हर समिति में गैर-आदिवासी ही प्रशासिकारी बने हुए हैं, कोई अध्यक्ष है, कोई सचिव है, और कोई खजान्ची है। यह लोग सिर्फ आदिवासियों के नाम से झगुटा लगा कर सारी पूंजी अपने ही काम में लगाते हैं और आदिवासियों के लिये सिर्फ खानापूति ही होती है। आदिवासियों के नाम से जितनी भी एल०ए०एम०पी०एस० है सब घाटे में है। जैसे रायस्थान में एल०ए०एम०पी०एस० का जो व्यापार हो रहा है वह सब घाटे में है और आदिवासी लोग उस में नहीं हैं, गैर आदिवासी लोग ही हैं और उनकी के द्वारा सारी पूंजी का खर्च किया जा रहा है। तो इस के बारे में सरकार क्या व्यवस्था करने के लिये तैयार है?

श्री मोहन धारिया : सहकारी आन्दोलन जो चलता है, वह खासकर लोगों की सहकारिता पर ही चलता है। मुझे मालूम है कि आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में जो सहकारी सोसाइटीज चलती हैं, वह अच्छी तरह से नहीं चलती हैं। मेरा यह अनुमान है कि हमारे जो पार्लियामेंट में मंत्रान हैं, जो खास तौर से आदिवासी क्षेत्रों से आते हैं, अगर वह ऐसी सोसाइटीज में ज्यादा ध्यान दें तो वहां काम ठीक तरह से चल सकता है। मैं वहां की आदिवासियों की लीडरशिप की बात नहीं करता, जब तक वहां सही, लीडरशिप नहीं होती, चाहे कितनी भी मदद हम दें उस का कोई फायदा नहीं मिलता है। मुझे उम्मीद है कि यह सहयोग मुझे मिलेगा और यही एक अच्छा ढंग उस के लिये हो सकता है।

SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN: The performance of the co-operatives is very poor. I would like to know from

the hon. Minister whether most of the co-operatives are running at a loss or a profit.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: I may say that most of the societies in the country are functioning well but it so happens that publicity is given to the wrong doings of some societies, and naturally the whole movement is thought to be corrupt. It is not correct. It may be the experience of some, but that is not my experience.

Central aid for flood relief in West Bengal

*572. **SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE:** Will the **DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chief Minister of West Bengal has complained that the Central Government have not provided enough assistance for their flood relief; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) The Chief Minister West Bengal in his statement in the State Legislative Assembly on the 20th November, 1978 expressed dissatisfaction with the amount of Central assistance allocated to the State to meet the additional expenditure necessitated by floods.

(b) On the basis of the reports of the Central teams which visited West Bengal to assess the damage caused by floods and the requirement of funds by the State Government to meet the situation and on the recommendations of the High Level Committee on Relief, the following Central assistance in cash and kind was allocated to the

Government of West Bengal for flood relief works:

	(Rs. crores)
1. Advance Plan assistance	88.93
2. Short-term loan for purchase and distribution of agricultural inputs	25.00
3. Cost of 1,15,500 tonnes of foodgrains and pulses for free distribution as gratuitous relief	15.89
4. Cost of 1,50,000 tonnes of foodgrains under the 'Food or Work' programme	13.75
5. Cost of medicines, disinfectants, etc. supplied to the State Government	0.37
Total	148.94

The matter has been reviewed recently by a Central team. Its assessment is that assistance given for the current financial year is adequate.

श्रीमती मृणाल गोरे : बंगाल के चीफ मिनिस्टर ने क्या केवल असेम्बली में ही शिकायत की थी या सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के पास लिखित भी इस के बारे में कोई शिकायत है ?

श्री सतीश अग्रवाल : पश्चिमी बंगाल के मुख्य मंत्री ने इस सम्बन्ध में प्रधान मंत्री जी को भी पत्र लिखा था, जिस का उत्तर उन को दे दिया गया। वह भूतपूर्व वित्त मंत्री से भी मिले थे और उनको यह बता दिया गया था कि इस समय छोटी फाइनेंस कमीशन की सिफारिशों के अनुसार जो व्यवस्था बनी हुई है उस के हिसाब से एडवांस प्लान एसिस्टेंस दे रहे हैं, उसके कारण किसी भी राज्य पर विपरीत असर नहीं पड़ने दिया जायेगा। लेकिन जो वर्तमान व्यवस्था है उसी के अनुसार किया जायेगा।

श्रीमती मृणाल गोरे : इसके साथ-साथ निश्चित रूप से कुछ रकम की भी मांग की गई थी या जो एसिस्टेंस यहां से दी गई थी उस के बारे में ऐसे ही कमी की शिकायत की ?

श्री सतीश अग्रवाल : इस सम्बन्ध में जो उन्होंने मुलाकात की थी, उसमें यह कहा था कि यह पर्याप्त नहीं है, जो कुछ भी दिया जा रहा है और हमारे यहां बहुत ज्यादा नुकसान हुआ है। इसलिए और अधिक राशि दी जानी चाहिये। इस तरह से उन्होंने कहा कि एडवांस प्लान एसिस्टेंस के बजाय आउट-राइट ग्रांट मिलनी चाहिये। यहां से तीन बार टीम भेजी गई और वहां की

टीम ने भी दौरा किया है और उस के बाद सर्वेक्षण किया है और उस ने उस के बाद अपनी रिपोर्ट हार्ड लेवल रिलीफ कमिटी को दी। उस ने वित्त मंत्रालय में जो प्रस्ताव भेजे हैं, उन पर विचार करने के बाद उन को फाइनेन्शियल एसिस्टेंस दी गई है। अब वह इसका उपयोग कर लेंगे और उस के बाद आवश्यकता हुई तो अगले वर्ष के लिये उन पर विचार किया जायेगा।

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: In reply to a question of mine some 15 days back, a similar figure was given. Of this, Rs. 60 crores up till now have been spent by the Government of West Bengal. Also, it is reported in the press that because it is not possible for them to spend the full amount allocated to them, the amount has been diverted to panchayat account. It is just to avoid that the money that was allocated for this year does not lapse. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the Central Government is enquiring from the Government of West Bengal as to what stands in the way of their making full use of the amount that was allocated to them for this year, why they are not being able to do so, and, even then, why they are accusing that the Central Government aid is not adequate and I also want to know whether instead of making expenditure for the purpose, they are diverting the fund to the account of panchayat and, if so, whether that will be regular or irregular.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: The team will be visiting West Bengal again very shortly and they will assess their requirements and will also look into the items of expenditure as to in what they have spend the amount.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: None of my queries has been answered.

MR. SPEAKER: He does not know anything about it. He says that a team will go and look into the matter.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: In reply to my question earlier, the Government admitted that up till now, only Rs. 60 crores have been spent. It has also appeared in the press that by 31st March, all the amount they will not be

able to spend and, therefore, they have diverted it to another account just to avoid certain technicalities.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: As a matter of fact, we have allocated the funds to the Government of West Bengal and it is for the Government of West Bengal to utilise the funds to the best advantage of the people at large. If there is any diversion of funds from one head to another....

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: How can it be? It is only for the purpose of giving relief to flood affected people, the flood victims. How can the amount be used for any other purpose?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): The funds have been allocated for the purpose of providing relief to flood-affected people. If the amount is being diverted to some other purpose....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Why is it? Have you got a specified complaint?

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: Please allow me to reply. If, as alleged, the funds are being diverted for some other purpose, we do not know today. We will make enquiries and ensure that the funds are used for the purpose of flood relief.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Following the question of Prof. Samar Guha and the reply of the hon. Deputy Prime Minister, I want to know from him whether he is aware of the speeches made in the West Bengal Assembly by MLAs and the newspaper reports that the flood relief money is being distributed through C.P.M. party workers.... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: It is absolutely false; it is all politically motivated.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I am not alleging. I want to know from the Government whether that is a fact....

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: It is untrue; it is utterly false.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I am not alleging anything. I want to know whether he is aware of newspaper reports and the speeches made by MLAs in West Bengal Assembly that the flood relief money is being distributed through CPM party workers and that, in this process, the party workers are being recruited. May I know whether he has received such reports and, if so, what has the Government done about it to obtain a clarification?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: How is the question relevant? You kindly read the Question.

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: I have a faint recollection of such reports appearing in the press. But how far they are correct, we do not know.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: The devastation of floods in West Bengal is so big, so vast, that the relief collection is still going on. Very recently, the Chief Minister of Maharashtra himself, along with some other public men, came to West Bengal and handed over money and assured that money was still being collected. In Delhi itself, you know personally, Sir, still the effort is going on for further collection of relief funds. So, the requirements of funds are very big. That is why the West Bengal Government demanded from the Central Government an amount outside Plan allotment, so that, in a period of two years' time reconstruction work could be undertaken. The allotment sanctioned by the Central Government has not satisfied the requirements. That is why, the complaint is still there that the help is inadequate. It is also a fact that distribution of this money for reconstruction was undertaken by the State Government through panchayats—very recently, before the floods, there were elections for panchayats. And it is also a matter of record that the distribution was honestly done and people felt confident.

AN HON. MEMBER: What is his question?

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: I will ask my question. It is a fact that no rush of people has taken place from villages to towns. This itself shows that everybody felt confident in this method of distribution. That was why there was no rush to towns, and it has been universally admitted that there is no corruption. But some political parties there are making a hue and cry that this fund is being used for Party purposes. That is absolutely false.

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to the question.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: My question is this. Will the Central Government, keeping in mind the huge devastation, satisfy the requirements for the rehabilitation of the people of West Bengal and also will the Government undertake plans and schemes, some long-term measures, so that such huge type of floods do not recur in future in West Bengal?

SHRI CHARAN SINGH: What the hon. Member has stated is a formal reply to the question of grievance voiced by my hon. friend, Shri Samar Guha. So, I need not add anything to that at all. What I want to say is that several States were, last year, affected by severe floods, but the devastation caused in West Bengal was most severe of them all. That has been admitted by the Government. We want to help our people, whether they are residing in West Bengal or in Tamil Nadu or in U.P., equally with the Governments of the States concerned. The welfare of the people of West Bengal is as much the concern of the Central Government as is the concern of the State Government. So, in that, we do not lag behind at all. As for special remedies for floods in future, that is a very difficult question. For the long-term solution, the entire State Governments will have to co-operate with each other.

A proposal about long term solution of the problem of floods is, perhaps, being considered in the Agriculture Department. But I am not very sure.

SHRI K. GOPAL: I would like to know from the hon. Deputy Prime Minister and the Finance Minister whether it is a fact that the Chief Minister of West Bengal entrusted the responsibility of flood relief work to many persons, not as charged by Dr. Swamy, whether he entrusted the work to the leader of the Janata Party in the Assembly in his own district and also whether it is a fact that the leader ran away from the responsibility and did not do anything.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: We are not aware of it.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Treatment of Epilepsy

*533. **SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the speech made by Dr. Ashima Chatterjee at the 30th Indian Pharmaceutical Congress in Calcutta on December 30, 1978 regarding "recent advances in the chemistry of medicinal plants in India" and the efficacy of Marsila Muinta (Shushunishak in Bengali) in the treatment of epilepsy and she claimed that of the 2000 patients treated, 30 per cent were completely cured and in 60 per cent cases the disease was under control;

(b) will Government verify this claim and afford facilities for the speedy development of this medicine which will prove a boon to the sufferers of this disease, hitherto declared incurable; and

(c) whether Government have made any survey about the ramifications of this disease and the efficacy of the current methods of the treatment?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. Clinical trials are being carried out in different States through various Institutes/Centres/Units of the Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha.

(c) No, Sir. Only a limited hospital-based collaborative epidemiological study was made by the Indian Council of Medical Research.

Deputation of L.D.Cs. as Computers in Labour Bureau

*534. **SHRI BALAK RAM:** Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for providing quota of deputation for LDCs/UDCs to the post of Computers in Labour Bureau while LDCs and Computers are in the same scale of pay whereas UDCs are in the higher scale of pay than that of Computers, in the same office;

(b) the reasons for promoting with enhanced quota the CSCS/CSSS cadre posts of Investigator Grade II on transfer basis, while previously the rules provided such promotions with a lesser quota on deputation basis particularly when the Computers (Cadre employees with their sole channel of promotions to the post of Investigator Grade II) are facing stagnation in their promotion avenues; and

(c) the reasons for not enhancing the promotion quota of Computer, in the Labour Bureau when the ex-cadre

employees of CSCS/CSSS are getting promotions?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VERMA): (a) The Recruitment Rules for the post of Computers in the Labour Bureau provide a quota of 40 per cent for transfer and/or deputation. The Department of Personnel have issued general instructions that in order to improve promotional avenues for LDCs/UDCs, comparable ex-cadre posts may be filled from LDCs/UDCs who possess prescribed qualifications, before direct recruitment is resorted to.

After revision of pay scales consequent upon the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission, UDCs came on a higher scale of pay compared to that of Computers. They are no longer eligible for appointment as Computer in the Labour Bureau.

(b) & (c). Before January, 1976, Recruitment Rules for the post of Investigator Grade II, had provided a quota of 60 per cent by direct recruitment, 25 per cent by promotion of Computers in the Ministry of Labour and its attached offices, and 15 per cent by deputation of UDCs/LDCs in the Ministry of Labour and its attached offices. Keeping in view the instructions of the Department of Personnel, the Recruitment Rules were revised and equal quota has been provided for the three categories. The quota for Computers has been raised to 33.1/3 per cent from 25 per cent. Non-graduate computers with 3 years' experience are also eligible since March, 1975 for promotion as Investigator Grade II. These provisions are directed towards improving the promotion prospects of Computers.

तृतीय तथा चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों को सेलैक्शन ग्रेड

*536. श्री रामानन्द तिवारी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मंत्रालय ने क्रमशः 50,000 चतुर्थ श्रेणी तथा 40,000 तृतीय श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों को सेलैक्शन ग्रेड देने तथा उनका दरजा बढ़ाने के बारे में कोई निर्णय किया है ; और

(ख) उससे रेल सुरक्षा बल के कितने कर्मचारियों को लाभ पहुंचेगा ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री 0 मधु दंडवते) : (क) ग्रुप 'डी' (श्रेणी-IV) के 50,000 कर्मचारियों के लिए सिलेक्शन ग्रेड लागू किया गया है और जिन 40,000 पदों का ग्रेड बढ़ाया गया है, उनमें ग्रुप 'सी' (श्रेणी-III) और ग्रुप 'डी' (श्रेणी-IV), दोनों ग्रुपों के पद शामिल हैं ।

(ख) रेलवे सुरक्षा बल के कर्मचारियों को केडर का पुनर्गठन अलग से किया गया है, जिससे 2,009 कर्मचारी लाभान्वित हुए हैं ।

पदोन्नति की सारणियों को बेहतर बनाने के उद्देश्य से, 700-900 रुपये और 470-750 रुपये के वेतनमानों में निरीक्षक ग्रेड I और ग्रेड II के पदों का हाल ही में पुनर्वितरण करके 5% और 95% से क्रमशः 20% और 80% कर दिया गया है ।

Recommendations of Mehta Committee-

*537. SHRI KUMARI ANANTHAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the principal recommendations of Mehta Committee which reviewed Port congestion problems; and

(b) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) and (b). The recommendations of Mehta Committee can be classified in the following broad categories:—

(ii) The recommendations coming within the purview of the Ports and capable of implementing by the Ports themselves.

(ii) The recommendation coming within the purview of the Ministry of Shipping and Transport where

the concurrence of Ministry of Finance is necessary.

(iii) The recommendations on which action is to be taken by other Ministries/Departments.

(iv) The recommendations involving labour.

2. Recommendations at (i) and (ii) above broadly related to acquisition of various kinds of cargo handling equipment and provision of various facilities in the ports. Action on these recommendations were initiated by the Ministry soon after the receipt of the Report of the Mehta Committee. The ports were told that the Ministry were broadly in agreement with the recommendations of the Committee and that specific proposals were to be initiated by the ports. Certain proposals received from the ports have already been processed in the Ministry and sanctions issued.

3. A High-level inter-Ministerial Committee (Empowered Committee) was constituted by the Ministry on 2-2-1979 to ensure speedy implementation of the principal recommendations of the Mehta Committee mentioned (iii) above. These recommendations broadly relate to the diversion of bulk cargoes from Bombay to other ports, and the provision of facilities for handling and clearing cargoes in other ports. A number of recommendations have already been accepted for implementation.

4. The recommendations relating to labour broadly related to (i) revision of piece-rate Schemes; (ii) Reporting half-an-hour earlier at the Call Stands, (iii) commissioning of the semi-mechanised, unloading facilities and (iv) outstanding matters of F.C.I. labour. As regards revision of piece-rate Scheme, a settlement has already been reached between Bombay Port authorities and the Unions of Port

and Dock Workers, w.e.f. 1-3-1979 although one of the Unions, namely Bombay Port Trust Employees' Union, has not yet signed the settlement. These are being looked into.

Extension of Railway line from Dharmanagar to Sabroom

*538. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tripura State Government have been requesting the Union Government for extending the railway line from Dharmanagar to Sabroom; and

(b) if so, what are the details and Government's decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b). There have been demands for linking Dharmanagar to Agartala and Agartala to Sabroom. Construction of a 33 KM line from Dharmanagar to Kumarghat in Tripura has been approved during the current year. Extension of the line beyond Kumarghat is not contemplated at present.

Inspection Unit in D.G.H.S.

*539. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Inspection Unit has been set up in the Directorate General of Health Services in 1976 to check irregularities and malpractices in the Central Government Health Scheme;

(b) if so, what were the functions of the member of the Unit and whether they had been issued 'authority letters' to inspect the dispensaries working under C.G.H.S.

(c) the number of dispensaries checked by the members of the Unit since 1976 and reports submitted;

(d) whether appropriate action on such reports was taken, if so, what and if not, reasons therefor; and

(e) whether the said Inspection Unit has been declared 'Disbanded' and if so, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The functions of the Unit were to make regular/surprise inspections of the CGHS dispensaries. Authority letters were issued to them.

(c) to (e). Nine dispensaries were checked and reports were duly submitted and corrective action, wherever considered necessary, was taken. This Unit functioned for a very short time because soon after it started functioning it was reported that some of the members of the Unit were not behaving properly in the dispensaries during inspection. It was increasingly felt that the machinery already existing for regular/surprise inspection by medical officers of the CGHS was itself adequate for this purpose and the Unit thereafter became more or less defunct.

Special Train for Comex Tourists.

***540. SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN:**
SHRI D. D. DESAI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the arrangements of special train for Comex tourists have proved to be a 'white elephant' considering that 113 tourists have come against the number originally anticipated; and

(b) The losses caused to the Railway on this account and the inconveniences caused to other Railway passengers?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE):

(a) and (b). The organisers of Commonwealth Expedition-9 requested for rail travel arrangements for about 250 passengers in first class for their journey in this country. Since this number of first class passengers could not be cleared by regular train services, a special train, consisting of 5 AC second class sleeper coaches, was arranged. Since the total number of delegates who were undertaking the journey was found to be only about 120, the special train was subsequently withdrawn and three extra coaches are being provided on regular train services. These passengers are travelling on Indrail passes which are fully paid tickets. The Indian Contingent has also been extended the facilities of Indrail passes. There is, therefore, no loss to the Indian Railways. No inconvenience is being caused to the other railway passengers.

Double-headed trains

***542. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:**
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether double-headed trains to South has reduced the waiting list appreciably;

(b) to what extent has the number of berths increased; and

(c) whether Government have planned for introducing similar type of trains for the Eastern, Western, Northern and Central Regions also?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The increase was 46 berths in Air-conditioned 2-tier sleeper and 325 berths in second class sleeper.

(c) Based on the experience gained by the experiment of 121/122 Tamil Nadu Expresses with two engines from 29-1-1978, the issue of running

other trains with augmented loads and two engines will be considered.

Ahmadpur-Katwa Railway Section

*543. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the fact that resumption of railway service on Ahmadpur-Katwa Railway (NG) Section is in public interest and considered essential;

(b) if so, what decision, action is being taken for complete track renewal between Ahmadpur and Kisanpur stations and construction of a recent flood-damaged destroyed bridge near Labpur station; and

(c) is he aware that the line is very useful to the rural population of the area and there is growing demand for early completion of the work and resumption of the service?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes, sir.

(b) and (c). Ahmedpur-Katwa (NG) line is owned by a private company and worked by Eastern Railway. The line was severely damaged during the unprecedented floods of September/October, 1978; a major bridge across the river Bakreswar was washed away. The repairs to tracks between Kirnahar to Ahmedpur and rebuilding the bridge are in progress and are likely to be completed by June 1979.

Names of Stations in Urdu

*545. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether for the convenience of people, Government propose to issue directions to have names of Railway stations written in Urdu too at all

stations in such States where Urdu is the second biggest language; and

(b) whether the names of stations will be written in Urdu at stations in all such areas of other States, too, where Urdu-speaking population is 10 per cent or more of the total population?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). According to the extent instructions in the States of Bihar, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh, where Urdu is widely used, all railway station name-boards are required to have the names painted in Urdu also in addition to Hindi, English and the regional languages. Railway Ministry, in consultation with Ministry of Home Affairs, is examining application of these instructions to a few more States.

Fast train from New Delhi to Bombay

*546. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce a fast train from New Delhi to Bombay and vice-versa on the pattern of Rajdhani for the 2nd Class passengers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) to (c). No., Sir. Journey in Second Class non-airconditioned coaches is extremely uncomfortable on trains running at 120 K.M.P.H. or more because of noise and dust nuisance. Coaches on such train, have perforce to be air-conditioned once.

An additional service with II class non-airconditioned accommodation also is being provided from 1-4-79 by ex-

tending 59/60 Jammu Tawi-New Delhi Express to and from Pune. It is also proposed to provide a direct bi-weekly fast train between New Delhi and Ahmadabad via Vadodara from 1-5-79. These services are expected to divert the through passengers for Pune/Goa area and also the passengers for intermediate stations between New Delhi and Vadodara from the existing through services between Delhi and Bombay both on the Central Railway and Western Railway routes, thus providing relief for the through passengers between Delhi and Bombay.

Ratification of Brussels Convention

*547. DR. P. V. PERIASAMY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the delay in ratifying the Brussels Convention, which among other things provided for "NIL" duties on port equipment coming from abroad;

(b) whether this delay has affected the containerisation of Bombay, Cochin and Kandla Ports; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to ratify the Brussels Convention and also to containerise these Ports immediately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) This Ministry has no information about the Convention referred to in the Question.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In view of the answer to part (a) the question of ratification does not arise.

As regards container facilities at ports, the Planning Commission have tentatively agreed to a provision of Rs. 12.2 crores to provide container handling facilities in the Ports. No

facilities exclusively for handling containers in Kandla are presently contemplated.

Report of the Shrivastava Committee

*548. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether Government have since examined the report of the Shrivastava Committee set up sometime ago to go into the National Health Policy;

(b) if so the essential features of the report and the recommendations thereof; and

(c) actions taken thereon particularly in respect of the formulation of new National Health Policy?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) Yes, Sir.

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

Statement

The Group on Medical Education and Support Manpower, known as the Shrivastava Committee in its report submitted to the Government in 1975 made the following major recommendations:

(i) creation of bands of para-professional and semi-professional health workers from within the community itself to provide simple, promotive, preventive and curative health care services needed by the community;

(ii) creation of two cadres of Health Workers and Health Assistants between the community level worker and the doctors at the Primary Health Centres;

(iii) development of 'Referral Services Complex' by establishing links and contacts between PHC, taluk tehsil/district, regional and medical

college hospital, and weaving therein the training of the interns so as to orient them towards the needs of the community; and

(iv) establishment of a Medical and Health Education Commission for planning and implementing the reforms needed in health and medical education on the lines of the University Grants Commission.

2. A committee was set up in August, 1975 under the chairmanship of the Union Health Secretary to prepare a concrete Plan of Action on the Report of the Shrivastava Committee. This committee dealt with the recommendations of the Shrivastava Committee in three distinct parts, namely (1) Community level workers; (2) Creation of a cadre of Health Assistants and the involvement of Health Workers and Health Assistants not only in the preventive and promotive aspects of health but also in the curative services; (3) involvement of medical colleges in community health problems so as to develop a comprehensive health referral complex and use of this involvement not only in the training of interns but also for the reorientation of medical education.

(a) Community Level Workers.

The Plan of Action suggested that only three categories of personnel, namely, Primary and Middle School Teachers who are directly employed by Government or Boards under the Government Postmasters of village post offices and Gramsevakas, may be trained: (i) to spread the message of family planning methods and practices; (ii) to diagnose common ailments and dispense specific remedies; (iii) in the skills needed in the control of communicable diseases so that their services can be harnessed readily in case of emergencies; and (iv) to develop promotional and preventive health activities. It was also suggested that the existing scheme of dais under the Department of Family Welfare might be suitably reviewed

and its operation kept under continuous watch. The dais should also be given additional training in diagnosing and treating maladies of women and children. Apart from increased incentive, the trained dais should also be supplied with dispensable presterilised kits which could be used for ensuring asepsis at the time of conducting deliveries.

(c) Health Services.

The Plan of Action suggested that the time was not yet ripe for adding a third doctor at the PHC level all over the country unless it is intended to improve the employment prospects of doctors. The amount of Rs. 75 million needed for this could be spent in more useful directions, particularly for the training and employment of Health workers and Health Assistants. Facilities for the retraining of male uni-purpose workers and ANMs into multi-purpose workers were limited and it would not be advisable to take up this work in a very large number of districts. This should, therefore, be restricted only to those districts which have family planning centres and rural health training centres taking care however, to ensure that all States/and UTs are fully covered. The total number of such training centres would be approximately 70. Where two training centres are located in the same district one of these would be assigned to look after the training work of the adjoining district. All the training centres would need to be augmented not only with the equipment but also by the addition of experienced trainers. Allopathic medicines as well as cheap and simple remedies belonging to Homoeopathic and indigenous systems of medicine should be included in the training schedule and kits supplied to the workers and a proper curriculum drawn up for their training.

(c) Reorientation of Medical Education.

The Plan of Action recommended that the Medical Council of India should amend its Regulations so as to make it mandatory for all medical colleges to have an abex body to dictate the type of training to be imparted to undergraduates in the clinical and para-clinical departments of the medical colleges. This committee, headed by the head of the institution, should coordinate the functioning of the Department of Social and Community Medicine with that of other clinical and other para-clinical departments to evolve an effective training programme with emphasis on preventive and community medicine and development of clinical skills required for the same. The medical colleges which do not have public health representatives on their faculties should evolve a system whereby senior public health administrators working in the State Government or local bodies, corporations, are involved by the Department of Social and Community Medicine, to lecture on problems of community health care. Honorary teaching designations may also be conferred on these experts, if necessary. All medical colleges should be given total responsibility for organising promotive and curative health care in three community Development blocks each in the district in which they are situated, or in a nearby district, with a provision for phased extension of the responsibility to the entire district in four or five years. All medical colleges selected for the above programme should be augmented with mobile vans, financial provision for hiring residential accommodation in the district, sub-divisional, taluk/tehsil hospitals and PHCs and where rented accommodation is not possible, construct suitable accommodation. Additional equipment and training facilities necessary to ensure health training should be augmented. Training of interns in these colleges should be shifted completely away from the medical college hospitals and instead, should be conducted at the PHC, taluk, sub-divisional

and district hospitals. Positive steps should be taken to provide for continuing education for medical personnel.

3. As regards the establishment of a Medical and Health Education Commission, the Plan of Action was not in favour of the setting up of such a body mainly on account of administrative and financial constraints which might stand in the way of such a Commission being established immediately. However, this purpose could be achieved better by setting up a Health Education Policy Advisory Board which should act as a standing, coordinating committee and could function under the Chairmanship of the Union Health Minister and have as its members the representatives of the various Councils and one or two eminent people in the field of education.

4. Keeping in view the recommendations of the Shrivastava Committee and the Plan of Action drawn up by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare thereon, a draft National Health Policy was prepared and was submitted for the consideration of the 5th joint Conference of the Central Council of Health and the Central Family Welfare Council held in October, 1978. It resolved that the draft National Health Policy be widely circulated for inviting comments/opinion, etc. and thereafter the matter be further considered prior to the approval of the Cabinet and the Parliament. The Draft paper has since been printed and is being forwarded to the Central Ministers, Chief Ministers, Health Ministers of States, State Health Secretaries, Directors of Health Services etc. It is proposed to circulate the draft paper on National Health Policy on a country wide basis to elicit views and comments.

5. The draft National Health Policy stipulates the following short and long-term goals:—

Short term goals:

(I) to eradicate/control communicable diseases in the country;

(II) to provide adequate infrastructure for primary health care in the rural areas and in urban slums;

(III) to utilise all available methods for health education and spread the message of Health and Family Welfare;

(IV) to utilise knowledge from different systems of medicine for providing quick and safe relief from sickness and debility at the cheapest possible cost;

(V) to reorient medical education to be in tune with the needs of the community;

(VI) to provide increasing maternal and child health coverage.

Long-term goals:—

(I) to improve public health services by setting up a chain of sanitary-cum-epidemiological stations;

(II) to ensure 100 per cent coverage of all segments of population with preventive services;

(III) to create a self-sustaining system of health security so that earnings of the individual are not affected adversely during periods of illness;

(IV) to impart medical education in a medium which is an integral part of our culture and life-style and thus remove the foreign concepts associated with foreign languages which are major factors inhibiting people from understanding the true and proper role which medicine plays in the development of a healthy community;

(V) to utilise available knowledge from the ancient and modern sys-

tems of medicine in an effort to develop a composite system of medicine, thus obliterating the caste system prevailing in the field of medicine;

(VI) to inculcate a sense of self-reliance and discipline in all segments of population so that all four sides of the health square, namely, prevention, promotion, cure and rehabilitation are effectively handled at the local level consistent with the developments in the field of medicine.

प्रायुर्वेदिक प्रणाली का विकास

* 549. श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि एलोपैथिक और प्रायुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा प्रणालियों के पृथक निदेशालय न होने से प्रायुर्वेदिक प्रणाली का समुचित रूप से विकास नहीं किया जा रहा है; और

(ख) प्रायुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा प्रणाली का विकास करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री रवि राय) :
(क) जी नहीं। वह कहना सही नहीं है कि प्रायुर्वेद का अलग से निदेशालय न होने के कारण इस चिकित्सा पद्धति का ठीक तरह से विकास नहीं किया जा रहा है। यद्यपि भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धतियों के लिये अलग से कोई निदेशालय नहीं बनाया गया है तथापि संस्थानों में भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धतियों के काम को जो वर्तमान संगठन देख रहा है उसे हाल ही में मजबूत बनाया गया है।

(ख) प्रायुर्वेद चिकित्सा पद्धति के विकास के लिए इस समय जो जो योजनाएँ चल रही हैं और जिन्हें बनाने का विचार है उनकी सूची सभा बैठक पर रख दी गई है।

विचारण

1. भारतीय चिकित्सा केन्द्रीय परिषद्, नई दिल्ली की स्थापना।
2. जय वंशर स्थित स्नातकोत्तर संस्थान का विकास।
3. राष्ट्रीय प्रायुर्वेद संस्थान, जयपुर की स्थापना।

4. बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय बाराणसी में आयुर्वेद के स्नातकोत्तर केन्द्र की स्थापना ।
5. आयुर्वेद और सिद्ध की केन्द्रीय अनुसंधान परिषद् की स्थापना ।
6. इंडियन मेडिसिन फार्मास्यूटिकल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, राजीवखेत की स्थापना ।
7. भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धतियों की भेषज संहिता प्रयोगशाला, गाजियाबाद का विकास ।
8. स्नातकपूर्व और स्नातकोत्तर आयुर्वेद संस्थान की सहायता अनुदान देना ।
9. भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धतियों की कार्यसियों के साथ-साथ जड़ी-बूटी उद्यानों का विकास ।
10. भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धतियों के स्नातकोत्तर चिकित्सा शिक्षा के केन्द्रों का विकास ।
विचारार्थीन नई योजनाएँ
11. भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धतियों के विंग का विस्तार ।
12. भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धतियों की पुस्तकों का प्रकाशन ।
13. भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धतियों के स्नातक-पूर्व अध्ययनों का प्रशिक्षण ।
14. आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धतियों/होम्योपैथी के प्रयोगशालाओं की स्थापना ।
15. ग्राम चिकित्सकों (बैजों) आदि का प्रशिक्षण ।
16. राज्यों और प्रादेशिक प्रतिष्ठानों द्वारा चलाये जा रहे भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धतियों और होम्योपैथी के स्नातकपूर्व कालेजों का विकास ।

Workshop on Labour Market

*550. SHRI A. R. BADRI-NARAYAN:

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

Will the Minister of PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether India also participated in the five day workshop on Labour market information which was held in March, 1979;

(b) if so, how many other countries participated;

(c) whether the team of I.L.O. specialists were also associated with the workshop;

(d) what was main purpose of the workshop on Labour Market; and

(e) how was India benefited?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) to (e). The International Labour Organi-sation organised a Workshop on Labour Market Information in New Delhi from March 5 to 9, 1979. Country partici-pants from India, Bangladesh, Burma, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka took part in the Workshop. A representa-tive of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, a team of officials of the I.L.O. as well as con-sultants appointed by the I.L.O. attended the Workshop.

2. The long range objectives of the workshop were to assist the govern-ments of developing countries in Asia in raising the calibre and improving the administrative potential of labour administration official, dealing with employment and manpower questions.

3. The immediate objectives of the workshop were to exchange the recent experience in the field of labour market information and to pronounce itself on ways and means of dealing, at the national level, with major problems encountered so far in the parti-cipating countries as well as on nature and scope of the contribution which international co-operation could render to them to gear their current labour market operations more effectively to their essential needs and priorities.

Ships to Tuticorin Port

*551. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for not being able to make available enough number of ships to Tuticorin Port where there is a huge stock-pile of 6 lakh tonnes of salt, especially when the shipping

industry is in distress on account of non-availability of freight cargo; and

(b) the number of ships that have been demanded by the salt trade in Tuticorin, and the number of ships that have been supplied during 1978-79?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) The reasons are as follows:—

(i) In the interlinked process of movement, ships loading coal from Calcutta/Haldia to Tuticorin load salt on their return voyage from Tuticorin. Unprecedented cyclone and floods in West Bengal in September 1978 disrupted rail movement thus affecting badly coal supply to Calcutta/Haldia, and also cutting out completely Haldia Port for about a month. Consequently, ships from Calcutta could not sail for want of coal cargo thus dislocating temporarily the movement of salt from Tuticorin.

(ii) Due to Hooghly draft, ships with eleven to twelve thousand tons capacity can load only seven to eight thousand tons of salt.

(iii) Bore tide in Calcutta also affects shipment of salt to Calcutta.

(b) 49 ships were indented for by the Trade for movement of salt from Tuticorin to Calcutta during 1978-79. 25 ships have already sailed from Tuticorin to Calcutta with salt and 3 more are on their way to Tuticorin.

Labour Welfare in Lakshadweep

*552. **SHRI P. M. SAYEED:** Will the Minister of **PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a memorandum was submitted to the Prime Minister by the President, Lakshadweep Thozhilali Sangadama on the 2nd February, 1979

drawing his attention to the conditions of labour community in Lakshadweep;

(b) if so, whether the Prime Minister has forwarded the memorandum to the Labour Ministry;

(c) whether the Union Minister has examined these grievances and problems faced by the labourers in Lakshadweep;

(d) if so, to what extent they have been solved; and

(e) what steps are being taken to implement all their suggestions?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) to (e). The grievances referred to therein relate to revision of minimum wages, confirmation of temporary workers as permanent and implementation of Labour laws. A copy of the Memorandum has been sent to the Lakshadweep Administration for necessary action in the matter. The Administration has reported that the benefits under different labour enactments viz., Payment of Wages Act, Minimum Wages Act, Factories Act, Workmen's Compensation Act, Maternity Benefit Act, Employment of Children Act and Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act and Schemes made thereunder are available to the workers in the Union Territory.

Exodus of Trained Nurses

*553. **SHRI D. D. DESAI:** Will the Minister of **HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a large scale exodus of trained nurses to better paid jobs abroad; and

(b) if so, whether any improvement in the service conditions of nurses is under contemplation?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) During 1977 and 1978, 365 and 1510 nurses respectively have been deputed to developing countries on Government to Government basis. We have, however, no information regarding nurses who have gone abroad and found employment through their own efforts or on the basis of their direct appointments by foreign governments/agencies.

(b) As a result of the Pay Commission's recommendations, the pay scales of nursing personnel have been revised. Uniform and Washing Allowance have also been revised upwards.

Setting up of S.T.C. Regional Office in Africa

*555. **SHRI M. V. CHANDRA SHEKHARA MURTHY:**

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Union Government are considering to set up a regional office of the State Trading Corporation in Africa:

(b) if so, the main reasons for the same:

(c) when the office is likely to be set up:

(d) whether any such offices are already set up in other countries; and

(e) if so, in which countries and to what extent their setting up has helped India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) to (c). As a step towards our new strategy for export promotion and to make STC's operations more effective and efficient, the Government have advised the STC to set up a Regional Trade Centre in

West Africa to cater to markets in Western and Central Africa in the next few months.

This would be an umbrella type organisation and would help in marketing Indian goods and tapping the vast export potential in this area. It would also disseminate knowledge and information about Indian capabilities and achievements in the Commercial/Industrial fields of interest to the countries of this area.

(d) and (e). In 1978-79, The Regional Concept was introduced by STC for the first time, with a view to providing closer linkages with corporate office and for adequate monitoring of the operations/performance of the branch offices. So far regional offices have been set up in Moscow, London, Hong Kong, Tokyo and New York. There is also a regional office in Delhi. It is too early to assess the impact. However, they will be of great help in the foreign trade activities of the S.T.C.

Development of Areas at Foot of Ajanta Hills

*556. **SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL;**

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL;

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

(a) whether there are plans to develop the areas at the foot of the Ajanta Hills for the purpose of providing facilities to tourists;

(b) if so, whether any scheme has been formulated; and

(c) if so, whether Government of India have agreed to sanction the entire amount required for the scheme to Government of Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURU SHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The Government of Maharashtra in 1977 had forwarded a scheme to the Central Department of Tourism estimated at Rs. 30.00 lakhs for the development of the area at the foot of the Ajanta Caves. The Central Department of Tourism has released a sum of Rs. 7.50 lakhs to the State Government out of an amount of Rs. 9.38 lakhs sanctioned for certain components of the scheme to be financed in the Central Sector.

दूरस्थ और दुर्गम क्षेत्रों के लिए विमान सेवा

*557. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विमान किराये में कमी करने और देश के दूरस्थ और दुर्गम क्षेत्रों के लिये विमान सेवा प्रारम्भ करने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम शोषिक) : (क) और (ख) : प्रतिबंधीय सेवाओं पर लागू विमान किराये में कटौती करने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है।

2. सरकार ने पर्यटन अथवा क्षेत्रीय महत्व के दूरस्थ इलाकों को विमान सेवा से जोड़ने के लिए तीसरी बायू सेवाओं अथवा कोडर सेवाओं के परिचालन संबंधी सम्पूर्ण प्रश्न की जांच करने के लिए नागर विमानन के सहानिदेशक की अध्यक्षता में दिसंबर 1978 में एक विशेष समिति नियुक्त की थी। समिति सर्वसम्मति से इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुंची है कि भारत में तत्काल तीसरी बायू सेवाएं स्थापित करना न केवल व्यवहार्य ही है अपितु अनिवार्य भी है और समिति ने सिफारिश की है कि घनी आबादी वाले कम से कम 50 नये क्षेत्रों को प्रथम चरण में विमान सेवा से जोड़ने की शुरुआत की जाए। सामग्री द्वारा सिफारिश किए गए घनी आबादी वाले 50 नये क्षेत्र देश भर में 23 राज्यों तथा संघ शासित प्रदेशों में फैले हुए हैं। ऐसी सेवाओं के परिचालन के लिए 16 से 20 सीटों वाले छोटे किस्म के विमानों की आवश्यकता होगी जोकि फिलहाल इंडियन एयरलाइंस के विमान-बैटरी में नहीं है। अतः, सरकार ऐसे परिचालन के लिए पुनर्जाने वाले विमानों की किस्म के विशेष संबंध में समिति की सिफारिशों की जांच कर रही है।

Escape of I.A. Airbus from accident at Bombay

*558. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:
SHRI R. KOLANTHAIVELU:

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

(a) whether an Indian Airlines Airbus carrying 278 passengers and a crew of 15 had a miraculous escape on the 2nd March, 1979 at Bombay Airport when the pilot discovered that there was something wrong with the nosewheel soon after the plane started rolling down the runway;

(b) if so, whether any inquiry has been conducted into the incident; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Some difficulty was experienced by the Commander of the Airbus aircraft during the take off run on 1st March, 1979 at Santa Cruz Airport.

Preliminary investigations revealed that two rods of the Nose Wheel Steering system were disturbed when the Nose Wheel Hydraulic Coupler was replaced at Bombay. It was noticed that the rods were interconnected leading to the problem as reported by the Pilot. The rods in question were reconnected correctly on 1-3-79 and the aircraft put back into service after tests on the same day.

The incident was investigated by a Board of Investigation set up by Indian Airlines to ascertain the reasons for inter-connection of rods and as to why such an inter-connection went un-noticed during the prescribed inspectional checks and tests. The investigation report is under consideration. Meanwhile, the approval of the Engineer concerned has been suspended until the investigation is completed.

Review of Excise Duty on Tea

*559. SHRI K. B. CHETTRI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the review of excise duty on tea in all the Tea Zones on uniform basis is under the consideration of Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) to (c). Some representations have been received from the tea industry requesting for restructuring of existing Zones for the purpose of levying excise duties as well as for the revision of the rates of duties on teas. No final decision has been taken on these representations.

इंडियन एयरलाइंस द्वारा प्रचार और विज्ञापनों पर व्यय

*561. श्री छीतूबाई गवित : क्या वर्द्धन और नगर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इंडियन एयरलाइंस ने गत तीन वर्षों के प्रत्येक वर्ष के दौरान प्रचार और विज्ञापनों पर कितना व्यय किया; और

(ख) क्या यह व्यय प्रयोजन के लिये पर्याप्त था ?

वर्द्धन और नगर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुष्पेन्द्राजी शर्मा) : (क) इंडियन एयरलाइंस द्वारा पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान प्रचार एवं विज्ञापनों पर किया गया व्यय निम्न प्रकार था :—

1975-76	13.21 लाख रुपये
1976-77	28.82 लाख रुपये
1977-78	37.76 लाख रुपये

(ख) प्रचार तथा विज्ञापन क्षेत्रों के अन्तर्गत होने वाले व्यय में जनसंचारियों, टैरिफों, वार्षिक रिपोर्टों, गृह पत्रिकाओं, वित्तकर्म इत्यादि श्रेणियों के माध्यम से भी वर्षों पर हुये बाला व्यय भी सम्मिलित है। इस क्षेत्रों के अन्तर्गत किया जाने वाला प्रकाशन आवश्यकता तथा मिलनधिया के पहलुओं को धृष्टि में रखकर किया जाता है।

Tourist Hotel, in Saharsa, Purnea and Araria

*562. SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are proposing to start some Tourist Hotels in Saharsa and Purnea District of Bihar in general and Araria in particular as these are border districts of India; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURU-SHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). Due to constraint on resources and inter-se-priorities there is no proposal to construct tourist hotels in Saharsa and Purnea districts of Bihar and Araria by Government or any of its public sector undertakings.

Luther Committee Report on Improvement of Bank Operations

*564. SHRI S. JAGANNATHAN: SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Luther Committee report on improvement of bank operations has been taken up for implementation;

(b) the reasons why the report was kept in cold storage so long; and

(c) the concrete action proposed on the basis of the Report to streamline banking operations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) to (c). The Reserve Bank appointed an internal committee consisting exclusively of its own officers headed by Shri J. C. Luther to go into the question of Productivity, Efficiency and Profitability in commercial banks. The views

of and the suggestions made by the Committee are intended for use by the Reserve Bank for providing guidance to it in the formulation of banking policies from time to time. The Reserve Bank has taken note of the recommendations made by the Committee. Instructions were issued to the banks for implementation of such recommendations as were readily acceptable to the Reserve Bank and could be implemented by the banks. The remaining suggestions are kept in view by the Reserve Bank for formulating policies governing various aspects of working of the commercial banks.

Complaints received by IDBI regarding irregularities committed by P. D. Group of Companies

*566. SHRI K. S. VEERABHADRAPPA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) has received any complaints regarding certain irregularities committed by the P. D. Group of Companies (Messrs Transport Corporation of India etc.);

(b) whether IDBI has received a request from that group for financial assistance to finance their various schemes; and

(c) if so, whether any decision has been taken by IDBI in providing financial assistance to that Group?

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

(b) The Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) has received two applications for direct financial assistance from Messrs Transport Corporation of India for setting up a new Synthetic Spinning Unit at Hubli and for expansion-cum-diversification of Bangalore Wire Rod Mills.

(c) The IDBI is yet to take a decision in regard to provision of financial assistance to these units.

धरम कंठक और रामचन में पर्यटकों के लिये सुविधाएँ

*567. श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) सरकार का विचार चकई जल प्रपात, धरम कंठक और रामचन (जिला सतना) को अधिक आकर्षक बनाने के लिए तथा इन स्थलों को पर्यटक केन्द्रों के रूप में विकसित करने के लिए वहाँ पर्यटकों के लिए अधिक सुविधाएँ प्रदान करने हेतु वर्ष 1979-80 के दौरान क्या प्रबन्ध करने का है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार विदेशी पर्यटकों की यात्रा को आरामदायक बनाने के लिए तथा उनको सुविधाएँ देने के लिए चकई जल प्रपात पर एक जलता होटल बनाने और एक हवाई पट्टी निर्मित करने का है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुष्पकोटक कौशिक) : (क) 1979-80 के दौरान केन्द्रीय पर्यटन विभाग द्वारा कान्हा में एक बन-गृह का निर्माण तथा भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम द्वारा जमुनाहरी स्थान उनके होटल का विस्तार और भोपाल में एक होटल का निर्माण प्रस्तावित किया गया है ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

विभिन्न हवाई अड्डों तथा अन्य पत्तनों पर विदेशी मुद्रा/निषिद्ध वस्तुओं का पकड़ा जाना

*568. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क)गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान भारत में विभिन्न हवाई अड्डों तथा अन्य पत्तनों पर पकड़ी गई निषिद्ध वस्तुओं का विदेशी मुद्रा में मूल्य कितना है; और

(ख) उन वस्तुओं की बिक्री से सरकार को कितनी आय हुई ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश चन्द्रबाल) : (क) सरकार को विनी स्पोर्ट्स के अनुसार भारत में प्रमुख अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डों और पत्तनों पर पिछले तीन वर्षों में अश्वत्थ

1976 में 56.878 लाख घमरीकी डालर यानि 472 लाख रुपये, 1977 में 46.754 लाख घमरीकी डालर यानि 388 लाख रुपये और 1978 में 101.943 लाख घमरीकी डालर यानि 846 लाख रुपये मूल्य का अवैध माल पकड़ा गया था। इन्हीं वर्षों में हवाई अड्डों/पत्तनों पर पकड़े गये माल को मिला कर, देश भर में पकड़े गए ऐसे माल का कुल मूल्य क्रमशः 3602 लाख रु०, 2994 लाख रु० और 3033 लाख रु० है।

(ख) सोना और चांदी बूँक टकसाल में जमा कर दिया जाता है इसलिए इन्हें छोड़ कर इस प्रकार के बाकी माल की बिक्री से पिछले तीन वर्षों में अर्थात् वर्ष 1976 में कुल 2426.48 लाख रुपये, 1977 में 1176.29 लाख रुपये और 1978 में (सितम्बर माह तक) 83.45 लाख रुपये की आय हुई।

Excise Duty Paid by WIMCO and AMCO

*569. SHRI BRLJ RAJ SINGH: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) how much excise duty has been paid by WIMCO and AMCO from the years 1973 to 1978; and

(b) the profits repatriated to their parent Company in Sweden?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha,

Statement

AMOUNT OF EXCISE DUTY PAID BY WIMCO AND AMCO COMBINED AND THE PROFITS REPATRIATED TO THEIR PARENT COMPANY IN SWEDEN DURING THE YEARS 1973 TO 1978.

Year	Amount of Excise duty paid during the year (Rupees)	Profit pertaining to the year repatriated to the parent Company in Sweden	The year during which the profit was repatriated	Remarks
1	2	3(a)	3(b)	4
1973 . .	14,15,89,188	24,49,476 2,71,687 (Balance)	1974 1977	
1974* . .	14,32,48,162]	18,09,661 9,68,435 (I-Deferred) paid in 9,88,668 (II-Deferred) paid in	1976 1976 1977	*AMCO amalgamated with WIMCO.
1975 . .	12,01,78,653	37,54,777	1976	
1976 . .	12,84,28,602	42,55,414	1977	
1977 . .	13,39,98,757	40,05,096	1978	
1978 . . .	13,25,59,682	NOT AVAILABLE		

बजट प्रस्तुत किये जाने के बाद दैनिक उपयोग में आने वाली वस्तुओं की खोर-बाजारी

*570. श्री बखाराम शास्त्र : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय बजट प्रस्तुत किये जाने के बाद 1 मार्च, 1979 से दैनिक उपयोग में आने वाली वस्तुयें जैसे माचिस, साबुन आदि या तो गायब हो गये हैं अथवा उनकी खोर-बाजारी में बिन्नी हो रही है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो अधिक लाभ प्राप्त करने और खोर-बाजारी को रोकने के उद्देश्य से 1 मार्च, 1979 के बाद राजधानी में कितने दुकानदारों की दुकानों पर छापे मारे गये और दुकानदारों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल): (क) कुछ राज्य सरकारों और संघ शासित क्षेत्रों के प्रशासकों से मिली सूचना के आधार पर यह प्रतीत होता है कि केन्द्रीय बजट के पेश किये जाने के पश्चात् साबुन, दियारसलाई आदि जैसी दैनिक उपयोग की वस्तुओं की उपलब्धता पर ब्राम तौर पर कोई प्रतिकूल प्रभाव नहीं पड़ा है। तथापि, कुछ राज्यों से कुछ व्यापारियों द्वारा अधिक दाम लिये जाने के मामलों की सूचना मिली है।

(ख) दिल्ली प्रशासन ने सूचित किया है कि व्यापारियों द्वारा अधिक दाम लेने के मामलों से निपटने के लिये आवश्यक कार्रवाई की जा रही है ?

Development of Two Tourist Centres in M. P.

*573. SHRI CHHABIRAM ARGAL:
DR. LAXMINARAYAN PAN-
DEYA:

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

(a) the place in Madhya Pradesh selected for development of tourism by the Central Government in the conference of the Ministers of Tourism;

(b) whether only Rs. 60 lakhs were spent on tourist development in Madhya Pradesh during the last two decades;

(c) whether the Madhya Pradesh Government have agreed to the deve-

lopment of two tourist centres in the State;

(d) whether the State has asked for development of tourism in other tourist centres also and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Central Government on the demand of the State Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURU-SHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a), (c), (d) and (e). The centres recommended for development were Kanha, Bhopal-Sanchi, Mandu and Pachmarhi. Out of these, selection of two centres for development in the Central Sector has yet to be finalised.

(b) The amount spent is approximately Rs. 72.00 lakhs.

Termination of Services of Bank Employees during Emergency ..

*574. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of bank employees whose services were terminated during the period of Emergency;

(b) out of them how many have been reinstated, if any, so far; and

(c) what is the reason for delay in the reinstatement of the rest of the employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQARULLAH): (a) and (b). The services of 533 employees of public sector banks (including State Bank group of banks) were terminated during the period of Emergency. Out of these 85 employees are reported to have been reinstated.

(c) Government had instructed the public sector banks to review all cases of termination of service during the

period of Emergency and to take corrective steps in cases of victimisation according to the general guidelines in this regard issued by Government and which were communicated to the banks. Banks have reported compliance.

Reimbursement to Employees and Government Medical Stores/Depôts, Madras

5201. SHRI A. MURUGESAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether entire Madras City is covered under C. G. H. S. Scheme as far as the Central Government Employees are concerned, if not, the areas not covered and covered, details separately;

(b) whether the Central Government Employees working in Government Medical Store/Depot, Madras are being harassed by the local authorities by not reimbursing the medical expenses in time, incurred by them, if so, why and the details thereof;

(c) what are the rules on reimbursing the medical expense and there is any ceiling fixed for spending towards medical expenses and if the details thereof; and

(d) how much has been incurred towards medical reimbursement of Medical Store/Depot Employees for the period from 4/78 to 3/79 and how much has been incurred for the other employees of Medical Store/Depot,

Madras covered by CGHS Scheme during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) No. The covered areas are Mulapore, Mungambakkam, Vepery, Thygarayanagar, K. K. Nagar, Triplicane, George Town and Terambur. The uncovered areas are part of Gaiindy, Adyar, Annanagar, Koyapuram and other contiguous areas now included within the extended city limits.

(b) No.

(c) In the case of CGHS beneficiaries, there is under the rules no provision for the reimbursement of expenditure on medical treatment. Only in the emergent cases such as serious illness and accidents, proposals are considered depending on the merits of each case.

The Central Government employees who are not covered by the CGH Scheme are entitled to reimbursement of expenditure on medical treatment under the C. S. (MA) Rules. There is no ceiling fixed for expenditure on medical treatment.

(d) For the period from April, 1978 to February, 1979 a sum of Rs. 51,751.85 has been incurred by the Medical Store/Depot, Madras towards reimbursement of Medical expenses of Class III and Class IV employees and Rs. 1,037.30 towards Class II Officers not covered by the C.G.H.S. No expenditure was incurred on reimbursement of medical expenses of CGHS beneficiaries under Medical Store/Depot, Madras during the said period.

शस्कर राम मनोहर लोहिया अस्पताल में भर्ती हुई मासिक धर्म सम्बन्धी रोग से ग्रस्त महिलाएँ

5202. श्री बभाराम साठव : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने इस तथ्य के बारे में कोई जांच की है कि मासिक धर्म संबंधी रोग से ग्रस्त 30 से अधिक महिलाएँ दो वर्ष तक डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया अस्पताल में भर्ती रहीं और रक्तहीनता वाले मामलों में खून भी चढ़ाया गया था परन्तु उनका पूरी तरह उपचार नहीं हो पाया और उन्हें अस्पताल से छुट्टी दे दी गई ; और

(ख) ऐसी रोगिणियों की सही संख्या कितनी है, उनका पूरी तरह उपचार क्यों नहीं हो सका और क्या उनके अन्यत्र इलाज के लिये कोई प्रबंध किये जायेंगे ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री रवि राय) : (क) और (ख) रक्त विकार से पीड़ित कोई भी स्त्री लगातार दो वर्षों तक इस अस्पताल में भर्ती नहीं रही है ।

रोगी को रक्त तभी चढ़ाया जाता है जब कभी उसके स्वास्थ्य के लिए आवश्यक है ।

New Stations in Maharashtra

5203. SHRI VASANT SATHE:
SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N.
PATIL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received proposals for renaming of some of the Railway Stations and opening of new stations in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, furnish details of such request/representation received during 1977-78 and 1978-79; and

(c) details of action taken and the proposals under consideration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Two statements showing details of requests and action
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taken are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4208/79.]

Representation from Hawker-Beggar Checkers

5204. SHRI R. K. MAHALGI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a representation dated the 30th November, 1978 with respect of allotment of higher grades to Hawker-beggar checkers of Commercial Department, Central Railway, Bombay Division, Bombay;

(b) if so, the demands made in the representation; and

(c) what action have Government taken or propose to take in regard to demands made in the representation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The hawker-beggar checkers who were in scale 80-110 (AS) have been allotted the scale of Rs. 210-270 (RS).

(c) Their demand has been for: (i) the allotment of higher grades of Rs. 105-135 and Rs. 110-180 (AS)/Rs. 225-308 and Rs. 260-400 (RS); and (ii) upgradation of posts on *ad hoc* percentage basis as in the case of other categories. After considering similar demands for higher grades in the past and with a view to providing avenue of promotion in the category of Hawker and Beggar Checkers in scale Rs. 210-270 (RS), a selection grade of Rs. 225-308 (RS) was introduced with effect from 2nd September 1978 by placing four of the total number of 19 posts of Hawker and Beggar Checkers of the Central Railway in that grade.

Declaration of Silchar-Aizool Road as National Highway

5206. DR. R. ROTHUAMA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) in view of immensely poor communication system of Mizoram as compared to its neighbouring Hill States, whether the Minister will consider on top priority basis declaring Silchar—Aizool road a National Highway and make early financial provision for its execution of the construction work to a National Highway specification even in a phased manner also; and

(b) Mizoram being a politically sensitive and strategically important border State of India and in the interest of the national security immediate extension of National Highway from Silchar via Aizool to Lunglei, and Chammbhai respectively is vitally important, whether the Minister will seriously consider the proposal in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) and (b). Due to financial constraints and other priority considerations, Government are unable to undertake any expansion of the existing National Highway System and this applies to the road in question also. However, on account of its importance the Silchar-Aizool road and Aijal-Selling Champai as well as Serchip-Lungleh roads are included in the programme of the Border Roads Organisation for development and maintenance entirely at Central Government's cost and they are trying to improve this road to the best possible specifications within the limited available resources and other priorities.

पोरबन्दर और दिल्ली के बीच सीधे गाड़ी का चलना चलना

5297. श्री जयसिंह भार्गव पटेल : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बातों को ध्यान में रखेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात के सौराष्ट्र क्षेत्र में पोरबन्दर वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंडल, पोरबन्दर ने 5 दिसम्बर, 1978 को उन्हें एक मांग पत्र दिया था जिसमें यह मांग भी शामिल थी कि पोरबन्दर और दिल्ली के बीच एक अत्यधिक तीव्र (सुपर फास्ट) गाड़ी चलाई जाये;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस में किस प्रकार की मांग की गई है;

(ग) प्रत्येक मांग के बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है और कब की है तथा किन मांगों को स्वीकार किया गया है और शेष मांगों को स्वीकार न करने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) इन मांगों को कैसे और कब स्वीकार किया जायेगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण): (क) से (घ). जी हाँ। मांगों में ये मुद्दे शामिल थे— पोरबन्दर और दिल्ली के बीच एक नयी गाड़ी चलाना यथवा सौराष्ट्र क्षेत्र से दिल्ली के लिए कटने वाले डिब्बों की संख्या 3 से बढ़ाकर 6 करना, पोरबन्दर-वीरमगम सीटर लाइन का 1981-82 तक बड़ी लाइन में शामिल परिवर्तन, पोरबन्दर में मंडल मुख्यालय का गठन, पोरबन्दर बन्दरगाह के लिए अधिक माल की व्यवस्था करने के लिए रेल भाड़ों में प्रोत्साहन, छानि पर आधारित उद्योगों के लिए तरजीही प्रचारों पर विचार करना, उद्योगों के लिए पर्याप्त कोयले और परेशियों की मांगें पूरा करने के लिए माल डिब्बों की व्यवस्था, प्राइवेट कोयला साइडिंगों के निरीक्षण और अनुसंधान के लिए प्रचारों में कमी, दावों का सीमता-पूर्वक निपटारा और लम्बी दूरी की आसक्तियों का द्रुत पारवहन।

पोरबन्दर और दिल्ली के बीच एक सीधी गाड़ी चलाना न तो प्रौद्योगिक्यपूर्ण है और न ही परिचालनिक दृष्टि से व्यावहारिक। वर्तमान में सवारी डिब्बों की संख्या बढ़ाना व्यावहारिक नहीं है क्योंकि तेज रफ्तार वाली गाड़ियाँ दूरे डिब्बा भार के साथ चल रही हैं। उद्योगों के लिए पर्याप्त कोयले, दावों की सीमतापूर्वक निपटारे और पासलवनों के द्रुत संचलन की व्यवस्था करने के लिए दूरसंचयन प्रयास किया जा रहा है। वीरमगम और कोयला के शामिल-परिवर्तन की दूरा करने की लक्ष्य तिथि 1981-82 है। अन्य मांगें व्यावहारिक नहीं पायी गयी हैं।

Settlement of Disputes of Handicrafts Employees

5208. SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has been requested to intervene into the disputes existing between the Government of Uttar Pradesh and handicrafts employees due to the fact that the Central Government is concerned for extending all aids and facilities for the development of States cottage and handicrafts industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof and action taken to intervene and settle all outstanding disputes;

(c) whether an enquiry was earlier made by the office of Central Labour Commissioner through its office in Calcutta in the affairs of disputes in Calcutta show-room of the Government of Uttar Pradesh Handicrafts; and

(d) if so, action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) to (d). Presumably reference is to the dispute between the Government of Uttar Pradesh and the Employees of the Calcutta Show-Room of the Uttar Pradesh Government Handicrafts Organisation over the issue of absorption of temporary employees following the closing down of the show-room at Calcutta. On receipts of certain representations, some time ago, we had taken up the matter with the State Government. According to available information the Government of U.P. had decided to absorb the temporary employees, in the U.P. Exports Corporation, and directed such employees to join at Lucknow. Some of these employees are reported to have filed writ petitions in the matter in the Calcutta High Court. Information about the present position of the dis-

pute, including writ-petitions in question, is being ascertained from the State Government.

यवतमाल में भारलन की सुविधाएं

5209. डा० राजकी सिंह: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यवतमाल के लोगों को रेलवे भारलन के लिये नागपुर और भुलाल जाना पड़ता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या वहां के लोगों को होने वाली कठिनाइयों को ध्यान में रखते हुए उक्त सुविधा की यवतमाल में व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ग) क्या मराठवाड़ा-विदर्भ लाइन की यवतमाल होकर नांदेड़-चन्द्रपुर तक बढ़ाया जा सकता है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री लल्लु भारल) : (क) और (ख) . मध्य रेलवे के मुल्लिबापुर-यवतमाल छोटी लाइन बंद पर स्थित यवतमाल स्टेशन पर गाड़ी स्थान के भारलन के लिए तार सन्देश जारी करने की सुविधा पहले से ही उपलब्ध है। इस स्टेशन पर लम्बी दूरी का यातायात नगण्य है। इसलिए, इस स्टेशन के लिए किसी प्रकार के कंटे का आवंटन नहीं किया जा सकता।

(ग) इस प्रकार का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

Guntakal-Bangalore Line

5210. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Karnataka Government have urged the centre for more grants for the Guntakal-Bangalore conversion projects; and

(b) if so, Government's decision on it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) Budget provisions for this project for 1979-80 have been increased to Rs. 2.50 crores.

Train-Bus collision near Moradabad

5211. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what factors were responsible for a major train-bus collision near Meeranpur Katra Railway crossing in Moradabad division in 1978;

(b) were Railway Officials responsible for such serious negligence; and

(c) how much compensation was paid to legal heirs of those dead in this accident in 1978?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Presumably the reference is to the collision between 74 Down Saharanpur-Mughalsarai Parcel Express and a bus at a manned level crossing between Bilpur and Miranpur Katra stations of Northern Railway on 26th June, 1978. This accident was inquired into by the Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety, Lucknow, who concluded that the accident was caused by the level crossing having been kept open to road traffic at a time when 74 Down Express was scheduled to run past the crossing.

(b) Yes.

(c) The accidents at level crossing gates with road vehicles etc. in which railway passengers are not involved, are not covered under the provisions of Section 82-A of the Indian Railways Act, 1890. As such, no compensation is payable to the persons killed or injured in the road vehicles etc. in such accidents. The victims or their dependents can claim relief under the Law of Torts and the compensation is paid when so decreed by the Court. The quantum of compensation is decided by the Court on merits of each case.

Core Sector Plan

5212. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry considered the suggestion of the Government of Orissa for inclusion of road communication of the State in core sector;

(b) if so, the programmes and funds provided according to the core sector plan by that the State and Centre;

(c) road programmes prepared for tribal sub-plan of that State in Annual Plan and Sixth Plan period;

(d) funds provided by the State Plan outlays for the year 1978-79 in tribal areas;

(e) Central allocation provided for road development for the tribal areas of that State; and

(f) degree of development made so far in tribal sub-plan and other areas of that State up till 1978?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) to (f). The Orissa Government's suggestion for inclusion of road communications in the core sector of the Plan was considered and a reply was sent to them on the following lines:—

"In the draft 1978-83 Plan there is no reference to any 'core sector' as such. However, the basic strategy is to create additional employment in rural areas, mainly through agriculture and cottage industries, and to promote rural development. Rural roads have been indicated specifically as an important constituent of this programme, and can thus be considered as part of the 'core' of the new Plan. Even otherwise in overall terms, the draft 1978-83 Plan seeks to provide nearly Rs. 1000 crores more for roads as

compared to the last and also shows the priority consideration being given to roads in the new plan."

The allocations for the 1978-83 Plan both in the Central and State Sectors have not yet been settled.

As regards 1978-79, an outlay of Rs. 835 lakhs was approved for State Sector roads in Orissa of which tribal sub-plan component is Rs. 403 lakhs. This includes Rs. 53 lakhs as special central assistance and Rs. 6.63 lakhs for Centrally sponsored schemes. Available information indicates that 7,700 Kms. of roads of all kinds, both surfaced and unsurfaced, have been constructed in the tribal areas of Orissa and another 3,400 Kms. are required to be constructed to connect tribal areas/growth centres to market centres etc.

राजस्थान का पिछड़ा जिला झालावाड़

5213. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान के झालावाड़ जिले को पिछड़ा जिला घोषित किया गया है और क्या रेल लाइनों के अभाव में लोगों को यात्रा करने में कठिनाइयाँ होती हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या मंत्रालय इस वर्ष जिला मुख्यालय को रेल लाइन के साथ मिलाने के अनुरोध

पर पुनर्विचार करने को तैयार है और यदि नहीं, तो यह उपर्युक्त समय और साधन क्या होंगे जब पिछड़े क्षेत्र के विकास पर विचार किया जायेगा और इस बारे में स्पष्ट क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) :

(क) और (ख). 1979-80 के वर्ष में जिन नयी लाइनों का निर्माण शुरू किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है, 1979-80 के बजट में शामिल किया जा चुका है। पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में नयी लाइनों के बारे में समीक्षा और विचार किये जाने का काम देश में समन्वित परिवहन के लिए बनायी जाने वाली नीति के प्रकाश में किया जायेगा।

उत्तर रेलवे में अल्पाहार स्टाल

5214. श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छाय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर रेलवे के प्रत्येक डिवीजन में गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान अनुसूचित जातियों के व्यक्तियों को अल्पाहार स्टालों के लिये बड़े तथा छोटे ठेके दिये गये थे;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो दिये गये कुल स्टालों में से ऐसे स्टालों की प्रतिशतता कितनी है और इन जातियों के लिये इसका आरक्षित कोटा कब तक पूरा किया जायेगा; और

(ग) इस समय इस जोन के प्रत्येक डिवीजन में कितने पद रिक्त पड़े हैं और ये पद कब तक भरे जायेंगे?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) :

(क) में (ग). पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान उत्तर रेलवे के प्रत्येक मंडल द्वारा आर्बिट्रिट ठेकों और उन ठेकों की संख्या नीचे दी गयी है जो अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जन-जाति के सदस्यों को दिये गये हैं :—

मंडल	पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान आर्बिट्रिट ठेकों की कुल संख्या	अ० जा०/अ० ज० के सदस्यों की संख्या	अ० जा०/अ० ज० के सदस्यों को आर्बिट्रिट ठेकों का प्रतिशत
1	2	3	4
झालावाड़	20	3	15
दिल्ली	30	8	26.6
लखनऊ	13	3	23
मुरादाबाद	32	5	15.4
फिरोजपुर	16	7	43.7
जोधपुर	15	1	6.6
बीकानेर	—	—	—

उत्तर रेलवे के प्रत्येक स्टेशन पर जो ठेके वाली आर्बिटि [किये जाने हैं, उन की संख्या नीचे दी गयी है :—

इलाहाबाद	4
दिल्ली	17
लखनऊ	2
गुरदाबाद	13
फिरोजपुर	3
जोधपुर	9
बीकानेर	—

अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जन-जाति के उम्मीद-वारों को खान-पान/विक्रय ठेके आर्बिटि करने के लिए कोई प्रतिबन्ध निर्धारित नहीं किया गया है। सामान्य प्रक्रिया के अनुसार ठेके उपरान्त जैसे ही चयन की प्रक्रिया पूरा हो जायेगी, वे ठेके आर्बिटि कर दिये जायेंगे।

नई दिल्ली स्टेशन पर ताजा फलों के रस के स्टाल का ठेका

5215. श्री छविशरण जर्जल : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नई दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन के प्लेटफार्म संख्या 2/3 पर ताजा फलों के रस के ठेके के लिए 21 अक्टूबर, 78 के दैनिक 'नवभारत टाइम्स' में विज्ञापन दिया गया था; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या जिन व्यक्तियों ने विज्ञापन के उत्तर में टेंडर दिये थे उनके साथ साक्षात्कार कर लिया गया है और उन्हें ठेके के लिये चुन लिया गया है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) :
(क) जी हाँ।

(ख) उपर्युक्त विज्ञापन के संबंध में आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुए थे, लेकिन साक्षात्कार और चयन आवश्यक कर दिया गया था। अपील करने पर, वर्तमान ठेकेदार को अपने काम में सुधार लाने के लिए एक और अवसर दिया गया है और उस के काम पर निगरानी रखी जा रही है। कुछ समय के बाद, उसके काम का मूल्यांकन किया जायेगा और उचित समय में अंतिम निर्णय लिया जायेगा।

Thums Up

5216. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD:
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) when did the Ministry of Health write to the manufacturer of

"Thums Up" about their advertisement as "Refreshing Cola";

(b) have the manufacturer replied, if so, when and what;

(c) what action is proposed to be taken; and

(d) reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) In June, 1978.

(b) Yes. In July, 1978 the manufacturers of "Thums Up" informed that in the absence of any specific definition of cola drink in the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, the advertisement "Refreshing Cola" cannot be considered as misleading.

(c) and (d). The matter regarding the definition of cola drinks is under the consideration of the concerned technical committee and necessary action will be taken after its recommendations are received and scrutinised.

Work-load on estimators of South Eastern Railway

5217. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work-load on the Estimators of Civil Engineering Department in the divisions of South Eastern Railway have been increased considerably due to delegation of more powers to the divisions for sanctioning estimates, finalising tender and finalisation of Minor Works Programme items costing Rs. 1 lakh and below for each work;

(b) whether there is any vacancy of Estimators in the divisions;

(c) if so, the division-wise and grade-wise vacancy position may be shown; and

(d) when the posts are expected to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) No.

(b) Yes.

(c) The vacancy position is as under:

Division	Grade Rs. 330—560
Kharagpur	2
Chakradharpur	7
Adra	1
Bilaspur	1
Nagpur	—
Khurda Road	5
Waltair	1

(d) Vacancies are being filled up by holding selections.

Peons at Residence of Officers

5218. SHRI SIVAJI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendation of Third Pay Commission vide Para 9 of Chapter 66 in regard to provision of peons at residence of certain categories of officers has been implemented.

(b) if so, a copy of the circular be furnished; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (c). Peons are provided to certain officers on Railways who, by the very nature of their duties, are called upon to be available round the clock to attend to various emergencies such as interrup-

tion to traffic, accidents, mishaps, agitations and other operational problems which need immediate attention.

After a careful review it has not been considered feasible to do away with such Attendants/Peons.

Employees of Mogul Lines

5219. SHRI BAPU SAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) how many employees including officers from Konkan unit of Mogul Lines have been promoted since 1973 upto the end of December, 1978;

(b) how many officers of main line unit of Mogul Lines have been promoted since 1973 upto the end of December, 1978;

(c) whether any of the officers of Chowgule Steam Ship Company whose services were transferred to Mogul Lines along with all other employees has been given the scales of wages and other service conditions applicable to main line employees; and

(d) if yes, the reasons for this discrimination?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) Two including one officer.

(b) Sixteen.

(c) One Officer.

(d) There has been no discrimination, as the officer concerned, who has been given scale of wages and other service conditions applicable to main Mogul Line employees, has also been looking after the work pertaining to main Mogul Lines Limited.

Fly-over Project at Delhi Cantt. Nangal Raya Station

5220. SHRI NATVERLAL B. PARMAR: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3302 on the 13th December, 1978 and state:

(a) whether the fly-over project at Delhi Cantt. Nangal Raya station has been finally cleared by the inter-Ministerial Committee to which it was referred to last year;

(b) if so, when the actual construction and other allied works pertaining to this fly-over are likely to be taken in hand;

(c) the steps being taken to expedite the project in order to remove the serious traffic bottleneck at the point; and

(d) the targeted date by which the project is proposed to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) to (d). Keeping in view the requirements of the Delhi Cantt. area, it was decided in the inter-departmental meetings held on 20-11-78 and 20-12-78 to change the alignment/diversion of the proposed over bridge. The question of directing the flow of traffic along Maude road and Ring road and the details of the modifications etc. to be made were to be worked out jointly by the Army authorities and MCD Engineers. Necessary survey has since been completed. A final decision will depend upon further discussions which are expected to be held shortly.

Death of Indian workers in Lebanon

5221. SHRI BHAGAT RAM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether six or more Indian workers were killed in 1978 who were

working with M/s. Robert Girgi Haji Monsourie Matn, Beirut (Lebanon);

(b) what are the details of those killings;

(c) whether their nearest relations in India have been informed when they asked for their whereabouts;

(d) whether their belongings were sent to their nearest relatives and they were adequately compensated; and

(e) if not, what are the reasons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU):

(a) to (e). Our Embassy in Lebanon has made enquiries into the matter and no information suggesting death of any Indian workers employed with M/s. Robert Girgi Haji Monsourie Matn, Beirut has come to hand. In spite of unsafe conditions and risks involved due to sniping and shelling Embassy Representative personally contacted M/s. Robert Girgi Haji Monsourie Matn who denied death of any Indian worker employed in his factory.

The Indian Embassy has also pointed out that most Indian nationals who work as labourers have not registered themselves with the Embassy. They are reported to be working as casual labour and moving from one place to another as and when they get better wages. However, continuous liaison is being maintained with the Government of Lebanon to ascertain the welfare of Indian workers.

Trains from Jhansi and Agra to Howrah

5222. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received a representation from the citizens of Gwalior for introduction of fast running train from Jhansi to Howrah via Gwalior-Agra-Tundla, Kanpur-Mughal

Sarai-Patna-Howrah and Agra to Howrah via Gwalior-Jhansi-Kanpur-Alahabad-Mughal Sarai-Gaya-Howrah; and

(b) if so, his reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). The proposal to introduce a train between Jhansi and Howrah via Gwalior-Agra-Tundla etc. and Agra and Howrah via Gwalior-Jhansi-Alahabad-Gaya is neither justified on traffic considerations nor operationally feasible due to lack of line capacity on sections en route and inadequate terminal facilities at Howrah.

Discriminatory treatment towards rural areas on health expenditure

5224. SHRI RAJ KESHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 20 per cent of the total budget earmarked for health by the State and Central Government is spent on 80 per cent of the population living in the rural areas and 80 per cent of the total budget is spent on 20 per cent of the population living in the urban areas;

(b) if so, the reason for discriminatory treatment towards rural areas; and

(c) steps proposed to be taken to ensure equal medical facilities in both the areas of the country in proportion to the population?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) and (b). Due to historical reasons it is admitted that there has been significant imbalance in the development of health services in the rural areas as compared to similar services in the urban areas. As the facilities provided in the medical and health institutions cater to all segments of the population in the urban and the rural areas, it cannot be stated

precisely as to how much of the Plan and non-Plan expenditures have been spent to service the urban and the rural areas, respectively.

(c) Efforts are being made through the planning process to provide a greater share of the available resources for the rural areas. The policy towards the promotion of health and family welfare services has been reviewed to ensure the improvement of the situation in the rural areas and this has been clearly stated in the policy frame of the chapter on Health and Family Welfare of the Plan Document—Five Year Plan 1978—83 which states:

“(i) the main objective in the plan will be to provide better health care and medical care services to the rural areas and the poor people;

(ii) vigorous steps will be taken to launch a community based programme of health care and medical services in rural areas, this being the most neglected sector needs priority;

(iii) no linear expansion of curative services in urban areas will be permitted except in a few areas where the need for such expansion is justified on sound principles of need and priority”.

Within the above broad objectives, special schemes already taken up towards the promotion of health care services exclusively for rural areas are (i) Community Health Workers programme which envisages one community health worker for a population of one thousand; (ii) Re-orientation of Medical Education with the objective of involving medical colleges in the promotion of health care facilities through adoption of primary health centres located in rural areas; and (iii) Revised Minimum Needs Programme pertaining to primary health centres, subcentres, upgraded referral rural hospitals etc.

It is expected that approximately 70 per cent of the Plan allocations on Health and Family Welfare of the Central Government in the Five Year Plan period 1978-83 would be spent in the rural areas.

पश्चिम बंगाल में पटसन मिल अधिकों तथा मिल मालिकों के बीच समझौता

5225. श्री गंगा प्रसाद सिंह : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा धन तथा धन मंत्री यह अंतर्गत की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि पश्चिम बंगाल में पटसन उद्योग में लगभग डेढ़ मास की हड़ताल के बाद पटसन मिल अधिकों तथा मिल मालिकों के बीच कुछ समझौता हो गया है;

(ख) किस-किस पटसन मिल में हड़ताल हुई थी और उसका उत्पादन पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा; और

(ग) अधिक ग्रुनियन के साथ हुए समझौते के अन्तर्गत मिल मालिक अधिकों की कितनी अतिरिक्त राशि भुगतान करने को सहमत हुए हैं ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा धन मंत्री (श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा)
(क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) पटसन उद्योग में हाल ही में हुई हड़ताल द्वारा प्रभावित पटसन मिलों के नाम संलग्न विवरण में दिए गए हैं। इन नामों की सूची पश्चिम बंगाल की सरकार द्वारा भेजी गयी है। उद्योग मंत्रालय द्वारा उपलब्ध कराई गई सूचना के अनुसार पटसन उद्योग में हड़ताल के कारण अनुमानतः 1.29 लाख टन के उत्पादन की हानि हुई, जिसका मूल्य लगभग 69.81 करोड़ रुपये है।

(ग) पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, प्रत्येक समझौते में पहली करबरी, 1979 से प्रत्येक अधिक को प्रति माह 47.50 रुपये अधिक मजदूरी देने और 335 पाइन्टों से ऊपर जीवन निर्वाह सुचार्क में बुद्धि के (निष्काशन की उच्चतर दर) 1.15 रुपये प्रति पाइन्ट के स्थान पर 1.30 रुपये के कारण पहली करबरी, 1979 से प्रत्येक अधिक को प्रति माह 1.80 रुपये की अतिरिक्त राशि देने की व्यवस्था है। इस प्रकार पहली करबरी, 1979 से मंहवाई असे सहित न्यूनतम मजदूरी 470.10 रुपये प्रति माह होगी। प्रत्येक समझौते में मकान किराया भत्ता, उपहार आदि अन्य मामलों के बारे में भी व्यवस्था की गई है।

पश्चिम बंगाल की उन पटसन मिलों की सूची, जिनमें हाल ही में हड़ताल हुई —

1. एलाइन्स जूट मिल्स (पेलीज)। ग्राहवेट लिमिटेड
2. लुडलो जूट कंपनी लिमिटेड

3. नाकर चण्ड जूट मिल्स लिमिटेड
4. न्यू सैन्ट्रल जूट मिल्स कंपनी लिमिटेड
5. पब्लिक जूट मिल्स लिमिटेड
6. श्री हनुमान जूट मिल्स
7. श्री अम्बिका जूट मिल्स लिमिटेड
8. कोलैकोनियन जूट एंड इंडस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड
9. लिमिटेड
10. यूनियन जूट कंपनी लिमिटेड
11. दि नासकरपारा जूट मिल्स कंपनी लिमिटेड
12. दि ईस्टर्न मैन्युफैक्चरिंग कंपनी लिमिटेड
13. दि एम्पायर जूट कंपनी लिमिटेड
14. दि अगर पारा कंपनी लिमिटेड
15. दि ऐलेक्जेंड्रा जूट मिल्स लिमिटेड
16. एंगलो इंडिया जूट मिल्स कंपनी लिमिटेड
17. दि एगुस कंपनी लिमिटेड
18. दि अयुक्लेण्ड जूट कंपनी लिमिटेड
19. बैली जूट कंपनी लिमिटेड
20. दि बर्नापोरे जूट फैक्ट्री कंपनी लिमिटेड
21. बिडुला जूट मैन्युफैक्चरिंग कंपनी लिमिटेड
22. बजबज जूट एंड इंडस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड
23. दि कलकत्ता जूट मैन्युफैक्चरिंग कंपनी, लिमिटेड
24. दि चंपईनी जूट कंपनी लिमिटेड
25. चौबीसोट कंपनी लिमिटेड
26. दि डलहोजी जूट कंपनी लिमिटेड
27. डेल्टा जूट एंड इंडस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड
28. पोर्ट स्लोस्टर इंडस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड
29. दि फौट विलियम कंपनी लिमिटेड
30. दि गंगा मैन्युफैक्चरिंग कंपनी लिमिटेड
31. दि जनरल इंडस्ट्रीजल सोसायटी लिमिटेड
32. दि गौरपोरे कंपनी लिमिटेड
33. हैस्टिंग्स मिल लिमिटेड
34. हुगली मिल्स कंपनी लिमिटेड
35. हावड़ा मिल्स कंपनी लिमिटेड
36. हुकम चन्द जूट मिल्स लिमिटेड
37. दि इंडिया जूट कंपनी लिमिटेड
38. कामरहाटी कंपनी लिमिटेड
39. कनकनाराह कंपनी लिमिटेड
40. कानैरिया जूट मिल्स
41. दि केनबिन जूट कंपनी लिमिटेड
42. काराहाट कंपनी लिमिटेड
43. दि मोयना मिल्स कंपनी लिमिटेड
44. दि नैहाटी जूट मिल्स कंपनी लिमिटेड
45. नेकनस कंपनी लिमिटेड

46. दि तारुङ्क जूट कंपनी लिमिटेड
47. दि नुही मिल्स कंपनी लिमिटेड
48. दि रिताइन्स जूट एंड इंडस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड
49. दि सामन्तगुड जूट फैक्ट्री कंपनी लिमिटेड
50. श्री गौरी बंकर जूट मिल्स लिमिटेड
51. श्री महादेव जूट मिल्स कंपनी
52. दि टीटागुड जूट फैक्ट्री कंपनी लिमिटेड
53. दि बिक्टोरिया जूट कंपनी लिमिटेड।

Refusal by Punjab Government to adhere to the policy programme of Family Planning

5226. SHRI ANAND DAVE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that the Punjab Government have refused to adhere to the Policy and programme of Family Planning in that State and have connected the issue of financial aid with the family planning issue; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government in this regard so as to avoid encouragement to other State Governments of this type?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) No, Sir. The Punjab Government have reported that it is not a fact that they have refused to adhere to the Policy and Programme of Family Planning or have connected the issue of financial aid with the Family Planning issue.

(b) Does not arise.

Committee to advise better cargo support for Indian ships

5227. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKHARA MURTHY:

SHRI A. R. BADRI NARAYAN:

SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has set up a ten-member committee to advise Government on measures to secure better Cargo support for Indian ships and better co-ordination;

(b) if so, when the same is likely to set up if not already done;

(c) who are its members;

(d) when the committee is likely to submit its report; and

(e) the main objects and aim of setting up the committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, on 17th February, 1979.

(c) The Committee consists of

The Chief Controller of Chartering, Ministry of Shipping and Transport—Chairman.

A representative of Ministry of Commerce—Member

A representative of Department of Steel—Member

A representative of Deptt. of Industrial Development—Member

Chairman, State Trading Corporation of India Limited—Member

Chairman, Minerals & Metals Trading Corporation of India Limited—Member.

Chairman, Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited—Member.

Executive Director (Bulk Carriers & Tankers), Shipping Corporation of India Limited—Member.

Secretary-General, Indian National Shipowners' Association—Member.

Shipping Co-ordination Officer, Ministry of Shipping & Transport—Secretary.

(d) Being a Standing Committee, it will advise Government from time to time.

(e) The main objectives are to secure better cargo support for Indian ships from Government Departments, Public Sector Projects and Undertakings and to ensure better co-ordination between the Public Sector Agencies, Indian Shipping Industry and Chartering Organisation in the Ministry of Shipping and Transport.

Representation from workmen of Jealgora Colliery

5228. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the representation of the workmen of Jealgora Colliery on the fire in the 7th pit addressed to the D.G.M.S., at Dhanbad, has been received by the Ministry; and

(b) if so, points raised therein and steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main points raised in the representation are, as under:

(i) Non-observance of the provisions of the Coal Mines Regulations, 1957 led to outbreak of fire on 12-1-79.

(ii) Failure of the management to take all timely measures to control the fire.

(iii) Unemployment of workers, loss of production and machinery.

(iv) Action to be taken against guilty persons.

2. According to the information furnished by the D.G.M.S., spontaneous heating fire was detected on 12-1-79 in a part of disused development workings of 13B seam which subsequently extended to workings in 13A seam lying two metres below. The

disused workings, as per provisions of the Coal Mines Regulations, are not necessarily required to be kept isolated but are to be inspected regularly. All timely and adequate measures were taken to control the fire by the management in close association with the D.G.M.S., CMRS, Rescue Stations and the C.M.P.D.I. In spite of efforts made, massive falls of roofs and puncturing of partings between seams resulted in rekindling of fire which got out of hand. The pits had ultimately to be sealed off. The management have employed the workers of this colliery in other mines of B.C.C.L. The machinery and equipment are likely to be recovered when the mine is reopened. Further investigations are being made by the DGMS to determine the level of responsibility.

Theft of railway property at Visakhapatnam

5229. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that lakhs of rupees worth of iron and steel material are being stolen from the railway marshalling yard and railway workshop at Visakhapatnam every year;

(b) whether there is any collusion between the railway employees and the thieves who stole the material at the railway marshalling yard and railway workshop;

(c) the amount of loss due to thefts in the railway marshalling yard and railway workshop at Visakhapatnam during the period from 1st April, 1978 to 31st December, 1978; and

(d) if so, the action taken by the authorities against such employees during the course of the year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) No. There is only a marshalling yard and no Railway workshop at Waltair.

(b) and (d) There was only one case of collusion involving a Railway employee. The services of the employee were terminated.

(c) The amount of loss due to thefts in the Railway marshalling yard during the period from 1-4-78 to 31-12-78 is Rs. 26,189/-.

किसी कम्पनियों द्वारा मजदूरों की सत्याई करना

5231. श्री मनुना प्रसाद शास्त्री : क्या मीबहून और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या स्टोवडोर तथा डी० बी० सी० जैसी कुछ कम्पनियों मजदूर सत्याई करने के लिये बम्बई पत्तन पर पत्तन न्यास के ऐजेन्ट के रूप में काम करती हैं और क्या इन कम्पनियों ने कुछ ऐसे ठेकेदारों को नियुक्त किया है जिन के पास कोई लाइसेंस नहीं है; और

(ख) क्या ये गैर-लाइसेंस मुदा ठेकेदार मजदूर को दैनिक मजदूरी के रूप में केवल 7 घण्टा 8 रुपये ही भुगत करते हैं जब कि पत्तन न्यास प्राधिकारियों द्वारा इन कम्पनियों को 20 रुपये प्रति दिन प्रति मजदूर के विज्ञापन से भुगतानी की जाती है और यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में मजदूरों के शोषण को समाप्त करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये जाते हैं ?

मीबहून और परिवहन मंत्रालय में प्रचारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री बाबू राम) : (क) जी, नहीं। जहाँ पर अधिकारी की सत्याई बम्बई डाक सेक्टर बोर्ड द्वारा की जाती है और तट पर, बम्बई पोर्ट ट्रस्ट के विभागीय अधिकारियों को रखा जाता है। माल की हवाई के लिये रखे गये अधिकारी बम्बई डाक सेक्टर बोर्ड की गोदी कर्मकार (नियोजन का विनियमन) योजना के अधीन होते हैं। पोर्ट ट्रस्ट, अधिकारियों की सत्याई के लिए किसी कम्पनी या स्टोवडोर को ऐजेन्ट के रूप में नियुक्त नहीं करता।

(ख) पत्तन के लिये मजदूर प्राप्त करने हेतु बम्बई पोर्ट ट्रस्ट किसी ठेकेदार को नहीं रखता और किसी ठेकेदार को प्रति मजदूर 20/- 50 के हिसाब से दैनिक मजदूरी नहीं दी जाती।

बागलपुर नदी पर पुल

5232. श्री जयदेव : क्या मीबहून और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को बेबरिया और बलिया के बीच यातायात को सुगम बनाने के लिये बेबरिया जिले में बागलपुर में बागलपुर नदी पर पुल बनाने के बारे में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ है;

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग को इस बारे में पूरा सर्वेक्षण प्रतिवेदन प्राप्त हो गया है; और

(ग) इस पुल के निर्माण पर कुल कितने परिव्यय का अनुमान है ?

मीबहून और परिवहन मंत्रालय में प्रचारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री बाबू राम) : (क) से (ग) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने पाँचवी योजना में अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय या आर्थिक महत्व को राज्य सड़कों के केन्द्रीय सहायता कार्यक्रम के अधीन ऋण सहायता से धन्य जिलों के साथ-साथ बेबरिया जिले में गोरखपुर-बलिया सड़क पर तुरतीपर (बागलपुर) के निकट बागलपुर नदी पर 4 करोड़ 50 लाख रुपये का अनुमानित लागत के एक पुल का प्रस्ताव किया था। पुल के सर्वेक्षण और जीव कार्य के लिये उपरोक्त कार्यक्रम के भाग के रूप में 9.77 लाख 50 की ऋण सहायता का अनुमानित किया गया है। राज्य सरकार ने अभी तक सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट नहीं भेजी है। यदि वह एक राज्य परियोजना है, इसलिए केन्द्रीय सार्वजनिक निर्माण विभाग द्वारा कोई सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट प्राप्त करने का प्रयत्न नहीं उठता।

Health Welfare Programme in Madhya Pradesh

5233. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARASTE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an ambitious health welfare programme in the State of Madhya Pradesh has been proposed to be launched with Danish co-operation; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the proposed projects and how much financial assistance is being provided?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) Yes.

(b) With the objective of promoting Family Welfare through the creation of facilities for integrated delivery of health, MCH, etc. services closer to the homes of the people in rural areas, it is proposed to launch a Project with the financial assistance of Danish Government in 7 selected districts of Madhya Pradesh. Details of the Project are under preparation.

and the question of financial assistance to be provided will be arrived at only after finalisation of Project proposals.

Charging of Extra Fares by Taxies and Three Wheelers

5234. SHRI K. S. VEERABHADRAPPA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received complaints that some Taxies and Three-Wheelers are charging extra fares from the public w.e.f. from 28th February, 79 due to the rise in the price of petrol and lubricants; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Directorate of Transport Delhi Administration has received 8 complaints against Auto-Rickshaws and 4 against Taxies for charging extra fares w.e.f. 28-2-79 to date. Show cause notices were issued to the owners/drivers of these vehicles. Licences of 2 Auto-Rickshaws drivers have been suspended.

Commercial Clerks at Railway Station

5235. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Commercial Clerks working at Railway Stations independently on goods, Booking and Parcel Offices face direct responsibilities and risks and multifarious commercial performance and instantaneous public dealing unlike the ministerial staff;

(b) if not, whether commercial clerks are granted all the privileges like ministerial staff; and

(c) measures undertaken by Government to distinguish them from office clerks in offices and secretariat in regard to:—

(i) redesignating them; and

(ii) reconsidering the revision of their pay structures on merits and commensurate with their duties and responsibilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) The category of Commercial Clerks works at the goods and coaching booking offices at the railway stations. There are 6 levels of Commercial Clerks and they are posted at different stations having regard to the worth of charge. In the discharges of their duties, they come in contact with public. The bulk of the ministerial staff works in the administrative office.

(b) Unlike the Ministerial staff, Commercial Clerks work according to the roster duty. As such, their privileges are not identical with those of the ministerial staff.

(c) (i) The category of Commercial Clerks is distinct from Office Clerks and the present designation is considered to be appropriate with reference to their duties.

(ii) The Third Pay Commission after taking into consideration certain special features of their work such as handling of cash, contract with public etc., observed that the relative duties of the Commercial Clerks and the Clerks in the administrative offices in various grades are on the whole, of the same level of responsibility as those of office Clerks in corresponding grades. Accordingly, the scales of pay recommended by the Third Pay Commission have been allotted to this category. The Third Pay Commission, however, gave a

better scale to the lowest category of Commercial Clerks, namely, Rs. 260-430 as against Rs. 260-400 for the ministerial category.

National Highways in West Bengal and North-Eastern Region

5236. SHRI SACHINDRALAL SINGHA:

SHRI M. A. HANNAN AL-HAJ:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the National Highway at present under construction in West Bengal and North-Eastern Region States, (State-wise);

(b) the details of the amount sanctioned for the construction of National Highway in these States; State-wise, during the last three years, (year-wise);

(c) whether it is a fact that most of the highway construction has been abandoned in these States; and

(d) If so, the details thereof and the reasons for each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) There are 8 National Highways serving the State of West Bengal and 8 National Highways serving the North-Eastern Region comprising the States of Assam, Meghalaya, Manipur, Nagaland and Tripura. These National Highways are 2, 6, 31, 31A, 31B, 32; 34; 35; 36; 37; 38, 39, 40, 41 and 44.

The various improvement works on these National Highways are in the different stages of progress.

(b) State-wise expenditure on development and maintenance of National Highways during the last 3 years is given below:—

(Rs. in lakhs.)

Name of State	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Assam	341.27	568.33	678.32
Manipur	60.38	59.29	96.62
Meghalaya	100.96	145.29	160.45
Nagaland	34.47	100.21	108.25
Sikkim	51.35	34.82	38.54
Tripura	71.02	100.07	146.83
West Bengal	591.82	667.38	747.09

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

S.C. and S.T. Educated Unemployed

5237. SHRI R. L. KUREEL: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of unemployed educated Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who have completed their education such as Post Graduate, Graduate, Intermediate, High School and non-Matric who are registered with employment exchanges throughout the country as on the 1st January 1979;

(b) what measures have been taken to provide employment, to the educated unemployed Scheduled Castes/Tribes; and

(c) has any State-wise study been carried out so far and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VERMA): (a) Information regarding Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe job-seekers (all of whom are not necessarily unemployed) on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges, by educational levels, is collected at half-yearly intervals at the end of June and December each year. The latest available information as on 30th June 1978 is furnished below:—

(In thousand)

Educational level	Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe
1. Below Matric (including illiterates).	855.1	211.0
2. Matriculates	311.3	56.6
3. Higher Secondary (including Intermediates and Under-Graduates.)	138.3	24.2
4. Graduates.	63.8	9.0
5. Post-Graduates.	4.9	0.8

(b) The scheme of Coaching-cum Guidance for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and also the special coaching scheme for recruitment of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates in Clerical and Stenography grades are aimed at improving the employability of the educated applicants who are on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges. Besides the above schemes, coaching facilities are also being provided to candidates for appearing in competitive

examinations held by U.P.S.C., Staff Service Commission and Selection tests held by Banking Industry, L.I.C. etc. for recruitment to various posts in the Central/State Services, other Subordinate Services etc. The main aim of the scheme is to improve the representation of candidates belonging to these communities in these services. There is also a scheme of post-matric scholarship for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under which all eligible S.C./S.T. students are awarded scholarships.

(c) No State-wise study has been conducted

Congestion at Bombay Port

5238. **SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state whether the inordinate delay in the dock clearance of ships carrying vital raw material required by the drug industry in preparing life saving preparations lying like hydrochloride, chloromphenicol etc. has resulted in the drastic reduction in the production of essential drugs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): This Ministry is not aware that the Port congestion has resulted in the drastic reduction in the production of the essential drugs. The Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and fertilizers have, however, reported that the shortage of raw-materials like Tetracycline, Hydrochloride and Chloramphenicol Powder is due to partly lower indigenous production and partly due to port congestion.

Roads and Bridges in Delhi

5239. **SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the roads and bridges etc. on which the money has been spent in the last one year in Delhi, along with the amount spent on each road and bridge;

(b) the names of the roads and bridges on which Government propose to spend in this year;

(c) is it a fact that the Delhi Administration and Municipal Corporation of Delhi have demanded more money from Government for the roads; and

(d) if yes, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) to (d). Roads in Delhi are largely being handled by three Administrative units viz., (1) Delhi Administration, (2) M.C.D., and (3) NDMC. The Delhi Administration are also responsible for the construction and maintenance of National Highways in Delhi. Roads in certain colonies and Cantonment area are under the charge of DDA/MES/Cantonment Board. These are, however, mostly in the nature of internal roads.

Out of Rs. 191.47 lakhs allocated for National Highways in Delhi in 1978-79, Rs. 155.11 lakhs were spent upto February 1979. National Highways lying in Delhi include the Delhi portion of Delhi-Karnal National Highway, Delhi-Mathura National Highway, Delhi-Gurgaon National Highway, Delhi-Rohtak National Highway and Delhi-Lucknow Highway. In respect of "Other Roads", the position is as under:

Name of Agency	Provision in Budget Estimates/Revised Budget Estimates.	Expenditure.
		Rs. Lakhs.
M.C.D.	275.00	275.00 (Anticipated)
N.D.M.C.	193.35 (Revised Budget Estimate)	158.49 (upto Feb., 1979)
Delhi Administration	208.52	80.50 (upto Feb., 1979)

List of Roads handled by these three agencies are on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4209/79.]

Allocations for 1979-80 have not been finalised so far, and as such the question of giving a list of Roads proposed for 1979-80 does not arise.

Regularisation of casual workers of Railway Administration

5240. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of casual workers in the various divisions of Railways Administrations and the number of those out of them who have completed the service of more than 2 years and have not been regularised so far;

(b) the period of service after completion of which Administration regularise the services of such employees: and

(c) whether Government provide all facilities to the casual workers which are available to regular employees and if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) 2.38 lakhs casual labourers are employed on Indian Railways. The figure relating to casual labour having a service of more than two years is not readily available. However, necessary statistics are being maintained in respect of casual labour with three years service. There are 49,000 casual labour having service of three years and above.

(b) Absorption of casual labour in regular vacancies depends upon the availability of regular vacancies. From 1970 onwards, 1,35,000 casual labourers/substitutes have so far been absorbed in regular class IV vacancies.

(c) Casual labour on open line are granted temporary status on completion of four months' continuous service and become entitled to almost all the benefits like Passes/PTOs, medical facilities etc., granted to temporary railway servants. The casual labour on projects however, on completion of six months continuous service, are granted 1/30th of scale rate of pay plus DA only. Since casual labourers are not regular railway employees, they are not entitled to receive all the benefits granted to regular railway employees. Those on the open line, after they attain temporary status, have, however, been granted the same as a special case.

Using Port Area as Warehouses

5241. SHRI R. MOHANRANGAM: SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the precise dimension of the problem of importers using port area as warehouses without prompt clearance; and

(b) the lines on which the problem is being tackled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM: (a) Importers are required to clear imported cargo within free period allowed for clearance. The position regarding uncleared cargoes at certain major ports is given below:—

BOMBAY

On 23rd March, 1979, 6.9 lakh packages were lying uncleared. Out of this, more than 4.8 lakh packages were lying uncleared beyond free period. Of this number, 46,098 packages were lying uncleared since 1974 or before.

CALCUTTA

On 1st March, 1979, 68,207 metric tonnes of cargo was awaiting clearance.

KANDLA AND VISAKHAPATNAM

Large quantities of bulk commodities like fertilizer remain uncleared.

(b) Bombay Port is tackling the problem on the following lines:—

- (1) Facilities have been provided for direct delivery of cargoes.
- (2) Proposal to grant delivery at night and on Sundays and holidays without the levy of over-time charges is under consideration.
- (3) Proposal to reduce the free period for clearance from 4 to 3 days and to increase rates of demurrage so as to discourage abusing prolongation of storage of goods in the docks is under consideration. Special arrangements are being completed for continuous auction of cargo.
- (4) Government Departments concerned have been requested to remove their packages outside the Port area.

At Calcutta, following steps have been taken to tackle the problem:—

- (1) Reduction in additional free time enjoyed by gift consignments from 45 days to 15 days.
- (2) Uncleared cargoes are being removed from transit areas to warehouses/sheds outside docks.
- (3) Bottlenecks caused due to railway restrictions imposed on consignments moving by rail for Nepal have been removed through discussions.

At Kandla and Visakhapatnam, the bulk cargo lies uncleared because of the restricted rail capacity and poor clearance by road. Matter is being pursued with railways for supply of sufficient number of wagons and with the concerned authorities to expedite the clearance by road.

Electrification of Barasat-Hasnabad Section

5242. SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of people in the Basirhat and Sunderbans area are inconvenienced due to changing of trains in Barasat, Eastern Railway, West Bengal; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to electrify the Barasat-Hasnabad section at an early date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). It is a fact that sizeable number of commuters daily travel on Hasnabad-Barasat section and change over to and from electrified section at Barasat, which is inescapable since extension of steam hauled trains in electrified sections is not operationally feasible. Electrification on Indian Railways is taken up in a phased manner based on consideration of traffic requirements and availability of funds. There is no proposal to electrify Barasat-Hasnabad section at present.

Setback in Family Planning Programme

5243. SHRI DHIRENDRA NATH BASU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the 'sharp setback' in the Family Planning Programme in the last two years;

(b) whether it is a fact that according to the official estimates the total population of our country would reach '100 million' by the year 2000; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government and also the proposed measures for the effective 'population control'?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) In so far as the Family Planning and Population Control aspect of the Family Welfare Programme is concerned the performance during the last two years has suffered a set-back owing to the use of coercive measures during the period of Emergency. The drop in respect of sterilisation method has been more than in respect of spacing methods like Intra-uterine Device (IUD) and Conventional Contraceptive usage. The Welfare component of the Programme (Maternity and Child Health care including immunisation) has however, received a boost as compared to previous years.

(b) There is no official estimate to indicate the population of India by the year 2,000. The "Expert Committee on Population Projections" appointed by the Planning Commission under the chairmanship of Registrar General of India, which makes population projections for India, has projected the population of India upto the year 1991 only. This Committee has projected the population of India for various years as follows:—

Year	Population (Million)
1971	547
1976	609
1981	672
1986	735
1991	799

(c) The Family Welfare Programme is being pursued vigorously with particular attention to the welfare aspect and to the voluntary acceptance of contraceptive practices through more intensive efforts in the direction of education and persuasion of the people. Educational and motivational activities for the propagation of small family norm have been intensified and large number of orientation training camps are being organised throughout the country.

Personal letters have been addressed by the State Chief Ministers and Health Ministers to the Members of the State Legislatures requesting them to lend their support to the programme. Similar appeals have also been made to the Members of Parliament on behalf of the Union Ministry.

In respect of rural areas, special attention is being given to the improvement of maternity services through training of traditional birth attendants (dais) who are provided better equipment after training. Community Health Workers' Scheme which is a part of the effort to reach primary health care to the people in the remotest areas is also contributing to a better implementation of the family planning and MCH aspects of the Programme in the rural areas. The Community Health Workers have already started distributing condoms in the rural areas.

In order to promote healthy competition between States/Union Territories and non-official organisations, a scheme for giving national awards in recognition of outstanding performance has been introduced. Special awards have also been announced for the performance during the period January—March, 1979. This period is being observed as a 'Family Planning Quarter' in order to focus the attention of the people on the need for adopting the small family norm and better care of children.

Northern Railway auction

5244. SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Northern Railway is insisting "Cash Only" payments for auction money and refusing D.D. or cheques on Nationalised Banks;

(b) whether the same practice is followed in other Railways also; and

(c) the idea behind insisting "Cash Only" term?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (c). No. Northern Railway are now accepting payment in auctions in the form of Deposits-at-call Receipts/Demand Drafts/Pay Orders of the State Bank of India or any of the Nationalised Banks. Cheques are, however, not accepted as there is no guarantee of their realisation.

(b) Yes.

Grants from WHO for fertility control

5245. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that grants given by WHO for projects regarding various research work being carried out in A.I.I.M.S. on fertility control have been abruptly terminated without proper notice while the development of an anti-pregnancy vaccine for women was almost in final stages;

(b) if so, whether enquiries have been made from the donors as well as the concerned doctors in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) Yes.

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

Publicity material published by Indian High Commission in Bangladesh

5246. PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian High Commission in Bangladesh publish monthly Bulletin for distribution among the people in Bangladesh;

(b) if so, the number of such bulletins published every month;

(c) whether the Indian High Commission in Bangladesh publish any other materials in any other form in Bangladesh, if so, facts thereabout;

(d) whether there is a large demand of various informations about India by the people of Bangladesh, at least quite a sizeable section of Bangladesh;

(e) if so, whether the Indian High Commissioner would be instructed to issue fortnightly bulletins in large number and books, booklets and brochures on various matters relating to political, social and economic progress in India and particularly about the problems of the minorities tackled by Government;

(f) if so, facts thereabout; and

(g) steps taken by the High Commission for effective distribution of such publicity materials among the people of Bangladesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) and (b). The Indian High Commission in Dacca publishes a monthly magazine in Bengali called *Bharat Bichitra* 1,000 copies of each issue are distributed locally.

(c) Apart from *Bharat Bichitra*, the Mission brings out a cyclostyled weekly news bulletin and cyclostyled

press releases from time to time as necessary.

(d), (e) and (f). There is much demand for information about India among the people of Bangladesh. Apart from the publications mentioned above, the High Commission has a small book presentation programme which is being implemented within the framework of local regulations. Limited copies of the fortnightly *Indian and Foreign Review* from the Ministry of External Affairs are also distributed.

Because of the constraints of personnel and funds, it is not possible for the High Commission to change the monthly magazine into a fortnightly, to increase the number of the copies, or publish more booklets and brochures.

(g) Distribution is made by post and also by hand.

Railway carriage workshop

5247. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh has written to locate Railway carriage workshop in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) No decision has yet been taken regarding location of the proposed Carriage Repair Workshop being set up by the Railway Ministry in the Southern Region.

Survey of rural family welfare schemes

5248. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a five member welfare mission from U.K. is conducting a survey for recommending the quantum of British aid for rural family welfare schemes in India during its second phase 1979—82;

(b) if so, whether they have conducted the survey and has submitted its report to Government;

(c) the places they visited; and

(d) whether the quantum of aid that will be provided to India has been decided by them?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) to (d). A U.K. aid mission comprising of 4 members recently visited India in February, 1979 to evaluate the functioning of the on-going U.K. aided scheme in support of the Family Welfare Programme and consider other proposals for assistance by the U.K. Government. For this purpose, they visited some of the Primary Health Centres, Sub-divisional/Taluk level hospitals in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu. The report of Mission has not so far been received by the Government of India.

Providing Standard Meals in Kalka-Howrah Mail

5249. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the standard of meals served in the Kalka-Howrah mail is very poor;

(b) whether the utensils used in serving the meals to the passengers in the trains are not properly washed and kept;

(c) whether standard of meals and the utensils used in Tin Sukhia Mail are of better standard;

(d) whether it is proposed to introduce Tin Sukhia Standard in all the trains; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b) No.

(c) to (e) The standard of utensils and meals in Tinsukhia Mail and Kalka Mail are as per normal standard laid down and there is nothing special about standard of catering service on Tinsukhia Mail warranting its introduction on other trains.

Reservation of Accommodation to Farmers

5250. SHRI RAJSHEKHAR KOLUR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to give any priority in the matter of reservation of accommodation to farmers who wish to proceed to places where agricultural fairs, industrial exhibitions etc., are held; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b) Reservation of rail accommodation is done six months in advance on "First come, first served" basis on purchase of journey and reservation tickets. Whenever agricultural fairs/industrial exhibitions are held, special arrangements, on request by Exhibition authorities, are made at the site of fairs/exhibitions etc. to make reservations for the delegates. Special trains are also run and loads of trains augmented, where necessary, to adequately cater to traffic requirements.

वो इज्जत वाली रेलगाड़ियों में झटके लगने के कारण

5251 : गंगाधर सिंह कोहलन : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली और मद्रास के बीच दा इज्जत वाली चलाई गई तेज रफ्तार की गाड़ी में सफाई बचते और कभी-कभी बीच में भी असहनीय झटके लगते हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस के क्या कारण हैं और इस बोझ को दूर करने के लिये किये जाने वाले प्रयत्नों का व्यौरा क्या है और इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक कितनी सफलता मिली है; और

(ग) क्या इन झटकों के कारण कुछ यात्रियों को बोट लगने की रिपोर्ट भी प्राप्त हुई है और यदि हाँ, तो कितनी ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सिधु नारायण) :

(क) जी नहीं। तकनीकी दृष्टि से, 21 डिग्री वाली गाड़ी को दो डीजल इंजनों से चलाने पर किसी प्रकार के असामान्य झटके नहीं लगने चाहिये क्योंकि इस गाड़ी को ड्राइवर सवारी गाड़ी संचालन की इस नयी विधि का उत्तरोत्तर अनुभव प्राप्त कर रहे हैं। विद्युत रूप से खतरे की जंजीर खींचने और मवेशियों को गाड़ी के नीचे धा जाने पर आपातकालिक ब्रेक लगाने के कारण कुछ झटकों की सूचना मिली है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता। इन गाड़ियों के सम्यक संचालन हेतु सम्बन्धित ड्राइवरों के मार्गदर्शन के लिए निरीक्षकों और अधिकारियों द्वारा इन का निरीक्षण किया जाता है।

(ग) जी नहीं।

जौनपुर-मोदीहार लाइन की बदला

5252. श्री राम सागर : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में जौनपुर-मोदीहार लाइन को उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी क्षेत्र के विकास के लिये तथा जनहित में बड़ी लाइन में बदलने का कोई प्रस्ताव है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसे कब तक बदला जायेगा और यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री किशोराबाबु) :
(क) और (ख) जी नहीं। यातायात के दृष्टिकोण से प्राधान्य परिवर्तन की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

Train Examiners

5253. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Train Examiners on Indian Railways are forced to stripping and cannibalising material due to short supply of material even in respect of safety items, to keep the wheels moving;

(b) whether this is not against the instruction issued by the Directorate of Railway Board; and

(c) if so, what remedial measures are proposed to be taken by Government to avoid this unsafe practice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) The removal of a component from one Wagon to fit on another Wagon is not resorted to in the normal course. Sometimes, in special circumstances, particularly due to failure of supply from the Trade, it may become necessary at a Depot to resort to the "pooling" of a couple of light fittings from a stabled Wagon and fitting the same on a Wagon in use to keep it running and to avoid detention. This is done to ensure maximum mobility. Usually Control Offices take prompt action to pass on messages to recoup such items at

the Depot in question expeditiously from the Stores or from an adjacent Depot.

(b) No such instructions have been issued by the Railway Board.

(c) Regular reviews of the recurring requirement of material and spares are carried out and timely procurement action is taken in the normal course. Manufacturers, sometimes do fail to supply bought-out items in time because of lock outs and other incidental problems.

Income form Booking of Goods at Moga Station

5254. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the annual income from booking of goods, foodgrains, vegetables, agricultural machines and tools etc. from Moga Railway station;

(b) is it correct that the floor of Goods Section at Moga Railway Station is Kachcha and it gives way for adulteration of soil and brick prices in food grain; and

(c) if so, what measures his Ministry is taking to remove this difficulty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

वर्ष 1977-78 के दौरान प्रेषित व्यक्तियों और उनके सम्बन्धों के बारे में जानकारी की संख्या

5255. श्री बालजी भाई: क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1976 से 1978 तक, वर्षवार, और राज्यवार कुल मिलाकर रेलवे में रोजगार बन्दों के सम्बन्ध से कितने व्यक्तियों की रोजगार दिया गया है; और

(ख) उसी अवधि में इन रोजगार हस्तों में राज्यवार कितने व्यक्तियों ने अपने नाम नौकरियों के लिये रजिस्टर कराये थे ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा मन्त्र मंत्री (श्री रवीन्द्र वर्मा) :
(क) संलग्न विवरण में सूचना दी गई है ।

(ख) वर्ष 1976, 1977 और 1978 के दौरान इन रोजगार कार्यालयों में नौकरी के लिये जिन व्यक्तियों ने अपने नाम पंजीकृत करवाए उन की संख्या क्रमशः 56.19 लाख, 53.25 लाख और 61.44 लाख थी ।

विवरण

वर्ष 1976, 1977 और 1978 के दौरान विभिन्न राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में रोजगार कार्यालय के माध्यम से रोजगार में लगाए गए व्यक्तियों की संख्या

('000)

क्रमांक	राज्य / संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	नियुक्त किए गए व्यक्तियों की संख्या		
		1976	1977	1978
1	2	3	4	5
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	50.5	51.1	48.8
2	असम	5.8	5.2	5.4
3	बिहार	32.0	28.6	24.4
4	गुजरात]	15.0	13.6	18.3
5	हरियाणा	31.0	37.6	36.7
6	हिमाचल प्रदेश	8.7	7.1	7.0
7	जम्मू व काश्मीर]	3.3	1.7	2.7
8	कर्नाटक	17.3	15.3	15.8
9	केरल	23.2	16.4	13.5
10	मध्य प्रदेश	36.2	34.2	34.2
11	महाराष्ट्र	43.2	34.4	31.2
12	मणिपुर	0.9	0.2	0.4
13	मेघालय	0.8	0.9	0.8
14	नागालैण्ड	0.1	0.2	0.3
15	उड़ीसा	20.7	13.8	15.3
16	पंजाब	29.5	24.4	22.5
17	राजस्थान	18.6	17.3	22.3

1	2	3	4	5
18	सिक्किम *			
19	तमिलनाडू	35.0	26.7	32.8
20	त्रिपुरा	0.4	0.5	1.1
21	उत्तर प्रदेश	49.8	51.4	50.7
22	पश्चिम बंगाल	17.5	18.1	15.6
23	अण्डमान व निकोबार द्वीप समूह	0.4	0.5	0.6
24	अरुणाचल प्रदेश*			
25	बिहार	3.4	2.9	3.3
26	दादर व नागर हवेली*			
27	दिल्ली	51.3	57.6	54.3
28	गोवा	1.2	1.4	1.5
29	लक्षद्वीप	0.1	0.2	0.1
30	मिजोरम	0.2	0.3	0.4
31	पांडिचेरी	0.9	0.5	0.6
प्रचलित भारतीय योग :		496.8	461.6	460.6

नोट :—* 1 इन राज्यों / संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में कोई रोजगार कार्यालय कार्य नहीं कर रहा है।

2. दिल्ली और महाराष्ट्र को छोड़ कर विश्वविद्यालय रोजगार सूचना और मार्ग वर्जन व्यूरो से सम्बन्धित प्रांकड़े शामिल नहीं हैं।

@3. 50 से कम प्रांकड़े।

Mixing of Chemicals in Milk

5256. SHRI PURNA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) if it is a fact that the collectors of milk in different parts of the country in tank lorries for sale in distant regions/cities mix some chemicals in the milk so that it does not go bad despite the heat and time consumed in transportation;

(b) if so, what are those chemicals mixed with milk by the Vendors and what measures are advised to elimi-

nate the chemicals so that no hazard is created to the users of that milk; and

(c) if no action has been taken, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) to (c). In 1975, the Delhi Milk Scheme brought to the notice of this Ministry that some milk producers were adding formalin in milk. The samples drawn and tested did not prove this allegation. Apart from this, no allegation of such nature has been received.

The prevention of Food Adulteration Act prohibits addition of any chemical preservative to milk and the State authorities are competent to take appropriate legal action in case of any infringement of the law.

राजस्थान के टोंक जिले में रेल सेवाएं

5257. श्री रमेश बंसोरे देवदा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या टोंक (राजस्थान) रेल सेवाओं की दृष्टि से काफी पिछड़ा हुआ जिला है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस क्षेत्र में प्रसिक्त रेल सेवाओं की व्यवस्था करने के लिये क्या कदम उठाने का विचार है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निधि मारवाह) :
(क) और (ख) 1979-80 के वर्ष में जिन नयी लाइनों का निर्माण शुरू किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है, 1979-80 के बजट में शामिल किया जा चुका है। पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में नयी लाइनों के बारे में समीक्षा और विचार किये जाने का काम देश में समन्वित परिवहन के लिए बनायी जाने वाली नीति के प्रकाश में किया जायेगा।

Big business behind Port congestion

5258. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR;

SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKHARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Ministry has been drawn to the press report on Financial Express dt. 5-3-79 under the Heading "Big business behind port congestion", is the view of the Member of the Cabinet Committee on congestion and cargo handling in the Bombay port and if so, how far this is true;

(b) whether the committee has submitted its recommendations to Government;

(c) if so, the details of the same;

(d) if not, when the same is likely to be received; and

(e) what steps are being taken to implement its recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) The Ministry's attention has been drawn to the press report. The Union Industry Minister, on the basis of certain information made available to him, during his meeting with the Press, stated that big business in many cases stood to gain from the congestion in the Bombay Port as the congestion and delay in unloading ships, by creating shortages, only benefited vested interests.

(b) to (e). The Committee is still engaged in its deliberations and its final recommendations have yet to be finalised. Certain interim instructions have been issued to discongest the Bombay Port. The question of port congestion will be continually under consideration of the Cabinet Committee to ensure that the situation is effectively monitored and timely remedial measures are taken.

खराब पड़े इंजन और बैगन

5259. श्री कचर साल हेमराव बंस : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रेलवे विभाग में कुछ कितने इंजन और डिब्बे खराब पड़े हैं और उनकी मरम्मत करायी जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) इनकी मरम्मत कब तक कराई जायेगी और उनकी मरम्मत कराने में क्या कठिनाइयाँ अनुभव की जा रही हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निधि मारवाह) :
(क) भाप रेल इंजनों की स्थिति में निष्क्रियता की सीमा कुल क्षरित संख्या का 15 प्रतिशत और बीजल तथा बिजली रेल इंजनों की स्थिति में 12.5 प्रतिशत निर्धारित की गई है। इसी प्रकार, माल डिब्बों के लिए निष्क्रियता का लक्ष्य 4 प्रतिशत रखा गया है। भारतीय रेलों पर सभी रेल इंजनों/माल डिब्बों की लांको में और सवारी तथा माल डिब्बा विपुलों में निवारक अनुसंधान कार्यक्रम के अनुसार मरम्मत या भ्रतानयिक

कार्यक्रम की जाती है और कारखानों में उनका आवधिक योजनाहाल किया जाता है। निष्क्रियता का प्रतिकूल प्रभाव इन निर्धारित लक्ष्यों के प्राप्त-पात हो रहा है।

(ब) कभी-कभी कुछ ऐसे मामले भी हो जाते हैं, जहाँ पुर्नटनाओं में अतिग्रस्त हो जाने के कारण जबका कैकगाफ्ट, टर्बोचार्जर पुर्नो, टायरों, पहियों, डिस्कों, आदि विभिन्न पुर्नो, जिनकी प्रायः आपात किया जाता है, के उपलब्ध न होने के कारण, इस प्रकार के चल स्टॉक का पुनः बालू करने के काम में बिलम्ब हो जाता है। लेकिन, रेलवे बोर्ड में इस शोर उन्नीत स्तर पर नियमित रूप से ध्यान रखा जाता है।

Overbridge connecting Thrupapalur-Pudupalayam

5260. SHRI G. BHUVARAHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state is there any proposal to construct a road overbridge or under bridge to connect Thrupapalur and Pudupalayam at Thrupapalur Junction to cross the Railway line?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): No.

Departmentalisation of Catering Service at Katihar

5261. SHRI GYANESHWAR PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Katihar Railway Station being an important station having its Divisional Hdqrs office, catering services are going to be departmentalised according to recent budget commitments; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken for non-vegetarian and vegetarian refreshment rooms and vending?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). The matter is under examination.

West Coast Railway Line

5262. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: SHRI T. A. PAI;

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have started construction of West Coast railway line to connect Ratnagiri; and

(b) when does it propose to start the construction from Managalore at one end and Goa at the other so that the line may be completed expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) No.

(b) Annual Plan for new line construction for 1979-80 has already been finalised. Programme for new lines is decided year to year in consultation with Planning Commission. Lines from Goa and Mangalore have not been included in 1979-80 Budget.

दिल्ली से कोटड्वार के लिए विशेष रेल गाड़ी चलाना क्या

5263. श्री जी० जी० हार्दे: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार दिल्ली से कोटड्वार के लिए सीधी स्पेशल रेलगाड़ी चलाने का है;

(ख) क्या उनको मंजूर तथा से कोई सुझाव प्राप्त हुआ है कि दिल्ली से कोटड्वार जाने में कठिनाई होती है और इसलिए एक विशेष रेलगाड़ी चलाने जानी चाहिए; और

(ग) क्या सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में कोई ठोस कदम उठायेगी?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव बारादराज):

(क) जी नहीं।

(ख) जी हाँ।

(ग) 41/42 मसूरी एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों के डीजलीकरण से दिल्ली और कोटड्वार के बीच में सवारी दिब्बों की संख्या 1-5-78 से 3 से बढ़ा कर 8 कर दी गई है। ये सवारी दिब्बे यातायात की अपेक्षाओं को पर्याप्त रूप से पूरा कर रहे हैं।

Leprosy Conference

5264. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY:
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND
FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to
state:

(a) the proposals made by the three
day Leprosy Conference held recently
in Dattapur; and

(b) the action taken thereon by
Government?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH
AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI
RABI RAY): (a) and (b). A state-
ment containing the proposals made
by the Leprosy Conference held at
Dattapur from 28th to 30th Decem-
ber, 1978 and the action taken there-
on is attached.

Statement

Proposals made by the Leprosy Conference held at
Dattapur from 28th to 30th December, 1978.

Action taken by Government

1

2

1. A Statutory National Leprosy Committee be appointed with representatives of Government and voluntary agencies as also representation of educational and Social Welfare Department. There is already a National Leprosy Advisory Committee functioning under the Chairmanship of the Union Minister of Health & Family Welfare. A Statutory Body for this purpose may not be required.
2. The Anti-Leprosy work in India suffered a setback when the Government decided last year on the advice of Central Council of Health to integrate Leprosy work with general health services. Even though integration is admirable a stage has not been reached when it could be done without causing damage to antileprosy work. The Conference was of the view that the integration will be doomed to be a failure and cause tremendous damage to Leprosy patients all over the country unless all the health workers are adequately trained. The Government of India have accepted in principle to introduce the multi-purpose workers scheme. It was therefore, decided that the Leprosy work should be integrated in the MPW Scheme. However, considering the importance of Leprosy Control programme it has been decided that in order to operate the Leprosy Control Programme effectively it is necessary the personnel of all categories including Medical Officers should be trained in Leprosy work. Under the revised strategy of training it has been decided that the training of MPWS should be completed by April, 1981. In those States where Leprosy is endemic the training under the MPW Scheme should first be started in low endemic districts. The workers should be given adequate training in Leprosy work so that they are able to diagnose Leprosy cases, follow up their treatment schedule and impart necessary health education to the patients and the community. The Hyper-Endemic areas where Leprosy prevalence is more than 1% should be taken up in the last stage of the training under the MPW scheme. Even after the introduction of MPW Scheme in such areas an additional trained and experienced Leprosy worker may be provided in such areas to the extent necessary and the individual States will have sufficient latitude to decide as to when this additional Leprosy worker should finally be withdrawn from such areas.

1. The Govt. of India had appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. Sushila Nayar for greater participation of voluntary institutions in the National Leprosy Control Programme. The Conference requested the Government of India to implement the decisions of that Committee at an early date.

2. The Govt. have considered the report of Dr. Sushila Nayar Committee and taken the following action :

- (i) Orders have been issued on the 22nd Feb. 1979 liberalising the pattern of assistance, extension of service and enhancement of the scope of participation under SET Scheme.
- (ii) As recommended by the Committee it has been decided to take up initial pilot trials of the drug regimen in 9 Districts.
- (iii) Training curriculum for multipurpose workers in Leprosy as recommended by the Committee as also training requirements of other categories of workers have been sent to the authorities concerned for adoption. Govt. have also agreed that the workers deputed for training should get either daily allowance or stipend at the prescribed rate.
- (iv) Government have generally accepted the recommendations relating to the Leprosy Control Programme but have expressed the view that the period of assessment should be limited to 60 days.
- (v) In regard to rehabilitation it has been clarified that the rehabilitation programme under the Ministry of Health would be confined to medico-surgical rehabilitation and the Deptt. of Social Welfare will look after the socio-economic rehabilitation of Leprosy cured patients.
- (vi) In regard to help to voluntary organisations in maintenance of indoor beds for Leprosy patients State Governments have been requested to enhance the capitation grant to atleast Rs. 75/- per patient per month.
- (vii) In regard to the recommendation of the Committee that a Standing Committee may be set up to watch over the implementation of the Leprosy Programme and suggest remedial measures for the difficulties and deficiencies from time to time, Government has been of the view that as a National Leprosy Advisory Committee already keeps a watch over the implementation of the Leprosy Control Programme in the country duplication was not desirable.

4. The decision of the Supreme Court on extending the definition of the word 'Industry' to charitable institutions is having a very adverse effect on the smooth relationship between workers and management of such institutions. The Conference has recommended that an Ordinance be passed to exclude the charitable institutions from applicability of the Industrial Disputes Act.

The Ministry of Law have been consulted and their view is that the definition of 'Industry' as given in Section 2(j) of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 has been considered in the case of Bangalore Water Supply Co. Vs. A Rajappa Lateur and Industrial cases 467 (S.C). 'Industry' as defined in S. 2(j) has a wide import. Where there is (i) systematic activity, (ii) organised by co-operation between employer and employee (the direct and substantial element is chimerical), or (iii) the production and/or distribution of goods and services calculated to satisfy human wants and wishes (not spiritual or religious but inclusive of material things or services geared to celestial bliss e.g. making, on a large scale, pressed or food) prima facie, there is an 'Industry' in that enterprise. Absence of profit motive or painful objective is irrelevant, be the venture in the public joint private or other sector. The true focus is functional and the decisive test is the nature of the activity with special emphasis on the employer—employee relations. If the organisation is a trade or business it does not cease to be one because of philanthropy animating the undertaking. Although S. 2(j) uses words of widest amplitude in its two limbs, their meaning cannot be magnified to overreach itself.

If, in a pious or altruistic mission, many employ themselves, free or for small honoraria or like return mainly drawn by sharing in the purpose or cause, such as lawyers volunteering to run a free legal service, clinic or doctors serving in their spare hours in a free medical centre or ashramites working at the bidding of the holiness divinity or like central personality, and the services are supplied free or at nominal cost and those who serve are not engaged for remuneration or on the basis of master and servant relationship, then the institution is not an industry even if servants, manual or technical, are hired. Such eleemosynary or like undertakings alone are exempt, not other generosity, compassion, developmental passion project.

In view of the above position the Ministry of Law were of the opinion that it may not be possible to exclude the institution from the purview of the Industrial Disputes Act.

5. The Conference of served that Government of India had accepted in principle to advance a cushion money to voluntary institutions equivalent to their annual grant to help them tide over their problems till all procedures of sanction of grants are finalised. The Conference recommended that this arrangement be introduced at an early date.

According to the orders issued on the 22nd February, 1979 the first instalment of grant under SET Scheme equivalent to 25% of the amount according to pattern will be released as far as possible in April each year provided the application duly completed and supported by the State Government is received by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare by the end of February of the preceding financial year. The remaining grant shall be released after receipt of audited accounts, utilisation certificate, etc.

Financial Assistance to Needy Shipping Companies

5265. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are delaying the disbursements of promised financial assistance to the needy Shipping Companies; and

(b) whether Government are aware that the Ship Officers and Seamen are not paid their wages regularly on account of this cash flow difficulties; and

(c) if so, what are the details and what action has been taken to expedite the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) No, Sir. Efforts are being made to expedite the grant of financial reliefs to various shipping companies under the package of assistance approved by the Government.

(b) Government are not aware that shipping companies are not making payment of wages to the officers and ratings regularly because of the delay in disbursement of the assistance.

(c) Does not arise.

Medical Examination of Trains Clerks

5266. SHRI SUBHASH AHUJA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that category of Trains Clerks is subjected to different classification of Medical Examination on different Railways;

(b) is it also a fact that individually the employees of this category are concerned only with their own safety and that major portion of their duties is clerical;

(c) if so, will he take action to place this category in lower medical class to restrict decategorisation; and

(d) instead of directing all and one to higher medical examination, will it not be appropriate to re-examine the individual medically when the individual comes up for promotion as Guard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). No.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The present procedure has been evolved after taking all aspects into consideration. Each individual is examined separately by an authorised medical officer.

Expert and Financial Assistance for Family Planning Projects

5267. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether WHO's expert and financial assistance was sought and received by Government on the Family Planning Projects in India during the year 1977 and 1978;

(b) if so, full facts thereof;

(c) whether Government are seeking further such and allied assistance from WHO in this regard;

(d) if so, broad indication thereof; and

(e) if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) to (e). No significant support, financial or otherwise, available from the World Health Organisation (W.H.O.) for the promotion of Family Planning Projects in the country. W.H.O. has, however, been financing some research being conducted in India in the field of reproductive biology. The allocation for 1977 was U.S. \$1,196,243 and for 1978 U.S. \$1,023,731. This kind of assistance is likely to be available in future also.

Connecting Purnea District from Delhi and Bombay

5268. SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are proposing to connect Purnea District of Bihar by fast train service from Delhi and Bombay in near future;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any priority will be given to backward Districts and border Districts in connecting them with Delhi by fast trains; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (d). Purnea District is already connected with New Delhi by 155/156 BG Tinsukhia Mail and MG 3/4 and connected BG 85/86 Assam Mails. These trains have connected services for journey to and from Purnea and Joghani, by MG Assam Mail. There is no traffic justification for introduction of direct trains between Purnea and Bombay. Besides, it is also operationally not feasible due to lack of line capacity on sections enroute. The few through passengers can avail of the connected service in Assam Mail and 3/4 Bombay-Howrah Mail with a change at Allahabad

Bimlagarh-Talcher Line

5269. SHRI BALASAHIB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received any representation from the people of Orissa for construction of Bimlagarh-Talcher rail link in the under developed and economically backward area;

(b) whether the "Traffic and Engineering" survey of the proposed Rail link has been completed, if not, when it is likely to be done; and

(c) what steps have been taken for construction of the said rail link and when it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) Survey was completed in 1970.

(c) Banspani-Jakhpura new line in the adjoining area is under construction. The question of taking up Talcher-Bimlagarh line would be considered when the project in hand approaches completion.

उत्तर रेलवे के चिकित्सा किलेबल

5270. श्री हुरपोखित्त बर्मा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर रेलवे, लखनऊ के बीबीजनल अस्पताल में ऐसे कितने डाक्टर ह जो विशेषज्ञ होते हुए भी अन्य पदों पर कार्य कर रहे हैं; और

(ख) उनकी सेवाओं का उपयोग न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) :

(क) और (ख). भारतीय रेलों पर चिकित्सा विशेषज्ञों का कोई संग्रह नहीं है और किसी विशेष अस्पताल की आवश्यकताओं और डाक्टरों की उपलब्धता को भी देखते हुए चिकित्सा अधिकारियों का उपयोग किया जाता है।

Introduction of Microwave System in South Central Railway

5271. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the South Central Railway had stated in December, 1973 that no wireless operators would be rendered surplus on account of introduction of the microwave system;

(b) if so, whether the promise made to the staff has been maintained in practice; and

(c) whether the upgradation of the posts as per item 19 of Railway Board letter No. PC 111/78/UPG/8-New Delhi dated 1st January, 1979 of wireless cadre has been implemented by South Central Railway?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) No. The present strength of Wireless Operators is expected to continue after microwave schemes in progress are completed since a few additional operators for the additional H.F. circuits are required for the works which are in progress. If a few Wireless Operators are rendered surplus after natural wastage they will be absorbed in Wireless Maintenance Wing or as

Teleprinter Operators on option and suitability.

(b) Yes.

(c) Not yet implemented.

रेल कर्मचारियों के लिये पदोन्नति के अवसर

5272. श्री बन्धोहर सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या एक ही वर्गों के तथा एक ही अर्हताओं वाले रेल कर्मचारियों के लिए पदोन्नति के समान अवसर उपलब्ध किये गये हैं ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उनकी पदोन्नति के लिए क्या प्रतिशतता निर्धारित की गई है; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा समान कार्य तथा समान अर्हताओं के आधार पर पदोन्नति के समान अवसर देने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) :

(क) वे (ग) प्रत्येक कोटि में अप्रवरण पदों में पदोन्नति सामान्यतया बरिष्ठता एवं उपयुक्तता के आधार पर की जाती है जब कि प्रवरण पद उनके लिए निर्धारित प्रक्रिया के अनुसार भरे जाते हैं। प्रत्येक कोटि में कर्मचारियों की पदोन्नति के उचित अवसर सुनिश्चित करने के लिए प्रतिशतवार विभिन्न वेतनमानों की व्यवस्था की गई है। पदोन्नति की सारणियां भी निर्धारित की गई हैं। पदोन्नति के मामले में किसी प्रकार का भेद-भाव नहीं किया जाता है।

Variation in Wages of Agricultural Labourers

5273. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether minimum wages for agricultural labours differ from State to the other; and

(b) if so reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) State Governments, being appropriate Governments under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 to fix mini-

naum wages for agricultural labour, fix the minimum wages in their respective States taking all relevant factors into consideration.

C.G.H. Scheme for Udaipur

5274. SHRI BHANU KUMAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations in respect of extending the C.G.H. Scheme for Udaipur, Rajasthan;

(b) if so, particulars thereof; and

(c) whether any decision about starting the C.G.H. Scheme has since been taken, if so, what and if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is no such proposal under consideration.

जालकी एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी का देरी से चलना

5275. श्री सुरेश झा मुलान: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय को पूर्वोक्त रेलने की जालकी एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी के देरी से चलने के बारे में शिकायतें मिली हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो 1977 और 1978 में यह कितनी बार देरी से चली; और

(ग) क्या सरकार इसे समय पर चलाने के लिये कोई ठोस कदम उठावेगी ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) और (ख) : 41 अप्रैल और 42 अगस्त 1977 में 23 और 68 अक्टूबर पर और 1978 में 61 और 152 अक्टूबर पर विचलन से चली ।

(ग) समय-मालान में सुधार लाने के उद्देश्य से राज्य सरकार के द्वारा निकट सम्पर्क बनाये रखा जा रहा है ।

Return of Doctors from Iran

5277. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:

SHRI NATVARLAL B. PARMAR:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently the Iranian Government has called upon all India doctors to return homes irrespective of their contracts of service;

(b) whether it is a fact that there were reports of harassment of Indian doctors by "Counter-revolutionaries" in spite of explicit instruction to protect foreigners living in Iran; and

(c) what action the Indian Ambassador has taken in the above respect?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) No.

(b) and (c). The Government have seen some reports about the harassment of Indian doctors in isolated areas. The matter was taken up with the Health Minister, Iran who agreed that those Indian doctors who feel insecure may seek to return to India, irrespective of their period of contract.

Purchase of Nirodh

5278. SHRI AHSAN JAFRI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Nirodh purchased by the Department of Family Welfare during the last five years ending March, 1979 from the Public Sector and the Private Sector plants separately;

(b) the price at which Nirodh is purchased by Government from the manufacturers;

(c) is it correct that Government sells Nirodh to the 12 distributing

companies at 16 paise for three pieces and the consumer pays 25 paise for 3 pieces; and

(d) how many Nirodh pieces were actually sold by the distributors during the last five years ending March 1979?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE: (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) There are two Companies manufacturing Nirodh i.e., Hindustan

Latex Ltd. in the Public Sector and London Rubber Company in the Private Sector who are supplying Nirodh to this Department. Details regarding purchase is given in Annexure 'A'.

(b) As given in Statement 'A'.

(c) Yes.

(d) As given in Statement 'B'.

Statement 'A'

The details regarding purchase of Nirodh, from the two manufacturer i.e. London Rubber Company & Hindustan Latex Ltd., during the last five years ending March, 1979 is as follow :—

Commercial Scheme

Year	LRC (Quantity) in million pcs	Rate/ Gross	HLL (Quantity) in million pcs.	Rate/ Gross
		Rs.		Rs.
1974-75	32.41	18.75	3.68	17.20
1975-76	18.04	23.50	15.71	25.50
1976-77	45.00	22.65	4.32	25.50
1977-78	102.00	22.40	42.00	22.40
1978-79*	93.60	21.80	46.50	21.80
				22.00

*Information upto 15th March is available.

Free Supply

Year	LRC (Quantity) in million pcs	Rate	HLL (Quantity) in million pcs	Rate/Gross
1974-75	Nil	Nil	36.45	18.07/Gross
		Rs.		Rs.
1975-76	30.00	22.00/Gross	60.00	23.00/Gross
	2.50	22.45/Gross	2.50	24.70/Gross
	1.00	24.00/Gross	30.00	13.00/100 pcs
			35.00	16.50/100 pcs
1976-77	10.30	14.80/100 pcs	59.90	R. 15.54/100pcs
	61.00	2200-/Gross	63.06	16.50/100 pcs
	8.00	20.50/Gross		
	6.00	24.00/Gross		
1977-78	60.00	14.00/100pcs	102.2	14.15/100 pcs
1978-79	32.00	13.54/pcs	123.00	13.70/100 pcs

Summary

Year	Com (in mp.)			Free (in mp.)			G. TOTAL
	HLL	LRC	TOTAL	HLL	LRC	TOTAL	
1974-75 . .	3.68	32.41	36.09	36.46	Nil	36.46	72.55
1975-76 . .	15.71	18.04	33.75	127.50	33.50	161.00	194.75
1976-77 . .	4.32	45.00	49.32	122.96	85.30	208.26	257.58
1977-78 . .	42.00	102.00	144.00	102.42	60.00	162.42	306.42
1978-79 . .	46.50	93.60	140.10	123.00	52.00	175.00	315.10

Statement

The actual number of Nirodh pieces sold by the distributors during the last five years ending March, 1979 is given year-wise as follows:—

	Sale (in MPCs)
1974-75	63.94 mps.
1975-76	79.29 mps.
1976-77	97.94 mps.
1977-78	109.67 mps.
1978-79*	82.04 mps.

*Information upto January, 1979 is available only.

Bridges in the National Highway in Kerala

5279. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) how many bridges in the National Highways in Kerala are under construction, but not yet completed;

(b) their names, date when the construction started, the stage at which the construction of each bridge are new and the expected time of completion; and

(c) the names, estimated cost and other details of the bridges whose construction have not yet been started and the time when the construction of these are likely to begin?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) There are five major bridges and two minor bridges on National Highways in Kerala which are under construction and are yet to be completed.

(b) Statement A giving the required information is attached.

(c) The particulars of bridge works which are yet to be taken up are given in the attached statement 'B'.

Statement "A"

Bridge works on National Highways in Kerala under construction

Sl. No.	Name	N.H. No.	[Date of] commencement of work at site.	Present stage of construction.	Expected date of completion	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(A) Major Bridges						
1.	Bridge between Panangad and Kumbalam on Cochin bypass.	47	April, 1977	Substructure and foundation for piers completed.	June, 80	
2.	Bridge between the Kumbalam and Aror on Cochin bypass.	47	June, 1976	Foundation work in progress.	June, 81	
3.	Baliapattom bridge.	37	*Sept. '71 Aug. '76	Foundation & Substructure - more than 2/3 portion completed. Superstructure - about 50 % - completed.	March, 80	*The work was started under E&I Scheme in Sept. '71. However the original contractor abandoned the work in Feb. '75 and the balance work was rearranged through another agency and that work was started in August, 1976.
	Puduponnani bridge	17	*	*	Dec., 1980	*At the time of realignment of N. H. 17 the foundations and substructure of pier had been completed by the State Government from their own funds. The work on the balance portion has recently been awarded as N.H. work.
5.	Road Overbridge in Cochin bypass	47	August, 1978	Foundation & Substructure of piers completed.	July, 1979	Being executed by the Railways as deposit work.
(B) Minor Bridges						
6.	Kannadithodu bridge in Palghat bypass.	47	Feb. 1979	work recently started.	Dec. '79	
7.	Puthenthodu Bridge	47	Nov., 1976	Foundation and substructure completed. Deck slab cast.	June, 79	

Bridge works on National Highways in Kerala not yet started.

S'l. No.	Name of the Bridge	N.H. No.	Estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Expected date of start	Expected date of completion.
(A) Major Bridges					
1	Bridge across Periyar river at Kottapuram.	17	386.00	Estimate under the process of sanction.	June, 1983
2	Bridge across Chettuvai river	17	125.00	Do.	June, 1982
(B) Minor Bridge					
3	Road Over-bridge in Palghat bypass.	47	7.09	The work is to be executed by the Railways.	..
4	Pangapara bridge	47	4.08	Tenders received at 1st call are reported to have been cancelled being very high and single tender. The work is being retendered.	After 9 months from the award of work.
5	Minor bridge in Palghat bypass.	47	4.52	Estimate recently received.	9 months after the award of work.
6	Road Overbridge at Kuttipuram.	17	10.00	Work to be executed by the Railways. Estimate awaited.	

Decline in Women Employment

5280. SHRI DHARAM VIR VASISHT: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the state-wise trends in women employment in 1976-77 and 1977-78 with particulars in the organised reference to Maharashtra, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Punjab, and Haryana; and

(b) the comparable figures for males in the same period for the above States in the same sector?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) and (b). A statement indicating state-wise employment of men and women in the organised sector for the years 1976-77 and 1977-78 (as on 31st March) is attached.

Statement

Employment in the Organised Sector† by sex for the year 1976-77 and 1977-78 (P) as on 31st March.

(Figures in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/Union Territories.	1976-77			1977-78 (P)		
		Men		Total	Men		Total
		3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Haryana	3.90	0.34	4.24	4.05	0.36	4.41
2	Punjab	4.83	0.69	5.52	5.06	0.76	5.82
3	Himachal Pradesh	2.11	0.17	2.29	1.96	0.17	2.13
4	Chandigarh	0.43	0.05	0.48	0.44	0.06	0.50
5	Delhi	5.70	0.58	6.28	5.81	0.62	6.43
6	Rajasthan	6.58	0.66	7.24	6.89	0.70	7.59
7	Jammu & Kashmir	1.26	0.12	1.38	1.34	0.12	1.46
8	Madhya Pradesh	11.11	1.03	12.14	11.42	1.04	12.46
9	Uttar Pradesh	19.98	1.36	21.34	21.04	1.63	22.67
10	Assam	5.41	2.39	7.80	5.61	2.32	7.93
11	Meghalaya	0.35	0.06	0.41	0.35	0.06	0.41
12	Manipur	0.27	0.02	0.29	0.31	0.02	0.34
13	Mizoram	0.12	0.02	0.14	0.11	0.02	0.13
14	Nagaland	—	—	—	0.08	0.01	0.08
15	Tripura	0.41	0.51	0.49	0.44	0.08	0.52

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16	Bihar	14.06	1.12	15.18	14.24	1.14	15.38
17	Orissa	4.57	0.32	4.89	4.72	0.33	5.04
18	West Bengal	22.75	2.25	25.01	22.96	2.34	25.30
19	Gujarat	10.65	1.27	11.92	10.92	1.33	12.25
20	Maharashtra	27.00	3.35	30.35	28.15	3.97	32.12
21	Goa, Daman & Diu	0.45	0.09	0.54	0.51	0.10	0.62
22	Andhra Pradesh	10.89	1.80	12.69	11.26	1.85	13.11
23	Karnataka	9.01	1.25	10.26	9.36	1.32	10.68
24	Kerala	6.09	3.30	9.39	6.18	3.96	9.54
25	Pondicherry	0.33	0.05	0.38	0.34	0.05	0.390
26	Tamil Nadu	14.24	2.59	16.83	14.43	2.76	17.24
GRAND TOTAL :		182.50	24.94	207.44	188.00	26.54	214.54

NOTE :— (1) Figures in rows and columns may not necessarily add up to the total due to rounding off.

(2) In the Organised Sector of the economy, while all establishments in the Public Sector and those non-agricultural establishments in the Private Sector employing 25 and above persons are covered under the provisions of Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959, the non-agricultural establishments employing 10-24 person in the Private Sector are covered on a voluntary basis.

(3) The data in respect of Nagaland have been included for the first time from March, 1978.

(4) P—Provisional.

(5) These figures do not cover Arunachal Pradesh, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Sikkim as the BMI Programme has not so far been extended to the e areas.

Study of living and working conditions of Rural and Agricultural Workers

5281. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:
SHRI DURGA CHAND:
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intend to undertake a comprehensive study of the living and working conditions of rural and agricultural workers in the country; and

(b) if so, the main details thereof and what steps are being taken to improve their conditions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI LARANG SAI): (a) and (b). Four Agricultural/Rural Labour Enquiries have been conducted in the years 1950-51, 1956-57, 1963-65 and 1974-75. Apart from these enquiries, Government has also constituted a Central Standing Committee on Rural Unorganised Labour to advise it on the various administrative and legislative measures to better socio-economic conditions of the rural unorganised labour and for promoting their organisations. At the first meeting of the Central Standing Committee held on 29th January, 1979, it constituted a sub-committee to consider and report on the desirability of a Central legislation and also measures necessary for the progressive abolition of contract labour in jungles and remote areas. Another Sub-Committee will go into the question of advising the Central Standing Committee on the steps to be taken for creating conditions for the growth of Rural Workers' Organisations; and a third sub-committee will go into the question of the adequacy of the steps taken for the identification and rehabilitation of bonded labour.

State Governments who are primarily concerned with the enforcement of the Minimum Wages Act are advised from time to time about the periodical revision of minimum wages for agricultural workers and also advised to take steps to strengthen their enforcement machinery for proper implementation of the Act.

Medical Colleges as Centres of Community Medical Care

5282. SHRI S. S. SOMANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme has been introduced by Government for making all medical colleges as centres of community medical care for the surrounding areas; and

(b) if so, the number of such colleges and the details regarding their performance in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) Yes.

(b) Financial sanctions have so far been accorded for implementation of the scheme in 35 medical colleges out of the total of 106 Medical Colleges in the country. Other colleges shall also be progressively covered, as soon as they satisfy the conditions relating to the release of financial assistance.

Percentage of Children taking Jobs

5283. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHA-REIF: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a largest number of child labour in India while comparing the other countries of the world;

(b) if so, the names of the States which have got the highest and lowest child population and the percentage of children taking up jobs in India; and

(c) whether Government have found out any solution in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) According to the ILO Year Book on Labour Statistics, 1977, among the countries listed, India has the largest number of child labour.

(b) According to the 1971 census, the State of Uttar Pradesh has the highest child population in India, and Nagaland the lowest. Child labour formed 4.7 per cent of the total child population in India according 1971 census.

(c) In order to look into the causes leading to and the problems arising out of employment of children, Government have set up a Committee on Child Labour.

Cancellation of Licences of Erring Drivers

5284. **SHRI S. R. REDDY:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to enact legislation providing for cancellation of driving licences of erring drivers; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the policy of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) and (b). Enabling provisions already exist in the Motor Vehicles Act, 1930 to provide for cancellation/suspension of driving licence or to disqualify the erring driver to hold such a licence. The relevant provisions are as under:—

Section 15.—Licencing Authority may disqualify a person for a specified period to hold a driving licence if he is a habitual criminal or a habitual drunkard or is using or has used a motor vehicle in the commission of a cognizable offence or has by his

previous conduct as a driver of a motor vehicle shown that his driving is likely to be attended with danger to the public.

Section 17.—Court may disqualify a person to hold the driving licence for such period as the Government may specify if he is convicted of an offence under the Act or for an offence in the commission of which a motor vehicle was used. In case of certain offences, disqualification for minimum periods specified in this Section is mandatory.

Section 17A.—Automatic suspension of the driving licence if a case is registered by a Police Officer on the allegation that a person, who had been previously convicted for reckless or dangerous driving, has again caused the death or grievous hurt to one or more persons, by such reckless or dangerous driving

Section 17B.—Court may cancel/ suspend the driving licence of a person who is convicted of an offence of causing death/grievous hurt to one or more persons by reckless or dangerous driving. The Court has to cancel the driving licence if he is convicted for the second time for driving a vehicle under the influence of drink or drug.

Incidence of Cancer

5285. **SHRI K. MALLANNA:**

SHRI K. S. VEERABHADRAPPA:

SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention is drawn to the "Times of India" dated the 19th January, 1979 that authorities can reduce the incidence of cancer in India by at least 60 per cent by screening the people;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Dr. Usha K. Luthra Senior Director of the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), has said that cancer of the uterine cervix and oral cancer compromised over 60 per cent of the cases; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the suggestions given by Dr. Luthra and the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) The most commonly encountered cancer in our country in males is oral and oropharyngeal cancer and in females the cancer of the uterine cervix. A large percentage of these cases can be detected by exfoliative cytological studies in early detection centres. Because of limited resources, it has been suggested that to start with there may be a concentrated approach to tackling the cancer of cervix-uterus to start with. This can be done through Early Detection Centres which may form an integral part of the Regional Cancer Centres and Cancer Hospitals whose activities should be gradually projected to the periphery, in a phased manner. A close integration of the functioning of these Centres with the existing Maternal Health and Family Welfare Programme would be of immense value both functionally and financially.

A Sub-Committee has been set up under the Chairmanship of the Director General of Health Services to work out various proposals on 'Cancer Control Programme. Its report is expected shortly.

Accidents in Non-Coal Mines

5286. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details regarding the accidents involving serious injuries and deaths occurred during the last two years in non-coal mines, year-wise;

(b) what are the details regarding number of persons of mines and managements and owners and the compensation paid to the persons killed;

(c) details regarding the investigations and causes of these accidents; and

(d) the steps taken by government for the safety in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) to (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-4210/79*]

Compensation is payable by the managements under the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, the administration of which falls within the State sphere.

(d) Improving safety measures in mines is a continuous process. Steps taken by the Government to improve safety conditions and to reduce casualty rates are, as under:

(i) Carrying out routine and special inspections of mines to check compliance with the statute, pointing out violations, and taking further follow up action, where necessary.

(ii) Drawing attention of management to any unusual incidence of accidents/increase in accidents and asking for specific action programmes to arrest any such untoward rise in the number of accidents.

(iii) Carrying out periodic dialogue at various levels of management on results of inspections.

(iv) Implementing the recommendations of the reports of the Conferences on Safety in mines.

(v) Holding safety weeks to inculcate safety consciousness amongst workers.

(vi) At the request of the Government, an I.L.O. multi-Disciplinary Team under the International Programme for the Improvement of working Conditions and Environment sponsored by the International Organisation, has visited India to study, discuss and make suitable recommendations in the field of mine safety. Its recommendations are awaited.

Cost of Medical Education

5288. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to lay a statement on the Table of the House showing:

(a) the cost of medical education in India regarding its study also; and

(b) the per capita cost worked out in respect of a Government medical college, a Government aided medical college and a private medical college?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) A preliminary study was conducted by the Central Bureau of Health Intelligence of the Government of India in June 1977 and March/April, 1978 in respect of the Medical College, Simla and the Jawaharlal Institute of postgraduate Medical Education and Research, Pondicherry respectively. According to the study, the cost works out to Rs. 92,155/- and Rs. 1,35,159/- at Simla and Pondicherry respectively, based on the expenditures incurred by the said medical colleges in 1975-78.

(b) No study has been conducted in respect of Government aided and private medical colleges.

नसबन्दी आपरेसन

5289. श्री छीतुबाई गणित : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1978 में माहवार राज्यवार कितने नसबन्दी आपरेसन किये गये ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि राज्यों में इस सम्बन्ध में किया गया कार्य संतोषजनक है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में लक्ष्य प्राप्त करने के लिए सरकार का विचार आगे क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री रवि राय) : (क) एक विवरण, जिसमें अपेक्षित सूचना दी गई है, संलग्न है।

(ख) जी, नहीं। कई राज्यों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों का कार्य संतोषजनक नहीं है, क्योंकि वे वित्तीय वर्ष 1978-79 के लिए निर्धारित किये गये 50 प्रतिशत लक्ष्य भी प्राप्त नहीं कर पाये हैं हालाँकि कर्नाटक, मेघालय तथा अरुणाचल प्रदेश की छोड़कर शेष के कार्य में 1977-78 की तुलना में 1978-79 (दिसम्बर, 1978 तक) के दौरान 35 प्रतिशत तक सुधार हुआ है।

(ग) सभी उपलब्ध साधनों का उपयोग करके लोगों को समझ-बुझा कर/प्रेरित करके और इस कार्यक्रम की जानकारी दे कर इसे तेज करने के लिए भरसक प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं। सारे देश में सितम्बर/अक्तूबर 1978 में परिवार कल्याण पक्काई का आयोजन करके इस कार्यक्रम को तेज करने के लिए जोरदार अभियान चलाया गया था। जनवरी, 1979 के महीने को परिवार नियोजन मास के रूप में मनाया गया जिसमें गणमान्य नेताओं के लिए कोरिस्पेंडेंस शिबिर लगा कर तथा नसबन्दी आपरेसनों के लिए और अधिक छोटे शिबिरों का आयोजन करके कार्यक्रम में जो पहले गति आई थी उसे और तेज किया गया। इस गहन अभियान की अवधि 1978-79 के अन्त अर्थात् मार्च, 1979 तक बढ़ा दी गई है। नसबन्दी के लिए लगाये गये छोटे-छोटे शिबिरों में किये जाने वाले प्रत्येक नसबन्दी आपरेसन के लिए पांच-पांच रुपये की प्रतिशुल्क अनुराशि मंजूर कर दी गई है। राज्य सरकारों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों को राज्य स्तर पर जनवरी 1979 के गहन मास के लिए तथा जिला स्तर पर जनवरी से मार्च 1979 तक के तीन महीनों में सर्वाधिक परिणामों की प्राप्ति हेतु प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए नकद पुरस्कारों तथा ट्रॉफियों/सीरों के रूप में विशेष पुरस्कारों की घोषणा की गई है। इसके अलावा, सम्पूर्ण वर्ष 1978-79 के लिए राष्ट्रीय पुरस्कार भी है। राज्य प्लान के लिए दी जाने वाली 8 प्रतिशत केन्द्रीय सहायता को परिवार कल्याण कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत किये गये कार्य के साथ जोड़ने का भी विचार है।

बिबरन

1978 के दौरान स्वेष्टिक नसबन्दी आपरेसन (जनवरी, 1978 से दिसम्बर, 1978 तक)
(महीने बार)

क्रम	राज्य/संघ	सं०	शासित क्षेत्र/एजेंसी	जन, 78	फर, 78	मार्च, 78	अप्रैल, 78	मई, 78	जून, 78
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	.		12345	11519	15746	9345	9426	11058
2	असम	.		730	736	2313	586	1108	1255
3	बिहार	.		6149	8045	7715	1454	1875	1723
4	गुजरात	.		18916	13810	16845	5743	4935	6623
5	हरियाणा	.		847	925	1026	504	460	734
6	हिमाचल प्रदेश	.		298	223	264	154	76	118
7	जम्मू व कश्मीर	.		862	550	2035	440	349	357
8	कर्नाटक	.		7871	6076	7004	5946	6377	6436
9	केरल	.		2429	12676	12172	5779	5875	6106
10	मध्य प्रदेश	.		5620	5059	4834	2543	2189	2616
11	महाराष्ट्र	.		6838	9322	20306	7381	7840	8733
12	मणिपुर	.		44	77	226	57	24	39
13	मेघालय	.		12	15	19	15	13	12
14	नागालैण्ड	.		15	9	35	20	15	14
15	उड़ीसा	.		18146	12725	9102	1129	1804	2440
16	पंजाब	.		1309	1550	2841	1214	804	945
17	राजस्थान	.		1322	1139	1321	948	1095	1200
18	सिक्किम	.		6	11	7	4	7	5
19	तमिलनाडु	.		10923	18965	24354	7286	7811	7307
20	त्रिपुरा	.		101	75	165	19	62	46
21	उत्तर प्रदेश	.		1495	1506	2109	920	825	763
22	प० बंगाल	.		3850	4312	5800	2023	2169	2248

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23	ब० व मि० द्वीप समूह	20	23	38	7	37	26
24	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	5	5	5	4	2	1
25	चण्डीगढ़	80	51	72	65	75	45
26	बा० न० हुबेली	3	7	—	5	—	4
27	दिल्ली	489	495	610	616	447	433
28	गो० वन्य द्वीप	164	199	262	171	161	161
29	लक्षद्वीप	2	1	1	2	—	4
30	मिजोरम	114	56	222	64	63	76
31	पाण्डिचेरी	208	199	224	214	279	276
32	रक्षा मंत्रालय	1763	1490	1422	1216	971	1079
33	रेल मंत्रालय	505	549	563	446	450	445
ग्रामल भारत		103481	112400	139658	56325	57624	63328

क्र०	राज्य/संघ	सं०	शासित क्षेत्र/जुलाई, 78	अप्रै, 78	सित, 78	अक्तू, 78	नव० 78	दिस० 78	कुल एजेंसी
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	13735	12580	19642	20436	14183	8567	158582	
2.	असम	1454	1432	2410	2204	2450	2817	19495	
3.	बिहार	666	1644	2290	7174	4643	7524	50902	
4.	गुजरात	7929	8740	26643	11192	14065	24827	160268	
5.	हरियाणा	491	572	1139	1070	1300	1557	10645	
6.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	127	170	261	302	404	1570	3967	
7.	जम्मू व कश्मीर	391	253	359	726	361	323	70064	
8.	कर्नाटक	7047	7455	7942	9265	8457	7277	87153	
9.	केरल	7493	8708	5235	9242	6075	5408	85198	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10. मध्य प्रदेश	3329	3287	5146	4611	4779	5510	49528	
11. महाराष्ट्र	9422	9827	12799	13400	12735	15881	133684	
12. मणिपुर	36	123	178	269	160	87	1320	
13. मेघालय	15	21	24	अप्राप्य	अप्राप्य	अप्राप्य	146	
14. नागालैण्ड	3	6	11	—	—	अप्राप्य	128	
15. उड़ीसा	5380	6991	21860	12677	7603	6578	106435	
16. पंजाब	832	882	2618	878	897	1208	15978	
17. राजस्थान	1149	1295	2267	1442	1645	1529	16352	
18. सिक्किम	4	5	67	18	31	अप्राप्य	165	
19. तमिलनाडु	7866	6953	7283	7409	9328	26708	142193	
20. त्रिपुरा	45	83	71	33	103	46	849	
21. उत्तर प्रदेश	1416	1200	1845	1760	2144	3379	19362	
22. प० बंगाल	2783	3797	3839	3564	7154	3833	45372	
23. अ० व नि० द्वीप समूह	26	44	111	54	27	अप्राप्य	413	
24. अरुणाचल प्रदेश	10	7	7	5	7	अप्राप्य	58	
25. चंडीगढ़	56	70	70	103	84	88	859	
26. दा० न० हवेली	5	20	77	17	23	18	179	
27. दिल्ली	532	536	531	516	644	644	6493	
28. गो० दमन व दीव	165	185	167	183	187	171	2176	
29. लकाद्वीप	2	5	—	5	1	3	26	
30. मिजोरम	121	92	83	80	73	अप्राप्य	1044	
31. पांडिचेरी	267	301	317	280	326	162	3053	
32. रत्ना मंत्रालय	1126	1304	1334	1403	1526	अप्राप्य	14634	
33. रेल मंत्रालय	493	525	584	702	654	638	6654	
ग्रामिण भारत	74416	77113	127210	111020	102069	125553	1150197	

आंकड़े अनंतिम हैं।

Reservation through Travel Agencies

5290. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is in the notice of Government that the reservation of rail accommodation through the registered travel agencies has been rise to corruption and malpractices;

(b) what is the number of registered travel agencies functioning in the country and in Delhi;

(c) whether Government propose to do away with this system; and

(d) if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) No complaint regarding malpractices indulged in by registered travel agencies has come to the notice of the Railway Administration. However, complaints of malpractices indulged in by unauthorised travel agencies, specially during periods of rush, have been received.

(b) 38 including 13 in Delhi.

(c) and (d). There is no such proposal under consideration. The system of appointing tourist agents is primarily intended to cater to foreign tourist traffic as also to facilitate such of the domestic passengers who want to save themselves the trouble of going to reservation offices and queuing up there.

Crossing near Savanur Railway Station

5291. SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations were received to man the crossings near Karaigi Railway Station at Savanur Railway Station;

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(b) whether agriculturists with their carts have to wait for long at nights at the gates as they are kept always closed at nights; and

(c) whether action would be taken to man those two gates at the crossings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) A representation was received for posting of a separate gatekeeper exclusively for manning the level crossing near Savanur Railway Station only.

(b) and (c). The gates of the level crossings at Savanur Railway Station and Karaigi Railway Station are normally kept open to road traffic and are closed only during train movements. No cases of undue detention to road traffic during night time at these level crossings have been received by the Railway.

मंगानगर पर रेलवे पुल

5292. श्रीधरी हरीराम मक्कासर गोदारा:

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान में लोगों की सुविधा के लिये मंगानगर, सुरतगढ़ और सादुलपुर को जोड़ने वाले किसी रेलवे पुल का निर्माण नहीं किया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या ऐसे पुल के निर्माण की सीमा आवश्यकता है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सिध नारायण) :

(क) इस प्रकार के किसी रेलवे पुल का निर्माण नहीं किया गया है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

Wagons supplied by Eastern Railway to Coal India Limited

5293. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of railway wagons supplied by the Eastern Railway to

Coal India Ltd. during December, 1978 and January, 1979 and the number of wagons loaded during that period; and

(b) the number of wagons which returned empty due to unloading?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). The daily average number of wagons supplied by Eastern Railway to Coal India Ltd. and daily average number of wagons loaded and returned empty not having been loaded during December, 1978 and January, 1979 are given below:—

	Wagons supplied	Wagons Loaded	Wagons returned empty
Dec. 78	4,718	4,642	76
Jan. 79	4,838	4,783	55

Introduction of Fast Going Trains between Puri-Bhubaneswar and Delhi

5294. SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he during his tour to Orissa assured the Orissa Government to consider the request of both the people in general and Government in particular of Orissa for running a fast-going train in between Puri-Bhubaneswar and Delhi and pending the execution of that idea he would see if the TATA—AMRITSAR train would be extended to Puri-Bhubaneswar for the purpose; and

(b) if so, when will Government give effect to this idea and assurance of extending the said fast-going train to Puri-Bhubaneswar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS

(SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). The proposal to introduce an additional train between Delhi and Bhubaneswar/Puri and extension of 161/162 Tata-Amritsar Express to and from Puri has been examined. Introduction of an additional train is not operationally feasible at present due to line capacity constraints on sections enroute and inadequate terminal facilities at the terminals. The question of extending 161/162 Tata-Amritsar Express to and from Bhubaneswar, however, is still under examination. Besides, in order to provide a faster service between Delhi and Bhubaneswar/Puri 143/144 Kalinga Express is being speeded up from 1-4-1979.

एलोरा एक्सप्रेस का समय पर आना-जाना

5295. श्री केशवराव धोंडने : क्या रेल मंत्री मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) एलोरा एक्सप्रेस के निजामाबाद से नित्य-प्रति देर से चलने तथा नांदेड़ में देर से पहुंचने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) इसके फलस्वरूप यात्रियों को होने वाली कठिनाइयों के लिए कौन उत्तरदायी है; और

(ग) उक्त गाड़ी के समय पर चलने-पहुंचने को सुनिश्चित करने हेतु सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) जः
(क) से (ग) : पिछले छः महीनों अर्थात् सितम्बर, 78 से फरवरी, 79 तक की अवधि के दौरान 95 निजामाबाद-मनमाड एलोरा एक्सप्रेस का गन्तव्य स्टेशन पर समय पालन 91.8 प्रतिशत था। तथापि इस अवधि में यह गाड़ी नांदेड़ स्टेशन पर इन दिनों के 20 प्रतिशत दिन 30 मिनट से अधिक देर से पहुंची। नांदेड़ में देर से पहुंचने का मूल कारण बिना बुक किये गये सामान के रूप में बाबल से जाने वाले व्यक्तियों तथा अन्य बदमाशों द्वारा खतरे की जंजीर खींचना था। खतरे की जंजीर खींचने की घटनाओं की रोकथाम करने के लिए विशेष दस्ते तैनात किये जाते हैं तथा समय-समय पर समय-पालन अभियान चलाये जाते हैं।

नेत्रहीन, कुष्ठरोगी तथा अन्य रोगी

5296. श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव :

श्री सुरेन्द्र साह नुनन :

श्री राम बिलास पासवान :

क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में नेत्रहीनों, कुष्ठरोगियों तथा अन्य रोगियों की राज्यवार संख्या कितनी है और उनकी संख्या में कमी करने के लिए क्या कार्यक्रम तैयार किया गया है ; और

(ख) क्या विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन के अनुसार, नंगे पैर घूमना संघता का एक कारण है और यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का विचार क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री रवि राय) : (क) में रोग किस हद तक फैले हुए हैं, उनकी स्थिति इस प्रकार है :—

1. संघातन : अनुमान है कि देश में 90 लाख व्यक्ति संघे हैं। उनका राज्यवार स्वीरा उपलब्ध नहीं है। इस रोग पर काबू पाने के लिए दृष्टि विकार और संघता निवारण का एक राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम चलाया गया है।

2. कुष्ठ : अनुमान है कि देश में 32 लाख व्यक्ति कुष्ठ रोग से पीड़ित हैं जिनमें से अभी तक 25 लाख व्यक्तियों का ही पता लगाया गया है। कुष्ठ रोगियों की कुल अनुमानित संख्या का राज्यवार स्वीरा संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है। देश में राष्ट्रीय कुष्ठ नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम चलाया जा रहा है जिसके अन्तर्गत 530 कुष्ठ नियंत्रण एकक, 6390 सेवा शिक्षा और उपचार केन्द्र, 431 नवरीय कुष्ठ केन्द्र, 150 अस्पताल अंतर्गत रोगी बार्ड और 70 पुनर्निर्मित संचरी एकक खोले गये हैं। देश में 231 कुष्ठ अस्पताल हैं जिनमें कुष्ठ रोगियों को सर्ती करके इलाज किया जाता है। इसके साथ साथ 41 कुष्ठ प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र हैं जहाँ मेडिकल और पैरा-मेडिकल दोनों प्रकार के कुष्ठ कार्यकर्त्तव्यों को कुष्ठ का उच्चतर प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है। कुष्ठ गृहों और अस्पतालों में लगभग 31,000 पर्सन उपलब्ध हैं।

3. बकम : अनुमान है कि देश में लगभग 90 लाख लोग इस रोग से पीड़ित हैं जिनमें से 22 लाख व्यक्तियों के बूक में इस रोग के लक्षण हैं तथा संक्रमण रोग से ग्रस्त हैं। इन रोगियों का राज्यवार स्वीरा संलग्न विवरण-बो में दिया गया है। राष्ट्रीय बकम नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत इस रोग को फैलने से रोका जा रहा है और इस समस्या को हटाना

कम करने के प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं कि यह एक बड़ी जन स्वास्थ्य समस्या न रहने पाये। जिन लोगों में इस रोग की आशंका होती है उन्हें बी० सी० बी० का टीका लगाया जाता है तथा वर्तमान सभी बिकिस्ता और स्वास्थ्य संस्थाओं में रोगियों का पता लगा कर और घर पर उनके उपचार की व्यवस्था करके बकम रोगियों की समुचित जानकारी कराने के लिए सारे देश के लगभग प्रत्येक जिले में जिला टी० बी० केन्द्र खोल दिये गये हैं।

(ख) विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन की ऐसी कोई रिपोर्ट हमारे ध्यान में नहीं आई है। बैसे, भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान अनुसंधान परिषद् द्वारा किये गये अध्ययनों के अनुसार नंगे पांव चलने से संघातन और किसी किसी प्रकार का दृष्टि विकार नहीं हो सकता। उन्होंने बताया है कि मोतियाबिन्द, रोहे और संक्रमण, बेचक चांटों तथा पोषण की कमी, संघेपन के प्राम कारण होते हैं। अति-रक्त चाप, मधुमेह, टी० बी०, कुष्ठरोग और संभोगजनित रोग जैसे बड़ी बड़ी बीमारियों से भी लोग संघे हो जाते हैं।

विवरण-1

राज्यों / संघशासित क्षेत्रों में कुष्ठ रोगियों की अनुमानित संख्या का विवरण :—

राज्यों/संघशासित क्षेत्र का नाम	कुष्ठ रोगियों की संख्या
1	2
(नाबो में)	
1. आंध्र प्रदेश	6.28
2. असम	0.12
3. बिहार	3.39
4. गुजरात	0.54
5. हरियाणा	0.01
6. हिमाचल प्रदेश	0.15
7. जम्मू व काश्मीर	0.05
8. कर्नाटक	1.74
9. केरल	0.75
10. कश्मि प्रदेश	6.82
11. महाराष्ट्र	2.90
12. मणीपुर	0.06
13. मेघालय	0.06
14. नागालैण्ड	0.05
15. उड़ीसा	2.37
16. पंजाब	0.02
17. राजस्थान	0.10
18. सिक्किम	0.16
19. तमिलनाडु	7.83
20. त्रिपुरा	0.10
21. उत्तर प्रदेश	1.68
22. पश्चिम बंगाल	3.80

1	2	1	2
संयोजित क्षेत्र		28. सोमा, बसन व बीम	0.05
23. यण्डमान व निकोबार		29. लक्षद्वीप	0.01
डीपसमूह	0.01	30. मिजोरम	0.01
24. अरुणाचल प्रदेश	0.01	31. पांडिचेरी	0.01
25. चण्डीगढ़	—		
26. चांदर व नगर हुबेली	0.001	ग्रामिण भारत	32.547
27. दिल्ली	0.01		

विवरण—2

बक्या रोग के कारण मरने वालों की संख्या तथा टी० बी० के रोगियों की संख्या का राज्यवार ब्यौरा।

क्रम संख्या	राज्य/संयोजित क्षेत्रों का नाम	एक्स-रे द्वारा पता लगाये गये टी० बी० के रोगियों की अनुमानित संख्या	यूक में रोग के लक्षणों वाले रोगियों की अनुमानित संख्या
1	2	3	4
1	आंध्र प्रदेश	6,60,000	1,76,000
2	असम	2,26,000	60,000
3	बिहार	8,40,000	2,24,000
4	गुजरात	4,05,000	1,08,000
5	हरियाणा	1,50,000	40,000
6	हिमाचल प्रदेश	45,000	12,000
7	जम्मू व कश्मीर	75,000	20,000
8	कर्नाटक	4,35,000	1,16,000
9	केरल	3,15,000	84,000
10	मध्य प्रदेश	6,30,000	1,68,000
11	महाराष्ट्र	7,50,000	2,00,000
12	मणिपुर	15,000	4,000
13	मेघालय	15,000	4,000
14	नागालैण्ड	7,500	2,000
15	उड़ीसा	3,80,000	88,000
16	पंजाब	2,10,000	66,000

1	2	3	4
17	राजस्थान	3,90,000	1,04,000
18	सिक्किम	3,000	800
19	तमिलनाडु	6,15,000	1,64,000
20	त्रिपुरा	30,000	8,000
21	उत्तर प्रदेश	18,20,000	3,52,000
22	पश्चिम बंगाल	6,60,000	1,76,000
23	संयुक्त व निकोबार द्वीप समूह	1,500	400
24	संयुक्त प्रदेश	6,000	1,600
25	बम्बई	3,000	800
26	दादर व नगर हवेली	1,050	280
27	दिल्ली	60,000	16,000
28	गोवा, दमन व दीव	12,000	3,200
29	लक्षद्वीप	450	120
30	मिजोरम	4,500	1,200
31	पाण्डिचेरी	6,000	1,600
प्रचलित भारत		82,20,000	21,92,000

Institution of T.B. and Chest Diseases at Cuttack

5297. SHRI BAIKAGI JENA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was memorandum submitted to the Government of India by the Health Department of Government of Orissa in connection with establishment of an institution of T.B. and Chest diseases in S.C.B. Medical College, Cuttack;

(b) whether the Government of India propose to finance such institution in Cuttack or not; and

(c) if so, what amount is proposed to be sanctioned during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) Yes. A memorandum which *inter alia* includes a proposal for the establishment of an Institute of T.B. and Chest Diseases in the S.C.B. Medical College, Cuttack was presented by the Government of Orissa on the 6th February, 1979.

(b) No provision has been made in the 6th Five Year Plan for establishment of any such Institute in the Country.

(c) Does not arise.

Workers Education Centres

5298. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state the number of workers education centres in various States to educate the Agricultural Labourers on their privileges upto the end of January, 1979 and the number of people attended the centres and the money spent for the said centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KRIPAL SINHA): Out of 41 Regional Workers' Education Centres as on 31-1-1979, 39 Regional Centres as per list attached are conducting programmes for rural workers. Upto 31st January, 1979, 7444 workers attended the programmes conducted by these Centres and an amount of Rs. 6.36 lakhs was spent.

List of Regional Centres

State/Union Territory	Location of the Regional Centre
Andhra Pradesh	1. Hyderabad 2. Vijayawada 3. Visakhapatnam
Assam	1. Tezpur 2. Tinsukia
Bihar	1. Dhanbad 2. Jamshedpur 3. Muzaffarpur
Gujarat	1. Ahmedabad 2. Baroda 3. Rajkot
Haryana	1. Faridabad
Karnataka	1. Bangalore 2. Hubli 3. Mangalore
Kerala	1. Kalamassery 2. Kozhikode
Madhya Pradesh	1. Bhilai 2. Indore 3. Jabalpur
Maharashtra	1. Nagpur 2. Pune 3. Thana
Orissa	1. Rourkela 2. Talcher
Punjab	1. Chandigarh
Rajasthan	1. Jaipur
Tamilnadu	1. Coimbatore 2. Madras 3. Madurai

1	2
Uttar Pradesh	1. Agra 2. Allahabad 3. Bareilly 4. Kanpur
West Bengal	1. Asansol 2. Barrackpore 3. Calcutta 4. Siliguri
Delhi	1. Delhi
Total	39

Misbehaviour by Staff of C.G.H.S. Dispensaries, Gole Market

5299. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that CGHS Beneficiaries of Gole Market area have complained to the authorities concerned about the misbehaviour of the doctors/pharmacists/staff posted at CGHS, Allopathic Dispensary, Gole Market, New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details and action taken so far in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) Yes. There have been five complaints during the last one year.

(b) The details of the complaints and the action taken thereon are as under:—

1. A complaint against one of the Pharmacists for misbehaviour was investigated and the Pharmacist had been suitably advised. A reply was also sent to the complainant accordingly.

2. An anonymous complaint against the Medical Officer Incharge regarding smuggling of medicines was also investigated and as the charges were found to be baseless, the case was filed.

3. A complaint against the Medical Officer Incharge, for supply of medicine for one week only as against the demand of the beneficiary for two weeks was investigated and the beneficiary was informed of the CGHS policy regarding supply of medicines for one week only, at a time.

4. A complaint by Shri V. P. Sharma against Doctor Sood for misbehaviour, was received. However, Shri Sharma later withdraw his complaint.

5. Doctor Sunil Mehra complained against the Medical Officer Incharge for refusing to refer his case to the Safdarjung Hospital. Investigations proved that the complainant had been rightly referred by the Medical Officer Incharge to Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital/Smt. Sucheta Kripalani Hospital, as these hospitals fell within his zone.

65 ए डाउन/66 ए अप के रकने के स्थलों की संख्या में वृद्धि

5300. श्री मोतीलाल जार० चौधरी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 65 ए डाउन तथा 66 ए अप रेलगाड़ियों को डांगरवा, झुलामन बाण्डू तथा कामली स्टेशनों पर रोके जाने के लिए कब से मांग होती आ रही है और किन स्टेशनों के बारे में मांग स्वीकार कर ली गई है ;

(ख) काली स्टेशन पर इन रेल गाड़ियों को रोकने का निर्णय कब किया गया तथा इसके क्या कारण

हैं और अन्य स्टेजनों पर इन गाड़ियों के न रोके जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इस तथ्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि न तो ये गाड़ियाँ एकसमूह से ही हैं और न मेल इन गाड़ियों की इन स्टेजनों पर रोकने की मांग को सीधे ही स्वीकार किया जायेगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निधि नारायण):

(क) से (ग). लगभग पिछले 3 वर्षों से इगारवा, मूलासन, भादू और कामली स्टेजनों सहित 9 प्रतिरिक्त स्टेजनों पर इन गाड़ियों के ठहराव की मांग की जा रही है। अहमदाबाद क्षेत्र के स्थानीय दैनिक यात्रियों की सुविधा के लिए 1-11-78 से कासी रोड में 65-ए अहमदाबाद-भुज तेज सवारी गाड़ी के ठहराव की व्यवस्था कर दी गई है। चूंकि यह तेज सवारी गाड़ी है, इसलिए इसके ठहरावों की व्यवस्था सीमित रखी गई है। कासी-पालनपुर खंड में 9 ठहरावों की व्यवस्था करने की मांगें स्वीकार कर लेने से गाड़ी की गति काफी कम हो जायेगी जिसके फलस्वरूप पालनपुर-अहमदाबाद खंड में डीजल रेल इंजन लगाने और जोधपुर-अहमदाबाद सीधे जाने वाले सवारी डिब्बों को जोड़ने और चलाने करने की वर्तमान व्यवस्था अस्त-व्यस्त हो जायेगी।

Family Planning Drive

5301. SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have urged the States to formulate the attractive schemes in order to make the family planning drive a success during the current year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) and (b). As a result of the severe set back received by the family welfare programme and low acceptance of family planning during the current year, all out efforts are being made to give a fillip to the programme through education, motivation. The programme is being pursued vigorously with particular attention to the welfare aspect and to the voluntary acceptance of contraceptive practices. Educational and motivational activities for the propagation of small family norm have been inten-

sified and a large number of orientation training camps are being organised throughout the country. In respect of rural areas, special attention is being given to the improvement of maternity services through training of traditional birth attendants (dais) who are provided better equipment after training. Community Health Worker's Scheme which is a part of the effort to reach primary health care to the people in the remotest areas is also contributing to a better implementation of the family planning and MCH aspects of the programme in the rural areas. The Community Health Workers have already started distributing condoms in the rural areas.

In order to promote healthy competition between States/Union Territories and non-official organisations a scheme for giving national awards in recognition of outstanding performance has been introduced. Special awards have also been announced for the performance during the period January—March, 1979. This period is being observed as a 'Family Planning Quarter' in order to focus the attention of the people on the need for adopting the small family norm and better care of children.

Since all this can be achieved only through the wholehearted co-operation and participation of the State Governments, the Prime Minister and Health Minister have sent a number of letters to all Chief Ministers and Health Ministers urging them to do their utmost to make the family planning drive a success.

Rakes for exclusive Transport of Coal

5302. SHRI SHIV NARAIN SARSONIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that the Railway Ministry has allotted a certain quota of rakes (wagons) from each Division for the exclusive transport of coal;

(b) is it a fact that these Rakes (wagons) are lying stabled in the coal-mine sidings; and

(c) if so, why the Railway authorities are not using these rakes and why they are creating scarcity of coal by not transporting the same in time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (c). No wagons are set apart for loading of coal alone. In certain collieries, wagons may lie stabled for some time before being loaded. Production and movement of coal have improved during the past few weeks.

Rope Trolleys on River Tapti

5303. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to take steps for installation of Rope Trolleys on river Tapti to link Nandurbar, Taloda, Akkalkua, Dhadgaon District the Adivasi Tehsils of Dhule District where bridge cannot be constructed and launches cannot be plied due to heavy silting on account of back waters of Ukai Dam; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) No, Sir. It is a State subject.

(b) The question does not arise.

Restarting of Itarsi-Allahabad Passenger Train

5304. SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that owing to cancellation of the

Itarsi-Allahabad passenger train, people of that region are experiencing considerable inconvenience and hardship; and

(b) if so, when the train is likely to be resumed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). 389/390 Itarsi-Allahabad Passenger which had to be cancelled due to shortage of steam coal has already been restored from 25-2-79.

दिल्ली परिवहन निगम की बसों में पुलिसमैनों द्वारा यात्रा

5305. श्री स्वामि सुन्दर दास :

श्री रामचैव सिंह :

श्री कल्याण सिंह ठाकुर :

क्या मौज्जाद और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पुलिस कर्मचारी दिल्ली परिवहन निगम की बसों में बिना बर्दी के भी बिना टिकट यात्रा करते हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है कि पुलिस कर्मचारी दिल्ली परिवहन निगम की बसों में बिना बर्दी के बिना टिकट यात्रा न करें; और

(ग) यदि इस बारे में कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जा रही है, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

मौज्जाद और परिवहन मंत्रालय में प्रचारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री चाँद राम) : (क) ऐसी कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली है कि कोई पुलिस कर्मचारी बिना बर्दी के और बिना टिकट के यात्रा करते हैं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं होता ।

गुजरात के उद्योगों तथा विद्युत क्षेत्रों की कोचला सप्लाई करने हेतु कनेक्शन रेल वेगनों की संख्या

5306 श्री छोटुबाई नाथित : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात के उद्योगों तथा विद्युत क्षेत्रों की कोचला की सप्लाई करने के लिए कितने रेल वेगनों की आवश्यकता है और इस कार्य के लिए कितने वेगन मंचूर किये गये हैं ;

(ख) जनवरी, 1978 से जनवरी, 1979 के दौरान कोयले की सप्लाई के लिए संजर किये गये कोयले बैगनों में से कितने कोयला बैगन सप्लाई किये गये; और

(ग) अपेक्षित संख्या में कोयला-बैगन सप्लाई न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं और मांग को पूरी करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या ठोस कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं तथा इस सम्बन्ध में आयासी योजना का व्यौरा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण)

(क) और (ख) जनवरी, 1978 से जनवरी 1979 तक की अवधि के बीच, गुजरात राज्य को संचलन के लिए कोयले/कोक का प्रति मास औसतन 19340 माल-ट्रिब्बों में लदान किया गया।

(ग) उद्योगों, बिजली घरों, आदि की आवश्यकताएं पूरी करने के लिए, उपलब्ध कोयले और परिवहन को इस समय विभिन्न राज्यों के बीच वितरित किया जा रहा है। ऊर्जा मंत्रालय (कोयला विभाग) के साथ समन्वय स्थापित करके, उपलब्ध कोयले/कोक की गुजरात और अन्य राज्यों के लिए दुलाई में वृद्धि करने के प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं।

Report of Chanchal Sarkar Committee

5307. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received the report of Chanchal Sarkar Committee;

(b) if so, important recommendations/other observations made by the committee in general and for projecting correct image of India abroad in particular; and

(c) details of follow-up action taken/decision taken during the last quarter by the Government on the recommendations of the Sarkar Committee recommendation-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main recommendations made by the Committee relate to the

training of officers in publicity work, creation of an expert re-write desk in the External Publicity Division of the Ministry of External Affairs, improving the get-up and content of the fortnightly, *Indian and Foreign Review* and other publications, greater coordination between the XP Division and other bodies like the All India Radio, ITDC, Air India and the ICCR. The Committee has recommended an increase of at least 30 per cent in the Budget Grant of the External Affairs Ministry for the External Publicity Division.

(c) An experienced officer has been appointed to supervise the work relating to the examination and implementation of the recommendations.

Strikes in Greater Calcutta

5308. PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Greater Calcutta area currently had a spate of strikes in Jute Mills, printing presses, hosiery, and in other industries; and

(b) if so, facts thereabout and the man-days lost due to these strikes?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) The matter falls essentially in the State Sphere, and industrial relations in the industries referred to, by and large, come within the jurisdiction of the Government of West Bengal.

(b) According to the information supplied by the State Government, there were strikes in recent months by workers in: (i) Jute Mills in West Bengal from 5-1-79 to 22-2-79; (ii) Book Binding units from 13-12-78 to 6-1-79; (iii) Khata Binding and Exercise Book Manufacturing units

from 13-12-78 to 9-1-79; (iv) Barge-men of River Hooghly from 18-11-78 to 13-1-79; (v) Printing Presses in December, 1978, most of the units having since reopened by stages, and (vi) Hosiery Industries from 17-5-78 to 29-7-78. Further, according to the State Government, the above strikes were in support of the workers main demands for an upward revision of wages and improvement in their conditions of service. The workers in Powerloom Industry are also reported to have gone on strike in March 1978 in support of their demand for payment of notified minimum wages. All the above strikes excepting the one in Powerloom Industry have ended on the basis of settlements signed by the parties at the intervention of the state Labour Minister, and efforts by the State Government are continuing for promoting reasonable settlements in the remaining units. The available provisional data supplied by the Government of West Bengal, indicates that the number of man-days lost in the above strikes excluding the Printing Presses was approximately 10.5 million; complete information regarding the man-days lost in respect of the small units in the Printing Presses, is not available with the State Government.

Research of Birth Control

5309. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news report appearing in the 'Indian Express' dated the 5th March, 1979 under the caption "Research on birth control in trouble"; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Government to the various observations made therein and the action taken/proposed in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) Yes.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Grant to Maharashtra for Short-Wave Diathermy

5310. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2686 on the 7th December, 1978 and state:

(a) whether Government sanctioned a grant to the patients' Relief Association, Solapur (Maharashtra) for short-wave diathermy;

(b) if yes, when and the details thereof;

(c) if not, so far, the grounds of delay inspite of the Government of Maharashtra's recommendations received as long back as on the 15th May, 1978 and when this Government have already taken the decision to sanction a suitable amount of grant to the esteemed institution; and

(d) when the amount of grant shall be made available to the institution?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The sanction for Rs. 8,500 for purchase of short-wave diathermy has been issued on the 27th March, 1979.

(c) Certain documents required before sanctioning the grant were received from the Association on 23rd March, 1979. The delay was due to the late receipt of the documents.

(d) the amount of grant will be made available to the institution only after it has executed the requisite bond and furnished other documents in terms of sanction.

Memorandum from President of Shipping Corporation of India Staff Union, Bombay

5311. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have received a memorandum

dated the 28th November, 1978 from the President of Shipping Corporation of India Staff Union, Bombay;

(b) if yes, the demands made in the said memorandum; and

(c) what is the action taken or Government propose to take on each of the said demands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The memorandum did not contain any specific demand except a request to secure to the employees of Shipping Corporation of India Limited a settlement in respect of wages and bonus.

(c) The Management of the Shipping Corporation of India Limited has been asked to discuss the matter with the SCI Employees' Union with a view to reach a settlement.

Over Bridge near Shahad

5312. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a proposal to construct an over bridge near Shahad on Central Railway in District Thana (Maharashtra) is pending with the Railway Administration;

(b) if so, since when;

(c) what is the progress made in that behalf; and

(d) when the said proposal shall be fully materialised and the construction of over bridge completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) The construction of a road over-bridge at Shahad was originally

provided in the Central Railways Works Programme of 1970-71.

(c) and (d). The work has since been kept pending because the State Government desired to change the lay out of the road over-bridge. A revised estimate amounting to Rs. 91.62,000/- had been sent to the State Government for their acceptance on 10-2-1978 which is still awaited.

मुख्य सचिव्य निधि आयुक्त को ज्ञापन

5313. श्री धनसिंह जाई पटेल : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पोरबन्दर बाक मर्चेण्ट्स एसोसिएशन, जिला जनागढ़, पोरबन्दर, गुजरात में अक्टूबर, 1978 में उनकी तथा मुख्य सचिव्य निधि आयुक्त, नई दिल्ली को एक अध्यावेदन दिया था ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका सारांश क्या है और उसमें किस प्रकार की मांगों की गई हैं ;

(ग) क्या उन मांगों को स्वीकार किया गया है और यदि हाँ, तो कब और किस प्रकार स्वीकार किया गया है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) उनकी मांगों को कब तक स्वीकार किया जायेगा और इस बारे में क्षेत्रीय सचिव्य निधि आयुक्त, गुजरात को स्पष्ट अनुदेश या आदेश कब दिये जायेंगे ?

मज तथा संसदीय कार्य संचालन में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राज कृपाल सिंह) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) पोरबन्दर बाक मर्चेण्ट्स एसोसिएशन ने अधिवेदन किया था कि चूँकि उनके सदस्य बाक के उत्पादन में लगे हैं, अतः वे कर्मचारी सचिव्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 के अधीन अधिपूचित शीर्ष 'बना पत्थर' के अन्तर्गत नहीं आते हैं। अतः उन्होंने अनुरोध किया है कि क्षेत्रीय सचिव्य निधि आयुक्त गुजरात की सलाह दी जाए कि वे उनके विरुद्ध धारण की गई कार्रवाइयों को समाप्त करें ।

(ग) और (घ) : उनके द्वारा देव-कामा धन-राशियों का निर्धारण करने के लिए क्षेत्रीय सचिव्य निधि आयुक्त गुजरात द्वारा 1952 के अधिनियम की धारा 7-क के अधीन कार्रवाइयाँ धारण की गई थीं। कार्रवाइयों पर निर्बंध लिखे जाने के दौरान, प्रतिष्ठानों ने विविध मुकदमा दाखल किया और न्यायालय से रोखवापस प्राप्त कर लिया। यह मामला न्यायाधीन है ।

**Request for allotment of Wagons by
Porbandar Chalk Merchants
Association**

5314. SHRI DHARMASINH BHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Porbandar Chalk Merchants Association, Porbandar, Gujarat had sent applications to him, General Manager, Western Railway, Bombay and Divisional Superintendent and Operating Superintendent, Western Railway, Bhavnagar in October, 1978 for regular allotment of 11 wagons daily for transportation of chalk;

(b) if so, whether this demand has been acceded to and if so, since when these wagons are being allotted and if not, the reasons therefor and when 11 wagons will be allotted to them regularly and the number of wagons being allotted daily at present;

(c) the number of wagons allotted for the purpose at Ranavav and Porbandar stations during the period from 1st October, 1978 to 31st January, 1979 month-wise; and

(d) the brief details of the applications?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes. The Association had sent a letter dated 2-10-78 for enhancement in daily commodity quota for chalk powder traffic to 20 wagons per day.

(b) The commodity quota for chalk powder of 9 wagons per day effective from 15-7-78 was raised to 10 wagons from January, 1979. Average daily loading during January, 1979 to

March, 1979 (upto 20-3-79) was 10.8 wagons, i.e., almost 11 wagons a day.

Month	No. of wagons allotted
October '78	308
November '78	341
December '78	404
January '79	418

(d) The Association requested for increase in daily quota to 20 wagons per day to assist the small scale industries and upgrading this traffic from priority class 'E' to 'D'.

घोराजी तालुका पंचायत, घोराजी द्वारा कना की गई
खन राशि

5315 श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल :: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात के राजकोट जिले के घोराजी तालुका पंचायत के अध्यक्ष ने उनको महा-प्रबन्धक, पश्चिम रेलवे, बम्बई तथा मुख्य वाणिज्यिक सुपरिन्टेन्डेंट, पश्चिम रेलवे, बम्बई को एक आवेदन पत्र दिया है कि इस पंचायत द्वारा 3 नवम्बर, 1977 को घोराजी से दिल्ली को एक विशेष किसान गाड़ी के लिए घोराजी रेलवे स्टेशन पर जमा करायी गयी 5000/- रुपये की राशि को वापस किया जाये;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस पर अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गयी है;

(ग) यह राशि घोराजी तालुका पंचायत को कब वापस की जायेगी; और

(घ) इस राशि को लौटाने में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं?

रेल मंत्रालय ने राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) :
(क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) विशेष गाड़ी के वास्तविक चलान से सम्बन्धित कोलहूर के अभाव में जिसे, नियमों के अन्तर्गत गाड़ी को खन-वापसी के आवेदन पत्र के साथ लौटाना अपेक्षित था, रेल प्रशासन को घोराजी और दिल्ली के बीच विशेष गाड़ी के मार्ग के अन्तर्गत पड़ने वाले विभिन्न स्टेशनों से विशेष गाड़ी के चलान और स्कानियों का वास्तविक विवरण एकत्रित करना पड़ा था ।

(ग) रकम का सत्यापन किया जा रहा है और इस वाले की सीमा ही निपटा दिया जायेगा।

(घ) पार्टी द्वारा कोरर प्रस्तुत न करने के कारण ही इस मामले में देरी हुई है।

Road Communications in Tribal Areas

5316. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that the road communication in tribal areas of the country is less than the other areas;

(b) if so, number of Block, Tehsil, Sub-divisional headquarter in these areas as reported by the States yet to be connected with all weather roads, State-wise;

(c) schemes prepared and allocation earmarked by his Ministry for

tribal Sub-Plan areas for Annual Plans and Sixth Plan period and released to the States so far; and

(d) funds provided by the States for these areas from State plan outlays?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) to (d). By and large, leeway yet remains to be made up in regard to road communications in the tribal areas. Both Central and State Governments are, however, fully aware of the requirements and are taking necessary action in the matter to the extent possible within the available resources, funds made available for the tribal development programme in the Transport and Communications Sector from out of the State Plans as well as special Central assistance during the last 5 years is indicated below:—

(Rs. lakhs)

Year	Transport and Communications	
	State Plan	Special Central Assistance
1974-75 Actual Expenditure	576.89	..
1975-76 Actual Expenditure	827.96	15.13
1976-77 Outlay	2026.38	114.28
1977-78 Outlay	2344.60	247.00
1978-79 Outlay	3804.17	210.00

The provisions have thus been increasing from year to year. In the Central Sector roads programme, an expenditure of about Rs. 9 crores accounted for works serving tribal areas during 1978-79. The draft (1978-83) Plan also includes a speci-

fic provision of Rs. 275 crores for roads in tribal areas in the State Sector and Rs. 20 crores in the Central Sector and Rs. 20 crores in the Central for 1978-83 Plan have, however, yet to be finalised.

Nanpada-Gunupur Line

5317. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) funds provided for improvement of speedy rehabilitation of track, rolling stock etc. on Nanpada-Gunupur N.G. line of South Eastern Railway, so far;

(b) whether these programmes have been completed;

(c) if not, the funds provided in the year 1979-80 for completion of the said work; and

(d) progress made, so far, and programmes in hand for implementation on this line?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (d). Nanpada-Gunupur is a narrow gauge uneconomic branch line. Track rehabilitation on this line is carried out through necessary casual renewals of track components as a part of the normal maintenance operations. Rolling stock is also maintained in the normal manner. Rehabilitation of track as required is carried out as a part of the annual maintenance programme. In the year 1978-79 Rs. 6 lakhs were provided for normal maintenance of track on this line including necessary casual renewals of track components. Rs. 7 lakhs have been allotted for this purpose for the year 1979-80.

Conversion of Rupsa-Talbandh Line

5318. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that his Ministry ordered for fullfledged traffic survey for conversion of Rupsa-Talbandh and Naupada-Gunupur N.G. Section into Broad Gauge;

(b) whether Government propose to examine extension of these lines up to Raisangpur and Rayagada also ordered in the year 1970;

(c) if so, findings of the committee and recommendations made by them for the said proposals; and

(d) the reasons for not conversion of these lines particularly of Naupada-Gunupur Section?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) While Traffic-cum-Engineering Survey has been ordered for conversion of Rupsa-Talband narrow gauge, no such survey is contemplated for Naupada-Gunupur narrow gauge line.

(b) No.

(c) Survey for Rupsa-Talband section has not been completed.

(d) Adequate traffic is not anticipated on the line to justify its conversion.

Brahmaputra as a National Waterway

5319. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has taken a decision to declare the Brahmaputra as a National Waterway;

(b) whether this matter has been discussed previously with the Government of Bangladesh so that the joint action could be taken to improve and maintain the navigable channel of the river; and

(c) what are the amounts provided for the National Waterways during this year, if the decision has been made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF

SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

मध्य रेलवे में जलपान गृह स्टाः :

5320. श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेल मंत्री मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वत तीन वर्षों में मध्य रेलवे के विभिन्न डिवीजनों में अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति के सदस्यों को जलपान गृह स्टानों के लिए कितने ठेके दिए गए और क्या उन्हें 10 प्रतिशत ठेके दिए गए थे जैसा कि नियमों में उल्लिखित है; और

(ख) इस समय प्रत्येक डिवीजन में कितने स्टाल, ट्राफी, खोमचा तथा चलपान गृह स्टाल खाली पड़े हैं तथा उनके लिए ठेके कब तक दिये जाने का विचार है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) पिछले तीन वित्तीय वर्षों में मध्य रेलवे पर अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति के व्यक्तियों को 6 ठेके दिये गये हैं। अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के सदस्यों के लिए खान-पान तथा बिजली आदि के ठेकों के आवंटन का कोई प्रतिगत निर्धारित नहीं किया गया है।

(ख) इस समय विभिन्न मण्डलों पर खाली पड़े स्टालों, ट्राफियों, खोमचे तथा अल्पाहार स्टालों की संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

मण्डल	
बम्बई	केवल तीन स्टाल
भुसावल	कोई नहीं
नाथपुर	केवल चार स्टाल
जबलपुर	केवल एक स्टाल
झांसी	कोई नहीं
मोलापुर	केवल एक स्टाल

सभी प्रकार के मामलों में खाली स्थानों के बारे में विज्ञापन देने के लिए कार्रवाई की गयी है और निर्णय यथासमय अवर्तमान प्रक्रियानुसार किया जायेगा।

अल्पाहार विक्रेता

5321. श्री कम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रत्येक खोल में एक अथवा अधिक एकक वाले अल्पाहार विक्रेताओं और ठेकेदारों की

संख्या कितनी है और वे कितने वर्षों से कार्य कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या उनके एककों, लाइसेंसों की संख्या में निरन्तर वृद्धि हो रही है यदि हाँ, तो क्या उनमें से अधिक उप-ठेकेदार रहें और एकक अपने रजिस्टर में उन्हें अपना कर्मचारी दिखा रहे हैं ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार इस प्रणाली को हमेशा के लिए समाप्त करने के बारे में किसी योजना पर विचार कर रही है ;

(घ) क्या उप-ठेके पर दिये स्टालों का पता लगाने के उद्देश्य से सरकार का विचार इन ठेकेदारों के कच्ची सामग्री की बिक्री खरीद बैंक सौदे आदि पर निगरानी रखने का है यदि हाँ, तो कब; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) :

(क) एक अथवा अधिक एकक वाले अल्पाहार विक्रेताओं तथा ठेकेदारों की औसत संख्या इस प्रकार है—मध्य 214, पूर्व 140, उत्तर 215, पूर्वोत्तर 117, पूर्वोत्तर सीमा 236, दक्षिण 38, दक्षिण मध्य 48, दक्षिण पूर्व 67 तथा पश्चिम 201। वे कितने वर्षों से कार्य कर रहे हैं, यह प्रत्येक एकक एवं ठेकेदार के मामले में भिन्न भिन्न है।

(ख) से (ङ) : कुछ समय पहले बनाये गये नियमों के अनुसार किसी भी ठेकेदार के पास 4 से अधिक ठेके नहीं होंगे। ठेकों को शिकमी देने की सख्त मनाही है। शिकमी ठेके देने की सभी शिकायतों की पूर्ण जांच पड़ताल की जाती है और व्यक्तिगत रूप से पर्यवेक्षण करके, भंडारों और कच्चे माल की खरीद से, बेतन प्रदान रजिस्ट्रों की जांच से तथा ऐसे मामलों से जिनमें शिकमी ठेके का मामला सिद्ध हो जाता हो, के आधार पर ऐसे ठेकों को रद्द कर दिया जाता है। ऐसे मामले जिनमें शिकमी ठेका देना सिद्ध नहीं हो सका हो परन्तु इस बात का संदेह हो तो ऐसे ठेके को भी महाप्रबन्धक के व्यक्तिगत रूप में अनुमोदन से रद्द किया जा सकता है।

खानपान के काम में लगे अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कर्मचारी

5322. श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेल मंत्री अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों को दिये गये छोटे ठेकों के बारे में 28 नवम्बर, 1978 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 1190 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लोगों के लिए हाऊ-युनिट से अधिक

के साइलेंसों की संख्या में बिक्री संख्या इस समय सात जोनों में 31 हाक यूनिट साइलेंस हैं, उत्तर रेलवे और पूर्व रेलवे में दो हैं, बूझ करने के लिए रेलवे प्रशासन को कोई मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्त जारी कर दिखे गये हैं, ताकि इन स्टेशनों पर और अधिक खान-पान तथा अन्य स्टाल दिये जा सकें, और

(ब) क्या सरकार ने कोई ऐसी योजना बनाई है जिसके अन्तर्गत इन जातियों के लोगों को हाक यूनिट और हाक यूनिट से अधिक के साइलेंस अधिक संख्या में दिये जायेंगे और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी प्योरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) और (ख). रेलवे स्टेशनों पर खान-पान/बिक्री के ठेकों के आवंटन में ४० जा०/४० ज० जा० के उम्मीदवारों को पहले से ही प्राथमिकता दी जाती है। 1-8-78 से लागू संशोधित नियमों के अन्तर्गत, इसके बाद छोटे-मोटे सभी खानपान/बिक्री के ठेके केवल ४० जा०/४० ज० जा० के उम्मीदवारों को ही आवंटित किये जायेंगे और उसके लिए पात्रता के नियमों में भी संशोधन कर दिये गये हैं और ऐसे ठेके देने के लिए खानपान/बिक्री का किसी प्रकार का अनुभव अब आवश्यक नहीं है। बड़े ठेके देने के लिए, ४० जा०/४० ज० जा० के उम्मीदवारों को सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता दी जाती है।

Officiating Asstt. Engineer Class II

5323. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 279 on the 21st November, 1978 regarding "Officiating Asstt. Engineers Class II" and state:

(a) the probable time that would be taken to furnish the reply to said Question;

(b) is it a fact that the Selection Board had directed on 2nd December, 1978 that the de-reservation of the 5 SC and ST vacancies and announcement of the balance 3 names of successful candidates with the reason for not releasing the 7 posts reserved for Open Limited Deptt. Competitive Examination which was scrapped on 14th January, 1976 by the Ministry and not including the 3 names without waiting for de-reservation be stated;

(c) when were the balance 3 persons promoted and why in *ad hoc* capacity and when were the de-reservation proposals sent by the Railway Ministry and the reasons for such callous working harassing the aggrieved staff;

(d) in what way the vigilance report and mark sheets concerns public interest and will he place a copy of same on the Table of the House to ascertain the true facts; and

(e) the action being proposed against the defaulting officers for such careless and whimsical working causing untold harassment to aggrieved staff, if not the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Information sought *vide* Part (a) of the Unstarred Question No. 279 of 21-11-78 will be laid on the Table of the Sabha by 30-4-1979.

(b) and (c). The selection was held to draw a panel for 21 vacancies out of which 5 were reserved for SCs/STs. Only 19 employees ultimately qualified. There was none belonging to SCs/STs amongst them. The Selection Committee which finalised the proceedings in December, 1975 recommended dereservation of the reserved vacancies. Owing, however, to oversight the proposal for dereservation was not made by the Railway before April, 1978. Necessary approval to the dereservation was obtained and communicated in August, 1978. Consequent on dereservation of the reserved vacancies, the Railway Administration was also asked to include in the panel drawn on the basis of selection held in 1975 the names of the 3 employees who could not be empanelled prior to dereservation. It is true that 7 vacancies were set apart for being filled on the basis of Limited Departmental Competitive Examination. However, due to the ad-

ministrative decision taken to scrap temporarily the scheme of Limited Departmental Competitive Examination in March, 1976, the examination was not held. As the selection initiated in 1975 had already been finalised by the time it was decided to scrap temporarily the scheme of Limited Departmental Competitive Examination the 7 vacancies were taken into account at the next selection.

Out of the 3 employees, one appeared and qualified in the subsequent selection and he was promoted on 18-11-77. The second was promoted on 4-10-78. Promotion orders for the 3rd employee were issued provisionally on 24-2-79 in the light of the orders of the High Court of Allahabad (Lucknow Bench).

(d) Vigilance reports are confidential documents. These reports cannot be made public. There was no irregularity in the selection as revealed by the Vigilance Investigation.

(e) Does not arise as there was no irregularity.

रेलवे सुरक्षा बल के कर्मचारियों को ऊनी जर्सी

5324. श्री रामलाल तिवारी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या रेलवे सुरक्षा बल एसोसिएशन ने आपन तथा कार्यालय द्वारा 1978 से पूर्वोक्त रेल प्रशासन को यह निवेदन की थी कि उन्हें पटसन की मिलावट वाली ऊनी जर्सी, मोने, होल्डर, बैंट सज्जाई किये जाते हैं और उन्हें सज्जाई की जाने वाली अन्य वस्तुओं की कमी बताई होती है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसमें सुधार करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की और यदि कार्यवाही नहीं की गयी है तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सिद्ध नारायण) : (क) जी हाँ। परन्तु आज किन्हीं चीजों पर निवेदन नहीं किया गया है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

बिक्रमसिला एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन से यात्रा

5325. डा० रामजी सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या भागलपुर से दिल्ली के बीच चलने वाली बिक्रमसिला एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन से इस समय कितनी यात्रा होती है और बाढ़ की अवधि को छोड़कर गत वर्ष पहले उससे कितनी यात्रा होती थी;

(ख) इस गाड़ी को सप्ताह में दो बार के बजाय प्रतिदिन चलाने के बारे में लोगों की मांग को सरकार कब तक भत्तीकार करती रहेगी; और

(ग) क्या बिक्रमसिला एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन को भागलपुर से प्रातः कुछ पहले चलाने या इसकी गति में वृद्धि करने के प्रयास किये जायेंगे ताकि यह दिल्ली प्रातः 9 बजे पहुंच जाये?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सिद्ध नारायण) : (क) रेल प्रशासन गाड़ीवार यात्रा और व्यय के आकड़े नहीं रखते हैं और इस लिए यह सूचना सुलभ नहीं है।

(ख) चूंकि इस गाड़ी में सुलभ स्थान का पूर्ण रूप से उपयोग नहीं किया जा रहा है इसलिए इस समय इसकी बारम्बारता बढ़ाने का कोई यातायातिक औचित्य नहीं है।

(ग) परिचालनिक कठिनाइयों के कारण इस समय इस गाड़ी को दिल्ली में और पहले लाना सम्भव नहीं है।

Selection for S.C./S.T. Vacancies

5326. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 3255 on the 8th August, 1978 and state:

(a) the reason for not getting the de-reservation of SC/ST vacancies for 1975 selection done immediately as per the circulars of the Ministry and the recommendation of the Selection Board on 2nd December, 1975; (ii) non-release of 7 posts reserved for open limited Deptt. competitive exam., the scheme scrapped on 14th January, 1976; (iii) not calling 126 persons for 21 alleged vacancies while there were 34 vacancies; (iv) starting proceedings of next selection on 20th May, 1976; within 12 months violating the provisions of para 206 of I.R.B.M.;

(b) when willingness from eligible candidates written test etc. was done for the subsequent selection after 1975;

(c) reasons for not including the balance 3 names in the panel violating all the above directives; and

(d) action proposed to punish the defaulting officers and compensate the harassed staff, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) (i) and (ii) The proposal for dereservation of the reserved vacancies pertaining to the 1975 selection was not made by the Railway Administration in time through an oversight.

The scheme of Limited Departmental Competitive Examination was temporary scrapped subsequent to the finalisation of the selection in 1975. Therefore, the 7 vacancies were taken into account at the selection held subsequent to 1975.

(iii) The selection was held in 1975 to form a panel of 21 employees for promotion to the post of Assistant Engineer. Out of the vacancies, 3 were reserved for Scheduled Castes and 2 for Scheduled Tribes. While calling the employees the field was determined separately for general community employees and the SCs and STs. 96 general community employees were called against 16 unreserved vacancies, 4 SCs and 1 ST employees were called against the reserved vacancies. The general clarification that in the case of selection of SC/ST employees to Class II Service the field of eligibility is not separate was issued in April, 1977 by which time the 1975 selection had been finalized.

(iv) There has been no violation of the provisions of the Establishment Manual. It is permissible to hold selections where required, if the earlier panel gets exhausted even before completion of 12 months.

(b) The willingness of the eligible candidates was called on 29-5-1976.

(c) The three names were included in the panel drawn on the basis of selection in 1975 after the reserved vacancies were dereserved.

(d) Does not arise in view of the answers given above.

दोहद रेलवे बर्कशाप :

5327. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या पश्चिम रेलवे की दोहद बर्कशाप के पास कुल योग्य 80 एकड़ भूमि है जो एक व्यक्ति को हर तीन वर्ष पश्चात नि:शुल्क आवंटित की जाती है और यह प्रक्रिया गत तीस वर्ष से जारी है तथा यह व्यक्ति पूर्ववर्ती सरकार का रहेगा है;

(ख) क्या उक्त व्यक्ति को उपरोक्त बर्कशाप से अन्य कामों के ठेके भी दिये जाते हैं, और यदि हाँ, तो उसे सभी तक कितने ठेके दिये गये हैं तथा किन शर्तों पर;

(ग) क्या उक्त कृषि फार्म की भविष्य में विशेष रियायत देकर अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लोगों को आवंटित करने का विचार है और क्या एक व्यक्ति को गत 30 वर्ष के एकाधिकार को समाप्त करने का विचार है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

रेल संचालन में राज्य मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री): (क) दोहद रेलवे बर्कशाप से लगभग 1.5 किलोमीटर दूर, लगभग 80 एकड़ भूमि के एक प्लाट का उपयोग रेलवे कालोनी दोहद का मूल पानी सोखने के लिए निवास भागों के रूप में किया जा रहा है। श्री पंचम शर्मा/साधुलाल के आचार पर इस भूमि पर 1935 से छेती कर रहे हैं जिसकी/वृत्त कम्प्लेंट की अवधि समय-समय पर बढ़ायी जाती रही है। इस प्लाट के लिए आवंटित कर 21-12-75 को समाप्त हो गया था। श्री पंचम ने संबंधित लम्बेस फील्ड स्वीकार नहीं की है और करार पर भी हस्ताक्षर नहीं किये हैं। अतः उन्हें रेलवे की भूमि वापसी करने के लिए नोटिस दिया गया है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) और (घ). की पांखवा हाथ इस धूमि के कासी किने जाने के बाद ही सवाय के कमजोर बर्ग के व्यक्तियों के नाम रेलवे की इस धूमि के लास्टन के प्रण पर बिचार किया जा सकता है ।

Amount of Security Money Deposited with Protector of Emigrants

5328. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total amount of security money deposited with the Protector of Emigrants at (i) Bombay, and (ii) Madras by foreign employees as on the 31st March, 1976;

(b) what is the total amount of such deposits from 1st April, 1976 to 31st March, 1978 per annum;

(c) the total amount refunded to the foreign employees between 1st April, 1976 to 31st March, 1978 per annum;

(d) what is the total amount of security deposit lying with them Protector of Emigrants at (i) Bombay and (ii) Madras without claim for refund by foreign employees despite expiry of the period for which the concerned employee was engaged; and

(e) how are the security deposits at Bombay and Madras invested?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU) (a) Total amount of security money deposited with Protector of Emigrants by foreign employees as on 31-3-76 was:

	Rs.
(i) Bombay	63,84,049.60
(ii) Madras	17,78,963.00

(b) The total amount of such deposits from 1st April, 1976 to 31st March, 1978 was:

From 1st April, 1976 to 31st March, 1977.

	Rs.
(i) Bombay	13,81,240.00
(ii) Madras	23,69,000.00

From 1st April, 1977 to 31st March, 1978.

	Rs.
(i) Bombay	14,42,345.00
(ii) Madras	26,87,050.00

(c) The total amount refunded to the foreign employers between 1st April, 1976 to 31st March, '78 was:

From 1st April, 1976 to 31st March, 1977.

	Rs.
(i) Bombay	30,811.00
(ii) Madras	61,325.00

From 1st April, 1977 to 31st March, 1977.

	Rs.
(i) Bombay	15,450.00
(ii) Madras	21,650.00

(d) The Protectors of Emigrants are not kept informed in all cases if the period of employment with the original employer is extended from the initial period mentioned in the agreement. As such it is not possible to provide accurate information of total amounts of deposits lying without claims for refund despite expiry of initial period of engagement of the employees.

(e) The security money is deposited in non-interest bearing Government revenue account.

रेल सुरक्षा बल के लिए कर्मचारी परिषद्

5329. श्री रामानन्द तिवारी : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेल सुरक्षा बल के लिए राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर कर्मचारी परिषद् का गठन किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसके पदाधिकारियों के नाम क्या हैं और वे किन पदों पर हैं तथा इसके चेयरमैन और सेक्रेटरी के नाम क्या हैं ; और

(ग) इस परिषद् का गठन करने का उद्देश्य क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री. शिव नारायण) :
नारायण) : (क) जी हाँ ।

- (ख) 1. श्री एम०सी०मिश्रा, महानिरीक्षक, रेलवे सुरक्षा बल-पदेन सभापति
2. श्री आर० के० खर बंडा, उप महानिरीक्षक/रेलवे सुरक्षा विशेष बल-पदेन सदस्य सचिव
3. श्री एम० भूचन्द्रन-उप महानिरीक्षक/रेलवे सुरक्षा बल-पदेन सदस्य
4. श्री एस०वी०भावे, मुख्य सुरक्षा अधिकारी/मध्य रेलवे-पदेन सदस्य
5. श्री बी०बी० सान्याल, मुख्य सुरक्षा अधिकारी/पूर्व रेलवे-पदेन सदस्य
6. श्री आर० एस० राय, मुख्य सुरक्षा अधिकारी, उत्तर रेलवे-पदेन सदस्य
7. श्री एम० आर० चौधरी, मुख्य सुरक्षा अधिकारी/पूर्वांतर सीमा रेलवे-पदेन सदस्य
8. श्री श्याम लाल, मुख्य सुरक्षा अधिकारी/पूर्वांतर रेलवे-पदेन सदस्य
9. श्री एस० एन० मिश्रा, मुख्य सुरक्षा अधिकारी/दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे-पदेन सदस्य
10. श्री के० विजय रामाराव, मुख्य सुरक्षा अधिकारी/दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे-पदेन सदस्य
11. श्री पी० डोराय, मुख्य सुरक्षा अधिकारी/दक्षिण रेलवे-पदेन सदस्य
12. श्री आर० एस० चुदासमा, मुख्य सुरक्षा अधिकारी/पश्चिम रेलवे-पदेन सदस्य
13. श्री एल०पी० देशपांडे, अध्यक्ष/रे०मु०बल एसोसिएशन/मध्य रेलवे-पदेन सदस्य
14. श्री नोबत सिंह, महासचिव/रे०मु०बल एसोसिएशन मध्य रेलवे-पदेन सदस्य
15. श्री एस०पी० सिंह, अध्यक्ष, रे०मु०बल एसोसिएशन/पूर्व रेलवे-पदेन सदस्य
16. श्री एस०के०बासु महासचिव, रे०मु०बल एसोसिएशन/पूर्व रेलवे-पदेन सदस्य
17. श्री एल०पी० यादव, अध्यक्ष, रे०मु० बल एसोसिएशन/उत्तर रेलवे-पदेन सदस्य

18. श्री पी०आर०ओझा, महासचिव, रे०मु०बल एसोसिएशन/उत्तर रेलवे पदेन सदस्य
19. श्री हरीराम सिंह, अध्यक्ष, रे०मु०हलएसोसिएशन पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे-पदेन सदस्य
20. श्री एन० सोब्र सक्सेना, महासचिव, रे०मु०बल एसोसिएशन/पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे-पदेन सदस्य
21. श्री धीरेश्वर शर्मा, अध्यक्ष, रे०मु०बल एसोसिएशन/पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे-पदेन सदस्य
22. श्री एस० एन० शर्मा, महासचिव, रे०मु०बल एसोसिएशन/पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे-पदेन सदस्य
23. श्री जी० एस० पल्ली, अध्यक्ष, रे० मु० बल एसोसिएशन/दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे-पदेन सदस्य
24. श्री सी एम० कृष्ण, महासचिव, रे० मु० बल० एसोसिएशन/दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे-पदेन सदस्य
25. श्री एम० एस० बापु, अध्यक्ष, रे०मु०बल एसोसिएशन/दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे-पदेन सदस्य
26. श्री एस० नारायस्वामी, महासचिव, रे०मु०बल एसोसिएशन/दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे-पदेन सदस्य
27. श्री एम० जैसदास-अध्यक्ष रे० मु० बल एसोसिएशन, दक्षिण रेलवे-पदेन सदस्य
28. श्री के० एस० वी० देवनाथन, महासचिव, रे०मु०बल० एसोसिएशन, दक्षिण रेलवे-पदेन सदस्य
29. श्री प्रेम चन्द तिवारी, अध्यक्ष, रे०मु०बल एसोसिएशन, पश्चिम रेलवे-पदेन सदस्य
30. श्री रामाशंकर शर्मा, महासचिव, रे०मु०बल एसोसिएशन, पश्चिम रेलवे-पदेन सदस्य
31. श्री आर० एल० मेहता, रेलवे सुरक्षा विशेष बल/कर्मचारी परिषद् के प्रतिनिधि सदस्य
32. श्री तारा चन्द, रेलवे सुरक्षा विशेष बल/कर्मचारी परिषद् के प्रतिनिधि-सदस्य

(ग) रेलवे सुरक्षा बल के अधिकारियों और सदस्यों को अपने कल्याण और सेवाओं की सामान्य शर्तों के मामलों पर विचार-विमर्श करने तथा उच्च अधिकारियों के समक्ष अपनी समस्याएं रखने के अवसर प्रदान करने की दृष्टि से एक कर्मचारी परिषद् का गठन किया गया है, ताकि इस प्रकार की समस्याओं के उपयुक्त रूप से समाधान किये जा सकें । प्रशासन और रेलवे सुरक्षा बल के सभी कोटि के कर्मचारियों के बीच अच्छे सम्बन्ध और परस्पर सहयोग की भावना बनाये रखने में भी यह कर्मचारी परिषद् सहायक सिद्ध होगी ।

Re-Orientation of Medical Education

5330. SHRI KUMARI
ANANTHAN:

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:
SHRI DURGA CHAND:

SHRI P. M. SAYEED:
SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N.
PATIL:
SHRI VASANT SATHE:
DR. LAXMINARAYAN
PANDEYA:

Will the Minister of **HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE** be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the scheme drawn up by the Union Health Ministry for re-orientation of Medical Education to bridge the imbalance between urban and rural areas in the country;

(b) the salient features of the revolutionary rural health scheme in which all the 5,80,000 villages have been called upon to select a representative whom Government will help to train and equip for service to village community; and

(c) when these two schemes would become operative?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) The salient features of the scheme of Re-orientation of Medical Education are given in the attached Statement-A

(b) The salient features of the rural health service scheme are given in the attached Statement-B.

(c) The scheme of Re-orientation of Medical Education was started in 1977-78 and the Rural Health Scheme became operative from October, 1977.

Statement A

The Ministry of Health and family Planning appointed a top-level Committee called the Group on Medical Education and Support Manpower and the report of the said Group was submitted to the Government in 1974. The re-

commendations of the Group were duly processed by a Sub-Committee of this Ministry and a concrete Plan of Action was drawn up which was adopted by the Third Joint Meeting of the Central Councils of Health and Family Planning in its Resolution and were later on ratified by the Conference of Deans and Principals of medical colleges in India.

In order to start the operation of implementing the programme concretised in the Plan of Action by each State Government/U.T., it is imperative that the following guidelines be kept in view by the State Government/U.T. to achieve the specified objectives envisaged in the Plan of Action with scope for flexibility and modification suitable to the varying local conditions prevailing in each state/U.T., wherever considered necessary.

1. The Government Medical Colleges in the State will accept total responsibility of promotive, preventive and curative health care of at least 3 Community Development Blocks in the District where the medical college is situated, in the first instance. By adopting the programme, each medical college in the State will extend total health care to the entire district in which the medical college is located, in a phased manner over a period of 3-5 years.

2. Each Medical College will evolve with the active involvement of District Hospitals, Taluk/Tehsil Hospitals, Sub-Divisional Hospitals and Primary Health Centres a well-knit referral service complex. To achieve this, a working group will be set up at the medical colleges or Civil Hospitals under the Chairmanship of the Principal/Dy. Director of the Region involving personnel from these institutions.

For the success of such a referral system, a continuous dialogue will be maintained between the medical colleges, District Hospital, Cottage Hos-

pitals and the Civil Dispensaries and Primary Health Centres. To start with, a programme will be chalked out involving the centres which are nearer to the medical colleges.

The staff of the medical college will be required to attend the District and Taluk/Tehsil, sub-divisional Hospitals by rotation for the purpose of improving the hospital services at the Civil and Taluk/Tehsil, Sub-divisional Hospitals. The Medical College will also extend cooperation in providing the peripheral units mainly with expertise and assistance in laboratory services, Radiology services, clinical services, implementation of national programmes, control of communicable diseases, nutrition, Maternal and Child Health Services and Family Planning. With this aim in view, the resources of medical colleges, District hospital and Taluk/Tehsil, sub-divisional hospitals and the Primary Health Centres will be pooled together in respect of manpower transportation, equipment contingent grants etc. to evolve a well-knit referral system.

3. For the proper training of the undergraduate students in the rural health care programmes, it is necessary that a balance is struck between the training he/she receives in the medical college, District hospital and primary Health Centres. This programme will be implemented in phases so that the student has opportunity to spend part of his training time in District and Taluk/Tehsil, sub-divisional hospitals and primary Health Centres.

4. The training of the undergraduate medical students will be recast within the integrated comprehensive health services complex making provision in the time table for the posting in the rural areas where they will be actively involved in the services extended by the Primary Health Centres and Sub-Centres. During the undergraduate period of training at least 8 weeks annual posting in rural areas will be provided in the time table.

Each medical college will evolve a detailed training programme for the undergraduate medical students as well as interns which they will carry out during their rural postings.

5. For the successful implementation of the total Health care and improved training programme for the undergraduate students it is imperative that entire faculty members, clinical, non-clinical and para-clinical are involved in this programme. The staff members from the entire faculty will be posted at Primary Health Centres and sub-centres by rotation for sufficiently long periods where they will be responsible for guiding the training of undergraduate students as well as interns and will supervise the development and implementation of the entire health care delivery programmes. It will also be necessary to organise a reorientation programme for faculty members and Health teams personnel at each medical college.

6. The services of District Health personnel, doctors working in District Hospital, Taluk/Tehsil, Sub-Divisional hospitals, Civil dispensaries and Primary Health Centres will be utilised for organising the undergraduate training programme. They will be given appropriate teaching status in the medical college concerned commensurate with their qualifications and field experience.

7. The entire period of internship training will be spent in suitably upgraded district hospitals, taluk/tehsil, sub-divisional hospitals and primary health centres. Depending upon the availability of facilities at the district hospitals, the number of interns posted at the medical college hospitals will be reduced.

8. The medical college staff will extend their services to the fullest extent in the training of para-medical and other ancillary health staff required in the development of the 3-tier system of delivery of health care.

9. It is essential to collect the base-line data about the health status of the community concerned so that in future the impact of the entry of the medical college in the health care delivery system could be evaluated periodically. The information will be collected in the following areas:—

- (i) Demographic data
- (ii) Family Planning
- (iii) Maternal and Child Health
- (iv) Nutritional status
- (v) Communicable diseases especially Tuberculosis, Leprosy and Venereal Diseases.
- (vi) Parasitic infestations
- (vii) Immunization.

10. Each Medical College will evolve a scheme for health care delivery system in depth for a population of about 30,000. The experience gained from these experimental models will be utilised in extending in depth services for the rest of the area in future.

11. At present the research that is being carried out in Medical Colleges is individual-based and of limited application to the needs of the community. Therefore, the Medical Colleges will formulate research schemes which will have practical application to the basic health needs of the community. The involvement of the Medical Colleges in the rural health care delivery system will be conducive in undertaking research projects which will be of significant value to the community. The help of the research finding organisations like Indian Council of Medical Research and approved international agencies will be obtained as far as possible in carrying out these research projects.

12. In order to motivate the students in their whole-hearted participation in the rural posting, a scheme of periodical assessment of the studies will be built in the programme. At

the University level, the examinations will be so structured that a stress will be laid on the assessment of knowledge gained by the students during the rural posting.

13. To bring about the far reaching changes in the present system of Medical Education/Health Care Delivery system, an effective administrative machinery will be evolved for co-ordinated efforts and for providing official support for the field programmes. At present the technical supervision of the working of the Primary Health Centres is done by the Directorate of Health Services through Director, Jt. Director, Deputy Director, D.H.O. Under the new set-up, it is envisaged that this will be done through Directorate of Health Education and Research/Director of Health Services—Dean—D.H.O. Necessary administrative orders in this regard will have to be issued by the Govt. The following Committee will also be constituted with the composition broadly on the following lines:

1. *State Level Co-ordination Committee*

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------|------------------|
| (i) Minister of Public Health and Rural Development | Chairman |
| (ii) Minister of state for Public Health. | Vice-Chairman. |
| (iii) Minister of State for Rural Development. | Vice-Chairman. |
| (iv) Secretary, Public Health | Member |
| (v) Secretary, Rural Development Department. | Member |
| (iv) Director of Health Services | Member |
| (vii) Director of Medical Education and Research | Member-Secretary |

*The Director of Health Services shall be the Member-Secy. Where there is no separate post of Director of Medical Education and Research in existence.

2. At each Medical College level, there will be Regional Co-ordinative Committee:—

(a) Chief Executive Officer, Zilla Parishad.	Chairman
(b) Dean of the Medical College.	Member
(c) District Health Officer	Member
(d) Professor of Community Medicine	Member- Secy.

3. There should also be an Institutional Committee constituted by the Dean with appropriate members. Advisably the College level Committee should consist of all senior staff members whose involvement is necessary for the success of the programme. It may also invite related Health Department officials to attend the meeting. The Institutional Committee may also invite Medical Officers and other staff of the Primary Health Centres when required. The Regional Co-ordination Committees and Institutional Committees should submit periodical reports at least once a month. These reports should be submitted to the Director of Medical Education and Research who will consolidate and put up before the State Level Co-ordination Committee.

The pattern of financial assistance that the Central Government is required to provide to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and certain Autonomous Medical Institutions namely A.I.I.M.S., New Delhi, P.G.I.M.E.R., Chandigarh and Jawaharlal Institute, Pondicherry will be broadly on the following lines:

Rs. (Lakhs)

A. Non-Recurring:

(i) Dormitory Types Residential Quarter for Lady Students	1.75
(ii) Seminar Room, Lecture-Cum Consultation room	0.25

(iii) Surgical equipment, instrument etc.	0.60
(iv) Suitable addition or alterations to PHC, operation theatre etc.	0.40
(v) Furniture, Book etc.	0.30
	<hr/> 3.50

B. Recurring:

(i) Additions to Faculty	0.40
(ii) Steno Typist	0.14
(iii) Driver, mechanic for each vehicle	0.30
(iv) Drugs	0.45
	<hr/> 1.29

Total assistance per Medical College Rs. 4.75 lakh

Statement-B

Rural Health Scheme (Community Health Workers Scheme)

The Government of India introduced a Rural Health Scheme which is also known as Community Health Workers Scheme in the selected Primary Health Centres in the country from October, 1977. Under this scheme the community or the village with a population of 1000 selects a person who is a resident of that village and who is willing to serve that community/village and enjoys their confidence. This person—male/female—is known as Community Health Worker. The person selected should preferably be above the age of 30 years. To be able to absorb the elements of human science, literate persons are selected who can be able to read and write. It is preferable if he or she has formal education upto the sixth standard. The community may, however, select a person who is already practising one of the system of medicine or is better educated.

The Community Health Worker is given three months training (200 hours) at the Primary Health Centre to which he belongs. In the three

months training course these workers are taught the fundamentals of health science, measures for maintaining health hygiene, treatment of common infectious diseases, maternity and child care, treatment of common ailments, first aid etc.. Particular attention is paid in the training on child care. There is more emphasis on preventive and promotive aspects of health services. They are also given training on traditional systems and yogic method of maintaining physical fitness. Since these workers are drawn from the community, they are free to attend to their normal vocation and work relating to community health in their spare time of two-three hours daily. These workers primarily help the community in prevention of diseases and promotion of their health and render only elementary curative services for minor ailments. They act as agents for interaction between the community and the health set-up of the Government.

For giving training to these Community Health Workers, one additional doctor has been appointed for each Primary Health Centre. Manuals for training and reference have been printed in the local languages with simple diagrams. The workers during training of three months are provided stipend at the rate of Rs. 200/- per month. On completion of training they are given a simple kit costing about Rs. 200/-. They are given Rs. 500/- worth of medicines per annum. These medicines are from the formulary of all systems and relatable to simple remedies for the common ailments occurring in the villages. They are also given Rs. 50/- per month as honorarium. The community is responsible for the working of the Community Health Workers within normal bounds.

In the first phase the scheme was introduced in 743 Primary Health Centres in all the States except Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu. The Primary

Health Centres where the scheme was introduced included all such Primary Health Centres in those 28 districts where re-orientation training under Multi-Purpose Workers Scheme had been completed and one Primary Health Centre from each of the remaining districts in the country. The Governments of Jammu & Kashmir and Tamil Nadu are implementing alternative schemes for bettering the rural health services. The Government of Karnataka have since agreed to implement the scheme. The Government of Kerala have submitted an alternative scheme which has been referred to them for further consideration. The scheme has since been evaluated by National Institute of Health and Family Welfare and five other institutions. The evaluation reports have confirmed that this scheme has been received well by the people and the performance of the Community Health Workers has been satisfactory.

The scheme has since been extended in 961 Primary Health Centres from October, 1978. This number includes 718 Primary Health Centres of 52 districts where re-orientation training under Multi-Purpose Workers Scheme has been completed and 243 Primary Health Centres from the remaining districts of the country. The number of Primary Health Centres where the scheme will be implemented in Karnataka is 101. With this, about 1/3 of the country has been brought under this scheme. About 66000 Community Health Workers have been trained by 31st December, 1978. It is proposed to cover the entire country under this scheme by 1981-82.

Higher Grades for Invoice Couriers

5331. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the cadres of all categories have been revised by restructuring the cadres from 1st January, 1979; and

(b) if so, the percentage in higher grades fixed for Invoice Couriers and details thereof, or any other steps to upgrade their pay scale like Brakesman?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) No.

(b) The category of Invoice Couriers of Commercial Department are not covered by the Cadre restructuring orders of 1-1-1979. No proposal to upgrade the pay scale of Invoice Couriers is also under consideration.

All India Railway Commercial Clerks' Association of Ratlam

5332. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that All India Railway Commercial Clerks' Association, Ratlam Division of Western Railway had submitted a memorandum to the Minister for Railways on the 1st December, 1978 and to the G.M. on the 15th December, 1978 while at Ratlam in regard to grievances of Commercial Clerks; and

(b) if so, details thereof and action taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement is attached.

In accordance with Government's policy, staff representations received from any source are given due consideration and necessary action is taken. The demands of all categories of staff are considered and solved through the various tiers of the Permanent Negotiating Machinery and the Joint Consultative Machinery and also in the informal discussions with unrecognised bodies.

Statement

In the memorandum dated 1-12-1978, the Association has raised the following 7 demands:

1. Revision of Pay Scales of Commercial Clerks.
2. Channel of promotion of Commercial Clerks.
3. Change of designation of Commercial Clerks.
4. Splitting duty hours.
5. Provision of Graded Leave Reserve in Commercial Clerks.
6. Transhipment Allowance to Commercial Clerks.
7. Non-provision of adequate Booking Clerks at Junctions.

In the second memorandum dated 15-12-1978 handed over to General Manager at Ratlam, the Association has raised the following demands:

1. Provision of adequate staff in Booking Offices.
2. Hardship to Booking Clerks at Booking Offices where 24 hours duty is introduced.
3. Provision of direct approach to Ratlam T. Y. Shed.
4. Non-supply of rain-coats to Commercial Clerks working on Transhipment point.
5. Delegation of powers to CGC/CBC/CLC to grant leave.
6. Allotment of post of coaching Supervisor on RTM Division.
7. Shortage of ATCWS in Cash Office RTM.

बीजी उप प्रधान मंत्री का बयान

5333. श्री कमला प्रताप तालवी :

श्री किस बहु :

क्या बिरोध मंत्री यह बतावे की क्या करते कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बीजी के उप प्रधान मंत्री श्री डेग-विवाधोपिग ने 28 फरवरी, 1979 को 'बी कोडो' एक जापानी समाचार एजेंसी को दिये गये इन्टरव्यू में बताया था कि बीजी द्वारा नियतमान के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही 33 दिन से अधिक नहीं चलेगी, बल्कि कि बीजी द्वारा 1962

में भारत के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की गई थी यदि हाँ, तो चीन के उप प्रधान मंत्री का 1982 में भारत के विरुद्ध किये गये चीनी आक्रमण को न्यायोचित ठहराने के बारे में किये गये बक्तव्य पर भारत ने क्या कार्यवाही की है; और

(ख) क्या चीन के उप प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा किया गया बक्तव्य चीन द्वारा किये जाने वाले एक और आक्रमण का द्योतक है और यदि हाँ, तो चीन के उक्त बक्तव्य का चीन-भारत सम्बन्धों पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ने की संभावना है?

विदेश मंत्री (श्री जयल बिहारी वाजपेयी) :

(क) भारत सरकार ने इस आशय की खबरें देखी हैं जो चीन के उप प्रधान मंत्री की डेप जिओपिंग द्वारा क्वीबो म्यूज सर्विस के अध्यक्ष की बातने के बिने गये उत्तर से सम्बन्ध हैं। भारत सरकार ने चीन की सरकार को यह बता दिया है कि वह चीनी नेताओं द्वारा 1982 की घटनाओं के उल्लेख को पूर्णतः अस्वीकृत मानती है और इस प्रकार के अनावश्यक उल्लेखों की निंदा करती है।

(ख) ईदें तो भारत सरकार ऐसी सभी घटनाओं पर निम्नलिखित रखती है जिसका असर भारत पर पड़ सकता हो लेकिन इस बक्तव्य से, जो कि समाचार पत्र के संवाददाताओं के प्रश्नों के उत्तर में दिया गया था, ऐसा कोई निष्कर्ष नहीं निकलता।

उत्तर राज्य राजस्व खात कर्मचारियों की वजह

5334. श्री सुकुमा प्रताप शास्त्री : क्या संसदीय कार्य तथा मंत्र मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के सरगुजा जिले में उत्तर झाबराखंड कोयला खान में मजदूर संघ नेता श्री लाल जी पटेल ने खान कर्मचारियों की मांगों को लेकर 28 नवम्बर, 1978 से आचरण बनाने आरम्भ किया था ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनको मांगों का व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या मांगों के बारे में झाबराखंड जेल के महा प्रबन्धक और कोयला खान कर्मचारी संघ के बीच कोई समझौता हुआ था ; और

(घ) क्या समझौते को अभी तक क्रियान्वित नहीं किया गया है, यदि हाँ, तो समझौते के उपबन्धों को लागू कराने के बिने मन्त्रालय द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा मंत्र मंत्री (श्री रवीन्द्र कर्मा)

(क) यह सूचित किया गया है कि श्री लालजी पटेल ने 30 नवम्बर से 3 दिसम्बर, 1978 तक बनाने किया।

(ख) यूनियन की मुख्य मांगें ये हैं —

1. यूनियन कार्यालय के लिए स्थान।
2. विभिन्न स्तरों पर हुई बैठकों में लिए गए निर्णयों का कार्यान्वयन।
3. नियमित करने के प्रबोक्मार्च हाथियों की मजाना के लिए तीन राष्ट्रीय छुट्टियों को शामिल करना।
4. अनुभव के आधार पर सभी टो-टो-मूवियों की पदोन्नति।
5. अमिकों की दवाई के व्यय की प्रतिपूर्ति।
6. छुट्टी की अवधि के दौरान भूमिगत बने की प्रदायगी।
7. उत्तर झाबराखंड कोयलाखाने में महिला शिक्षिता अधिकारी की तैनाती।
8. लोडरों को एक-डी-ए-ए में वृद्धि के कारण बढ़ाया राशि की प्रदायगी।

इन मांगों के प्रतिरुद्ध, यूनियन ने सर्वोच्च आखन, सभी बंद, सबान्त्य सेन, समय राज सिंह, के-डी-ए-बकवर्ती, रतन श्रीवास, बानक्य रज्जब, लालजी पटेल और भीमती राम सबी के व्यक्तित्व मामलों की भी उठाया।

(ग) और (घ). औद्योगिक विभाग अधिनियम, 1947 और उसके अन्तर्गत बनाने गए नियमों के अन्तर्गत कोई विधिवत समझौता करार नहीं किया गया। यह सूचित किया गया है कि संबंधित पक्षों ने 3 दिसम्बर, 1978 की बर्षों के कार्यभार पर हस्ताक्षर किए हैं। ये सब समझौते नहीं हैं जिन्हें तात्कालिक रूप से लागू किया जा सके।

Beneficiaries of C.G.H.S.

5335. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state.

(a) whether patients who are beneficiaries of CGHS cannot be referred to any doctor who is outside the Scheme for the purposes of second medical opinion;

(b) if so, whether office of CGHS, Delhi have advised Delhi Adminis-

tration that the Police Surgeon who performs autopsies and post mortems on dead bodies can act as Civil Surgeon and give second medical opinion in respect of CGHS beneficiaries who have been under treatment of very senior CGHS doctor, for a number of years and have lately been receiving treatment at CGHS Homoeopathic dispensaries and if so, particular thereof;

(c) the reasons for taking such decision in contravention of the rules; and

(d) the persons responsible for taking such a wrong decision and action proposed to be taken against them and if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY: (a) No. There is no rule which bars reference of cases for second medical opinion to non-CGHS doctors.

(b) Yes. The case of Shri Gurdev Singh, Sub-Inspector, was allowed for a second medical opinion. The police surgeon has been declared as Civil Surgeon for Delhi Police personnel by the Delhi Administration.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

Frequency of Bus No. 50

5336. SHRI SHANKERSINHJI

... VAGHELA:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the frequency of D.T.C. bus No. 50 from Sarojini Nagar Market to Kendriya Terminal/Regal, New Delhi has been reduced to nil from 10.20 to 16.50 daily causing

great hardship for Government employees and other residents of Sarojini Nagar during this period;

(b) if so, the reasons leading to this decision;

(c) whether some representations etc. have been received against this decision; and

(d) whether Government propose to run buses on this route at least after every 30 minutes during the said period and if so, when and if not why not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Between 10.20 hours to 16.50 hours the frequency of buses on route No. 50 has been reduced as there was under-utilization of the buses and they were plying half empty. The frequency before 10.15 hours and after 15.52 hours has not been disturbed. 59 trips are operated between S. N. Market and Regal/Central Secretariat on route No. 50 from each direction throughout the day, including 15 trips from 10.20 to 16.50 from S. N. Market only. In addition to the services on route No. 50, Sarojini Nagar Market is also connected to Central Secretariat/Connaught Place by the services of route Nos. 89, 51, 610 and 615.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) It is not proposed to disturb the present frequency on this route, as the existing services are considered adequate to meet the requirement.

Uneconomic Branch Lines

5337. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that some Branch lines were found to be uneconomic;

(b) if so, the total of such lines, Sector-wise, Gauge-wise and on what basis;

(c) total loss suffered for the last three years, year-wise;

(d) is there any proposal for closure of these lines under Government's consideration and is it not also a fact that there is much importance, usefulness of these lines to the community?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) Total loss suffered during the last three financial years was approximately as under:

1975-76	Rs. 26 crores
1976-77	Rs. 20 crores
1977-78	Rs. 21 crores

(d) On the basis of critical and objective review undertaken by the Railways in the light of the Recommendations made by the Railway Convention Committee of Parliament, proposals have been made to the concerned State Governments for agreeing to the closure of twenty-three uneconomic branch lines, which do not serve any useful purpose.

Statement

Statement indicating Zone-wise and Gauge-wise break up of uneconomic branch lines for the year 1977-78

Name of Railway	1977-78			
	B.G.	M.G.	N.G.	Total
Central	2	..	2	4
Eastern	5	..	2	7
Northern	7	9	2	18
North Eastern . . . . .	..	18	..	18
Northeast Frontier	2	13	1	16
Southern	1	10	1	12
South Central	1	2	..	3
South Eastern	5	..	5	10
Western	2	17	19	38
TOTAL	25	69	32	126

Criterion: A branch line is considered as uneconomic if the net earnings do not give the prescribed return on the investment.

Railway Public Service Commission

5338. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railway Public Service Commission advertisements are released to Urdu papers;

(b) if so, the amounts spent on such advertisements during the years 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78 respectively, with their percentage relation to total amounts spent during these years;

(c) whether it is proposed to increase adequately the allocation for Urdu; and

(d) if so, by how much?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes

(b) The amount spent by the Railway Service Commission on Urdu Advertisements during the years 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78 were about Rs. 24,077, Rs. 24,121 and Rs. 22,432 respectively which amounted to approximately 6.5, 4.7 and 3.7 per cent respectively in relation to the total expenditure incurred on advertisements by these Commissions.

(c) Railway advertisements are released to newspapers on the basis of their circulation, area of influence and their standing and not on the basis of language.

(d) Does not arise

Managerial Structure of D.T.C.

5339. SHRI SACHINDRA LAL SINGHA:

SHRI M. A. HANNAH ALHAJ:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the managerial structure of DTC and its functioning;

(b) the details of the action taken up-to-date to modernise the executive functioning of the organisation; and

(c) the result achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) The present management of DTC consist of Chairman-cum-General Manager who is assisted by 7 Heads of Departments viz., Dy. General Manager (Personnel), Chief Accounts Officer, Chief Mechanical Engineer, Traffic Manager, Controller of Stores and Purchase, Superintending Engineer (Civil), Legal Adviser, and 3 independent officers viz., Development Officer Traffic, Public Relations Officer and Vigilance Officer.

The overall control on this management team is vested in the DTC Board which consists of the Chairman-cum-General Manager as its Chairman and 10 members appointed by Central Government. The Chairman-cum-General Manager is the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation.

The Dy. General Manager (P) is responsible for the personnel matters and Administration, Labour, Enquiries and disciplinary matters.

Chief Accounts Officer is responsible for the maintenance of accounts and internal audit thereof.

Chief Mechanical Engineer is responsible for the repairs and maintenance of the DTC fleet as well as inspection of materials and bus bodies, chassis etc.

Traffic Manager is responsible for traffic scheduling and operation of the fleet of the Corporation.

Controller of Stores & Purchase is responsible for the purchases of materials and their storage and issue.

Superintending Engineer (Civil) is responsible for the civil works of the

Corporation, whether done departmentally or from outside agencies.

Legal Adviser advises the Corporation on legal matters defends and prosecutes the cases on its behalf in the courts/tribunals, etc.

The Development Officer (Traffic) formulates all the plan proposals and lays down the procedures for general planning, forecasting etc.

The Public Relations Officer keeps a liaison between the public and the Management and puts forth the views of the Management to the public through various media.

Vigilance Officer is responsible for obtaining necessary intelligence about the working of different departments including depots and processes the vigilance cases against individual employees.

(b) and (c). In order to modernise and improve the functioning of the DTC, a reputed Consultancy Organization has been entrusted with the assignment of evolving suitable organizational structure and devising of appropriate Management System for the DTC for improving overall managerial efficiency of the Corporation. The report of the Consultants is expected shortly.

Recruitment procedures of the Corporation have been streamlined. Industrial relations on the whole have improved and it has been possible to create cordial relations with the workers who have also become more responsive and cooperative. Some work relating to accounts has been decentralized as a first step to make depots the cost unit for purpose of budgetary and cost control. Systems have been evolved to collect authentic operational data on scientific basis to formulate future planning.

As a result of various steps taken so far, there has been a noticeable improvement in the operational efficiency of the Corporation. Fleet utilization has improved, missing of scheduled trips and incidents of break-downs has come down and future development planning has been made on a more scientific basis.

Berthing Facilities in Ports

5340. SHRI SACHINDRA LAL SINGHA:

SHRI M. A. HANNAN
ALHAJ:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ships which were anchored in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras for the last three years, month-wise for a berth in the docks; and

(b) what is the total number of days lost for want of berthing facilities for which demurrage had to be paid for the waiting ships in these ports, port-wise during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) Month-wise details for ships which anchored at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras are given in the attached Statement.

(b) Number of ship-days lost are given below:

Port	No. of ship-days lost *		
	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79
Bombay	1,719	9,347	10,996 (Upto 26-3-79)
Calcutta	334	462	3,152 (Upto 28-2-79)
Madras	679	898	3,643 (Upto 20-3-79)

*Including general cargo liner vessels.

Statement

No. of Vessels at Anchor (Waited for berth)

Year/Port	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March
1976-77												
Bombay . . .	22	6	14	35	51	61	36	63	21	29	44	52
Calcutta . . .	9	6	10	1	31	15	16	19	24	28	14	8
Madras . . .	32	38	32	29	54	61	38	47	58	51	51	56
1977-78												
Bombay . . .	43	100	120	111	121	111	57	63	45	58	60	78
Calcutta . . .	7	6	10	14	9	23	15	12	19	27	24	28
Madras . . .	45	43	58	28	60	57	53	73	63	49	71	74
1978-79												
(Up to Feb. 78)												
Bombay . . .	89	100	98	75	58	59	71	73	119	109	115	
Calcutta . . .	26	33	26	48	35	30	53	39	74	90	75	
Madras . . .	70	70	80	90	99	80	66	57	67	76	54	

J.N. initiative for meeting of littoral States

5341. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the U.N. have since taken any initiative to call a meeting of the littoral States, to discuss the issue pertaining to Indian Ocean; and

(b) if so, whether the Government of India itself would contact the littoral States; before the U.N. conference to evolve a common strategy to break the dead lock between USSR and USA on this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) Yes Sir. Pursuant to United Nations General Assembly Resolution 33/68, a Meeting of the Littoral and Hinterland States of the Indian Ocean is scheduled to be held in New York from 2nd to 13th July, 1979 as the next step towards the convening of the Conference on the Indian Ocean for the implementation of the Declaration on the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace as contained in General Assembly Resolution 2832.

(b) Government would be in contact with the Littoral and Hinterland States before and during the Meeting to help evolve a common position among Littoral and Hinterland States of the Indian Ocean regarding implementation of the Declaration on the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace which involves the elimination of all forms of Great Power military presence and rivalries from the Indian Ocean region.

राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग

5342. श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक : क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली और आगरा, बम्बई तक जाने वाले राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग से जुड़े हुए हैं ; और

(ख) क्या बालियर से आगे राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग का निर्माण करने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया जा रहा है जिससे झांसी, छतरपुर, पन्ना, सतना और रीवा को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग 7 से जोड़ा जा सके ?

नौ बहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में प्रभारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री चांद राम) : (क) दिल्ली और आगरा को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग सं 0 2 तथा आगरा और बम्बई को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग सं 0 3 से जोड़ दिया गया है ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

पुलिस कर्मचारियों द्वारा बसों में चढ़ना

5343. श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक : क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि दिल्ली परिवहन निगम की बसों में यात्रा करते समय दिल्ली पुलिस के अधिकांश कर्मचारी प्रवेश द्वारा से बसों में न चढ़कर निकासी द्वारा से बसों में चढ़ते हैं जिससे अन्य यात्रियों को बहुत असुविधा होती है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या सरकार ने बसों में यात्रा करने वाले व्यक्तियों को होने वाली कठिनाइयों का पता लगाने के लिए कोई सर्वेक्षण किया है ; और

(ग) सरकार ने उनकी कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है और इन उपायों का कहां तक पालन हो रहा है ?

नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में प्रभारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री चांद राम) : (क) और (ख). दिल्ली परिवहन निगम को इस बारे में कुछ शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं और दिल्ली पुलिस के वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों और सुपरवाइजरों के ध्यान में कुछ ऐसे मामले भी आये हैं जहां पुलिस कर्मचारियों ने गलत गेट से बसों में प्रवेश किया है ।

(ग) दिल्ली परिवहन निगम के चालकों और कंडक्टरों को पक्की हिदायतें दी गयी हैं कि वे किसी भी व्यक्ति को अगले गेट से न चढ़ने दें । यदि इस बारे में कोई शिकायत मिलती है तो इसे दिल्ली के पुलिस कमिश्नर के ध्यान में अवश्य बाया जाता है ताकि उस पर समुचित कार्रवाई हो सके । इस बारे में दिल्ली के पुलिस आयुक्त ने भी 4-1-79 को पुलिस के वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों को हिदायतें दी हैं कि वे गलत गेट से बसों में चढ़ने वाले पुलिस कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध उचित कार्रवाई करें । इस बारे में दिल्ली पुलिस की सतर्कता बांच भी अचानक जांच करती है ताकि दोषी पाये जाने वाले व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध समुचित अनुशासकिक कार्रवाई की जा सके ।

West German projects with Indian Railways in third world

5344. SHRI A. R. BADRI NARAYAN:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKHARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many West German firms have shown their interest in setting up projects with Indian Railways in the third world countries where the railways have already established markets for rolling stock and laying a network of rail lines;

(b) if so, how many German firms have offered for the same;

(c) India's reaction to their proposal;

(d) whether any agreement has been reached with these firms; and

(e) what are the countries where joint venture projects will be set up with the German firms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) No.

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

Joint conference of Central Council of Health and Family Welfare

5345. SHRI A. R. BADRI NARAYAN:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKHARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have forwarded the extracts from one of the resolutions passed at the Fifth Joint Conference of the Central Council of Health and Family Welfare to the Members Parliament and also to all political leaders on the 7th December, 1978;

(b) if so, whether he has also appealed them to help the Government in achieving the object of family planning;

(c) the results achieved out of the communications; and

(d) what kind of help will be given to them to propagate the family planning in their constituencies?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. A letter was sent by the former Minister of State for Health and Family Welfare on 7-12-1978 enclosing an extract from one of the resolutions passed at the Fifth Joint Conference of the Central Council of Health and Central Family Welfare Council. Copies are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4211/79].

(c). A number of letters have been received in reply. The response has been very encouraging.

(d) As indicated in the letter, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare would be only too glad to give whatever assistance the MPs, Health Ministers, and Union Ministers might like to have in this regard.

Aid to shipping industry

5346. SHRI A. R. BADRINARAYAN:

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the 'Financial Express' dated the 5th March, 1979 under the heading "Government urged to rush aid to shipping industry";

(b) if so, whether Telex messages to the Prime Minister and Minister were forwarded to help the shipping industry;

(c) if so, what kind of help has been demanded; and

(d) what steps have been taken to rush aid to shipping industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) and (b). Government have seen the news report referred to and they have also received representation from the Indian National Shipowners' Association for expediting the assistance to shipping industry during the current freight recession.

(c) and (d). The suggestions of INSA include extension of the present measures of relief to a further period upto 31 March 1981 and to include certain past efforts made by the shipping companies in rescheduling their foreign exchange loans etc. as a measure of self help in deciding the quantum of financial assistance to be granted. Efforts are being made to expedite the grant of assistance under package of reliefs already approved but assistance beyond 31 March 1979 will have to await the recommendations of the High Level Committee which is proposed to be set up by the Government.

Ratification of U.N. Covenants

5347. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 1966 United Nations Covenants defending the economic, cultural and social rights of the citizens as also their political and civil rights together with the optional protocol have not yet been ratified by India;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay; and

(c) when they are likely to be ratified?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) Government have decided to accede to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights with certain declaration necessitated by our Constitutional and other legal provisions. Government have also decided not to accede to the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights according to which State party to the Covenant recognises the competence of the Human Rights Committee set up under part IV of the Covenant to receive communications from its nationals. The instruments of ratification are in the process of being drawn up and will be deposited shortly with the UN Secretary General.

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

Offer of Delhi Contract Bus Association

5348. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that Delhi Contract Bus Association has offered about 1000 buses for operation under the DTC at the old rates;

(b) is it also a fact that they have also offered to ply the buses even on uneconomic routes;

(c) if yes, what action Government has taken over it;

(d) what is the shortage of buses in Delhi;

(e) what specific steps Government have taken to remove the shortage; and

(f) the number of obsolete buses which are still plying in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) and (b). DTC has so far not received any such offer from Deihi Contract Bus Association, though there was a news-item about their offer.

(c) The question does not arise.

(d) It has been estimated by D.T.C. that about 250 buses are required to meet the present requirement, apart from 75 buses for only peak hours.

(e) Order has already been placed to acquire the required number of buses, which are expected to be added to the fleet of the Corporation by 30th June, 79. Buses required for Peak-hour operations are proposed to be hired subject to availability.

(f) About 70 buses.

Regularising of workmen in Malaria Department of Coal Mines Welfare Organisation in Dhanbad

5349. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) number of workmen employed in the Malaria Department of Coal Mines Welfare Organisation in Dhanbad and the number that exceeded continuous work for 240 days;

(b) whether the job is of regular nature warranting immediate regularisation for a fair labour practice;

(c) whether an unfair labour practice of keeping a regular worker casual for years on arbitrary pay by the labour Department itself has created great resentment in the area; and

(d) if so, steps in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI LARANG SAI): (a) There are 344 such workers. All of them have ren-

dered more than 240 days of continued service.

(b) to (d). The question of regularising the services of the casual workers, who have also made certain representations in this regard is receiving attention.

Payment of Rest day's Wages to Workmen

5350. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has sent instruction that the Rest day's wage is payable to the contractor's workmen engaged in construction;

(b) if so, steps taken to implement that in Dhanbad-Dugda industrial belt and the number of workmen benefited by that within 1st February 1979;

(c) whether the management is circumventing the instruction on the plea that the rest day's wage is already included in the Minimum wage; and

(d) if so, steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) It has been clarified that in respect of employees engaged in the employment of building operations, etc. in the State of Bihar, payment of wages has to be made for weekly days of rest at the rates notified under the Minimum Wages Act, by the Government of Bihar.

(b) to (d). In the absence of particulars of the specific establishment or establishments it is not possible to obtain the information.

Leprosy

5351. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) number of leprosy cases in the country reported and otherwise

and the number of hospitals with bed numbers, to treat that, facts in details with State-wise break up;

(b) contribution of the Central Government to the hospitals and voluntary organisation to treat this disease;

(c) whether it is a fact that leprosy could not be contained within last thirty years; and

(d) if so, steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) The total number of estimated leprosy cases in the country is 3.2 million. A statement showing State-wise details of these cases and number of hospitals (including temporary hospitalisation wards) and the number of beds is enclosed.

(b) Under the National Leprosy Control Programme for hospital work the Government of India provides assistance to the State Government for the following purpose:—

(a) *Temporary Hospitalisation wards each of 20 beds*

(i) Cost of construction Rs. 82000/- or the actual cost incurred by the State PWD according to area and plan given by the Central Government.

(ii) Non-recurring expenditure for equipping the ward. Rs. 8000/-

(iii) Recurring expenditure for maintenance of the ward. Rs. 72000/- annually

(iv) Drugs like DDS tablets are supplied free of cost.

(b) *For Reconstructive Surgery Unit*

For equipment Rs. 25000/-

Voluntary Organisations are given grants under Survey, Education & Treatment Scheme according to prescribed pattern and also *ad hoc* grants for expansion of hospital services. The total assistance provided to voluntary organisations during 1978-79 has been Rs. 18.5 lakhs.

(c) No. Out of 3.2 million estimated number of leprosy cases about 2.5 million cases have already been detected and about 2.1 million are receiving treatment. 0.436 million cases have already been cured and discharged during the year 1975-79.

(d) Under the National Leprosy Control Programme the following units have been set up:—

(i) Leprosy Control Units	531
(ii) SET Centres	6,390
(iii) Urban Leprosy Centres	431
(iv) Pe-constructive Surgery Units	70
(v) Temporary Hospitalisation Wards	150
(vi) Leprosy Training Centres	41

There are also 231 Leprosy hospitals. There are 31,000 indoor beds for leprosy cases. It is proposed to bring under coverage the balance of the high and moderate endemic areas for leprosy in the country so that all the patients are detected and treated early.

Statement

Sl. No.	States/U.Ts.	Estimated number of Lep. cases (1971) in Lakhs.	No. of Leprosy Hospital and T.H.W.	No. of Beds
1	Andhra Pradesh	6.28	61	3,168
2	Assam	0.12	28	1,262
3	Bihar	3.39	22	1,527
4	Gujarat	0.54	11	880
5	Haryana	0.01	1	20
6	Himachal Pradesh	0.15	5	163
7	Jammu & Kashmir	0.05	4	226
8	Karnataka	1.74	14	989
9	Kerala	0.75	10	2,735
10	Madhya Pradesh	0.32	16	2,321
11	Maharashtra	2.80	42	4,823
12	Manipur	0.06	4	150
13	Meghalaya	0.06	1	20
14	Nagaland	0.05	4	210
15	Orissa	2.37	15	1,90
16	Punjab	0.02	12	1,199
17	Rajasthan	0.10	3	171
18	Sikkim	0.16	..	..
19	Tamil Nadu	7.83	57	4,127
20	Tripura	0.10	1	20
21	Uttar Pradesh	1.68	32	1,962
22	West Bengal	3.80	23	21,554
<i>Union Territories</i>				
23	A & N Islands	0.01	2	35
24	Arunachal Pradesh	0.01	4	180
25	Chandigarh . . . . .	..	..	..
26	Dadra & N. Haveli	0.01	..	..
27	Delhi	0.01	2	519
28	Goa, Daman & Diu	0.05	1	200
29	Lakshadweep	0.01	3	109
30	Mizoram	0.01	1	20
31	Pondicherry	0.19	2	220
All India		32.547	381*	31,000

*Including 231 Leprosy Hospitals and 150 Temporary hospitalisation wards.

Workers in contractors companies

5352. **SHRI A. K. ROY:** Will the Minister of **PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR** be pleased to state:

(a) names of the contract companies and number of workmen under them operating in Dugda Coal Workers in Giridih District of Bihar as on the 1st January, 1979, facts in details;

(b) whether many of the jobs are of perennial nature warranting Departmentalisation; and

(c) whether complaints have been received against the contractors violating the provision of the Contract Labour Abolition and Regulation Act (1970) and if so, steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI LARANG SAI): (a) Presumably reference is to the Dugda Coal Washery. The attached statement shows the names of Contractors engaged by Dugda Coal Washery, and the number of contract workers employed by them, as supplied by the Central Industrial Relations Machinery.

(b) The question of contract labour system in the Coal Washeries was examined recently by a Committee of the Central Advisory Contract Labour Board. The Board considered the report of the Committee at its Meeting held on Feb. 24, 1979, the consensus of opinion in the Board, with the representative of the Department of Coal expressing reservation was that employment of contract labour may be prohibited in the following operations in Coal Washeries: (i) unloading of raw-coal; (ii) charging of magnetite; and (iii) plant cleaning, including removal of slippage, waste, muck cleaning, magnetite removal, etc. The matter is being processed further in the light of the recommendations of the Board.

(c) According to the information supplied by the Central Industrial Relations Machinery, there was a complaint in May, 1978 from Bihar Colliery Kamgar Union against M/s. Seth Construction Co. alleging non-provision of welfare facilities and non-issue of employment cards. The matter was taken up by the Central Industrial Relations Machinery with the contractor and the provisions are reported to have since been implemented:—

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the contractor	Number of workmen
1	Shri Banwari Lai Agarwalla	46
2	M/s. B. K. Traders	46
3	Shri Madhab Singh	164
4	Shri S. Prasad	7
5	Shri S. D. Roy	50
6	Shri Md. Amin	8
7	Shri Ram Singh	10
8	M/s. Rural Commercial Enterprise	256
9	M/s. Engineering Project (India) Ltd.	360
10	Shri Jagdish Singh	100
11	M/s. Seth Construction Co. (Sub-contractor of Engineering Projects (India) Ltd.	160

Dispute between Shippers and Ship-owners

5353. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the dispute between the shippers from the west coast and Shipowners in respect of cargo discharged by three vessels belonging to the west coast of India; West Asia and Okha has gone to the arbitration;

(b) if so, what are the points referred to the arbitration;

(c) when the arbitration is likely to submit its decision;

(d) who are the members of the arbitration; and

(e) the need of referring the dispute to the arbitrator?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) No dispute in respect of cargo discharged at Okha between shippers from the West Coast and shipowners of three vessels belonging to the West Coast of India—West Asia has gone to Arbitration in terms of the Indian Arbitration Act. However, a dispute between some shippers and (1) M/s. Streamline Shipping Company and (2) M/s. Universal Shipping Company, both members of the same Conference has been referred jointly by the Western India Shippers' Association and the Companies to the Deputy Director General of Shipping in-charge of the Freight Investigation Bureau, Bombay for amicable settlement through mutual discussion.

(b) As stated there have been no arbitration proceedings in respect of the dispute. The Western India Shippers' Association and the two said shipping companies desired that the Deputy Director General of Shipping should examine and advise as to—

(a) reasonable charges to be paid to the shipping companies by those shippers who wanted to take delivery of their cargoes at Okha; and

(b) freight charges to be paid by shippers who desired reshipping of cargoes to Khorramshah by the same lines.

(c) to (e). Does not arise.

Memorandum by Lakshadweep Hospital Class IV to P.M.

5354. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a memorandum by the Hospital Class IV Association General Secretary in Lakshadweep was submitted to the Prime Minister of India on his visit at Kavaratti on 2nd February 1979;

(b) if so, the points of grievances and representations made in the memorandum;

(c) whether Government have examined the grievances mentioned therein; and

(d) if so, what action or steps have been initiated to implement them?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) Yes.

(b) to (d). The points of grievances/representations contained in the memorandum submitted to the Prime Minister and the action taken on them by the Lakshadweep Administration are given in the attached statement.

Statement

Representation/Grievances	Action taken by Lakshadweep Administration
1. Upward classification of the post of Nursing Orderly from Group 'D' and upward revision of present pay scale of Rs. 196—232.	1. Upward revision of pay scale is not recommended since the present scale corresponds to the pre-revised scale of Rs. 70—85 and the post of Nursing Orderly is categorised as Group 'D' post in other places and carries the same scale of pay.
2. Enhancement of rate of Washing Allowance from Rs. 3/- to Rs. 18/-	2. Washing allowance now given on par with other Group 'D' Staff in Lakshadweep and similar staff in Andamans.
3. Enhancement of Casual Leave from 12 to 15 days or allowing Second Saturday as Holiday.	3. Medical Staff are not entitled for holiday on Second Saturday and Government servants are entitled for 12 days casual leave only as per Government orders.
4. Creation of promotional avenues.	4. There are already two promotional posts for Nursing Orderlies as Laboratory Attendants. Further 20% of the Nursing Orderlies posts have been converted into Selection Grade posts.

Absorption of Apprentices

5355. SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE:
Will the Minister of PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be
pleased to state:

(a) whether the apprentices are not necessarily to be absorbed in the same company when he completes his apprenticeship period; and

(b) if not, whether apprentices are used on low wages by the respective companies?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR
(SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a)
The objective of Apprenticeship
Training Scheme is to provide skills
to the apprentices so as to make them
more employable. As per Section 22
of the apprentices Act, 1961, it is not
obligatory on the part of employer to
offer any employment to any appren-
tice who has completed the period of
his apprenticeship training in his
establishment, nor is it obligatory on
the part of the apprentice to accept
such employment, if offered. How-
ever, where there is a condition in a

contract of apprenticeship that the
apprentice shall after a successful
completion of apprenticeship training,
serve the employer, the employer
is bound to offer suitable em-
ployment to the apprentice and
the apprentice is also bound to
serve the employer for a prescribed
period. As stated above, even though
it is not obligatory under the Appren-
tices Act, 1961 for employers to offer
employment to the apprentices trained
by them, the very purpose of the
Act is to provide trained manpower
to the industry. With a view to ac-
celerating the absorption of appren-
tices trained under the Apprentices
Act, 1961, the Department of Person-
nel and Administrative Reforms,
Cabinet Secretariat, Government of
India issued O.M. No. 14/20/72-Estt.D)
dated 10.10.1973. [Placed in Library.
See No. LT-4212/79].

(b) The Apprentices are not paid
any wages but are only paid stipends
ranging from Rs. 130/- to Rs. 200/-
for trade apprentices depending upon
the year of training and between
Rs. 180/- to Rs. 280/- for technician
and graduate apprentices. The sti-
pend paid to the apprentices is an

incentive to learn the skills during the period of Apprenticeship Training and cannot be treated as wages.

Lost properties

5356. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in order to save the Railway from loss of revenue through lost properties, claims of which are manipulated by unscrupulous people, Government propose to introduce compulsory insurance system, and thereby enhance the revenue of the Railway in carrying the luggage and materials; and

(b) what amount Railway will pay or has to pay by way of claims of the lost properties in the year 1977-78?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) No.

(b) A sum of Rs. 14.24 crores was paid in 1977-78 by the Indian Railways towards claims for compensation for loss, destruction, damage, deterioration or non-delivery of goods, parcels and luggage carried by them.

Exchange of Enclaves

5357. PROF. SAMAR GUHA:

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

SHRI K. MALLANNA:

SHRI SARAT KAR:

SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY:

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the problems of enclaves claimed by India and Bangladesh within the boundaries of one another's territory, have yet to be mutually resolved by the two Governments;

(b) whether the minorities have been completely cleared out of the Indian enclaves inside Bangladesh;

(c) whether the people living in the enclaves inside the Indian territory resisted holding Bangladesh elections there; and

(d) if so, the present position thereabout and the facts about all the points raised above and the stand taken by Government in regard to these enclaves?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) We have no such information.

(c) Yes Sir, we have received reports that a group of unidentified persons obstructed the holding of the Elections within Dahagram on 17th February, 1979.

(d) The polls within the Bangladeshi enclaves of Dahagram and Anarpota were conducted peacefully on 6th March, 1979. Our policy with regard to the Land Boundary Agreement and the Exchange of Enclaves has already been indicated in reply to Question No. 3317 in the Lok Sabha on 15th March, 1978.

Interest paid on late settlement of claims

5358. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether interest is being paid in case of delay in settlement of claims; and

(b) if so, the rate of interest paid?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

ए०ब०एन० सवारी गाड़ी के समय में परिवर्तन

5359. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1 मार्च से अलीगढ़ व नई दिल्ली के बीच चलाई गई 1/2 ए०जी०एन० सवारी गाड़ी के समय के बारे में जो रात के 8.35 बजे दिल्ली से चलती है और 12.45 बजे अलीगढ़ पहुंचती है, के बारे में यात्रियों में भारी असंतोष है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने अलीगढ़ की तरफ से रोज दिल्ली जाने वाले सेवारत कर्मचारियों तथा गैर सरकारी कर्मचारियों और अन्य यात्रियों की, जो बहुत देर से अलीगढ़ लौटते हैं प्रतिक्रिया जानने का प्रयत्न किया है; और

(ग) गाड़ी का समय किस आधार पर निश्चित किया गया था और क्या अलीगढ़ पहुंचने के समय में कोई परिवर्तन किया जायेगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) :

(क) से (ग). 1-3-79 से अलीगढ़ और नयी दिल्ली के बीच 1 एजीएन/2 एजीएन शटल गाड़ियां अन्तिम समय अनुसूची के अनुसार चलाई गयी थीं। इस खंड पर अन्य गाड़ियों के चालन पर किसी प्रकार का विपरीत प्रभाव डाले बिना सुबह के यात्रियों के लिए अलीगढ़ से नयी दिल्ली के लिए उचित समय अनुसूची की व्यवस्था की जा सकती थी परन्तु नयी दिल्ली से अलीगढ़ के लिए वापसी यात्रा के लिए कुछ अन्य गाड़ियों के चालन को प्रभावित किये बिना समय अनुसूची में समायोजन करना संभव नहीं था। इसीलिए रेलवे ने अप्रैल, 1979 से लागू होने वाली नयी समय सारिणी में कुछ अन्य गाड़ियों के चालन समय में परिवर्तन करके शाम को शटल गाड़ी से अलीगढ़ जाने वाले यात्रियों के लिए समय परिवर्तन का विचार किया है। इस प्रकार शाम को नयी दिल्ली से वापिस जाने वाले यात्रियों के लिए संतोषजनक सेवा उपलब्ध कराने के लिए 1-4-79 से अलीगढ़ शटल नयी दिल्ली से 16.55 बजे तथा दिल्ली से 17.10 बजे चला करेगी और 20.40 बजे अलीगढ़ पहुंच जाया करेगी।

Upgradation of Posts

5360. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that while deciding the number of posts to be upgraded at the time of Cadre Restructure Scheme of Railway Board in 1976, one of the main considerations was to reduce the disparity in pro-

motional prospects in sister categories;

(b) if so, is it also a fact that still a great disparity in promotional prospects of Train Examiners and other sister categories viz, Chargemen (Mech.), Chargemen (Elec) and even Train Examiners (Train Lighting) exists; and

(c) if so, what Government propose to do to remove this disparity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) The 1976 cadre restructuring was intended to bring about abroad measure of rationalisation in promotional avenues of various categories, wherever internal and inter-railway disparities existed, as also to improve the promotional prospects.

(b) and (c). The promotional prospects of various allied categories are being continuously reviewed to broadly achieve a parity having regard to the responsibilities and duties.

Promotion prospects of Train Examiners

5361. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Committee of Addl. Chief Mechanical Engineers was constituted for making the recommendations regarding the promotional prospects of Train Examiners in the months of November, 1977;

(b) if so, whether the Committee has submitted its recommendations;

(c) if so, whether the recommendations made by the Committee regarding the promotional prospects of Train Examiners have been implemented in toto; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof and by what time Government proposes to complete the work of implementation of these recommendations in full?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes, but the Committee was constituted to discuss arrangements for maintenance of Goods and Coaching stock.

(b) and (c). Yes.

(d) Does not arise.

Staff increase in N.E. Railway since 1970

5362. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that for the same length of the Railway and assets the N.E. Railway has created many times more top officers/staff since 1970;

(b) the number of officers and staff existing in each department of the N.E. Railway prior to 1970 and now;

(c) has the up-gradation of all categories been done, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the consideration for huge number of increase in top management posts with no corresponding increase in the N.E. Railways earning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) No; the assets of the N.E. Railway have risen from Rs. 186 crores as on 1-4-1970 to Rs. 266 crores as on 31-3-1978. During this period the route length of this Railway has increased from 4977 to 5104.

Department	As on 31-3-1969 (all grades)		As on 31-3-1978 (all grades)	
	Officers	Staff	Officers	Staff
1. Administration	42	2,230	66	3,072
2. Accounts	23	2,363	46	2,479
3. Engineering	86	19,915	113	19,957
4. Signal & Telecom.	24	3,526	34	4,780
5. Transportation	46	11,966	45	22,826
6. Commercial	35	9,176	42	9,127
7. Mechanical Engg.	57	28,724	65	30,412
8. Stores	21	2,300	25	2,811
9. Electrical	18	4,080	18	4,977
10. Medical	120	3,093	198	3,866
11. P.P.F.	12	4,289	13	4,219
TOTAL	478	94,862	612	1,08,082

(c) Cadre restructuring scheme is essentially designed to bring about a measure of rationalisation and to reduce internal and inter-railway disparities in the promotional avenues of certain categories. This has been achieved to a considerable extent.

(d) Posts are created on the basis of an assessment of the work-load responsibility. As a matter of fact, the gross earnings of the N.E. Railway have increased from Rs. 50 crores in 1970-71 to Rs. 88 crores in 1977-78.

Divisionalisation on N.E. Railway

5363. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the category-wise officers of all grades and designation including class III and IV staff existing on the North Eastern Railway prior to the divisionalisation and now, with the income of the Railway prior to the Divisionalisation and after?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): Statistics are maintained on the Indian Railways on financial year basis, i.e. from 1st April to 31st March of the following year. The divisionalisation on the North-Eastern Railway took place on 1-5-1969. Hence, the data for prior to Divisionalisation has been given for financial year ending 31st March, 1969, alongwith the data for 1977-78, which is the latest year for which statistics are available.

I. Staff Strength (in units, as on 31st March)

Groups	1969	1978
Groups A & B	478	613

Group C

(a) Workshop & Artisan	10,435	13,060
(b) Running	4,624	5,211
(c) Others	22,237	24,303
Total	37,336	42,579

Group D

(a) Workshop & Artisan	13,194	14,733
(b) Running	1,849	2,158
(c) Others	39,483	38,553
Total	54,526	55,446
Grand Total	92,340	98,638

II. Gross Earnings (In thousands of Rupees)

1968-69	1977-78
40,58.86	87,79.49

962-Ton Panamanian Freighter M.V. Araba

5364. SHRI VASANT SATHE:

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL:

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 962-Ton Panamanian freighter M.V. "Araba" manned by a 16 member crew comprising 15 Indians and one crew from Sri Lanka is missing in mysterious circumstances for the past four months since it set sail for Bombay via Karachi from Dubai on August 30 last;

(b) if so, furnish facts of the matter and the reaction of Government thereto particularly relating to the news report appearing in 'Free Press Journal' Bombay dated 24-2-78;

(c) details of action taken and results thereof;

(d) whether it is a fact that the ship was recently repaired and the report submitted by the engineer advises against immediate operation of the ship; and

(e) if so, the reasons why it was put into operation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) to (c). M. V. "Araba" a foreign vessel with 17 Indian crew and one Sri Lanka crew was reported to have sailed from Dubai on 27-8-78 for Karachi whereafter no information is available. The officers and Indian crew were not signed on the vessel under Indian Articles of Agreement and were not recruited through Seamen's Employment Office as per Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 but were engaged direct by foreign owners through their Agents in Bombay M/s. Ilyas Shipping Private Limited.

As soon as enquiry about whereabouts of the above vessel and its crew was received by the Directorate General of Shipping, messages were sent by the Directorate to our Embassies in Iran, Abu Dhabi and Karachi for making necessary enquiries and advising us about the whereabouts of the vessel and condition of crew. Meanwhile, it was understood from Lloyds Intelligente Service, London that despite their enquiries with their Agents at Dubai, Karachi and Penang and with the owners of vessel, Asian Forwarding Agencies of Penang, and despite broadcast through Karachi Radio, they could not obtain any news of the vessel and declared it as missing on 22-11-78.

(d) and (e). The vessel "Araba" may have been repaired abroad and therefore Government is not aware whether the engineer had advised against immediate operation of the vessel.

71. Virginity Tests

5365. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news report in the 'Statesman' dated the 28th February, 1979 under the caption "Virginity tests on Asian";

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Government to the various observations made therein and facts of the matter; and

(c) details of action taken/proposed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU):

(a) Yes, Sir. The article was headlined, "Virility Test on Asians".

(b) and (c). No case has come to Government's notice in which any Indian male visiting Britain was subjected to a "virility test". A statement on the Virginity test matter was made in Lok Sabha by the Ministry for External Affairs on 21 February. The Indian High Commission in London, has in fact, taken up specific cases concerning the treatment of Indian nationals by British Immigration officials and maintained contact with organisations in Britain dealing with questions of immigration and race relations.

Regarding the case of a pregnant woman detained at London airport, the Indian High Commission made enquiries into the case. The incident occurred in October 1976. The British Government wrote to the High Commission explaining the circumstances. The Indian lady did not have an entry clearance. She was detained pending deportation when she gave birth to a child which died subsequently. The lady was given medical attention and treated with concern. It is learnt that the husband did not pursue the matter or carry out his earlier threat of legal action. The lady was allowed to remain in the country and was not removed.

Departmentalising Dining Car in Assam Mail

5366. SHRI GYANESHWAR PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Dining car services of 3Up/4Dn Assam Mail is being taken

over by the Railway Department on expiry of agreement from 1st April, 1978; and

(b) if so, what steps are taken in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). As has already been announced in the Railway Budget Speech on 20-2-79, as a policy catering services on all Mail, Express and Superfast trains would, henceforth, be provided only departmentally. As a first step, the contractor-managed Mail/Express and Superfast trains will be brought under departmental catering expeditiously. 3Up/4Dn Assam Mail being a mail train will also be covered by this scheme.

Monopoly catering in Tinsukia Mail

5367. SHRI GYANESHWAR PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether dining car services in Tinsukia Mail (BG) allotted to a monopoly catering contractor violating standing rules for calling tender etc., after Railway Ministers commitments in Lok Sabha on 15th June, 1977; and

(b) if so, what are the actions taken in this irregular allotment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). The contract of dining car on Tinsukia Mail (BG) was allotted to a dining car contractor managing other mobile catering services on Northeast Frontier Railway under orders by this Ministry. Heavy capital investment and recurring expenditure were involved in case this service was taken over for departmental management by Northeast Frontier Railway and this contractor already had necessary infrastructure to take over management of this dining car service. However, as announced in the Railway Budget Speech on 20-2-79, catering service

on all Mail, Express and Superfast trains will hereafter be provided only departmentally and as a first step, the contractor-managed Mail, Express and Superfast trains will be brought under departmental catering expeditiously. The catering service on Tinsukia Mail (BG) will accordingly also be departmentalised.

गाड़ियों में वातानुकूलित डिब्बे और श्रेणियों का समाप्त किया जाना

5368. श्री गंगा लक्ष्मण सिंह: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या वह विभिन्न गाली, एक्सप्रेस और मुख्य गाड़ियों में धीरे-धीरे वातानुकूलित डिब्बे प्रथम श्रेणी समाप्त करने और गाड़ियों को 'श्रेणी रहित' बनाने सम्बन्धी अपने वक्तव्य को कार्यरूप दे रहे हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो विभिन्न डिब्बेजनों में ऐसी गाड़ियों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें श्रेणी रहित बनाने के लिये कार्यवाही की गई है और वर्ष 1979-80 में किन किन गाड़ियों को श्रेणी रहित बनाने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने ऐसी कोई समय सीमा निर्धारित की है जिसके अन्तर्गत श्रेणी रहित गाड़ियों का लक्ष्य प्राप्त किया जायेगा।

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण): (क) से (ग). यह विनिश्चय किया गया है कि सन्धी दूरी की सभी नयी, गाड़ियां श्रेणी रहित होंगी। भविष्य में, केवल चार प्रकार के सवारी डिब्बे, अर्थात् दूसरे दर्जे के वातानुकूलन मयन-यान, दूसरे दर्जे के साधारण मयन-यान दूसरे दर्जे के वातानुकूलन कुर्सी यान और पिन में उपयोग किये जाने वाले दूसरे दर्जे के डिब्बे बनाये जायेंगे। अतः अन्य दर्जों के सवारी डिब्बे उत्तरांतर समाप्त होते जायेंगे। रेलों ने अभी तक 9 श्रेणीरहित गाड़ियां प्रलायी हैं। 1979 में और अधिक श्रेणी रहित गाड़ियां चलाने के प्रस्ताव पर उस समय फैसला किया जायेगा जब अक्टूबर, 1979 की समय-सारणी को अंतिम रूप दिया जायेगा।

Croosoting Plant at Olavakkot

5369. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Croosoting Plant under the Southern Railway at Olavakkot is lying idle;

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor; and

(c) what steps are being taken to see that it is operated and brought to its earlier status?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) No, Sir. The plant is, however, working below its capacity.

(b) Supplies of wooden sleepers requiring creosoting treatment from the States of Kerala and Karnataka are very poor.

(c) Regular chising is being done with the concerned authorities of both the States, at various levels, for giving adequate supplies to enable the Olavakkot treatment plant to work to its full capacity and also permit the extremely necessary sleeper renewals and other works to be carried out as planned.

Evicted families from construction site of Cochin Shipyard

5370. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of evicted families from the construction site of the Cochin Shipyard;

(b) how many of these evicted family members were given employments, so far; and

(c) whether Government has laid down any criterion in giving preference in employment to the evictees in the Shipyard, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) 514.

(b) 109.

(c) The persons displaced from the areas occupied by Industrial Projects, are eligible for preference in employment in those projects to posts of skilled workers, clerks and other non-technical staff provided they fulfil requisite qualifications and experience and their names are sponsored

by the employment exchanges against vacancies notified to them. This preference is available only at construction stage and not beyond the date the Project goes into production.

Changes in Overseas Job Rules

5371. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:

SHRI NATVARLAL B. PARMAR,

SHRI CHATURBHUIJ;

SHRI BHAGAT RAM;

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

Will the Minister of **EXTERNAL AFFAIRS** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to make changes in the overseas job rules; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU):

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) Government had pre-published the draft rules by a notification in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II-Section 3 sub-section (i) dated 9th February, 1979, to replace rule 57 of the Emigration Rules, 1923, for information of all persons likely to be affected thereby. In a recent order the Supreme Court have prescribed fresh guidelines to regulate emigration of skilled workers from the country with the liberty to the Government to vary the terms of emigration thereof by legislation or by rules after July 31, 1979. Government will consider amendments of the rules which may be required.

संगमल कर्मचारियों की पदोन्नति

5372. श्री सुभाष भादुजा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या संगमल कर्मचारियों की पदोन्नतियाँ रेलगाड़ियों के बर्तीकरण पर निर्भर करती हैं जबकि अन्य कर्मचारियों की प्रतिगत के आधार पर पदोन्नतियाँ दी जाती हैं :

(ख) क्या 1 जनवरी, 1976 के आदेशों में 'सी' ग्रेड के ड्राइवरों की पदोन्नति के लिये 10 प्रतिशत कोटे का प्रावधान है; और

(ग) क्या माल गाड़ियों में तैनात ग्रेड 'सी' के गाड़ें इस लाभ से वंचित रखे गये हैं जबकि उनका कार्य भी ऐसा ही है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विश्व नारायण) (क) जी हाँ। रनिंग स्टॉक के दति-रिक्त कुछ धेणियों के कर्मचारियों के लिए उच्च ग्रेडों में पदोन्नति का प्रतिगत निर्धारित है।

(ख) जी हाँ। 12 अगस्त, 1976 के आदेशों में 'सी' ग्रेड के 10% ड्राइवरों की पदोन्नति के लिए प्रवरण ग्रेड देने का प्रावधान है।

(ग) 'सी' ग्रेड के गाड़ों का वर्तमान वेतनमान 290-530 रुपये (सं० वे०) से बढ़ाकर 330-530 रुपये (सं० वे०) कर दिया गया है और तदीपरान्त लाभ होने वाला वेतनमान 330-560 रु० होने से, उन्हें इन दोनों वेतनमानों के बीच प्रवरण ग्रेड देना संभव नहीं है। 'सी' ग्रेड के ड्राइवर और 'सी' ग्रेड के गाड़ों की इयूटी एक जैसी नहीं है।

Entry of Asians into U.K.

5373. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are pursuing with the British Government the question of "Virginity Test" and other matters connected with immigrations and custom Rules and regulations regarding entry of Asians into the United Kingdom;

(b) if so, broad details thereof;

(c) whether Government have made quite clear their stand, and insisted upon it, to the British Government and

(d) if so, how and when and with what assurances from the British Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU):

(a) Yes, Sir. We have been pursuing with the British Government the question of "Virginity Test", other medical tests and other immigration matters regarding entry of Indian Nationals into the United Kingdom. Customs rules are not under discussion.

(b) Foreign Minister made a statement in the House on 21st February, 1979 on the Virginity Test case. This matter has also since been raised in the UN Human Rights Commission.

(c) and (d) We have made our stand quite clear to British Government. The British authorities have categorically assured the Government that there will be no such virginity test either in Britain or in India. Besides, they have ordered an Inquiry into all medical examinations in the Immigration Control Context to establish a standard and acceptable set of procedures. The results of this investigation will be published.

Pension to Ex-M.Ps.

5374. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to refer to reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 1473 on March 1st, 1979 regarding Pension to Ex-M.Ps. and state:

(a) whether Government have taken any concrete steps at consultation with various Parties and Groups including independents from both Houses of Parliament on the said matter during the period. April 1977 to March 1st 1979:

(b) if so, full facts thereof and if not, why not;

(c) Government's reactions thereto; and

(d) Government's own view and stand on the matter as on date?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) to (d). Even though the question regarding pension to ex-Members of Parliament had been included as an item for discussion with the Leaders of the Opposition Parties/Groups in Parliament in the meetings held on the 7th, 14th, 22nd and 31st December, 1977 it could not be reached for deliberation. Government's stand on the question, therefore, has not yet been finalised.

External Publicity

5375. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any significant and concrete measures were taken during the year 1978 at improving and strengthening external publicity;

(b) if so, broad details thereof; and

(c) whether any extra expenses were involved in this and if so, how much and for what purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) to (c). During the year 1978-79, the Ministry continued to focus on: (i) Improving and diversifying the quality of publicity material, written as well as visual, supplied to Missions abroad; (ii) Improving communications between headquarters and the Missions; and (iii) Extending the area of contacts with journalists and other representatives of the media from foreign countries. For example, during the year 1978-79, the expenditure on supply of documentary films as well as some feature films was budgeted at Rs. 20 lakhs compared to Rs. 15 lakhs in the previous year. These films, depicting various facts of India's developmental and cultural ex-

perience were much in demand abroad and succeeded in generating greater interests, in and awareness of India's personality as a culturally rich, resurgent and modern nation. The supply of books, periodicals and other printed material increased considerably, the amount spent being approximately Rs. 2 lakhs in comparison to Rs. 1 lakh in the year 1977-78.

Steps were taken to streamline and expand the news bulletin service to our Missions and to modernise it by switching from the present method of radio transmission to transmission by satellite and this work is under implementation in phases.

About 50 foreign journalists were invited or afforded hospitality in India by XP Division during the year 1978-79. This was significantly larger than in 1977-78 and the expenditure incurred was approximately Rs. 3 lakhs compared to Rs. 2 lakhs in the previous year. A larger number of (nearly 340) foreign T. V. teams, on whom the Ministry does not incur any expenditure directly, were given facilities to visit India during the year.

As before, the Ministry continued to assist in arranging the visits of Indian cultural troupes and in organising exhibitions of Indian art and books etc in foreign countries. The work of renovating the Indian pavilion at the Commonwealth Institute in London was undertaken vigorously and is nearing completion.

The report of the Chanchal Sarkar Committee appointed by the Minister of External Affairs to review the external publicity setup was received at the end of 1978. An experienced officer has been appointed to supervise the work relating to the examination and implementation of the recommendations.

Imposition of wrongful Penalty

5376. SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that whenever a penalty, charged by the Railway from a passenger, is proved wrongful it is refunded by the Railway to the Complainant, after deducting Money Order Commission from the amount of penalty instead of returning the full amount;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) why not the Railway bears the amount of Money Order Commission instead of deducting the same from the complainant who was not at fault or why not the Railway deducts these charges from the persons, who charged the wrongful penalty and harassed/insulted the passenger as well as the Railways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (c). In cases where refund arises out of any lapse on the part of the Railway Administration and the requisite refund is made by money order, money order commission is borne by the Railway Administration, if the amount involved is upto Rs. 100/-. In refunds involving more than Rs. 100/-, the normal practice is to arrange the refund through a Station Pay Order or through cheque.

The concerned Railway official in the course of discharge of his duties may have to realise penalty charges as warranted by the circumstances of the case. This is done in good faith and in public interest and as such no action is normally taken even if it is proved subsequently that the charges were wrongly realised.

Non-issue of Ticket at Mahamadavad Railway Station for Sabarmati Express

5377. SHRI HALIMUDDIN AHMED: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether issuing of tickets for 165 Up (Sabarmati Express) Train were stopped by the Mahamadavad Railway Station Staff during the month of November and December, 1978;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether a Revised Order was issued by the Senior Divisional Commercial Superintendent of Western Railway in which it was clear that tickets can be issued for 165 Up train from Mahamadavad Railway Station with effect from the 16th December, 1978 but the staff never started issuing the same till the 1st/2nd January, 1979; and

(d) whether Government propose to constitute an inquiry to find out the persons responsible for not issuing the tickets for about 15 days from the Station for which the passengers were harassed and insulted and the Railway had also suffered a great loss?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) to (d). Due to restrictions appearing erroneously in the Western Railway Time Table No. 47 in force from 1-11-1978, tickets for Sabarmati Express could not be issued by the Station Staff at Mahamadavad for some time but later the error was set right by issue of instructions from the Headquarters office of the Western Railway and thus after 29-12-1978, booking of passengers short of Bhopal by this train was permitted from Mahamadavad Railway Station. However, the Station Staff at Mahamadavad were not found responsible for this lapse.

Strike of Taxies and Scooters

5378. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the hardships caused to Delhi public by the strike of taxies and three-wheeler scooters due to delay in revising their fares following the increase in tax on petrol after the General Budget;

(b) is the said delay due to any lapse on the part of officer(s) of the Delhi Transport Authorities/Delhi Administration in not declaring the provisional increase in the tariff immediately after the announcement of the Budget if there were administrative difficulties to determine exact increase in the tariff; and

(c) what action has Government taken against the officers responsible for the aforesaid delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) Following upon the presentation of the Central Budget on 28th February, 1979, the representatives of the taxi and autorickshaw unions were invited by Delhi Administration on 1st March to discuss the proposals for revision of fare. They unanimously demanded that the fares should be revised to compensate them fully for increase in costs of various inputs since 6th March, 1974 when the fares were last revised and not related to the increase in petrol prices operative from the midnight of 28th February, 1979 and agreed to await the verdict of State Transport Authority, a quasi-judicial body on their representations received on 1st and 2nd and 3rd and 5th March, 1979. In spite of this assurance and without notice they resorted to strike causing inconvenience to the travelling public for which they expressed regret subsequently.

(b) The unions themselves requested the Delhi Administration on 1st

and 2nd March that they should be given time to study the implications of new levies and submit detailed justification in support of their demand for 60-65 per cent increase in the prevailing rates. Meanwhile notice for the meeting was given on 2nd March, 1979. Because of the intervening holiday on account of Sunday, State Transport Authority look up consideration of the matter on 5th March, 1979 and announced its decision after hearing the representatives of the various unions and individual operator present.

As has been explained in reply to Part (a), the unions were not prepared to accept a provisional enhancement to compensate them only for the increase in petrol prices after the presentation of the central budget on 28th February, 1979.

(c) Since there was no delay question does not arise.

इस वहाँ से एक ही स्थान पर कार्य करने वाले चिकित्सा अधिकारी

5379. श्री हरमोखिन बर्मा : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर रेलवे के लखनऊ डिवीजन में चिकित्सा विभाग में कितने चिकित्सा अधिकारी वत 10 वर्षों से उसी स्थल पर काम कर रहे हैं ; और

(ख) उनको स्थानान्तरित न किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) :
(क) केवल पांच ।

(ख) किसी एक विशिष्ट स्थान पर चिकित्सकों के कार्य करने की अवधि निश्चित नहीं की गयी है तथा प्रशासनिक आवश्यकताओं के आधार पर जब और वैसे आवाश्यक होता है, स्थानान्तरण कर दिये जाते हैं ?

एक्स-रे विभागों में रिक्त पद

5380. श्री हरगोविन्द बर्मा : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में घस्प-तालों में एक्स-रे विभागों में कुछ पद खाली पड़े हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो अब तक यह कार्य किस वर्ग के लोगों द्वारा किया जा रहा था; और

(ग) ये पद कब तक भरे आयेगे ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री (श्री रवि राय) :

(क) जी हां।

(ख) एक्स-रे विभागों में मौजूदा स्टाफ को लगा कर काम चलाया जा रहा है।

(ग) रिक्त पदों को यथाशीघ्र भरने के लिये हर कोशिश की जा रही है।

भारतीय दूतावासों में वाणिज्यिक इंजीनियरों की नियुक्ति

5381. श्री हरगोविन्द बर्मा : क्या विदेश

मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इंजीनियरी उत्पादों का निर्यात करने के लिये भारत सरकार द्वारा विदेशों में स्थित भारतीय दूतावासों में वाणिज्यिक इंजीनियरों की नियुक्ति की गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन की संख्या कितनी है और वे किन स्थानों पर तैनात हैं; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस कार्य को देखने के लिये क्या प्रबंध किये गये हैं और उसका आधार क्या है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सत्येन्द्र कुपड़ु) :

(क) से (ग). अपने उत्पादनों के निर्यात को संबद्धित करने के लिये सरकार ने विदेश स्थित अपने मिशन में वाणिज्यिक प्रतिनिधियों की नियुक्ति की है। इसमें इंजीनियरी उत्पादों के निर्यात को संबद्धित करना भी शामिल है और यह काम वाणिज्य मंत्रालय, इंजीनियरी निर्यात संबद्धित परिषद् तथा इस क्षेत्र में कार्य करने वाले अन्य संगठनों के निकट सहयोग से किया जाता है।

इंजीनियरी, तकनीकी एवं व्यापार विकास विभाग ने भारत स्थित भारी रोजगारवाह में अपना प्रतिनिधित्व निरूपित किया है जिसे तकनीकी और इंजीनियरी

के क्षेत्र में अनुभव प्राप्त है। भारत में इसी प्रकार के राजदूतावास में इसी प्रकार उक्त नियम ने तथा अनिय एवं वास्तु व्यापार नियम ने अपने प्रतिनिधि तैनात किए हैं।

इंजीनियरी निर्यात संबद्धित परिषद् ने अपने शिक्षा की (संपूर्ण राज्य भारतीका) इसलवाक (जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य), लंदन (यूनाइटेड किंगडम) मनीला (फिलीपीन्स), मैरीको (कोरिया), और सिंगापुर स्थित अपने कार्यालयों में तकनीकी प्रतिनिधि नियुक्त किए हैं।

Floating Platform

5382. SHRI ANANT DAVE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Kandla Port Trust authority have placed an order for building a floating platform with some Calcutta firm; and

(b) if so, what are its details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, In February, 1979, Kandla Port Trust placed an order on M/s. Hooghly Docking and Engineering Company Limited, Howrah for the construction and delivery of a steel floating dry dock of 2,700 tonnes lifting capacity at an estimated cost of Rs. 498.00 lakhs.

92 अप-बीना कोटा का समय

5383. श्री अतुर्भुज : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बीना और कोटा के बीच चलने वाली 92 अप सामान्यतः लगभग 7.30 बजे सायं कोटा आउटर सिगनल पर रोकती जाती है और यदि हां, तो 1 जनवरी से 28 फरवरी, 1979 तक की अवधि में ऐसे कितने अवसर पाये ;

(ख) क्या इस गाड़ी के यात्रियों को, जो कोटा से कम्पार्टमेंट में एक्सप्रेस को पकड़ना चाहते हैं जो कि दिल्ली के लिये कोटा से सायं 7.45 बजे रवाना होती है, 92 अप के विलम्ब से आने के कारण काफी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है; और

(ग) क्या वे कोटा के विहीनल सुपरिटेण्डेंट रेलवे की अनुमति देने कि वे 92 ग्रप बीना कोटा गाड़ी और बेहुराज एक्सप्रेस के समय का समायोजन करें ताकि लोगों की अनुविधान न हो और अनावश्यक विलम्ब के कारणों का पता लगाये ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) जी नहीं। 1-1-79 से 28-2-79 तक की अवधि में 92 ग्रप की केवल एक ही अवसर पर कोटा स्टेशन के माउन्टर सिग्नल पर रोक लगाया था।

(ख) और (ग). 1-4-79 से 92 ग्रप और 19 हाउस बेहुराज एक्सप्रेस के बीच मेल लेने की अवधि को वर्तमान 36 मिनट से बढ़ाकर 40 मिनट किया जा रहा है। कोटा में 92 ग्रप से मेल लेने के लिए 19 हाउस के प्राधिकृत रूप से 10 मिनट के ठहराव की व्यवस्था भी कर दी गयी है।

92-ग्रप बीना-कोटा गाड़ी का बेरी से चलना

5384. श्री चतुर्मुख : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 जनवरी, 1978 से 1 जनवरी, 1979 के दौरान बीना और कोटा के बीच चलने वाली 92 ग्रप गाड़ी कोटा में कितनी बार बेरी से पहुंची :

(ख) उस के मुख्य कारण क्या थे; और

(ग) क्या इस गाड़ी को समय पर चलाने के लिए प्रयास किए जायेंगे ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) : (क) 92 ग्रप बीना-कोटा सवारी गाड़ी 131 अवसरों पर कोटा में बेर से पहुंची।

(ख) इस के मुख्य कारण खतरे की जंजीर बीचना, इंजनों की खराबी, विस्थापित पारकों, दुर्घटनाओं और अतधिकृत रूप से गुजरने वाले व्यक्तियों के गाड़ी के नीचे आ जाने जैसे विविध कारण हैं।

(ग) 92 ग्रप गाड़ी का समय-यावन्ती बालन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए संबंधित प्राधिकारियों को सभी व्यावहारिक उपाय करने के लिए निर्देश जारी कर दिए गए हैं।

Railway Wireless Monitoring Organisation

5385. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Railways are maintaining their own wireless monitoring organisation in accordance with the rules and regulation of the Indian Wireless Act; and

(b) if so, why the South Central Railway which has 15 wireless stations have closed down its monitoring station and rendered the four wireless operators surplus and transferred two wireless operators to Southern Railway?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) The Indian Railways are maintaining their own wireless monitoring organisations in accordance with the rules and regulation of the Indian Wireless Act for monitoring the wireless linked to check up for frequency deviations.

(b) The workload of monitoring on the South Central Railway has reduced as microwave links have replaced the H.F. wireless links. The Wireless Operators have been absorbed in alternative jobs. Two Wireless Operators have gone from the South Central Railway to Southern Railway on their own option with the approval of the Ministry of Railways.

Wireless Operators of Secunderabad Division

5386. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Wireless Operators of Secunderabad Division (B.G.) are denied regular weekly rest and leave due because of shortage of Wireless operators, since many Wireless Operators were reverted and sent as ticket collectors due to the withdrawal of Wireless Operators from Secunderabad - Purna - Bhadrachalam wireless link;

(b) whether it is permitted to operate wireless sets with men other than certified wireless operators; and

(c) if so, how the Secunderabad-Purna-Bhadrachalam wireless link is being operated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Some Wireless

Operators were deputed for Territorial Army Camp in September 1978, some reported sick during September to December 1978 and eleven wireless operators went as Ticket Collectors on their own option due to which there was difficulty for giving weekly rest. Periodical rests are given regularly from January 1979.

(b) Wireless links require certified Wireless Operators.

(c) Secunderabad-Purna-Bhadralam is a radio Telephone link and qualified technical staff handle the link.

South Central Railway Wireless Stations closed down

5387. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether wireless stations have been closed down in certain places on the South Central Railway before introducing microwave system;

(b) if so, number of wireless operators rendered surplus;

(c) how they are absorbed; and

(d) whether they are absorbed in equal grade or reduced grade?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) Yes. Waltair Vijayawada (CWT) link has been closed down since third shift was introduced on the Teleprinter link worked on P&T VFT channels to enhance the reliability of operation;

(b) Four;

(c) Senior Signaller/Teleprinter Operator; and

(d) They have been absorbed in equal grade.

Promotion Avenues of Wireless Operators

5388. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Wireless cadre structure of Wireless Operators, Inspector Wireless, Traffic/Dy Chief Inspector Wireless Traffic/Chief Inspector Wireless Traffic and the cadre strength prior to the introduction of Microwave system, and their avenue of promotion are not maintained on South Central Railway in accordance with Rly. Board letter No. E/NG/III/75/RE-1/3pt dated 30-9-75; and

(b) if so, the steps taken/being taken to maintain the cadre structure and cadre strength?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SHEO NARAIN): (a) and (b). The cadre structure and avenue of promotion are maintained. Prior to introduction of Micro Wave, the cadre consisted of about 69 Inspectors/Operators, but the cadre strength, however, has now been reduced due to retirements, transfers and some Wireless Operators being absorbed as Senior Signallers and as Teleprinter Operators or in Wireless Maintenance Wing on option and suitability. A few have volunteered to go as Ticket Collectors or to other Railways of their own volition.

रेलवे लाइनों की संख्या में वृद्धि

5389. श्री चन्द्र कुमार सिंह क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह वर्ष समस्त देश में भारतीय रेलों में मान के नवान और यात्रियों की संख्या में वृद्धि हुई है;

(ख) क्या इस अवधि में समस्त देश में रेलवे लाइनों और लाइन अन्य तरीकों में वृद्धि हुई है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार ने सुरक्षा व्यवस्था इस के अनुकूल की है और तत्संबंधी अनुपात क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) :

(क) जी हाँ।

(ख) रेलवे लाइनों की संख्या में (यात्रा किलो के हिसाब से) वृद्धि हुई है और साथ ही चल-स्टाक धर्मार्थ रेल इंजनों, सवारी डिब्बों और माल डिब्बों की संख्या में भी वृद्धि हुई है।

इकन) यातायात में वृद्धि और सुरक्षा कर्मचारियों की संख्या के बीच कोई प्रत्यक्ष सम्बन्ध नहीं है। लेकिन रेल, सुरक्षा दल के उपलब्ध कर्मचारियों से सुरक्षा प्रबंध किये जाते हैं, जिन की संख्या 1976-77 में 59801 थी और वह 1977-78 में बढ़कर हो 60256 गयी है।

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के कोसी डिवीजन में रेल गाड़ी सेवा प्रारम्भ करना

5390. श्री सुरेन्द्र झा सुमन : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के कोसी डिवीजन में चलने वाली 20 गाड़ियों में से 10 गाड़ियाँ कोयले की कमी के कारण रद्द कर दी गई हैं; और

(ख) इन गाड़ियों को पुनः कब तक चलाया जायेगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) :

(क) पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के कोसी मंडल में चलने वाली अनुसूचित 31 जोड़ी सवारी गाड़ियों में से 20-3-79 को कोयले की कमी के कारण 7 जोड़ी गाड़ियाँ रद्द रही।

(ख) ज्योंही कोयले की स्टॉक की स्थिति में सुधार होगा, इन गाड़ियों को फिर से चला दिया जायेगा।

Lock-out by Premier Automobile Ltd.

5391. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Premier Automobile Ltd. is facing a lock-out since December, 1978;

(b) whether the Association of Engineering Workers (PAL) has appealed to the Government to settle this long pending issue;

(c) whether the management of PAL have brought about disaffiliation by sponsoring a Union which has lost the support of the employees; and

(d) what efforts have the Government done to bring about an early settlement of this major public sector industry?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) The matter falls essentially in the State sphere. According to the information supplied by the Government of Maharashtra, M/s. Premier Automobiles Ltd. suspended operations from December 16, 1978 and are reported to have declared a lockout from January 3, 1979.

(b) Yes, Sir; the Association has approached the Government of Maharashtra in the matter.

(c) According to the Government of Maharashtra this is not the case.

(d) The State Chief Minister and the State Industrial Relations Machinery have already held discussions with the parties to resolve the differences between them, and efforts at the State Chief Minister's level are continuing to have the lockout lifted.

National Highways in Maharashtra

5392. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Maharashtra have requested the Government of India on 16.11.77 and 7.4.78 to include 50 additional works costing about Rupees Forty crores in the list of 'inescapable works' of nine National Highways in Maharashtra;

(b) if yes, what action have Government taken to sanction the said works;

(c) whether any of the works sanctioned so far;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reasons of delay for the remaining?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) Yes, The works are for improving the existing national highways.

(b) to (e). The 1978-83 Plan outlay for development of National Highways and 'All India picture' permitting some of the works are likely to figure in the 1978-83 five-year Plan. In the mean time, six works as given in the attached statement have been sanctioned.

Statement

Sl. No.	N.H. No.	Name of the Work	Amount Rs. in lakhs
1	4	Widening narrow culverts and Minor Bridges on Panval Khopoli Section.	9.761
2	7	Reconstruction of culverts on Nagpur Jabalpur section in mile No. 16/2, 17/6, 18/2, 20/3 and 20/8.	1.70
3	8	Construction of high level bridge near Tawa village	9.99
4	9	Reconstruction of culverts in mile No. 5/4 to 11/0 (19 C.D. works)	6.68
5	9	Reconstruction of culverts mile No. 11/0 to 18/0, (33 C.D. works)	9.25
6	50	Widening road to two lanes from mile No. 117/3 to 124/2 excluding geometrical improvements between Sinnar and Nasik.	8.89

Shortage of Medicines in Delhi Hospitals

5393. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Dr. R.M.L. Hospital, Safdarjung Hospital and Lok Nayak J. P. Narayan Hospital had to purchase a number of medicines due to non-availability of the same with Government medical Stores during the year 1978;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the amounts spent on account of medicines purchased in the open market by Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. R.M.L. Hospital and Lok Nayak J. P. Narayan Hospital during the year 1978 and the comparative figures for the year 1977?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI

RAY): (a) and (b). Yes, owing to non-availability of medicines with the

Medical Store Depot, Karnal.

(C)	1978-79 (upto 28-2-79)	1977-78
Safdarjang Hospital	Rs. 20,42,000.00	Rs. 22,32,000.00 (these figures include purchase made from Government agencies like C.R.I., Kasauli, etc.)
	1978	1977
Dr. R.M.L. Hospital	Rs. 11,11,800.00	Rs. 7,06,000.00
	1978-79 (1-4-78 to 20-3-79)	1977-78 (1-4-77 to 31-3-78)
Lok Nayak J.P. Narayan Hospital	Rs. 64,89,243.00	Rs. 59,88,402.35

Family Planning Programme by Voluntary Organisations

5394. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to involve voluntary organisations to come forward in larger number to undertake Family Planning Programme and concentrate their activities mainly in the rural areas;

(b) whether there is any proposal to link the Family Planning Programme with the proposed Adult Education Programme so as to boost educational as well as motivational work in rural areas; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) The policy statement on the family welfare programme emphasizes that for the programme to succeed the co-operation of voluntary organisations is imperative. The main

thrust of the national family welfare programme is in the rural areas where the great majority of the population resides. Voluntary organisation have been encouraged to participate in motivational activities in the rural areas through orientation camps. The Government also provides financial assistance to voluntary agencies for the provision of family planning and family welfare services in the rural areas such as maintenance of sterilisation beds, running of post-martum centres and A.N.M. Training Schools. Experimental innovative projects undertaken by voluntary agencies in the rural areas are also financially supported. Further action to involve voluntary agencies in the rural areas is being taken in consultation with them and the State Governments pursuant to the recommendations of the Conference of Voluntary Organisations held in May, 1978.

(b) and (c). Collaborative roles with the Ministry of Education in the Adult Education Programme are being formulated. Health and family welfare subjects are being included in the functional development component of the Adult Education Programme.

Implementation of Family Planning work by various Ministries

5395. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering any plan to involve various Ministries such as, Information & Broadcasting, Labour, Railways, Defence, Education and State Governments, in a big way for implementing the family planning work; and

(b) if so, the details of the responsibilities to be entrusted to each of the above in the implementation of this task?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. In line with our policy decision to involve all Ministries in the implementation of the family welfare programme the Central Ministries of Information and Broadcasting, Labour, Railways, Defence and Education are being actively involved in the programme. Funds have been provided to the Ministries of Railways, Defence and Labour for carrying on family welfare motivation activities as well as for providing services. The Information and Broadcasting Ministry is being funded for providing Extensive media support through its agencies. With the Ministry of Education collaborative roles in the field of population education are being explored.

Although the family welfare programme is a Centrally sponsored scheme it is implemented through State Governments who are actively associated with the programme in all its aspects.

नाम्बेडू रेल स्टेशन पर प्लेटफार्म

5396. श्री कैलाश राव बोडरे : क्या रेल मंत्री यहाँ जलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या महाराष्ट्र राज्य में नाम्बेडू में हाल ही में बनाये गये प्लेटफार्म का स्तर बहुत ही नीचा है और इस पर कोई रेल भी नहीं है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इस का स्तर ऊँचा किया जायेगा और इहाँ पर पेय जल, शौचालय और प्रतीक्षालय के लिये समुचित व्यवस्था की जायेगी और? इस बारे में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है;

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

(घ) क्या वहाँ पर शौचालय, मुतालय, पेय जल और स्टालों की व्यवस्था कर दी गई है और यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव नारायण) :

(क) नाम्बेडू स्टेशन का दीप प्लेटफार्म पटरी तक की ऊँचाई का है। इस प्लेटफार्म पर 30 मीटर × 9 मीटर का सायबान है।

(ख) से (घ) . इस दीप प्लेटफार्म को ऊँचा करने का किलहाल, कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। शौचालय, प्रतीक्षा कक्ष, प्रतीक्षालय, स्टाल, पीने के पानी के नल आदि की सुविधाएँ मुख्य प्लेटफार्म पर हैं जो काफी ऊँचा है। इन सुविधाओं की दीप प्लेटफार्म पर भी व्यवस्था करने का किलहाल, कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। यहाँ पेय जल पानी बालों हांग सप्लाई किया जाता है। दीप प्लेटफार्म पर दो नल भी लगाये जा रहे हैं।

Sanctioning of Technical Staff for National Ear Bank

5397. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission is holding up the sanction for technical staff of the National Ear Bank;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the amount of expenditure involved therein?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) and (b) It is not clear as to which National Ear Bank is referred to. Presumably, it relates to the National Ear Bank proposed to be set up by the Delhi Administration in the Maulana Azad Medical College, New Delhi. The Planning Commission have stated that the Commission is concerned only with determining the overall size of the Plan outlay and not sanctioning of technical staff etc. The proposal relating to the setting up of a National Ear Bank in the Maulana Azad Medical College has been received in the

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, from the Delhi Administration, and is under consideration at present.

(c) An amount of Rs. 8,00 lakhs is involved on the setting up of the Bank.

State Nutrition Divisions

5398. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether fullfledged State Nutrition Divisions were established in all States and Union Territories; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): (a) The following States & Union Territories have established Nutrition Divisions:

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Arunachal Pradesh
3. Bihar
4. Gujarat
5. Himachal Pradesh
6. Haryana
7. Jammu and Kashmir
8. Karnataka
9. Kerala
10. Maharashtra
11. Madhya Pradesh
12. Orissa
13. Punjab
14. Rajasthan
15. Tamil Nadu
16. Uttar Pradesh
17. West Bengal
18. Andaman & Nicobar Islands
19. Goa, Daman & Diu

(b) The establishment of Nutrition Divisions was recommended by the State Nutrition Officers Workshops held in 1967, 1969 and 1975. My

Ministry have been following up the matter with the States since then but the establishment of such Divisions is the responsibility of the respective States.

Invitation to Khomeini

5399. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) does Government propose to invite Mr. Khomeini of Iran to India;

(b) is it a fact that some Indian Emissary met Mr. Khomeini in some foreign countries;

(c) if yes, what is the report given by him to the Government after the meeting;

(d) has the invitation been sent to Mr. Khomeini; and

(e) if yes, what is the reply received by the Government from him?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): (a) The government proposes to invite Aytollah Khomeini at an appropriate time.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Our sympathetic understanding of the aspirations of the people of Iran for their democratic rights was conveyed to Aytollah Khomeini who expressed appreciation for the gesture shown by the Government of India.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Honorarium to Part Time Lecturers in I.T.I. Pusa

5400. SHRI R. L. KUREEL: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the part-time lecturers delivering lectures in the evening

classes of I.T.I., Pusa, New Delhi, are entitled to an honorarium of Rs. 10/- per hour;

(b) whether the part-time lecturers in the said I.T.I. are being paid only at the rate of Rs. 5/- per hour only; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): (a) Yes, Sir. Part-time lecturers from outside the department are entitled to an honorarium of Rs. 10/- per hour.

(b) Part-time lecturers working in the Department are paid Rs. 5/- per lecture per hour.

(c) Delhi Administration, who are administratively concerned with the evening classes scheme of I.T.I., Pusa, had decided in 1960 that the remuneration of Rs. 10/- per lecture per hour might be allowed to part-time lecturers having expert knowledge and wide experience from outside the department while the departmental instructors, who are whole time Government servants in the scales of Rs. 80—200 and Rs. 120—200 and above might be allowed, as a special case, honorarium at Rs. 3/- per lecture and Rs. 5/- per lecture respectively.

Fictitious Members of the Cooperative Societies

5401. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cooperation Minister of Punjab stated at a public function on or about month of January, 1979 that cats and dogs were land owning members of Cooperative Societies;

(b) whether Government are aware that many of the Cooperative Socie-

ties have such bogus membership; and

(c) if so, what steps have Government taken or propose to take so that such fictitious names are removed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) The State Government of Punjab have reported that reference was only made by Cooperation Minister, Punjab, to benami holdings of land deemed to be surplus under the Punjab Land Reforms Act

(b) and (c). No specific case of bogus membership in cooperatives have come to the notice of the Central Government. However, the Cooperative Societies Act/Rules in force in the States and the bye-laws of the societies specify the persons who are eligible for admission as members of a cooperative society. Similarly, there are also provisions for expulsion of members who may, at any time, incur the disqualifications and thus become ineligible for membership. In order to broad-base the membership in cooperatives the State Governments have been requested to undertake suitable modification to their cooperative legislation with a view to ensuring open and automatic membership in cooperative societies. A number of State Govts., including Punjab, have already introduced provisions relating to universalisation of membership in their cooperative law.

Number of Joint Ventures Abroad by Public and Private Sectors

5402. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of joint ventures abroad by public sector and private sector;

(b) whether there is any cash equity participation; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) The required information is given below:

	Joint Ventures in operation	Joint Ventures under implementation
1. Public Sector	1	6
2. Private Sector	106	83
Total	107	89

(b) and (c). The guidelines governing the setting up of Indian Joint Ventures abroad provide for cash remittance in the hard and deserving cases for equity participation. So far cash remittance amounting to Rs. 390 lakhs has been permitted for equity participation against 36 Joint Venture projects.

**Barmalt (I) Pvt. Ltd. Gurgaon
Haryana**

5403. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Excise Authorities have physically checked the Machinery, plants, condensers and other installations in the course of investigations in the factory of Barmalt (I) Pvt. Ltd., Gurgaon, Haryana and the source of their supply;

(b) whether it has been discovered that items of machinery i.e. elevators, condensers and electric motors are shown less in the books than installed actually in the factory; and

(c) whether Government are considering to refer the case to C.B.I. for investigation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) and (b) Machinery, plants, condensers and other installations in the factory of Barmalt (I) Pvt. Ltd., Gurgaon, Haryana have been physically checked by the Central Excise authorities. Enquiry is in progress.

(c) Government are not considering any reference of the case to C.B.I. at present.

परशुराम पेपर मिल्स बोर्ड मैनेजमेंट कंपनी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, बम्बई द्वारा उत्पादन शुल्क, सीमा शुल्क और आयकर का भुगतान

5404. श्री हुकम चव्वा कछवाय : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री कागज का उत्पादन और वितरण के बारे में 9 अगस्त, 1978 के अंतरांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3510 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में परशुराम पेपर मिल्स बोर्ड मैनेजमेंट कंपनी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, हिन्दू राजस्थान डिपार्टमेंट सेंटर, 95 दादा साहेब फाल्के रोड दादर, बम्बई ने उत्पादन शुल्क सीमा शुल्क और आयकर की कितनी राशि का भुगतान किया है और उन की और कितनी राशि बकाया है; और

(ख) इन फर्मों में वर्षवार, अब तक कितनी पूंजी लगाई गई है और उन के भागीदार कितने हैं, उन के भागीदारों ने अब तक आयकर की कितनी राशि का भुगतान किया है और ऐसे अन्य उद्योगों और व्यापारिक संस्थाओं के नाम बताएँ जिन में वे भागीदार हैं और उन में कितनी पूंजी लगाई गई है और उन की और गत तीन वर्षों की आयकर की कितनी राशि बकाया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुकुन्दकार) : उत्तराह्न : (क) जहाँ तक परशुराम पेपर मिल्स बोर्ड मैनेजमेंट कंपनी (प्रा.) लिमिटेड, बम्बई द्वारा पिछले तीन वर्षों में से प्रत्येक वर्ष की गयी सीमा-शुल्क की धरायायी के बारे में सूचना का सम्बन्ध है, उसे प्रस्तुत करना संभव नहीं है। क्योंकि किसी की आवातमानी / नियतिकर्ता विशेष द्वारा अदा किए गए सीमा-शुल्क का रिकार्ड वर्ष-वार नहीं रखा जाता है।

प्रश्नों में आती गई अन्य सूचना दस्ता की आ रही है और यथा संभव शीघ्र तदनन्तर पर रखा की जायेगी।

(ख) यह पता चला है कि परशुराम पेपर मिल्स बोर्ड मैनेजमेंट कंपनी (प्रा.) लिमिटेड, बम्बई एक कंपनी है, जो कंपनी अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत पंजीकृत है और, इस तथ्य, इस का कोई भागीदार होने का प्रमाण ही नहीं उठता। संभव के पंजीकरण की शारीरिक और

जस में बचाई गई पूँजी के बर्बरार धीरे के धीरे में
सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और बचा संभव शीघ्र
सर्वम पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Reduction in Import Duty on Basic Drugs

5405. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to reduce import duty on certain basic drugs; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) and (b). As part of the 1979 Budget proposals, 22 specified basic (bulk) drugs have been wholly exempted from the basic and auxiliary duties of customs leviable thereon when they are used in the manufacture of specified life saving drugs and medicines. The details are contained in the Government of India (Department of Revenue) Notification No. 45-Customs, dated 1st March, 1979 which has already been laid on the Table of the House.

Air Service from Delhi to Bombay via Lucknow

5406. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) which new air routes are likely to be opened during the next two years;

(b) will Government consider starting an air service from Delhi to Bombay via Lucknow; and

(c) the reasons why a direct air service has not been started from Lucknow to Bombay in view of public demand?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI

PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (c). All the aircraft in Indian Airlines' fleet are fully committed to operations on its present net work and now routes can be considered only after additional aircraft have been acquired. Lucknow/Bombay passengers are presently provided connection via Delhi the same day, while in the reverse direction same day connection Bombay/Lucknow via Delhi is not available at present

Smuggling of Rudraksha to India

5407. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an organised attempt being made to smuggle Rudraksha into India and sell it at enormous price by some people;

(b) the details of the quantity of Rudraksha seized at Bombay in 1978, the persons involved and the price at which it was finally disposed of by Government; and

(c) whether the C.B.I. enquiry ordered into this Rudraksha scandal has been finalised; if so, the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) (b) and (c). No, Sir. Reports do not indicate any seizure of Rudraksha beads at Bombay in 1978. However 85 bags of Rudraksha beads were seized by Varanasi police at Varanasi on 4-8-1978. The matter was enquired into by the Central Bureau of Investigation which after completion of investigations has filed a report on 17-1-1979 under section 173 of Criminal Procedure Code in the Court of Special Magistrate at Lucknow for closing the case.

Industrial Congress on Oilseeds and Oils

5408. SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister, Shri Morarji Desai, in his opening speech at the Industrial Congress on Oilseeds and Oils in Delhi on Friday, the 9th February, 1979, observed that Scientists and Technologists should not only help finding means to improve the per acre yield of oil seeds but also maximum extractions of oil from seeds; and

(b) if so, whether Government are making a scheme in the matter as suggested by the Prime Minister in the above mentioned Industrial Congress?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir. The speech was delivered at the International Congress of Oilseed, and Oils.

(b) For increasing the per acre yield and in turn raising the production levels of oilseeds, measures already adopted *inter-alia* include:—

1. Spread of improved technology both in irrigated and non-irrigated areas;

2. Strengthening the seed production programme by augmenting the supply of certified seeds;

3. Stepping up the coverage under plant protection measures including aerial spray in case of oilseeds over contiguous areas wherever possible.

4. Provision of subsidy on the costing of certified seeds and for plant protection measures.

5. Increasing the area under irrigated crops by exploiting the potential under the command of new irrigation projects.

6. Intensification of research efforts in oil seeds through establishment of 'centres of excellence'.

7. Development of newer oilseeds like oil palm with high-oil and yield potential.

For maximisation of extractions from oilseeds, efforts are being made to harness technology for increasing production of vegetable oils from cottonseed, oilcakes, rice bran and oilseeds of forest and tree origin, wherever possible. Among the measures adopted include:—

1. Provision of cash assistance on exports of cottonseed extractions, deoiled rice bran, mango kernel extractions etc.

2. Exemption of duty on exports of soyabean extractions.

3. Rebates on use of rice bran oil in vanaspati manufacture.

4. Rebates on use of certain oils in soap manufacture.

5. Permitting exports of certain non-traditional oils and fats like sal fat, mango kernel fat etc.

The suggestion given by the Prime Minister is borne in mind in making further efforts in these directions.

मसालों का निर्यात

5409. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या वाणिज्य, नागरिक प्रति तथा सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हमारे देश में किसानों ने विभिन्न मसालों का बड़ी मात्रा में उत्पादन किया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या किसानों को अनेक वस्तुओं का जैसे धनिया, सौंफ, जीरा आदि का वर्तमान उत्पादन लागत के अनुसार उचित मूल्य न मिलने के कारण उन का बड़ी मात्रा में निर्यात करने का विचार है और यदि इन का निर्यात कुछ देशों को किया जा रहा है, तो क्या इन वस्तुओं का साथ नये देशों को निर्यात किये जाने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है ?

वाणिज्य, नागरिक प्रगति तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धारिक बेग) :

(क) पिछले कुछ वर्षों के मसालों के उत्पादन के आंकड़े निम्नांकित प्रकार से हैं:—

"000" में टन

नाम	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
1. काली मिर्च	26.19	28.70	28.15	25.57	31.58	उपलब्ध नहीं
2. सोंठ	33.63	38.46	39.46	45.15	43.55	"
3. हल्दी	121.1	133.9	147.6	135.2	121.1	"
4. लाल मिर्च	411.7	497.0	450.3	526.1	412.3	"
5. धनिया	—	—	103.7	93.7	115.7	190.4
6. इलायची	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.4	3.9

(ख) मसालों के निर्यातों को बढ़ाने और बाजारों का विविधीकरण करने के भी प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं।

निम्नोक्त विवरण पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान मसालों के निर्यात को दर्शाता है:—

(मात्रा '000' में टन)
(मूल्य करोड़ रु में)

वस्तुएं	1975-76		1976-77		1977-78	
	मात्रा	मूल्य	मात्रा	मूल्य	मात्रा	मूल्य
1. काली मिर्च	24.2	33.88	20.6	38.39	24.6	49.09
2. इलायची	2.0	19.50	1.0	14.24	2.9	45.93
3. सोंठ	4.8	4.10	4.7	6.16	9.8	13.69
4. लाल मिर्च	3.5	3.18	3.7	2.95	5.6	5.12
5. हल्दी	11.7	4.21	12.5	4.79	11.3	8.30
6. जीरा	2.5	2.02	1.3	1.37	0.9	1.31
7. धनिया	0.8	.35	2.9	2.07	9.2	6.24
8. लौक	नगण्य	.01	नगण्य	.01	0.1	.04
9. अन्य	12.4	5.48	10.2	5.2	11.6	7.30

20 जनवरी, 1979 में हल्दी के निर्यात और 28 जनवरी 1979 से और के निर्यात पर सभी पाबंदी हटा दी गई।

Amount received by Government of India from L.I.C.

5410. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state how much amount the Government of India have received from L.I.C. so during the period of last three years by way of (i) share in

profit (surplus) as per the L.I.C. Act, 1956; (ii) various other corporate taxes applicable to L.I.C.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): The amount of surplus/profit received from the LIC during the last three years is as under:—

	Biennium ended 31-3-1975	Biennium ended 31-3-1977
Life Insurance Business	9,07,50,915	9,07,50,915
Capital Redemption Annuity Certain Business	5,67,812	44,93,003
	9,13,18,727	9,52,43,918

Assessment year-wise information of the Corporation tax paid by the L.I.C. is being gathered and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is available.

Ban on Products Manufactured by Coca Cola Bottling Plant in Nepal

5411. SHRI SURENDRA JHA SUMAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1743 on 2nd March, 1979 regarding news-item captioned "Coca Cola may return via Nepal" and state whether only import of Coca Cola is banned or the products manufactured by the Coca Cola Bottling plant in Nepal are also banned as contemplated in Unstarred Question No. 4784 on 22nd December, 1978?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): His Majesty's Government of Nepal have formally communicated to Government that the Coca Cola plant was being set up with the aim of consuming the product in Nepal.

Release of Funds for Development of Area of Ajanta Hills

5412. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme for development of area at the foot of Ajanta Hills has been prepared and forwarded to the Government of India by Maharashtra Government and whether the scheme is for the purposes of providing facilities to tourists;

(b) whether the scheme submitted is in two phases, first phase costing Rs. 12 lakhs and second phase costing Rs. 18 lakhs out of which Central Government has so far released only Rs. 7.50 lakhs; and

(c) whether the balance of Rs. 22.50 lakhs are going to be released and if so, when and if not, the reasons?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (c) In 1977, the Government of Maharashtra had forwarded a scheme to the Central Department of Tourism estimated at Rs. 30 lakhs, for the development of the area at the foot

of the Ajanta Caves. The Scheme included various items such as the construction of a retaining wall and weir; development of a parking area; construction of a shopping arcade with kiosks; provision of a water supply system; architect's/consultant's fees, etc. In view of the fact that an amount of Rs. 8.54 lakhs had already been incurred by the Central Department of Tourism in earlier Plan periods for providing water supply and for construction of a canteen-cum-rest house at Ajanta, and considering the limitations of resources, the Central Department of Tourism selected certain basic items of work for implementation, such as, paving of steps, construction of parking area, sewerage system, water supply system, electrical installations and landscaping for which an amount of Rs 9.36 lakh was sanctioned.

Out of this sanctioned amount, a sum of Rs. 7.50 lakhs was released to the State Government during 1977-78. Release of the balance of Rs. 1.86 lakhs has not been possible as accounts for adjustment of the amount already released have not been submitted by the State Government so far.

Joint Ventures Company P.T. Andhra Steel, Indonesia

5413. SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of exports made by the ASC Engineers and Consultant Limited, Calcutta during the year 1977 and 1978 to its joint-venture Company P.T. Andhra Steel, Indonesia;

(b) whether it is a fact that the exporting company has been resorting to large scale under-invoicing for the goods being despatched by it; and

(c) whether any enquiry has been made or a report has been called for its performance abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG) (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Representations from Exporters of Ready-made Garments to France

5414. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations from several exporters of ready-made garments to France Category 7—Ladies Blouses—to adopt the same policy as they did in the case of similar exports to U.S.A. (Category 341—Ladies Blouses) by adopting liberalised policy by drawing 25 per cent quota reserve for second half viz., July, December, 1979 in view of the quota for France having been exhausted on the date of opening itself so as to give the benefit to all such exporters who had applied on the 7th December, 1978 on the basis of reservation of firm contracts;

(b) if so, the action taken by them in the matter; and

(c) when it is proposed to issue the revised notification allowing them this relief?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) In case of Category 341 to USA, a large number of applications received on the first day of quota allocation could not be granted quota according to the guidelines stipulated in the quota policy. Apart from resulting in hardships to the exporters, this was likely to affect the workers employed in the concerned units adversely. In

order to provide relief, it was decided to bring forward some portion of quota on contract reservation earmarked for the second half, and allocate equitably to the exporters found eligible.

(b) It has been decided to extend the same principle to some other categories having similar demand, including category 7 to France.

(c) Steps have been taken to implement the decision.

मूंगफली, मूंगफली के दाने (सी० एच० पी० एच०)
और मूंगफली की खली पर निर्यात शुल्क

5415. श्री धर्मे सिंह बार्द पटेल : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मूंगफली, मूंगफली के दाने और मूंगफली की खली का निर्यात किया जाता है और क्या उन पर निर्यात शुल्क लिया जाता है और यदि हाँ, तो इस प्रत्येक वस्तु पर कब से और किस दर से निर्यात शुल्क लिया जाता है;

(ख) क्या निर्यात शुल्क लिये जाने से किसानों की मुकदमा होता है और यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार उस को कम/समाप्त करने का है और यदि हाँ, तो कब और किस प्रकार; और

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

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश प्रभावाल) :
(क) इन दोनों वस्तुओं की, केवल उपयुक्त माध्यम से निर्यात करने की अनुमति है ।

मूंगफली पर पहले पहल निर्यात शुल्क 1 माघ, 1951 से लगाया गया था । इस समय मूंगफली की गिरी पर शुल्क की दर 1500 रु० प्रति मी० टन और साबुत मूंगफली पर 1125 रु० प्रति मी० टन है । मूंगफली की खली और तेल निकले मूंगफली के चूरे (विलायक निस्तारण किस्म) पर निर्यात शुल्क पहले पहल 5 फरवरी, 1955 को लगाया गया था । वर्तमान तेल निकली मूंगफली की खली और तेल निकली मूंगफली के चूरे (विलायक निस्तारण किस्म) पर निर्यात शुल्क 125 रुपये प्रति मी० टन की दर से लगाया जाता है ।

(ख) और (ग). चूंकि एच० पी० एस० मूंगफली की जो मात्रा निर्यात करने की जाती है, वह देश के कुल उत्पादन का बहुत थोड़ा भंडा होती है, इसलिए, विद्यमान दरों पर लगने वाले निर्यात शुल्क का किसानों को प्राप्त होने वाले प्रतिफल पर कोई खास असर नहीं पड़ता है । एच० पी० एस० मूंगफली और मूंगफली के निस्तारणों की अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मूल्य निर्यात शुल्क की विद्यमान दरों को उचित ठहराते हैं और इसलिए

किसाहान इसे कम करने अपना समर्थन करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है । मूंगफली का समर्थन मूल्य, कृषि मूल्य आयोग की सिफारिशों के आधार पर तय किया जाता है और यह मात्रा की जाती है कि इस से किसानों को अपेक्षारी प्रतिफल की प्राप्ति सुनिश्चित होती ।

Proposal to Amend Indo-Nepal Trade Agreement

5416. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1743 on 2nd March, 1979 regarding news-item captioned "Coca Cola may return via Nepal" and state:

(a) whether in view of the communication by His Majesty's Government of Nepal will Government of India amend the Trade Agreement and delete non-alcoholic beverages from the Indo-Nepal Trade Agreement; and

(b) if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) and (b). The Protocol to the Treaty of Trade provides, *inter alia*, that the list of Nepalese industrial products eligible for preferential treatment in India "will be subject to periodic joint review as and when required". In view of this provision and the subsequent assurance from His Majesty's Government of Nepal that export of Coca Cola to India would be banned, no formal amendment of the Treaty is called for.

Projects covered by UNDP Programme

5417. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details of the projects covered by UNDP programme;

(b) the number of persons sent to each country from India under the above programme during the last three years, year-wise along with their fields of studies;

(c) what is the number of persons proposed to be sent to each country under the programme during the next two years, year-wise with their fields of studies; and

(d) what is the procedure for selection of persons under the programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Set Back in State Trading of Mica

5418. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) total amount of Mica production in the country and the amount covered by the State Trading Corporation in 1977-78 in the Tilayia-Kodarma zone of Bihar;

(b) whether the state trading of Mica has suffered a set back in last two years, if so, reasons thereof; and

(c) the extent the State Trading has benefited the small Mica industries and the workmen employed there, facts in details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) Crude mica production in India was 9352 tonnes during 1977 and 9246 tonnes during 1978. Mica Trading Corporation of India Ltd. (MITCO)—a public sector undertaking—which is the canalising agency for export of processed mica, does not engage itself in mica mining and production of crude mica.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The main socio-economic objective of MITCO is to help the weaker section in mica trade. Most of MITCO's purchases are effected from this section.

MITCO has started five processing factories in Bihar and Andhra Pradesh, directly employing about 600 workers, who enjoy best conditions of service in mica industry. MITCO also supports around 5000 workers employed in the processing units of its about 1000 weaker section business associates on whom regular orders are placed by MITCO.

MITCO has set up its own mica fabrication plant and Dry Ground Mica Powder Units. MITCO has also succeeded in identifying collaborators for establishment of mica paper, mica capacitor and other industries using mica, negotiations in respect of which are in progress.

मध्य प्रदेश से भावकर इन्स्टीट्यूटों का बचप

5419. श्री राजबन्सी क्या उच्च प्रबन्धन मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1978-79 के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश से भावकर इन्स्टीट्यूटों के पद के लिए कितने व्यक्ति चुने गए;

(ख) उन में से कितने व्यक्तियों को अभी तक नियुक्त नहीं किया गया है और उस के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) चुने हुए व्यक्तियों को कब नियुक्त किया जायेगा; और

(घ) मध्य प्रदेश भावकर द्वारा कितने प्रतिरिक्त भावकर इन्स्टीट्यूटों की मांग की गई है और इस मांग में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुलकिवारजसह) : (क) से. (ख) चुपचा इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सबन-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Abolition of Gold Control Order

5420. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME

MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that since the formation of new Government at the Centre all associations engaged in Gold business have been representing to Government for abolition of Gold Control Order;

(b) if so, whether Government will reconsider the matter to bring the changes in this regard and meet the demands of the business community; and

(c) if so, what are the specific demands of those associations for bringing changes in the Gold Control Orders and Government reaction thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL):

(a) Government have received representations from various associations of goldsmiths and licensed dealers and also individuals proposing either abolition of the Gold (Control) Act or insignificant amendments to it.

(b) and (c). The Government have appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of the Governor, Reserve Bank of India to review gold policy in all its aspects and make appropriate recommendations. The various proposals/demands for amendment of Gold (Control) Act received from the associations have been placed before the Committee for consideration. The report of the Committee is awaited.

Import of Molasses

5421. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Trading Corporation is going to import 5 lakh tonnes of molasses; and

(b) if so, the reasons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Increase in Excise Duty on Petroleum Products

5422. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the State Governments have protested against the proposed increases in Excise duty on petroleum products;

(b) if so, which State Governments have made protests representations and the details thereof; and

(c) Government's reaction thereon?

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

(b) The Chief Minister of West Bengal had addressed a communication on 3-3-79 to the Prime Minister in which he had, among other things, protested against the increase in excise duties on petroleum products including kerosene proposed in the 1979 Budget. He had also requested that these proposals should be revised.

(c) In the context of the steep increase in international prices of crude oil announced by the OPEC and the need to restrain consumption of petroleum products it is not feasible to reduce the current level of duties of petroleum products.

Expenditure incurred in Foreign Trips by Officers of Central Government

5423. SHRI VINODBHAI SHETH: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how much expenditure was incurred in foreign travel trips by officers of Central Government during 1977-78 and from 1st April, 1978 to 31st December, 1978, Ministry-wise; and

(b) whether these trips were approved by concerned Minister with proper justification?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is available.

(b) Under the existing procedure, all foreign trips are required to be approved by the Minister-in-charge of the administrative Ministry.

Losses to Companies Assisted by IDBI

5424. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that out of 214 IDBI assisted companies 106 companies reported losses to the tune of Rs. 109 crores in 1977;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for such losses; and

(c) steps proposed to be taken to prevent them from becoming sick?

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

(b) These loss-making companies mainly belong to paper, mini-steel, glass, chemicals and cotton textile groups, which passed through difficult

times owing to a variety of factors such as power cuts, demand recession etc. Besides, bulk of these companies were new units which commenced in their failure to achieve optimum utilisation of installed capacity. Escalation in the project costs was another factor, which adversely affected the profitability projections of these new units.

(c) For the purpose of rehabilitation/revival of viable sick units, the industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI), in consultation with other participating institutions, works out a time-bound programme, which normally includes measures such as package of concessions by way of moratorium/rescheduling of overdue instalments and interests, need-based additional assistance, including concessional terms, if necessary, strengthening of management by inducting professionals, merger with a healthy unit, etc. IDBI also devotes considerable attention in the matter of follow-up/supervision of the assisted companies through periodical inspections so as to secure the necessary feed-back on their working. For closer surveillance of the assisted concerns which have turned sick or have been showing signs of incipient sickness or have major problems, a separate Division has also been set up in IDBI, which is engaged, inter-alia, in nursing of these units.

Extension to Chairman and Managing Directors of Nationalised Banks

5425. SARDAR RAGHBIR SINGH VIRK: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that extension to the Chairmen and Managing Directors of the nationalised banks is freely given by the Government and if so, the reasons thereof;

(b) what are the names of the banks, the Chairman and Managing Directors were given extensions more

than once and the reasons in each case; and

(c) whether Government proposes to stop this practice of giving extensions to Directors/Managing Directors/Chairmen of the nationalised banks and if not, the reasons thereof

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) The appointments/reappointments of the Chairmen and Managing Directors of nationalised banks are made by the Central Government after careful thought, in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India, in terms of the provisions of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970. Such appointments can be made for periods not exceeding five years at any time

and the persons concerned are eligible for re-appointment.

(b) The information is indicated in the attached statement. Each case is decided by Government on merits after consultation with the Reserve Bank and after taking into account the situation in each bank.

(c) In terms of clause 8(1) of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970, the term of appointment of a Managing Director of a nationalised bank is specified by the Central Government after consultation with the Reserve Bank; a Managing Director whose term has expired is eligible for re-appointment. While specifying the term of appointment of a person as Managing Director of a nationalised bank, all relevant factors such as his age, experience and length of service, situation in the bank concerned, are taken into account.

Statement

Statement showing the names of the Custodians/Chairmen & Managing Directors of the Nationalised Banks who got extensions of their terms more than once

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank	Name of the Custodian/Chairman & Managing Director	Term allowed
1	2	3	4
1	Central Bank of India.	Shri B. N. Adarkar	21-1-71 to 10-12-72 11-12-72 to 20-1-74 21-1-74 to 31-1-74 1-2-74 to 20-2-74 21-2-74 to 31-3-74
2	Bank of India	Shri J. N. Saxena	1-10-70 to 10-12-72 11-12-72 to 30-9-73 1-10-73 to 31-10-73 1-11-73 to 30-9-74 1-10-74 to 30-9-75
3	Punjab National Bank	Shri T. R. Tuli	1-8-75 to 31-7-76 1-8-76 to 31-8-76 1-9-76 to 31-7-77

1	2	3	4
4	Bank of Baroda	Shri V. D. Thakkar	14-9-71 to 10-12-72 11-12-72 to 31-12-74 1-1-75 to 31-3-75 1-4-75 to 30-4-75
5	United Commercial Bank	Shri V. R. Desai	1-9-71 to 10-12-72 11-12-72 to 31-12-74 1-1-75 to 31-3-75 1-4-75 to 30-4-75 1-5-75 to 31-3-78 1-4-78 to 18-6-78
6	Canara Bank	Shri C.E. Kamath	3-9-73 to 2-9-76 3-9-76 to 2-9-77 3-9-77 to 2-9-78 3-9-78 to 2-9-81
7	United Bank of India	Sh. M. Sen Sarma	1-8-73 to 31-7-76 1-8-76 to 31-8-76 1-9-76 to 31-7-77
8	Dena Bank	Shri R. A. Gulmohamed	10-7-70 to 10-12-72 11-12-72 to 9-7-73 10-7-73 to 9-7-74 10-7-74 to 22-7-76 23-7-76 to 31-8-76 1-9-76 to 31-1-77 1-2-77 to 31-3-77
9	Syndicate Bank	Sh. K. K. Pai	28-2-70 to 10-12-72 11-12-72 to 31-12-74 1-1-75 to 31- -75 1-4-75 to 30-4-75 1-5-75 to 31-3-78 1-4-78 to 23-4-78
10	Union Bank of India	Sh. P. F. Gutta	15-7-70 to 10-12-72 11-12-72 to 31-12-74 1-1-75 to 31-3-75 *1-4-75 to 30-4-75
11	Allahabad Bank	1. Shri B. K. Mookerjee	18-7-70 to 10-12-72 11-12-72 to 17-7-73 18-7-73 to 31-8-73 1-9-73 to 31-10-73
		2. Sh. S. D. Varma	1-11-73 to 31-10-76 1-11-76 to 30-11-76 1-12-76 to 31-3-77
12	Indian Bank	Shri G. Lakshminarayanan	19-7-69 to 10-12-72 11-12-72 to 31-12-74 1-1-75 to 31-3-75 1-4-75 to 30-4-75 1-5-75 to 31-3-76 1-4-76 to 30-4-76 1-5-76 to 31-3-77 1-4-77 to 30-4-77
13	Indian Overseas Bank	Shri A. M. Kadhiresan	1-10-73 to 30-9-76 1-10-76 to 30-9-77 1-10-77 to 31-3-78

Shri P.F. Gutta was appointed Chairman and Managing Director of the Central Bank of India from 1-5-1975 to 30-4-1979.

Issue of New Currency Notes

5426. SHRI KESHAVRAO DHONDGE: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state the total value of soiled notes submitted to various banks throughout the country during the last ten years and the time by which new notes will be issued in replacement thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): No record is kept by the banks of soiled notes received by them for exchange. When soiled notes are tendered for exchange by any person to a Bank, new notes, depending on availability, or unsoiled notes are given to him across the counter.

Appeals to Collector of Central Excise West Bengal for De Novo Adjudication

5427. SHRI MOHAN LAL PIPIL: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of appeals remanded to the Collector of Central Excise, West Bengal, Calcutta, by Central Board of Excise and Customs for *de novo* adjudication for the last financial year; and

(b) what are the reasons for the delay in adjudication of the cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) Only one appeal filed jointly by three persons.

(b) The case could not be adjudicated by the Collector of Central Excise West Bengal Calcutta as certain facts had to be verified. The case is now fixed for personal hearing before the Collector on 4th April, 1979.

Reaction of Government to news item "concern over stock Bank Productivity"

5428. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI A. R. BADRINARAYAN:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRA
SHEKHARA MURHTY:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the press report appearing in 'Economic Times' and as well as in 'Financial Express' dated 21st January, 1979 under the heading "Concern over slack bank productivity";

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

(c) whether Government have examined these press reports; and

(d) if so, what are the factors responsible for this?

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

(b) to (d). The Deputy Governor of the Reserve Bank made it clear at the beginning of his reported talk that the views expressed were personal. Government are in accord with the general conclusion that, in order to remain viable, it is imperative that the banking industry should reduce their cost of operations and that one significant way of doing this is by raising the level of productivity. The management and employees of all commercial banks should make greater and concerted effort in this direction.

Jewellery Suitcase in Aircraft which met with accident on 17-12-78 at Hyderabad Airport

5429. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that Rs. 30 lakhs and some jewellery were found in a suitcase in the Aircraft which met with an accident on 17-12-78 at Hyderabad Airport; and

(b) if so, give details of valuables found and persons claimed?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK) (a) and (b). No, Sir. No suitcase containing Rs. 30 lakhs and some jewellery was salvaged from the Boeing 737 aircraft VTEAL which met with an accident at Hyderabad on 17th December, 1978. However, the following items of currency/jewellery were recovered on 17th December 1978:—

1. Currency:

- (a) Loose burnt currency notes in four bundles of 100 rupees notes, valued between Rs. 30,000 and Rs. 40,000 (Declaration filed with Reserve Bank of India).
- (b) One small red colour purse with Rs. 163.
- (c) One black leather purse with Rs. 1050.
- (d) Rs. 1,100 recovered from the personal clothing.
- (e) One cheque of Rs. 3,000 belonging to Dr. Bimal Nath Roy.
- (f) One diary containing one Dollar only.

2. Jewellery:

- (a) One broken golden colour chain (3 pieces).
- (b) Two silver key chains.

- (c) One HMT automatic wrist watch.
- (d) Four ear rings of white metal and one chain of white metal.
- (e) Two gold bangles.
- (f) One white metal chain with tenstones.
- (g) One wrist chain with stones.
- (h) One malla of white artificial pearls, loose artificial pearls, one two white metal bracelets.
- (i) One white metal ring.
- (j) One pair of ear rings.
- (k) One string artificial pearls.

In respect of cash, no claim has so far been received except in the case of Rs. 1,100 shown at item 1(d) where the passengers have been able to identify personal clothings from where, the amount was recovered. Action is being taken to settle this claim. The amount of Rs. 1,050 shown at 1(c) has since been paid as the address was available in the purse.

Cancellation of Re-Insurance Treaties by Chairman-cum-Managing Director of Oriental Fire and General Insurance Company

5431. SHRI MAHI LAL: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present Chairman-cum-Managing Director of Oriental Fire and General Insurance Company has recently cancelled all the re-insurance treaties made by the previous Management with foreign Insurers and has entered into a fresh re-insurance agreement with a French firm;

(b) whether it is a fact that the above re-insurance agreements have been made without the sanction of Board and GIC who are the Governing Body in the field; and

(c) if so, the reasons for all this change in the re-insurance treaties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQARULLAH): (a) No Sir; the facts of the case are as under:—

In accordance with the usual practice of insurance companies the world over, Oriental Fire and General Insurance Company Limited gave provisional notice of cancellation to reinsurers well before the close of 1978, with a view to review the re-insurance arrangements and make any changes which may be required for the next year, both with regard to cessions of outgoing business and acceptance of incoming business. As a result of such a review, by and large, the companies with whom 'Oriental Fire and General' had good business exchange were retained as its reinsurers for the year 1979 also. Cancellations were effected in respect of only three companies. New placements for small shares of Treaties and additional small shares of business were made with both French and non-French companies.

(b) The over-all reinsurance programme and pattern are decided by the General Insurance Corporation of India and individual agreements relating to these are not required to be got sanctioned by the Board of any of the companies.

(c) The reasons for cancellation of the treaties, in the three cases referred to in (a) above, were adverse experience and terms of the re-insurer being not acceptable. Also, the reasons for granting new placements of shares of treaties/additional shares were (i) to match reciprocity, (ii) to give some business where the company was accepting some unprofitable business and (iii) to build up direct connections.

Haryana Post Office Deposits

5432, SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) have Government seen a report in the *Current Weekly* of Bombay dated 3rd February, 1979 on the Haryana Post Office deposits;

(b) if so, why the inquiry has not been made regarding all the deposits so far though the matter has been pending for the last two years;

(c) the names and addresses of the persons, including the Officers against whom deposits have been made in the post offices along with the amount and which were found non-genuine;

(d) what action has been taken by Government over the report of *Current weekly*;

(e) have Government made an inquiry from the concerned Officers of the postal department and if so, what is the result;

(f) have Government found out further movement of the money which was withdrawn after some time so that the same may be taxed;

(g) have Government made any inquiry of such deposits made in 1975-76 and 1976-77; and

(h) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The enquiries regarding all the deposits have not so far been completed as they are voluminous and time consuming. Efforts are being made to complete them expeditiously.

(c) A list giving names and addresses of persons, including, officers, deposits in whose accounts have so far been found partly or wholly unexplained or not properly explained is attached.

(d) The Commissioner of Income-tax has been asked to complete the enquiries expeditiously.

(e) The Postal Department is understood to be looking into the cases of its Officer responsible for accepting

deposits in violation of the rules in force, for suitable action.

(f) These enquiries are being made wherever considered necessary.

(g) No, Sir.

(h) In view of reply to part (g) above, the question does not arise.

Statement

List of Deposits of Rs. 50,000/- or more made in Post Offices in Haryana in March/ April, 1974, the source of which is partly or wholly unexplained or not properly explained so far.

S. No.	Name & Address of the Depositor	Amount of Deposit in March/April, 1974 (Rs.) Date of Deposit
1	2	3

Designated Names of State Govt. Officials

1. Welfare Fund (through S.D.M. Bhiwani)	72,000/-
2. Sh. Suraj Bhan Jain c/o M/s. Suraj Bhan Nand Lal, Uchana Mandi	15-3-1974 to 30-4-1974. 2,00,000/-
	30-4-1974

Personal Names of State Govt. Officials

3. Sh. Ram Chander s/o Sh. Tulsi Ram Yadav, Kanina	65,000/-
4. S't. Rajender Singh s/o Shri Mata Din, Kanina	29-4-1974 60,000/-
	29-4-1974
5. Indu Bala d/o Sh. Prem Sagar, Palwal.	1,02,000/ 30-3-1974
6. Sh. Sant Lal Khurana, Rohtak	1,01,500/- 24-3-1973 to 26-4-1974.
7. Shri N. K. Garg, Joint Director, Industries Govt. of Haryana.	5,00,000/- 31-3-1974
8. Sh. R. P. Singh, Distt. Industries Officer, Panipat.	5,00,000/- 30-3-1974

Limited Companies A.O.Ps. FIPMS etc.

9. M/s. Pacca Arhtia Associatin, Sonapat.	1,07,178 March 1974.
10. M/s. Haryana Traders, Narnaul	5,22,000/- 3-4-1974

1	2	3
11.	M/s. Ram Chander Ram Niwas, Ateli (Rewari)	4,10,000/- 29-4-1974
<i>Co-operative Societies/Govt. Institutions/Local Authorities etc.</i>		
12.	Expansion of Elementary Education, through Sh. V. S. Bassi, D.E.O. Rohtak.	51,000/- 4-4-73 & 9-1-74.
13.	Gulmangal, Liquidator The Punjab Co-op. Spinning & Textiles Mills Ltd. Uklana.	1,85,000/- 30-3-1974
14.	M/s. Hissal Co-operative Marketing Society Limited, Hissar.	71,000/- 26-3-1974 to 29-3-1974.
15.	Do	1,00,000/- 30-4-1974
16.	M/s. Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank, Fatehbad.	4,00,000/- 30-3-1974 to 2-4-1974
17.	Do.	5,00,000/- 20-3-1974 to 3-4-1974
18.	College Security Fund, Narnaul	1,30,000/- 21-3-1974 to 22-3-1974
19.	Kanina Co-operative Society Ltd., Kanina.	1,00,000/- 26-3-1974
20.	Do.	50,000/- 25-3-1974
21.	Do.	50,000/- 29-3-1974
22.	Municipal Committee, Narnaul	6,27,568/- 7-3-1974
23.	Chairman, improvement Trust Bhiwani.	21,81,956/-
24.	Security & Pupils Fund, B.N.C. College (through Sh. P.P. Mehta) Bhiwani.	75,000/-
25.	Municipal Fund (through Sh. Narinder Kumar Bakshi) Bhiwani.	7,00,000/- to 19-3-1974 1,00,000/- to 22-3-1974 32,28,000/- to 28-3-1974 1,00,000/- to 30-3-1974 1,00,000/- to 24-4-1974
26.	Haryana Dairy Development, Bhiwani	2,50,000/- 29-3-1974
27.	Commerce Fund, Govt. Hr. Sec. School, Faridabad.	2,50,000/- 29-3-1974.
28.	Sugarcane Society Ltd. Radaur.	2,80,000/- March, 1974.

1	2	3
<i>Individuals</i>		
29.	Ishwar Singh Dahiya, S/o Sh. Inder Singh, Rohtak.	50,000/-
30.	Smt. Gianjit W/o Sh. Sant Lal, Gandhi Ngr. Rohtak.	29-3-1974 82,000/-
31.	Sh. Jai Narain & Sh. Daya Chand, Sons of Shri Ganga Ram, Bara Bazar, Rohtak.	28-3-73 to 31-4-1974. 1,06,800/-
32.	Sh. Om Prakash, Kundan Talkies, Bahadurgarh.	6-4-1974 50,000/-
33.	Sh. Hari Mohan S/o Sh. Rameshwar Dass, Kathmandi, Rohtak.	30-4-1974 63,000/-
34.	Sh. Maharaj Krishnan, Kewal Ganj, Rohtak.	31-3-1973 to 30-4-1973 76,500/-
35.	Sarup Singh S/o Ch. Nand Lal, Rohtak.	12-4-1973 to 27-4-1973 50,000/-
36.	Kashmirilal, V & PO Kalanaur.	29-4-1974 1,35,00,000/-
37.	Sh. Dayal Chand S/o Sh. Banwarilal, V & PO. Makrauli, Khurd.	30-3-1974. 2,00,000/-
38.	Do.	30-3-1974 1,00,000/-
39.	Sh. Banwarilal S/o, Sh. Shib Ram, V&P.O. Mukrauli, Khurd.	30-4-1974. 3,00,000
40.	Do.	30-3-1974 2,00,000/-
41.	Smt. Raj Batra w/o Sh. Mulakh Raj Batra, Fatehabad	30-4-1974 80,000/-
42.	Sh. Nand Lal Ganeriwala, s/o Sh. Bishan Chand, Mukand Lal Street Sirsa.	2-4-1974 & 3-5-1974 1,85,000/-
43.	Sh. Ramesh Kumar s/o Sh. Behari Lal, Wine Contractor Dabwali.	26-3-1974/29-3-74 30-4-74 65,000/-
44.	Sh. Shankar, s/o Sh. Ram Chand, V & P.O. Kharekan	28-3-74, 27-4-74 & 29-4-74 63,000/-
45.	Sh. Pritam Singh c/o Dwarka Prasad, Dwarka Puri, Sirsa.	28-3-1974 80,000/-
46.	Sh. Jagdish Kumar s/o Sh. Ramji Lal, Sarpanch, Darbakalan.	28-3-1974 75,000/-
47.	Smt. Bhagwanti Devi w/o Sh. Lekh Raj, Fatehabad.	27-3-74, 29-3-74, 29-4-74, & 30-4-1974. 55,000/-
		9-3-1974

1	2	3
48.	Smg. Tara Wanti, w/o Sh. Topan Dass, Fatehabad	1,20,000/- 30-3-1974
49.	Smt. Thakari Devi, w/o Sh. Hem Raj Fatehabad	2,45,000/- 2-4-1974 & 2-5-1974
50.	Sh. Hans Raj s/o Sh. Lekh Raj Mehta, Fatehabad. . . .	55,000/- 5-3-1974 & 2-4-1974
51.	Sh. Dwarka Dass, s/o Sh. Lakshman Dass, V. Phain (Hissar). . . .	75,000/- 2-4-1974
52.	Sh. Dewan Chand Batra, s/o Sh. Karam Chand, Bhiwani Basti, Fatehabad. . . .	1,42,000/- 25-3-1974 & 3-5-1974
53.	Sh. Atma Ram Radhey Sham, Bhiwani. . . .	55,000/- 28-3-1974 & 29-4-1974
54.	Sh. Hira Lal, c/o Hari Ram Shivdat Rai, Narnaul. . . .	3,20,000/- 27-4-1974
55.	Sh. Chander Bhan, s/o Sh. Kabul Chand V & P.O. Kanina. . . .	1,15,005/- 30-3-1974
56.	Sh. Mange Ram, New Mandi, Narnaul. . . .	78,000/- 30-4-1974
57.	Sh. Hardeva, s/o Sh. Shambhoo Dayal, V. Chalawas. . . .	90,005/- 30-3-1974
58.	Sh. Kalyan Singh, Moh. Farashkhana, Narnaul. . . .	1,00,000/- 30-4-1974
59.	Sh. Darshan Lal s/o Sh. Lal Chand, V & P.O. Sila (Rewari)	1,09,000/- 28-3-1973 to 26-4-1974
60.	Sh. S. K. Aggarwal, s/o Sh. Shambhoo Dayal, Nai Mandi, Narnaul. . . .	50,000/- 30-4-1974
61.	Sh. Chaman Lal, s/o Sh. Lakshman Dass, Theka Sharab, Ballabgarh. . . .	1,40,000/- 20-4-1973
62.	Sh. Parkash Chand Jain, 167, IE, Fardabad. . . .	73,000/- 28-3-1974 & 29-3-1974
63.	Sh. Vishwanath, s/o Sh. Badri Narain Faridabad. . . .	50,000/- 30-3-1974
64.	Sh. Chuhar Ram, s/o Sh. Hira Ram, New Colony, Palwal. . . .	80,000/- 27-3-1974 to 29-4-1974
65.	Sh. Behari Lal s/o Sh. Faten, Ballabgarh. . . .	1,00,000/- 30-4-1973
66.	Sh. Mohinder Paul s/o Sh. Ramesh Chand, V. Hassanpur. . . .	65,000/- 30-3-1974

1	2	3
67.	Gupta Court, Ballabgarh, Kalawanti c/o Rattan Lal.	50,000/-
68.	Sh. Tej Bhan, s/o Bchari Lal, Floor Mill, Palwal.	30-4-1974 72,000/-
69.	Sh. Amrit Lal, s/o Sh. Dewan Chand Aggarwal, Faridabad.	29-3-1974 & 30-3-1974 1,00,000/-
70.	Sh. Raj Paul Singh s/o Sh. Matu Ram, V. & P.O. Kapro.	25-3-1974 59,000/-
71.	Manak Chand s/o Sh. Chaman Lal, V. Dhansu.	30-3-1974 & 30-4-1974 53,000/-
72.	Sh. Ram Kumar s/o Sh. Bharu Mal, Hissar.	30-3-1974 70,000/-
73.	Sh. Inder Singh, s/o Sh. Ram Parshad, V. Majod.	28-3-1974 60,000/-
74.	Sh. Kishori Lal, c/o M/s. Harsuroop Kewal Ram, Hansi.	27-3-1974 56,000/-
75.	Sh. Mohinder Singh S/o Fateh Singh, V. Satroad.	2-4-1974 97,100/-
76.	Sh. Mohan Lal s/o Sh. Bishan Dass, V. Uklana.	2-4-1974 50,000/-
77.	Sh. Nihal Singh S/o Shri Raj Mal, V&P.O. Budha.	25-5-1974 79,000/-
78.	Sh. Prabhu Dayal, Municipal Committee, Hissar.	29-4-1974 1,05,000/-
79.	Sh. Ram Kisban S/o Sh. Mangla Ram, M. C. Hissar.	30-3-1974 92,500/-
80.	Do.	30-3-1974 55,000/-
81.	Sh. Ram Dass S/o Sh. Aishi Ram, V & P.O. Kouhar.	29-4-1974 50,000/-
82.	Sh. Ram Kumar S/o Sh. Bharu Mal, Ram Pura, Hissar.	29-3-1974 50,000/-
83.	Sh. Chaman Lal Gupta, c/o Haryana Petrol, Anaj Mandi, Hissar.	29-4-1974 50,000/-
84.	Sh. Risal Singh, s/o Sh. Hirdey Singh, Malikpur.	28-3-1974 & 9-4-1974 52,000/-
85.	Sh. Mool Raj Sikand, 591, M. T. Panipat.	2-4-1974 to 5-5-1974 50,000/- 29-3-1974

1	2	3
86.	Sh. Sudeah Kumar, c/o Hukam Chand Mastan Chand, Kaithal.	2,00,000/- March, 1974.
87.	Sh. Musaddi Ram s/o Sh. Baru Ram V. Kultaran, Kaithal.	1,00,00,000/- March/April, 1974.
88.	Sh. Bharat Singh s/o Sh. Amar Singh V. Sukhrali (Gurgaon).	1,00,005/-
89.	Sh. Mahabir Parahad s/o Sh. Gian, Sohna.	55,005/- March, 1974.
90.	Sh. Girwar Singh, Inspector, ITI, Gurgaon.	1,20,000/- 30-3-1974 & 30-4-1974.
91.	Kalawati w/o Adlu Ram, Q. No. 194, D.K.B. Gurgaon.	1,03,941/- March, 1974.
92.	Sh. Amar Singh Aggarwal, National Highway, Gurgaon.	1,00,000/- 30-3-1974.
93.	Sh. Munabi Ram, s/o Sh. Bharat Singh V. Kurthla, Teh. Nuh.	1,05,000/- 30-4-1974.
94.	Sh. Raj Kumar, s/o Sh. Sawan Ram, Sohna.	1,17,000/- March/April, 1974.
95.	Sh. Prithvi Paul Singh, I/A, Panipat.	5,00,000/- March, 1974.
96.	Sb. Kanwar Singh, M. T. Panipat.	Do.
97.	Sh. Ram Kumar, c/o Sham Lal, G. T. Road, Panipat.	2,30,000/- March, 1974.
98.	Sh. Ishwar Singh c/o Dayal Textile Corpn. Panipat.	1,20,000/- 29-4-1974
99.	Sh. Banwari Lal, s/o Sh. Mange Ram, Samalkha.	2,52,005/- March, 1974.
100.	Sh. Sham Lal Goyal s/o Jai Lal Goyal, Fatchabad.	2,35,000/- March/April, 1974.

Co-operative Societies/Co-op. Institutions/Local Authorities etc.

101.	Mandi Adampur Co-op. Marketing Society, Mandi Adampur.	71,000/- 30-3-1974
102.	Sirsa Hind Iron & Steel Goods Production Society, Sirsa.	1,00,000/- 29-4-1974.

Total Capital with Centre and States

5433. SHRI R. L. KUREEL: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what was the total capital in hand with the Centre and States in 1947 when Britishers left India and how much has been added in subsequent years by way of;

(1) Income-tax, Central Excise and other sources of Revenue to the Central Government;

(2) Sales Tax, Actro, State Excise, Land Revenue and other source of revenue with respective States;

(b) investment in the banks, L.I.C. Post offices which could be partly be used and have been utilised by the Central and State Governments towards State programmes;

(c) loans taken from foreign countries including U.N.O.; and

(d) over-drafting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) Presumably, the Hon'ble Member is seeking information on total investment of the Central and State Governments in the form of capital outlay and loans advanced since independence. However, data available on these are only from 1950-51 in respect of State Governments. Taken together these amounted to Rs. 1,975 crores as on 31st March, 1951 and are estimated to have increased to Rs. 58,580 crores as on 31st March, 1979, thus registering an increase of Rs. 56,585 crores. The tax revenues of the Central and State Governments taken together, amounted to about Rs. 120,600 crores between 1950-51 and 1978-79.

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

(c) The outstanding foreign debt (including suppliers' credit) payable

by India was Rs. 12,529 crores as on 31st December, 1978 at current rates of exchange.

(d) Under the regulated system of the State Governments' overdrafts with the Reserve Bank of India which came into effect from October, 1978, no State Government's account can be overdrawn for more than seven working days, as otherwise the Reserve Bank of India automatically suspends payments which will not be resumed until after the overdraft has been cleared.

Statement

I. Investment in Central and State Government Securities: (Rs. crores.)

(a) By Commercial banks as on 31-3-1977 3,958

(b) By Life Insurance Corporation of India as on 31-3-1977 1,450

II. Outstandings of Small Savings Schemes as on 31-3/1977 4,358

Revision of Operational Norms of Land Developed Bank

5434. SHRI A. R. BADRI NARAYAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether R.B.I. and Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation have revised Operational norms to encourage Land Developments Banks to achieve higher levels of investment for the benefit of small and marginal farmers for the first time;

(b) if so, the main details of the proposed scheme;

(c) to what way and extent this has helped the small and marginal farmers; and

(d) whether the Land Development Bank organisation will be able to meet fully the investment credit needs of small and marginal farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) and (b). Norms for regulation of advances were first revised by the Reserve Bank of India in July 1975 when the eligibility of Land Development Banks for lending was linked to the recovery performance and to loan disbursements made during the previous year. These norms have been recently revised in January, 1979.

Eligibility of the primary Land Development Banks/Branches of State Land Development Banks has been linked with the overdues position as at the end of last Cooperative Year or average of the last three years overdues, whichever is less and the loans disbursed during the previous year or average of the loans disbursed in the preceding three years, whichever is higher. The present norms are as follows:—

Range of overdues at the primary/Branch Level.	Eligible loaning programme as % of loans issued.
------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------

0-25	Unrestricted.
26-30	100
31-35	90
36-40	80
41-45	75
46-50	70
51-55	65
Above 55	Nil.

(c) and (d). Small and marginal farmers in the special programmes areas like SFDA, DPAP, CAD etc. would be eligible for full finance under the revised norms. In the non-programme areas, the Land Development Banks have been advised to ensure that at least 50 per cent of the fresh loans eligibility admissible is utilised for financing small farmers.

According to available data, 728 primary Land Development Banks/Branches are eligible to have unrestricted lending based on the new norms as compared to only 533 as per old criteria. Another 463 PLDBs/Branches will be eligible for larger programmes ranging between 100 to 65 per cent depending upon their recovery performance. Thus, revision in the norms will help the small and marginal farmers to a considerable extent.

Further increase in Bank Credit for Food Procurement Operation

5435. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Banking Department does not favour any further increase in bank credit for food procurement operations;

(b) if so, whether they have suggested that credit needs of the Food Corporation should be met through budgetary provisions;

(c) whether the R.B.I. had suggested that there should be comprehensive review of the entire food, credit policy and Government should consider a shift in the total credit burden from the banks to the public exchequer; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) to (c). The sectoral pattern of deployment of bank funds is reviewed by the Government/Reserve Bank of India from time to time with a view to bringing about modifications in the credit structure in the light of the overall economic situation. The Reserve

Bank of India had, in this context, suggested that the question of commercial banks being increasingly called upon to meet the credit needs for financing procurement and stocking of agricultural commodities both by the Central and State Governments and their agencies needs to be reviewed.

(d) No decisions have been taken in this regard.

Multinationals Operating in India

5436. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many branches and subsidiaries of multinationals operating in India have diluted their foreign equity as per policy laid down by the Government; and

(b) how many foreign companies, if any, have refused to dilute their equity and offered to wind up their operations and leave the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) So far 245 companies have diluted their non-resident equity in conformity with the FERA guidelines. Further, dilution schemes of 92 other companies have also been approved.

(b) Attention of the Hon. Member is invited to the reply given to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 622 dated 23rd February, 1979.

Allotment of Funds to Karnataka for Improvement in Police Administration

5438. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Seventh Finance Commission has recommended the al-

lotment of any funds to Karnataka to enable that State to effect improvements in Police administration and undertake more welfare measures for the Police; and

(b) if not, whether Government intend to make any allocations to Karnataka for the purpose?

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

(b) The Government of India have been providing financial assistance to all State Governments for modernisation of State Police forces and for Police housing. Such assistance to Karnataka during the current year amounts to Rs. 28.76 lakhs—Rs. 14.38 lakhs as grants and Rs. 14.38 lakhs as loans—for modernisation of the State's police forces and Rs. 27.64 lakhs as loans for Police housing in the State.

सरकारी उपकरणों में पूंजी निवेश तथा उनकी सहायता

5439. श्री जयलाल राम कायस्थवाल : क्या उप प्रधानमंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकारी क्षेत्र के औद्योगिक उपकरणों में 31 जनवरी, 1979 तक कुल कितनी पूंजी निवेश किया गया तथा प्रत्येक उपकरण में पूंजी-पूयक कितनी पूंजी निवेश किया गया; और

(ख) सरकारी क्षेत्र के औद्योगिक उपकरणों को उनके द्वारा उड़ाई गई हानि को पूरा करने के लिए पूंजी-पूयक कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी गई ?

वित्त राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल) : (क) सरकारी क्षेत्र के अधिकांश उपकरणों का वित्तीय वर्ष 31 मार्च को समाप्त होता है। केन्द्रीय सरकार के औद्योगिक एवं वाणिज्यिक उपकरणों के कार्य को 1977-78 का वार्षिक रिपोर्ट, जिसे संसद् में 1979 को पेश किया गया था, में 31-3-1978 को सरकार द्वारा सरकारी क्षेत्र के प्रत्येक उपकरण में लगाई गई पूंजी का अवैकित विवरण दिया गया है। क्योंकि सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपकरणों द्वारा अपने वित्तीय वर्ष के बीच समाप्त

नहीं किये जाते, बल्कि सरकारी क्षेत्र के औद्योगिक उपकरणों के वितरित करने के प्रारम्भ एवं प्रत्यक्ष के बीच किसी अन्तरिम तारीख तक सभी पूंजी का ध्वस्त उपलब्ध नहीं होता ।

(ख) पर्यवेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जायगी तथा उसे समा-पट्टन पर रख दिया जायगा ।

Uniform Wage Policy or Public Sector Undertakings

5440. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made by the Bureau of Enterprises in negotiating with the Central trade unions on the formulation of a uniform wage policy for public sector undertakings;

(b) whether Government are proposing to apply the same wage policy for private sector undertakings; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to one of the conclusions of the meeting held with the trade union organisations in June, 1978 that a suitable mechanism will be evolved for consulting trade union organisations in laying down guidelines for negotiations on wage revision and dearness allowance in Public Enterprises. Meetings of the mechanism constituted for the above purpose were held on the 5th March, 1979 and 26th March, 1979. As decided at the latter meeting, a further meeting of the consultative mechanism is expected to be held towards the end of April, 1979. Consequently, no new policy frame-work has yet been evolved with regard to contents of specific wage settlements in individual public enterprises.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) As stated in the reply to part (a) of the Question, the scope of the discussion, going on with the trade

union organisations is limited to revision of wages etc. in Public Enterprises. Moreover, the considerations which apply to wage settlements in Public Enterprises are, in some respects different from those applicable to wage settlements in private sector.

News item captioned "LIC's Multi-crore loot of poorer policy holders"

5441. SHRI MANOHAR LAL:
SHRI VASANT SATHE:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item under the caption "LIC's Multi-crore loot of poorer policy holders" appearing in the Blitz weekly of 3rd March, 1979; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto and action proposed to be taken in the matter?

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

(b) Government are of the view that the criticism which has been levelled in the article against the LIC is unjustified.

Representation of rural areas in the service of I.A. and A.I.

5442. SHRI RAJESHWAR SINGH:
SHRI BALAK RAM:

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

(a) whether the percentage of representation in the services of Air India and Indian Airlines from the agriculturist section constituting 80 per cent of the entire population is lower than urban areas constituting only 20 per cent of the population;

- (b) reasons for the same; and
- (c) steps taken or proposed to be taken to ensure equitable share of the rural areas consisting of Harijans, agriculturists and Backward section in proportion to their population in the country?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to

(c). At the time of initial appointments in Indian Airlines and Air-India, candidates are not required to indicate the Section of the population they belong to except in case of those who are Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Ex-servicemen and dependents of those killed in action. Hence no data is available in this regard. At present reservation in service of Air-India and Indian Airlines is made only for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Ex-servicemen and dependents of those killed in action.

Intensive Tour of Latin American Countries by an Official deputed by Commerce Ministry

5443. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry have deputed an official for an intensive tour of Latin American Countries with a view to exploring the possibilities of increasing economic cooperation; and

(c) if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As a result of in-depth discussions with the concerned authorities and our Commercial Representatives stationed in Latin American Countries visited, ways and means have been explored for promoting Indian exports

to Latin America and possibilities of increasing bilateral economic cooperation. Long distance, understandably has acted, *inter-alia* as a major constraint in bridging information gap between India and Latin America. Thus, the transport angle was also studied in some detail.

I.A. to withdraw Airbus from A.I. Gulf Routes

5444. SHRI K. A. RAJAN:
SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:
SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:
SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Airlines has decided to withdraw airbuses from the Air India Gulf routes; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Because of the loss of one Boeing-737 aircraft due to an accident at Hyderabad in December, 1978, and the need to maintain a satisfactory level of on-time performance, Indian Airlines, in consultation with Air-India, have decided to withdraw their Airbus Charter services from the Gulf route from 1st April, 1979. Air India have, however, adjusted their schedules with other services in such a way that the total number of frequencies to the Gulf are maintained at the existing level. Steps have been taken to see that additional seats to Gulf are made available by deploying 3 more 747 services and 707 services to Gulf as against withdrawal of 4 Airbus flights.

Golden Jubilee Celebrations of National Cooperative Union of India

5445. SHRI DHARMA VIR VASISHT Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of discussions and decisions taken at the Golden Jubilee Celebrations of the National Cooperative Union of India inaugurated by the Prime Minister in early March this year; and

(b) the number and names of principal delegates from India and foreign countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOPAL): (a) The Golden Jubilee Celebrations of the National Cooperative Union of India was inaugurated by the Vice-President of India on 11-3-79. Only a symposium on "Strengthening of Ideological Content of the Cooperative Movement" was held, during the celebration. No discussions as such were held.

(b) There were no specific delegates to National Cooperative Union of India Golden Jubilee Celebrations, as such. However, some of the delegates to the 8th Indian Cooperative Congress which was inaugurated by the Prime Minister, on 9-3-1979, also attended the Golden Jubilee celebrations. The attendance for the Golden Jubilee celebrations was not taken separately.

Reservation of Quota for 'Sons of the Soil' in Central Government/Public Sector Undertakings

5446. SHRI S. R. REDDY: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether government have decided to reserve some quota for jobs

carrying certain monthly salaries for the 'son of the soil' in all Central Governments and Government Public Sector Undertakings; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the scheme of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) and (b). As far as Central Public Enterprises are concerned, Government has laid down the policy that recruitment to posts carrying the pay scales, maximum of which does not exceed Rs. 800/- per month, should be made through the National Employment Service and other sources of recruitment could be tapped only if the Employment Exchanges issue "Non-availability Certificate".

Central Government has not made any reservation for 'Sons of the Soil' in Public Services.

Misuse of Import Licences

5447. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any case has been brought to the notice of Government in regard to the misuse of import licences during the years 1977 and 1978;

(b) if so, their names and number, (State-wise); and

(c) the action taken against the culprits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

छोटी बचत योजनाओं को लोकप्रिय बनाना

5448. श्री रामलाल सिन्धारी : क्या उप-प्रधानमंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) छोटी बचत योजनाओं को लोकप्रिय बनाने के लिए क्या नए कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं; और

(ख) गत पांच वर्षों में सर्वश्रेष्ठ इस योजना के प्रचलन बना करवाई गई जनराशि का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बुद्धिकार उन्नाव) : (क) अल्प बचत योजना को लोकप्रिय बनाने के लिए जो कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं उनमें से शामिल हैं :—

(1) बेहारी इलाकों में बचत अभियान का विस्तार करने के लिए प्रारम्भिक (पाइलट) परि-योजनाएँ हाथ में ली जा रही हैं जिनके अन्तर्गत गहन बचत कार्यक्रमों के लिए एक अथवा अधिक प्रवक्ताओं का चयन किया जाएगा ;

(2) अतिरिक्त विभागीय शाखा कार्यालयों तथा राज्य क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों को बचत संयोजन कार्य तथा अल्प बचत योजनाओं से सम्बन्धित नियमों और शर्त-प्रणालियों के बारे में प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों का आयोजन किया गया है तथा आयोजन किया जा रहा है ;

(3) सरकारी क्षेत्र के एककों में वेतन से सीधे बचत करने के उद्देश्य से 9 क्षेत्रों में क्षेत्रीय माध्यम पर सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों की विशेष समितियाँ बनाई गई हैं ।

(4) घरों तथा असंगठित क्षेत्रों से नियमित रूप से बचतें जुटाने के लिए खास कर महिला प्रधान क्षेत्रीय बचत योजना के अन्तर्गत अपेक्षाकृत अधिक एजेंटों की नियुक्तियाँ की जा रही हैं ।

(5) कई मोबाइल डाकघरों में बचत बैंक की सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध कर दी गई हैं ।

(6) समाचार पत्रों, आकांक्षवाणी, प्रवर्तनियों आदि जैसे प्रचार के माध्यम से लगातार गहन प्रचार किया जा रहा है ।

(7) अल्प बचतों के सम्बन्ध में कुछ छोटी-छोटी विधियों का निर्धारण किया जा रहा है ।

(ख) अल्प बचत योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत पिछले पांच वर्षों में जमा की गई रकमों का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :—

(करोड़ रुपए)

वर्ष	सकल	निवल*
1974-75	1341.68	325.78
1975-76	1552.30	393.98
1976-77	1697.52	405.34
1977-78	2039.45	552.64
1978-79	1660.86	432.29

(दिसम्बर, 1978) तक

*सकल जमा रकमों में से निकासियों/पुनर्प्राप्ति गई रकमों को घटा कर ।

Payment of Taxes by Film Producers

5449. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are arrears of payment of taxes and penalties of more than Rs. 50,000 against each individual from (1) Film Producers (2) Film Distributors (3) Film Artists as on 31 December, 1978;

(b) what action have Government taken to recover the dues; and

(c) how much amount has been written off during the last three years in each case separately with reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIKARULLAH): (a) Information as on 31st December, 1978 is not readily available and its collection in respect of each individual film producer, film distributor and film artist would take considerable time and

labour. However, according to the presently available information there were 93 film producers and distributors against each of whom the income-tax in arrears (including penalties and interest etc., levied under the Income-tax Act) outstanding as on 31-3-78 exceeded Rs. 50,000. The tax in arrears in these 93 cases amounted to Rs. 296.08 lakhs besides tax demands of Rs. 44.32 lakhs which had been created but had not fallen due for collection. Similarly there were 39 Film Actors and Actresses against each of whom income tax in arrears (including penalties and interest etc., levied under the Income Tax Act) outstanding as on 28-2-78 exceeded Rs. 50,000. The tax in arrears in these 39 cases amounted to Rs. 146.10 lakhs besides tax demands of Rs. 10.04 lakhs which had been created but had not fallen due for collection.

(b) Depending on the facts and circumstances of each case steps are being taken in accordance with law for the recovery of these taxes. A statement showing some of the steps taken recently for recovering/reducing arrears is given in the statement attached.

(c) The Commissioners of Income-tax have full powers to write off arrears of tax demands. However, they are required to obtain prior approval of the Central Board of Direct Taxes before writting off the demands involving over Rs. 10 lakhs in the income-tax cases and over Rs. 5 lakhs in other cases. Information in respect of cases in which prior administrative approval was given during the year 1975-76 to 1977-78 for write off of tax demands is readily available and is given in the attached statement.

Statement

Some of the important steps taken recently to reduce the tax arrears and to recover those long over due are given below:—

(i) The problem of reducing the tax arrears was discussed in detail

at the conference of the Commissioners of Income-tax held in May 1978 and comprehensive instructions were issued in June 1978 which, *inter alia*, stipulated as under:

(a) Target of collection/reduction out of arrear demand was placed at 55 per cent and out of current demand at 90 per cent with the alternative target of overall reduction of 25 per cent of the total of tax in arrears and the demand not falling due for collection to be carried forward on 1-4-79 compared to that brought forward on 1-4-78.

(b) The Annual Action Plan for 1978-79 was so designed as to enable the deployment of some manpower from the assessment work to the work relating to reduction of tax arrears.

(c) One ITO in each Commissioners' charge was required to be exclusively assigned the duties of assisting the Commissioner of Income-tax in supervising the recovery work.

(d) Each ITO was required to set apart one or two days in a week or one week in a month to exclusively deal with the collection/reduction of tax arrears.

(e) The Special Squads were required to be set up for attending to various items of work connected with the reduction of tax arrears.

(ii) The Member of the Board in charge of reduction of tax arrears visited various Commissioners charges and held discussions for stepping up the efforts to reduce the tax arrears. The defects noticed by him during inspection were brought to the notice of the Commissioners for taking remedial action.

(iii) A monthly telegraphic report to monitor the progress in achieving the targets of collection/reduction

of tax arrears has been prescribed and the necessary follow up action is being taken on the basis of such reports.

(iv) Commissioners of Income-tax (Appeals) have been requested individually to dispose of the appeals involving large arrears of tax on a priority basis.

(v) A list of appeals pending with the Income-tax Tribunals involving high demands was sent to the Ministry of Law which has since been forwarded to the President of the Income-tax Appellate Tribunal for requesting various benches to take up such appeals for disposal on a priority basis.

(vi) The Commissioners of Income-tax have been requested to meet the Chief Justices of various High Courts for early hearing of references/writs in cases involving common points and where payment of tax has been stayed by the High Courts.

(vii) A director of Recovery has been appointed with necessary staff to assist the Member (Revenue and Audit) of the Board in supervising the progress of reduction of tax arrears particularly in bigger cases involving tax arrears exceeding Rs. 10 lakhs in each case.

(viii) In some cases acknowledgements of tax arrears transferred from one Commissioner's charge to another were not received by the transferring Commissioners with the

result such arrears were being shown at two places. The cases have been identified and the despatch of acknowledgements in such cases is being expedited in order to reduce the arrears.

(ix) A simplified procedure for giving credit for payment of taxes where the receipted foils of the challan is not available has been finalised in order to give credit expeditiously in such cases and to reduce the tax arrears.

(x) In order to remove the dead wood from the registers of the department, the Commissioners have been requested to expedite write off of tax arrears in old cases where the demand is found to be irrecoverable. The progress of write off of irrecoverable demand is being watched by the Board and necessary instructions issued to the Commissioners of Income-tax from time to time.

(xi) A Tax Arrears Clearance Fortnight was organised from 1st February, 1979 to 15th February, 1979 in order to reduce the tax arrears by adjusting tax payments already made, giving effect to appellate/re-revision orders, disposing of pending applications for re-opening the ex-parte assessments, and for rectifications and issuing the challans, wherever required, for the net tax demand.

Statement

Statement showing the particulars of cases, involving arrears of Income-tax amounting to over Rs. 10 lakhs, written off with the approval of the Central Board of Direct Taxes.

S. No.	Name of the assessee.	Amount written off (Rs.)
1	2	3
1975-76		
1.	M/s. Commercial Yarn Trading Co.	61,72,250
2.	Shri S. T. Shah.	31,16,735
3.	M/s. Mathuradas Ramdas.	10,44,019
4.	M/s. Sankalchand G. Shah & Co.	33,11,883
5.	Shri T. M. Karundio.	13,96,741
6.	M/s. Parveen Brothers (Firm)	17,46,675
7.	Shri Bhogi Lal Mehta.	10,74,392
8.	M/s. Chimanlal Popatlal Minawala.	17,31,847
9.	Shri S. D. Morarka.	54,71,134
10.	Shri Gopal Narain Seth.	15,96,568
11.	Shri Abdul Razak Ahmed.	13,28,196
TOTAL FOR 1975-76		2,79,90,440
1976-77		
1.	Shri Nagindas G. Shah.	13,67,509
2.	Shri Jaishankar Gaurishankar.	12,62,180
3.	Shri Jivanlal Lallubhai (Deed.)	13,59,412
4.	M/s. New Era Textile (P) Ltd.	22,62,635
5.	M/s. East Asia Trading Corporation.	17,55,982
6.	Shri H. H. Srimat Sardanandji.	25,54,665
7.	M/s. Jaipuria Brothers.	14,24,361
8.	M/s. Gudrugbat Mines.	13,79,392
TOTAL FOR 1976-77		1,33,66,136
1977-78		
1.	Shri Sankalchand G. Shah.	21,42,737
2.	M/s. Shri Gopal Vasdev.	17,56,612
3.	M/s. R. R. Agarwal (P) Ltd.	10,47,086
4.	M/s. R. R. Loiya Sons.	16,79,355
5.	M/s. Ramkrishnan Ramnath (RF)	25,28,322

6. M/s. Ramkirshan Ramnath (HUF)	15,23,587
7. Shri Banwarilal Loiya (HUF)	8,45,086
8. Late Shri Radhakrishan Loiya.	12,71,774
9. Shri Pakhar Singh.	1,83,61,388
10. Shri R. P. Saha.	55,53,433
11. Shri B. P. Patel.	1,57,60,817
TOTAL FOR 1977-78	5,24,80,197

Statement showing the particulars of cases, involving arrears of other direct taxes amounting to over Rs. 5 lakhs, written with the approval of the Central Board of Direct Taxes;

1975-76

Nil

1976-77

1. Shri Abdul Razak Ahmed Saheb.	8,57,862
	(Wealth-tax)

1977-78

Nil;

आय कर और निगमित कर की वसूली

रकमें निम्न प्रकार से हैं :—

करोड़ रुपये
कर की बकाया रकमें 730.06

5450. श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव : क्या उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा बिना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

जारी की गई मांगें लेकिन जो वसूली योग्य नहीं बनीं 291.14

(क) वास्तविक वसूली की तुलना में वर्ष 1978-79 के लिए आयकर और निगमित कर की वसूली के अनुमानित आंकड़े क्या हैं ; और

अग्रिम कर की अन्तिम किस्त जो काफी बड़ी रकम होती है, प्रत्येक वर्ष 15 मार्च को देय बनता है।

(ख) 3 दिसम्बर, 1978 की निगमित कर और आय कर की कुल कितनी राशि बकाया थी तथा 1978-79 के लिए संशोधित अनुमान

More Accommodation in Existing Hotels run by I.T.D.C.

5451. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्री जुलीफ़्कार-उल्लाह) : (क) आयकर और निगमित कर से सम्बन्धित अपेक्षित सूचना निम्न प्रकार से है :—

1978-79 के लिए संशोधित अनुमान करोड़ रुपये 2475.00

फरवरी 1979 तक की वसूलियां 1883.97

(a) whether Government propose to create more accommodation in the existing hotels run by the Indian Tourism Development Corporation; and

(ख) 31 दिसम्बर, 1978 की स्थिति के अनुसार, निगमित कर आयकर, व्याज और अर्थ-दण्ड की बकाया

(b) if so, the names of the hotels where accommodation is proposed to be expanded and what are the main features of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURU-SHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). During the Five Year Plan (1978-83),

the I.T.D.C. envisages following schemes relating to expansion of its existing hotels:—

Sr.No.	Name of the Scheme.	No. of rooms to be added	Estimated cost.
(Rs. in lakhs.)			
1.	Ashok Hotel, New Delhi.	104	101.00
2.	Akbar Hotel, New Delhi.	150	270.00
3.	Varanasi Hotel, Varanasi.	35	35.00
4.	Lalitha Mahal Palace Hotel, Mysore..	30	38.00
5.	Khajuraho Hotel, Khajuraho.	30	30.00
		349	474.00

Detention of V.I.P.'s by Custom Authority at Air Ports

5452. **SHRI K. MALLANNA:** Will the **DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE** be pleased to state what are the details regarding the VIP's if any, detained by the Air Ports (Custom Authority) during last one year and were found smuggling Watches, fountain pens and other contraband articles?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): According to reports received by Government, 3 V.I.Ps. (i.e. the persons holding diplomatic passports) were found involved in smuggling of contraband goods such as gold, watches, diamonds, etc. at Santacruz Airport, Bombay during the year 1978-79. There was no other case involving such persons at other international airports. Appropriate action under the law was taken in all these cases.

Growing of Rubber in Konkan Area of Maharashtra

5453. **SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE:** Will the Minister of **COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the new experiment of growing rubber in Konkan area of Maharashtra;

(b) what is the outcome; and

(c) whether the Rubber Board and Government thought of taking such project to some other part of the country also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Rubber Board is closely watching the results of the

existing rubber plantation experiments in Konkan region aimed at an assessment of techno-economic feasibility of developing rubber plantations in the region. The Board is also undertaking surveys and trial plantings of rubber in other promising non traditional areas in the country.

Exemption from Income-Tax to un-registered Cultural and Political Organisations

5454. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state that what is the policy of Government regarding exemption from Income-tax to all un-registered cultural and political organisations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): There is no proposal before the Government to give a specific tax exemption to all unregistered cultural and political organisations. However, under section 13A of the Income-tax Act, 1961, the income of a political party under the head "Interest on securities", "Income from house property" or "Income from other sources" or income by way of voluntary contributions received by the political party from any person is exempt from income-tax subject to certain conditions.

Change in the Name of Chief Controller of Imports and Exports

5455. SHRI KUMARI ANANTHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) how the proposal to change the name of Chief Controller of Imports and Exports into Director of Foreign Trade is going to help in narrowing down the trade gap, as is being claimed by the Ministry; and

(b) what other organisational changes are going to be effected to bridge the widening trade gap?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) The change in designation from Chief Controller of Imports & Exports to Director General of Foreign Trade will reflect the new promotional role assigned to the Chief Controller of Imports & Exports.

(b) The following additional functions have been allotted to the Chief Controller of Imports & Exports:—

(i) undertaking of price analysis, analysis of the implications of tariff and cash assistance, monitoring of exports for items for which cash assistance is being given with particular reference to f.o.b. realisation etc.

(ii) Overall supervision of quality control and preshipment inspection functions of the regulatory organisations such as the Textile Committee, Export Inspection Council etc.

(iii) General supervision over the functioning of the Export Promotion Officers and staff in different ports. These officers will be fully involved in the export promotion work in their respective zones including those relating to commodities covered by the Export Promotion Councils.

(iv) Operational difficulties relating to shipping etc. felt at the Ports will be handled by the Local Export Promotion Officers.

(v) The Port Export Promotion Officers will function as the focal point for grant of assistance to all Exporters and for receipt and enquiry into complaints by the exporters in their respective areas in regard to difficulties faced by them.

(vi) If the subject of a complaint by foreign importer against Indian exporter relate primarily to a matter within the sphere of responsibility of CCI&E, such as quality control, the complaint will be handled by the CCI&E.

2. In addition the following organisational measures have been taken to step up the exports:—

(1) The role of export organisations like STC, MMTTC, HHEC, ECCG, TDA and TFA have been re-defined to make them not only more action-oriented but also instruments for the growth of export sectors of the economy particularly in the small scale and cottage industries sectors. They have been entrusted with the responsibility of facilitating the availability of essential inputs, providing market intelligence and marketing support including credit cover to these sectors.

(2) The Export Promotion Councils and Commodity Boards are being energised to play a more dynamic role in servicing the exporting community. Their procedures are also being simplified with a view to providing them greater flexibility in operation.

(3) It has been decided to encourage and secure greater involvement of the State Governments in the export efforts. Detailed discussions will be held with them individually and collectively.

(4) Foreign offices of Export Promotion Organisations and Commodity Boards are, to the extent possible, being brought under one roof for achieving better coordination in their activities. This has already been implemented at New York and Paris.

(5) The offices of our Commercial Representatives abroad are also being geared up to play a more dynamic role in providing market intelligence, support to exporters, follow-up action and feed-back etc.

The manual regarding the working of the Commercial Representatives abroad is also being completely revised so that they can provide better and more responsive support to the export efforts.

(6) Efforts are being made to improve the transportation infrastructure available to the exporting community. Air cargo complexes are being established at locations nearer the places of production. This will also relieve some pressure on the existing exit points. For sea-cargo, efforts are being made to simplify procedure, introduce containerisation, enlarge the frequency of shipping services and to keep freight rates stable and reasonable. Shippers Councils are being strengthened so as to improve their bargaining capabilities.

(7) Institutional fora have been designed by constituting Committees called SCOPE SHIPPING, SCOPE-AIR and SCOPE RAIL for enabling discussion and better appreciation of the concerned transportation problems.

छड़ी फसलों पर गरीब किसानों को ऋण

5456. श्री बलराम सिंह परसेल : क्या उप प्रधानमंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बतायें कि क्या कर रहे हैं :

(क) क्या वाणिज्यिक बैंक छोड़ी फसलों पर गरीब किसानों को ऋण नहीं देते; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुक्तिकार-उस्ताह) : (क) जी, नहीं। वाणिज्यिक बैंक छोड़ी फसल के दृष्टि मन्त्रक की अमानत पर ऋण कालीन ऋण प्रदान करते हैं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Flight checks and correct functioning of Instrumental Landing System

5457. SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that air traffic control in the country is fast be-

coming unreliable as radio navigation aids have not been calibrated to check the efficient functioning of the instructions consequently lowering the standard of our airfields among foreign airlines;

(b) whether it is also a fact that no flight checks have been carried out for correct functioning of the Instrumental Landing System during the last two years; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to improve the situation to avoid mishaps and also enhance the credibility of our runways?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (c). No, Sir.

Price rise of Consumer Goods after Budget

5458. PROFESSOR SAMAR GUHA:
SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB
BURMAN:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any assessment about the price rise of various consumer goods used by common people after laying the budget in Parliament for the year 1979-80;

(b) if so, whether the Government have made a survey of the trend and extent of price rise of consumer goods; and

(c) if so, facts thereabout and the steps taken by Government to hold the present price line of various consumer goods?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) to (c). Some price rise is, ordinarily, to be expected as a result of the resource raising effort required for implementation of the country's development plans. The exact extent of price rise since the presentation of the Budget

will depend on a number of factors, the Budget levies being only one element thereof. The over-all picture will emerge only after the Consumer Price Index for March 1979 becomes available, i.e., by the second week of May 1979. However, it is Government's endeavour that any price rise should be kept within tolerable limits. For this, the price situation is kept under constant surveillance and action taken, as and when necessary, to prevent any undue rise in prices.

Hike in Air Fares

5459. PROFESSOR P. G.
MAVALANKAR:
SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR
SHARMA:

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

(a) whether there are any proposals before the Government for a hike in air fares;

(b) if so, whether Government are taking any decision in the matter, at an early date;

(c) if so, reasons for such a hike; and

(d) comparable facts and figures of such air fares today with those ten years ago, and reasons for enhanced fares?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (d). In regard to International airfares, the International Air Transport Association are considering an increase due to increase in cost of fuel. Any recommendation that the IATA might make would be considered by the Government at the appropriate time.

Government are however, considering an increase in the existing promotional fares on certain sectors partly with a view to eliminating the directional imbalances in fares.

As regards increase in fares on domestic services, there is no proposal under consideration of Government at present.

Opening of branches of Nationalised Bank, in Arunachal Pradesh

5460. SHRI RINCHING KHANDU KHRIME: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many branches of nationalised banks have been opened in Arunachal Pradesh and how many branches are likely to be opened during the financial year of 1979-80;

(b) total number of long term loans and rural credit facilities like agriculture loan extended till 1978; and

(c) what are the new schemes being undertaken by Government to finance the tribal areas for their economic development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQARULLAH): (a) As at the end of December 1978, the public sector banks had 18 branches in Arunachal Pradesh. As on that date the State Bank of India had 12 licences pending with it for opening branches in the Union Territory. These branches are expected to be opened as soon as possible.

(b) Available data relating to the public sector banks as at the end of June 1978, are set out in the attached statement.

(c) The Reserve Bank of India has advised all commercial banks to adopt FSS/LAMPS in tribal areas so as to facilitate credit flow to weaker sections through these institutions. Further, banks have also been advised that the credit planning should be weighted in favour of scheduled castes/scheduled tribes and special bankable schemes suited to members of these communities should be drawn

up to ensure a larger flow of credit to them for self-employment. The Scheme of Differential Rate of Interest has been modified, requiring the banks to lend under the Scheme at least one per cent of their total advances, 40 per cent of which should be to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes borrowers.

Statement

Statement showing priority sector advances of public sector banks in Arunachal Pradesh as at the end of June 1978.

(Amount in lakhs of rupees)

	Balance Outstanding
1. Agriculture (Direct only)	
(a) Short Term	0.03
(b) Medium and Long Term.	0.67
	0.70
2. Retail Trade	1.16
3. Professionals and self-employed.	0.74
4. Small Scale Industries.	1.08
5. Road Transport Operators.	22.09
Total Priority Sector advances.	25.77

Direct purchase of Rubber

5461. DR. P. V. PERIASAMY:
SHRI S. R. DAMANI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the purchases of rubber were not in conformity with the prevailing international price;

(b) whether the industry has asked for letter of authority from the S.T.C. to make direct purchases of rubber, and

(c) If so, the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL):
(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The tyre industry have requested for issue of the letters of authority for import of rubber directly to the actual users in the organised sector.

There is no proposal now under consideration of Government to allow direct purchase of rubber by tyre manufacturers from abroad under letters of authority.

Opening of Stock and Exchange Market At Ludhiana

5462. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) if the Punjab Government have been given approval to open a Stock and Exchange Market at Ludhiana;

(b) if not, why; and

(c) is there any proposal to give approval for it in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) to (c). Under the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956, Central Government is empowered to grant recognition to a Stock Exchange, after taking into account all relevant factors, when an application is received by it in this behalf. Such an application has to be made not by the State Government concerned, but by the promoters of the Stock Exchange. The Central Government has so far not received any application for the recognition of a Stock Exchange at Ludhiana. As and when an application is received, it will be given due consideration by the Central Government.

Setting up New Financial Corporation for Small Scale and Cottage Sectors

5463. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finally decided to set up a new financial corporation exclusively for the small scale and cottage sectors;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the nationalised banks and other public financial institutions have opposed the idea of formation of a new Corporation; and

(d) if so, what are their arguments in this regard and Governments's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) to (d). The question of setting up a separate financial agency to meet the credit requirements of small scale industries is being examined by Government.

कुशीनगर (उत्तर प्रदेश) को बिमान सेवा से जोड़ना

5464. श्री उपसेन : क्या पर्यटन और वाणर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस बात की खेचते हुए बीड़ों के तीर्थ स्थान कुशीनगर (उत्तर प्रदेश) के लिए एक मांतिरिक बिमान सेवा चालू करने का विचार है कि यह स्थान अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय महत्व का है तथा यहाँ बहुत पर्यटक आते हैं और कोज ने यहाँ एक हवाई पट्टी बना रखी है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कब तक ; और

(ग) क्या इंडियन एयरलाइन्स की मोरखपुर तक कोई यात्री उड़ान नहीं है और न ही कोई योजना व्यवस्था है, यदि हाँ, तो उसकी क्या कारण हैं और यह व्यवस्था कब तक की जाएगी ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) और (ख), इंडियन एयरलाइन्स की कुशीनगर (उत्तर प्रदेश) को निकट भविष्य में विमान सेवा द्वारा जोड़ने की कोई योजना नहीं है क्योंकि यह गोरखपुर से केवल लगभग 35 मील की दूरी पर है जो कि पहले से ही विमान सेवा से जुड़ा हुआ है।

(ग) इंडियन एयर लाइन्स दिल्ली/कानपुर/गोरखपुर/कलकत्ता खण्ड पर गोरखपुर के लिए सप्ताह में तीन बार की वापसी सेवाएं परिचालित करती है। गोरखपुर हवाई अड्डे पर खान-पान सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने के लिए कोई मांग प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

सरकारी क्षेत्र की कम्पनियों और नियमों को सरकार द्वारा दिया गया ऋण

5465. श्री एस० एस० सोमानी : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार ने गत दो वर्षों के दौरान सरकारी क्षेत्र की प्रत्येक कम्पनी तथा निगम को कितना ऋण दिया और उस पर किस दर पर व्याज लिया ;

(ख) क्या इन ऋणों पर लिये गये व्याज की दर वाणिज्यिक बैंकों द्वारा ली गई व्याज दर की तुलना में कम है; और

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल) (क) 1976-77 और 1977-78 के दौरान केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा विभिन्न सरकारी उद्यमों को दिये गये ऋण का विवरण संलग्न विवरण—I में दिया गया है। केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा 1-8-74 से केन्द्रीय सरकारी औद्योगिक एवं वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों को दिये गये ऋण पर प्रसारित व्याज दर इस प्रकार है :

एक वर्ष तक	9½ प्रतिशत
एक वर्ष से लेकर चार वर्ष तक	9½ प्रतिशत
चार वर्ष से लेकर 9 वर्ष तक	10 प्रतिशत
नौ वर्ष से लेकर 15 वर्ष तक	15½ प्रतिशत

2-9-76 से सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों को दिये गये गैर योजना ऋणों पर 12½ प्रतिशत दर से व्याज लिया जाता है। यह दर 2-9-76 से कार्यचालन पूँजी की आवश्यकता पूरी करने के लिए प्राप्त गैर योजना ऋण पर भी लागू है। 16-9-78 से यह दर और बढ़ा कर 14 प्रतिशत कर दी गई है।

(ख) और (ग). जहाँ तक कृषि कार्यों या लघु उद्योग क्षेत्र आदि से सम्बन्धित अन्य स्वीकृत ऋणों का प्रश्न है, अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों की विभिन्न व्याज दरें 12.5 प्रतिशत से लेकर 15 प्रतिशत तक हैं। इन ऋणों पर व्याज की दरों का व्यौरा निम्न विवरण—II में दिया गया है।

विवरण—I

(लाख रुपयों में)

	1976-77 के दौरान	1977-78 दौरान
1. हिन्दुस्तान पेपर कारपो० लि०	20	—
2. कुद्रेमुख आयरन और कं० लि०	150	—
3. नेशनल फटिलाइजर्स लि०	7578	8900
4. नेशनल हाइड्रो इलेक्ट्रिक पावर कारपो० लि०	1547	2817
5. इण्डियन आयरन एण्ड स्टील कं० लि०	3314	2267
6. भारतीय इस्पात प्राधिकरण लि०	19661	10807
7. भारत एल्यूमिनियम कं० लि०	3405	200
8. भारत गोल्ड माइन्स लि०	317	100
9. हिन्दुस्तान कापर लि०	700	610
10. हिन्दुस्तान जिंक लि०	1972.78	705
11. इण्डियन रेअर अर्थ्स लि०	558	286

(लाभ हथकों में)

	1976-77 के दौरान	1977-78 दौरान
12. पायराइट्स, फाल्स्फेट्स एण्ड कैमिकल्स लि०	233.25	221
13. युरेनियम कारपो० आफ इण्डिया लि०	13.25	25
14. मँगनीज ऑर लि०	—	52
15. कोल इण्डिया लि०	14285	21601
16. नेबेली लिग्नाइट कारपो० लि०	—	2388
17. भारत पैट्रोलियम कारपो० लि०	1225	—
18. कालटैक्स प्रायल रिफाइनिंग (इं) लि०	—	32
19. कोचीन रिफाइनरीज लि०	27	—
20. हिन्दुस्तान पैट्रोलियम कारपो० लि०]	100	241
21. भारतीय तेल निगम लि०	1100	3500
22. तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस प्रायोग	3654	5200
23. भारतीय सीमेंट निगम	670	276
24. फर्टिलाइजर एण्ड कैमिकल्स (प्रा)० लि०	5056	485
25. भारतीय उर्वरक निगम	20576	—
26. हिन्दुस्तान एंटीबायोटिक्स लि०	55	—
27. हिन्दुस्तान साल्ट्स लि०	—	30
28. इण्डियन इरज एण्ड फार्मेस्यूटिकल्स लि०	—	618
29. इण्डियन पैट्रो-कैमिकल्स लि०	5700	6000
30. भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लि०	3734	4598
31. भारत हेवी प्लेट्स एण्ड वेल्ड्स लि०	420	456
32. ब्रेथवेट एण्ड कंपनी (इं०) लि०	619	156
33. ग्लिज एण्ड रूफ कंपनी (इंडिया) लि०	280	50
34. बर्न स्टैंडर्ड लि०	786	757
35. भारी इंजीनियरी निगम लि०	213	145
36. जेसप एण्ड कंपनी लि०	—	555
37. साइनिंग एंड एलायड मशीनरी का० लि०	20	115
38. लिबेरी स्ट्रक्चरल्स लि०	44	31
39. भारत हायनामिक्स लि०	40	10
40. भारत इलेक्ट्रानिक्स लि०	157	38
41. भारत पम्प्स एण्ड कम्रेषर्स लि०	390	244
42. बीरो लार लि०	40	138
43. सेंट्रल इलेक्ट्रानिक्स लि०	32	56
44. इलेक्ट्रानिक्स कारपो० आफ इण्डिया लि०	230	134
45. हिन्दुस्तान केबल्स लि०	—	233
46. हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स लि०	485	100
47. इण्डियन टेलीफोन इण्डस्ट्रीज लि०	642	925
48. इन्स्ट्रुमेंटेशन लि०	50	—

साथ रुपये

	1976-77 के दौरान	1977-78 दौरान
49. नेशनल इन्स्टीट्यूट्स लि०	82	207
50. प्रागा टूल्स लि०	—	19
51. रिचर्डसन एण्ड कूबाज (1972) लि०	82	57
52. रेडियो एण्ड इलेक्ट्रिक मैनु० कं० लि०	—	187
53. भारत इर्थ मूवर्स लि०	—	50
54. गार्डेन रीच शिप बिल्डर्स एण्ड इंजीनियर्स लि०	200	200
55. गोष्ठा शिपयार्ड लि०	65	—
56. हिन्दुस्तान एयरोनाटिक्स लि०	571	600
57. माझगांव डाक लि०	550	115
58. स्कूटर्स इण्डिया लि०	159	130
59. कोबीन शिपयार्ड लि०	1200	1277
60. भारत आथलेटिक ग्लास लि०	51	51
61. हिन्दुस्तान लेटेक्स लि०	11	—
62. हिन्दुस्तान फोटो फिल्मस मैनु० कं० लि०	79	35
63. माडर्न बेकरीज (इण्डिया) लि०	35	84
64. नेशनल न्यूजप्रिंट एण्ड पेपर मिल्स	256	136
65. उद्योग पुनर्स्थापन निगम लि०	115	114
66. आर्टिफिशियल लिम्ब्स मैनु० कारपो० आर्ग इण्डिया लि०	—	64
67. टेनरी एण्ड फुटबियर कारपो० आर्ग० इण्डिया लि०	410	549
68. राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम	20	20
69. राज्य फार्म निगम लि०	55	55
70. सेंट्रल फिश रीज कारपो० लि०	10	10
71. केन्द्रीय आण्डागार निगम लि०	150	300
72. कम्प्यूटर मैटिनेंस कारपो० लि०	15	50
73. इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी व्यापार और प्रौद्योगिकी विकास निगम लि०	20	12
74. भारतीय खाद्य निगम	29	1612
75. भारतीय पटसन निगम	200	—
76. भारतीय चाय व्यापार निगम	50	—
77. भारत अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विमान पत्तन प्राधिकरण लि०	73	489
78. ड्रेजिंग कारपोरेशन	—	935
79. मुगल साइन्स लि०	480	481
80. हिन्दुस्तान हाउसिंग फैक्टरी लि०	20	—
81. हिन्दुस्तान प्रिफेक्स लि०	—	50
82. भारतीय सड़क निर्माण निगम लि०	—	195
83. राष्ट्रीय भवन निर्माण निगम लि०	—	100
84. राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग निगम लि०	230	50
85. बिस्फी स्टेट इण्डस्ट्रियल डेवेलपमेंट कार० लि०	45	—
86. भारतीय पर्यटन विकास निगम लि०	50	95
87. ग्राम बिद्युतीकरण निगम लि०	6519	10749

विचार-प्रश्न

	प्रतिशत
1. जूट पर न्यूनतम व्यापार दर (धमाका)	12.5
2. जूट पर अधिकतम व्यापार दर (25 करोड़ रुपये और उस से अधिक की मात्रा और सबसे सम्बन्धी बैंकवारियों रखने वाले बैंकों के लिए)	15.0
3. कृषि	
क. कम से कम तीन वर्ष की अवधि के सावधिक जूट	
(i) लघु सिंचाई/मृत्ति विकास के लिए	9.5
(ii) विविध प्रयोजनों के लिए	
(1) छोटे किसान	9.5
(2) अन्य	10.5
ख. किसानों के लिए लघु जूट (प्रत्येक की रकम 2500 रुपये से अधिक न हो)	11.0
4. लघु उद्योग	
(क) कम से कम तीन वर्ष की पूर्ण अवधि के लिये सावधिक जूट	11.0
(ख) (i) दस्तकारों, शिल्पकारों, और लघु उद्योगों के लिये मिले-जुले सावधिक जूट जो 25000 रुपये से अधिक न हो	11.0
(ii) पिछड़े जिलों में	9.5
5. सड़क परिवहन बालक	
क. तीन वर्ष की पूर्ण अवधि के लिए सावधिक जूट	11.0
6. निर्यात जूट	
क. लदान पूर्व	11-13 (निर्दिष्ट अवधि के अनुसार)
ख. लदान पश्चात्	11.0
ग. आस्थगित भुगतान निर्यात	8.0
7. कुछ बुनीदा सुपाह्य वस्तुओं के लिए अग्रिमों के विषय में अग्रिमोत्पन्न जूट नियंत्रण	14-15
8. विभेदक स्काज दर योजना	4.0
9. आयात की खरीद के लिए जूट	11.0

Increase in export of Groundnut Extractions

5466. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for canalising the export of groundnut extractions through the State Trading Corporation instead of the Groundnut Extractions Export-Development Association, which was formed at the instance of the Government; and

(b) what has been the increase in the export of groundnut extractions after the STC has come into the picture?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) Export of Groundnut Extractions has been canalised through the State Trading Corporation for better management and control on the export trade in this commodity.

(b) Exports of Groundnut Extractions are allowed within a limited ceiling fixed from year to year, keeping in view the domestic requirements. The canalising agency, whether Groundnut Extractions Export Development Association or State Trading Corporation, has to arrange exports within the limits prescribed by Government.

Capital Goods Licences granted to Companies

5487. SHRI GANANATH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the value of capital goods licences granted to various companies during the last three years;

(b) the value of goods exported by them during the period; and

(c) the action Government propose to take against the companies which failed to fulfil the export obligation imposed by Government/undertaken by them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) Particulars of import licences are published in the Weekly Bulletin of Import licences, Export licences and Industrial licences, published by the Chief Controller of Imports & Exports. Copies of these Bulletins are available in the Parliament Library.

(b) Party-wise statistics of exports are not maintained.

(c) Those, which are under an export obligation, have to execute a legal agreement or a bond supported by a bank guarantee, as provided in the Hand Book of Import Export Procedures, 1978-79, a copy of which is also available in the Parliament Library.

If such a company fails to fulfil the export obligation, it can be proceeded against in terms of the conditions of the legal agreement or bond, executed by it and the bank guarantee, if any, forfeited. Where the export obligation is imposed on the Capital Goods import licence granted to it, penal action can also be taken under the provisions of the Import & Exports (Control) Act, 1947 as amended from time to time.

Use of Foreign Exchange Reserve, for Long Term Benefit to Economy

5468. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided on a policy to use the foreign exchange reserve of the country for long term benefit to the economy;

(b) if so, what are the salient points of this policy; and

(c) what are the major investments so far, on permanent projects of importance to the national economy?

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

(b) A series of measures have been taken by the Government to utilise the foreign exchange reserves fruitfully with a view to enhancing the rate of growth of the economy and maintaining reasonable price stability. These include:

(i) Import policy has been progressively liberalised and relevant procedures simplified with a view to improving utilisation of existing and establishment of new industrial capacity while taking care that indigenous industry is not hurt. Actual users (a major category of licensees) are now entitled to automatic licences for import of industrial raw materials, components, spare parts (except restricted and banned items) within liberal limits. The Open General Licence list has been substantially expanded to include, among others, leather machinery, garment and hosiery and a wide range of machine tools. Provision has been made for imports on a global basis of capital goods and machinery for 14 specified priority industries to remove bottlenecks in speedy completion of projects. Canalising agencies

are being provided foreign exchange on a liberal scale to enable them to service the needs of their clients for imported catalised items.

(ii) Increased plan outlays and a general step-up in demand have resulted in enhanced requirements for important commodities like steel, cement, fertiliser and fertiliser raw materials, non-ferrous metals, etc. Foreign exchange reserves have been liberally utilised to augment domestic supply of these inputs and this has helped maintain the tempo of development.

(iii) A special facility has been established to enable intending importers of capital goods to obtain, on reasonable terms, rupee funds with which they can purchase the requisite foreign exchange.

(iv) Price stability is an important condition for sustained economic growth. Government has, therefore, been importing essential consumer commodities which are in short supply in the domestic market such as edible oils.

(c) Foreign exchange reserves have been utilised for imports of a variety of machinery, equipment, spares and components. The Government have allowed imports of the items required by major projects in the field of oil and gas, iron and steel, power generation and transmission, manufacture of fertilisers, pesticides and weedicides, sophisticated construction equipment for irrigation projects, etc. The considerable step up in overall imports can be seen from the provisional value of imports during April, 1978 to January, 1979 which stood at Rs. 4517.28 crores as compared to Rs. 4375.60 crores in the same period last year.

Diluting Equity Share by M/s. Porritts and Spencer (Asia) Ltd.

5469. SHRI ANANT DAVE: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken up with M/s. Porritts and Spencer (Asia) Ltd., to dilute its equity shares from non-resident equity of 59 per cent to 40 per cent to bring at par with other foreign companies under provisions of FERA;

(b) if so, with what result; and

(c) if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) to (c). In terms of the FERA guidelines, M/s. Porritts and Spencer (Asia) Ltd. is entitled to continue its business in India retaining its existing non-resident equity of 59 per cent and accordingly the Reserve Bank of India has granted permission to the company.

Increase in black money

5470. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHERIEF: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any increase in black money during last three years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, year-wise and the steps Government have taken to check its growth?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) and (b). It is not possible to estimate the quantum of unaccounted incomes which are generally referred to as "black money" from year to year or even for any given year with any degree of reliability. However, there is no evidence with the Government to show that there has been any significant increase in the scale of tax evasion or generation of black money in recent years.

Even so, measures to counter the twin evils of black money and tax evasion are continuing. Both the laws as well as the machinery of tax administration have been strengthened in recent years to unearth black money and bring tax evaders to book.

Measures taken to meet I.A. passenger traffic

5471. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are also aware of the fact that the passenger growth rate in Indian Airlines has been rising by 25 per cent for the past four years; and

(b) if so, what measures, the Government proposes to take to cope with the situation?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) The average compounded passenger growth rate for Indian Airlines between 1974-75 and 1978-79 is approximately 16 per cent.

(b) Indian Airlines have placed an order for one A300B2 Airbus Aircraft for delivery in October, 1979, and one B 737 aircraft in replacement of the one lost in the accident at Hyderabad in December, 1978 for delivery in 1980. Proposal to further augment the fleet of Indian Airlines is under the consideration of the Government.

मध्य प्रदेश में कान्हा नेशनल पार्क में वन लांच

5472. जी. सुभाष शास्त्री : क्या पर्यटन और वन विभाग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के कान्हा नेशनल पार्क में पर्यटकों की सुविधा हेतु वन लांच बनाने की बारे में कोई निर्णय किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या इस परियोजना पर सीधा काम हुआ है या इसके लिये धनराशि मंजूर की गई है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो संभूर किये गये धन से क्या निर्माण कार्य किया गया है ;

(घ) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ सहायता के लिए कहा गया है और उन्होंने सहायता का आश्वासन दिया है ; और

(ङ) क्या स्वतः का ध्यान किया गया है और अन्य औपचारिकताएँ पूरी कर ली गई हैं ?

पर्यटन और वन विभाग मंत्री (जी. पुष्पोत्तम शास्त्री) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) और (ग). 30 कमरों वाले एक वन गृह के निर्माण के लिए प्रारम्भिक अनुमान तैयार किये जा चुके हैं । वन-गृह के निर्माण के लिए 1979-80 के बजट अनुमान में 25.76 लाख रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है । वन-गृह के निर्माण होने तक आवास सम्बन्धी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति करने हेतु कान्हा में टैंटो वाले आवास की व्यवस्था करने के लिए 1978-79 के दौरान 2.00 लाख रुपये की धन राशि रिलीज की गई थी ।

(घ) और (ङ). जी, हाँ । मध्य प्रदेश राज्य सरकार ने कान्हा में मुक्की पर वन-गृह के लिए मुफ्त भूमि की व्यवस्था करने, स्टाफ क्वार्टरों का निर्माण करने तथा पानी और बिजली के कनेक्शन प्रदान करने आदि के लिए सहमति दे दी है ।

Persons employed in branches of Nationalised Banks in Udaipur

5473. SHRI BHANU KUMAR SHASTRI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons employed in the branches of nationalised banks located in Udaipur (Rajasthan) in the year 1977-78;

(b) the number out of them who are local people of that area; and

(c) whether any preference is given to the local people in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIKARULLAH): (a) to (c). Information to the extent possible is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Raid by Income Tax Department on premises of wholesale cloth dealers of Chandni Chowk, Delhi

5474. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether raids were conducted by the Income-tax department on the premises of the wholesale cloth dealers of Chandni Chowk, Delhi in the second week of March, 1978; and

(b) if so, the names of the dealers and unaccounted money recovered?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Normal Trade Relations with Iran

5475. SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) now that the situation in Iran is settling down, what steps are being taken by Government to have normal trade relations with Iran;

(b) what was the volume of India's trade annually with Iran; and

(c) when do Government expect to reach the normal level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (c). Government are constantly reviewing the position and will take appropriate measures not only for fully restoring trade flows between the two countries but also for further expanding India's trade relations with Iran.

(b) Figures of our trade with Iran since 1975-76 are as follows:

(Rs. in lakhs.)			
Year.		Exports	Imports
1975-76	. .	27223	45987
1976-77	. .	14457	50787
1977-78	. .	11659	54844

Opening of Branches of Banks in Rural Areas

5476. SHRI A. K. SAHA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intend to open branches of banks in the rural areas for the development of agriculture;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether the credit facilities will be provided to the rural people on the recommendation of panchayats and people representatives under the new scheme if any;

(d) if so, details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Under the New Branch Licensing Policy for the three years 1979 to 1981 announced by the Reserve Bank of India opening of about 4500 Bank offices in the rural and semi-urban areas of deficit districts is envisaged. Bulk of these offices will be opened in the rural unbanked areas.

(c) to (e). The panchayats can help the banks in identifying the beneficiaries and schemes. Loans will be sanctioned by the banks on the basis of their own assessment of the merits of each proposal.

Smuggling in Sunderban areas of 24 Parganas

5477. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have had any information regarding the smuggling activities rampant at the Sunderban areas of 24 Parganas, West Bengal; and

(b) if so, what steps have so far been taken by Government to stop it, give details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) and (b). Reports received by Government do not indicate any large scale smuggling activities in the Sunderban area of 24 Parganas, West Bengal. To curb smuggling more effectively, necessary vigil is being maintained all along the Indo-Bangladesh border including the Sunderban area of this sector. Anti-smuggling measures have been re-enforced, Customs Preventive and Intelligence units have been kept on alert to thwart any attempt at smuggling in this area.

New branches in New Delhi region of Allahabad Bank placed under charge of temporary Managers

5478. SHRI GYANESHWAR PRASAD YADAV: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the New Delhi Region of Allahabad Bank, five new branches were opened in 1978 without placing them under the charge of permanent managers;

(b) is it also a fact that till now these branches are being managed by temporary hands who are being deputed by rotation on ad hoc basis;

(c) that an unnecessary expense of Rs. 50 to 60 thousand has been incurred by this nationalised institution on travelling and daily allowances for these temporary hands;

(d) that this generated a lot of dissatisfaction amongst the officers of the region; and

(e) if the answer to parts (a) to (d) is in the affirmative, what action Government propose to take against the defaulting officials?

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

(b) As reported by the Bank, although the said branches are still under the charge of temporary Managers, it is not correct that officers are being rotated for temporary duty at these branches.

(c) Allahabad Bank has reported that about Rs. 19600/- was paid as travelling expenses to the temporary Managers of the said branches.

(d) and (e). Protest letters has been received from the Officers' Association. The bank has issued instructions to the Regional Manager, Delhi to post permanent Managers at these branches.

Shortage of space in I.T.O. Office

5479. SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the congestion created due to shortage of space in I.T.O.'s offices at Mayur Bhavan;

(b) whether they are aware that the staff has no room to sit and work at their tables in some of the houses;

(c) whether there is no sufficient air or natural light and the offices look like godowns; and

(d) what steps Government would like to take to remedy the situation?

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

(b) The staff are facing shortage of office space but not to such an extent that they do not have room to sit and work.

(c) No, Sir. Arrangements have been made to ensure that natural light and air are not obstructed.

(d) The problem of shortage of office accommodation has been constantly kept under review and taken up with the Ministry of Works & Housing. The Directorate of Estates have promised to allot about 14,000 sq. ft. of space on the 7th Floor of Mayur Bhavan, in the near future. When this accommodation is made available, the congestion faced by the Income-tax offices housed in Mayur Bhavan would be relieved.

Working Group set up by Reserve Bank of India

5480. SHRI SACHINDRA LAL SINGHA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kamath Working Group set up by the Reserve Bank of India to look into the problems created by Multi Agency approach in Agriculture finance has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the details of the report; and

(c) the details of the action taken up to date on the basis of the recommendation made by the said working group?

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

(b) and (c). The major recommendations made in the report and action taken thereon are indicated below:—

(i) Areas should be demarcated for different credit institutions under the Multi-Agency approach on a geographical basis.

Since demarcation would have resulted in monopoly of banking to a particular institution for a specified area, the Reserve bank did not accept this recommendation. Adequate coordination is however, ensured in the branch expansion programme of commercial banks, cooperative banks and Regional Rural Banks.

(ii) Parity may be maintained between interest rates charged by Commercial as well as Co-operative Banks.

The recommendation has been accepted. Concessional rate of interest has also been agreed to for both commercial as well as Cooperative banks in the case of loans upto Rs. 2500 issued to small farmers.

(iii) Uniformity in security norms for agricultural advances and other procedures.

Uniform security norms for agricultural advances from commercial banks have since been framed by a separate Working Group appointed by Govt. of India. The Reserve Bank is implementing the recommendations made.

(iv) Cost of services charged by banks may be kept as low as possible.

Commercial banks have been advised to undertake periodical studies with a view to relating cost to the charges levied on the services rendered. In particular, for small borrowers, the charges are desired to be kept as low as possible.

(v) Limits of Guarantee Cover for agricultural loans may be raised upwards.

The Credit Guarantee Corporation of India have not considered it desirable either to raise the limits of guarantee cover upwards or to reduce the premium rates at the present stage.

Provision for Puri, Bhubaneswar and Konark in Orissa during 1978-79 and 1979-80

5481. **SHRI PADAMACHARAN SAMANTASINHERA**: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be please to state:

(a) is it a fact that the Government are considering to declare Puri, Bhubaneswar and Konark as tourist centres in the Orissa State; and

(b) if so, when and what is the amount of provision for this in 1978-79 and 1979-80?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (**SHRI PURSHOTTAM KAUSHIK**): (a) and (b). Bhubaneswar, Konark and Puri in Orissa are well-known tourist centres attracting international as well as domestic tourists. In view of the above, the development of tourist facilities had already been taken up in the Central Sector by providing Travellers Lodges at Bhubaneswar and Konark; a Tourist Bungalow at Puri, 50 per cent of the cost of which was shared by the Central Government; a Youth Hostel of Puri, and by setting up a transport unit at Bhubaneswar. The Central Department of Tourism has also prepared a master plan (land-use plan) of Konark to ensure its regulated growth and preserve the natural environmental setting of the Sun Temple.

During 1978-79, the India Tourism Development Corporation has undertaken the expansion of the existing Travellers Lodge at Bhubaneswar for conversion into a hotel by adding 24 rooms at an estimated cost of Rs. 40 lakhs. The expansion scheme envisages a Restaurant-cum-Coffee shop, a bar and two shops. The new block will be centrally air-conditioned and the project is expected to be completed by December, 1979. During the Five Year Plan 1978-83 I.T.D.C. has also a pro-

posal to undertake the expansion of the Travellers Lodge at Konark and an outlay of Rs. 5 lakhs has been earmarked on account of this work for 1979-80. The Indian Tourism Development Corporation has also a proposal to construct Travellers Lodges at various tourist centres in India, including one at Puri during 1978-83 and a token provision of Rs. 30.00 lakhs for this purpose has been made in their Annual Plan 1979-80.

आदिवासियों को नाममात्र ब्याज पर दीर्घवधि ऋण दिया जाता

5482. **श्री कचइलाल हेमराज जैन**: क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या आदिवासियों को विकास सम्बन्धी कार्यों तथा विशेष कर सिंचाई कार्यों के लिए नाममात्र ब्याज पर दीर्घवधि ऋण देने की सरकार की कोई योजना है; यदि हाँ, तो किन एजेंसी के द्वारा ऐसे ऋण दिये जाते हैं; और

(ख) क्या रिजर्व बैंक भी आदिवासियों को ऐसी सुविधा देने के लिए सहकारी समितियों को नाममात्र ब्याज पर ऋण देता है और यदि नहीं, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या नीति है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्णदत्तार उल्लाह): (क) और (ख). वाणिज्यिक बैंक आदिवासियों सहित किसानों को, सीधे ही या प्राथमिक कृषि ऋण समितियों / कृषक सेवा समितियों के माध्यम से ऋण प्रदान करते हैं। ये आदिवासी किसानों को ब्याज दर योजना के अन्तर्गत पांच वर्ष तक की अवधि के लिए 4 प्रतिशत ब्याज की दर से ऋण प्राप्त करने के पात्र हैं। आदिवासियों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक, सहकारी समितियों को दीर्घवधि के लिए कोई ऋण प्रदान नहीं करता है ।

तंजानिया से आयात अथवा उसे निर्यात की जाने वाली वस्तुओं के नाम

5483. श्री शिव नारायण सरसूनिधा :
वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूति और सहकारिता
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तंजानिया के साथ हुए करार के अर्धन उस देश के साथ किन किन वस्तुओं का आयात अथवा निर्यात किया जा रहा है; और

(ख) क्या इस प्रयोजन के लिये कुछ व्यक्तियों अथवा कम्पनियों की कमीशन एजेंट के रूप में नियुक्ति की गई है, और यदि हां, तो उन के नाम क्या हैं ?

वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूति तथा सहकारिता
मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अरिफ बेग) :

(क) भारत तथा तंजानिया के बीच इस समय कोई व्यापार करार विद्यमान नहीं है । तथापि तंजानिया से आयात की जाने वाली प्रमुख वस्तुएं हैं : कच्चा काजू, लौंग, मूल्यवान रत्न , अलौह वस्तुओं आदि । भारत से निर्यात की जाने वाली प्रमुख वस्तुएं हैं : धातु से बनी वस्तुएं, लुगदी व काग, वस्त्र, लोहा तथा इस्पात, वैद्यु व अर्धवैद्युत् दोनों प्रकार की मशीनरी , परिवहन उपस्कर , रसायनिक पदार्थ आदि ।

(ख) सरकार के भारत-तंजानिया व्यापार के लिए कमीशन एजेंट के रूप में काम करने के लिए किसी व्यक्ति अथवा कंपनी ो नियुक्त नहीं नहीं किया है ।

Inclusion of non-official Members in Indian Delegation sent to Colombo to participate in the Seminar of UNCTAD-V

5484. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government received any request from academicians for inclusion of non-official members in the

Indian delegation which went to participate in a regional seminar regarding UNCTAD-V at Colombo;

(b) whether Government agreed to this request or not and whether non-officials from the university stream actually participated at the Colombo seminar; and

(c) whether such non-officials will be included in future seminars of such type scheduled to be held at Bangkok and other places before the UNCTAD-V at Manila and whether Government have informed the concerned academic body of their decision in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). At the instance of the UNCTAD Secretariat, Marga Institute of Colombo organised a regional seminar in preparation for UNCTAD-V, during February, 1979. The Marga Institute approached the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, who had earlier a National Seminar in India at the request of UNCTAD, to sponsor a team of two to participate in the seminar in Colombo. On receipt of a request from the Indian society for International Business for inclusion of academicians in the team to Colombo, the Government had suggested to the IIFT to explore with the Marga Institute of Colombo the possibilities of including additional participants in the Indian team. By the time the clearance from Colombo could be received, the time left was short to sponsor additional members to participate in the seminar.

(c) Government have no information about seminars of such type to be held before UNCTAD-V at Manila. The question of inclusion of non-officials will be normally considered depending upon the nature of the seminars, the terms, conditions etc. laid down for participation in such seminars.

महत्वपूर्ण विभागों का अत्यावश्यक सेवा सूची में शामिल किया गया

5485. श्री सोन प्रकाश त्वागी : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बैंक कर्मचारियों द्वारा की गई हड़ताल के कारण हुई राष्ट्रीय हानि की ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार का विचार कुछ महत्वपूर्ण विभागों और उद्योगों को अत्यावश्यक सेवा सूची में शामिल करने का है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त सूची कब तक प्रकाशित हो जायेगी ; और

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

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री झुलिका बल्सालू) : (क) से (ग). इस समय ऐसा कोई केन्द्रीय कानून नहीं है जिस के अंतर्गत सेवाओं को अत्याधिक अत्यावश्यक इत्सेमिगल घोषित किया जा सके । इसलिए महत्वपूर्ण विभागों तथा उद्योगों को अत्यावश्यक सेवाओं की सूची में भी शामिल करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Interest charged by RBI on State Co-operative Banks

5486. SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Maharashtra State Government has urged the Centre to persuade Reserve Bank of India to cut interest charged by it on State Co-operative banks on the short and medium term loans; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) Chief Minister, Maharashtra along with the Chief Ministers of some other States had sent a memorandum to the Prime Minister on the 25th February, 1979. The Memorandum raised issues which required to be considered in the

broader perspective of the needs of the country and measures required to deal with the economic situation. It also raised the question of general reduction in the rates of interest on loans advances to agriculturists.

(b) Government is aware of the problems raised in the Memorandum. The Reserve Bank had reduced, with effect from 1st March, 1978, its refinancing rates to State Cooperative Banks from 2 per cent below bank rate to 3 per cent below bank rate in case of short-term agricultural advances and from 1.5 per cent below bank rate of 2.5 per cent in case of medium term advances. Interest rates on term loans for agriculture and allied purposes with maturity of not less than three years advanced by commercial banks have also been reduced with effect from 15th March, 1979.

Levy of Export Duty on Fabricated Mica Component for Electrical Goods

5487. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that fabricated mica components for electrical goods retches five to six times the floor prices of processed mica from which it is fabricated;

(b) if so, why curbs have been applied on the development of exports of fabricated components by way of levy of export duty of 10 per cent ad valorem on export of fabricated material; and

(c) whether Government will consider removing this export duty so that exports of Rs. 16 crores worth of processed mica can be made mainly in the form of fabricated components to earn over Rs. 100 crores of foreign exchange to provide employment to thousands of workers in the rural areas of Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE,
CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COÖPERA-
TION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) Yes,
Sir.

(b) and (c). There is no curb on the development of export of fabricated mica. Export duty on fabricated mica, originally fixed at 40 per cent, has since been reduced to 10 per cent only. Substantial increase in export of fabricated mica can more effectively be effected through establishment of industries using mica as raw material, such as mica paper, micanite, wet ground and micronised mica powder, mica capacitors, etc. MICA Trading Corporation is already engaged in taking steps to promote the establishment of such industries.

मैसर्स गैबनस इन्डिया लिमिटेड पर कर्ते तो राशि

5488. श्री तुकमदेव नारायण दादव :

उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मैसर्स गैबनस इन्डिया लिमिटेड किस वर्ष की अपनी आयकर विवरणियां प्रस्तुत नहीं की हैं और उन पर, मदवार, आयकर की कितनी राशि बकाया है)

(ख) क्या इस कम्पनी को एकाधिकारी कम्पनी घोषित किया गया है; और

(ग) क्या कम्पनी ने कर बचाने के लिये प्रवन्ध-शीर्ष के अन्तर्गत बहुत अधिक राशि का व्यय कियाया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्री जुलफिकार-उल्लाह): (क) मैसर्स गैबनस इन्डिया लिमिटेड ने अपनी आयकर की विवरणियां कर निर्धारण वर्ष 1978-79 तक की, जिस में कर-निर्धारण वर्ष 1978-79 भी शामिल है, प्रस्तुत की हैं। कम्पनी की तरफ कर-निर्धारण वर्ष 1975-76 के लिए आयकर अधिनियम की धारा 220 (2) के अन्तर्गत देय व्याज की 42,389 रुक की भी रकम बकाया है।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और अनुसन्धान पर रक की जायेगी।

Merger of D.A. with Pay Restoration
of D.A. Cut and D.A. Formula

5489. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD
VERMA:

SHRI GANANATH PRA-
DHAN;

SHRI K. MALLANNA:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINIS-
TER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of merger with D.A. with pay restoration of D.A. cut during emergency and change in D.A. formula for Central Government Employees were recently discussed with the members of JCM (National Council);

(b) if so, the outcome of such dis-
cussion;

(c) whether Board of Arbitration is likely to submit its report during March 1979; and

(d) if not, the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(SHRI ZULFIQARULLAH): (a) to (d). A statement on the issue will be made in the House shortly by the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance.

केंद्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के भविष्य निधि
लेख

5490. श्री गंगा शक्त सिंह: क्या
उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को ज्ञात है कि केंद्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के भविष्य निधिसेवों में असंगतियों (गुमबुदा केडिटों) तथा भविष्य निधि विवरण अत्यधिक जटिल से जारी किए जाते हैं जिस के कारण कर्मचारी अपने भविष्य निधि संशदानों को बढ़ाने अथवा घटाने से हिचकिचाते हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार ने 1978-79 के दौरान इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए हैं कि भविष्य निधि विवरणों में असंगतियां एवं गुमबुदा केडिट न हों।

(ग) क्या सरकार भविष्य निधि पास बुकें जारी करने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार करेगी; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार भविष्य निधि पर ब्याज की दर को बढ़ाने का है; यदि नहीं, तो उस के क्या कारण हैं?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कुलचकार उल्लाह): (क) जी, हाँ। लेखाओं के विभागीयकरण के फलस्वरूप, लेखा परीक्षा विभाग से केन्द्रीय सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों। विभागों में, केंद्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों के सामान्य भविष्य निधि लेखाओं का अंतरण होने पर यह पाया गया है कि अंतरित किए गए लेखाओं में बड़ी संख्या मगमगुदा क्रेडिट। डेबिट थे। इस के साथ-साथ एक मामलों में वार्षिक लेखा वितरण-पत्रों को जारी करने में विलम्ब हुआ था। विभागीयकरण के पश्चात्, अधिदाताओं के लेखाओं के सामान्य पुनरीक्षण के फलस्वरूप, मंत्रालयों/विभागों में, बड़ी संख्या में वेतन तथा लेखा अधिकारियों द्वारा क्रेडिटों का पहले ही समायोजन कर लिया गया है। वर्ष 1977-78 तक के वार्षिक लेखा विवरण-पत्र भी अधिकांशतः सभी मामलों में जारी कर दिए गए हैं। इन परिस्थितियों में, कर्मचारियों द्वारा सामान्य भविष्य निधि अंशदान की दर को परिवर्तित करने में हिचकिचाहट का कोई प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ख) ब्रिज केंद्र में लेखाओं के विभागीकरण के पश्चात्, अदायगी और लेखाकरण कार्य एकीकृत कर दिए गए हैं, अतः भविष्य में गुमगुदा क्रेडिटों की को संभावना नहीं रही है और विभागीयकरण के बाद की अवधि के लिए उन मामलों लेखाओं में विसंगतियों, यदि को हों तो, उनका समाधान उन मामलों में बिह्वा कठिनाई के किया जा सकता है। भविष्य विभागीकरण के पहले की अवधि के लिये, विभागीकरण से पहले की अवधि से संबंधित गुमगुदा क्रेडिटों का उन मामलों में जहां कि सांप्रतिक साध्य उपलब्ध न हों, अप्रत्यक्ष-पत्रों के आधारपर समायोजन करने के लिये विभिन्न मंत्रालयों। विभागों को अनुदेश अगस्त, 1977 में ही जारी कर दिए गए थे।

(ग) सामान्य भविष्य निधि लेखाओं के रख-रखाव में पहले से ही सुधार लाए जाने से, सरकार,

अधिदाताओं को पास बुकें जारी करना आवश्यक नहीं समझती।

(घ) केंद्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों के सामान्य भविष्य निधि की बकाया राशियों पर ब्याज की दर की आबधिक समीक्षा की जाती है। 15 अप्रैल, 1978 में की गई पिछली समीक्षा के आधार पर इस दर में वृद्धि करना आवश्यक नहीं समझा गया।

विदेशों में भारतीय बैंकों का कार्यकरण

5491. श्री यादवेन्द्र बलतः

श्री प्रियाम लाल धुर्वः

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय बैंकों ने विदेशों में कार्य करने के लिये प्रयास किए हैं;

(ख) ऐसे देशों के नाम क्या हैं और बैंकों के नाम क्या हैं; और

(ग) इस बारे में किये गये प्रयासों का व्योरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कुलचकार उल्लाह) :

उल्लाह) : (क) से (ग). भारतीय बैंकों की काफी संख्याएँ विदेशों में कार्य कर रही हैं। 31 मार्च, 1978 की स्थिति के अनुसार ऐसे बैंक कार्यालयों की शाखाओं का देश वार वितरण संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है।

सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों की विदेशों में शाखा विस्तार योजना को देखते हुए, रिजर्व बैंक ने, कुछ बुने हुए सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों के अध्यक्षों तथा सरकार के संबंधित विभाग के अधिकारियों की एक बैठक अप्रैल, 1978 में बुलाई थी। विदेशों में, भारतीय बैंकों की जो भी गई शाखाओं में हुई महत्वपूर्ण प्रगति इस मुद्दे योजना का ही परिणाम है।

भारतीय बैंकों की विदेशों में शाखा विस्तार के लिए एक लम्बी श्रमि की योजना तैयार करने के लिए, रिजर्व बैंक का विचार है कि सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों के कार्यप्रणाली की शीघ्र ही एक बैठक बुलाई जाए।

विषय

क्रम सं०	देश का नाम	भारतीय बैंकों की शाखाओं की संख्या	बैंक का नाम जिस की शाखाएं हैं।
1	इंग्लैंड (यूनाइटेड किंगडम)		41 भारतीय स्टेट बैंक, बैंक आफ इंडिया, यूनाइटेड कमर्शियल बैंक, पंजाब नेशनल बैंक, सिविक बैंक, पंजाब एंड सिंध बैंक, बैंक आफ बड़ौदा, ग्रोर सेंट्रल बैंक आफ इण्डिया।
2	यूनाइटेड फ्रान्स एमिरेट्स		8 बैंक आफ बड़ौदा
3	अमेरिका		5 भारतीय स्टेट बैंक ग्रोर बैंक आफ इण्डिया
4	बहमास		1 भारत स्टेट बैंक
5	ची संघ		3 भारतीय स्टेट बैंक, इंडियन ओवरसीज बैंक तथा इंडियन बैंक
6	सियापुर		7 भारतीय स्टेट बैंक, इंडियन ओवरसीज बैंक, बैंक आफ इंडिया तथा इंडियन बैंक
7	मालदीव द्वीप समूह		1 भारतीय स्टेट बैंक
8	पश्चिमी जर्मनी		1 भारतीय स्टेट बैंक
9	बंगला देश		1 भारतीय स्टेट बैंक
10	बहुराष्ट्र		1 भारतीय स्टेट बैंक
11	केन्या		8 बैंक आफ इंडिया तथा बैंक आफ बड़ौदा
12	ब्रिटिश गुयाना		2 बैंक आफ बड़ौदा
13	फिजी द्वीप समूह		7 बैंक आफ बड़ौदा
14	मॉरिशस		5 बैंक आफ बड़ौदा।
15	बेलिजियम		1 बैंक आफ बड़ौदा
16	ओमान		2 बैंक आफ बड़ौदा
17	जापान		2 बैंक आफ बड़ौदा
18	हंगकांग		14 भारतीय स्टेट बैंक, इंडियन ओवरसीज बैंक, बैंक आफ इंडिया, यूनाइटेड कमर्शियल बैंक
19	दक्षिण कोरिया		1 इंडियन ओवरसीज बैंक
20	फ्रांस		1 बैंक आफ इंडिया
21	सेमबोसेस		1 बैंक आफ बड़ौदा
22	जर्सी		1 बैंक आफ इंडिया
23	सेयन द्वीप समूह		1 भारतीय स्टेट बैंक।
24	बाह्रलैंड		1 इंडियन ओवरसीज बैंक
	जोड़	116	

इसके अतिरिक्त बैंक आफ बड़ौदा की, बांच बलसी फिजो (मोबाईल) एजेंसियां पिजी दीप्पसमूह, केन्या तथा मॉरिशस में कार्य कर रही हैं।

बैंक आफ बड़ौदा का एक सहयोगी बैंक युगांडा में है। बैंक आफ इंडिया का एक सहयोगी बैंक नार्वेजीरिया में है। इंडियन ओवरसीज बैंक, यूनाइटेड कमर्शियल बैंक तथा इंडियन बैंक ने इकट्ठे मिल कर एक संयुक्त प्रयास से मलेसिया में एक बैंक की स्थापना की है जिस में इन की आपस संख्या के बराबर वॉटरटा।

भारतीय स्टेट बैंक, बैंक आफ गुयाना में 40 प्रतिशत शेयर है।

मूंगफली का निर्यात पुनः प्रारम्भ किया जाना

5492. श्री धर्मेन्द्र सिंह मनीरिया : क्या बाणिज्य तथा नागरिक प्रति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने मूंगफली का निर्यात पुनः प्रारम्भ करने का निर्णय किया है;

(ख) क्या देश में सप्लाई पर इस का विपरीत प्रभाव पड़ेगा; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस प्रकार का निर्णय लिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

बाणिज्य, नागरिक प्रति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धारिक जैन) : (क) से (ग) : बरेलू उत्पादन तथा कीमतों जसी बातों पर विचार करने पर यह विनिश्चय किया गया है कि नाफेड के जरिए एच० पी० एस० मूंगफली का निर्यात पुनः शुरू किया जाए। निर्यात की अधिकतम सीमा ऐसे स्तर पर निर्धारित की गई है जिस से बरेलू उपलब्धता तथा कीमतों पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव न पड़े।

Change in Service Rules of Air Hostesses in Air India

5493. SHRI BHAGAT RAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bombay High Court has given its verdict in favour of the air hostess of Air India about marriage during service;

(b) whether the Air India Corporation has changed the service rules accordingly; and

(c) if not, what are the reasons?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTAM KAUSHIK) : (a) The Bombay High Court has passed an interim order restraining Air India from retiring one Miss Vera N. Sidhva, Air Hostess on marriage as interim relief in regard to her petition filed on January 10, 1979.

(b) and (c). The above petition was filed by Miss Sidhva before Government's approval was accorded on

16-1-1979 to Air India amending their service regulations permitting an Air Hostess to continue in service on marriage after putting in 4 years of service.

आर्थिक प्रगति

5494. श्री मुबराज : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1977-78 के लिये देश की आर्थिक प्रगति की 5 प्रतिशत दर में वर्ष 1978-79 में 50 प्रतिशत की कमी हो जायेगी ;

(ख) क्या राष्ट्रीय व्यावहारिक आर्थिक अनुसन्धान परिषद् द्वारा हाल ही में की गई समीक्षा में राष्ट्रीय प्रगति की दर में तेजी से कमी होने का उल्लेख किया गया है ;

(ग) क्या परिषद् के मुख्य पत्र 'रिब्यू ऑफ इंडियन एकॉनमी' के नवीनतम अंक के अनुसार इस वर्ष खड़ी फसल को हुई भारी क्षति के कारण साल भर के लिये निर्धारित 8.6 प्रतिशत की प्रगति दर प्राप्त करना बहुत कठिन हो गया है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो देश की आर्थिक प्रगति दर बढ़ाने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है और यदि कोई कार्यवाही करने का विचार नहीं है तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल) : (क) से (ग) : जनवरी, 1979 में केन्द्रीय सांख्यिकी संगठन द्वारा प्रकाशित राष्ट्रीय आय के द्रुत अनुमानों के अनुसार स्थिर (1970-71 की) कीमतों पर सकल राष्ट्रीय उत्पाद में 1977-78 में 7.2 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई थी, न कि 6 प्रतिशत की जैसा कि राष्ट्रीय व्यावहारिक आर्थिक अनुसन्धान परिषद् द्वारा प्रकाशित 'मारजिन' खण्ड 2 संख्या 1 अक्टूबर, 1978 तथा जुलाई-सितम्बर 1978 के 'रिब्यू ऑफ इंडियन इकॉनमी' में कहा गया है। वर्तमान संकेतों के अनुसार 1978-79 में आर्थिक वृद्धि (प्रगति) की दर अनुमानित: 3.5 प्रतिशत होगी जो कि बड़े तीर पर पूर्ववर्ती वर्ष के 50 प्रतिशत के बराबर है।

जैसा कि 'मारजिन' के लेख में कहा गया है, 1978-79 में वृद्धि की दर में कमी होने का मुख्य कारण यह रहा है कि खड़ी फसलों की क्षति और पर उत्पन्न होने में बाढ़ों के कारण बड़े पैमाने पर क्षति पहुँची है

ऊपर उल्लिखित 'रिब्स बाफ इन्डियन इकोनामी' नामक लेख में 1978-79 में के लिए बुद्धि की सम्भवत दर 4.7 प्रतिशत रखी गई है न कि 8.6 प्रतिशत।

(घ) राष्ट्रीय बुद्धि की दर को बढ़ाने के प्रस्तावित उपाय पंच वर्षीय योजना 1978-83 में और 1979-80 के बजट में संक्षेप से दिए गए हैं जिसे 28-2-79 को संसद में पेश किया गया था।

Decline in Export of Handloom Goods

5495. SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that export of handloom goods has shown considerable decline during 1978-79;

(b) if so, the extent of decline and the lacunae in the shape of lack of dynamic promotional assistance by Government; and

(c) the intensive measures proposed to rescue the handloom industry by encouragement of a greater flow of exports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) According to the provisional figures, exports of handloom goods during the period April 1978-January 1979 are estimated at Rs. 213.01 crores as compared to Rs. 203.10 crores during the corresponding period April 1977-January 1978.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The following are the important measures taken to encourage exports of handlooms:

(1) Cash compensatory support and replenishment imports have been provided for exports at appropriate rates.

(2) Sales-cum-Study teams are being sponsored from time to time to different important markets.

(3) Participation in important textiles and clothing fairs in the overseas markets is being ensured.

(4) A number of Export Production Projects have been sanctioned in various states to produce export quality handloom products in demand abroad. Necessary inputs are provided by the project authorities to the handloom weavers and the marketing of such products are also attempted to by them.

(5) In keeping with the Government's policy for providing maximum encouragement to the handlooms, the Quota Policy for 1979 provides for adequate share for handlooms where handlooms and millmade items are clubbed together for allocation.

Small Loans Guarantee Scheme of Credit Guarantee Organisation

5496. SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that small loans guarantee scheme of Credit Guarantee Organisation covers the loans given to indigent students under DRIS Scheme and does not provide insurance cover to the other schemes of education and educational institutes; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIKARULLAH): (a) and (b). The Small Loans Guarantee Scheme, introduced in 1971 by the Credit Guarantee Corporation of India Limited (since called Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation) covers loans provided for educational purposes under the Differential Rate of Interest Scheme to eligible indigent students. Advances to small borrowers like professional self-employed persons or small business enterprises conducting coaching or typewriting classes are also covered. As the Scheme is primarily meant for the weaker sections

of society, in other cases banks are expected to provide credit on the basis of their own assessment and bear the risks involved.

सवाई माधोपुर में विभिन्न बैंकों की शाखाएँ खोलना

5497. श्री भीकालाल पटेल : क्या उच्च प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या राजस्थान में बैंकों की दृष्टि से सब से अधिक पिछड़े जिले सवाई माधोपुर में आगामी वर्ष में विभिन्न बैंकों की शाखाएँ खोलने के बारे में कोई योजना है और यदि हाँ, तो शाखाओं की संख्या कितनी है और उपरोक्त जिले में उन कस्बों और गाँवों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ इन शाखाओं को खोलने का विचार है और यदि नहीं, तो उस के क्या कारण हैं और क्या उस की एक सूची सभा पटल पर रखी जायेगी ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बुद्धिकार चन्नाह) : जी हाँ, 1 दिसम्बर 1978 के प्रश्न की स्थिति के अनुसार बैंकों के पास तीन स्थानों के लिये लाइसेंस थे। इस के अलावा सवाई माधोपुर के जिले में 26 और स्थानों में 1979-81 के दौरान शाखाएँ खोलने के लिये बैंकों को लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं। इन 29 स्थानों की एक सूची संलग्न विवरण में है।

विवरण

राजस्थान के सवाई माधोपुर जिले के उन स्थानों के नाम यहाँ 1979-81 की तीन वर्षों की अवधि के दौरान बैंक कार्यालय खोलने की योजना है।

बैंक का नाम जिसे शाखा खोलने का काम सौंपा गया है

स्थान का नाम

1 2

बैंक आफ इंडिया

1. चिरली
2. उदाई कला
3. डिबोरा
4. कटकर
5. भगवत गढ़
6. बुरवास
7. बेलवीपुर
8. पाधोटागुज्ज
9. कुरवाँ
10. मरोली
11. सेवा
12. गहर
13. कामरी बुजर्ग
14. बहुरावाड़ा बुर्ग

1

2

15. पालोदी
16. खोरला बुजर्ग
17. पिलोदा
18. बानवीप
19. उदाई बुर्ग
20. पिपलाई
21. कैमला
22. कुदेरा
23. मलारना कोर
24. पीपल्वा
25. बालाचाट
26. महकला
27. मलारना बुर्ग*
28. सवाई माधोपुर*
29. गंगापुर सिटी*

बैंक आफ राजस्थान लिमिटेड

सिण्डल बैंक आफ इण्डिया

इलाहबाद बैंक

*इन स्थानों के लाइसेंस बैंकों के पास पहिले से मौजूद हैं।

भरतपुर में बाना पञ्जी सरणस्थल का विकास

5498. श्री राम किशन : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनको पता है कि भरतपुर में बाना पञ्जी सरणस्थल भारतीय तथा विदेशी पर्यटकों के आकर्षण का मुख्य स्थान है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इस क्षेत्र के विकास की सरकार की कोई योजना है और यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या भारत सरकार स्वयं अथवा होटल कारपोरेशन पर्यटकों के रहने की व्यवस्था करेगी और यह सुविधा कब तक दे दी जायेगी ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री मुकुन्दलाल औसिक) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) और (ग) केन्द्रीय पर्यटन विभाग द्वारा भरतपुर पञ्जी सरण स्थल में एक नया गृह (36 बैड) का पहले ही निर्माण किया जा चुका है जिस का अगला भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम द्वारा किया जा रहा है। अगला में बहोतरी के लिए, बाना योजना अगले के दौरान एक उपयुक्त स्थान पर टैटो बाले आवास की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है। वास्तविकता द्वारा पहिले

के सबलोकन को सुविधाजनक बनाने के लिये, केन्द्रीय पर्यटन विभाग ने दो निजी-बसों और 5 नौकाओं की भी व्यवस्था की है। इस के प्रतिरुक्त पत्नी सरण स्वयं के बाहर एक यात्री गृह है। शूटल निगम की इस सरण स्थल में आवास व्यवस्था करने की कोई योजनाएं नहीं हैं।

पटसन के वस्तुओं के निर्यात में कमी

5499. श्री महावीर सिंह शर्मा : क्या बाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पटसन की वस्तुओं के निर्यात में वर्ष 1976-77 की तुलना में वर्ष 1977-78 में कमी आई है;

(ख) क्या कलकत्ता से बाहर जाने वाली पटसन की वस्तुओं को कई स्तरों से मजबूत पड़ता है और एक बड़े डालने वाले नियमों का सामना करना पड़ता है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार पटसन वस्तुओं के निर्यात में वृद्धि करने के लिए कोई नई नीति बनाने का है ?

बाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बाणिक बेग) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) पटसन की वस्तुओं के निर्यात, निर्यात संबंधियों के पंजीकरण की स्वीच्छक प्रणाली, क्वालिटटी नियंत्रण, पोतलदान पूर्व निरीक्षण तथा पोत-परिवहन वस्तानेजों के क्लियर किए जाने के अध्याधीन किए जाते हैं।

(ग) सरकार, पटसन की वस्तुओं के निर्यात निष्पादन पर कड़ी निगरानी रख रही है और निर्यात को बढ़ाने के लिये आवश्यक कदम उठा रही है। उत्पाद विविधीकरण तथा बाजार का पता लगाने के क्षेत्र में नये सिरे से प्रयास करने का विचार है।

Export of Barytes

5500. SHRI BAIRAGI JENA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) that there is great potential for export of barytes and that the vast reserve remain unexploited owing to lack of internal demand;

(b) is it a fact that Government have restricted export mine owners only to the extent of quantities exploited by them;

(c) are Government aware that the above restriction preclude the small mine owners who are unable to effect bulk shipment left and, or, at the mercy of the big mine owners; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take to rationalise and maximise export with due protection to small mill owners in view of large untapped external market and the domestic availability?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) In view of the comfortable reserve position and limited indigenous demand, there is a good scope for export of barytes, provided supplies can be made at internationally competitive prices.

(b) Yes, Sir. According to the current policy, export of barytes (lumps and powder) is allowed to (i) MMTC and (ii) mineowners holding leases as on 31st March, 1978 to an extent not exceeding their own production.

(c) The above policy does not preclude small mine-owners having leases as on 31-3-1978 from exporting. In case of any difficulties, they are free to route their exports through MMTC.

(d) MMTC has been making efforts to diversify the barytes export markets to increase its export.

Petition from Tobacco Merchants Association

5501. SHRI MANOHAR LAL: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what effective steps have been taken in the matter of petition dated 30-11-78 of the Tobacco Merchants Association Kaimganj, in respect of in-built statutory safeguards to ensure the integrity of the administrative machinery

nery in adopting dual policy and double standard in dealing with economic offences for imposing penalties and other punishments including prosecutions, and in case no action has been taken, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether Government will lay on the Table of the House a complete statement of facts pertaining to effective checks put in to prevent abuse and misuse of power by the Executive in the matter under reference?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) and (b). A petition dated 30-11-1978 was addressed by Shri C. P. Aggarwal President of the Tobacco Merchants Association, Kaimganj to the Prime Minister of India.

"In-built" statutory safeguards "to ensure the integrity of the administrative machinery" exist in the Central Excise Rules by way of provisions for review of the orders passed by adjudicating authorities at various levels. Where, prima-facie, favour has been shown by any adjudicating officer, these powers can be invoked.

Proceedings under the Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules read with Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules can also be initiated against the officer committing any misconduct towards an assessee.

The Special Police Establishment can also register a case against any officer, if there is sufficient cause for it, under the provisions of the Prevention of Corruption Act

There also exists a vigilance machinery consisting of the Central Vigilance Commission, Central Bureau of Investigation and other departmental organisations to look into complaints and to deal with cases of arbitrary exercise of discretion.

ग्रामीन की फसल की क्षति

5502. श्री चतर्जुन : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) झालावाड़ (राजस्थान) संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के कितने गांवों में ग्रामीन की फसल झूल की झोला-वृष्टि के कारण आंशिक रूप से अथवा पूर्णतया नष्ट हो गई थी;

(ख) क्या हुई क्षति का स्थल पर अनुमान लगा लिया गया था; यदि हां, तो क्या यह अनुमान राजस्व विभाग की रिपोर्ट से मेल खाता है; यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) कितने गांवों में ग्रामीन की फसल तूफान से प्रभावित हुई और हुई क्षति का अनुमान क्या है और क्या प्रत्येक गांव में प्रत्येक ग्रामीन उत्पादक के नामों को दर्शाने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जायेगा जिन की फसल झोलावृष्टि, तूफान और वर्षा के कारण नष्ट हो गई थी ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल) : (क) प्रभावित क्षेत्रों के प्रारम्भिक सर्वेक्षण से पता चलता है कि इस वर्ष झोला-वृष्टि, तेज हवाओं और वर्षा आदि जैसे प्रतिकूल मौसम की वजह से झालावाड़ संसदीय निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र (राजस्थान) के 204 गांवों में पोस्ट की फसल को नुकसान पहुंचा है।

(ख) जी हां। चूंकि पोस्ट की फसल को हुई हानि का सही जायजा नारकोटिक्स विभाग के अधिकारियों द्वारा मीके पर जाकर लिया जाता है। इसलिये संबंधित राज्य सरकार के राजस्व विभाग द्वारा किये गये सर्वेक्षण को, यदि कोई किया गया है, इस प्रयोजनार्थ हिसाब में नहीं लिया जाता है।

(ग) झालावाड़ संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के कुल 1288 गांवों में से, जिन में 4085-पोस्ट-काम्तकार हैं, 204 गांव प्रतिकूल मौसम से प्रभावित हुए हैं। इन गांवों में पोस्ट के काफ़तदारों की संख्या 2528 थी।

झालावाड़ संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के उन गांवों के नामों का एक विवरण पत्र, जिन में प्रतिकूल मौसम की वजह से फसल को नुकसान पहुंचा था, तबन पटल पर रख दिया जायगा।

कटे-कटे टेंटों का बहकावा जाला

5503. श्री क्या राम शर्मा : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त-मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जबकि, 1978 से 31 जनवरी, 1979 के दौरान रिजर्व बैंक ऑफ इंडिया ने कितने कटे-कटी मोटों को बहकावा और कितने जोड़ों को बहकावा के लिये भेजा;

(ख) क्या राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की शाखाओं में ऐसे नोट बदलने का प्रस्ताव है जिस से रिजर्व बैंक आफ इण्डिया का भार कम हो जाये और जनता की समस्या हल हो जाये और बैंकल व्यापारियों और प्राइवेट व्यक्तियों के ही नोट रिजर्व बैंक में बदले जायें; और

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

बिना संश्लेषण में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुलिक कार उल्लाह) : (क) मैंने कुछसे और थोड़े कटे-फटे नोटों को रिजर्व बैंक अपने कार्यालयों में स्थापित नोट बदलने के काउंटरों पर और उन लोगों की सुविधाओं के लिये अपने कार्यालयों में इस प्रयोजन के लिये रखे विशेष बक्सों के जरिये बदल देता है जो कि काउंटर पर इतजार करना पसंद नहीं करते और डाक के जरिये भी बदलने की सुविधा दी जाती है। रिजर्व बैंक के कार्यालयों के काउंटरों पर बदले गए नोटों के बारे में कोई तथ्य और आंकड़े नहीं रखे जाते हैं। विशेष बक्सों और डाक के जरिए जुलाई, 1978 से 31 जनवरी, 1979 तक बदलवाए जाने के लिए जो नोट प्राप्त हुए थे उन की संख्या 4,49,000 अदद थी।

(ख) और (ग) सरकारी क्षेत्र के सभी बैंकों को पहले से ही अधिकृत कर दिया गया है कि वे मैले कुबैले और कुछ कटे-फटे और दो आधे हिस्सों में कटे ऐसे नोटों को बदल दिया करें जिनके दोनों हिस्से साफ तौर से एक ही नोट के हिस्से के तौर पर पहचाने जा सकें। रिजर्व बैंक जनता के सभी वर्गों द्वारा ऐसा किए जाने वाले सभी किस्मों के मैले कुबैले और कटे-फटे नोटों को बराबर बदलता है।

बिस्ली स्थित भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक में विनिमयन करना कराये गये खराब नोट

5504. श्री बंदा राज सोनिया : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा बिना यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिस्ली स्थित भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक में मार्च, 1977 से मार्च, 1979 के दौरान विनियमन के लिये कितने मूल्य के खराब नोट जमा कराये गये और इसमें से कितनी राशि बाबेशरी को भ्रष्टा की गई और शेष कितनी राशि अभी भ्रष्टा की जानी है; और

(ख) क्या जोरों के हितों का ध्यान रखते हुए, सरकार दुरुस्त ही ऐसे उपाय करेगी कि जोरों को 10-15 दिन के भीतर ही अपनी भ्रष्टाचरी प्राप्त हो जाये; और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

बिना संश्लेषण में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुलिक कार उल्लाह) : (क) पहली मार्च, 1977 से 22 मार्च, 1979 तक की अवधि में भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक, नई

दिल्ली के बाबा बिनाम में तब्दीली के लिए जमा कराए गए कटे हुए नोटों का मूल्य 143 लाख रुपए था। इसके अलावा, 13 लाख रुपए के कटे-फटे नोटों की मात्रा, जिनको पहले जमा कराया गया था, पहली मार्च, 1977 को शेष थी। कुल 156 लाख रुपए की रकम में से, 137 लाख रुपए दावेदारों को दे दिए गए और 13 लाख रुपए से सम्बंधित दावे नामंजूर कर दिए गए। 22 मार्च, 1979 को जांच के लिए बाकी नोटों का मूल्य 6 लाख रुपए था।

(ख) जनता की और ज्यादा सुविधाएँ देने के उद्देश्य से भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक (नोट बापसी) नियमावली 1975 में इस प्राधाय से और उपयुक्त संशोधन करने के प्रश्न पर रिजर्व बैंक विचार कर रहा है, जिस से सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों की बैंक भर में उन की अपनी सभी शाखाओं में कटे-फटे नोटों को तब्दील कर सकने के लिये और ज्यादा प्राधिकारों का प्रत्यायोजन किया जा सके

आफिस इन्विपमेंट कम्पनी प्राफ इण्डिया, बम्बई में, भरा किया गया आयकर

5505. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा बिना मंत्री आफिस इन्विपमेंट कम्पनी प्राफ इण्डिया, बम्बई के बारे में अंतरांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2926 के दिनांक 8 दिसम्बर, 1978 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भाग (ख) और (ग) के बारे में अपेक्षित जानकारी इस बीच एकत्रित कर ली है; यदि हाँ, तो, गत तीन वर्षों का औसत क्या है ;

(ख) फर्म द्वारा गत तीन वर्षों में कितना आय कर भ्रष्टा किया गया और कितना आयकर उसकी ओर बंकाया है; और

(ग) इन्विपमेंट प्राफ इण्डिया, बम्बई का गठन कब हुआ था, उस के कितने भागीदार हैं और प्रत्येक की उसमें कितनी-कितनी पूंजी लगी है ?

बिना संश्लेषण में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुलिक कार उल्लाह) : (क) पूरी सूचना अभी तक इन्पट्टी नहीं हुई है।

(ख) और (ग) सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है। यह इन्पट्टी की जा रही है। क्या सम्भव भीम सदन बेंच पर रख दी जायगी।

केंद्रीय सीमाशुल्क संबंधी नियमों को सिक्किम राज्य पर भी लागू करना

5506. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाल : क्या उप-नवाज मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केंद्रीय आयकर, सीमाशुल्क, तथा उत्पाद शुल्क संबंधी नियमों की सिक्किम राज्य पर लागू नहीं किया गया है, यदि हाँ, तो उन्हें कब लागू किये जाने की संभावना है और इससे कितना राजस्व प्राप्त होने की आशा

(ख) क्या सिक्किम में केंद्रीय सीमाशुल्क के लागू न होने के कारण वहाँ नेपाल से बड़े पैमाने पर विदेशी माल की तस्करी हो रही है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सिक्किम में तुरंत ही सीमाशुल्क कार्यालय स्थापित करने का विचार है ताकि इस तस्करी को रोका जा सके ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश अग्रवाल) :

(क) : आयकर अधिनियम, 1961, तथा 1962 और केंद्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क सीमाशुल्क अधिनियम, नमक अधिनियम, 1944 को सिक्किम राज्य पर लागू नहीं किया गया है। सीमाशुल्क अधिनियम, 1962 और आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 को सिक्किम राज्य पर पर भी लागू करने का प्रश्न सरकार के विचाराधीन है। सीमाशुल्क अधिनियम को सिक्किम राज्य पर लागू करने का कोई विशेष राजस्व-प्रभाव नहीं होगा जहाँ तक आयकर अधिनियम को इस प्रकार लागू करने से होने वाले अनुमानित आयकर राजस्व के प्रश्न का संबंध है, वर्तमान स्थिति में इस बारे में ठीक-ठीक अनुमान नहीं लगाया जा सकता। किमहुल केंद्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क तथा नमक अधिनियम, 1944 को सिक्किम राज्य पर लागू करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ख) : जी, नहीं।

(ग) : यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Raid by LT. in States

5507. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJA-RY: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of raids in the various States conducted by the Income Tax Department during 1978; and

(b) the details of recoveries made in each raid?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) Information presently available indicates that the Income-tax Department conducted 1012 search and seizure operations throughout the country during the year 1978.

(b) Assets of the total value of Rs. 4.08 crores were seized in these searches.

Considerable time and effort will be involved in giving the details of seizure made in each search. However, if the Hon'ble Member desires to have information about a particular search the same will be furnished.

Cashewnut Factories in Konkan and Goa Region

5508. SHRI VASAT SATHE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large number of cashewnut factories in Konkan and Goa region are in serious financial crisis as a result of sudden slump in the prices of raw cashew in the international market;

(b) if so, whether the organisation representing these factories/State Government have approached the Central Authorities for loan/other assistance in the matter; details thereof; and

(c) details of action taken so far and the assistance provided to help these units in crisis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) The Indian Cashew Industry is passing through a difficult time due to decline in international price of cashew kernels and increase in prices of raw cashew.

(b) and (c). A request from the Konkan Cashew Manufacturers' and Exporters Association has been received on 20th March, 1979. They have requested for a long term loan assistance of at least Rs. 1 crore on soft interest rates. The matter is being examined.

Price increase in Vanaspati

5509. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) why Government have been continuously allowing price increase in Vanaspati in the country;

(b) what steps Government have taken to ensure that manufacturers do not increase Vanaspati prices further; and

(c) the reasons why the prices of Vanaspati are not frozen for public convenience?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL):

(a) to (c). It is not correct to say that Government have been continuously allowing price increase for vanaspati in the country. While there is no statutory price control on vanaspati from May, 1977 an informal voluntary arrangement existed for the sale of vanaspati by the manufacturers at a particular price. The ex-factory price for a tin of 16.5 kg. was determined at Rs. 158 from May to October, 1977 which was reduced to Rs. 140 from 1st November, 1977. As a result of the imposition of the 5 per cent customs duty in the recent budget, along with a rise in price of imported oils, the vanaspati producers have recently enhanced the vanaspati price. The price of vanaspati depends upon several factors such as the cost of indigenous oils, the cost of imported oils, the quantum of imported oils supplied to the industry and it is difficult to freeze

the prices. However, the Government are concerned with the recent steep rise in prices, of vanaspati and necessary measures are being taken so as to bring them to a reasonable level.

Amounts paid by Glaxo for use of Foreign Trade Mark

5510. SHRI DHARMASINH BHAI PATEL: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) is the Government aware that Glaxo has paid a substantial amount for the use of Foreign Trade Mark; and

(b) have they got clearance under FERA section 28?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) Government are aware that Glaxo Laboratories Ltd. had issued shares worth Rs. 1.5 crores to their UK Principals on 1-3-47. At that time Government permission was not required either for remittance or for issue of shares to non-residents.

(b) Provisions of Section 28 of the FERA are not attracted since the trade marks are proprietary and owned by Glaxo Laboratories Ltd.

Demands of T.F.A. Employees

5511. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news-report appearing in the Indian Express dated 8th March, 1979 under the caption "TFA Employees Demands";

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Government to the various demands made by the deputation of the employees, particularly regarding the reversion of deputationist and direct recruits brought to the organisation from outside; and

(c) details of action taken so far in the matter and the reasons for delay in taking decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Recruitment and seniority rules to regulate the recruitment and promotion of the officers and other staff of the Authority are being finalised. In doing so, the comments of the employees Association on the draft rules have been taken into consideration.

Airstrip in Lakshadweep

5512. **SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any scheme to develop the lagoons in Lakshadweep and make them an attractive tourist centre of international standard;

(b) is there any proposal to build an airstrip in Lakshadweep;

(c) if so, details thereof; and

(d) when is the work likely to start for this airstrip?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (d). Keeping in view the natural scenic beauty, picturesque lagoons, under-water sports and marine life in the Bangaram Island a small beginning has been made in promoting tourism to Bangaram Island which is the only area open to foreign tourists in Lakshadweep. Since foreign tourists have to obtain prior permission from the Government and as there are a limited number of steamer services available to the islands, only a few foreign tourist groups have visited Bangaram in the past. Hotel Corporation of India, a subsidiary of Air India has constructed 16 cottages at Banga-

ram which can accommodate 32 tourists.

Kavaratti, the headquarters of the Lakshadweep Administration has been included in the list of centres recommended in the Report of the Committee on Third Level Air Services for operation of an air service. This report is under consideration of the Government. The proposal for construction of an aerodrome at Agatti was originally included in the draft Sixth Plan but due to constraints on resources it was not included in the approved Sixth Plan.

Liberalisation of Polyester Filament Import

5513. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons why Government have liberalised polyester filament import; and

(b) the reason why import of this fibre has been decanalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) and (b). This is in accordance with the textile policy of Government with particular reference to the multi-fibre approach. The existing tariff is considered to be adequate protection to the domestic producers of such filament yarn.

News item captioned "Silver Smugglers have Field Day"

5514. **SHRI VASANT SATHE:** Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news

report appearing in the Indian Express dated 5th March, 1979 under the caption "Silver Smugglers have field day",

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Government to the various observations made therein:

(c) facts of the matter—how far the observations are factually correct; and

(d) details of action taken/proposed in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. According to the reports received by Government the price of silver at the time of imposition of ban on 20-2-1979 was about Rs. 1950 and its present price is about Rs. 1740 per kg. However, there is no indication of any revival of large scale smuggling of silver out of the country. The situation is being kept under close watch and the Customs Preventive and Intelligence machinery has been suitably instructed to be vigilant to thwart any attempts at smuggling of silver out of the country.

किसानों द्वारा उत्तर प्रदेश भूमि विकास बैंक को ऋणों की क़िस्त का भुगतान

5515. श्री दया राम शास्त्री : उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश भूमि विकास बैंक किसानों को उन को दिये गये ऋणों के भुगतान की क़िस्तों और प्रत्येक क़िस्त की राशि देय तिथि के बारे में सूचित नहीं करता है और उससे मन माने ढंग से वसूली करता है ; यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार ने इस बारे में जांच की है ;

(ख) क्या अनेक किसानों ने उन्हें बैंक मैनेजर द्वारा एजेंटों के माध्यम से दिये गये ऋण से इंजन खरीदे हैं और एक वर्ष की अवधि पूरी होने से पूर्व इंजन फट भी गए हैं और खराब हो गए हैं, लेकिन बैंक मैनेजर ने इस बारे में किसानों को कोई सहायता नहीं दी है, और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार बैंक फ़िल्ड अधिकारियों को यह निदेश देने का है कि वह समय समय पर इस बात की जांच करें कि किसानों की ऋण पर सप्लाई किये गये इंजन, मोटर आदि उचित रूप से कार्य कर रहे हैं जिससे किसानों को शोषण में बचाया जा सके ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुल्लिकावर उल्लाह) : (क) : जी, नहीं । वसूली से पूर्व तथा प्रत्येक क़िस्त की देय तारीख से पूर्व, क़िस्त की राशि तथा भुगतान की तारीख के बारे में, किसानों को डाक द्वारा सूचना दे दी जाती है ।

(ख) : अनुमोदित सूची के आधार पर खरीदी गयी मशीनरी में गारंटी अवधि, के दौरान कोई खराबी आ जाने की शिकायत मिलने पर, इस शिकायत को दूर करने के लिए कार्रवाई की जाती है । जिन प्रबंधकों को वसूली शिकायतें मिलती हैं उन के खिलाफ उचित जांच पड़ताल करने के बाद कार्रवाई की जाती है ।

(ग) फ़िल्ड आफिसरों सहित भूमि विकास बैंक के कर्मचारियों द्वारा समय समय पर अचानक इंजनों, मोटरों आदि की जांच के लिए पहले ही अनुदेश जारी किये जा चुके हैं ।

मैसर्स नालीकूल प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, नालीकूल हुगली पर छापा

5516. श्री वृजराज सिंह :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री मैसर्स नालीकूल प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, नालीकूल हुगली पर छापे के बारे में 9 दिसम्बर, 1977 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 3340 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या उपरोक्त प्रश्न के (घ) भाग में उल्लिखित अनियमितताओं के बारे में जांच पूरी कर ली गई है और यदि हाँ, तो अब तक कितनी राशि के कर अपवंचन का पता चला है और किस प्रकार की तथा कितनी अनियमितताओं की सरकार को जानकारी मिली है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुल्लिकावर उल्लाह) : जांच पड़ताल अभी पूरी नहीं हुई है ।

मैसर्स नालीकूल प्राइवेट लिमिटेड

5517. श्री सुरेन्द्र विक्रम : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री मैसर्स नालीकूल प्राइवेट लिमिटेड के विरुद्ध शिकायतों के बारे में 16 दिसम्बर, 1977 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 4282 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जिन छः लाकरों पर सील लगी हुई थी क्या उन की पूर्ण रूप से जांच कर ली थी और यदि हां, तो ये लाकर किन-किन बैंकों के थे; उनसे कौन-कौन सी वस्तुएँ पकड़ी गईं और क्या उन में हीरे जवाहरात और आभूषण भी पाये गये थे और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुल्लिकार उल्लाह) : जी हां। छः लाकरों पर लगी मुहर की पूरी तरह जांच की गई थी। इन में से पांच लाकर कलकत्ता में 10 ब्रैवोन रोड़ स्थित यूनाइटेड कर्माशियल बैंक में थे और एक लाकर कलकत्ता में 238, नेताजी सुभाष रोड़ स्थित कलकत्ता सेफ डिपोजिट कम्पनी लिमिटेड में था। ये सभी लाकर खाली पाये गये।

मैसर्स नालीकूल प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, हुगली, कलकत्ता पर मारे गये छापे :

5518. श्री सुरेन्द्र विक्रम : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री मैसर्स नालीकूल प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, हुगली, कलकत्ता पर मारे गये छापे के बारे में 9 दिसम्बर, 1977 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 3327 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उपरोक्त प्रश्न के (ग) और (घ) भाग के सम्बन्ध में इस बीच जांच पूरी कर ली गई है और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) क्या उन 6 स्थानों के सम्बन्ध में की गई शिकायतों में से केवल उपरोक्त कम्पनी के दो स्थानों पर छापे मारे गये और शेष चार स्थानों पर छापे न मारे जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उपरोक्त कम्पनी के निदेशक श्री एच०एम० जैन पर आयकर की कितनी राशि का वर्षवार निर्धारण किया गया और उन्होंने कितना आयकर अदा किया तथा इस मद में उन की ओर कितनी राशि बकाया है तथा ऊपर निर्दिष्ट प्रश्न के भाग (क) में दी गई जानकारी के अनुसार व्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुल्लिकार उल्लाह) : (क) जांच-पड़ताल अभी चल रही है।

(ख) और (ग). चार परिसरों पर तलाशी लेने की कार्यवाही की गयी थी। इन परिसरों में से एक परिसर के बारे में सूचना सही नहीं पाई गई थी। दूसरा परिसर आयकर अधिनियम की धारा 133-क के अधीन किए गए सर्वेक्षण अन्तर्गत आ गया था।

(घ) श्री एच०एम० जैन द्वारा कर-निर्धारण वर्ष 1961-62 के लिए और उस से आगे अदा की गई आयकर की रकम निम्न प्रकार से है :—

	रुपये
1961-62	239
1962-63	305
1963-64	687
1964-65	1259
1965-66	893
1966-67	936
1967-68	708
1969-70	498
1970-71	400
1971-72	328
1974-75	192
1976-77	570

श्री एच०एम० जैन की ओर अभी भी बाकी पड़े आयकर की रकम निम्न प्रकार से है :—

	रुपये
1968-69	618
1972-73	416
1973-74	305
1974-75	690

Penalty confirmed by I.T. Tribunal against Shri Suresh Shah and his Firm

5519. SHRI VASANT SATHE;

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that I.T. Tribunal has confirmed a penalty of Rs. 9 lakhs against Shri Suresh Shah and his firm M/s. Garden Silk Mills and that Shri Shah's first repre-

sentation for dropping the penalty was rejected and finally the case was compounded at more than Rs. 2.60 lakhs while the actual figure should have been Rs. 14.00 lakhs;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a case for concealment of income against the Indo-Broter Co. of Bombay has been dropped after high level intervention and the commission decided on composition fee of Rs. 80,000 which was ultimately reduced to Rs. 10,000;

(c) if so, facts thereof and justifications for Government's action;

(d) whether a number of such cases have been brought to his notice;

(e) details of the cases involving over Rs. 10.00 lakh each and whether Government would like to reopen some of these cases for proper assessment; and

(f) cases where such orders have been issued/action taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIKARULLAH): (a) to (c). A. Shri Suresh A. Shah and his firm M/s. Garden Silk Mills: The assessment year involved in the question is 1968-69 for which the accounting year ended on 31-12-1967. Assessment for this year was completed on a total income of Rs. 19,17,640 as against original returned income of Rs. 3,83,800 and later revised to Rs. 4,42,764. The assessed income included a sum of Rs. 11,33,179 treated as concealed income arising from sale of goods imported on the basis of import licences issued for export performance. In appeal before the Appellate Assistant Commissioner he reduced the addition for concealment to Rs. 7,41,688, which was confirmed in further appeal before the Tribunal. The Tribunal's decision

was launched against Shri S. A. Shah on 22-3-1977 under section 277 of the Income Tax Act for false verification in the return. Shri Shah filed a compounding petition for the first time on 20-2-1978 which was followed by another petition from his wife on 24-4-78. These were rejected by the Government on 18-5-1978. Subsequently, more petitions have been filed for compounding. The matter is still under the examination of the Government and a final decision is yet to be taken. It is, therefore, not correct to say that the case has been compounded on a payment of composition fee of Rs. 2,60,000.

B. INDABETOR LIMITED. The above company is a distributor in India of the products of the Foreign Companies, both in U.S.A. and U.K. and its income consists of commission received in respect of the sales of the goods of their principals effected in India. The assessment years covered by the question are 1966-67 and 1967-68. For these years, the assessee filed return on 26-9-1966 and 16-8-1967 duly verified by Director Shri J. V. Patel. For the assessment year 1967-68, the return was revised on 19-8-1967. Following a raid conducted by the Enforcement Directorate in the business premises of the assessee on 27-1-1968, it was found that the Company in the two returns mentioned earlier, had not declared substantial commission earned in foreign currency in the respective accounting years. The assessments were completed bringing to charge additional income of Rs. 60,503 and Rs. 1,36,502 in the two years being commission earned in foreign currency but not recorded in the books. These assessments were upheld in the Tribunal. Penalties of Rs. 5,550 and Rs. 30,000 were levied for these two years. The Tribunal's decision

Act against the Company and Shri J. V. Patel for concealment and false verification. Shri Patel, thereafter, filed a petition under section 279(2) on 20-3-77 for compounding the offences and this was followed by a second petition dated 12-5-1977 from the then President of the Company. The offences were agreed to be compounded in consultation with the Ministry of Law with the approval of the then Finance Minister on payment by Shri Patel of a composition fee of Rs. 82,000 plus litigation expenses till then, incurred, after taking into consideration the following facts.

- (i) Shri J. V. Patel is very old and his recent illness calls for a compassionate consideration of his case.
- (ii) He has less than 5 per cent holding in Indabrador Limited.
- (iii) The Company has paid tax on the commission in question in a later year, and has also been subjected to a penalty of Rs. 30,000/-.
- (iv) There is no evidence on record to show that Shri Patel has himself profited from the non-declaration of the commission income by the Company.
- (v) The commission earned by the Company was not hidden from the Reserve Bank of India; it had been formally intimated to the Bank on 8th January, 1968.

On a further representation by Shri Patel, the composition fee has been reduced to Rs. 72,000/- plus litigation expenses, also with the approval of the then Finance Minister, after taking two following further facts into consideration:—

- (a) The agreement into which Indabrador Limited had entered with Wheel Abrator Corporation of U.S.A. regarding its appointment as the foreign Company's sole distributor for some of foreign Company's products had been clearly mention-

ed in the prospectus published by it on 11th December, 1967. If the commission from this business was not proposed to be disclosed, publicity would not have been given to the agreement.

(b) The auditors of the Company, namely, A.F. Ferguson & Co., were aware of the prospectus and also of the fact that the agreement in question had been considered in the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Company held on 9th December, 1964, 7th July, 1965, 14th September, 1965 and 8th November, 1965. The Auditors would have drawn the attention of the Company's shareholders to its failure to account for the commission income, if they had any doubts in the matter. Shri Patel's plea that the amount of composition fee to be paid by the Company for compounding his offences should not be treated as prerequisite in his individual assessment has been rejected. The company has paid the composition fee as well as the litigation expenses incurred by the Government. It is, therefore, not correct to say that the composition fee has been ultimately reduced to Rs. 10,000.

(d) No. Sir.

(e) and (f). In view of the reply to part (d) above, the question does not arise.

News item captioned "40-crore scandal under Dhar's Nose"

5520. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLY AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-report appearing in the news weekly 'Blitz' dated 3rd March 1979 under the caption "40-crore Scandal under Dhar's Nose";

(b) if so, what is the reaction of the Government to the various observations of serious nature made therein observation-wise; and

(c) facts of the matter and action taken/proposed in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) to (c). The news in the Blitz has been seen by the Government. The allegations that the Government permitted the import of R.B.D. Palm Oil by the private trade for mischievous reasons are absolutely false, frivolous and mischievous.

In order to improve the availability of Edible Oils in the country, duty-free imports were allowed under Free Licencing system from January, 1977 and, later, under open General Licence. The import of RBD Palm oil was initially banned with effect from the 20th September, 1977. This ban was lifted a year later as it was felt that the availability of RBD palm oil during the festival season would enable to contain the rise in prices of Vanaspati and keep them stable. It is incorrect to state that the use of RBD palm oil possess a health hazard. The consignments of any imported oil have to pass the specifications laid down under the PFA Act before it is allowed by the Port Health Authorities to enter the country. The Central Government had issued instructions to the State Governments so that the unscrupulous elements should not pass off this oil as vanaspati or adulterate the same with the vanaspati. But for the various measures taken by the Government, ample availability of edible oil and vanaspati in the market would not have been possible. After many years it was perhaps the first festival season (Onam, Ganapati, Dussehra and Diwali Festivals) without queues when edible oils, vanaspati and other essential commodities were easily available at reasonable prices.

The objective for which the import of RBD palm oil was put under OGL, was thoroughly achieved. With a view to stop the rampant imports and to give due protection to the indigenous production, the Government has canalised with effect from 2nd December, 1978 the imports of all edible oils, including RBD palm oil through the State Trading Corporation.

As regards the possibilities of excise evasion in the sale of this oil, Department of Revenue are already on the alert.

The quantum of import of RBD palm oil during oil year 1978-79 by private trade through Bombay Port upto February, 1979 is of the order of 51,928 tonnes and thus it is incorrect to state that 2.8 lakhs tonnes of RBD palm oil have been imported since the ban was lifted in September, 1978. Similarly, no exemption whatsoever, was given from the Standard Weights and Measures (Package Commodity) Rules to any party.

“क्या भीतम बवल रहा है” कीर्तिक लेखनकार

5521. प्र० राजवीर सिंह : क्या कर्षक और श्रमिक विभाजन मंत्री यह बताते हैं कि कृषा करने कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान विनाई 7 फरवरी, 1979 के “इंडियन नेशन” में “क्या भीतम बवल रहा है” कीर्तिक लेखनकार प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है ;

(ख) क्या कई वर्षों से एवं इस वर्ष में असमय वर्षा, अत्यधिक गर्मी, सूखा, बाढ़, ठण्ड आदि में परिचर्षन की इस परिस्थिति में नहीं देखा जा सकता ;

(ग) क्या प्रकृति के साथ मानव का अनुचित हस्तक्षेप तथा हिमालय आदि वर्षों की काटा जाना, जहाँ तहाँ बाँधों का निर्माण आदि इस कारण है ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार इस विषय पर वर्षों हेतु देश के वैज्ञानिकों का एक सम्मेलन बुलाने के विचार है और यदि नहीं, तो ऐसा सम्मेलन कब तक बुलाने का विचार है ?

सर्वजन और नगर विप्लवन बोर्ड (बी पुनरोत्थन कोषिक) : (क) जी, हाँ। सरकार ने इस समाचार को देखा है। जिसका सीधे-से "क्या जलवायु बदल रहा है" है न कि "क्या मौसम बदल रहा है"।

(ख) मौसम के उत्तार-चढ़ाव के माध्यमों में जलवायु परिवर्तन पहले भी हो चुके हैं। इस तरह का संकेत देने के लिये कोई निश्चित साक्ष्य नहीं है कि इस तरह के विप्लवन जलवायु में एक व्यवस्थित विश्वव्यापी परिवर्तन का ही भाग है।

(ग) वर्षों को काटने, बांधों का निर्माण करना जैसे प्रकृति के साथ मानव के हस्तक्षेप से जलवायु में परिवर्तन हो सकता है परन्तु अभी तक किये गये अध्ययनों से यह साबित नहीं हो पाया है कि जलवायु के परिवर्तन में मानव क्रियाकारण का कहां तक हाथ हो सकता है।

(घ) इस विषय पर विचार-विमर्श करने के लिये भारतीय वैज्ञानिकों का एक जलज से सम्बन्धित बुलाना आवश्यक नहीं समझा जाता क्योंकि मौसम वैज्ञानिकों का विश्वव्यापी समुदाय जिस भारतीय वैज्ञानिकों की भागीदारी है इस समस्या से सम्बन्धित अनुसंधान कार्य में सक्रिय रूप से व्यस्त हैं।

Export of Iron Ore during 1979-80

5523. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of Iron-ore exported by the Mineral and Metal Trading Corporation each year during 1976-

77, 1977-78, and 1978-79 indicating the names of the country to which exported and the foreign exchange earned therefrom; and

(b) what is the quantity likely to be exported during 1979-80 and the estimated foreign exchange likely to be earned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) Exports made by M.M.T.C. during 1976-77, 1977-78 and 1978-79 and the foreign exchange earned therefrom are as under:—

	Qty. in Million Tonnes	Value in Rs. Crores
1976-77 . . .	11.7	148
1977-78 . . .	12.3	161
1978-79 . . .	13.5	163

*Estimated

A statement showing the country-wise exports of iron ore made by M.M.T.C. during these three years is attached.

(b) For 1979-80, exports of iron ore by M.M.T.C. are estimated at 14 million tonnes valued at approximately Rs. 175 crores.

Statement

Destination-wise exports of Iron Ore by M.M.T.C.

Destination	1976-77 Qty.	1977-78 Qty. (anticipated)	1978-79 Qty.
1	2	3	4
Japan	7.781	8.341	8.572
EAST EUROPE			
Rumania	1.602	1.824	3.260
Czechoslovakia	0.498	0.458	0.169

	2	3	4
Poland	0.329	0.025	..
Hungary	0.192	0.149	0.072
Bulgaria . . . . .	..	..	..
Germany (East)	0.289	0.499	0.431
Yugoslavia	0.026	0.310	0.269
SUB-TOTAL	2.936	3.265	4.201
WEST EUROPE			
Holland	0.138	0.082	..
Germany (West)	0.239	..	..
Belgium . . . . .	..	..	..
SUB-TOTAL	0.377	0.082	..
OTHERS			
South Korea	0.610	0.490	0.778
Taiwan	0.010	..	..
Iraq	0.024	0.108	0.070
Kenya . . . . .	..	0.011	..
China . . . . .	..	..	0.053
UAE . . . . .	..	..	0.133
SUB-TOTAL	0.644	0.609	1.03
GRAND TOTAL	12.798	12.297	13.522

Setting up of Regional Office of M.M.T.C.

5524. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the mines owners in Mayurbhuj District, have urged for setting up of Regional Office of the M.M.T.C. at Rai Sanghpur; and

(b) if so, Government reaction on it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAKI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Upgradation of Agartala

5525. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that Agartala being the capital city of the Tripura State, and having a population of 1.25 lakh has not yet been considered as a B-2 city for the purpose of granting city allowances, etc. to the Central Government employees;

(b) what are the criteria of the categorisation of cities for the purposes of city allowances;

(c) whether Government consider it necessary and desirable to upgrade

Agartala as B-2 city for the purpose; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) to (d). Cities are classified for the payment of House Rent Allowance and Compensatory (City) Allowance on the basis of their population according to the last decennial Census, viz., the 1971 Census. While for the classification for the payment of House Rent Allowance, only the population of the municipal area of a city is taken into account, for the classification for the payment of Compensatory (City) Allowance, the population of the Urban Agglomeration of the city, where it exists as per 1971 Census Report, is the criterion; otherwise the population of the municipal area of the city forms the basis for such classification. The various classes into which cities are classified on the above basis for the purpose of the payment of these allowances are as follows

Population	Class
Above 16 lakhs	A class
Above 8 lakhs but not exceeding 16 lakhs	B-1 class
above 4 lakhs but not exceeding 8 lakhs	B-2 class
50,000 and above but not exceeding 4 lakhs	C class

As Agartala does not qualify for classification as a B-2 class city on this basis the Government do not propose to upgrade Agartala to B-2 class.

ग्राम उद्योगों में उत्पादित वस्तुओं का एयर इंडिया की उड़ानों में प्रयोग

5526- डा० रामजी सिंह : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार पेय, बिस्कुट, बेड, चाकलेट, आदि खाद्य, जो एयर इंडिया के विमानों में

उड़ान के दौरान दी जाती हैं, ग्राम उद्योग से उसके खरीदने का सिद्धांततः विरोध करती है ;

(ख) क्या मद्रास के ग्रामोद्योगों में तथा अन्य स्थानों पर बनी इन मदों के कुछ नमूनों का कभी परीक्षण किया गया है ;

(ग) क्या ग्राम उद्योगों के भंडारों से ये वस्तुएँ खरीदने के परिणामस्वरूप रोजगार के अवसरों में और अधिक बढ़ेंगी ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार अपने उपक्रमों में उपयोग हेतु फर्नीचर व मदों के भलावा खाद्य पदार्थ भी ग्राम उद्योगों से खरीदने के लिए अनुरोध देने का है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कोशिक) : (क) और (ख) : जी, नहीं ।

(ग) और (घ) : जी, हाँ । सरकार ग्राम उद्योगों को प्रोत्साहित करने के पक्ष में है परन्तु किसी भी ग्राम उद्योग ने अपने उत्पादों के परीक्षण के लिए एयरलाइंस से अब तक कोई अनुरोध नहीं किया है । कारपोरेशन को भी इइकी सप्लाय में कठिनाई पेश आने की भी संभावना है क्योंकि ग्राम उद्योग इन में से कुछ वस्तुओं का उत्पादन करने की स्थिति में होने पर भी एयर इण्डिया तथा इंडियन एयरलाइंस को यूनिफार्म स्टैंडर्ड के माल की थोक सप्लाय करने में असमर्थ नहीं होगा ।

“श्री बंसीलाल एकाउन्ट बर्थ रुपये 30 करोड़”
शीर्षक समाचार

5527. डा० रामजी सिंह : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 3 फरवरी, 1979 के “करेंट” में प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि श्री बंसी लाल के पास 30 करोड़ रुपये की राशि है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि लगभग 700 बेनामी एकाउन्ट हैं जिनमें से 170 की जांच कर ली गई है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इन बेनामी खातों के बारे में कोई कार्यवाही आरम्भ करने का है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुल्फिकार-उल्लाह) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ब) और (ग) इत्यादि के डाकघरों में मार्च/अप्रैल, 1974 में जमा की गयी 50,000 रुपये और उससे अधिक की रकमों के 700 ब्रांचों के सम्बन्ध में धातु कार्रवाई का प्रस्ताव कर रहे हैं। इस समय उपलब्ध सूचना से पता चलता है कि अब तक इस प्रकार के 557 ब्रांचों के संबंध में कार्य-प्रस्ताव की गई है। जिन मामलों में जमा की गई रकमों के जोत के बारे में दिया गया स्पष्टीकरण संतोषजनक नहीं पाया जाता है, उनमें वास्तविक मामलों का पता लगाने की कोशिश की जा रही है।

Opening of Branches of S.B.I. in Bombay to cater to Specialised Needs of Importers and Exporters

5528. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKHARA MURTHY:
SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether, it is a fact that State Bank of India is examining the feasibility of opening more overseas branches in its Bombay circle area to cater to the specialised needs of importers and exporters.

(b) if so, whether the S.B.I. has already opened a special overseas branch in Bombay;

(c) if so, to what extent this has helped the exporters and importers;

(d) how many more are likely to be set up; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIKARULLAH): (a) to (e). State Bank of India has reported that it had set up an overseas branch in Bombay circle at Bombay on 1st October, 1976 to cater exclusively to the requirements of constituents whose business is predominantly foreign exchange. The branch is equipped to handle the business of Export houses and merchant exporters. Expertise for processing term export credit, joint ventures, turn-key projects, foreign collaborations,

export of services, shipping loans and high value imports has also been made available at this branch. This branch also provides necessary support to other branches in Bombay circle in respect of foreign exchange business. According to the State Bank of India in view of the special thrust in international banking made by the overseas branch, the number of exporter-customers in the branch have gone up more than two fold and the export finance provided by the branch has increased three fold since its inception.

The bank is considering to set up one more overseas branch in the Bombay Circle at Panaji Goa.

Acquisition of Immovable Property

5529. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA SHEKHARA MURTHY:
SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Reserve Bank of India has directed foreign business organisations doing liaison work in the country not to acquire or hold any immovable property in India without its prior permission;

(b) if so, whether it has come to the notice of Government that many foreign companies have acquired immovable property without informing Reserve Bank of India;

(c) if so, how many such firms are there;

(d) what action has been taken against them; and

(e) how many of them have informed the Reserve Bank of India after the directive has been issued?

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

(b) No, Sir. General permission has been granted by the Reserve Bank to FERA companies which have been approved to operate in the country to acquire property necessary for or incidental to carrying on their activity. These companies have to file a declaration within 90 days from such holding. Permission for opening Liaison Offices is given on the clear understanding that there would be no outgo of foreign exchange at any stage as a result of their operations in the country. Since the general permission given to FERA companies may be availed of by these Liaison Offices and their acquisition of immovable property could create a contingent exchange liability, advance action has been taken by the Reserve Bank to plug the loophole.

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

सरकारी उपक्रमों द्वारा विज्ञापनों पर किया गया व्यय

5530. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी: उक्त प्रश्नानुसार तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों विशेष-तया अपने व्यापार में एकाधिकार की स्थिति वाले उपक्रमों ने गत तीन वर्षों में विज्ञापनों पर तथा प्रचार पर कितनी राशि व्यय की है ;

(ख) क्या इस व्यय में प्रति वर्ष वृद्धि हो रही है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त राज्य मंत्री (श्री लतीफ अख्तर): (क) उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार 146 सरकारी उपक्रमों ने विज्ञापन एवं प्रचार पर कुल जितना व्यय किया है, उसका औसत इस प्रकार है :—

	करोड़ रुपये
1974-75	3.71
1975-76	5.00
1976-77	6.41

(ख) और (ग). सरकारी उपक्रमों द्वारा विज्ञापन एवं प्रचार पर किये गये व्यय का इन उपक्रमों की कुल विक्री से सीधा सम्बन्ध है।

146 सरकारी उपक्रमों की कुल विक्री 1974-75 में 9544 करोड़ रुपये से बढ़ कर 1975-76 में 11724 करोड़ रुपये तथा 1976-77 में 12393 करोड़ रुपये तक पहुँच गई है। सरकारी उपक्रमों की कार्य-विधिता एवं इनमें से कुछ उपक्रमों को जिस कवर कड़ी प्रतिस्पर्धा का सामना करना पड़ता है, उसे देखते हुए इनकी कुल विक्री की तुलना में विज्ञापन एवं प्रचार संबंधी व्यय की प्रतिशतता में वृद्धि इतनी अधिक नहीं है।

News Print crisis due to failure of S.T.C. to make timely purchases

5531. SHRI G. M. BANATWALIA:
SHRI SHANKER SINHJI
VAGHELA:
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK:
DR. BIJOY MONDAL:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether consumers of newsprint and paper are faced with a serious crisis because of shortage which is largely due to the failure of the State Trading Corporation to make timely imports;

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor; and

(c) what measures are being taken by Government for the imports of these items in time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) to (c). No, Sir. There have been some instances of delay in the berthing of vessels in the Indian ports but S.T.C. have maintained adequate stocks of newsprint to meet such contingencies.

Opening of new branches by Foreign Banks operating in India

5532. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the foreign banks operating in India have sought the permission of Government to open new branches;

(b) if so, the details of the proposals received from each bank; and

(c) Government's reaction to the said proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) and (b). Six foreign banks operating in India have applied for or expressed their desire to the Reserve Bank to open new branches. The details in this regard are given in the attached statement.

(c) Government have noted these requests.

Statement

Statement giving the names of foreign banks already operating in India who have submitted applications and/or expressed the desire to open more branches in India.

Name of the Bank.	No. of Branches applied for	Details of places etc.
1. Chartered Bank	15	Ahmedabad Baroda Bombay (Bandra) Bombay (Colaba) Bangalore Coimbatore Mangalore Hyderabad Madras (T. Nagar) Madras (Triplicane) Madras (Poonamalai High Road) Madras (Mount Road) Jullunder Ludhiana Siliguri.
2. Grindlays Bank Ltd.	1	Pay Office/Extension Counter at New Delhi (Lodi Estate)
	15	Also expressed desire to open offices at: Ludhiana Mirzapur Kotah Ahmedabad Baroda Pune Goa Mangalore Haldia Siliguri Coimbatore Trichy Quilon Worli (Bombay) Guwahati.

Name of the Bank	No. of Branches applied for	Details of places etc.
3. Mercantile Bank Ltd.	7	Bangalore (Race Course Road) Bangalore New Delhi (Nehru Place) Ahmedabad Ludhiana Surat Hyderabad
4. British Bank of the Middle East	3	Jullundur City Ernakulam Mangalore.
5. Banque Nationale de Paris	1	For conversion of representative office in New Delhi into a Branch.
6. American Express International Banking Corporation.	2	Expressed a desire to have two more offices.

Opening of Banks in Rural Areas in Gujarat GAMIT:

5533. SHRI CHHITUBHAI
SUMAN:
SHRI SURENDRA JHA

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of banks opened in rural areas, (State-wise) during the last two years;

(b) whether while opening these banks, interest of Adivasis and backward classes was also taken into consideration;

(c) if so, the amount of loan given by these banks in Gujarat State, (district-wise); and

(d) whether this amount has been realised also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) Presumably the reference is to the number of commercial bank branches opened at rural centres. Data in this regard are set out in Statement—I.

(b) In selecting the rural centres for branch opening, banks take into account several factors which include potential for deployment of credit to farmers, craftsmen and artisans, including those belonging to the tribal and backward communities.

(c) Data are not available separately in respect of the advances of the rural branches opened in a specified year. Districtwise data regarding advances of all rural branches of scheduled commercial banks in Gujarat State, available for December 1976 are set out in Statement II.

(d) Data regarding recovery position are available Statewise and in respect of agricultural advances (direct finance) of scheduled commercial banks only. These data for Gujarat State relating to end-June 1977 are set out below:

	Amount in Rs. lakhs
Balance outstanding	3715.08
Demand	4260.74
Recovery	1797.02
Percentage recovery to Demand	42.2

Statement—I

Name of State/ Union Territory	1977	1978
1. Andhra Pradesh	226	207
2. Assam	29	42
3. Bihar	145	152
4. Gujarat	146	55
5. Haryana	58	21
6. Himachal Pradesh	36	25
7. Jammu & Kashmir	46	21
8. Karnataka	160	119
9. Kerala	224	69
10. Madhya Pradesh	154	172
11. Maharashtra	153	112
12. Manipur	3	8
13. Meghalaya	5	8
14. Nagaland . . . . .	..	8
15. Orissa	109	70
16. Punjab	100	55
17. Rajasthan	104	127
18. Tamil Nadu	165	109
19. Tripura	20	2
20. Uttar Pradesh	232	246
21. West Bengal	100	65
22. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	3	1
23. Arunachal Pradesh . . . . .	..	5
24. Chandigarh	2	1
25. Dadra & Nagar Haveli . . . . .	..	..
26. Delhi	11	3
27. Goa, Daman & Diu	31	12
28. Lakshadweep . . . . .	..	..
29. Mizoram	3	6
30. Pondicherry . . . . .	..	..
TOTAL :	2265	1791

Statement—II

Districtwise distribution of advances of rural branches of scheduled commercial banks in Gujarat as on the last Friday of December, 1976.

Name of District.	Amount (Rs lakhs)
1. Ahmedabad	470
2. Ameli	32
3. Banaskantha	52
4. Varodara	136
5. Bhavnagar	102
6. Broach	217
7. Valsad	658
8. Dangs	12
9. Gandhinagar	38
10. Jamnagar	59
11. Junagadh	264
12. Kaira	527
13. Kutch	107
14. Mehsana	242
15. Panch Mahals	79
16. Rajkot	119
17. Sabarkantha	321
18. Surat	635
19. Surendranagar	46

Undeveloped Airports .

5534. **SHRI K. S. VEERABHADRAPPA:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details regarding the number of undeveloped airports in the country, (State-wise);

(b) the details regarding the scheme of Government for their development; and

(c) the number of new airports to be constructed during the next plan?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Development of aerodromes is a continuous process and is constantly reviewed depending upon the operational necessity, availability of resources and plan priorities. There are 85 aerodromes under the control of Civil Aviation Department. From 43 aerodromes air services are not being operated. A list of these aerodromes State-wise is attached.

(b) Indian Airlines have yet to finalise their plans to include new stations on their net-work in the near future. Some of the aerodromes listed in the Statement would be covered as part of the proposed project for the operation of third level services, presently under the consideration of the Government.

(c) Proposals for the next plan have not yet been formulated.

Statement**I. Andhra Pradesh**

1. Cudapah
2. Donakonda
3. Nadirgul
4. Rajamundry
5. Warrangal

II. Assam

1. Mohanbari
2. Rupsi
3. Shella

III. Bihar

1. Chakulia
2. Gaya
3. Joghani
4. Muzaffarpur
5. Raxaul

IV. Gujarat

1. Deesa (Palanpur)
2. Kandla

V. Karnataka

1. Hassan
2. Mysore

VI. Madhya Pradesh

1. Bilaspur
2. Khandwa
3. Panna
4. Satna

VII. Maharashtra

1. Akola
2. Sholapur
3. Hadapsar (Gliderdrome Pune)

VIII. Meghalaya

1. Barapani (Shillong)

IX. Orissa

1. Jharsuguda

X. Rajasthan

1. Kota

XI. Tamil Nadu

1. Tanjore
2. Ramnad
3. Vellore

XII. Tripura

1. Kamalpur
2. Khowai

XIII. Uttar Pradesh

1. Jhansi
2. Kanpur (Civil)
3. Lalitpur
4. Panragar

XIV. West Bengal

1. Dehala
2. Balurghat
3. Cooch Behar
4. Malda
5. Panagarh

XV. Delhi

1. Safdarjung Airport

XVI. Arunachal Pradesh

1. Pasighat.

Loss in working of Public Sector Undertakings

5535. SHRI K. S. VEERABHADRAPPA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any loss in the working of the public sector undertakings during last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof, (year-wise); and

(c) whether there is any indication for profitable working trend and if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) and (b). The information for the years 1975-76, and 1977-78 is contained in the Annual Report on the working of Industrial and Commercial Undertakings of the Central Government for the year 1977-78 which was presented to Parliament on the 20th February, 1979.

(c) The year 1978-79 is yet to close and the accounts have to be prepared. Even provisional figures relating to the working of these enterprises upto the end of this year will be available approximately two months after the closing of year. Provisional results in respect of 22 major enterprises representing

the investments in Central Government Industrial & Commercial Undertakings indicate a slight decline in the profitability of these enterprises at the end of the first half of the year.

Use of Foreign Brand Names

5536. SHRI K. S. VEERABHADRAPPA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaints regarding the use of foreign brands in articles originally Indian but which are found with the names of foreign brands;

(b) if so, the names of foreign brands in articles originally Indian;

(c) whether any complaints have also been received from Colgate, Bournvita etc.; and

(d) if so, what action Government propose to take to stop the use of these foreign brand names?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) No such complaints have been received in the Department of Civil Supplies.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir. No complaint has been received in the Department of Civil Supplies from the owners/users of brand name Colgate and Bournvita.

(d) Does not arise. The use of foreign brand names is regulated by Section 28 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973, if such use involves direct or indirect consideration, and by Sections 49(3) and 52 of the Trade and Merchandise Marks Act to ensure that such use is not against the interests of the general public and that there is no adverse effect on the development of industry, trade or commerce in India. All applications are considered keeping in view the provisions of these enactments.

व्यापार लेबों में नाम देने के लिए दर्ज की गई

विदेशी मुद्रा

5537. श्री कालजी जाई : क्या बाणिज्य प्रशासनिक पूर्ति और सहायिता मंत्री निम्नलिखित जानकारी दक्षिण भारत में एक विवरण सहायता पर रखेंगे ;

(क) विश्व में उन व्यापार-लेबों के नाम क्या हैं जिन में भारत ने गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान भाग लिया ;

(ख) उक्त कार्य के लिए भारत ने कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च की ; और

(ग) इन लेबों में भाग लेने से भारत को हुए लाभों का व्यौरा क्या है ?

बाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति और सहायिता मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री जयिन्द्र सेन) : (क) से (ग) : एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

विबरण

विबरण में खीरा दर्शाया गया है कि 1976-77, 1977-78 और 1978-79 के दौरान भारत में विदेशों में किन मेलों में जाया गया, विदेशी मुद्रा के रूप में कितना लाभ हुआ और विदेशी व्यापार प्राप्त हुआ।

क्र.सं.	मेले/प्रदर्शनी का नाम 1976-77	विदेशी मुद्रा के रूप में व्यय (लाख रुपये में)	प्रदर्शित सामग्री की बिक्री (लाख रुपये में)	विदेशी व्यय को धनित कम किया गया (लाख रुपये में)	जितने व्यय के लिये आवश्यक रही है (लाख रुपये में)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	मिलान अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मेला	3.92	...	37.81	..
2	पोजवान अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मेला	3.68	0.12	300.00	600.00
3	न्यूयॉर्क अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मेला	1.21	..	202.00	50.00
4	डम्पो एक्सपो लन्दन	1.82	..	8.00	450.00
5	बमबई अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मेला	8.40	..	200.00	..
6	तेहरान अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मेला	9.72	..	113.36	903.00
7	वकार अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मेला	3.42	उपलब्ध नहीं है	उपलब्ध नहीं है	उपलब्ध नहीं है
8	भारतीय प्रदर्शनी, युवा (फिजी)	4.56	3.65	41.43	8.00
9	भारतीय प्रदर्शनी, बजेल	4.19	उपलब्ध नहीं है	उपलब्ध नहीं है	उपलब्ध नहीं है
10	स. अ. अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मेला	3.96	0.29	90.50	..
11	मैकफर्ट अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मेला	5.13	2.25	432.34	..
12	भारतीय व्यापार मेला, हांग, कांग	3.82	2.75	32.00	50.00
13	सबा-सबा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मेला, बार-ए-सलाम	1.74	..	26.00	27.00
14	एडजीवर्त अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मेला	7.15	..	811.00	..
15	लीपजिग बसल मेला	8.10	..	500.00	200.00

* अनुमानित

(1977-78)

1	2	3	4	5	6
1	भारतीय व्यापार प्रदर्शनी, कुआलालम्पुर	16.01	10.41	39.80	1609.00
2	मिलान अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मेला	4.40	7.96	12.11	54.22
3	बुसरा एलियाई व्यापार मेला, मेसबोर्न	5.96	0.82	10.03	..

1	2	3	4	5	6
4	ग्रीष्मकाल को, टोरंटो	1.04	0.17	21.00	13.68
5	पोल्सलान अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मेला, पोल्स	3.85	0.33	90.00	23.00
6	मोन्ट्रियल अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मेला	3.42	0.24	123.29	3.00
7	बार-यू-सलान अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मेला	2.13	3.12	91.00	100.00
8	तेहरान अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मेला	12.05	1.95	352.50	118.00
9	सीमो बरब अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मेला	2.80	2.05	..	..
10	बगरेव बरब अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मेला	5.22	..	149.71	212.15
11	बगबाव अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मेला	8.51	2.52	9.99	4.00
12	भारतीय बस्स को, मांट्रियल और टोरंटो	3.04	..	49.37	118.10
13	सीमा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मेला, पेश	2.65	4.00	2.00	2.50
14	बाराबुन अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मेला	6.26	1.32	33.91	20.84
15	काहिरा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मेला	3.01	0.62	183.34	203.39
16	सीपजिय बसंत मेला	5.99	0.01	335.14	99.13
17	सिरोली अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मेला	7.88	0.17	81.23	82.00

(1978-79)

1	2	3	4	5	6
1	मिलान अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मेला	4.44	7.85	29.00	233.00
2	काम्बिया अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मेला	4.05	6.25	110.34	0.64
3	बमिस्क अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मेला	4.96	..	120.56	32.00
4	भारत अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय, मास्को	184.88	26.87	454.00	1430.00
5	अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय उपभोक्ता वस्तु मेला, स्टोक होम (स्वीडन)	4.51	2.38	4.90	4.00
6	तेहरान अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मेला	15.45	..	292.28	..
7	बुडापेस्ट अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मेला	5.48	0.42	469.00	20.00
8	बगबाव अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मेला	6.39	8.00	130.00	450.00
9	सिरोली अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मेला	..	..	..	..
10	काहिरा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मेला	..	..	..	..

इंडियन एयरलाइंस और एयर इंडिया में विमान दुर्घटनाएँ

5538. श्री लालजी जाई : क्या एयरल और नगर विमान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान इंडियन एयरलाइंस और एयर इंडिया की विमान दुर्घटनाओं का वर्ष-वार व्योरा क्या है ; और

(ख) इससे हुई हानि का व्योरा क्या है और यात्रियों और उनके आश्रितों को मुआवजे के रूप में कितनी धनराशि का भुगतान किया गया है ?

एयरल और नगर विमान मंत्री (श्री पुष्पोत्तम श्रीवास्तव) : (क) और (ख) प्रेषित सूचना देने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है। [अ.वा.सं. १६८३/१७९]

Bangladesh Government to purchase Tobacco for India

5539. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Bangladesh Government wanted to purchase tobacco worth Rs. 5 crores recently from India and expressed their option to make purchase of tobacco grown in Cooch Behar in view of its proximity and better gradation;

(b) if so, why the Government did not allow the Bangladesh Government to purchase it from Cooch Behar but allowed a Hyderabad firm to supply it; and

(c) name of the firms and full facts in respect thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) and (b). Export of tobacco is allowed freely subject to observance of minimum export prices. Export of tobacco is not canalised through any agency and the buyer has the choice to select suppliers in India. As such there is no question of not allowing Bangladesh Government to purchase tobacco from

Cooch Behar. However, the Central Government is not aware that Bangladesh Government prefer tobacco grown in Cooch Behar and wanted to purchase this tobacco. The tobacco grown in Cooch Behar and Andhra Pradesh are of different varieties.

(c) M/s Maddi Lakshmaiah and Co. have exported 94.7 tonnes of flue-cured virginia tobacco worth Rs. 8.9 lakhs to Bangladesh.

Increase in Debts of States

5540. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the debts of the States to the Centre increased from Rs. 448 crores at the end of March, 1952 to Rs. 16,283 crores at the end of March, 1978;

(b) if so, whether Government have since examined the basic reasons for such mounting indebtedness of the States to the centre; and

(c) if so, broad features of the findings of such examinations and studies;

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to wipe out this indebtedness; and

(e) statement of indebtedness of the States during the period 1952 to 1978 State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) and (e). Two statements giving information about the total amount of Central loans outstanding against the State Governments as at the end of 1951-52 and 1976-77, the latest year for which Finance Accounts are available, are laid on the Table of the House. As may be seen from the statements the States' debts on account of Central loans have increased from Rs. 244.09 crores at the end of March, 1952 to

Rs. 10486.46 crores at the end of March, 1977.

(b) to (d). The position regarding the States' indebtedness to the Centre has been considered by the 7th Finance Commission. It has been estimated by the Commission that the Central loans likely to be outstanding against the States at the end of 1978-79 would be around Rs. 13,463 crores. The Commission has observed that the States' indebtedness has increased manifold during the 28 years from the commencement of the era of Planned development. According to the Commission, such a situation is inherent in a developing economy and, so long as the loans are utilized towards achieving social and economic goals of national priority and the total indebtedness is more than matched by assets, there should be no need for undue concern. The Commission has recommended relief in the repayment of Central loans by the States. The amount of relief is estimated at Rs. 2155.80 crores in the years 1979-84, which is nearly 50 per cent of their total repayment liability towards Central loans during this period. The Central Government has accepted the recommendation of the Commission.

Statement I

(Unstarred Question No. 5540 by Shri Chitta Basu for answer on 30th March, 1979)

AMOUNT OF CENTRAL LOANS OUTSTANDING AT THE END OF 1951-52.

Amount of Central loan outstanding	
(In crores of Rupees)	
Name of State	
1. Assam	1.90
2. Bihar	9.87

Amount of Central loan outstanding

3. Bombay	21.69
4. Jammu and Kashmir	12.79
5. Madras	14.21
6. Madhya Pradesh	11.86
7. Mysore	3.33
8. Orissa	18.86
9. Punjab	62.10
10. Rajasthan	4.04
11. Uttar Pradesh	34.38
12. West Bengal	36.67
13. Hyderabad	4.70
14. Madhya Bharat	1.02
15. Saurashtra	1.83
16. Travancore-Cochin	2.40
17. Tripura	0.65
18. Pepsu	2.29
TOTAL	244.09

Figures from Finance Accounts.

संकेतित लेखों से

Statement II

AMOUNT OF CENTRAL LOANS OUTSTANDING AT THE END OF 1976-77.

Amount of Central loan outstanding	
(In crores of Rupees)	
Name of State	
1. Andhra Pradesh	818.54
2. Assam	476.82
3. Bihar	944.86
4. Gujarat	420.90
5. Haryana	248.85
6. Himachal Pradesh	142.72
7. Jammu and Kashmir	477.18
8. Karnataka	524.19
9. Kerala	419.87

	Amount of Central loan outstanding
10. Madhya Pradesh	
11. Maharashtra	787.23
12. Manipur	49.13
13. Meghalaya	22.07
14. Nagaland	28.84
15. Orissa	594.07
16. Punjab	254.39
17. Rajasthan	846.78
18. Sikkim	2.33
18. Tamil Nadu	552.40
20. Tripura	40.90
21. Uttar Pradesh	1254.33
22. West Bengal	1034.62
TOTAL	10466.46

Figures from Finance Accounts.

इंडियन एयर लाइन्स में अनुसूचित जातियों के कर्मचारियों की संख्या में कमी होना

5541. श्री इया राम शास्त्र :

क्या सर्वदम और मागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इंडियन एयरलाइन्स में उच्च जातियों और पिछड़ी जातियों और अनुसूचित जातियों के कर्मचारियों की श्रेणी-वार संख्या कितनी है ; और

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार के आरक्षण नियमों के अनुसार अनुसूचित जातियों के कर्मचारियों की नियुक्तियों की गई है और यदि नहीं, तो यह कितने प्रतिशत कम है ?

सर्वदम और मागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कीर्तिक): (क) जनवरी, 1979 की स्थिति की अनुसार इंडियन एयरलाइन्स में अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों से संबंधित कर्मचारियों की श्रेणीवार संख्या संलग्न स्वरूप में दी गयी है। इंडियन एयरलाइन्स में आकर श्रेणीवार, अर्थात् उच्च जातियों तथा पिछड़ी जातियों आदि के आधार पर, नहीं रहे जाते हैं।

(ख) जी हाँ, अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित जनजातियों के आरक्षण की प्रतिशतता सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में श्रेणीवार दी गयी है। विमानन में रखा गया वैश्वी संख्या एन टी 4214/79

Income Tax File of Shri Kanti Desai and his Wife

5542. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND THE MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the allegations that the tax file of Shri Kanti Desai and his wife was missing from the concerned Department and then found with rare documents taken out;

(b) whether it is also alleged that Shri Kanti Desai is also involved in shady financial deals; and

(c) if so, whether he proposes to investigate into the financial deals of Shri Kanti Desai in his campaign to root out graft and economic crimes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) The income-tax records of Shri Kanti Desai upto assessment year 1970-71 were misplaced some time between August, 1971 and January, 1973 but were traced in July, 1978. No documents were found to have been taken out from the misplaced records. The income-tax records of Smt. Padma Desai, wife of Shri Kanti Desai were never misplaced.

(b) and (c). The various allegations have been looked into by the Income-tax authorities and no evasion of tax is reported to have come to notice.

Indian Garment exhibition in Tokyo

5543. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether an exhibition of Indian Garments was organised in Tokyo last week; and

(b) if so, whether it attracted Japanese people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). Trade Development Authority of India organised an exclusive India Trade Fair in Readymade Garments in Tokyo from 14 to 21 February, 1979 in collaboration with the Japan External Trade Organisation and the Indian Embassy in Japan. 24 Indian companies displayed their products. The fair was opened to trade visitors only and was visited by 516 buyers from various Department Stores, Super Markets, major trading houses, wholesalers and manufacturers from all over Japan. Spot orders worth Rs. 14,829,100 were booked by the Indian companies. Besides enquiries worth Rs. 21,562,160 were also generated for the merchandise on display.

Central Excise on Rubber Bales

5544. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the **DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE** be please to state:

(a) whether Self Removal Procedure system on synthetic rubber is going on well in the Synthetics and Chemicals Limited, Bareilly;

(b) has the Central Excise always found rubber bales in this factory and its area godowns to be absolutely correct with up-to-date record; and

(c) has the Central Excise ever raided this factory and caught excess or short rubber bales in Synthetics and Chemicals Ltd.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) Self Removal Procedure in respect of synthetic rubber produced by the Synthetics and Chemicals Limited, Bareilly is working satisfactorily.

(b) The Central Excise Department has not found excess bales in the factory. One case involving shortage

of 26 rubber bales was booked and the factory was penalised for that offence. Area godowns are not under excise control.

(c) The Central Excise Department raided the factory in 1976 but the stock of rubber bales was found in order.

भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा मुद्रित करेंसी नोट जारी करना !

5545. श्री रामजी सिंह : उप प्रधानमंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान पटना से प्रकाशित 'संचारार्थ' दिनांक 25 फरवरी 1979 में भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा 14 जून, 1978 को मुद्रित किये गये करेंसी नोटों को जारी करने के बारे में छपे समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है ; और

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

(ग) सरकार द्वारा इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा की जानी है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बुद्धिकार उन्नावह) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) और (ग) : इस मामले की रिपोर्ट राज्य की सी० आई० डी० के प्राधिकारियों को कर दी गई है जो कि इस मामले में पड़ताल कर रहे हैं। राज्य सरकार की सी० आई० डी० की रिपोर्ट मिल जाने के बाद ही, इस मामले को केन्द्रीय अनुसंधान ब्यूरो को सौंपे जाने पर विचार किया जायेगा।

संस्था कि दूसरी शिकायत यह है कि मैले कुचले नोटों के निपटारे के लिए जो संशोधन प्रणाली लागू की गई है वही मुख्य रूप से कमी की गुंजाइश पैदा करने की ज़िम्मेदार है। तथ्यापि 100 रुपये के मैले कुचले नोटों के पैकेटों में जो कमियाँ 14 जून 1978 को आई गई थी वे उन में से नहीं थी, जिनकी जांच संशोधित प्रणाली के अन्तर्गत की गई थी।

Government Undertakings

5546. SHRI DHARMA VIR VA-SISHT: Will the **DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE** be pleased to state the total numbers of Central Government Undertakings as at the end of 1974-79 with names, and capital investment in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): The year 1978-79 is yet to close and even provisional figures will be available approximately two months after the close of the year. However, a list of Central Government undertakings as on 31st March, 1975, 1976, 1977 and 1978 together with capital invested in each of them has been included in the Annual Reports on the Working of the Industrial and Commercial Undertakings of the Central Government for the years 1974-75, 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78 which have been presented to Parliament on 2.4.76, 13.6.77, 22.2.78 and 20.2.1979 respectively. c

Investment in Public Sector Undertaking, and Private organised sector

5547. SHRI DHARMA VIR VASISHT: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of production and the number of workers employed after every ten lakhs of rupees invested in public sector enterprises;

(b) the same figures for rupees ten lakhs invested in the private organised sector; and

(c) the reasons for conspicuous differences, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) The information with regard to Central Government producing public enterprises for the year 1977-78 is given below: 1977-78

Production Enterprises

	(Rs. crores)
Investment	9614.45
Value of production	9105.06
No. of employees (No.)	1348340

Quantum of production value for every 10 lakhs rupees of investment 94 lakhs

N. of employees per 1 lakh rupees of investment (No.) 14.02

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

Export of Radios, Watches and Bicycles to USA, UK and USSR

5548. SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHELA:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that radios, watches and bicycles are exported to USA, UK and the USSR;

(b) if so, the total value of those commodities exported during the last two years; and

(c) the total amount of foreign exchange earned thereby separately, country-wise and commodity-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) Radios, Watches and Bicycles are exported to U.S.A. and U.K. No export of these items has been made to U.S.S.R.

(b) and (c). A statement is attached.

Statement

Statement showing export of Radio watches and Bicycles to U.S.A. and U.K. during the years 1975-76 and 1976-77.

Item/Country	(Value in Rs. Lakhs)	
	1975-76	1976-77
1. Radio and Parts .		
U.S.A.	0' 34	10' 42
U.K.	47' 49	34' 18
a. Watches & Clocks.		
U.S.A.	0' 16	2' 06
U.K.	3' 73	4' 83
3. Bicycles & Bicycle Parts.		
U.S.A.	18' 04	17' 41
U.K.	11' 52	23' 59
TOTAL	81' 28	92' 49

Import of Cement and Teak Wood from Burma and other Foreign Countries

5549. SHRI SHANKERSINHJI VAGHELA.

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

DR. BIJOY MONDAL:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to import cement and teak wood from Burma and other countries to meet country's requirements;

(b) if so, the extent to which country's requirements are presently being met by indigenous production;

(c) the total quantity proposed to be imported and the conditions on which the import of these articles have been agreed upon; and

(d) the extent to which the proposed imports would meet the requirements of these items?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) Cement has been imported by State Trading Corporation from North Korea, South Korea, Poland, Japan and Romania. Teak wood can be imported by Actual Users (Industrial) as raw material under Open General Licence from all permissible sources.

(b) to (d). In the case of cement about 85 per cent of the country's requirement is met by indigenous production; the balance would be made good partly by imports. In the case of Teak Wood, the country's requirements are met, by and large, from indigenous sources.

Export of Meat, Eggs, Animals and Birds

5550. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity and value of exports of (i) meat, (ii) eggs, (iii) milk, (iv) animals for slaughter and (v) birds for slaughter during the years 1977 and 1978;

(b) whether the Animal Welfare Board of India have presented to Government a Memorandum requesting total ban on all the above items; and

(c) the decision taken by Government in the above matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) No official communication from the Animal Welfare Board to ban the export of items mentioned in part(a) of the question has been received.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

Exports during the year 1977 & 1978 (Calendar Years)

Quantity per Unit
Value Rs. lakhs.

	Unit	Qty.	1977 Value	Qty.	1978 Value
1. Fresh Meat . . .	Tonnes	4688.9	628.93	2690.8	342.62
2. Frozen Meat . . .	"	8110.2	625.39	9227.6	741.46
TOTAL . . .	12	12799.1	1254.32	11918.4	1084.08
3. Eggs . . .	Hundreded	163.280	57.43	N.A.	9.09
4. Live Poultry . . .	Nos.	494,621	11.69	47,300	1.59
5. Live Animals:					
(a) Live Sheep/Goats . Nos.		127,460	211.79	11,336*	28.34
(b) Bovine (including live buffaloes) . . .	"	114,334	300.12	5,719*	120.11

Source:—Figures for 1977 are based on DGCI&S.

Figures for 1978 are provisional and based on the Daily Lists of Customs Houses.

*As quantities have not been indicated in all cases the number of animals have been worked out on the basis of the average unit value realisation.

In terms of announced Export Policy, export of Milk, Powder Milk (skimmed or full cream) Baby Milk and Sterilised liquid milk is not normally allowed. However small quantities have, been exported to nearby countries like Nepal, Bangladesh, Singapore and Oman.

Introduction of Equity Fund Scheme by SBI

5551. SHRI A. R. BADRINARAYAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the S.B.I. has introduced an equity fund schemes which new small-scale industrial units established on or after April 1, 1978 will get benefit of interest free funds on long term basis;

(b) if so, the details of the proposed scheme;

(c) how much loan has been granted so far; and what are the Industries; and

(d) how many applications have so far been received in this regard?

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

(b) The salient features of Equity Fund Scheme of State Bank of India for small scale industrial units are set out in the attached statement.

(c) and (d). Assistance to the tune of about Rs. 10 lakhs to 25 units has been extended by way of equity assistance. All types of industries covered under RBI's Credit Guarantee Scheme are eligible. Preference is, however, given to units in backward areas, export oriented units, tiny sector units in

rural areas and units producing important substitution items.

Statement

SALIENT FEATURES OF STATE BANK OF INDIA'S EQUITY FUND SCHEME FOR SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIAL UNITS

1. Objective:

The objective of the Scheme is to assist new Small Scale Industrial Units in need of equity support, through interest free funds repayable on a long term basis.

2. Eligibility Criteria:

(i) It should be a new unit and the applicant should devote his direct and full attention to the unit. The entire borrowings of the unit should be confined to the bank only.

(ii) The applicant's project should be eligible for assistance under bank's Entrepreneur Scheme.

(iii) The total cost of the project should be above Rs. 25,000/-.

(iv) The unit should not be engaged in activities advances in respect of which are not eligible for cover under the Credit Guarantee Scheme.

3. Extent of assistance:

Assistance under the Equity Fund Scheme will be between a minimum of Rs. 5,000/- and a maximum of Rs. 50,000/-, relaxations in the upper limit being considered on individual merits.

4. Minimum equity contribution by the Applicant

The minimum requirement of the applicant's own equity contribution should be as under:—

(a) Nil in the case of units considered under bank's Entrepreneur Scheme.

(b) 10 per cent of the project cost in the case of units considered under bank's Liberalised Scheme.

(c) 5 per cent of the project cost in the case of applicants who have undergone the bank's Entrepreneurial Development Programme and are financed under bank's Liberalised Scheme.

5. Repayment:

There will be no repayment of the Equity Fund Scheme assistance during an initial period of 5 to 7 years. Thereafter it will be repaid over a period of 5 to 7 years through monthly/quarterly/half-yearly instalments.

6. Interest:

Funds lent under the Equity Fund Scheme will bear no interest; other loans sanctioned to the unit will carry interest as per bank's usual rates.

Opening of Branches of State Bank of India in Karnataka

5552. SHRI A. R. BADRINARAYAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that State Bank of India has one branch or sub-office almost at a distance of every 10 miles in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that even some of the district headquarters in Karnataka are without a branch of State Bank of India;

(c) whether it is also a fact that although Karnataka has large area and population than in Tamil Nadu it has only 142 branches of State Bank whereas in Tamil Nadu it has 345 branch offices;

(d) if so, what are the main reasons for this; and

(e) whether Union Government have asked the State Bank to open more branches in the Karnataka State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIKARULLAH): (a) The infor-

mation system of the Reserve Bank of India in respect of the spread of commercial bank branches does not provide information regarding distance between a bank's different branches.

(b) The Reserve Bank of India have reported that all the district headquarters in Karnataka except Chickmagalur and Kolar, have a branch of State Bank of India.

(c) As at the end of December, 1978, there were 157 and 348 offices of the State Bank of India functioning in Karnataka and Tamil Nadu respectively.

(d) In deciding its Branch Expansion programme, the State Bank of India takes into account, *inter alia*, the spread of the branch network of its Associate Banks also, particularly in their ethnic areas of operation. State Bank of Mysore—an associate of the State Bank—has a large branch network in Karnataka. Thus, for the S.B.I. Group as a whole there were 534 offices in Karnataka as against 413 offices in Tamil Nadu as at the end of December 1978.

(e) No specific instructions have been issued to the State Bank of India in this regard. However, under the new branch licensing policy State Bank of India will endeavour to open more branches in the underbanked districts of Bidar and Gulbarga where it has the lead responsibility.

Proposal for exempting Small Tractors from Levy of Excise

5553. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to exempt small tractors from levy of excise;

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

(c) if not, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) Tractors of Draw Bar Horse Power 12 and below have been completely exempt from payment of central excise duty vide Notification No. 335/77-Central Excises, dated the 2nd December, 1977.

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

Separate Circle Head Office of State Bank of India

5554. SHRI A. R. BADRINARAYAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Karnataka State has urged the Centre to have a separate circle Head Office of State Bank of India at Bangalore;

(b) if so, whether Union Government have accepted the request;

(c) when the same is likely to be set up;

(d) whether Karnataka Government has agreed to give all facilities in this regard to them; and

(e) if not, the main reasons for not accepting the request?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) No representation has been received by the State Bank from the Karnataka State Government for opening of a local Head Office at Bangalore. However, some Members of Parliament and Members of the Karnataka Legislative Assembly have impressed upon Government the need for opening of such a Local Head Office.

(b), (c) and (e). For opening a Local Head Office many factors such as the bank's branch network existing and projected, size of operations, lead responsibilities, credit: deposit ratio.

geographical and socio-economic factors, adequacy or otherwise of the existing administrative structure, operations of Associate Banks etc. are taken into account. Establishment of a separate Local Head Office at Bangalore is not presently considered necessary by the State Bank as it has only 156 offices in Karnataka, as against the norm of 450 to 500 offices for a Local Head Office. The State Bank of Mysore, its associate bank, has its Head Office at Bangalore. However, the State Bank is strengthening its Chief Regional Manager's Office at Bangalore. The Regional Manager at Bangalore is being given more powers and is being relieved of his responsibilities in respect of the bank's offices in the State of Kerala.

(d) Does not arise.

Amount advanced by Agriculture Refinance Corporation to Agriculturists

5555. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state the total amounts advanced to the agricultural sector in each State during 1978-79 by the Agriculture Refinance Corporation as long-term loan for the capital investment and the rate of interest being charged on these?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIKARULLAH): The Agriculture Refinance Corporation provides assistance by way of refinance to member-banks (commercial banks, State Land Development Banks and State Cooperative Banks) against viable term investment proposals. The position of disbursements in 1978-79 (April 78 to 21st March 79—latest available) is given below:—

	Rs. crores
1. Haryana	13.34
2. Himachal Pradesh	0.35
3. J. & K.	0.17
4. Punjab	12.87
5. Rajasthan	9.39
6. Assam	2.66
7. Manipur	0.42
8. Nagaland	0.05
9. Tripura	0.07
10. Bihar	18.16
11. Orissa	6.69
12. West Bengal	5.96
13. M.P.	9.30
14. K.P.	36.99
15. Goa	1.06
16. Gujarat	12.33
17. Maharashtra	12.02
18. A.P.	35.36
19. Karnataka	10.45
20. Kerala	4.56
21. Tamil Nadu	5.44
22. Delhi	0.19
	198.03

The revised rates of interest charged on refinance to eligible institutions by the Corporation are as under with effect from 15-3-1979:—

	Rate of refinance	Rate of borrower
1. Minor Irrigation/land development	6.5% p.a.	9.5% p.a.
2. Diversified purposes:—		
(a) Small farmers	6.5% p.a.	9.5% p.a.
(b) Other	7.5% p.a.	10.5% p.a.

Loans by Scheduled and Commercial Banks to the Agriculturists

5556. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of loans sanctioned and actually disbursed by the Scheduled Banks and Commercial banks to the agricultural sector as "long term" and "short term" loans during 1978-79, indicating the State-wise position;

(b) whether the Scheduled Banks and the Commercial banks are charging simple interest on the said loans; and

(c) if compound interest is being charged, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIKARULLAH): (a) During the year 1977-78 (latest available), the direct loans and advances issued for agriculture were as under:

Short term loans	Rs. 390 crores.
Term loans	Rs. 377 crores
TOTAL	Rs. 767 crores.

The outstanding agriculture loans (direct) of the scheduled commercial banks were Rs. 1340 crores on June 1978. A statement is enclosed indicating statewise position of agricultural loans outstanding on this date. (latest available).

(b) and (c). Banks charge simple interest on current dues of their agricultural advances. Banks compound the interest only when the crop loans or instalments under term loans become overdue, so that borrowers are discouraged from being irregular in repayment.

Statement

(Rs. crores)

State/Union Territory	Short Term	Long Term
1. Andhra Pradesh	196.36	50.44
2. Assam	2.04	2.00
3. Bihar	12.92	45.70
4. Gujarat	30.14	45.55
5. Haryana	3.42	58.17
6. Himachal Pradesh	2.03	3.78
7. J & K.	0.72	1.35
8. Karnataka	69.08	72.78
9. Kerala	33.46	23.75
10. M.P.	9.15	61.23
11. Maharashtra	55.26	96.98
12. Manipur	0.19	0.31
13. Meghalaya	0.55	0.06
14. Nagaland	0.05	0.04
15. Orissa	12.10	10.40
16. Punjab	11.36	73.13
17. Rajasthan	5.11	53.15
18. Tamil Nadu	106.24	44.99
19. U. P.	21.54	108.79
20. West Bengal	28.49	29.37
21. Tripura	0.70	0.55
22. Arunachal Pradesh	Neg.	0.01
23. Chandigarh	0.83	0.59
24. Delhi	3.64	5.25
25. Goa, Daman & Diu	1.14	3.30
26. Mizoram	Neg.	Neg.
27. Pondicherry	3.98	1.34
28. Andaman & Nicobar	0.15	0.04
29. D & Naga Haveli	0.01	0.02
30. Lakshadweep	Neg.	Neg.
TOTAL	546.65	693.07
Neg. stand for 'Negligible'		

Export of Pepper

5557. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of pepper exported each year during the last five years and the amount of foreign exchange earned therefrom;

(b) whether it is a fact that India's share in the world pepper trade was 80 per cent in 1947, 60 per cent in 1951-52 and presently declined to only 21 per cent; and

(c) if so, what action is being taken by Government to boost up its production and encourage export thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) The quantity of pepper exported each year during the last years and the amount of foreign exchange earned are given below:—

Year	Quantity (M. tons)	Foreign Exchange earned in Rs. crores
1973-74 . . .	31648	29.53
1974-75 . . .	24341	34.48
1975-66 . . .	24226	33.88
1976-77 . . .	20527	38.24
1977-78 . . .	25250	50.05

(b) In 1947—49 India's share in world exports 75 per cent and in 1950 it was 49 per cent. In 1975 it was 27 per cent. World export figures beyond 1975 are not available.

(c) Centrally sponsored schemes for multiplication of planting materials of hybrid pepper through central nurseries and establishment of demonstra-

tion plots to popularise this variety and propagation of scientific cultivation practices through a package programme including field demonstrations are being implemented. It is proposed to step up the production of pepper during the current Five Year Plan by large scale cultivation of high yielding varieties of pepper, increasing the area in the crop especially in the non-traditional areas and adoption of intensive cultivation practices.

With effect from 16-2-79 the export duty on pepper has been abolished.

Free Trade Zone

5558. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intend to establish any more free trade zones in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Development of Goa as a Tourist Centre

5559. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Goa is fast developing as a tourist centre in the country; and

(b) if so, what amenities do Government contemplate providing to that Territory in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The construction of a 50-room beach hotel at an estimated cost of

Rs. 75 lakhs is proposed by the India Tourism Development Corporation in Goa during the Five Year Plan period 1973-83, subject to the availability of funds. For this purpose the Union Territory Administration has been requested to make available a suitable site.

The Union Territory Administration has undertaken the preparation of a master plan (land-use plan) of the Goa region. The provision of additional facilities in the Central Sector such as a recreational park or a marina will be considered in the context of this master plan once it is finalised.

विदेशों में मैगिल तेल-चित्रों की मांग

5560. श्री सुरेश झा 'सुमन' : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तैल चित्रों की लोकप्रियता को देखते हुए मैगिल-मधुबन तैल चित्रों के निर्माण में वृद्धि करने के लिये ग्रामीण महिलाओं को प्रोत्साहित करने हेतु सरकार का क्या उपाय करने का विचार है ; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि विदेशों में मैगिल-तैल चित्रों की बढ़ती हुई मांग और पर्यटकों की उनकी बिक्री को ध्यान में रखते हुए विचौलियों की संख्या बहुत बढ़ गई है जो महिला कलाकारों से सस्ते मूल्य पर ये तैल चित्र खरीदते हैं और ऊँचे मूल्यों पर बेच कर लाभ कमाते हैं और क्या सरकार सीधे खरीद की नीति अपना कर उनको रोकेंगी और कलाकारों के हितों की रक्षा करेगी ?

वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ खान) : (क) मैगिल तैल चित्रों का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के सम्बन्ध में ग्रामीण महिलाओं के लिए वस प्रशिक्षण योजनाओं की व्यवस्था की गई है जिनमें 200 वरु कलाकारों को शामिल किया गया है। इस कलाकारों को कच्ची सामग्री तथा रंज आदि खरीदने के लिए 3 लाख रुपये की सीमा तक उधार भत्ती पर सनराशि जुटाई गई है।

(ख) तैल चित्रों की जोके पर बिक्री सुकर बनाने के लिए तीन सहकारी समितियों ने कार्य शुरू कर दिया है। अब तक इन सहकारी समितियों में 300 कलाकारों को शामिल किया गया है। ग्रामीण कलाकारों के सामान्य हितों की रक्षा करने के लिए सिद्धहस्त जिल्लियों की एक एक्कोसिएशन बनाई गई है। यह एक्कोसिएशन तैल चित्रों की प्रदर्शनीवा आয়োजित करके उन्हें बेचने

के लिए मदद करती है। इसके अतिरिक्त, केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य नियमों के प्रतिनिधि उस क्षेत्र का दौरा करते हैं और विचौलियों से बचने के लिए कलाकारों से तैल चित्रों को सीधे खरीदते हैं। हाल में मैगिल लोक प्रयोजनों वाले कलेक्टर तैयार किए जा रहे हैं और कलाकारों को उनके बैंक खातों के जरिए सुगमता दिया है।

रणपुर में जैन मन्दिर का विकास एवं उसके बारे में परिचयात्मक साहित्य

5561 श्री सुरेश झा 'सुमन' : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने कि कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार रणपुर (राजस्थान) के ऐतिहासिक जैन मन्दिर को भारतीय एवं विदेशी पर्यटकों के लिए आकर्षक पर्यटन स्थल बनाने हेतु विकास करने के किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार ऐतिहासिक एवं कलात्मक दृष्टिकोण से एक महत्वपूर्ण उक्त मन्दिर के सम्बन्ध में कोई परिचयात्मक साहित्य प्रस्तुत करने का है

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुष्पोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) इससे पूर्व रणपुर के विस्तृतकरण के लिए केन्द्रीय पर्यटन विभाग ने राज्य सरकार की 85,000 रुपये की धन राशि रिजर्व की थी। केन्द्रीय सैक्टर के अन्तर्गत रणपुर में किन्हीं पर्यटक सुविधाओं के विकास का किलहाल कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। तथापि, इस स्थान की यात्रा करने वाले पर्यटकों की सुविधा के लिए, राज्य सरकार का रणपुर में एक पर्यटक बंगले का निर्माण करने का प्रस्ताव है।

(ख) केन्द्रीय पर्यटन विभाग द्वारा राजस्थान और उसरी भारत पर प्रकाशित पर्यटक साहित्य में पहले से ही रणपुर का, उल्लेख किया गया है।

Loan Assistance from World Bank

5562. SHRI KUMARI ANANTHAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Asian Development Bank is unwilling to extend loan assistance to the sectors of economy which receive loan assistance from World Bank and such other financial institutions;

(b) whether any co-ordination exists between the public sector finan-

cial institutions and the Asian Development Bank; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to avoid financial overlapping in taking loan assistance from the international lending institutions and also with foreign Governments which give both loans and aids?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) India does not borrow from the Asian Development Bank.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) External assistance received from various sources falls broadly into the categories of technical assistance, project assistance and non-project assistance or programme assistance under which a wide variety of raw materials, spares, capital equipment etc. may be covered. The purpose for which external assistance from any given source is to be utilised is also discussed at considerable length with the donor country or institution before the agreement therefor is signed. This helps avoid overlapping. The financing of the various items referred to above is decided, keeping in view the overall requirements of these items, our own priorities, programmes, adequacy of technology, nature of aid etc.

Celebration of Year 1980 as Tourist Year

5563. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 1980 is proposed to be celebrated as tourist year in the country;

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

(c) whether the State Governments are consulted and cooperated in the matter.

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other agencies whose co-operation is sought in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e). To project our rich and diverse cultural heritage abroad, and to create a tourism consciousness within the country, it is proposed to celebrate 1980 as a Tourism Year. The details of the proposed celebration are being worked out in consultation with the concerned Ministries/Departments of Central Government/State Governments and other organisations connected with tourism.

Lowering of Interest Rates of Bank Loans to Farmers

5564. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration for lowering of interest rates of bank loans to farmers;

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

(c) if not, what are the reasons therefor; and

(d) what is the present rate of interest of bank loans to farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) to (d). Interest rates on term loans for agriculture and allied purposes have been recently revised and the Reserve Bank of India has advised Commercial Banks to adopt the following reduced rates on term loans with a maturity of not less than 3 years given directly to borrowers for agricultural purposes with effect

from 15-3-1979.

Minor Irrigation/ Land development	Not exceeding 9½% p.a.
Diversified purposes	Not exceeding 9½% p.a. for small farmers and 10½% p.a. for others.

Direct loans upto Rs. 2500 whether extended as short, medium or long term are being advanced since 1st January 1978 at interest rate not exceeding 11 per cent.

Janata Hotels for Domestic Tourists

5565. **SHRI DURGA CHAND:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision for opening Janata Hotels for domestic tourists in the country;

(b) if so, what is the number of hotels proposed to be opened in each State during the 6th Plan; and

(c) what other facilities proposed to be given to the domestic tourists?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). The Fifth Plan 1978-83 envisages the construction of Yatri Niwas (Janata Hotels) with 1250 beds at the four metropolitan cities of Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, and smaller units at other centres, to be determined after a survey is undertaken, and depending upon the availability of resources. The construction work has commenced on the first Ashok Yatri Niwas (Janata Hotel) at New Delhi at an estimated cost of Rs. 300 lakhs. Cost estimates and other details in respect of the project at Madras are being worked out. Sites for the Yatri Niwas are yet to be made available at Bombay and Calcutta.

(c) In order to provide inexpensive accommodation for both domestic and budget-minded international tourists, tourist bungalows and youth hostels

have been constructed by the Central Department of Tourism in various Plan periods. The Central Department of Tourism proposes to construct more youth hostels in different parts of the country, during the current Plan period. For providing facilities for a large number of pilgrims, a Society, named the Bharatiya Avas Vikas Samiti, has been registered under the Societies Registration Act of 1860. This Society will receive grants/donations from the Central and State Governments, religious/charitable trusts, institutions, individuals etc. From the fund so created the Society will give grants for the maintenance/improvement/expansion of dharmshalas/sarais/musafir khanas/choultries at pilgrim centres of national importance. The Central Department of Tourism also proposes to develop tourist village complexes, subject to the availability of funds, along major tourist routes for promoting inexpensive facilities both for domestic and international tourists.

Dry Port in Delhi

5566. **SHRI KANWARLAL GUPTA:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) what progress has been made to have a dry port in and around Delhi;

(b) since how long this proposal is going on;

(c) why no action has been taken so far though the proposal has been pending for the last more than ten years; and

(d) what is the latest position in this connection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) to (d). The question of establishing a Dry Port in the Northern Region of India has been under consideration of the Government since about 1969. It has been decided in principle to set up a Dry Port. However, in July,

1977 after careful consideration Government came to the conclusion that the project is not of immediate priority in the present stage of country's economy. It was therefore, decided not to take up the project for immediate implementation.

Term of Chairman of Nationalised/ Non-Nationalised Banks

5567. **SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:** Will the **DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE** be pleased to state

(a) the names of various Chairmen of nationalised/non-nationalised Banks whose term is going to expire in 1979;

(b) the names of such chairmen whose term has already been extended

and by what period it has been extended;

(c) the names of chairmen against whom a number of corruption charges are under investigation;

(d) on what grounds the terms have already been extended;

(e) the criteria adopted by Reserve Bank for extending the terms of such Chairmen; and

(f) whether Government have given some guidelines to the Reserve Bank in this behalf if so what?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a), (b) and (d). The names of the Chairmen of nationalised and non-nationalised banks, whose term is due to expire in 1979 are as under:

Name of the Bank	Name of the Chairman	Date of expiry of term.
<i>Nationalised Banks:</i>		
1. Bank of Baroda	Shri R. C. Shah	30-4-1979
2. Central Bank of India	Shri P. F. Gutta	30-4-1979
<i>Non-Nationalised Banks:</i>		
1. Federal Bank, Ltd.	Shri K. P. Hormis	31-3-1979
2. Lakshmi Commercial Bank, Ltd.	Shri I. S. Bajaj	31-3-1979
3. Andhra Bank, Ltd.	Shri O. Swaminaha Reddy	4-4-1979
4. Barcilly Corporation Bank, Ltd.	Shri N. J. Jani	26-4-1979
5. South Indian Bank, Ltd.	Shri Jacob Kalliath	28-4-1979
6. Naini Tal Bank, Ltd.	Shri G. S. Jain	3-5-1979
7. Vijaya Bank, Ltd.	Shri M. Sunder Ram Shetty	25-5-1979
8. Traders' Bank, Ltd.	Shri J. L. Sawhney	14-6-1979
9. Ratnakar Bank, Ltd.	Shri V. V. Bapat	6-7-1979
10. Catholic Syrian Bank, Ltd.	Shri O. P. Chandy	20-7-1979
11. Punjab Co-op. Bank, Ltd.	Shri Chandra Kant	31-7-1979
12. Bank of Rajasthan Ltd.	Shri J. Agarwal	1-8-1979
13. Kashi Nath Seth	Shri M. N. Mehrotara	11-8-1979
14. Saurur Vyasa Bank, Ltd.	Shri K. V. Raghavachari	18-8-1979
15. Dhanalakshmi Bank, Ltd.	Shri N. S. Mahadevan	30-8-1979
16. Lord Krishna Bank, Ltd.	Shri R. Radhakumar Rao	30-8-1979
17. United Western Bank, Ltd.	Shri V. S. Damle	24-9-1979
18. Ganesh Bank of Kurundwad	Shri R. V. Kulkarni	31-10-1979

Of the chairman whose term is due to expire in 1979, a short extension of a period of two months has been approved by the Reserve Bank in respect of Shri K. P. Hormis, Chairman, Federal Bank. This extension has been given as the bank's proposal to appoint him for a longer duration has been rejected and it has been asked to suggest some other name. Proposals for extension of the term of chairmen of Andhra Bank Limited, South Indian Bank Ltd. and United Western Bank Ltd. have been received by the Reserve Bank. No view has been taken on these proposals as yet. In the case of Laxmi Commercial Bank, the Reserve Bank has approved the bank's proposal to appoint Shri B. L. Khurana as a successor to Shri S. Bajaj with effect from 1st April, 1979. The proposal made by the Vijaya Bank for further extension of the term of its present Chairman has been rejected by the Reserve Bank and it has been asked to make a fresh proposal.

(c). The complaints received against banks also include, in some cases, allegations of corruption on the part of the Chairmen of the concerned banks. All such complaints are looked into by the Reserve Bank with a view to verifying whether there is any substance in them. The investigations conducted by the Reserve Bank so far have not revealed any instances where the Chairman of the concerned banks had been involved in corruption or derived any pecuniary benefits.

(e) Appointment/Reappointment of Chairman of a private sector bank is made by its Board of Directors with the prior approval of the Reserve Bank as required by the Banking Regulation Act. In giving its approval, the Reserve Bank keeps in view the provisions of section 10B of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 and other relevant factors.

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As regards nationalised banks, under Clause 8(1) of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme 1970, the appointment/re-appointment of Chairman and Managing Director of a nationalised bank is determined by Central Government, in consultation with the Reserve Bank.

(f) No guidelines have been issued by Government to the Reserve Bank in this regard.

Investment of Sums by L.I.C. Collected through Policies

5568. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether L.I.C. rules permit the Corporation to invest huge sums collected through policies, into private sector; and

(b) if not, the reasons for diverting Rs. 518 crores to private sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIKARULLAH): (a) and (b). In terms of the Government's guidelines for LIC's investments, only 10 per cent of the annual accretions to the LIC's funds can be invested on the private sector. On 31st March, 1978, the LIC's investments in the private sector were Rs. 489 crores constituting 9.42 per cent of the Controlled Fund.

धर्मशालाओं एवं सरायों की राखार संस्था

5569 श्री हलपत सिंह परस्ते : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें :

(क) क्या सरकार ने ऐसे प्रसिद्ध ऐतिहासिक एवं तीर्थ स्थानों पर धर्मशालाओं और सरायों की संख्या का पता लगाने के लिए कोई सर्वेक्षण किया है जहाँ पर साधारण लोगों के ठहरने के लिए सुविधायें उपलब्ध हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ स्थानों पर इन धर्मशालाओं एवं सरायों में विशेष रूप से निम्न वर्ग के लिए पर्याप्त सुविधायें उपलब्ध नहीं हैं और वहाँ पर सुधार करने की आवश्यकता है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में सुधार करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कोशिक) (क) जी, हाँ, राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों की एक पत्र भेज कर उनसे अपने अपने राज्य में धर्मशालाओं मुसाफिरखानों/सरायों की एक व्यापक सर्वेक्षण कराने के लिए कहा गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त उनसे यह अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे उपयुक्त सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने की दृष्टि से इन स्थापनाओं की मौजूदा हालत को सुधारने के लिए कदम उठाये।

(ख) जी, हाँ।

(ग) केन्द्रीय पर्यटन विभाग की पहल पर, भारतीय यात्री आवास विकास समिति नामक एक समिति पंजीकृत करायी गयी है। यह समिति धर्मशालाओं/मुसाफिरखानों/सरायों और ऐसी ही अन्य स्थापनाओं के निर्माण, रख-रखाव और अनुरक्षण के लिए ट्रस्टों, संस्थाओं और व्यक्तियों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करेगी। जहाँ जहाँ आवश्यक समझा जाएगा, यह समिति नई धर्मशालाओं और सरायों का निर्माण भी करेगी।

Allotment of Wire Bars of Electrolytic Copper to Alloy producing Industries

5570. SHRI BHANU KUMAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria and procedure for allotting wire bars of electrolytic copper and who allots them and how these are allotted;

(b) whether wire bars of electrolytic copper are allotted to industries engaged in the manufacture of non-ferrous rolled products; and

(c) whether wire bars are allotted to other alloy producing industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) The procedure for allocation of Copper by the MMTC to the eligible Actual Users to meet their requirements minus the quantity obtained by such Actual Users from Hindustan Copper Limited has been notified in the Department of Commerce Public Notice No. 4-ITC(PN)/79 dated 8-1-1979 a copy is laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-4215/79).

The broad guidelines followed by the canalising agency in determining the entitlement of a Actual user are (i) his best off-take of copper (imported or indigenous) during either 1976-77 or 1977-78, plus 20 per cent thereof (ii) the average monthly off-take during December 77/January '78 to June '78—whichever is higher.

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

Constitutions of Banking Service Commissions

5571. PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken steps for constituting Banking Service Commissions in different parts of the country; and

(b) if so, facts thereabout and the personnel constituting such Commissions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) and (b). Following the abolition of the Banking Service Commission, Government of India formulated a Scheme of Regional Recruitment Boards for the Nationalised Banks. Within the framework of the Scheme, nationalised banks have come together in groups and have set-up seven Banking Service Recruitment Boards in different parts of the country for

the purpose of recruitment of officers and clerical staff for the banks. The Scheme provides for appointment of a Chairman and two Members in each Recruitment Board.

The names of the Chairmen and Members who have already been appointed are as in the list attached. Offers of appointment have been made/are in the process of being made in respect of vacant positions.

Statement

Name of the Banking Service Recruitment Board	Name of the Chairman	Names of the Members.
Delhi	Shri K. N. Channa	Prof. A. Dasgupta.
Baroda	Dr. C. B. Patel	
Bombay	Justice Akbar S. Sarcla	Shri L. G. Rajwade. Shri K. N. Kadam.
Bangalore	Shri P. M. Nayak	Shri V. K. Kunjan. Shri Thandaveshwara.
Madras	Shri R. K. Seshadri	Shri B. S. Krishna Rao. Shri D. R. Sundaram.
Calcuttaz	Shri A. K. Majumdar.	Shri N. N. Wadiva Shri Rama Kant.

जीवन बीमा नियम का कार्यकरण

5572. श्री डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : क्या उप-प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार जीवन बीमा नियम के कार्यकरण पर पुनः विचार हेतु एक पुनः विचार समिति नियुक्त करने का है;

(ख) क्या यह सब है कि पालिसी होल्डरों द्वारा प्रीमियम कम दिये जाने, बोनस की राशि बढ़ाये जाने व जीवन बीमा नियम के प्रशासनिक व्यय में कमी किये जाने की मांग की जा रही है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो समिति के निदेशक पद क्या हैं और यह समिति कब तक कार्य प्रारम्भ कर देगी ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुलिकार उल्लाह) : (क) मामले पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

(ख) और (ग) भारतीय जीवन बीमा नियम ने अपनी मौजूदा प्रीमियम दरों तथा इनमें यदि कोई संशोधन किया जाना चाहिये और ऐसा किया जाना जरूरी हो, तो प्रीमियम के प्राधारों तथा अनुवर्ती उपायों के बारे में सलाह देने के लिए सीमाकर्कों की एक समिति नियुक्त की है ताकि ऐसी सुनिश्चित व्यवस्था की जा सके

जिससे पालिसीहील्डरों को न्याय मिल सके। समिति इस सम्बन्ध में अपना काम पहले से ही शुरू कर दिया है और आशा है कि यह समिति अगस्त 1979 के अन्त तक अपनी रिपोर्ट पेश कर देगी।

Service of Food to Passengers by Air India

5573. **SHRI BHANU KUMAR SHASTRI:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether quality and quantity of food served by Air India to its passengers have very much deteriorated; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to improve it?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The quality and quantity of food served to Air-India's passengers has not deteriorated. Improvement in services, including food, is a continuous process and suggestions as and when received in this regard are always given due consideration.

Allocation for Tourism 1979-80 and Sixth Plan for M.P.

5574. **DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:**

**SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH:
SHRI CHHABIRAM ARGAL:
SHRI KACHRULAL HEMRAJ JAIN:**

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

(a) the amount proposed to be allocated or provision made by Government in the Sixth Plan and annual plan 1979-80 for development of tourism in Madhya Pradesh state;

(b) the names of tourist centres in Madhya Pradesh for development of which schemes have been proposed or included in the Sixth Plan; and

(c) the details of the development plan for 1979-80?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (c). The schemes for tourism development are taken up either in the Central or State sector. The Central Department of Tourism does not therefore allocate funds to the States for tourism schemes. In the Central sector, the following schemes are proposed in the Five Year Plan 1978-83 and during 1979-80:—

Department of Tourism

Construction of a Forest Lodge at Kanha National Park at an estimated cost of Rs. 30 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 25.76 lakhs has been made during 1979-80 for this purpose.

Indian Tourism Development Corporation

(i) Expansion of Hotel Khajuraho Ashok at an estimated cost of Rs. 30 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 5 lakhs has been made during 1979-80 for this purpose.

(ii) Hotel at Bhopal:— It is proposed to set up a hotel at Bhopal at an estimated cost of Rs. 75 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 10 lakhs has been made during 1979-80 for this purpose.

(iii) Expansion of Travellers Lodge at Sanchi: It is proposed to expand the existing capacity of the Travellers Lodge at Sanchi subject to availability of funds.

(iv) Transport Units at Khajuraho and Jabalpur: It is proposed to set up a Transport Unit at Khajuraho with a fleet strength of 2 luxury cars and one deluxe coach. The Unit is ex-

pected to start operation during 1979-80. A similar unit would be set up at Jabalpur.

तृतीय स्तरीय विमान सेवा (थर्ड लेवल एयरलाइन)
लिए मध्य प्रदेश सरकार का इस्तेमाल

5575. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :
श्री राधबबी

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

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने तृतीय स्तरीय विमान सेवा संबंधी गिडवानी समिति के प्रतिवेदन की जांच की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो पहले तथा दूसरे चरणों में किन स्थानों को शामिल किया जायेगा ;

(ग) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने तृतीय स्तरीय विमान सेवा के लिए अनुमति मांगी है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) और (ख) गिडवानी समिति की रिपोर्ट अभी सरकार के विचाराधीन है। तथापि समिति ने घनी आबादी वाले 50 नये केन्द्रों को प्रथम चरण में विमान सेवा से जोड़ने की सिफारिश की है तथा और स्थानों का अगले चरणों में विमान सेवा से जोड़ा जाएगा।

(ग) और (घ) जनवरी, 1978 में, मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने इस बात की पुष्टि की चाही थी क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार के लिए इस प्रयोजन के लिए ऋण प्रदान करना संभव होगा। यदि आवश्यकता हुई तो इस प्रश्न की जांच उस एजेंसी, के बारे में जिसे तीसरी वायु सेवाओं के परिचालन का कार्य सौंपा जाएगा, तथा अन्य संबंधित मामलों पर कोई निर्णय ले लेने के बाद ही की जाएगी।

Import Requirements of Industrial Diamonds

5576. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Ministry is examining the question on simplification of procedure so that it become easier

for the Industry to obtain its import requirements of Industrial diamonds;

(b) if so, when the final decision is likely to be taken;

(c) what is the procedure now adopted; and

(d) whether Government are considering their demands of reducing import duty which is at present 40 per cent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) to (c). Industrial diamonds (other than Gem variety) are included in the list of Restricted items in the Import Policy, 1978-79; and Actual Users (Industrial) can import their requirements though the system of automatic ad supplementary licences. The Policy for 1979-80 is still under formulation.

(d) No, Sir.

Take Over of Darjeeling Tea Estates

5577. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:
SHRI CHITTA BASU:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Ministry are likely to take over four more Darjeeling tea estates soon;

(b) if so, the main reasons for the same;

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

(d) what are the four tea gardens that will be taken over;

(e) whether there are other sick tea gardens in Darjeeling;

(f) if so, whether the tea board has been asked to submit report to Government on these gardens; and

(g) if so, the details of the report and steps taken to rid the tea industry in this District of the growing crisis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) No, Sir.

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

(e) to (g). A tea garden is treated as sick only after investigation has established this fact. Two gardens in Darjeeling District have so far been taken over under the Tea Act, 1953.

Issuing of Coins on Celebration of International Year of Child

5578. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the **DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE** be pleased to state:—

(a) whether Government have issued one or more coins in the year 1979 to mark the universal celebration of the International year of the child;

(b) if so, facts thereof;

(c) whether the said coins are available in plenty for countrywise circulation;

(d) if so, broad details thereof; and

(e) if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQURULLAH): (a) and (b). 10 paise and 5 paise coins, commemorating 1979 as the International Year of the Child, have been released with effect from 5-3-1979. A few coins in the higher denominations of Rs. 50 and Rs. 10 were presented to the Vice-President of Indian and other high dignitaries at the function held on 5-3-79. Such coins for general issue will be minted later in limited numbers as per orders received within a specified period which will be advertised.

(c) to (e). About 100 million pieces each of 10 paise and 5 paise coins will be minted during the course of the year. Until now the Reserve Bank of India have supplied about four mil-

lion pieces of these coins to its offices for circulation.

Pollution threat to Bird Sanctuary in Bharatpur

5579. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the **Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bird Sanctuary in Bharatpur is in any way facing a threat of pollution from the Mathura Refinery and/or other sources;

(b) if so, whether Government are taking appropriate steps in consultation and coordination with the concerned Ministries to see that such a threat is met in time and with necessary correctives;

(c) the number of foreign tourists who visited the said Bird Sanctuary in 1976, 1977 and 1978; and

(d) steps taken by Government to further publicise this spot of tourist interest and attraction?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) The Expert Committee appointed by the Ministry of Petroleum on the environmental impact of Mathura Refinery has come to the conclusion that there is no likelihood of any adverse effect either on the birds or plant life at Bharatpur on account of the Refinery.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Foreign tourists visiting the Bharatpur Bird Sanctuary in 1976-77 and 1978 numbered 5,746, 6615 and 11,956 respectively.

(d) The Central Department of Tourism will continue to give extensive publicity to the Bird Sanctuary at Bharatpur as it has been doing all these years. For instance, the Sanctuary features in 7 colour brochures

many of which are published, besides English, in different foreign languages, such as French, German, Spanish, Italian, Japanese, etc. Bharatpur also features in 3 information directories as well as in 2 films distributed by the Department. Selected overseas travel agent groups and publicists are also taken on a visit to the Sanctuary as a promotional measure.

Slump in diamond cutting industry

5580. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been in 1979 a sudden slump in the diamond cutting industry in several parts of the country, particularly in Gujarat;

(b) if so, broad facts thereof;

(c) whether as a consequence there was a fall in foreign exchange earnings, if so, by how much;

(d) whether several thousands of diamond cutters were forced out of employment due to this situation; and

(e) if so, what steps, if any are being taken by Government and the Industry to suitably employ them in some way and to some extent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) to (c). According to the latest figures furnished by the Chairman, Gem & Jewellery Export Promotion Council, exports of diamonds in 1978-79 upto February end were of the order of Rs. 639.55 crores as against Rs. 516.68 crores in the whole year 1977-78. As the above figures would reveal, there has been increase in exports and foreign exchange earnings from diamonds in 1978-79 compared to the performance in 1977-78. Government how-

ever, is aware of a recent sluggishness in the diamond export trade as a result of recessionary conditions in the international markets. The situation is being closely reviewed in consultation with Gem & Jewellery EPC.

(d) and (e). Government has received some recent reports of unemployment in the diamond industry and is in touch with the State Government of Gujarat and the Gem & Jewellery Export Promotion Council.

Failure of Flight IC-123 from Bombay to land at Ahmedabad

5581. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that IC-123 from Bombay, bound for Ahmedabad, did not land at Ahmedabad on 14 January, 1979;

(b) if so, reasons therefor;

(c) whether the weather at Ahmedabad airport was excellent or poor throughout that day;

(d) if the weather was not adverse why was the said plane not allowed to land at Ahmedabad on that day; and

(e) whether Government are aware that 14 January, being Maker Sankrant Day and a Kite Festivals Day in Ahmedabad and Gujarat several Ahmedabad bound passengers and residents were thus denied the pleasure of Kite Flying and remain with their families on that day for the said festival and if so, what steps and precaution Government took to ensure that such hardships did not recur?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e). On the 14th January, 1979, wheather at Ahmedabad was

good throughout the day. Flight No. IC-123 (Bombay-Ahmedabad-Udaipur-Jodhpur-Delhi) was delayed by 2 hours due to non-availability of aircraft. On this flight, there were 12 passengers for Udaipur and 10 for Ahmedabad. The decision to overfly Ahmedabad was taken as there are no night landing facilities at Udaipur and in case Ahmedabad was not over-flown, there would have been no means for transporting Udaipur bound passengers. Ahmedabad bound passengers were accommodated on IC-103 operated later the same day at 12.35 hours.

Tourist centres and Janata Hotels in Arunachal Pradesh

5582. SHRI R. K. KHRIME: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to start tourist centres including opening of Janta Hotels in Arunachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, number of tourist centres to be developed and Janata Hotels to be opened; and

(c) if not, reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (c). The question of developing tourist centres in Arunachal Pradesh in the Central Sector will be considered when entry-restrictions on tourists for visiting Arunachal Pradesh are relaxed.

Export of Thread

5583. DR. P. V. PERIASAMY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the study team sponsored by the Cotton Textile Export

Promotion Council to explore the West Europe Market for larger sale of thread has been able to establish new markets in Dusseldorf, Brussels, Vienna, Zurich and Paris; and

(b) if so, the anticipated increase in the export of thread?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) The findings of the study team reveal that there is a definite possibility and scope for marketing Indian Sewing Thread principally in Dusseldorf and Brussels. At Vienna, Zurich and Paris also the buyers met the study team and there was spontaneous interest. As such, these markets also cannot be ruled out.

(b) The interest generated during the visit has to be followed up by negotiations before the anticipated increase can be quantified.

Indifferent treatment by public sector Banks to priority sector

5584. SHRI BHANU KUMAR SHASTRI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the priority sector agriculture in particular, continues to get indifferent treatment at the hand of public sector banks in the country; and

(b) if so, the reasons for this step-motherly treatment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIKARULLAH): (a) No, Sir. The table below indicates that in the total public Sector Bank advances outstanding covering all sectors,

the share of priority sector, and agri- culture in particular has been arising:

At the end of	(Amount outstanding in Rs. Crores.)	
	Priority sector of	which agriculture
June 76	2528 (25.5%)	1004 (10.1%)
June 77	3146 (27.0%)	1275 (11.0%)
June 78	4001 (30.3%)	1659 (12.5%)

Figures in brackets represent percentage to the aggregate credit).

The banks have been advised to enlarge the flow of credit to priority Sector so as to raise this sector's share in their aggregate credit to 33-1/3 per cent by the end of March 1979.

(b) The question does not arise.

Unloading of ship carrying edible oil at Kandla

5585. DR. P. V. PERIASAMY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that last month a ship carrying edible oil could not unload at Kandla because of certain technical defects in import licence;

(b) the reasons why technical defects were allowed to stand in the way of utilisation of vital supplies; and

(c) the full particulars of the case indicating why advance action could not be taken in time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). In the absence of Letters of Credit, the steamer agents, under instructions from their principals abroad, were not prepared to give delivery order to the importers. No import licences had been issued in the instant cases either.

Loan given by ICICI to Bengal Lamps Ltd.

5586. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the I.C.I.C.I. had given loans to the tune of Rs. 2 crores to the Bengal Lamps Limited, although the share capital of the said company was less than one crore;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) what are criteria based on which ICICI is sanctioning loans to business undertakings and industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIKARULLAH): (a) and (b). As on 31-12-1978, the ICICI had sanctioned loans of the order of Rs. 2.15 crores to Bengal Lamps Ltd., out of which an amount of about Rs. 1.36 crores was outstanding. As on 31-3-1978, the share capital of the company was Rs. 94 lakhs and reserves were of the order of Rs. 82 lakhs. Taking into account the share capital and reserves of the company its debt equity ratio compares favourably with the normal debt equity ratio of 21 applicable in such cases.

(c) ICICI sanctions financial assistance to projects after assessing their technical, financial and economic viability.

Applications for Soft Loans received by IDBI, IFCI and ICICI from Textile, Cement, Sugar, Jute and Engineering Units

5587. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and value of applications for soft loans received by IDBI, IFCI and ICICI from Textile, Cement, Sugar, Jute and Engineering Units upto December, 1978;

(b) the number and value of sanctions issued;

(c) the value of disbursements made out of these sanctions; and

(d) the number and value of applications rejected and the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH) (a) to (d). The number and value of applications received, sanctioned, disbursed and rejected/withdrawn/treated as closed under the Soft Loan Scheme upto 31-12-1978 by the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI), the Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI) and the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India (ICICI) are given below:-

Industry	Rs. in crores							
	Applications received				Assistance		Applications	
					Sanctioned	Disbursed	rejected /withdrawn treated as closed	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Textile	222	457.49	115	128.01	35	18.48	63	118.01
Cement	16	94.08	7	31.32	5	7.26	7	51.61
Sugar	98	217.83	20	32.43	9	10.53	67	152.83
Jute	28	84.42	18	36.76	2	1.14	3	11.17
Engineering Industries	111	123.05	32	35.45	11	4.83	70	54.41
TOTAL :-	475	976.87	192	263.97	62	42.24	210	388.03

Of the 210 applications which were rejected/withdrawn or treated as closed, 77 applications were not eligible for assistance under the scheme; essential information was lacking in

28 applications; in 7 cases, parties were advised to restructure the financial position and revamp the scheme, and in 19 cases, the projects were not found viable. Besides, 59 applications were withdrawn by the Units; 10 applicants were advised to avail themselves of Bill Rediscounting facilities and another 10 applications were not consi-

dered because required licences had not been obtained.

Air Service proposal by J. & K., Haryana and H. P.

5588. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Jammu and Kashmir, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh have a proposal to launch their own air line; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). No formal proposal from the Governments of Jammu and Kashmir, and Himachal Pradesh, has been received in terms of the provisions of the Aircraft Rules, 1937. However, the Government of Haryana have requested permission to start a counter air service with their executive aircraft Beechcraft Baron 58 air-linking Hissar, Sirsa, Chandigarh, Delhi and Kulu. The question whether the State Governments and private parties could be permitted to operate feeder services would be examined after a decision on Third Level operations is taken on the basis of the recommendations made by an Expert Committee in this regard.

सातवें विल प्रायोग के पंचाट पर उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा व्यक्त अंतोष

5589 श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा विल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने सातवें विल प्रायोग के पंचाट पर और प्रायोग द्वारा सहायता देने के लिए अपनाए गये मानदण्ड पर असंतोष व्यक्त किया है और धन के वितरण में असंतुलन को समाप्त करने के लिये कहा है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो वास्तविक स्थिति क्या है और इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और उसके लिये समान मानदण्ड अपनाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

विराज मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश प्रभाष) :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश शासन ने यह विचार व्यक्त किया है कि सातवें विल प्रायोग ने राजस्व अधिशेष की रकमों को कुछ प्रमाणिक मान्यताओं के आधार पर निकाला है और कुछ बचनबद्ध बाधियों के लिए कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की है। राज्य सरकार कम विकसित राज्यों की सहायता करने की आवश्यकता पर भी जोर दिया है ताकि अन्तर राज्य असमानताओं को दूर किया जा सके।

(ख) विल प्रायोग एक सांविधिक निकाय है और केन्द्रीय सरकार से इसकी मुख्य सिफारिशों को स्वीकार कर लिया है। सातवें विल प्रायोग की सिफारिशों पर निर्णय लेते समय सरकार ने प्रायोग की सिफारिशों के परिणामस्वरूप भुगतान संसाधनों

की परस्पर स्थिति पर ध्यान दिया है। इस बात को देखते हुए कि कुछ राज्यों की स्थिति उनकी अपनी विकासात्मक आवश्यकताओं, विशेषकर उनकी न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के सम्बन्ध में, की तुलना में दूसरे राज्यों से घण्टी नहीं है तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने यह निश्चय किया है कि योजना प्रायोग के परामर्श से ऐसा हल ढूँढा जाएगा जिससे राज्यों के वित्तीय संसाधनों का सापेक्षिक आधार कमजोर होने पर भी वे संशोधित न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम को पर्याप्त रूप से लागू कर सकें।

बर्जीनिया तम्बाकू के उत्पादन को शुल्क मुक्त किया जाना

5500. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा विल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बर्जीनिया तम्बाकू के उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने के उद्देश्य से सरकार ने इसका उत्पादन शुल्क मुक्त कर दिया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उक्त रियायत का तरीका और शर्तों क्या है और उक्त रियायत किन श्रेणियों के किमानों को दी जायेगी ?

विल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश प्रभाष) :

(क) और (ख) प्रनियामत तम्बाकू को जिसमें तम्बाकू भी शामिल है, 1-3-79 से समस्त केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क से छूट दे दी गयी है। यह छूट सभी वर्गों के किसानों द्वारा उगाये और निर्यात जाने वाले तम्बाकू पर लागू होती है।

लखनऊ समूह में पर्यटकों के लिए हेलीकोप्टर सेवा की व्यवस्था

5591. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार लखनऊ समूह में पर्यटकों की सुविधा के लिये हेलीकोप्टर आदि जैसी हल्की विमान सेवाएं प्रारंभ करने की संभावनाओं का पता लगा रही है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो ऐसी सेवाएं कब तक प्रारंभ हो जायेगी; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या कोई और सुविधाजनक व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री प्रफुल्ल कौशिक) : (क) से (ग) लखनऊ में पर्यटकों की सुविधाओं के लिए हेलीकोप्टर सेवाएं चालू करने का

कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। तथापि तीसरी बायुसेवा से सम्बन्धित विशेषज्ञ समिति ने धनी आबादी वाले जिन 50 मए केन्द्रों को पहले चरण में छोटे विमानों से तीसरी बायुसेवा द्वारा जोड़ने की सिफारिश की है। सशस्त्रीय में करावली उनमें से एक है। सरकार समिति की रिपोर्ट की जांच कर रही है।

बृज क्षेत्र पर्यटकों के लिए सुविधाएँ

5592. श्री नबाब सिंह चौहान : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बृज क्षेत्र में पर्यटकों की क्या सुविधाएँ दी गई हैं; और

(ख) क्या भविष्य के लिये भी कोई योजना बनाई जा रही है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुष्पोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) और (ख) केन्द्रीय पर्यटन विभाग ने, हाल ही में राष्ट्रीय डिजाइन संस्थान (एन आई डी), ग्रहमदाबाद को बृजभूमि क्षेत्र की महा योजना तैयार करने का काम सौंपा है। योजना में इस क्षेत्र, विशेषरूप से "परिक्रमा" मार्गों के सर्वेक्षण की परिकल्पना की गयी है, ताकि उन स्थानों का पता लगाया जा सके जहाँ टायलेट, विश्राम-घोड़ा, आदि जैसी पर्यटक सुविधाएँ प्रदान करना अपेक्षित है; तथा, इन स्थानों/मार्गों का श्रद्धांशकन करने की योजना है।

राज्य पर्यटन विभाग, पहले से ही मथुरा में 14 बैड वाले एक पर्यटक बंगले का निर्माण कर रहा है। जिसके भीष्र ही पूरा हो जाने की संभावना है।

Check of incoming passengers at Bombay Airport

5593: SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether restrictions on the number of baggages to be carried by an airlines passenger has helped the customs in clearing the passenger in less 30 minutes under the new scheme;

(b) if so, what was the time taken earlier for clearing the passenger in the airlines;

(c) whether custom authorities still take much time to clear the passenger;

(d) whether the Collector of the Custom Bombay has admitted that there was a possibility of some incoming passengers escaping with contraband items through the green gate; and

(e) what steps are being taken to check them also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) to (c). It is presumed that the Question has reference to the restriction that some of the airlines have, for security reasons, been having for quite some time now on the number of hand packages that an air passenger is allowed to carry. This restriction has not made any significant difference to the time taken for the Customs clearance of passengers. However, as a result of certain measures taken by the Government with effect from 1-1-1979, for the speedy clearance of passengers, the time taken for the clearance of air passengers is much less now than it was earlier. It is possible now to clear the air passengers, by and large, within 30 minutes unless any passenger has, with him, goods much in excess of the allowances resulting in action for confiscation or for collection of duty, fine, penalty etc.

(d) Government does not have any information on this.

(e) In order to ensure that there is no misuse of the procedure introduced with effect from 1-1-1979, appropriate measures have been taken to strengthen the surveillance, supervisory, vigilance and intelligence arrangements. As a result of this, a number of passengers have been apprehended for concealment, misdeclaration and attempted smuggling.

Benefits in term of Foreign Exchange from joint venture abroad

5594. SHRI S. S. SOMANI:

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR
MALHOTRA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many joint venture projects have so far received sanction of the Government;

(b) how many projects have already been operating in developing countries and how many projects have already gone into production; and

(c) how many Indian joint venture projects have gone into production in the developed countries and to which items they have connected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) So far 345 Joint Ventures projects have been approved by Government.

(b) In the developing Countries 93 Indian Joint Ventures are in production and 78 others are under various stages of implementation.

(c) 14 Indian Joint Ventures have gone into production in developed countries in the field of restaurants (10) asbestos cement products (1) milling machinery and assembly of

diesel engines (1) bottling and packaging of Indian rum (1) and Consultancy for the manufacture of fibre reactive dyes (1).

New Policies introduced by L.I.C.

5595. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the new policies introduced by the Life Insurance Corporation of India to attract more business during the course of the year; and

(b) what incentives have been offered to non-Income Tax payers to get Policies from the Life Insurance Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) The new policies introduced by the Life Insurance Corporation of India during 1978-79 are as under:—

(i) Money Back 20 Years Policy

(ii) Money Back 25 Years Policy

(iii) Children's Anticipated Policy

(b) Premium rates are worked out on actuarial considerations and uniform rates are quoted irrespective of the income of the proponents or their tax status.

Import of Wheat, Edible Oil, Cement and Wrist Watches

5596. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA:
Will the MINISTER OF COMMERCE,
CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERA-
TION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total quantity in terms of rupees item-wise of wheat, edible oil, cement and wrist watches imported during the last completed year for which records have been kept;

(b) what were the reasons for their import; and

(c) whether scarcity of these items are continuing this year also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL
SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION
(SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) A statement
is attached.

(b) and (c). To meet the domestic requirements in the country, these imports except wheat have been made and their supplies are yet inadequate.

Statement

Statement showing import of wheat, edible oils, cement and wrist watches during the year 1977-78.

		Value in Rs. Crores		
		Qty. as per unit		
No.	Description of item.	Unit of Qty.	Qty.	Value
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Wheat (incl. spelt) and meslin, unmilled.	Lakh Tonnes	5.68*	93.58
2	Edible oils	Lakh Tonnes	12.84	709.50
3	Portland cement, cement fondu, clag cement, super sulphate cement and similar hydraulic cements, whether or not coloured or in the form of clinker.	Lakhs Tonnes	2.96	13.90
4	Wrist watches	Lakh Nos.	1.67	1.18

*1 here imports were received either as gifts or under Aid programmes.

Increase in smuggling of White Metal

5597. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND THE MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that with the imposition of ban on the export of silver, smuggling of the white metal has increased; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to plug the smuggling?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) and (b). According to reports received by Government, there is no indication of any increase in smuggling of silver out of the country after imposition of ban on 20-2-1979. However, the situation is kept under close watch and the customs preventive and intelligence machinery has been suitably instructed to be vigilant to thwart any attempts at smuggling of silver out of the country.

State Governments' to operate Internal Feeder Services

5598. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some State Governments have shown interest to operate internal feeder services; and

(b) if so, names of these States and Governments reaction on it?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURU-SHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). Some State Governments such as Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab and Tamil Nadu have evinced interest for operating feeder air services. The question of connecting small towns and cities of tourist and other interest by Third Level Air Services is engaging the attention of the Government, and the question whether the State Government or private parties could be permitted to operate feeder services would be examined after a decision on Third Level operation is taken. The Report of the Expert Committee on the Third Level Air Services is under examination of the Government.

Accumulation of Income Tax and Excise duty arrears

5599. SHRI ANANT DAVE: Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are cases throughout the country where accumulation of Income Tax and Excise Duty arrears on account of non-payment of the order of 5 lakhs in each case have been considered by Government;

(b) if so, the firms, companies and individuals against whom such arrears are outstanding; and

(c) steps proposed to be taken to recover the arrears and action against such defaulters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) and (b). As regards information sought in parts (a) and (b) of the question, it may be stated that there is no machinery at present which collects data about income-tax and excise-duty arrears together in individual cases at any point of time. As the administration relating to the collection and recovery of income-tax and Central Excise Duty is attended to by two independent departments of the Government, it will not be possible to collect the information about all persons against whom demands of income-tax and Central Excise aggregating to Rs. 5 lakhs or more is outstanding since, for this purpose, the demand outstanding on account of income-tax will have to be matched and collected with the demand outstanding on account of Central Excise Duty in each case.

Even as regards the individual cases in which income-tax demands exceeding Rs. 5 lakhs were outstanding as per the presently available provisional figures there were 1812 such cases as on 31-12-78 with tax in arrears aggregating to Rs. 255 crores in addition to Rs. 153 crores being the demand not fallen due. Complete details regarding each such individual case are not available and its collection from the field formations spread all over the country will take considerable

time and labour which may not be commensurate with the results achieved. However, if the Honourable Member desires information in respect of any particular case or cases, the same can be collected and furnished.

(c) A statement giving the steps being taken in this regard is attached.

Statement

Some of the important steps taken recently to reduce the tax arrears and to recover those long over due are given below:—

(i) The problem of reducing the tax arrears was discussed in detail at the conference of the Commissioners of Income-tax held in May 1978 and comprehensive instructions were issued in June 1978 which, *inter alia*, stipulated under:—

(a) Target of collection/reduction out of arrear demand was placed at 55 per cent and out of current demand at 90 per cent with the alternative target of overall reduction of 25 per cent of the total of tax in arrears and the demand not falling due for collection to be carried forward on 1-4-79 compared to that brought forward on 1-4-78.

(b) The Annual Action Plan for 1978-79 was so designed as to enable the deployment of some manpower from the assessment work to the work relating to reduction of tax arrears.

(c) One ITO in each Commissioners' charge was required to be exclusively assigned the duties of assisting the Commissioner of Income-tax in supervising the recovery work.

(d) Each ITO was required to set apart one or two days in a week or one week in a month to exclusively deal with the collection/reduction of tax arrears.

(e) The Special Squads were required to be set up for attending to various items of work connected with the reduction of tax arrears.

(ii) The Member of the Board in charge of reduction of tax arrears visited various Commissioners charges and held discussions for stepping up the efforts to reduce the tax arrears. The defects noticed by him during inspection were brought to the notice of the Commissioners for taking remedial action.

(iii) A monthly telegraphic report to monitor the progress in achieving the targets of collection/reduction of tax arrears has been prescribed and the necessary follow up action is being taken on the basis of such reports.

(iv) Commissioners of Income-tax (Appeals) have been requested individually to dispose of the appeals involving large arrears of tax on a priority basis.

(v) A list of appeals pending with the Income-tax Tribunals involving high demands was sent to the Ministry of Law which has since been forwarded to the President of the Income-tax Appellate Tribunal for requesting various benches to take up such appeals for disposal on a priority basis.

(vi) The Commissioners of Income-tax have been requested to meet the Chief Justices of various High Courts for early hearing of references/writs in cases involving common points and where payment of tax has been stayed by the High Courts.

(vii) A director of Recovery has been appointed with necessary staff to assist the Member (Revenue & Audit) of the Board in supervising the progress of reduction of tax arrears particularly in bigger cases involving tax arrears exceeding Rs. 10 lakhs in each case.

(viii) In some cases acknowledgements of tax arrears transferred from one Commissioner's charge to another were not received by the transferring Commissioners with the result such arrears were being shown at two places. The cases have been identified and the despatch of acknowledgements in such cases is being expedited in order to reduce the arrears.

(ix) A simplified procedure for giving credit for payment of taxes where the receipted foils of the challan is not available has been finalised in order to give credit expeditiously in such cases and to reduce the tax arrears.

(x) In order to remove the dead wood from the registers of the department, the Commissioners have been requested to expedite write off of tax arrears in old cases where the demand is found to be irrecoverable. The progress of write off of irrecoverable demand is being watched by the Board and necessary instructions issued to the Commissioners of Income-tax from time to time.

(xi) A Tax Arrears Clearance Fortnight was organised from 1st February, 1979 to 15th February, 1979 in order to reduce the tax arrears by adjusting tax payments already made, giving effort to appellate revision orders, disposing of pending applications for re-opening the ex-parte assessments, and for rectifications and issuing the challans, wherever required, for the net tax demand.

Consumer preference against imported Oil

5600. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation has decided to import nine lakh tonnes of edible oil during 1978-79 all year;

(b) if so, whether this will considerably increase oil stocks already with the STC;

(c) whether any part of last year's oil stocks still remain unsold; and

(d) whether consumer preference is against imported oil?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) and (b). The quantity of edible oils to be imported during 1978-79 by the STC would be determined from time to time in the context of the demand for and indigenous availability of oils. S.T.C. has adequate stock available with them, which are augmented periodically as per the schedule of imports.

(c) No, Sir. However, to ensure continuity of supplies to vanaspati industry and to State Governments, 1 to 2 months' stock is kept to meet unforeseen circumstances like delay in discharge of shipments due to port congestion etc.

(d) No complaints have been received about consumers preference against imported oil from Vanaspati Industry or States Governments to whom the S.T.C. supplies imported oil.

11.57 hrs.

RE. MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

MR. SPEAKER: We come to papers to be laid on the Table....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): One submission I want to make, Sir. I have given notice of an Adjournment Motion that, due to failure of the Railways, there is a serious dislocation of railway services....

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:.... in Dhanbad, Howrah and Sealdah Divisions, and your secretariat tells me that, when the Home Ministry's Demands for Grants are taken up for discussion.... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Your notice of Adjournment Motion was that law and order had arisen. (Interruptions).

Now, papers to be laid on the Table.

11.58 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL AIRPORTS AUTHORITY IN INDIA FOR 1977-78 AND CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS THERE-OF AND A STATEMENT FOR DELAY

संवेदन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (बी पुष्पोत्तम शर्मा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप की अनुमति से निम्नलिखित पर सदन के सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :

- (1) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विमान पतन प्राधिकरण वार्षिक विवरण, 1971 की धारा 25 की उपधारा (2) के अन्तर्गत भारतीय अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विमान पतन प्राधिकरण की वर्ष 1977-78 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) की एक प्रति।

- (2) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विमान पतन प्राधिकरण वार्षिक विवरण, 1971 की धारा 24 की उपधारा (4) के अन्तर्गत भारतीय अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विमान पतन प्राधिकरण के 31 मार्च, 1978 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के प्रमाणित लेख (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) की एक प्रति तथा उन पर लेखा परीक्षा प्रतिवेदन।

- (3) उपर्युक्त (1) और (2) में उल्लिखित दस्तावेजों की सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलम्ब के कारण बताने वाला एक विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4195/79].

NOTIFICATIONS RE. CENTRAL SERVICES
(MEDICAL ATTENDANCE) AMDT. RULES,
1978

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RABI RAY): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under article 309 and clause (5) of article 148 of the Constitution:—

- (1) The Central Services (Medical Attendance) Amendment Rules, 1978, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1029 in Gazette of India dated the 19th August, 1978.
- (2) The Central Services (Medical Attendance) Second Amendment Rules, 1978, published in Notification No. S.O. 2530 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd September, 1978.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4196/79].

EXPORT OF JUTE MILL SPARES AND ACCESSORIES (INSPECTION) RULES, 1979 AND REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF HANDICRAFTS AND HANDLOOMS EXPORTS CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD., NEW DELHI ETC. FOR 1977-78.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Export of Jute Mill Spares and Accessories (Inspection) Rules, 1979 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 939 in Gazette of India dated the 17th March, 1979, under sub-section (3) of section 17 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4197/79].

- (2) 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 Handicrafts and Handlooms Exports Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi and of its subsidiary, the Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India Limited for the year 1977-78.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Handicrafts and Handlooms Exports Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi and of its subsidiary, the Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India Limited for the year 1977-78, along with the Audited

Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General there on. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4198/79].

CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS AND REVIEW THEREOF OF DELHI TRANSPORT CORPORATION FOR 1975-76 WITH A STATEMENT FOR DELAY AND REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF INDIAN ROAD CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION LTD., NEW DELHI FOR 1976-77

12 hrs.

भूम तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सारंग साय) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपकी अनुमति से मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :

- (1) मुख्य पत्तन न्याय अधिनियम 1963 की धारा 103 की उपधारा (2) के अन्तर्गत कलकत्ता पत्तन न्याय के वर्ष 1977-78 के वार्षिक लेखे (हिन्दी संस्करण) की एक प्रति तथा उन पर लेखा परीक्षा प्रतिवेदन ।

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4199/79].

- (2) (एक) सड़क परिवहन निगम अधिनियम, अधिनियम, 1950 की धारा 33 की उप-धारा (4) के अन्तर्गत दिल्ली परिवहन निगम के वर्ष 1975-76 के प्रमाणित लेखे (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) की एक प्रति तथा उन पर लेखा परीक्षा प्रतिवेदन ।

- (दो) दिल्ली परिवहन निगम के वर्ष 1975-76 के लेखों की समीक्षा (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) की एक प्रति ।

- (तीन) उपर्युक्त (2) (एक) में उल्लिखित दस्तावेजों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलम्ब के कारण बताने वाला एक विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4200/79]

- (3) कम्पनी अधिनियम 1956 की धारा 619 क की उपधारा (1) के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित पत्र (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) की एक-एक प्रति:—

(एक) भारतीय सड़क निर्माण निगम लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 1976-77 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा।

(दो) भारतीय सड़क निर्माण निगम लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली का वर्ष 1976-77 का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन, लेखा-परीक्षक की टिप्पणियां।

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4201/79].

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I beg to present the following reports of the Committee on Public Undertakings....

MR. SPEAKER: No, no, not that. You have raised some objection in respect of item No. 5.... You have so many subjects.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You see, Sir, this sub-item No. (2). The year under reference is 1975-76. How many times you have cautioned and warned the Ministers to see that things are done promptly?

MR. SPEAKER: When the Audit comes, there is always some difficulty.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Then you come to sub-paragraph (iii). Your clear direction is that the statement showing the reasons for the delay should be circulated earlier to the Members so that they can have a look at it. It has not been done. You kindly see.

MR. SPEAKER: You are right.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It has not been done. You ask their explanation.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, I am addressing you generally. Whenever there is a delay, the rule requires

you to give the reasons for the delay and that should be circulated to the Members. It is not being done.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): Sir, A statement is tabled explaining the reasons for the delay. But if it is your desire, it will be circulated.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We see your directions are always thrown into the waste-paper basket by the government.

ANNUAL REPORTS OF NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE UNION OF INDIA, NEW DELHI FOR 1976-77 AND 1977-78, AND OF NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING FEDERATION LTD., NEW DELHI FOR 1977 AND 1978

वार्षिक, नागरिक पति और सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार बोसल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी अनुमति से निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :

- (1) नेशनल कोऑपरेटिव यूनियन आफ इंडिया, नयी दिल्ली के वर्ष 1976-77 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) की एक प्रति।
- (2) नेशनल कोऑपरेटिव यूनियन आफ इंडिया, नयी दिल्ली के वर्ष 1977-78 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन @ की एक प्रति।

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4202/79].

- (3) निम्नलिखित पत्रों (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) की एक एक प्रति :—

(एक) राष्ट्रीय सहकारी आवास महासंघ लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली का 1 जुलाई, 1976 से 30 जून 1977 की अवधि का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन तथा लेखा-परीक्षित लेख।

(दो) राष्ट्रीय सहकारी आवास महासंघ लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली का 1 जुलाई, 1977 से 30 जून, 1978 की अवधि का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन तथा लेखा-परीक्षित लेख।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have the same objections here also.

MR. SPEAKER: You please note down his objection.

EMPLOYEES' PROVIDENT FUNDS (AMDT.) SCHEME, 1979 AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER COAL MINES P. F. AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS ACT, 1948

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. RAM KRIPAL SINHA): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Employees' Provident Funds (Amendment) Scheme, 1979 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 462 in Gazette of India dated the 24th March, 1979, under sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4204/79].

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 7A of the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1948:—

- (i) The Coal Mines Provident Fund (Amendment) Scheme, 1979, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 463 in Gazette of India dated the 24th March, 1979.

- (ii) The Andhra Pradesh Coal Mines Provident Fund (Amendment) Scheme 1979, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 464 in Gazette of India dated the 24th March, 1979.

- (iii) The Rajasthan Coal Mines Provident Fund (Amend-

ment) Scheme, 1979, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 465 in Gazette of India dated the 24th March, 1979.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4205/79].

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I tried my level best to trace the Gazettes mentioned in item (1) and (2) (i), (ii) and (iii) in my office but I could not lay my hands. Mine is a well-organised office. But I could not see any of these Gazettes.

MR. SPEAKER: You have not given notice.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: How do you expect us to function? We do not know what is in the Gazette and you want us to rely on the Gazette.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bosu, is it not available in the Library?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am on the Mailing List and I get the Gazette direct from the Government of India Press. These Gazettes have not come. I am telling you, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Whether it is placed in the Library or not—I will check up.

NOTIFICATIONS RE. FLOOR COVERINGS MANUFACTURED WITH MANUAL AID ETC. AND RE. SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944:—

- (1) G.S.R. 256(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st March, 1979 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to floor coverings manu-

factured with the aid manually operated looms or manually operated implements from excise duty.

(2) G.S.R. 257(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st March, 1979 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 71/78-Central Excises dated the 1st March, 1978 relating to Small Scale Industries. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4206/79].

CENTRAL EXCISE (8TH AMDT.) RULES, 1979 AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CUSTOMS ACT, 1962 AND CENTRAL EXCISE RULES, 1944 WITH THREE EXPLANATORY MEMORANDA

SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH: I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Central Excise (Eighth Amendment) Rules, 1979, (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. 138/79 in Gazette of India dated the 30th March, 1979, under section 38 of the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944, together with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4206-A/79].

(2) A copy of Notification No. 71/79-Customs (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th March, 1979, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding extension of existing exemption to cement and paraffin wax for one more year, under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4206—A/79].

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944:—

(i) Notification No. 139/79-CE published in Gazette of India dated the 30th March, 1979, regarding rate of credit available

to cigarette manufacturers using duty paid unmanufactured tobacco.

(ii) Notification No. 140/79 published in Gazette of India dated the 30th March, 1979, regarding amendment of Notification No. 30/79 dated the 1st March, 1978 (Central Excises) relating to reduction of duty on Cigarettes manufactured from duty paid tobacco.

(iii) Notification No. 141/79-CE published in Gazette of India dated the 30th March, 1979, regarding amendment to Notification No. 71/78-CE dated the 1st March, 1978 relating to exemption for small manufacturers of specified items.

(iv) Notification No. 142/79-CE published in Gazette of India dated the 30th March, 1979, regarding exemption to locks produced in the small scale sector from excise duty.

(v) Notification No. 143/79-CE published in Gazette of India dated the 30th March, 1979 regarding exemption to tooth brushes produced in the small scale sector from excise duty.

(vi) Notification No. 144-79-CE published in Gazette of India dated the 30th March, 1979 regarding exemption to electrical insulators and electrical insulating fittings and parts thereof falling under item No. 23A of the Central Excise Tariff manufactured in the small scale sector.

(vii) Notification No. 145/79-CE published in Gazette of India dated the 30th March, 1979 regarding exemption to electrical insulators and electrical insulating fittings and parts thereof falling under item No. 23B of Central Excise Tariff manufactured in the small scale sector.

(viii) Notification No. 148/79-CE published in Gazette of India dated the 30th March, 1979, regarding exemption to motor vehicle parts manufactured in the small scale sector from the whole of the Central Excise Duty.

(ix) Notification No. 147/79-CE published in Gazette of India dated the 30th March, 1979 regarding modification of quantum of exemption to small scale sector in respect of commodities which would fall under item No. 68 of the Central Excise Tariff after the enactment of the Finance Bill, 1979.

(x) Notification No. 148/79-CE published in Gazette of India dated the 30th March, 1979, regarding exemption to small scale manufacturers of locks, tooth-brushes, electrical insulators and motor vehicle parts from licensing control.

(xi) Notification No. 151/79-CE published in Gazette of India dated the 30th March, 1979 regarding limit of exemption available to chewing tobacco made from duty paid unmanufactured tobacco.

(xii) Notification No. 152/79-CE published in Gazette of India dated the 30th March, 1979 regarding extension of the existing scheme of excise duty relief to tyre units by one more year.

(4) A copy each of three explanatory memoranda (Hindi and English versions) to the Notifications mentioned at item (3) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4206-A/79].

12.04 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:

(i) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Mizoram Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1979, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 23rd March, 1979, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Mizoram Appropriation Bill, 1979, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 23rd March, 1979, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

(iii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Pondicherry Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1979, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 26th March, 1979, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

(iv) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Pondicherry Appropriation Bill, 1979, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 26th March,

1979, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

(v) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 28th March, 1979, agreed without any amendment to the Industries (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 1979, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 28th March, 1979."

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Call Attention. Mr. Dutt.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): Sir, I rise on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: What is your point of order?

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: My point of order is that Mr. Bhutto's issue should be taken up with the President of Pakistan.

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a point of order. Don't record.

(Interruptions)**

Younger Members must at least read the rules and procedures of the House Mr. Dutt.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the list of business, the debate on the grants of Ministry of Planning is not there.

MR. SPEAKER: I will tell you after the Calling Attention. I will announce it. Now, Call attention. Mr. Dutt.

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT (Jaunpur): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of External Affairs... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Just a minute. Prof Mavalankar is on a point of order. What is it?

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): Sir, my point of order is this. You have found it advisable to admit this motion on the subject concerning the Ministry of External Affairs today. But this is our problem. It so happens that from this very week, from the beginning of the week, the various Ministries are coming for discussion, and the discussion on Demands for Grants of the Ministry of External Affairs begins this afternoon.

Now, normally you have been telling us that because certain subjects are going to be covered when the Ministry's demands are discussed, don't raise them now. I would like to know from you, then, as to how is it that you allowed this subject under a Call Attention when demands are already being discussed?

MR. SPEAKER: Prof. Mavalankar, there are two things that have happened. Firstly, it was selected for yesterday and not for to-day. This was, in fact allotted day before and the Demands of the External Affairs Ministry were not expected to come up today.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, I am on a point of order. Just now when I raised a discussion on the Railways in Dhan-

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu] bad, Sealdah and Howrah Division, you said that I could speak on the Home Ministry's Grants. How is it that you are allowing this Call attention?

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bosu, don't you make the difference between an adjournment motion and a call-attention?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I am on a point of clarification.

MR. SPEAKER: Don't upset me.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a point of order, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a point of order.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North-East): Sir, the chimpanzees are rotting at Palam Airport. If at all you allow, there should be a call attention on this.

MR. SPEAKER: Don't discuss that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I rise on another point of order. That is with both China and Pakistan, we have friendly relations we have diplomatic relations.

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record.

(Interruptions)**

Now, Call Attention. Shri Dutt.

12.09 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED SITUATION ARISING OUT OF PAKISTAN GOING NUCLEAR

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT (Jaunpur): I call the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to the following matter of urgent public impor-

tance and request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"The reported situation arising out of Pakistan going nuclear with the help of China and other foreign countries".

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE): Mr. Speaker, Sir. A number of reports have come to the attention of the Government regarding the efforts of the Government of Pakistan to purchase equipment which could be used for a programme to develop Nuclear explosive capability.

As the House is aware, Pakistan concluded an agreement with France in January, 1976 to secure a nuclear re-processing plant. It was reported that US Government had urged that the Pakistan-French programme for re-processing should be suspended. Some months ago reports appeared that the French Government had decided to suspend further supplies under the agreement. It is not known what equipment and design had already been supplied. In addition, it was reported that the Government of Pakistan also imported from United Kingdom "Variable Frequency Inverters", an equipment which is used both in synthetic fibre manufacture as well as in gas centrifuges for uranium enrichment. This matter was brought up in the House of Commons in July, 1978. We understand that the UK Government have taken steps under the Export Control regulations to stop further supplies to Pakistan. We have, however, no information of China giving assistance for Pakistan's nuclear programme.

In any case, in the light of these reports, it was felt that the matter was grave enough to be brought to the attention of the Government of Pakistan. The Prime Minister accordingly took the initiative to write to President Zia on February 8, 1979, expressing India's concern over Pakistan's efforts for ac-

quiring nuclear technology to the point of explosion capability. A reply to this letter has since been received from the President of Pakistan. In his reply dated 3rd March, President Zia has stated that Pakistan's entire nuclear programme is geared to peaceful uses of atomic energy and that Pakistan has no intention of acquiring or developing nuclear weaponry.

The policy of the Government of India on the nuclear question is well known and has been reiterated on several occasions in this House as well as outside. We have unilaterally announced our intention to gear our nuclear programme only for peaceful purposes. The possibility of Pakistan developing explosion capability is of understandably grave concern to India. We earnestly hope that the assurance given by President Zia in his letter to the Prime Minister would be adhered to in the acquisition of nuclear technology.

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: Sir, I have heard with rapt attention the statement of the hon'ble Minister and I would like to ask him a very pointed and a clear-cut question. I hope he will give a clear cut answer in view of Gen. Zia's reply of 3rd March. An American scientist has given an interview on the radio national hookup on 17th or 18th March that he was approached by high Pakistani officials with the request that he should help Pakistan to make an atomic bomb by Pakistan. Is it a fact or not? If so, whether the government will take this thing into consideration for it rethinking on the preparedness on nuclear power?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Sir, I would like to give a clear-cut reply. It is true that an American scientist John Aristotle Phillips who appeared on ABC network on the 16th March was asked by a correspondent about Pakistan's approach to have the Plan from the American scientist. I would like to quote what transpired between them:

"Q. I understand that the Pakistani government wanted to get a hold of your Plan.

A. Yes. I got a call about three months after the publicity started from a representative of a foreign government—the Pakistani Government—and he wanted to buy the plans from me and I refused. Of course, I notified FBI and Senator Proxmire. At that very moment the Pakistani government was attempting to acquire some very sensitive technology from France and they had promised the French and promised the rest of the world that they had no interest in using it for bomb building purpose. Just when the deal was about to go through the Pakistanis are caught trying to get a bomb.... designed from an American under-graduate and I would say the nicest thing that has happened from this whole experience is that the fact that the Pakistani-French deal has fallen through."

Sir, it is clear from the interview that some Pakistani had approached the American student who is an under-graduate but who claims to be an expert in making crude atomic bombs.

AN HON. MEMBER: May be crackers.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I do not know.

To the latter part of the question, I would like to assure the House that Government's nuclear policy is constantly under review.

श्री नानू कुमार शास्त्री (उज्जैन) : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से जो आज देश के अन्दर गंकाएँ बन रही हैं, उनके बारे में कुछ पूछना चाहता हूँ। हम अपनी ओर से चीन और पाकिस्तान के साथ मित्रता का रवैया रखने के लिए अपनी इच्छा प्रकट कर रहे हैं। मत दिनों के सारे व्यवहार से हमारे सामने यह स्पष्ट दिखायी देता है कि चीन का और पाकिस्तान का भारत के साथ कोई पवित्र दुरावा नहीं है। उन के नापाक इरादे हमारे सामने स्पष्ट दिखायी दे रहे हैं। पाकिस्तान ने चीन के साथ बाईर एग्रीमेंट किया और उस एग्रीमेंट के अन्दर पाकिस्तान द्वारा आक्रुपाइज हमारे एरिया का कुछ एरिया चीन

[श्री भानु कुमार शास्त्री]

को दे दिया। हमारी एक लाख वर्ग मील भूमि मितता के नते विदेशियों के हाथों में है, यानी पाकिस्तान और चीन ने हमारी एक लाख वर्ग मील भूमि हड़प ली है। हम आज भी यह कह रहे हैं कि ये जो शस्त्र हम लेंगे वे केवल शांतिपूर्ण परंपरा के लिए लेंगे, शांति के लिए उनका उपयोग करेंगे और उनसे दूसरा कुछ नहीं करेंगे। पहले जब हम ने अमेरिका से शस्त्र लिये थे तब भी यही घोषणा की थी। उस का क्या परिणाम हुआ ? यही परिणाम हुआ कि एक दिन भारत के ऊपर उनके हवाई जहाज टूट पड़े, हमारी भारत की भूमि युद्ध भूमि बन गयी।

MR. SPEAKER: You are going on a totally different subject.

श्री भानु कुमार शास्त्री : मैं इस के बारे में एक बात सुचना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सारी बातें जानकारी में नहीं हैं ? क्या चीन ने हमारे एरिये के अन्दर कच्छाकोरम रांड नहीं बनायी है ? क्या उन ने पाकिस्तान को मदद देने का एग्जिमेंट नहीं किया हुआ है ? क्या वह नागासेंड के लोगों को शस्त्र नहीं दे रहा है ? लेकिन इन सब के बारे में भारत सरकार का यह कहना है कि हमारे पास ऐसी कोई सूचना नहीं है कि पाकिस्तान न्यूक्लीयर कार्यक्रम के लिए चीन को मदद दे रहा है। यह एक आश्चर्यजनक बात है। हमारे विदेश मंत्री जब वहाँ चीन से बात करने गये तो उस ने जयतनम पर हमला कर दिया। ये जो शस्त्र, न्यूक्लीयर शस्त्र जो वहाँ से लिये जा रहे हैं, वे भारत के विरुद्ध उपयोग में नहीं आयेगे, इस बात की क्या गारंटी है ?

मे माननीय विदेश मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या भारत सरकार अंतर्राष्ट्रीय जगत में इस प्रकार का कोई संस्थान बनाने की बात करने जा रही है जिसमें कि एशिया का भी कोई सदस्य हो, वह कोई भी देश हो, वह यह देखे कि जो भी देश विदेशों से अपने देश को न्यूक्लीयर शक्ति से हबलप करने के लिए सहायता लेता है, वह उसका दुरुपयोग न करे, और अगर वह करे तो यह संस्थान उस पर दबाव डाले ताकि कोई भी देश किसी भी देश के विरुद्ध शक्ति और प्रगति के नाम पर लिये गये शस्त्रों का दुरुपयोग न कर सके ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय जिस बात की आशंका थी, वही हुआ। इस समय हम सीमित प्रश्न पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं। अगर भारत के पाकिस्तान और चीन के साथ सम्बन्धों पर व्यापक चर्चा और विचार करना है तो उस के लिए थोड़ी बेर में मेरे मंत्रालय से सम्बन्धित अनुदान मांगों पर बहस होनी है तभी वह हो सकता है। माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि आया काए है, कुसकाए है, शंकाए है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : निराशा नहीं है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैंने अपने उत्तर में कहा है कि पाकिस्तान न्यूक्लीयर शस्त्रों का, न्यूक्लीयर शक्ति का विकास कर रहा है। पाकिस्तान ने हमें

आश्वासन दिया है कि शांतिपूर्ण काम के लिए कर रहा है। मैंने यह भी कहा है कि जहाँ तक चीन के संबंध हैं, इस मामले में पाकिस्तान और चीन के बीच किसी सहयोग की हमें अभी तक सूचना नहीं मिली है।

अब माननीय सदस्य कहते हैं कि कुछ एक वम हो गया तो ? इसका तो एक ही इलाज है कि हम हर परिस्थिति के लिए तैयार रहें। लेकिन जब हम आणविक शक्ति का स्वयं शांतिपूर्ण कार्यों के लिए विकास कर रहे हैं तो हम किसी दूसरे देश को उस अधिकार से शक्ति नहीं कर सकते हैं। हमें देखना केवल इतना ही है कि आणविक शक्ति का उपयोग संहार के लिए नहीं होना चाहिये निर्माण के लिए हो।

श्री खलसेन चौधरी (कैमरगंज) : श्री मंत्री महोदय ने स्पष्टीकरण दिया है अपने वक्तव्य में भी कहा है और बार बार हमें दोहराया है कि आशंका और कुशंका पर हमें चलना नहीं चाहिये। लेकिन पाकिस्तान की नीति को देख कर और जो अब तक उसका व्यवहार रहा है उसको देख कर उनके प्रति आशंका का होना स्वाभाविक है। उसके लिए मंत्री महोदय को स्पष्ट सदन की आश्वासन देना चाहिये।

पाकिस्तान में जनतंत्र नहीं है जहाँ जनता के विकास की ओर ध्यान केंद्रित होता है। वहाँ राजा और भी नहीं है जिस में सामन्ती प्रथा के आधार पर कुछ परिवारों के मुख सुबिवा की चिन्ता होती है। वहाँ तो सैन्य तंत्र ही जो केवल एक ही बात जानता है कि कैसे और जबरदस्ती से हकूमत चलाई जा सकती है।

MR. SPEAKER: We are not commenting on some other's policy, but on ours.

श्री खलसेन चौधरी : आज पाकिस्तान की अन्दरूनी हालत विस्फोटक बन गई है, वह बिल्कुल विस्फोटक स्थिति में है। 31 वर्ष का पिछला इतिहास बताता है कि जब कभी भी इस प्रकार की दशा पाकिस्तान की हुई है तब उसन भारत के विरुद्ध यत्न उठा है। लगातार उसकी आणविक तैयारी को देखते हुए क्या आप आपनी नीति पर पुनर्विचार करने की आवश्यकता महसूस नहीं करते हैं ? इन तथ्यों के प्रकाश में इन मुद्दों पर मैं आप से स्पष्ट जानना चाहूंगा और यह भी चाहूंगा कि राष्ट्र और उस सदन की संकाशों का आप समाधान करने की कृपा करें।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : भारत न्यूक्लीयर शक्ति का उपयोग हथियार बनाने के लिए नहीं करेगा यह हमारी उद्घोषणा है। इस पर हम दबता से कायम हैं। किन्तु विश्व की परिस्थिति बदलती है। पड़ोस में कुछ ऐसी घटनाएँ होती हैं जिन के प्रकाश में नीति पर पुनर्विचार करने की आवश्यकता होती-ती सरकार अवश्य विचार करेगी। कितनाही ऐसा कोई विचार करने की जरूरत नहीं है।

डॉ० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय (संवेदी) : क्या यह सही है कि चीन तथा पाकिस्तान दोनों अपनी न्यूक्लियर शक्ति को बढ़ाने में लगे हुए हैं ? मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि किसी भी देश को इस प्रकार से अपनी शक्ति बढ़ाने से रोका नहीं जा सकता है। यदि वह शक्ति हमारे लिए खतरनाक बने, हमारे लिए विनाशकारी बने और हम उससे शक्तिरहित रहें, धमकी रहे, यह किसी भी प्रकार से सम्भव नहीं है। मैं मंत्री महोदय द्वारा दिए गए उत्तर की ही ओर उनका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने कहा है कि फ्रांस द्वारा पाकिस्तान के साथ इस प्रकार का समझौता किया गया था कि वह न्यूक्लियर के बारे में समस्त सुविधायें व जानकारी देगा लेकिन इस प्रकार की भी जानकारी प्राप्त हुई है कि इस कार्यक्रम को रोक दिया गया है या रोक दिया जावेगा। मंत्री महोदय स्पष्ट बताएं कि क्या वह कार्यक्रम संबंधी रोक दिया गया है अथवा इसके बारे में अभी भी कोई अनूयता है ? या वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है ?

यू के में टेक्स्टाइल मशीनरी के नाम पर न्यूक्लियर कारखानों के अन्तर् क्राम करने वालों मशीनरी उसको सपनाई की। इस मामले को भी उठाया गया था। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अन्ततः इसका क्या परिणाम निकला है ? क्या यह सही है कि इस प्रकार की बात हुई थी और यदि हाँ तो क्या आपने अपना विरोध प्रकट किया था ?

क्या यह भी सही है कि पाकिस्तान लिबिया के साथ मिल कर तथा अन्य देशों के साथ मिल कर अपने न्यूक्लियर कारखानों के लिए फाइनेंशियल असिस्टेंस प्राप्त करने जा रहा है और आणविक हथियार प्राप्त करने की दिशा में निरंतर भागे बढ़ा रहा है और इस प्रकार से यदि वह सक्षम बन गया तो भारत के ऊपर हमेशा क्या उसका दबाव बना नहीं रहेगा यदि हाँ तो उस दिशा में हम कितने सक्षम हैं, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ। मैं यह भी जानना चाहूँगा कि क्या चीन के साथ पाकिस्तान का इस दिशा में अधिपत्य में भी कोई समझौता संभव नहीं है ? यदि हुआ तो आपकी प्रतिक्रिया क्या होगी ?

श्री जटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : जैसा मैंने अपने वक्तव्य में कहा है कि फ्रांस और पाकिस्तान के बीच में एक समझौता हुआ था। बाब में खबर आई कि अब वह समझौता अमल में नहीं लाया जा रहा है। लेकिन इस सम्भावना को रट नहीं किया जा सकता है कि फ्रांस की ओर से पाकिस्तान को कुछ ऐसा सामान मिला हो जिस का उपयोग करके पाकिस्तान आणविक शक्ति का विकास कर सके।

यू के से हमने अपना विरोध प्रकट किया था। उन्होंने इस तरह का सामान वहाँ से जाए इस पर रोक लगा दी है। किन्तु इस तरह का सामान और सुवों से चोरी छिपे प्राप्त करने की सम्भावना को बिल्कुल रट नहीं किया जा सकता है। पाकिस्तान अन्य देशों से भी सहयोग प्राप्त करने का प्रयत्न कर रहा है। इस सम्बन्ध में विशेष जानकारी मेरे पास नहीं है। किन्तु जानकारी भी उनके संबंध के सामने देना कर

SHRI V. M. SUDHEERAN (Alleppey): I have carefully gone through the statement of the hon. Minister. Here he says: we have however no information of China giving assistance for Pakistan's nuclear programme. About a year back it was reported, on 15 August, under the caption "China offers N-technology to Pakistan" and the report says:

"Peking had offered to provide Pakistan with nuclear technology to reprocess spent nuclear fuel and extra pure plutonium, according to reports here. The Financial Times quoting the authoritative New York news letter 'Nucleonics' said 'today that the offer was made by the Chinese Vice Premier Mr. Keng Piao, in Islamabad recently.'"

This was stated last year. While our Foreign Affairs Minister was in Peking, a high level Pakistani military mission headed by their chief of military staff was also there; the chairman of the Pakistan's atomic energy commission also visited China very recently. Those delegations were accorded a warm reception and attention was given to them in the Chinese Press also, much more than to our Foreign Affairs Minister. This report created great anxiety and poses a threat to the security of our country. The present military regime under General Zia is following the same nuclear policy of Mr. Bhutto who was determined to have atom bombs even if Pakistan was forced to live on grass. Pakistan has been trying to knock at various doors for help, in this connection there were reports that they were trying to get French help and Libyan money because President Gaddafi of Libya was very much interested in making the so called Islamic atom bomb; because he says that the Jews, the Christians, the Hindus and all those people had bombs; so we should have an Islamic bomb. But the most important thing is the Chinese collusion with Pakistan. It is reported that

[Shri V. M. Sudheeran]

China was providing nuclear knowhow to Pakistan and that there had been exchanges of experts between the two countries. Even our Foreign Affairs Minister admitted while replying a question that the Government had received reports of Pakistan embarking on a nuclear programme which might not be for peaceful purposes. Though the Pakistani military delegations visiting China seem to be goodwill missions, actually they were negotiating military deal with the Chinese. In the circumstances, I charge the External Affairs Minister for giving up our security consideration by following a very submissive policy in relation to China. Our Government has not even come forward to recognise the Kampuchean Government. The Foreign Affairs Minister's statement on the Chinese aggression on Vietnam has given another notice to China to do anything. In view of all this, may I know what is the Government's reaction to the reported move of Pakistan for further strengthening its nuclear programme with the help of China and other countries? The Prime Minister has made a statement earlier that there would not be any nuclear explosion even for peaceful purposes. Now the Minister says there will be nuclear explosion for peaceful purposes. I want to know which is true. I also want to know whether the Foreign Affairs Minister has sought any clarification from the Chinese Government about China-Pakistan atomic nuclear collaboration and whether he is taking up the matter at the international level to build up strong world public opinion against arms race?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I would reply to the nuclear part only. Other questions will be discussed during the debate on the Demands. When reports appeared in the press about China's assistance to Pakistan in the development of nuclear energy, we got those reports verified and those reports have not been confirmed so far.

12.32 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

HUNDRED AND FOURTEENTH, HUNDRED AND SIXTEENTH AND HUNDRED AND TENTH REPORTS

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO (Hanankonda): I beg to present the following Reports of the Public Accounts Committee:—

(1) Hundred and fourteenth Report (English version) on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations of the Committee contained in their Fifty-third Report on Sugar Exports in 1974 and 1975, relating to the Ministry of Commerce.

(2) Hundred and sixteenth Report (English version) on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations of the Committee contained in their Eighty-second Report on Review of Guidelines for 1972-73—Crash Scheme for Rural Employment relating to the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation.

(3) Hundred and tenth Report (English version) on paragraph 19.5 of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1976-77, Union Government (Civil) Revenue Receipts, Volume II, Direct Taxes relating to Non-Payment of Contributions to Trustees or Provident Fund Commissioners.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

TWENTY-SIXTH AND THIRTY-SIXTH REPORTS

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I beg to present the following Reports of the Committee on Public Undertakings:—

(1) Twentysixth Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Second Report of the Committee on Central Inland Water Transport Corporation.

(2) Thirty-sixth Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Fifth Report of the Committee on Central Inland Water Transport Corporation.

12.33 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. IMPORT AND EXPORT POLICY FOR 1979-80

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): Sir, hon. Members are aware, that in the period April, 1978—March, 1979, a substantial revision of the import policy and the connected procedures was made compared to the previous three decades. I am happy to say that the policy currently in force is in tune with the national objectives of increasing agricultural and industrial production with adequate protection to producers, building up infra-structure and technology, generating employment and making available essential goods for mass consumption.

2. While making the statement in the House on 3rd April, 1978, when I announced our trade policies and procedures for the current year, I had emphasised the need to impart stability to the policy. This has been our approach in formulating the policy for the coming year also. The representations received by Government in regard to the new policy have, by and large, suggested further simplification of the existing procedures, provision of adequate protection to our industry and agriculture and extension of increased facilities for export production. Furthermore, the new dimension given to the policy in the current year has necessitated a review of the arrangements made for giving interpretation and clarifications to the import policy, particularly in regard to the items for import under Open General Licence.

3. In order that adequate and careful consideration is given to the various suggestions and representations made and, as stated earlier, with a view to providing better stability to our import policy, Government has decided to announce the new import policy on 1st May, 1979.

4. To assist the continuance of our production and foreign trade in this period, it has been decided that:—

(i) The provisions of the current policy for the import of items under Open General Licence which expire on 31st March, 1979 will be extended upto 30th April, 1979;

(ii) All exports made upto 30th April, 1979 will qualify for Import Replenishment Licences in terms of the current policy;

(iii) Advance Licences will continue to be granted upto 30th April, 1979, in accordance with the current policy;

(iv) The existing provisions for the import of emergency spares will continue;

(v) Canalising agencies will continue to supply the respective items in accordance with the earlier regulations; and

(vi) Persons, who need to import any requirements under extraordinary circumstances during this period, may apply to the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, New Delhi.

A suitable Public Notice incorporating the above decisions is being issued separately.

5. So far as exports are concerned, many of the items are not under control and can be freely exported. However, in respect of those which would be subject to Export Control, a Public Notice is being issued separately, setting out the itemwise policies applic-

[Shri Mohan Dharla]

able from today upto March 31, 1980. Some of its salient features are:—

(a) Barytes stands fully canalised through the MMTC;

(b) Export of Video taped cinema films including cassettes stands canalised through the Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation;

(c) Kyanite with alumina content of 50 per cent and above is banned for export;

(d) As a corollary to the ban imposed on the export of silver recently, exports of silver salts and chemicals have been banned. Manufactured articles of silver will be allowed for export only in substantially value added form and subject to suitable conditions.

(e) Natural rubber and rosewood in log and sawn form are banned for export;

(f) Streptomycin formulations are banned for export having regard to the domestic demand and indigenous production;

(g) Export of vintage cars will be allowed, on merits; and

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: So far as vintage cars are concerned, why not export all of them? What do you do with them? What developmental work is done by them? It is a rich man's folly.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: If interruptions are allowed, I would also like to ask some questions.

MR. SPEAKER: That may not be replied to.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He will reply outside.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: We shall discuss it at the time of our Demands.

(h) In the case of meat, arrangements are being made before the end of June 1979 to see that animals required for the purpose are available to the exporters only through designated State agencies. In the meanwhile, exporters will purchase meat from the metropolitan mandis only after the daily local needs are fully met.

6. The new rates of cash compensatory support for selected export products applicable from 1st April, 1979 onwards are also being announced separately.

For agricultural products we have evolved several mechanisms so that we should be in a position to help the producers to have their export, taking into account all the domestic needs.

12.40 hrs.

SALARY, ALLOWANCES AND PENSIONS OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT (AMENDMENT)* BILL

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament Act, 1954.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament Act, 1954."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I introduce the Bill.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 20-3-79.

1241 hrs.

RE. NOTICE OF MOTION FOR APPOINTMENT OF A COMMISSION OF INQUIRY TO GO INTO ALLEGED LAND DEAL IN UTTAR PRADESH

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): Before you pass on to the next item, there is a matter to which I would like to draw the attention of Government through you.

I had given notice of a statutory motion under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, which is pending with you. I had expected the Finance Minister to make a statement today here, even as he made a statement in the Rajya Sabha.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not asked him to.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: My motion, as you know, is for a Commission of Inquiry against Shri Charan Singh and his relatives with respect to certain deals which are talked about.

Mr. Charan Singh had taken the position earlier in his letter to the Prime Minister, that if there was any allegation against his relatives, a Commission of Inquiry must be appointed immediately. I do not know why Government did not accept it and go ahead with it. Subsequently in the Rajya Sabha he has gone on record saying that these deals can be enquired into, and if it is found that he has got any connection with them, he is prepared to resign. That statement he has made.

Here is a Minister who wants to get cleared, asks for an enquiry, and here is a Government which refuses to make that enquiry. Therefore, I want a policy statement from the Government whether they are prepared to institute an enquiry as asked for by us and as asked for by the Finance Minister.

There are two aspects to this question. I am not going into the details

of this matter of this land deal in U.P. One is Mr. Charan Singh says that the deal is disgusting. He has said this is absolutely unacceptable. He went to the extent of saying, "cancel the deal". Therefore, he concedes that in his judgment there is something fishy about the deal, and he goes further and says "annul the deal".

The persons who are involved are public servants under the definition of the Anti-Corruption Act, and an enquiry is necessary. Now, a further revelation has come to the effect that the evaluation was made by the Evaluation Officer, which means that the Evaluation Officer also comes into the picture. A complete conspiratorial picture is emerging. So, an enquiry is absolutely necessary. It cannot be escaped.

As far as Mr. Charan Singh is concerned, a question arises. Rupees nine lakhs was the price fixed for three acres of land. I would like to know whether in the returns filed before the Income-tax Officer, this particular property was mentioned, whether this Rs. 9 lakhs was mentioned, and if so, whether Wealth Tax has been paid on it. If Wealth Tax has not been paid on it, there is a clear case prosecution, against the assessee for suppressing this wealth.

What has happened subsequently? Subsequently they say the deal is cancelled. I do not know if it can be cancelled. Anyway Mr. Charan Singh orders "cancel the deal"; Mr. Charan Singh orders "return the money"; and the money is returned; Rs. 9 lakhs or a part of the money is returned. It has been said that between the nephew and Mr. Charan Singh there is no connection, they are living separately, there is no economic connection. A person who is not connected with another person economically comes in and pays out the money of the bid. The inference is irresistible that the deal is benami.

MR. SPEAKER: You are making a statement long before the matter has been admitted.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: So, I want a statement from the Government, whether they are prepared to institute an inquiry as requested by Mr. Charan Singh, as demanded by Members of Parliament and as I am demanding here on the floor of the House and if they are not prepared to institute an enquiry, I would beseech of you to give us an early opportunity to discuss this particular motion.

Finally, if they refuse to institute an enquiry, the inference will be irresistible that they are refusing it because they fear that that would be opening the Pandoras box, meaning thereby an enquiry into the other deal, I mean the deal of Kanti Desai about which also a motion is pending with you. That would be pressed, and in order to save him, they are refusing to have this enquiry. Such an inference will be irresistible.

So, I call upon the Government to make a statement whether they will institute an inquiry, and I appeal to you if they do not, to give this House an early opportunity to discuss this matter. Do not place us under the constraint of silence. Give us an opportunity.

MR. SPEAKER: Matters under Rule 377.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। ग़राब-बन्दी की नीति के बिना नयी नयी दुकानें खोली जा रही हैं।

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a point of order. (Interruptions) Don't record.

SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN (Burdwan):**

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:**

SHRI VINAYAK PRASAD YADAV (Saharsa):** (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is recorded. Shri Vijaykumar N. Pati—not present.

Shri Baldev Singh Jasrotia.

12.46 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) PROBLEMS OF REFUGEES IN JAMMU AND KASHMIR.

SHRI BALDEV SINGH JASROTIA (Jammu): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to raise the following matter under Rule 377.

The Division of the country gave the problem of refugees in this country on a very large scale. The Congress Government could not solve it for 30 years, rather passed it on to times to come.

In Jammu and Kashmir, the problem is very acute. Thousands of refugees like 1947, 1965 and 1971 and even Tibetan refugees of 1962 are facing problems. The State Government was not honest in solving the issue; rather handling has been poor. Even Central Government was not so active in this connection, as expected of a good Government. Anyway, for the solution of their just demands, the refugees started satyagraha both at Delhi and Jammu from 19th February and 1st March, 1979 respectively as a result of which some of them are in Tihar Jail and are on hunger strike for the mal-treatment which they are getting in Jail. There is discrimination going on in the Jail. They are not treated as political prisoners. The condition of two of them is serious as per information received. I hope, the Government will call for an immediate suitable action in this behalf to solve all these problems.

MR. SPEAKER: Prof. Dilip Chakravarty—not present.

When we select, they are not present. When we do not select, they come and complain. Shri Amat. Only the approved text to be recorded.

(ii) REPORTED ACQUISITION OF LAND FORM ADIVASIS IN ROURKELA.

SHRI D. AMAT (Sundargarh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, under rule 377, I want to draw the attention of Government, through you, to a strange case of gross injustice towards constantly exploited Adivasis. The original Adivasi inhabitants of Rourkela in Orissa have been deprived of their land in the name of public interest at nominal prices. I submit that this is sheer exploitation of Adivasis and they have been deceived thereby. Their land should either be returned to them or it should be utilised in public interest as was declared while acquiring their land or the profit accruing therefrom should be distributed amongst them.

I hope that Government will intervene and see that justice is done in this regard.

MR. SPEAKER: Dr. Saradish Roy. He is not present.

12.50 hrs.

RE. DEMANDS FOR GRANTS OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING FOR 1979-80.

MR. SPEAKER: Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Planning were taken up for discussion on Wednesday, the 28th March, 1979. Discussion on these Demands was not concluded on that day.

The item regarding further discussion on these Demands was again included in the Revised List of Business

for 29th March, 1979. As the House was adjourned for the day on account of the demise of a sitting Member, Shri H. L. Patwary, the discussion on these Demands could not be concluded on that day.

The Prime Minister had informed me earlier that he would not be available in New Delhi on the 30th March, 1979 and as such, this part-discussed item has not been included in the Revised List of Business for today.

12.51 hrs.

*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS. 1970-80—Contd.

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand No. 31 relating to the Ministry of External Affairs for which six hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members whose Cut Motions to the Demand for Grant have been circulated may, if they desire to move their Cut Motions, send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the Cut Motions they would like to move.

Motion moved.

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts of Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the Fourth Column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1980, in respect of the head of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand No. 31 relating to the Ministry of External Affairs."

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Demand for Grant, 1979-80, in respect of the Ministry in External Affairs submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha.

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 16-3-1979	Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House
1	2	3	4
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
31	Ministry of External Affairs	20,83,29,000	2,77,52,000
		104,16,46,000	13,87,61,000

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): Sir, the House is now proceeding to discuss an issue of a very very vital importance and on which, normally, there must be a national consensus. The external affairs policy of the Government has, fortunately for our country, been all along, broadly, a matter of national consensus with, of course, some dissenting voices here and here.

Unfortunately it so happens that, of late, this matter has not been receiving the attention of the Parliament in the measure it should have been. Developments have been taking place in various areas, but apart from some occasional statement from the Minister for External Affairs, the House as such very rarely went into this matter. I would plead with you now that, hereafter, this attitude of the House must change. The internal progress of the country will never be strong unless the external affairs are sound, and the external affairs will not be sound unless and until the internal affairs are also fairly strong. These are interlinked.

In the turbulent situation in which we are living, in the international setting, every move, every change, will affect the fortunes of our country, the fortunes of the region where we are living. It should not be that these matters are carried on by the officers. They are very well-informed

of course, very knowledgeable, of course, very experienced, and patriotic but it should not be carried on by them only, nor is it to be left entirely to the wisdom of the Minister of External Affairs. The collective wisdom of this House must come to bear upon any development, however big or small, because in the international affairs there is nothing like a small development. Any small development can become big, and that can affect us vitally. Anyway, it was very good of you that you found the necessity for this and you took the initiative this year to ensure that this subject got the highest priority in the matter of discussion this year.

Now, let me say at the very outset that, while we are prepared to sit with the External Affairs Minister to discuss this matter and to come to a consensus, I have got the feeling that, deliberately or otherwise, there has been a drift from the time-honoured policy that we have been pursuing to the ultimate detriment of the interests of this country. My purpose is to only elaborate as to how I consider this is taking place.

Let us look behind. How was the policy moulded? I need not tell the House. I need not tell anybody that this is a continuation of the independence movement and the freedom struggle of our country. We had

our freedom struggle as part of the anti-imperialist struggle which was fought on the international plane. We got our freedom but the freedom was not consolidated and when we got our freedom, the situation internationally was the development of the two blocs and the attempt of the two major powers to gang up smaller powers within their camps with the aim of an ultimate confrontation. Now, as far as the small powers which got liberated, for them the question was how to retain their freedom and how to carry on.

Pandit Nehru referring to the Bloc formation, said, 'I just cannot understand how this can be block. A giant coming into a partnership with a small pygmy—how can it be an alignment? It can only be an arrangement for service and no independent country, big or small, must be prepared to enter into this alignment of serving one because he has got some power.' It is in this desperate situation that the new idea was put forward, not on the basis of ganging up but on the basis of saying, 'You preserve your independence, you carry on your struggle against imperialism, you carry on your struggle against the colonial powers.' We must carry this forward and whoever will make a common cause on this matter of continued and persistent anti-imperialist struggle, we must welcome and join hands and carry on our struggle. It is in that sense that the non-aligned movement took its birth. Therefore, as Indians, we must take pride in the fact that weak though India was, militarily and economically and every man knew that India was weak but because we made common cause with the struggling masses of the world seeking liberation and independence, our voice had a ring of authenticity and a ring of acceptability. Pandit Nehru, along with his other friends in different countries, took the lead to create a platform against this attempt of the two super powers to further subjugate the newly liberated countries.

We find different movements developing. As far as the South-East Asia was concerned, Pandit Nehru along with Indonesia and Burma coming together and developing a particular sort of alignment which became the focus of the call of anti-imperialist struggle in this Asian area and Pandit Nehru Naser and Tito coming together and raising a platform of an international struggle—we find it there, which made a common cause and beckons the newly emerging African countries to be conscious of their strength, to be conscious of their power and to carry on their struggle.

This anti-imperialist struggle goes on. The non-alignment movement is built up. South East Asian Conference was held. An Asian Conference for liberation of Indonesia was held here in Delhi itself. This was not a matter of giving the lead. This is a matter of India getting itself completely identified and continuing that identification that way. They are seeking new directions of development. India put this on the basis of identification with the people. He always spoke of the new Asian personality coming. He spoke of the African personality emerging. He spoke of the emergence of the Arab nationalism. He looked at that and determined all the policies and whether the new emerging nations' personality elsewhere in the world will be in accord with the role of the new Asian personality. Any move, whether it will be in accordance with the urge of the newly emerging national personality, whether our move will be in accordance with the Arab Nationalism which was emerging—it was, on this basis, that our whole approach was built up and, therefore, we had no difficulty to spell out our policies when this confrontation arose.

13.30 hrs.

Non-alignment does not mean smiling to everybody, saying goody-goody things to everybody and saying that

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

they are equally friends to us. This is not non-alignment because non-alignment has got a definite, positive aspect. It can be that we will have to be more friendly to one country. It may also be that we will be less friendly to another country. It may also mean that because of our friendliness, we might get into the hostility with a certain other country. It has been spelt out umpteen times that our policy is based upon how best to serve our interest which is the same as the preservation of the world peace, which is the same as the liberation of countries from the stranglehold of colonial hold. This is the way we have got to approach. Sir, in 1964 Panditji—I found that this was the last speech which Panditji made in the Lok Sabha on non-alignment. He made the following remarks:

“Non-alignment is not a basic policy of ours or any country. It is our reaction to events and, more particularly, our desire to maintain our independence of thought and action. It arose chiefly because of the two Power Blocs headed by the United States of America and the Soviet Union and our desire not to get entangled with them. To some extent that continues, but many changes have taken place in these alignments.

“The U.S.A. and the Soviet Union are not so bitterly opposed to each other as they were, and they are going closer to each other. Among the two power blocs internal differences have arisen and in some cases, they amount almost to a split. Thus, the Soviet Union and China, the two Communist powers have practically separated from each other, and are bitterly opposed to each other. In the Western bloc, some differences have also arisen. Meanwhile a large number of newly independent countries have come into existence, and most of them adhere to the policy of non-alignment.

“From any point of view, it would appear that non-alignment has not

only succeeded in the past but is even desirable to-day.”
He goes on to day:

“In the light of the changing situation, how exactly our non-alignment must be adjusted with the changing events is a matter of consideration”.

This was the last pronouncement which he made. After that, many changes have taken place. What exactly is the attitude of the Government with respect to these changes is my question which has got to be answered and which I would like to put across. After that, many countries have become free. And the new situation is that that these imperialist countries which left Africa are coming back now with open arms not with barefaced domination but subtly, covertly, much more dangerously, they are coming back in a big way. Belgium is coming back; France, in certain areas, is coming back; Germany is coming back in a big way. In each country these imperialist forces who had left away, are coming back. In Africa, the new African personality which, we thought, arose, is not setting its tone, one against the other. This is the situation that we are finding in Africa. African countries have become free but the people are not involved in that freedom in different countries, this is the situation. Other elements and other arms are coming into that. They are certainly the African people—of African conscience and African personality. Of course, I am aware that the Minister of External Affairs is repeatedly saying the same phrase, about our identity of interests in South Africa; our identity of interests with the coloured people in Zimbabwe and all those countries. He has repeatedly been saying or coming forward with the same phraseology. But the question is whether the formulation of our policy with respect to Africa continues as it has been which will have the reaction among the people in the sense that we are

part of the anti-imperialist movement. I am not saying that you are doing anything wrong or in discordance with our time. I am not saying that. I am also not saying that we are moving against the people's interests in Africa. I do not see how can we to much more assertive. But, can we not take a posture which will give those people this idea that here is a great country which we can look up to and which will assist us and put us forward? Is it not possible? I do not say that we must follow the example of Cuba or some thing like that. It does not meant that you must send for arms. That is not what I am saying. But, Sir, on certain occasions, of course, with the consent of the international community we had.... (Interruptions).

The point I am making is that inspite of this anti-colonial movement struggle by the people in Africa is there any doubt that freedom in Africa has not come in; is there any doubt that those colonial powers are returning and trying to create a stronghold in Africa? In view of this my point is whether our voice is ringing out against this new emergent force which is coming. We were happy when after the black period of colonialism the African people, one after the other, were becoming free but again the same thing is returning.

Now, look at West Asia! Our policy on West Asia is based not merely on the question of Palestine. There our policy is based on Arab nationalism, the Arab unity and the united Arab nationalism. It is in this context that the Camp David Agreement and the Agreement that was signed yesterday must be evaluated. When the Camp David agreement was signed the Government of India only took note of the reactions taking place in that area and reiterated that we will not be satisfied till the Palestinians are given their homeland. The question is—there is difference of opinion—whether this agreement which is signed will be

conducive to the advance of the Palestinians; whether this is in tune with the aspirations of the Arab nationalism. Excepting for Egypt all other countries have combined together and are saying that they do not approve of this agreement at all. No doubt, we are a different country. It is not our business to examine this agreement and decide whether it will bring about the desired result or not but it is in our interest and it is in consonance with the policy that we are pursuing to see that anything that is done which is against the interests of Arab nationalism or which would divide the united personality of the Arab nationalism or anything which would take one away from the other is a move which we will not approve. If that is done, then our reaction to this new Agreement is clear and must be clear. There you are hesitating. You are not coming forward at all. You are taking note of the reactions in that area. I do not know what do you mean by taking note of the reactions. The development is that the Arab nations get divided; the development is Arab solidarity gets meshed up; the development is United States' greater hold in that area; the development is United States sends its fleet and armaments to Egypt and to Israel. And against that the entire Arab world is up and they are afraid that they are going to be attacked or their freedom is in danger. In this development what is the Government of India's attitude. It must be spelt out clearly. Any man who has got eyes and ears will take note of the development.

AN HON. MEMBER: What is your suggestion?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Let me hear what the External Affairs Minister has to say. I am not satisfied with this. Anybody who has got eyes and ears will take note of the development. What is your evaluation about it? All the Arab countries have condemned this agreement. This is a betrayal, they say. It is abundantly clear that

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

the Arab nations are not approving that. What is your attitude to that? Don't you think that this new development of free entry of America with all their forces with a base very much near, next to Iran, next to Pakistan coming up and developing it can be a positive danger to India? Don't you see that; don't you analyse that? Against whom is this? They are supplying arms to Israel and Egypt; they are building up their own armament there; they come in a big way in Suez Canal; they come in a big way in the Red Sea. For whom? For what purpose and against whom? Against whose interest? This is a matter which any Government must immediately consider. Certainly, it can be against us; it can be against the Arab nations. It is certainly consolidation of the whole thing that is taking place. Let us remember the great long line which is being built up—America, Western Europe and Japan. Now, the missing link is added on—China. Next to them is Pakistan, now the western Asia and the entire thing is there; this link-up is there. Against whom is this link up made up? The question is, you cannot rival them with an atom bomb and I do not want you to do that, but you can link up against this development by making common cause with the people in those entire areas. You can bring a common cause with their national aspirations. Are you doing that? This is a vital question on which the Government's attitude is rather too dithering and absolutely unsatisfactory. The accent on the 'genuine' non-alignment has prompted you to be sucked into the American aspirations and—I do not want to say betray, but I would say—soft-shoulder, the resurgent Arab nationalism. This is how I am looking at it.

Then, is there no change in Asia? Are there no developments? Is Asia the same as it was ten years back? What are the developments? We backed up China, we wanted their entry into the United Nations, we vouchsafed their cause, we found them

as part of the anti-imperialist struggle which was going on Asian history, as we know, was a period of colonial domination, struggle for freedom from colonial domination and free from power politics. Today the struggle of international power politics has shifted, if I may say so, from Europe to Asia. This is the picture that is today emerging. China has never been, and is not, emotionally prepared to be just equal with anybody. The old fable goes that some Roman emperor sent a token present to China. They had nothing to do with it and the Chinese emperor declared; "Convey to him that we are placed that we have received this from our vassal." That is the way. They do not know Europe, but still that is their attitude. There is the fourth century Chinese strategy which says. "As against your neighbouring countries, the countries away from you are your friends. Attack your neighbouring country, because your immediate fellow is always your enemy; the fellow away from you need not be your enemy." This principle, it appears, they are now implementing. They have now gone on to this axis; what was a triangular build-up has now become a quadrilateral link-up; they are now trying to add other countries to it.

The United States is coming up to Japan. Is it not a matter of great significance? Then there is the treaty between Japan and China and between United States and China; immediately after that comes the open attack against countries all round. China is now at the throat of those countries which were struggling against the imperialist forces. It is in this manner that this has got to be taken note of. China thinks it is a Colossus, but you are also a Colossus. They are 700 or 800 million; we are also 800 million. We have got certain capabilities; we are not the same old India as it was. But China wants to demonstrate that you are nothing in the world; and that they

have managed to do, deliberately or non-deliberately, by the glorious visit of Mr. Vajpayee at a crucial moment in the history of the world. I say that that visit has done irreparable damage to the Indian interests and to the interests of the small nations in this Asian and South-East Asian area.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Stephen, your party has 47 minutes. You have taken 22 minutes already.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I will take only 5 more minutes. All these small countries do want protection. Not that we will be able to give protection; but certainly with this dominating personality of China coming in, with this international link-up, cutting away Soviet Union, cutting India out and making it manifest that China is the force that counts in this area—this is the picture which has emerged. As against it, what can we do? It is from this point of view that we will have to approach the question of Vietnam, Kampuchea, Laos and of the developments in those areas, and not looking to small, small areas and seeing whether somebody is holding it, or somebody is in control of it.

When the question of Kampuchean recognition comes, you take the stand that you are not satisfied that Kampuchea is completely under the control of the present Government. Well, if that attitude had been taken by the Soviet Union when Bangladesh was liberated they could also have said, "We don't recognise. We are not satisfied." I am saying that it is not the way to approach it. If you accept the Kampuchean country and the Kampuchean people as part of the struggle which is going on, then all out you will have to lend your hand, and lend your mighty weight and support, so that they may get confidence in their hearts. All these small countries in South Asia are not unanimous in their attitude towards China. Certain countries are with Vietnam. Certain countries are with China. Although in all these countries, there is a considerable population, they are not unanimous about it. Everybody

and every small country in this area is fending for itself, without any common platform being made available.

On the other hand, China with its great build-up is coming upon to dominate the whole thing. The Minister of External Affairs went to China. I do not know on what advice he went. There was the Ambassador—Mr. Narayanan was there. Did you consult him? He had left that post by that time. He came away. You were ill after he came away. He was certainly one of the persons who could give you advice. What exactly was the advice that you got? What exactly were your calculations? You said, "I wanted to have exploratory talks." Exploratory talk is not done generally at the Ministerial level. Exploratory talk is done at the lower level. How is it that nobody of a ministerial rank came here? You made a statement, "I am prepared to accept an invitation if it is given." Through whom? Through the chief of the cultural delegation. The chief of the cultural delegation brings an invitation to the Foreign Minister to the Foreign Ministry. You jump at it and decide to go to China, without thinking of the consequences—even after you are told about their attitude to Kashmir; even after you were told, and it came to your knowledge, that China has said that India is weaker than Vietnam. Your reply is that you have protested about it. But you are going to a country which considers you weaker than Vietnam. And which treated you as a country weaker than Vietnam. You went there. Questions were asked. May I ask you about Kashmir, what is their attitude? The same attitude. On the differences over border, the same attitude. On the question of Nagaland, the attitude is the same. Nothing positive was forthcoming. They are where they were. They kept you there, and when you were there, they attacked Vietnam, showing people: "India is weaker. China cared two hoots for it. India cannot do anything against us. Therefore, don't look up to India. We are the

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

force which counts in this area." That way they established it very cleverly and very magnificently. It is a pity that we became a party to this ugly demonstration of their contempt for us, and to the demonstration of their concept of our weakness.

Now about evaluation. Wherever American interests are involved, you become jittery. Iranian developments took place. The Shah left. Everybody knew that the leaving by Shah was leaving for good. No embassy is necessary for it. Everybody knew that leaving by Shah was for good. He left somebody behind. Everybody knows that Khomeini is the man who counts. But you immediately go and recognise the person left behind, without seeing whether he was in control or not. In Kampuchea you say you want to know whether they are in complete control. That is the consideration. But here, the monarch names somebody and you say: we are recognising him, he is the wellow we recognise.

Report says that Bhutto is going to be hanged. All these developments are part of the whole thing in the American interest. You are asked to lodge your protest but you say: we will not interfere in the internal affairs of another country. But the President of India intervened. President of India is supposed to be part of India. Prime Minister will not intervene; President of India intervened; he sent a message. What sort of picture we have given? President of India asking; the Prime Minister protesting. Is it a proper picture of India to project? Though your attitude is that the President of India must not protest, the President of India did, because he knew what should be done in these matters.

Vietnam—we are doubting whether it is aggression or attack. What is your explanation for suppressing that news? On the day of Chinese attack All India Radio and television did not carry a single word about the

attack on Vietnam. The whole night everybody knew that the attack took place; but in the All India Radio there was no mention at all about the attack. Subsequently comes the news: it is an attack; it is aggression; it is attack. Why this dithering? Laos is today under attack. Laos territory has been violated. Massive protests are taking place. Small country, going about, knocking at every door. What is your attitude? What is the attitude with respect to developments which are taking place? America is here. You say America is your friend. It is arming Pakistan. You call them your friend. America which is in Asia with such great force, you call friend. America, with respect to even implementing the agreement for giving uranium it wanted to carry on negotiations, you call that your friend. America which is having a stranglehold on everybody, you call them friend. Is it part of our international outlook, I do not know?

I do not want indictment of America. I do not want indictment of anybody. But I want complete identification of India with the national aspirations of people all over the world. I want India to go ahead and lead and to become emotionally part of the people of the small countries who are now under real fear.

One more word and I am closing. You said about good neighbourly policy. Where are we today in our good neighbourly policy in Nepal? We have two agreements. Wonderful. Are the two agreements in your favour? Were it a matter on which India was firm, it will never be two agreements on trade and transit, one solid agreement, because it is part of the trade agreement. But you say the right of transit on land area is now given. The result is they are the sovereign authority under international law to get transit to their country; it is today recognised and is established. This is just the thing they are wanting; you are giving.

Farakka is good for your country. There are so many things. What is happening in these areas? Small countries, the news is, they are linking up. On Sikkim has China given up its position inspite of your glorious visit on no matter it has happened.

These countries are between you and them. They know who is mighty; that way that has taken place. All I say is: Indian security is in danger. We have got danger from the south; our North has become vulnerable. The west has become vulnerable, by the great link up that is taking place through West Asia, all those areas. Wherever any country does not toe the line there is uprising and insecurity. India's position is absolutely in danger. Unless we make a common cause with the small countries in South East Asia and in Asia and challenge the domineering attitude of China and unless we build ourselves up, we will be in for trouble. In the international affairs you cannot make your position felt unless there is unity in this country. But the unity is now under stress and strain. They want us to be divided. All sorts of fissiparous tendencies are developing. The conflicts are developing in South and North and North and North East and all that. Over and above that you are carrying on your political campaign and political vendetta which will create emotional tensions and alienations which will not be good. In a situation like this united action and united position is necessary.

My charge against you is that you are allowing yourself to be scuttled into, with China dominating over here, a process of emotional tension and alienation. The Soviet Union and other countries which have been with us through thick and thin are deliberately going away with all your lipping slogans about non-alignment scuttling it, going on to play a second fiddle in the international conspiracy. That is the decisive position that is coming on now. Let us now at this stage try to evolve a national con-

sensus on the policy and renew our pledge to be a part of the international community, struggling for liberation against imperialism, against exploitation. We have nothing to lose there but everything to gain. That is the only salvation. With these words, I conclude.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU
(Chittoor): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to improve the image of India abroad (15)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to recognise Kampuchea (16)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Shift of the Government's policy of non-alignment (17)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in giving better consular services abroad (18)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to have our own buildings for our Embassies at least in important countries (19)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Filling up posts in our Embassies abroad with the persons of low calibre and with one group of the Ruling Party (26)].

SHRI KUMARI ANANTHAN (Nagercoil): I beg to move:—

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to review Sirimavo-Shastri agreement and delay in its implementation which has led to phenomenal increase in the number of Stateless persons in Sri Lanka 34)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to activate and energise the Indian High Commission in Sri Lanka so that long queues of Stateless people seeking passports are minimised (35)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure of the Indian Embassy in U.S.A. to apprise the External Affairs Minister about US-Sino understanding before his visit to China (36)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give more representation to the personnel of the Ministry coming from Southern States in the matter of postings abroad (37)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to train I.F.S. Personnel in Indian History, Culture and civilization before being posted abroad (38)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to end discrimination between I.F.S.-A and I.F.S.-B cadres (39)].

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): I beg to move:—

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to recognise the Kampuchean Government (40)]

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to effectively meet the situation arising out of establishment of U.S. naval base at Diego Garcia in Indian Ocean and its further moves to strengthen (41)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to support the demand for withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea (42)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to protect the interest of Indian immigrants in U.K., Canada and other countries on the issue of racial discrimination (43)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to take firm stand in support of Arab people and P.L.O. against the U.S.-Egypt-Israel understanding (44)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check the influx of refugees from Bangladesh in West

Bengal, Tripura, Assam and other States in Eastern Region (45)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to protect Indian workers from economic exploitation in Gulf countries (46)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to condemn U.S. attitude severely in regard to supply of uranium for Tarapur Atomic Energy Plant as per agreements (47)].

SHRI A. ASOKARAJ (Perambalur): I beg to move:—

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to impress upon Sri Lanka Government the need to assist the coconut tappers of Indian origin in coming to India and in sending money to their relatives (86)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of Cultural Attaches in foreign missions to present a positive picture of India abroad (87)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to re-assess the implementation of Srimavo-Shastri Agreement (88)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to expedite the repatriation of Stateless people of Indian origin in Sri Lanka (89)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to strengthen the Indian High Commission in Sri Lanka with Tamil-knowing staff (90)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to impress upon Sri Lanka Government the need to expedite the issuance of citizenship rights to Stateless people of the Indian origin (91)].

SHRI DHIRENDRANATH BASU (Katwa): I beg to move:—

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to protect liberty and interests of Indian immigrants in United Kingdom, Canada and African countries on the issue of discrimination (92)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of External Affairs be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to condemn the attitude of U.S.A. in respect of delaying tactics for supply of uranium for Tarapur Atomic Energy Plant (94)].

MR. SPEAKER: The cut motions are also before the House.

SHRI ASOKE KRISHNA DUTT (Dum Dum): I am very happy to support the demand that has been made by the Minister Incharge for External Affairs. I had been very keenly listening to the speech of Shri Stephen.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: You have always been listening very carefully.

SHRI ASOKE KRISHNA DUTT: I always keep on listening and I was listening to-day too.

[Shri Asoke Krishna Dutt]

13.27 hrs.

[SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR in the Chair]

The speech, as usual, was very effective, very emotional. Shri Stephen tried to criticise the external affairs policy of the Government of India with lot of rhetoric and lot of historicisms. But in substance he basically supported the policy that is going on.

We all agree that in external affairs there should be a national consensus. The national consensus demands the projection of our enlightened national interests. Our policy, ever since independence, has been to carry on the policy of non-alignment, trying to be friendly with everybody. It is not a question of smiling with everybody. But there is no question of going out of the way to be hostile with others and take a pose which we cannot match with our resources and our military strength. This policy of nonalignment was once upon a time supported by both the bigger power blocs but ultimately this policy is being supported by the largest number of nations in the world and we are still continuing this policy. While basically supporting the policy of non-alignment and the policy that is now being followed, I would like to draw the attention of the External Affairs Minister to certain aspects and I would like to give certain suggestions. I believe that the External Affairs Minister has taken keen notice of the very fine 29th Report of the Estimates Committee that has recently been placed on the Table of the House. In that Report the matters about our diplomatic missions abroad have been dealt with in extensive detail. In the very short time allotted to me I would not like to go through any of them because there are several points which I would like to emphasise. But I think the External Affairs Ministry will take a keen note of this and try to re-orientate their administration in the manner suggested therein.

One particular matter I would like to draw the attention of the External

Affairs Minister to which has not been dealt with in that Report, is the dealings of our diplomatic missions abroad with our nationals in many countries. In many countries now, a large number of Indian nationals are staying on a permanent or semi-permanent basis. Unfortunately the attitude of our diplomatic missions in those countries towards our nationals are not always uniform and sometimes we find that our diplomatic missions do not keep close contact with large sections of the Indian community. We have gained experience in our visits abroad that in certain cases the officially recognised representative bodies of Indian nationals abroad are being neglected and certain organisations which do not really represent the Indian community abroad are often pampered by the diplomatic missions abroad. If the External Affairs Minister is interested about it, I will furnish him with details. I would not like to name anybody over here.

The report of the External Affairs Ministry has dealt with China in a rather short space. He had recently been to China and this was publicised throughout the world. History books are full of accounts by explorers. When an explorer goes to a certain country, he comes back and gives a detailed, clear and explicit report. The report about China is just the opposite. It is vague, full of smoke and fog and I do not know what has really been meant to be said over here. It is said that China will treat the question of support given to rebels from Nagaland, Mizoram and Manipur as a thing of the past. But some of us who had been to those areas in north-eastern India recently on official mission found evidence from the local people that though there was no direct evidence of insurgencies going on, still a large number of rebels from these areas are still in China and there is evidence that military training is still going on training them for guerilla warfare, so that they may come back and create nuisance in our country. These things ought to be taken notice of.

I am not one of those who are against an attempt to make a better friendly relationship with China, but this is a very delicate issue, which must be tackled with very great care. I appreciate the External Affairs Minister going to China, completely forgetting about pride, to make friends with them, but are the Chinese responding to it? While he was still over there it is mentioned in this report also—he had to cut short his visit and come back because the Chinese openly gave an affront, slapped us on the face; while he was staying there and enjoying their hospitality, they were invading one of the small nations which has always been consistently one of our friendliest nations. These things ought to be borne in mind. I would remind the External Affairs Minister that often when we try to chase an illusion forgetting about reality, the reality is also lost. I would like to remind him of a saying of one of the greatest diplomats India has produced in history:

यद्यत्राणि परित्यज्य

अद्यत्राणि निवेदतः ॥

धृत्राणि तस्य तस्यन्ति

अद्यत्र न नष्टमत्र हि ॥

"Somebody who chases after an unreal thing forgetting about reality, loses the reality; the unreal is already lost." By trying to be friend China, we have created an atmosphere where the Soviet Union, which has consistently been one of our most sincere friends, has some suspicion. We have had our differences with the Soviet Union. They have also criticised some of us; when we were in jail during the emergency, Soviet Union had affronted us by trying to divide Indians as progressives and reactionaries. We did not like it. We have also openly criticised the Soviet Union in regard to Hungary, Czechoslovakia and other issues. But forgetting these matters, basically on all major questions, the Soviet Union has consistently stood by us. In the far-away days when the

Kashmir issue came up, the Soviet Union steadfastly used their veto in the Security Council to protect us. Very recently during the Bangla Desh issue when there was an attempt to corner us and to create world opinion against us, it was the Soviet Union which not only helped us militarily but also diplomatically, strongly supported us.

Certain mention has been made about our relationship with different countries. Because of shortage of time I shall mention two or three of them specifically.

It is a fact that our relations today with our neighbours are far better than it was during the last regime. In fact, our relationship with the Soviet Union and the United States is much better than it was during the last regime. The last regime went out of its way to antagonise the United States and it went out of its way to be subservient to the Soviet Union. But now the relationship with the Soviet Union stands on the basis of mutual respect and firmer friendship on equal terms. We both are now looking at each other with renewed cordiality and respect. The recent visit of the Soviet Prime Minister to our country proved that point.

So far as our immediate neighbours are concerned, I come from the border of Bangla Desh. Last year, when we had this debate, the Government in Bangla Desh itself was rather nervous and shaky because their political footing was not sound enough. The present regime in Bangla Desh recently won a major election and is naturally feeling more confident and they can cope with us in a much more matured manner. Whatever may be the view with Bangla Desh it must be remembered that the Ganga water issue will always come up and that affects the constituency that I represent, because, unless we make a definite decision about having a minimum flow throughout the year, the entire port of Calcutta will ultimately completely be destroyed. It is significant that this

(Shri Asoke Krishna Dutta)

time of the year is the exact time of the year when the Ganga water problem becomes the most serious. The real problem comes up four weeks in a year i.e. last two weeks of March and first two weeks of April. During these four weeks the water flow through the main river comes to a level where if they take more than 30,000 cusecs, we are starved and if we take more than 30,000 cusecs, they get annoyed. It must be explained to them that it is a life and death question for the Calcutta Port. So far as flowing of water through Bangla Desh is concerned, none of their ports are hampered if the flow is a little less during this period. But if the flow through the Calcutta Port is not maintained at a minimum of 35,000 cusecs during these lean four weeks, then the silt that is gathered, damages the Port for the entire year. This matter must be thrashed out with Bangla Desh. In the Report in the very first page the Foreign Minister has dealt with this point but there was little progress towards this end. This affects our long term relationship with Bangla Desh and this matter must be taken up and it must be dealt with in detail.

I should also like to bring in the matter about keeping the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace. This is a matter which affects us vitally. If we take a lead and try to mobilise public opinion amongst all the littoral nations, it is essential for us at the same time that we must remember the recent publications that we have received from Bangla Desh and other neighbouring countries which show that there is constant fear amongst all these countries about India again taking a 'big brotherly' attitude. But this is not a genuine fear on their part. Interested super powers may be trying to force this propaganda on them. But this must be borne in mind and India, however delicate the issue may be, has to take a lead about keeping the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace.

Another matter I would like to draw the attention of the Foreign

Minister, before concluding, is our relationship with the EEC countries. Our trade with England has been one of the biggest for a long time. Our relationship with the Federal Republic of Germany today is very good. But our long-term relationship with Federal Germany, with England, with other EEC countries depends very much on what economic policy the EEC takes. At present the European Economic Community is considering very seriously about protectionism. If they pursue this line of protectionism, we have got to remember that while we were previously a commodity-exporting country, today we are exporting finished and semi-finished goods, and the EEC, particularly Germany, France, England, Holland and other countries are large buyers of our finished and semi-finished products; if this policy of protectionism goes on, then there is a grave danger of our relationship with these western European countries getting worse in future. This matter must also be borne in mind.

The countries of South East Asia, Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand they are all growing countries and they have great economic potentialities. They were under colonial rule of colonial exploitation. Thailand was never under colonial rule, but it was under colonial exploitation, Malaysia and Indonesia and other countries were under colonial rule. After independence, they are also emerging countries. Some of them are very well developed. The small city State of Singapore is highly developed. Our relationship with these countries, I must confess, is not what it should be. We are friendly with them. But, then, Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand have centuries old cultural relationship with us. Much better effort should be made for much more cultural contact between these countries, because in future Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand are going to be economically very powerful countries, and this is the time when we should try to improve our relations, not only in the economic field but also in the social and cultural

ral fields so that a much closer tie is established between these countries.

I would have liked to speak on several other matters but I could not do so for want of time. So, I will conclude by saying that the foreign policy that is being followed by the Government of India is the policy of non-alignment. If anybody tries to say that the policy of non-alignment followed by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has been changed, I do not think he would be making a correct statement, because the policy of non-alignment is still there. Actually, the policy of non-alignment has been completely damaged during the last regime when, in the name of non-alignment, they had completely bartered away India's real interests.

Today the policy that is being followed is in the enlightened national interest of the country. I congratulate the Foreign Minister and the junior Minister for pursuing a policy, which has enhanced the prestige of our country throughout the world, and today we can proudly say that India is looked upon by all nations of the world with a new esteem and a new respect.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): Mr. Chairman, ever since two years ago when the Janata of India, the brave people of India, catapulted the Janata Party into power and office, and the impassioned orator of the erstwhile Jan Sangh, now a leading light of the Janata Party, a leading light of the Janata Government also, came to occupy the office formerly occupied by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and, later on, by various successors upto—Shri Y. B. Chavan, the External Affairs Minister, the Videsh Mantri, rather the Videsh Karyak Mantri, with his affable nature and winsome manner has been glove-trotting, rather globe-flying on his patriotic mission of winning friends and influencing people for India. The outcome has been a curious amalgam of personal friendships and uncertain influence. The year 1977 bids fair to go down in history as the

annus mirabilis of the second half of the 20th century. By the events that have been ushered in during 1977, not merely in our country, Sir, not merely the peaceful revolution through the ballot box which has revived the freedom, seen the rebirth of democracy in our country, maybe because of that, but about events that have taken place in other countries of the world also one can with confidence say that that year's events will become the seed bed of geo-political developments that will dominate the coming years to the end of this century may be till the dawn of the 21st century. Across the seas the United State of America also has undergone a complete change of regime. The discredited, disgraced Nixon regime gave place to a new political order and a new government stepped in. In our own Asia, the most populous continent, the most ancient continent of the world, in our little neighbour Sri Lanka there was a similar change of political order. As the biggest nation of the world we are the largest democracy in the world, but the largest country is China, and we cannot change geography and we have to live as good friends, if possible. Karl Marx once said forgetting that he himself was a philosopher: "Philosophers explain the world, we have to change it." He meant by that, we have to change the society and social order. We cannot change geography. God has put in juxtaposition; India and China. And in China also in 1977 there was a complete change from the old order of Mao to new order; we do not know where it is likely to lead. But they have had a complete change and they have set the pace towards modernisation by the end of this century. And so also, we too, the biggest democracy in the world, the largest democracy at present, are looking forward to becoming the greatest democracy in the world by the end of this century. That is our aim, our goal, and our vision. And China has set its pace towards a new order of society and a new orientation, and in the same year 1977 in a corner of West Asia, a most unexpected, almost a miraculous, event took place. The

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

leader of a country which had been a mortal enemy of its neighbour in West Asia, President Sadat, male, shall I say almost in religious parlance, a pilgrimage to his neighbour country, Israel and addressed the Knesset, the thing which could never have been expected six months earlier, and we were all taken aback by the fast moving pace of events. That, Sir, today after 18 months, has led to the first step towards peace in a part of the world which has been a seething cauldron for the last 30 years. Should we not welcome that?

My hon. friend, the Leader of the Opposition—somebody called him the 'shadow Prime Minister', I do not know if it is quite appropriate to call him 'shadow Prime Minister'...

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY
(Bombay North-East): A shadow of the Prime Minister.

SHRI ASOKE KRISHNA DUTT:
Shadow of the former Prime Minister.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: It is appropriate to say 'Shadow of the former Prime Minister', 'shadow of the extinguished Prime Minister' we may call him. He talked about United Arab Nationalism. I wish there was a united Arab nationalism. That would have been a good thing for the world. Where is the unity in the Arab world?

Even today the papers brought the news that the Arab nations could not agree even on mild sanctions against Egypt. Faced with that, should we not also welcome the bold step, the courageous step, that President Sadat took towards securing peace and towards accomplishing his mission of peace in west Asia? I think we should, the Government should. But while welcoming the move which resulted in the fruition of peace between the two neighbours, Egypt and Israel, we should also insist, the Government should insist, that Resolution No. 242 if I am right—my memory may betray me, my memory is not strong,—of the United Nations Security Council with

regard to Arab rights should also be implemented.

Having said that, the year 1977 again saw the liberation of all peoples, all nations of the world, except Southern Africa,—Namibia and Zimbabwe towards the liberation of which we are also pledged, India is pledged, the Government is pledged; in the United Nations and outside Government have played a significant role in this regard. And I am sure that within a few years, even within a few months perhaps, these two countries also would become free, and that will see the geo-political picture completely changing into one of freedom, political freedom, for all the people, whatever may be the economic domination by certain interests, certain Powers, over other countries—to that I will come later, a little later.

Now, in our own continent of Asia, we are the largest democracy, and we should go forward with confidence and courage and pride in our own heritage and with a vision of the coming future of our country. That is the first requirement for our country and our Government and for the people of our country. We have been lately faced with difficult problems, and problems there must be, otherwise life would be dull. Without problems to be solved, life would be dull and therefore there must be problems. And I must say the Government has handled certain issues with tact and fineness and firmness, though it could have done better.

Recently, while we have had peace moves in West Asia, unfortunately in Southeast Asia there are certain other events taking place, and China invaded Viet Nam. Unified Viet Nam, United Viet Nam, had been admitted to the United Nations in 1977, only two years ago, after having withstood the mightiest power in the world for over 20 years. And Viet Nam has, helped by Russia, invaded with its troops, Kampuchea. China, with its declared intention of teach-

ing Viet Nam a lesson—I do not know how far it would be correct for one nation to teach another nation a lesson—invaded Viet Nam, and China and Viet Nam were locked in combat, and India had to face this problem, a dual problem, of how to react to events, and our Government played its cards very skilfully by refusing to recognise Kampuchea unless and until Government was sure whether the new regime had been established and had come to stay. This norm, this criterion, was laid down by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru as far back as the late forties and the early Fifties. When the question of Israel was raised in the Lok Sabha in those days, Jawaharlal Nehru, the then Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, reiterated again and again that “we would not recognise Israel”—recognition is different from the establishment of diplomatic relations. “We shall not recognise Israel till we are sure that the regime has come to stay and it is an established regime”. That is the stand which the Government of India has taken today with regard to Kampuchea and I think it is a correct stand. But soon after our indefatigable External Affairs Minister returned from China—he recently visited China, when he was in China, China invaded Vietnam—we had a visit by the Soviet Prime Minister, and unfortunately, I must say, we were treated, when the Soviet Prime Minister was here, to discourses, to lectures on ‘aggression’ and what ‘aggression’ constitutes as if we did not know what ‘aggression’ means and as if we had to be taught. We faced aggression a few years ago by China, by Pakistan. But I am glad that the Government was not inveigled by the Soviet Prime Minister into subscribing to their thesis, their doctrine, their theory or their stance of branding China as aggressor. The Joint Communiqué only referred to the attack by China against Vietnam. Now I am somewhat amused and amazed when the Soviet Union tries to teach us or any country what ‘aggression’

is and how ‘aggression’ should be described. The Soviet Union itself, when calling China ‘aggression’ forgets the acts of aggression that it committed itself, since the end of the Second World War and even earlier. After the First World War, Latvia, Lithuania and Esthonia were bobbed up by Russia, and then after the Second World War came Stalin’s penetration, not so peaceful penetration, sometimes very unpeaceful penetration into the Eastern Europe and many East European countries were also sucked into the Soviet camp. Only Romania stood apart.

So far as India is concerned, we get sad when we remember how—during the Second World War, overnight the Communist Party of India—now unfortunately split, at that time, they were one-obeyed the Moscow diktat in 1941 and overnight the Imperialist war became the people’s war and they all became people’s warriors, and they asked the people of India to believe that they were people’s warriors. These were the events, and then came Hungry and Czechoslovakia in recent years.

I do not know whether you are aware of the talk that we had with the Hungarian friends who were here last month. When I questioned them, they admitted, their leader admitted that even today, there are Soviet troops on Hungarian soil, and we know how Imre Nagy was liquidated in Hungary and how in Czechoslovakia Dubcek was sent out. I do not know where he is now, where he is at present.

14 hrs.

The only apology that was made by the Hungarian leader at our talks with them last month in Parliament House was that because there were American troops somewhere north, either in West Germany or West Berlin, Russian troops were stationed in Hungary. But they are invisible

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troops; they do not come out; they do not show themselves to the people. They remain in the barracks. Only when there is trouble, they will be called; the tanks will be called; the tanks will roll in the streets and the planes will zoom overhead. Therefore, we should beware of both our neighbours, China and Russia....

1.01 hrs.

[SHRIMATI PARVATI KRISHNAN in the Chair]

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is for the Minister to reply; he is listening to the debate.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Madam Chairman, I will finish in five minutes.

China is a closer neighbour and is nearer to India. There was aggression by China. But now that the Chinese leaders have turned a new leaf after the death of Mao, we need not distrust them. Let us give them a chance and see whether they are as good as their word. Russia is Janus-faced, with one face towards Europe and the other towards Asia, and it is accordingly following a policy. But they also, these two communist giants, are now looking towards the whole world as to where their influence can be spread. Russia is naturally casting its eyes towards Europe but there is not much for them there, and so, it is now cast its eyes towards Asia.

My hon. friend, Shri Asoke Krishna Dutt, talked about the Indian Ocean. I also feel that the Indian Ocean should remain a zone of peace. The whole world should be a zone of peace, why only the Indian Ocean? That is the goal that we are pursuing, that our Government and our External Affairs Minister is also pursuing—Shanti, Shanti, Shanti and Jai Jagat, as he said in the United Nations. When we talk of American presence in the Indian Ocean, why do we forget how strong the Russian power also is in the Indian Ocean?

These are the facts and figures about the Soviet presence in and around the Indian Ocean apart from the increase of Soviet shipdays in it:

(1) The Soviet use of naval facilities at Hodeida, Yemen which can accommodate guided missile destroyers and submarines; (2) re-fuelling and repair facilities for the Soviet Navy at Aden; (3) use by the Soviets of a 17,500 foot runway, tank farms and port facilities at Berbera, Somalia and additional Somalian tank and airfield facilities—not now perhaps—at Mogadiscio and Bela di Amin, respectively; (4) the Soviet use of mooring facilities off the Malagasy Republic; (5) the Soviet use of mooring facilities and logistical aid at Port Louis, Mauritius and also off the Mauritian coast; and (6) the possibility of establishment of bunkering stations or naval facilities for use by the Soviet in Angola and Mozambique.

Therefore, having said that, I would only request and urge the Government to ensure that in the resumed talks with China—in the near future, I suppose, the talks will be resumed after the present dust of events has settled in South East Asia—the Government would take up the question of not merely the question of the border dispute, the border question, but also about the McMahon line. The whole question arose, and it became so thorny because the McMahon line was only in the air, so to say, not on the ground. As Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru admitted, there was no demarcation on the ground. If that had been done, perhaps even the unfortunate events of 1962 might not have happened.

Pandit Nehru admitted later on that there had been no McMahon line demarcation on the ground—it was only on the map cartographic. Now that will be taken up, I am sure, and there has been an assurance by the Chinese Government that so many

issues have been unfrozen or defrozen. Along with those, I would insist, the Tibet issue also should be defreezed or defrozen. And what I would ask for is this. Mr. Chou-en-Lai promised in 1955 or about that time, during Buddha Mahaparinirvana celebrations here in India, about that time, Chou-en-Lai, the Prime Minister of China at that time, assured our then Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, that Tibet would be given full autonomy. But that proved to be a hollow promise. 'Promises like piecrusts are meant to be broken' so said Stalin. Chou-en-Lai at that time followed Stalin's dictum 'Promises like piecrusts are meant to be broken'. Now, the whole situation has changed. There is a new regime in China, and our External Affairs Minister, who had talks, was impressed by the forth-comingness of the Chinese leaders. I hope he will take up this issue also, and try to secure internal autonomy, if not full independence, for Tibet.

At that Banquet in Peking which he attended, he made a very significant point. This is 'Sino-Indian Relations-Banquet Speech'—I hope it was a 'big Banquet'—Banquet Speech by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee; in that, he said, referring to India's vision:

Our vision is based on the recognition that:

"while each nation must choose its own path to progress, the interests of all countries south of the Himalayas could be prompted through economic cooperation based on equality and dignity."

And in his famous oration at the United Nations in 1977, he had also said—I was there at that time; so, I remember it very well. Here it is:—

"If we realise that man's survival is inextricably linked with that of millions of others as never in the past, we will reach the only answer to the requirement of our times:

national sovereignty must adjust itself to international interdependence."

Now, putting these two pieces together, I would like to make a few proposals to him on which, I hope, he will ponder.

I agree that India's security, particularly because of our refusal to go in for nuclear arms, to develop nuclear arms, is not a hundred per cent okay, that means, we are not a hundred per cent secure. President Tito had said in 1960, he told me, I had the honour of meeting him in Belgrade in 1960—that, in the late forties when Stalin threatened Yugoslavia and Stalin's troops stood on Yugoslavia's border, then he had no inhibition, Yugoslavia had no inhibitions, no hesitations in securing arms from wherever possible, east, west, north or south; he said, 'we were fully prepared to meet Stalin on our borders; but he did not advance'. Then with a very smile on his face President Tito said 'in 1953, Stalin died and we became a little more comfortable.' Therefore, to-day placed as we are, we should not put all our eggs in one basket. I do not know but the Defence Minister told us some days ago in reply to a question of mine that we are not self-sufficient even in conventional arms. Not sufficient—not in nuclear arms, we are not going in for nuclear arms at all, we are not even going for a nuclear umbrella, we are not self-sufficient even in conventional arms. From where are we going to get them? We should get them from wherever they are available and we should not be dependent only on one power, whether it be the Soviet Union or the USA or any other country, that is one proposal.

The second proposal is that we should strive very earnestly for a Confederation of all the countries south of the Himalayas, taking his own proposal to its logical conclusion. He said that the interests of the coun-

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]
tries south of the Himalayas should be promoted through economic co-operation based on equality and dignity. We should promote a Confederation of India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, even Nepal, Sri Lanka and Burma and I am sure if this is put forward earnestly, with all the strength at our command—we are the biggest nation, the largest democracy on earth—it will catch. It may not catch to-day but it may catch tomorrow or the day after. Had anybody dreamt at any time that there should be a European Economic Community and a European Parliament coming into being? That has happened. Then why can't we?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: I am concluding. Please be a little more patient. Please give me two more minutes to make two more proposals.

I, therefore, suggest that we should put forward our proposals for a Confederation and failing that, a South Asian Economic Community like the European Economic Community which may ultimately lead to a South Asian Parliament and perhaps later on to Parliament of Asia and Parliament of the World. *Jai Jagat*.

Lastly, I would say China suspects us because we have the 1971 Treaty with Russia. We have not had any such treaty with any other country in the world. I do not say it is wrong. I don't but to disabuse China's mind of any suspicion about us we, on our

part, can offer such a Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Co-operation to China, after the border question is resolved.

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur): Dr. Subramaniam Swamy is very happy.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: I have made three proposals which I hope the Government will fully and seriously ponder and consider.

I cannot conclude better than by recalling the vision that came to Rabindranath Tagore when he was at the apex of his power—poetical and intellectual. That is the vision which we should all have. I am sure the Minister has it and we all in India should have it and mankind also should cherish that vision. What is that vision? With that I will conclude. Where the mind without fear and the head is held high. Where knowledge is free.

Where the world has not been broken up into fragments by narrow domestic walls,

Where words come out from the depth of truth,

Where tireless striving stretches its arms towards perfection,

Where the clear stream of reason has not lost its way in the dreary desert sand of dead habit,

Where the mind is led forward by thee into ever widening thought and

action,

Into that heaven of freedom, my Father, let all mankind awake....

Not only my country awake, let all mankind awake.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): Madam, Chairman, the international situation which we are now discussing, is changing very rapidly and the recent developments have a significant bearing on the course of other developments in the world, particularly, in Asia and the South-Asian zone. The time at my disposal is very short. That is why I am stating only the positive policies from our party. The attempt on the part of the Government to develop the friendly relations with all the neighbouring countries is a very welcome attempt and it should be consistently pursued.

Here comes the Question of normalisation of the relations with China. We fully support the stand taken by Government of India to send its External Affairs Minister to China to have dialogues, to improve relations with China. Due to sudden attack of China on Vietnam, this link has been temporarily disrupted. But, we want that Government of India should again pick up that link and try its level best to develop relations with China as early as possible.

I am not going into the reasons. But now, I see the policy of the Government of India to extend its relations is being attacked from various corners. I think this is a wrong attack and the general policy pursued by the present Government to develop friendly relations with all the neighbouring States should be consistently pursued and from that any diversion will only help the imperialists to come into the picture as trouble-makers and create illfeelings among the neighbouring countries.

In this respect, I oppose the stand which has just now been expressed by my friend, Shri Kamath. This is a question of reopening the Tibet issue. All this has been discussed and settled. So, there is no question of reopening this issue. In a way we have already accepted the sovereignty of China over Tibet. Silence of the

Government of India on the question of the judgment of the Pakistan High Court on Mr. Bhutto's hanging order is not at all helpful. The world public opinion has raised the demand of clemency; but on the plea that we will not interfere in the internal affairs of Pakistan and we shall not remain silent. It will be in the interest of democracy—general people are in favour of Mr. Bhutto's being given the clemency—that he should be saved from the gallows. Even the U.N. General Secretary has expressed this demand and various Governments have also raised this demand. Very recently, in the Conference of the Arab States, they have decided to move a joint resolution to raise this demand. But, what will be the consequence if Mr. Bhutto is put to hanging? A tremendous repercussion is feared and then there will be further turmoil against the present military rule in Pakistan. Actually, the issue is not of Mr. Bhutto's personal life, the issue is whether the military Government should exist or whether a democratic form of Government should come into power. The question is linked up with the announcement of the coming election. Now he has become the key figure is mobilising the forces of democracy in Pakistan. In the coming election, Shri Bhutto has become a real challenge to the military rule now in Pakistan. That is why the Pakistan's military administrator wants to get rid of Bhutto because he fears in the coming elections Bhutto's party may get the majority—if there is a free and fair elections. This implication must be understood and Government of India must raise its voice demanding clemency for Mr. Bhutto.

Madam Chairman, our foreign policy is non-alignment. But the main question is what should be the content of this non-alignment. It is true that we are taking a stand against neo-colonialism and against imperialism but still there is vacillation and weakness. I will give some examples.

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I do not agree with Mr. Kamath regarding his views on American base in Diego Garcia and its strengthening of the fleet equating with Soviet presence of the Naval forces in Indian Ocean. Equating of a socialist country with an imperialist country is the weakness of the Government of India's policy in foreign relations. We have to see who is the real enemy of the people. Is it the imperialist forces or the socialist forces? Who is creating trouble in Bangladesh, West Asia, Rhodesia and South Africa? All this is now quite clear. Where there are reactionary forces they get the backing of the American imperialism both in terms of money and modern sophisticated weapons so that they remain in a position to dominate and intervene in such a way that the world-scale national liberation movements and advance towards democracy are curbed and suppressed. (Interruptions)

Friends, you have to keep in mind that the Government of India—India as a whole, has taken socialism as the objective of our country. That is, we have to go towards socialism...

AN HON'BLE MEMBER: That is Gandhian socialism.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: So, in India this battle for socialist ideology is coming more and more to the forefront and the superiority of the socialist system is asserting itself not only here but also elsewhere. All the newly liberated countries are taking to socialism. The same thing is happening in Africa. This shows that socialism is the superior social system in which system the question of unemployment, the question of poverty and the question of exploitation have got solved basically. We cannot get rid of unemployment, poverty, oppression and social injustice unless we fully change the present social system and go into a socialist system. The present social system in India is of a composite character—having the aspects of both capitalist and feudalistic

system. That is why in India disparity is day by day growing because of this exploitative character of this system. That is why the Government want to keep equi-distance both from imperialist America and socialist countries and they equate America and socialist countries at the same level.

That is not anti-imperialism, that is not a fight against neo-colonialism, which is the policy of the group of imperialist forces where America is the main leader. What is the purpose of the agreement just arrived at between Egypt and Israel aided by America, in which Mr. Carter himself took initiative? He went to Israel and Egypt. What is the main purpose? The main purposes is to strengthen American base in Israel and Egypt Israel is their main base. With this agreement he has been able to win over Egypt. Immediately after the agreement is reached, America has promised economic aid and supply of arms, sophisticated arms, to Egypt. Even in today's paper it has appeared that America will give aid worth of Rs. 4.5 billion dollars. About 3 billion to Israel and about 1.5 billion to Egypt. What is the purpose? The purpose is that they want to divide the entire Arab countries because the direction of the entire Arab movement goes against Imperialism. The Arab countries want full independence and sovereignty and they want to have an independent Palestinian State. India has accepted their policy and the position. We have supported them and that stand is a correct stand. But if we see the role of American Imperialism and their strategy—thereby now they are successful in bringing about the disruption in the entire Arab movement—you would see that is why they would continuously pursue the tactics in strengthening the naval base in Diego Garcia. This is from "Business Standard" I am referring, which they have decided to follow. They have decided to have a base in the Indian ocean for their 5th

Fleet permanently. I quote here the news item:

"The American aircraft carrier Constellation sailed from Subic Bay in the Philippines on March 8 accompanied by a destroyer and a cruiser. The Constellation carries about 50 fighters and attack aircraft plus some anti-submarine aircraft and four E-20 Hawkeye aeroplanes which can do much the same job as the E-3As. The United States has sent similar carrier groups into the Indian ocean and Arabian Sea at regular intervals for several years. But now there is a serious talk of basing a large group—a Fifth Fleet in the Indian ocean permanently."

They want to make this base a permanent base. Whereas the UNO has passed a resolution that the Indian Ocean should be a zone of peace. Our Government has also put forth the same demand, the littoral countries also raised the same demand. Who is defying the UNO Resolution? Is it the Soviet Union defying your demand or the American Imperialism? It is not responding to your call, it is not responding to the demand of all the littoral countries. They are not only defying the UNO Resolution but also they are strengthening Diego Garcia base because they want to dominate the Middle-East, South-East Asia and the entire region of Asia. Now, here lies the danger to the security not only of India but also of the littoral and other South-East Asian countries. You have already known about the role of U.S. imperialism when Bangladesh war was there. Can you equate those two countries USA and Russia when there was a war with Bangladesh? Even from that experience if you fail to learn and try to equate between these two it shows that though we are pursuing the policy of non-alignment, we want to keep the American Imperialism satisfied so that we can gain some monetary help or some assistance from them. But America will not give you monetary assistance without a

pre-condition involving its imperialist interests. The recent example is the nuclear fuel supply. What is it doing now? America is blackmailing us in regard to supply of nuclear fuel to Tarapur. What about the Soviet Union proposal? The Soviet Union has come forward to help us. I have read in some news paper about this. There is no agreement but they are prepared to supply nuclear fuel for developing our atomic power plants. So, it is wrong to equate these two countries and this must always be kept in mind. In coming days, fights between the forces of imperialism and forces of freedom and democracy are bound to intensify on a World scale. And there the lining up will take place. In this what should be the role of the Government of India? Here, the Government of India should be firmly in the camp of the anti-imperialist forces; it should be more assertive and more vocal. Instead of expressing positively the stand of the Government of India regarding this recent Egypt-Israel agreement, we want that this agreement should be bitterly condemned. What are the Arab countries doing? Simply expressing our stand shows that there is weakness, that we cannot denounce American Imperialism. That courage is absent that courage must be shown. This does not weaken our independent stand, it strengthens our independent stand. Wherever necessary, we can have some agreement with America regarding technical collaboration, cultural collaboration, but when America game is there to disrupt the Arab movement and deny the Palestinian people of their right for an independent state, we must make known our stand in strong and clear terms. Egypt and Israel have entered into an agreement with the support of American imperialism; they are now consolidating the aggression conducted by Israel during 1967. Israel has not agreed to vacate all those areas, which they occupied. We have opposed this and we support the Government of India's stand, but it is our

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belief that this opposition should be done in a positive way. We should not have a weak approach towards this problem. Our Government should firmly condemn this agreement in Middle-East because it has very serious consequences.

The Government should give recognition to the Cambodian Government. Here also, the Government has shown weaknesses because the new Cambodian Government is formed by the people of Cambodia; it has not been formed by Vietnam. That is why the Government of India should come forward immediately with its recognition.

China says that their forces have vacated Vietnam but we find that some area is still under their occupation. I have seen a Vietnamese statement, according to which at 17 points, 10000 strong army is still there. That is why, unless this complete vacation is there, negotiations cannot start. In this respect also, the Government has taken a good stand; we fully support that, but there also they should also assert that education should be complete according to the historical line of the old border so that the negotiations could start and all these disputes settled through negotiations and not by a war.

In general, though we are in agreement with the foreign policy of the Government of India, yet these stances should be clearly focussed and the role of the American imperialism must be openly denounced.

श्री लीडर आफ द फ्री (दिल्ली सदर) : सभापति महोदय, मैंने इस सम्बन्ध में लीडर आफ द फ्रीजीशन के विचार बहुत ध्यान से सुने। उन्होंने भी इस देश की नान-अलाइनमेंट की पालिसी की सराहना की और कहा कि हमारी विदेश की पालिसी एक नेशनल कंसेन्सस से बननी चाहिए। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस से कोई भी धावपसी ठिकर नहीं कर सकता है। यह कोई पार्टी का सवाल नहीं है। हमारी फारन पालिसी पर एक नेशनल कंसेन्सस होना चाहिए। लेकिन जब मैं उनका बयान सुन रहा था तब उनके नान अलाइनमेंट के मतलब में मुझे श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी की वह तस्वीर नजर आयी जो कि कोई लोक सभा में भेरे सामने आयी

थी। लीडर आफ द फ्रीजीशन चाहते थे कि जनता पार्टी इस पालिसी में उसी सम्बन्धनी का इस्तेमाल करे जो कि वह करती थी। वे चाहते थे कि हम भी उसी तरह से यू० एस० ए० को कंडम करे, उसी तरह से पाकिस्तान और बाहना को कंडम करे। उनका नान-अलाइनमेंट का मतलब केवल सोवियत रूस के साथ दोस्ती रखने से और बाकी किसी दूसरे देश के साथ दोस्ती रखने से नहीं था। यही वे हम से भी चाहते हैं। दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि जनता पार्टी इस तरह की नान अलाइनमेंट पालिसी में विश्वास नहीं रख सकती। जनता पार्टी चाहती है कि म्यूचुअल कोऑप्रेशन हो, पीसफुल को-एग्जिस्टेंस हो और जैनुइन नान-अलाइनमेंट होनी चाहिए। हो सकता है किसी भाई को इसके इम्प्लेमेंटेशन में फर्क दिखाई देता हो। यह नीति आज नहीं पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने रखी थी। उसी को जनता पार्टी सही मानें में माने ले जा रही है।

आज इस तरह से और हमारे भी कुछ साथी कहते हैं कि मंत्री महोदय को चीन नहीं जाना चाहिए था और जाने के बाद चीन ने जो नीयतनाम पर आक्रमण किया उसको उन्होंने जोर से कंडम नहीं किया और इसकी वजह से सोवियत संघ के साथ दोस्ती खतरे में पड़ेगी और हमने कम्बुजिया को भी रिकग-नाइज नहीं किया। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपको याद होगा कि जब आक्रमण हुआ था तो हमारे विदेश मंत्री बिना एक मिनट की भी देर किए हुए एक दम वापिस आ गए थे। यह प्रोटेस्ट नहीं तो क्या था? क्या यह चीन की आँखें खोलने वाली बात नहीं थी? इसना ही नहीं हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने जो कुछ पहले ही दिन कहा उसको मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। मैं कौट कर रहा हूँ :

"The Prime Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai, has expressed his profound shock and distress at the outbreak of hostilities on the northern borders of Vietnam. This has created a situation endangering international peace and security. The Prime Minister expressed his earnest hope for the immediate restoration of peace and, as a first step, stressed the urgent need for the withdrawal of Chinese forces from Vietnam."

यही विचार हमारे विदेश मंत्री ने प्रकट किए थे। यहाँ पर एग्जेशन शब्द का इस्तेमाल किया गया है। साथ ही हमने यह भी कहा कि हम कम्बुजिया को और इसको असल असल निगाह से देखते हैं। बहुत से देश दोनों दूख को मिटाते हैं लेकिन हमने इन दोनों दूख को असल असल निगाह से देखा है। हमारे विदेश मंत्री ने कहा कि किसी को पनिश करने के लिए, किसी को सबक सिखाने के लिए आप मिस्त्रिटी का इस्तेमाल नहीं कर सकते हैं। अगर झगड़ा है तो इसी नीति यह है कि बैठ करके सॉल्यूशन से देवल के ऊपर उसकी सुलझाव चाहिए।

हमारे दोस्त कहते हैं कि इस में हमारी कमजोरी है। लेकिन यह कोई नई चीज नहीं है। मेरे पास 1975 की रिपोर्ट है एक्सटर्नल एफेयर्स मिनिस्ट्री की जब मोनोई इंदिरा गांधी प्रधान मंत्री थीं। यह कहती है :

"The Indian Government followed a consistent policy of seeking to normalise relations with China. A Chinese Table-Tennis team came to India in February 1975, at the invitation of Indian Table-Tennis Federation, to take part in the world Table-Tennis Championships. Similarly, the Indian Government agreed to the Chinese request to install a general telelink at its Embassy in New Delhi on a reciprocal basis. India also supported China's candidature in international organizations like the Asian Development Bank."

जो पालिसी पहली सरकार ने तय की थी क्या यह उस का एक्सटेंशन नहीं है। चीन से हमने अपने एम्बेसेडर को वापिस बुला लिया था। किस ने पहले वहाँ दुबारा एम्बेसेडर की भेजा क्या पहली सरकार ने नहीं भेजा अगर वह वापिस भेज सकती है और जब पहली सरकार कहती है कि हम नार्मल रिलेशन चाहते हैं तो अगर हम भी वही बात कहते हैं तो इस में आपात की क्या बात है और क्यों कहा जाता है कि आप टेबल टेनिस की टीम भेज सकते हैं, उनको बुला सकते हैं। चीन ने कहा कि बोर्डर के सवाल पर बात नहीं करेंगे, हमने कहा नहीं, आपको उस सवाल पर भी बात करनी होगी, जब तक वह तय नहीं हो जाता है चीन के साथ पूरे तौर पर नार्मलाइजेशन नहीं हो सकता है। आपको याद होगा कि एक और सर्ट हमने लगाई थी। हमने कहा था कि सोवियत संघ के साथ हमारी दोस्ती के बारे में बात-चीत नहीं कि जाएगी। मैं चाहता हूँ मंत्री महोदय स्पष्ट करें इस बात की और जहाँ तक मेरी जानकारी है इस संयन्त्र में की सारी बातचीत के अन्दर सोवियत संघ के साथ हमारी दोस्ती के बारे में कुछ भी बात नहीं की गई और न किसी तरह से यह बिज प्रचाराओं के जरिये सामने आई। इतना ही सवाल नहीं है की पाकिस्तान के साथ उनके क्या रिलेशन हैं, पाकिस्तान काभीर में उनके सोचने का क्या तरीका है, सीओ रिबेल्स की आर्म्स देते हैं। उसका सवाल है। जो सड़क बनाई है उसका सवाल है जब हम नार्मलाइजेशन चाहते हैं और इस सवाल में भी पास किया है तो मैं पूछता हूँ कि क्या बातचीत के अलावा और कोई दुसरा रास्ता है ?

कहते हैं कि मंत्री महोदय को वहाँ नहीं जाना चाहिये था। क्यों नहीं जाना था ? आखिर उनका दिमाग क्या है, वह क्या सोचते हैं इसको क्लेईड सूचना देने के लिये मंत्री जो वहाँ पर गये इसके लिये मैं उनकी बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। मैं नहीं समझता कि वह किस तरह से कंडेम करवाना चाहते हैं। क्या इससे भी ज्यादा और कोई तरीका हो सकता है कंडेम करने का जैसा कि हमारे विदेश मंत्री जो ने किया ? एशिया ने क्या किया ? रशिया के साथ उनका एग्सीमेंट था। आखिर रशिया ने भी भारत ने जो किया उससे कुछ बहुत ज्यादा नहीं किया। लोग कह रहे थे कि रशियन नेबल प्लेड आगे जा रहा है। पता नहीं वह वहाँ जाते जाते पहुँचा भी कि नहीं। मेरा कहना है कि एक कमिटीड लौबो है जो एक देश के साथ है और जो चाहती है कि भारत केवल एक जगह रहे, दूसरों के साथ दोस्ती न रहे। मैं उनसे पूछता चाहता हूँ कि भारत किसके साथ दोस्ती करे यह बात क्या मास्को, वाशिंगटन या पीकिंग में तय होगी ? नहीं। यह बात नई दिल्ली तय करेगी। जिस भारत सरकार के साथ भारत को जनता के ऊपर है वही लोग तय करेंगे कि किस के साथ दोस्ती होनी चाहिये।

आज हमें सिखा दी जाती है कि केवल एक तरफ देखें, दूसरी तरफ नहीं। यह नहीं हो सकता है। आज भी हम कहते हैं कि चाहना ने जो कुछ किया गलत किया, उसको हम कंडेम करते हैं। ऐगेशन का कन किसी को नहीं मिलना चाहिये। लेकिन चाहना के साथ बातचीत का दरवाजा खुला रहना चाहिये। यह वही होना चाहिये कि बातचीत खत्म हो। आखिर 1962 में जब भारत पर हमला हुआ था तो इन बातों ने क्या किया ? और रशिया ने क्या किया था ? सभापति महोदय, आपको अच्छी तरह याद होगा। अगर याद हो तो मैं आपको जानकारी के लिये उसका उद्धरण कोट करना चाहता हूँ। जब चाहना ने हम पर हमला किया उस समय क्या कहा गया था :

"Mr. Kosygin not to make an issue of the matter and to accept Delhi's clear view Moscow then opted for calculated restraint and even refused to condemn the Chinese attack much less to denounce it as "aggression." Instead, Pravda, in an editorial entitled "In the interest of people and in the name of universal people and in the name of universal days later, on October 25. "As for the Soviet people, they see the statement of the Chinese Government as evidence of sincere concern over relations with India and eagerness to bring the conflict to a halt."

[श्री कंवरलाल गुप्ता]

यह कहा था रशिया ने। आज हमसे यह भाषा की जाती है कि हम उसके बारे में बहुत सख्ती से कुछ करें। मेमबरता है कि जनता पार्टी ने जो किया है वह बिल्कुल ठीक है।

जहां तक सोवियत नियम का सवाल है, मैं मानता हूँ कि सोवियत यूनियन ने आज से नहीं, शुरू से हमारा साथ दिया है, जो सही माने में हमारा दोस्त है। मैं उनमें से सोवियत यूनियन की भिन्ती गिनता हूँ, और हमारी दोस्ती पक्की रहेगी। यह हमने सऊदी से अमेरिका, बाइना और दूसरे लोगों को बताया दिया है कि हम सोवियत की कोस्ट पर दूसरों के साथ दोस्ती नहीं करना चाहते। कोसिगिन साहब का क्या स्टेटमेंट है, जो लोग कहते हैं कि इससे रशिया पर खराब असर पड़ेगा, स्वयं कोसिगिन साहब यहां आये और उन्होंने क्या कहा :

“Indo Soviet ties: strong like rock.”

तो जब कोसिगिन यह कहते हैं, तो यह जो कैलो टूवलस है वह दूसरी तरह की बातें करें, यह भ्रष्टा नहीं होगा।

मैं स्वयं रशिया गया था, वहां जाकर मेरे ऊपर जो प्रभाव पड़ा वह मैं जानता हूँ, क्योंकि मैं भारतीय हूँ, इसलिये मेरी इज्जत है। इस तरह का वातावरण सोवियत यूनियन में है, इसको कोई डिनाई नहीं कर सकता है। इसलिये सोवियत यूनियन की दोस्ती हम रखना चाहते हैं और उसे मजबूत बनाना चाहते हैं लेकिन एक शब्द में जरूर कहूंगा और चाहूंगा कि मेरी महोदय भी इनके बारे में विचार करें।

एमजेन्सी के दिनों में मास्को रेडियो ने और तास के दूसरे समाचार-पत्रों ने जिस तरह से एमरजेन्सी का समर्थन किया था और जिस तरह से हमारे ऊपर आक्रमण किया, हमारे इंटेल मामलों में दखलान्दाजी की, हम उसको भूल गये, क्योंकि हम रशिया के साथ दोस्ती चाहते हैं।

कुछ की बात यह है कि आज भी रशिया हमारे इटरनल मामलों में कभी-कभी दखल देता है। रीसेन्सी थार0एस0एस0 के बारे में तास ने एक खतरनाक खबर निकाली जो कि सत्य नहीं थी, पटनायक का नाम लेकर। पटनायक ने उत्तरा कहा भी नहीं, मेरे पास समय नहीं है इसलिये मैं कोट नहीं करना चाहता उसके बाद तास का कोरस्पोंडेंस थार0एस0एस0 के आफिस में गया, वहां बात की। उन्होंने उसके कन्ट्रिब्यूशन का पत्र भी लिखकर दिया, लेकिन तास ने उसकी कोई कन्ट्रिब्यूशन नहीं छपी। (जबबजाल) रशिया में सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी एजेन्सी में कोई फर्क नहीं है। तो उन्होंने कन्ट्रिब्यूशन भी नहीं निकाला।

This is immoral and means interference in the internal affairs of this country. I will request the hon Min-

ister to say something about it and what action has been taken in this connection by our government.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please try to conclude now.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I have taken just ten minutes; I have hardly begun.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Irrespective of how much time you have taken, I have to go by the number given by the whip. You have got two minutes more.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not make such remarks about the Chair; such remarks are impermissible.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: That is by the way.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Then it will not go on record since it is by the way.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: agree.

आज भी कम्युन्य की रिकगनीशन के बारे में बात की जाती है, हमारे मित्र ने भी कहा कि रिकगनाइज करना चाहिये। हमारी सरकार ने कहा कि वहां गवर्नमेंट एस्टैबलिश नहीं है। मुझे जहां तक जानकारी है, नान-एलाइज कंट्रीज की संख्या दुनिया में 88 है। 88 में से केवल 5 देश ऐसे हैं, जिन्होंने अभी तक कम्युन्य को रिकगनाइज किया है। आप चाहते हैं कि एक बम हम जम्प करें, तो मैं चाहूंगा कि वहां गवर्नमेंट एस्टैबलिश हो जाये तो उसके बाद हमें करने में एतराज नहीं होगा। यह हमें करना चाहिये।

इसके बाद एक बीज की तरफ मैं नली महोदय का ध्यान और बिलारुड्या कि जापान और बाइना की ट्रेड ट्रीटी हुई है, यू0एस0एस0 के साथ भी उसकी अंडर-स्टैंडिंग हुई है, बाइना ने बियतनाम पर अटैक किया 1962 में हमारे ऊपर अटैक किया और आज बाइना के रिपब्लिक पाकिस्तान के साथ कैसे है, इन सब को भिन्नकर आप देखेंगे तो तस्वीर बोझी सी भयानक सी भी दीखती है। मैं चाहूंगा मेरी महोदय इस के बारे में स्पष्टीकरण करें। बाहे यह ऊपर से ट्रेड ऐग्रीमेंट है, ऊपर से यह ज्यादा खतरनाक नहीं लगती, लेकिन कभी भी ये खतरनाक रास्ता अवधार कर सकते हैं। इसलिये सरकार को इस संबंध में एलर्ट होना चाहिये और मैं

**Not recorded.

तो यह कहूंगा कि आज की जो स्थिति है उस स्थिति में मेरा मत साफ है कि आप बाहे कुछ भी कहें लेकिन हमारे पास घोर कोई रास्ता नहीं है। आज पाकिस्तान के बारे में आप ने जबाब दिया है, बाइना के पास ऐटम बम है। ऐसी हालत में भारत को ऐटम बम बनाए बिना कोई रास्ता नहीं है क्योंकि टैंट इक द चीनसी डेटेंट।

यू० ए० ए० के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ, हम यू० ए० ए० से दोस्ती चाहते हैं, इसमें कोई दो राय नहीं है। लेकिन दोस्ती का मतलब यह नहीं है कि हम अपने नेशनल इंटेरेस्ट को सैक्रिफाइस करें। हम जो चाहते हैं उसके ऊपर हम ने कोई कमप्रोमाइज नहीं किया। यहां पर जब कार्टर साहब आए थे तो हमने नान-प्रोक्लैमेशन पीटी पर हस्ताक्षर करने से मना कर दिया... (बब्रबाब)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now. I have already given you two minutes and you have taken three minutes more. Please conclude now.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त: मेरा कहना यह है कि आज भी अमेरिका के साथ हमारा मतभेद है, लेकिन मतभेद दोस्तों की तरह से है, दुश्मनी की तरह से नहीं है।

पब्लिसिटी के बारे में एक बात कह कर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ। पब्लिसिटी के बारे में हम ने देखा है। मेरे पास इंदिरा गांधी जो पब्लिसिटी करती थी उसकी भी रियपोर्ट है। दस लाख रैम्कलेट्स वहां पर बांट गए। हिन्दुस्तान में क्या हो रहा है, अन्दर के मानने के बारे में। एमर्जेंसी में क्या हुआ, मैं करीब दस देशों में घूम कर आया, लेकिन मैंने देखा हमारी पब्लिसिटी बात ही कमजोर है। मैंने मंत्री महोदय को बिट्टी लिखी, उन्होंने उस को ऐकनालेज भी नहीं किया। मैं नहीं जानता शायद ज्यादा दोस्ती की वजह से ऐकनालेज नहीं किया या उस की ज़रूरत नहीं समझी। लेकिन मैं यह कहूंगा कि इस तरीके की पुनर पब्लिसिटी हमारी है.....

विदेश मंत्री (श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी) : उस के बारे में मैंने आप से बात की,....

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : बात मैंने की, आप ने नहीं। वह तो मैं ने जानबूझ कर के सारी बात कही नहीं।

इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि मंत्री महोदय इस संबंध में देखें कि किस तरह से उन की एम्प्लीक का काम होता है। बाहर मैं जहां गया वहां की पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों को नहीं मालूम कि एमर्जेंसी में हिन्दुस्तान में क्या हुआ। (बब्रबाब)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have called the Minister of State Shri Kundu. Please sit down.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : यह कह कर मैं जो वांट्स है उन का सम्बोधन करता हूँ।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU): I have been listening with rapt attention speeches made by hon. members of this House. I must say that the speeches which have been made so far are indeed very much thought provoking, illuminating and pulsating with ideas. It would not be proper for me to refer to every distinguished Member and make a reply, which I think my distinguished colleague will do.

We are indeed thankful to Shri Kamath that he has found out to plead for my colleague who does not need any support.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Not even yours?

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: Support means—among colleagues there is always. I shall go through some portions of my speech which are written. If it appears boring, I hope you will excuse me. Whatever I speak, I will speak from my heart.

MR. CHAIRMAN: His heart will emerge through the written text.

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: Hon. Members had spoken at great length on the recent developments in South-East Asia and therefore, I prefer to begin with that. Nowhere has the struggle for their independence undergone such suffering and devastation as in Vietnam and, to a lesser extent, in Kampuchea. No people have evoked such admiration for their heroism and their fighting determination as the people of Vietnam. No Nationalism has proved its mettle as much as the Vietnamese did in their protracted struggle against first the French imperialism and later American intervention. It was our conviction from the very beginning that the struggle in Vietnam should not be seen in ideological terms, but rather as the fulfilment of Vietnamese aspirations for freedom and peace. The whole world, therefore, hoped, when peace finally came after American withdrawal, that Vietnam as also

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Kampuchea and Laos would settle down to the gigantic task of reconstruction and rehabilitation of their respective nations. We also hoped that co-operative relationships would develop between Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea on the one hand and the countries of the ASEAN, which belonged to South East Asia on the other.

This time last year, the situation in the region looked promising. The dialogue for cooperation and building up of confidence appeared to be going on. Numerous visits were exchanged by their leaders and it looked that the process of reconciliation and the re-establishing of age-old contracts were on the way. We welcomed that all three countries had joined the nonaligned movement and hoped that these principles would provide the basis to bring stability to the region. Hon. members know how strongly we believe in genuine non-alignment. Genuine non-alignment has been the sheet-anchor of India's foreign policy even since our independence. That most countries which achieved the independence in the last three decades have joined the non-aligned family is indicative of the conceptual soundness and indispensability of the policy of nonaligned. We perceive nonalignment not as a negative philosophy of taking advantage of differences between Great Powers but as a positive policy based on independence of action and judgment.

At the same time, it is necessary to ensure, and this has been the policy of the present Government, that non-alignment remains genuine and purposeful and steers clear of rival power block complex ideological conformity and the pulls of confrontationists multilateral military alliances. We are convinced that no attempt either from inside or outside can weaken or deflect the movement if we remain genuinely nonaligned and faithful to the principles proclaimed by the founding fathers of the movement as early as 1961.

It is necessary therefore at the prevailing situation to reiterate some of the basic policies which we believe in. We believe in Panchsheel also, which in short means non-use of force and non-interference, respect for the territorial integrity of each other and on that basis the scope for cooperative relationships as between independent countries free from great power military alliances. Having said this, I must say that we are shocked to know that there was a setback to that position during the last three months. When we learnt of the tensions building up between these neighbouring countries, we expressed our hope that they would be settled by peaceful negotiations. We had no love for Pol Pot regime either which practised harsh and brutal policies. Hon. Members would care to remember that while hoping, in due course, for better relations with Kampuchea, in 1974 we decided to withdraw our mission from Phnom Penh. Following the developments early this year, the situation in Kampuchea continues to be unsettled. Until such time a stability is established, the question of recognition has been deferred. Our approach is entirely in accordance with the principles of non-alignment and desire to see stability and reconciliation between independent nations of South East Asia. We hope that the situation will evolve where the cherished aspirations of independence, progress and of friendship and trust would reduce dangers to international peace.

15 hrs.

We were indeed shocked and distressed to learn of the massive armed attack by China on Vietnam. We were aware that the relations between Vietnam and China had deteriorated, that there was tension between them, and were aware that the relations between Vietnam and China had deteriorated, that there was tension between them, and that China had concentrated troops on the border. While apprehensions of conflict were in the air, the nature

and timing of such a massive conflict had nowhere been precisely anticipated. As soon as we came to know of this massive attack, we did not lose time to put forth our views effectively on this issue. We did not hesitate in calling for Chinese withdrawal from Vietnam at a time even when our relations with China were at a delicate stage, having been unfrozen after nearly two decades.

In order to seek concrete ways to defuse the potentially explosive situation created by this conflict, we immediately had diplomatic exchanges with a number of governments. Underlining the need to uphold established principles in relations amongst States, we have pointed out the danger to the international community from the situation.

We also followed the developments in the Security Council. Although we are not members of the Security Council, we spoke in the debate and expressed our concern at the situation and the dangers of a chain reaction. Since then, as the House is aware, ASEAN-sponsored resolutions could not be adopted. Meanwhile, even if the fighting in Vietnam has de-escalated, we do not know if the Chinese withdrawal is complete.

The challenge remains for all countries of South East Asia and the Great Powers as, indeed, for the entire international community to assist in the restoration of stability, based on equality and respect for all nations with full regard to established frontiers. We would be prepared to join in any way which could lead to a restoration of good amicable relations amongst the countries. We can only reiterate that as in South Asia, where we have sought to develop mutual confidence and cooperation between the neighbouring countries, so too in South East Asian countries the same principles of mutual respect and mutual cooperation must in the end prevail. These are good principles and sensible international politics.

Meanwhile, may I reiterate that our own relations with Vietnam and ASEAN countries have developed constructively and held promise of further improvement.

I may recall that I had myself, as I said earlier, gone to Vietnam as the leader of an economic delegation. Subsequently, after my return, as the House is well aware, India came forward and agreed to provide food and cotton yarn, railway equipment, livestock and technical cooperation in agriculture.

We also made available 400,000 tonnes of wheat to meet their immediate shortage. In all, about Rs. 90 crores have gone to Vietnam in various forms of aid, loan and assistance, and we continue to do so.

During this year India has taken a number of other significant steps to strengthen its ties with the countries in South East Asia through some notable visits and bilateral agreements. We are happy to receive the Prime Minister of Malaysia, Singapore and Australia during this one year. We also had visits of the Deputy Prime Ministers of Singapore and Thailand and the Foreign Ministers of Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand and Vietnam. With Thailand we signed a seabed boundary agreement, while with both Indonesia and Thailand, we signed an agreement on the determination of the Trijunction Points of the Seabed Boundaries. With Malaysia, we signed an economic and technical co-operation agreement, which lays the foundation for future all-round co-operation between our two countries. With Singapore we expect to strengthen our economic ties in number of ways. Similar efforts are underway to widen and diversify our relations with Thailand, the Philippines and Indonesia. The first-ever Indian Exhibition of Machinery was held in Indonesia. This Exhibition has been well-received and it has created a favourable impression, which would further

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strengthen our ties, not only with Indonesia, but with the rest of the South East Asia countries as well.

The Prime Minister had a brief meeting with the Prime Minister of Thailand recently, on the 28th morning, at the airport when the Foreign Minister and myself were present. Our prime Minister and the Prime Minister of Thailand had very useful discussion; the views of Thailand on the happenings in Indo-China, in fact in the whole of South East Asia are of particular importance to us, because of Thailand's situation. So, in that context we greatly value the discussions and talks that we had with the Thailand leaders.

In January I visited Burma and Philippines and was impressed to find not only great cordiality for our country, but the recognition of immense potential for economic, cultural and trade relations between these countries and India. We are following up on these potentials to activate our relations.

During this year, India also took the initiative to establish a dialogue with the ASEAN for co-operation in diverse fields and the Secretary-General of the ASEAN Secretariat visited this country last year. India and all the countries of South East Asia jointly recognise that their mutual relations have an intrinsic value, and this is appreciated by both sides. India's efforts to develop various form of co-operation have all been guided by local needs and requirements of these countries, which are sought to be matched with possibilities and the potential in India. India does not seek to impose its experience on these countries but, at the same time, it is mutually recognised that the wide range of our own experience of development has some relevance to each individual country.

I think some hon. Members referred to the Asian personality and the African personality. I think the hon. Member, Shri Stephen, referred to it. The distinguished member of this House, Shri Kamath, raised the arena of discussion to a grater height when he mentioned about a federation of south of the Himalayas and also a South East Asian Economic Community. He also asked us to have a greater vision and encouraged us and said, "with hope, courage determination" we should go ahead. I can promise Shri Kamath that we are on this job. We do not know if we will be able to fulfil this great task. He would remember that as I said last year on this topic, we are determined in our own humble way to project, as far as possible, Asian personality, which was unfortunately forgotten during the last many years. Our national movement contributed to the concept of Pan-Asianism and was in turn enriched by it. Unfortunately, Asia, the most populous continent and the cradle of ancient culture and civilisation, has lagged behind in the crystallisation of a regional ethos. This may be due to the fact that we are a heterogeneous continent, but it would be a betrayal of our Asian hood if we are to lag behind in the crystallisation. However, we cannot hope that the continental edifices of Asian cooperation would be constructed by one big jump. We have to make a beginning each State in Asia, through bilateral and sub-regional cooperation in our immediate neighbourhood. I am happy to say that in spite of a recent setback in a certain region of Asia the idea sponsored by certain countries in West Asia for a regional grouping, the strengthening of ASEAN about which I have mentioned earlier, growing friendly relations with our neighbouring and South East Asian countries go to suggest that the dream that we all, including Mr. Kamath and others, dreamt last year while I was speaking—and you have all appreciated—while participating in the Budget speech, will come true one day. I am convinced that in course of time

these sub-regional groups will come together, in one form or other, and join hands to form an Asian cooperation stretching from one of the continent to the other. That will be the emergence of the Asian personality which will be a factor of international life, a force for peace and cooperation and synthesis of the great values that originated in Asia and have today become the common heritage of mankind.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister now come from dreams to reality!

Will you take a long time because at 3.15 p.m. the Deputy Prime Minister has to make a statement?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: (Bombay North-East) He can print the whole speech and circulate it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may continue after 3.15 p.m.

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: I will speak up to 3.15 and will continue after the statement is made by the Deputy Prime Minister.

This House is aware, as many hon. Members expressed their concern, about the reports of increasing presence of the navies of Great Powers in the Indian Ocean. We continue to maintain a close watch over these developments and I should like to reiterate here that we are opposed to any military bases and presence of any power of any kind in this region which would lead to increased tension and cause anxiety. Increased presence of foreign navies in this area could only further increase tensions in the area around us. We are glad that the United Nations, which is already seized of this problem would be calling a Conference to deal with the question in the coming months. It is indeed unfortunate that the talks between the USA and the USSR have been suspended indefinitely with no sign of their resumption in the near future. However, I am happy to say here that when Mr.

Kosygin came here, he said that he would try his best to re-start the negotiations soon. We recognise that this region is vital for the world's economy and we maintain that no one power should try to gain a short-term advantage which is best illusory.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, I will ask the Deputy Prime Minister to make a statement regarding dearness allowance

15.14 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. DEARNESS ALLOWANCE TO CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES AND OTHER RELATED MATTERS

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): As perhaps the House is already aware, the Staff Side of the National Council of the Joint Consultative Machinery had raised certain demands relating to—

(i) Merger of dearness allowance with pay;

(ii) Enhancement/restoration of the higher rates of dearness allowance allowed by Government while implementing the Third Pay Commission's recommendations; and

(iii) Interpretation of the existing dearness allowance formula.

As Government was unable to accept the demands, disagreement was recorded in June 1978 between the Official Side and the Staff Side on these three issues. In pursuance of the disagreement, the three issues were referred to the Board of Arbitration in September 1978 in accordance with the Scheme for Joint Consultative Machinery and Compulsory Arbitration.

Although the matter was referred to arbitration, Government's desire all along had been to settle the issues through negotiations. Efforts were initiated accordingly some time ago

[Shri Charan Singh]

and I am now happy to report that these negotiations have come to a successful conclusion and that the Staff Side have written to us accepting the offer made by Government. Consequently, the reference to the arbitration has been withdrawn by both side on the 29th March, 1979. Briefly stated, the offer made by Government and accepted by the Staff Side covers the following:

(i) Merger of dearness allowance with pay at average index level 272 for retirement benefits with effect from 30-9-1977;

(ii) Payment in cash of the 6th 7th instalments of additional dearness allowance at the higher rates of 4 per cent and 3 per cent with effect from 1-12-1978; these higher rates will be adopted for future instalments of dearness allowance also;

(iii) Liberalisation of the pension formula incorporating a slab system under which the maximum pension related to 35 years of service admissible to persons retiring on or after 31-3-1979 will be regulated as follows:

(a) Up to first Rs. 1000 of average emoluments reckonable for pension	50% of average emoluments.
(b) Next Rs. 500	45% of average emoluments.
(c) Balance	40% of average emoluments subject to such ceilings as may be laid down by Government.

(iv) Refixation of ceilings on dearness allowance as follows:

(a) Dearness allowance at 4 per cent of pay up to Rs. 400 instead of up to Rs. 300 with effect from the 7th instalment of additional dearness allowance.

(b) Dearness allowance at 3 per cent of pay up to Rs. 1000 instead of up to Rs. 900 subject to a maximum of Rs. 16 and a maximum of Rs. 30 with effect from the 7th instalment of additional dearness allowance.

Government have also decided to grant to pensioners and family pensioners simultaneously the instalment of relief corresponding to the 7th instalment of additional dearness allowance to serving employees. This instalment of relief will be payable at 5 per cent of pension subject to a minimum of Rs. 5 and a maximum of Rs. 25 as before. In respect of employees who have retired on or after 30-9-1977, in whose case part of dearness allowance is being merged with pay, the total relief payable will be redetermined taking into account the element merged with pay.

Government have also taken the opportunity to review the present position under which officers drawing a pay of Rs. 2,400 and above are not entitled to draw dearness allowance. The review became necessary because the ceiling of Rs. 2,400 had resulted in officers drawing different basic pay getting the same emoluments thus distorting the accepted relativities and straining the command structure, particularly in the Armed Forces and other uniformed services. Government have now decided that the ceiling may be raised to Rs. 2,750 with slight marginal adjustments subject to a minimum dearness allowance of Rs. 150 being payable also to officers drawing above Rs. 2,750.

Government have also had under consideration the question of enhancing the ceiling on maximum pension. At present, the ceiling is Rs. 1,000 per month and in addition pensioners drawing the maximum pension are entitled to relief according to a formula recommended by the Third Pay Commission. Thus, at average index level 328, the total of maximum pension and

relief would come to Rs. 1,200 per month on the basis of the formula recommended by the Commission. After due consideration Government have decided that this may be raised to a total of Rs. 1,500 inclusive of relief upto index level 328. The pension of the Cabinet Secretary will be fixed on par with that of the Chiefs of Staff. It has also been decided that the pensions of Defence personnel will be enhanced. My colleague, the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, will be making a separate statement giving details in this regard.

The improvements indicated in this Statement inclusive of those applicable to Defence personnel are estimated to cost Government approximately Rs. 500 crores up to the end of 1983-84. Of this, the expenditure during 1979-80 is expected to be Rs. 132 crores, including the arrears payable on account of the merger of dearness allowance with pay for retirement benefits from 30-9-1977 and the increase in the rates of dearness allowance with effect from 1-12-1978. This will be in addition to the normal expenditure of Rs. 59 crores per annum on account of the release of the seventh instalment of additional dearness allowance and the corresponding instalment of relief to pensioners. In this connection it may be noted that a total provision of Rs. 50 crores for one instalment of dearness allowance has already been made in the General and Railway Budgets for 1979-80.

I have no doubt that all sections of the House will appreciate the spirit of goodwill and cooperation in which this agreement of far-reaching significance has been reached with the staff side. I earnestly hope that this spirit of understanding and cooperation will continue and will enable Government to harness the talent, the energies and spirit of devotion and dedication to duty of all sections of Government employees and thus impart a new vigour and dynamism to the various programmes of socio-economic development on which we have embarked.

Madam Chairman, I have done.

15.22 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1979-80— Contd.

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS— Contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Kundu, you can continue.

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: Madam Chairman, I was referring to South East Asia. I have travelled enough in South East Asia. I will take hon. Members to far off places like Latin America and Caribbean countries. I would like to inform the hon. Members that with the countries of Latin America and with the Caribbean countries, India is in a very happy position and maintains very friendly relations. We also share with those countries common aspirations as members of the developing World and we are conscious of the need to build up on this basis a more fruitful and meaningful relations with them. I may also inform the House that we are going to hold a Conference of the Heads of the Missions of this region, which has been long since delayed.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): When?

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: Sometime in early July. This region throws immense potential in the field of culture, economic trade; and cooperation with those countries is important and we are trying our best to see how best we can cultivate these cooperations to the best of satisfaction of both the countries.

Coming to the point about foreign publicity, I would like to briefly touch some of the points. The hon. member, Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta referred to it in his speech a short-while ago. I had a feeling as if he says that we have been very weak and we have not been able to do enough. I will concede that there is a possibility of improving. Mr. Madhu Limaye is smiling and I think he will agree that there is a

possibility for improvement in this regard. But at the same time, I would not agree with Mr. Gupta. . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: Perhaps, he smiles when he disagrees. One does not know.

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: I think, that is not deceptive. I would not agree with Mr. Gupta that we have been very weak and that we have not been able to do anything.

Now, I am grateful to the hon. Members for the keen interest they have taken in aspects of our foreign policy relating to the projection abroad of India's image. I would refer to at least to one publication, "Indian and Foreign Review". I have some copies with me. If the members will care to look at these copies, they will find a world of difference. It is cheap. It costs only Re. 1/-. Though it is a small work, still it is a major stride taken in the matter of pushing up our publicity abroad.

Besides this, the volume of publicity has been considerably expanded. Apart from a large number of documentaries on various facets of India's developmental and culture experience, a number of artistic feature films were acquired and sent abroad for special screening. I am glad to report to the House that these films have succeeded in generating a greater awareness of India and of its vibrant and culturally diverse society.

The hon. Members would be happy to know that about 240 foreign TV teams visited India to make documentaries on practically the entire spectrum of our national life—cultural heritage, sculpture, art, music, rural development, the dynamics of industrial growth, science and technology, the refreshing experience of democracy, the splendour of our mountains, the life-sustaining rivers of India, the spectacular variety of wild life and India's growing economic self-reliance. These were not introduced to the

people abroad. We have taken all the steps to introduce these things to the people abroad during a short spell of two years of our regime.

You know about the Chanchal Sarkar Committee's Report. We have put a senior and experienced officer to process the recommendations to see that as far as possible and as quickly as possible the recommendations of the Committee are adopted.

I had referred to earlier to the task we share in common of projecting the image of a democratic, resurgent and modern India. We take legitimate pride in being an open society, subject to the constant scrutiny of hundreds and thousands of visitors probing us through their eyes and cameras. Through all this flow of information, the image of a confident and self-reliant, democratic and resurgent, non-aligned, friendly and cooperative India has managed to reach the world at large. It is our hope that with the support, constructive criticism and guidance of this House, we would continue to reinforce this image of our nation in all parts of the world.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If I may interrupt you, do you wish to have some more time?

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: I want 2—3 minutes more.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House has to take up the Private Members' business at 3.30 P.M. You can continue on Monday.

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: With your special prerogative, can you not give me a few minutes more?

MR. CHAIRMAN: We have to take up the Private Members' business at 3.30 P.M.

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: All right. I will take another 5 minutes on Monday.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may continue on Monday.

15.29 hrs

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

THIRTIETH REPORT

MR. CHAIRMAN: We now take up the Private Members' business.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) :
सभापति महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ :

" कि यह सभा गैर-सरकारी सदस्यों के विधायकों तथा संकल्पों सम्बन्धी समिति के 30वें प्रतिवेदन से, जो 28 मार्च, 1979 को सभा में प्रस्तुत किया गया था, सहमत है । "

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Thirtieth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 28th March, 1979."

The motion was adopted.

15.30 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: BAN ON COW SLAUGHTER—contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up further discussion of the Resolution moved by Dr. Ramji Singh regarding ban on cow slaughter.

Mr. Kanwarlal Gupta..Absent. Dr. Saradish Roy..Absent. Mr. K. A. Rajan....

SHRI K. A. RAJAN (Trichur): I do not want to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Bijoy Mandal...Absent. Mr. Narendra P. Nathwani..Absent. Mr. Dalpat Singh Paraste..Absent. Mr. Y. P. Shastri. . . Absent. Prof. P. G. Mevalankar.. Absent. Mr. Vasant Sathe....Absent. Mr. Hari Vishnu Kamath. He is present.

AN HON. MEMBER rose—

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now that the absentee Members have lost their chances of speaking, you have got a good chance. Now, Mr. Kamath.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): Madam Chairman, I would like to confine myself to only a few salient aspects of the proposition before the House. My hon. friend, Dr. Ramji Singh, has, in his Resolution, which was moved last time and was part-discussed in the House, has referred to four aspects of the problem: one is, the Constitutional Directive, the second is the Supreme Court's judgment, the third is the recommendations of the Cattle Preservation and Development Committee, and last but not least the reported fast by Acharya Vinobha Bhave from 21st April, 1979. We need not look at the problem from all these angles, but it will be essential, it will be proper, it will be appropriate, to consider a few aspects of this problem, particularly the Constitutional aspect and the economic aspect. I would not like to go into the much controversial religious aspect of this matter because that is not quite germane to the Resolution before the House; except for the reported fast by Acharya Vinobha Bhave who is regarded as a saint and a 'Rashtra Sant' of this country, there is no religious facet to this Resolution.

Article 48 is the crux of the matter, and I find that it has been stressed by the speakers who preceded me and also by the Mover of this Resolution that the Supreme Court has interpreted this article. I will read out the relevant part of the judgment, A.I.R. 58, 23rd April, 1958, Qureshi vs. State of Bihar; the Supreme Court judgment, *inter alia*, stated:

"That a total ban on the slaughter of cows of all ages and calves of cows and calves of she-buffaloes, male and female, is quite reasonable and is in consonance with the Directive Principles as laid down in article 48."

But

"That a total ban on the slaughter of she-buffaloes, bulls and bullocks, after they cease to be capable of yielding milk or of breeding or working as draught animals cannot be

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

supported as reasonable in the interest of the general public and is invalid."

So, the latter part cannot be supported, but the earlier part, namely, total ban on the slaughter of cows of all ages and calves of cows and calves of she-buffaloes, can be. The Resolution confines itself only to the slaughter of cows of all ages and calves—which is in consonance with the Directive Principles laid down in Article 48 of the Constitution.

We have got the information supplied by the Government. In 1976 when the matter was raised in the House—I believe, Madam Chairman, you were a Member of the House at that time, in 1976—the then Minister, Shri Om Mehta, I believe, made a statement with regard to the Government's position. I have got a copy of the statement made in 1978, referring to the statement made by Shri Om Mehta, the then Minister of State in Home Affairs of 3rd September, 1976 regarding the ban on cow slaughter. I will only read the relevant part of the statement:

"Questions have been raised from time to time in Parliament regarding steps taken by various State Governments in regard to implementation of the provisions of Art. 48 of the Constitution regarding, *inter alia*, ban on cow slaughter. The Supreme Court has interpreted Art 48 of the Constitution as follows:...."

I have read that already—part of the judgment.

The statement made by the Minister in 1976 during the emergency in Lok Sabha in September, 1977; went on to read as follows:

"The subject of preservation, protection and improvement of live-stock...."

You will be pleased to note—Chairman—Madam, that Art. 48 refers to:

"The State shall in particular endeavour to take steps for preserving and improving the breeds and also for prohibiting the slaughter of cows and calves and other milch and draught cattle."

The Article is very clear. It is a Directive Principle of State Policy. It is not a fundamental right. It does state in particular that it is the State's duty to prohibit the slaughter of.....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): milch and draught cattle

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: ..cows and calves.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It refers to surplus cattle.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: 'and other milch cattle'. Other cattle mean the....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The milch and draught cattle.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: 'Other' means other cattle. That is the interpretation of English. When you say 'somebody and others', for instance, when I say 'Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu and other men', that means Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu is also a man along with other men.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am glad that he has included me in the 'other cattle'.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Really that is what he meant!

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Don't you agree, Madam-Chairman. For once you will agree with me. When we say 'Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu and other men', we mean that he is also a man and there are other men;

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Kamath, his objection probably is that he considers other men as ordinary men and himself an extra-ordinary man.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Why add fuel to the fire, Madam Chairman?

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: I made a plain statement. I did not say 'extra-ordinary man' or a 'super-man'. I do not take any objection if he says that. I said 'other men'. He is also a man and other also, just like if I say 'Chairman-Madam and other ladies'. I will not dilate on that point. It is a thing obvious and does not need any emphasis.

Therefore, the statement made by the then Government in 1976 went on to say, 'The subject of preservation and protection of livestock comes under Entry 15 of List II of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution and is a State subject. Although the responsibility vests in the States, the Centre has been advising them in the matter.'

The position at that time was as follows—"in respect of restriction on cow slaughter, in various States, Jammu and Kashmir, Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra, Vidarbha region, Karnataka, Orissa, Chandigarh, Delhi, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Pondicherry, Andaman and the Nicobar Islands have completely prohibited cow slaughter. In Himachal Pradesh, Tripura and Manipur valley there is a total ban either by tradition or by executive orders. There are only a few States and Union Territories where there is either a partial ban or no ban"....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It is against all concepts of secularism.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Bosu, your name is there in the list of speakers. Kindly don't interrupt Mr. Kamath.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: I am not distracted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kindly let him continue.

Mr. Kamath, you can ignore his statement. Don't have private debates and confine yourself to your speech.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: I am beholden, Madam, to your advice. "Information has been received that in 1976, in the States of Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Assam excluding the hill districts of North Cachar and Mikir Hills and Tamil Nadu have decided to take appropriate measures to provide for a ban on cow slaughter in terms of the judgment of the Supreme Court. The States of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Assam would be amending the existing legislation whereas Tamilnadu, which was under President's rule, then, at that time, had issued an executive order prohibiting cow slaughter. In Kerala, there is no legislation but there is prohibition on slaughter of animals. Only Panchayat laws provide for prohibition on slaughter of useful animals. Kerala Government".... (Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: And West Bengal Government also.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: "Kerala Government have also informed us"—the then Government—"in 1976 that they are issuing an executive order banning the slaughter of useful animals in the municipal areas as well. Information has also been received from West Bengal where there is already a partial ban on the slaughter of animals that they would be taking adequate steps to enforce the existing legislation strictly ensuring this." There is an addendum by the present Government in 1978, this Government said in its statement—in August, 1978,

"The Central Government has been advising the States continuously to enact legislation banning slaughter of cows."

We have learnt that there is still—not a total ban—a ban on the slaughter of cows in West Bengal

Now, according to the Constitution, only the States have got the power. The jurisdiction of the States is in the State List. According to the Entry in the State List, the State Government has got the power to ban or not to ban.

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

The Resolution as it reads is slightly—I will not say unfortunately—not very well worded. I had given notice of an amendment. But because it was too late, it has not been admitted. If you can override the rules, in your wisdom, Madam, you can get it admitted without notice.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I do not have that much wisdom unfortunately.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:

But, there is a rule under which with less notice—I will not say with no notice—that can be done. The Resolution is now before the House. I do not know whether my amendments which are not before the House will be admitted, but I will, however, speak on them. If the mover had only suggested or proposed 'That the House directs the Government to advise the States to ensure total ban on the slaughter of cows', then, there would have been no difficulty at all, because the Central Government admitted in 1976 that under the Constitution, the Central Government has got the power to advise the State Governments. And this can be done even now. The Central Government can advise the State Governments of Kerala and West Bengal in view of the developments that have taken place after the Supreme Court's judgment. That can be added to the Resolution. If this is done, I suppose it will go through. As it is, under the Constitution, unless the mover comes forward with a Bill to amend the Constitution so as to put the subject in the concurrent list, Madam, the Central Government cannot direct the State Governments to ensure this. That is unfortunately the position under the Constitution. Therefore, the House is helpless and cannot take up the matter seriously. The Resolution, as it stands, is now before the House. But the Central Government has no power under the Constitution to ensure a total ban. It can only be asked, Government can be urged to advise State Governments to move in the matter. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:

Before I conclude, I would request the hon'ble Minister;—he has a sympathetic heart and he will not disappoint the mover of the Resolution totally, but it will partially satisfy him if the Minister can assure the House that they will again keep on trying in right earnest—not necessarily from the religious but secular, constitutional and economic point of view—to advise the governments of West Bengal and Kerala because the other States have fallen in line. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have now to conclude, I am calling the next speaker.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:

There is a lot of confusion in the minds of some colleagues and some hon'ble Members here and outside the House that it infringes secularism. There is no question of secularism where animals are concerned. Secularism is only concerned with humans. (Interruptions) We want to clear cobwebs in the minds of some that it is anti-secular. The entire resolution and the Constitutional provision refer only to modern and scientific lines and shall, in particular, take steps for preserving and improving the breeds etc. There is no word of religious odour either in the Article, or in the Resolution except in the last part of the Resolution where there is mention of Acharya Vinoba Bhave who is a saint—Rashtra saint—he has threatened to go on a fast. If there is no reference to Acharya Vinoba Bhave I would be happy, but it seems as Dr. Ramji Singh has been in the Sarvodaya movement, that is why a reference has been made to him. As your colleague, Mr. Govindan Nair, said the other day, he began his speech by saying "I am distressed to learn about the reported fast of Acharya Vinoba Bhave." I would therefore, be glad if some of us, if not all of us, some of us belonging to various parties write to Acharya Vinoba Bhave, appeal to him that we are doing our best to move in the matter and he should give up the fast. There is no point in forcing the States to adopt this particular Resolu-

tion and we are doing our best in this regard and we do not want him to risk his life. Therefore, I extend my qualified support to the Motion and I hope it can be amended even now, at short notice to say

"This House directs the Government to advise the States to ensure total ban on the slaughter of cows of all ages and calves in consonance with the Directive Principles laid down in Article 48 of the Constitution as interpreted by the Supreme Court as well as necessitated by strong economic considerations based on the recommendations of the Cattle Preservation and Development Committee and the reported fast by Acharya Vinoba Bhave from 21st April, 1979."

If the Government accepts, if the mover accepts that, I think, it would be a very happy consummation to the entire Resolution to the entire debate. I would only suggest that the House may direct the Government to advise the State Governments accordingly.

SHRI B. P. KADAM (Kanara): I thank you, Madam, for having called my name and giving me an opportunity to speak on the subject. At the outset, I feel the Resolution of the hon. Member, Dr. Ramji Singh, is highly humorous and entertaining for the simple reason that such a Resolution from a person of his eminence in the field of education was not at all expected. Humour and entertainment have some value in life. But of course in practical life and democratic set up, they would have value if it is based on consistency and logic. Here both these things are woefully lacking. Therefore, I sympathise with the Hon. Member who moved the resolution and I oppose it tooth and nail. In this oriental country, tropical country, reasons sometimes dominate but rarely; no less a person than Aristotle childed the oriental for lacking a sense of proportion and reason. If it is true it is certainly more true on this occasion. We must have an objective outlook

and not base our arguments on the basis of sentiments or religion. In this modern set up, we must take into consideration the economic problems that face us. India is faced with a lot of problems and we have the least nutritious food for our common man. Food is so short and we cannot hope to make it available to the poor people of our country. There is an old saying as— "It is worthwhile to kill one big animal rather than to kill 50 smaller animals". India has got today over 19 crores of cattle population, more than 1/4th of the bovine population of the entire world. When the Royal Commission on Agriculture Report was published in 1928, India had 1/3rd of the total world cattle population and more than 1/3rd of it is totally useless. The Directive Principles of the Constitution are very clear on this. All the useful cattle and other milch cattle are referred to. I would ask the hon. mover of the resolution if he is aware of the fact that even milch cows are ignored and neglected and consequently they die and if he is also aware of the fact that a large number of useless old cattle are allowed to die because they are denied their minimum food. No less a person than one of the top reformers who visited Chicago in the year 1893 and addressed the World Religious Conference and whose teachings we respect, we find his speeches 'From Colombo to Almora' are a blessing to us and shall be a source of inspiration for years to come, said that he did not mind his boys eating beef, if their muscles should be stronger for they will understand Gita better. If it was said by a Hindu religious reformer almost eighty years back, it is more prophetic today than ever before.

A case has been made out that some people have threatened resort to hunger strike, if their demand for cow slaughter is not conceded. I have great sympathy for these people. What is important is whether their demand is based on any reason or not. We had unfortunately large number of Sadhus and Saints whose working or utterances do not appeal to reason at all. Some

[Shri B. P. Kadam]

time in 1966, there was a big morcha from Sadhus and Saints and at that time Shri Gulzari Lal Nanda, the then Home Minister happened to be their Chairman. Believing their good intentions that they would not defy their Chairman, he allowed them to come right upto the Parliament House and everybody knows about the disorder that was created and the violence that was generated. Because of these good looking simpleton Sadhus, poor Shri Nanda had to resign. Can you believe these Sadhus? Therefore, if any person wants to resort to any hunger strike, we must allow him full facilities for that and we should not abuse him. Anything that you do must be based on the understanding of our facts and realities and it must fit in with the democratic set-up of today. We must consider whether it would advance our economic standards, whether that fits in with the democratic set-up we have and whether that is convincing to us; otherwise Sadhus' call, however noble it may be, must be ignored.

15.58 hrs.

[SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR in the Chair]

Sir, if we have to be charitable to the cows, I submit, we should be more charitable to the monkeys also because without monkeys we cannot have Ram Rajya. At one stage, monkeys helped us to have Ram Rajya. Should they be exported to USA and other countries for experiments on them? I would urge and appeal fervently to the hon. mover to consider the case of monkeys also and be more reasonable.

India earns foreign exchange from the export of hides and skins of animals. If we export the beef of those useless cattle, useless cows which are not serviceable and which are ignored and which many times die because of drought conditions etc., we would be earning a lot of foreign exchange.

Then, a theory has been made out of cow-dung, milk etc. The Indian cow-dung has got 0.8 per cent of nitrogen. That, of course is there. Can the hon.

Member give me an instance, or has he any thorough knowledge about how cow-dung is to be preserved? Is it well-preserved to-day? Or, how is the nitrogen content—the phosphate and potash content in the cow-dung is very little—to be enriched? That is the question he should reply to.

16 hrs.

Again, if we ignore one-third of our cattle, but allow them to have a slow death, what is the dung that can be obtained? Absolutely nil. If we want to give whatever little feed is available to them, and allow them to die inch by inch, what is the feed that will be available for the useful animals? These are my questions.

Mahatma Gandhi has been quoted again and again. He has said very clearly that a law on the subject cannot be justified, because it would violate the feelings of other communities. He says :

"In India, which I consider is as much the land of Hindus born in it, as of Musalmans, Christians and others born in it, even a Hindu State may not prohibit cow slaughter for purposes considered to be religious by any of its subjects, so long as such slaughter is conducted in private and without any intention of provoking or giving offence to Hindus."

This is 'Young India' dated 7-7-1927. This is what exactly Mahatma Gandhi said.

The hon. Member as also some others said very innocently, without knowing the scriptures and whatever is laid down in the scriptures viz. Vedas, that cow was revered on all sides. It is not so. I have sufficient evidence to show that during the Rig Veda period, subsequently and during Bhava Bhuti's time, cattle were slaughtered by upper caste and lower caste people. But the upper caste people were clever, in seeing to it that

even the bones were not thrown out. They were concealed. They were taking care to see that everything was eaten very cleverly. It was done so, because they knew that if it was liberalized, everybody would take, it and they themselves would not get sufficient cow-flesh. Behind the sentiment that cows must be held to be sacred and none should eat it, the only object was that they should have a full quota of it, very secretly.

It is the same thing like what one hon. Member from Orissa, Mr. Pradhan had said. He said that the upper caste people there took care to see that coconuts were not planted on the coast, by the backward classes. The reason the upper castes gave out was that if the lower castes planted them and later plucked the coconuts, they will go sterile, and so it should not be done. The idea was that the upper castes people alone should have the full benefit of the coconuts. Here also, what happened was that the upper castes wanted to have the full benefit of the cows, bulls and young bulls. And yet they preached all this.

In the Rig Veda, there are some verses where Indra himself has preached that beef could be eaten.

Even during the time of Bhavabhuti, whenever a revered guest like the son-in-law was in the House, care was taken to slaughter the young bulls. Therefore, I would urge the hon. Minister to display reason, be rational and be practical in the interest of India's economy, in the interest of our developing economy, to build more foreign exchange reserve and so on. It is necessary to see that all useless cattles are slaughtered, but they must be slaughtered without least hurting them. The killing must be so noble that they should not feel the pain of it.

I have seen them remembering Almighty with their hoofs beating the ground, because they have no hands—they may be remembering that they

may die as early as possible because Hindus kill them inch by inch. An appeal has been made to the Government of Kerala and to the Government of West Bengal about this.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: That has been rejected.

SHRI B. P. KADAM: I have got the report that the West Bengal Government has rejected their appeal outright. I congratulate the hon. Chief Minister, Mr. Bosu for his outright rejection of the appeal. I am sure, the Government of Kerala would do the same thing. Therefore, I appeal to the hon. Minister to display the reason, because to be rationale is to be wise, to be rational is to serve the society. There should be no deception in whatever guise if it would not serve the country.

डा० सुरजी बनोहर जोशी (प्रलमोडा) : श्रीमान्, मुझे एक निवेदन यह करना है कि बहुत से सदस्यों ने इस पर विचार रखने के लिये कहा है और बहुत से सदस्य इस पर विचार रखना चाहते हैं और उपस्थित हैं। विषय बहुत गम्भीर और महत्वपूर्ण है, मैं आप से और सदन से निवेदन करूंगा कि इस में समय बढ़ाया जाये। यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय है, इस पर लोग अधिक चर्चा करना चाहते हैं।

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): I have no objection, Sir.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am on a point of order. I have to make a submission. I was trying to catch your eye. This matter is going to directly involve at least 150 million people in this country who are economically backward, belonging to minority community. Therefore, a hasty decision will not do any good. I am saying that the matter should be discussed as fully as possible; and we should not put any restriction on the time. It should be extended by another two hours so that we can discuss the matter fully and express our view points. That will be covered by Members from both sides of the House.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS:
Three hours.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I wanted to point out that I could not follow how the point of order of Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu is valid. The matter relating to the extension of time is already under the consideration of the House. How much time do you want?

डा० मुरली मनोहर जोशी : 3 घंटे बढ़ा देने चाहियें।

अब तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्री सारंग साय) : सरकार की कोई आपत्ति नहीं है, अगर माननीय सदस्य समय बढ़ाना चाहते हैं तो यह विषय बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है, हमें समय बढ़ाने में कोई आपत्ति नहीं है, समय बढ़ाया जा सकता है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it the pleasure of the House to extend the time by three hours?

श्री सारंग साय : 3 घंटे बढ़ाया जा सकता है।

SEVERAL HON. MEMBER: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri R. K. Mhalgi.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: For this resolution, two hours time has already been extended first. Then again, three hours' time you are extending. It means two hours plus three hours is equal to 5 hours.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It comes to that.

*श्री श्री० के० महालनो (धाना) : सभापति महोदय, मैं आज मराठी में भाषण करूंगा। सदन में अभी जिस विषय पर चर्चा हो रही है, वह अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण है। इस विषय पर लोक सभा में चर्चा होने का यह पहला मौका नहीं है। 1954-55 संवद सदस्य — सेठ गोविन्द दास ने यह प्रस्ताव सदन में प्रस्तुत किया था, और तब इसमें विविध पहलुओं पर चर्चा की गई थी। आज भी दोनों तरफ से इस समस्या के सभी पहलुओं पर विचार हो रहा है। इस प्रश्न में सब से महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा यह है कि क्या निरूपयोगी और दूध न देने वाली गायें समाज पर बोझ हैं? आज हम विज्ञान के युग में रहते हैं—इस युग में क्या हम महत्वपूर्ण कौन हैं मानव या पशु? मैं इस प्रश्न का दो मुख्य मुद्दों पर विचार करूंगा। पहली बात यह है कि क्या आर्थिक दृष्टि से गोवध निषेध का समर्थन होगा? दूसरा मुद्दा यह है कि इस प्रश्न का —संवैधानिक पहलू क्या है।

आर्थिक दृष्टि से विचार करते हुए मैं अपने विचार नहीं बल्कि सदन में प्रकट किये गये विविध विचार इकट्ठे करने की कोशिश करता हूँ। उत्तर प्रदेश में सन् 1953 में, डा० सीताराम की अध्यक्षता में एक गोसंघर्षण जांच समिति नियुक्त की गई थी। इसके 18-19 सदस्य थे और वे सभी धर्मों के लोगों के और बुद्धिमान विशेषज्ञ थे। 1955 में समिति ने अपनी रिपोर्ट दी, जिस में यह स्पष्ट रूप से कहा गया है कि गोवध निषेध आर्थिक दृष्टि से पूर्णतः समर्थनीय है। समिति ने एक विकल्प का भी सुझाव दिया था। उसने कहा था कि दूध न देने वाली निरूपयोगी गाय, वास्तव में उपयोग शून्य नहीं है। दूध न देने वाली गायों के लिये, जहाँ पानी और चारा काफी मात्रा में उपलब्ध हो, वहाँ "गोमदन" स्थापित करने का सुझाव है। समिति की रिपोर्ट में आगे कहा गया है कि इधर रखी जाने वाली हर गाय को साल में सिर्फ 30 रुपये खर्च आयेगा। आर्थिक, शैक्षणिक, धार्मिक आदि सभी क्षेत्रों में सैकड़ों लोगों की राय लेने पर समिति इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुँची कि ऐसे पशुओं से कमाई हो सकती है। इन पशुओं के मल-मूत्र से अच्छे किस्म की खाद और गैस तैयार होती है, जिस से एक गाय से 30 रुपये की प्रतिमाह आय हो सकती है। इस विचार की भ्रमपंक्ती, फ्रांसीसी और जर्मन विशेषज्ञों ने भी पुष्टि की है। इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि ऐसी गाय हर माह 30 रुपये खर्चा और 30 रुपये आय। इस तरह ये गो सदन तो फायदा तो लास के आधार पर चल सकते हैं। गो के मरने के बाद उसकी खाल की भी कीमत मिलती है। अतः गोवध न समिति का निर्णय यह रहा है कि गोवध निषेध आर्थिक दृष्टि से समर्थनीय है। उत्तर प्रदेश में गाय और जमीन के बारे में समिति ने कुछ आंकड़े दिये हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश में कुल जानवर 30 करोड़ 35 लाख 12 हजार 839 हैं। एक लाख 83 हजार 276 पशु उपयोगी नहीं मतलब सिर्फ 0.09 प्रतिशत पशु उपयोग रहित हैं। राज्य में बरागाह हैं 2 लाख 24 हजार एकड़। समिति ने इस म्यो का विचार करने पर सुझाव दिया कि उत्तर प्रदेश में 90 गोसदन स्थापित किये जाएँ, जिस से गोवध निषेध किया जा सके।

1935 में पंजाब सरकार के कृषि रसायन विशेषज्ञ लार्ड लै लार्ड स्विट्स साहब ने इस बारे में परीक्षण करके दूध न देने वाली गाय के खर्च के वही आंकड़े दिये। इस धरिये साहब ने बताया कि जो गाय जीते जी, और मरणोत्तर भी इतनी उपयोगी है, उसके बारे में मैं भारतीय लोगों को क्या बताऊँ? आजकल हुए एक बीज की कीमत बढ़ी है तो यह खर्च का आंकड़ा बढ़ेगा जरूर, लेकिन उस से जो आय देने वाली वस्तुएं हैं उनकी भी तो कीमत बढ़ी है।

पहली पंचवर्षीय योजना के मसौदे में विशेषज्ञों ने गोवध निषेध के पक्ष में साफ-साफ मत व्यक्त किया है। योजना बनाने वालों में

*The original speech was delivered in Marathi.

प्रयत्नास्तत्र, खेती शास्त्रज्ञ और तकनीकी विशेषज्ञ थे—मतलब यह है कि इस समस्या पर शास्त्रीय दृष्टि से विचार किया गया है । मसीबों में कहा गया है :

"As the enormous slaughter of cattle does not make any significant impression, the wholesale slaughter of useless animal is not a practical proposition. Some other remedy has to be thought out to meet the situation. One such remedy is the opening of large camps in areas where fodder supply today is unutilised. The hold and useless cattle are transferred to those camps through the panjarpole and thus pressure on existing fodder supply is reduced. Suitable arrangements can be made at these camps for the utilisation of manure of these cattle and their hides, etc., after their natural death."

शोधन समिति ने इस विषय पर भी अपनी राय दी है कि सम्पूर्ण गोवध निषेध होना चाहिये या आंशिक । इधर संसद में, दुधारूपियों की हत्या पर आंशिक निषेध लागू करने पर कोई आपत्ति नहीं करते हैं लेकिन कुछ लोग सम्पूर्ण निषेध का विरोध करते हैं। शोधन समिति, अपनी रिपोर्ट के 7 वें पन्ने पर स्पष्टतया कहती है कि अगर गोवध निषेध करना है तो वह पूर्ण रूप से लागू होना चाहिये, या बिल्कुल है ही न हो। आंशिक निषेध करने से कोई फायदा नहीं है ।

"During war time, legislative measures were adopted by most of the State Governments, banning slaughter of certain categories of useful stock. These efforts also had not yielded any satisfactory results. It is an open secret that in large cities like Bombay and Calcutta especially, cows of good breed are rendered dry for the butcher's knife. There is a general feeling therefore that this partial ban on slaughter which was intended to save useful and productive stock from destruction has not yielded the results for which it was promulgated."

कुछ साल पहले गो-रक्षण के कुछ विधायक कार्यकर्ताओं ने कलकत्ते में श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण के साथ गो-हत्या पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के बारे में विचार-विमर्श किया था । अगले दिन जयप्रकाश बाबू ने एक बयान जारी किया था । उसमें उन्होंने कहा कि :

"Banning of cow slaughter is in itself an affirmation of great human value. Apart from the human and moral aspect, the economic aspect of cow protection is also of great and imperative importance. Here also, I must say in all humility, the so called enlightened or modern opinion in our country is superficial. The cow and its progeny its waste products and its remains after death form an organised part of our agrarian and rural economy. Those who conjure up regions of mechanised farm and so-called scientific method live in an entirely unreal world which have little to do with the conditions in this country. The future of our agriculture and rural economy depends upon the cow and the bullocks as on few things else, except perhaps irrigation. Those economic aspects also make cow protection and betterment of livestock national responsibilities of the highest order."

श्री जय प्रकाश जी ने इस प्रश्न के भावनात्मक दृष्टि से विचार नहीं किया था । खेती प्रधान भार के लिये गए अत्यावश्यक हैं, और उन से प्रायः होती है इस बात पर उन्होंने जोर दिया था । इस बात पर विचार करने से यह साफ होता है कि पूर्ण निषेध के विचार और कोई चारा नहीं है ।

संविधान की दृष्टि से इसमें कोई मुश्किल है ? संविधान के 48वें परिच्छेद में यह बिल्कुल साफ-साफ बताया गया है कि गोवध निषेध जरूर करना चाहिये । संविधान में दिये गये सार्व निदेशक तत्वों का महत्व अब तो और ही बढ़ा है । ये तत्व समाज का रूख बदलने के लिये और सार्वजनिक के लिये हैं । ये तत्व किताब में ही रखने के लिये नहीं बल्कि उन पर प्रयत्न करने के लिये हैं । 2 साल पहले हम ने संविधान के प्रति एक निष्पत्ति रखने की अपेक्षा की थी, और उस की निभाने की जिम्मेदारी

[श्री प्रार० के० महालगी]

हम पर हैं। डा० रामजी सिंह के प्रस्ताव द्वारा हमें यह निष्ठा निभाने का मौका मिला है।

शोहत्या निषेध की मांग के बारे में कुछ इतिहास भी है। लोकमान्य तिलक ने अपने समाचारपत्र केसरी में लिखा था—“आजादी पाने के बाद गोवध बंदी करना, यह हमारा पहला काम होगा। लोकमान्य का चित्र केन्द्रीय हाल में टंगा है, ताकि उन के संदेश की हमें याद रहे। महारमा गांधी जी ने कहा था कि स्वराज्य का प्रश्न जितना महत्वपूर्ण है, उतनी ही महत्वपूर्ण है गोवध। गोवध और मनुष्यवध समान गद्दीय—एक ही सिक्के के दो पहलू हैं। मौलाना अबुल कलाम आजाद ने 1913 में यह मांग की थी। स्वर्गीय रफी अहमद क़िदवाई ने 1950 में पटना में पिजरापोल परिषद में बताया था कि अगर लोग दूध न देने वाली गायों को, नहीं खिला सकते, तो सरकार को ऐसी गायों को पिजरापोल में रखने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये। आचार्य विनोबा भावे के मत, सब को ज्ञात हैं या गुरु गोलवालकर जी ने भी कहा था कि गो-प्रतिपादन आर्थिक दृष्टि से भी, राष्ट्रीय अन्न की दृष्टि से ज्यादा महत्वपूर्ण है। सारांश यह है कि गोवध निषेध के बारे में, हिन्दू-मुस्लिमों का और त्रिविध मार्गों पर चलने वालों का विचार एक ही है। गोवध निषेध की मांग किसी वर्ग भी किसी धर्म की, या कुछ थोड़े लोगों की मांग नहीं है।

इस प्रश्न पर भावना की दृष्टि से विचार होना चाहिये। आदमी सिर्फ रोटी पर नहीं जीता है, वह भावनाओं पर और अन्न पर भी जीता है। 1952 में, लाखों लोगों ने इस मांग का ज्ञापन राष्ट्रपति जी को दिया था। उनकी भावनाओं का आदर करना चाहिए, उन को कुचलना नहीं चाहिये। हमारा लोकतंत्र देश है, इस में लोगों की, जनता की भावनाएं कुचलना नहीं चाहिये, वह लोकतंत्र के विरुद्ध होगा।

डा० राम जी सिंह की मांग, सिर्फ आचार्य विनोबा भावे के अनशन को रोकने के लिये नहीं है, अपितु यह राष्ट्रीय मांग है इसलिए इसे मंजूर करना चाहिये।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर): सभापति महोदय, मैं लाइब्रेरी गया हुआ था। वहां की चर्चा के मुताबिक मैं यहां आया। आप की धड़ियों में फंके हैं। अब मैं यहां आ गया हूं तो मुझे बोलने की आज्ञा मिलनी चाहिये। मैं मानता हूं कि मैं तब नहीं था।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Let a Committee be constituted to go into

the matter and see whether there is a difference between the two watches. Then only we can hear him.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Sir, I seek the permission of the House to speak. If all agree, I can do it. If you oppose it, I will not do it. You seek the permission of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let me proceed according to the rules and conventions.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मुझे हाउस की परमीशन से बोलने दिया जाये।

श्री नाथू सिंह (दोसा) : सभापति महोदय, पहले आप उन को बोलने का मौका दीजिये जिन के नाम लिस्ट में हैं और जो नहीं बोले हैं। बाद में आप इन्हें बोलने का मौका दे सकते हैं।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : आप हाउस की परमीशन से मुझे बोलने दीजिये।

सभापति महोदय : मुझे अपने तरीके से चलने दीजिये। आप अपनी बात कह चुके हैं। अब कृपा करके आप बैठिए।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मैं ने उस दिन एक सेन्टेंस बोला था। अब मुझे कम्प्लीट करने देने के लिए हाउस की परमीशन तो ले लीजिये।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Speaker has already ruled that if a member is absent when he is called, his name will not be called again until all the other members who have given their names have spoken. So, I cannot go beyond that. At least about a dozen members were absent when they were called. I do not think it would be a proper convention to call those who were absent earlier in between. I cannot put such a proposition before the House. When the discussion started and you were called, you were not present. Whether you have spoken earlier or not does not make any difference to the position.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I do not want to speak immediately.

You call me whenever you want to call me. But you must appreciate that I have already started my speech and spoken one sentence during the last time. So, I seek your permission.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let that stage come, because now it is only a hypothetical question. If the list of names is exhausted, then I will put it to the House. How can I put that question at the moment? I will do it at the proper time.

श्री राम नरेश कुशवाहा (सलेमपुर): मैं समापति महोदय आप की आज्ञा से भोजपुरी में बोलना चाहूंगा।

(Spoke a few words in Bhojpuri).

समापति महोदय: आप ने क्या पहले से इसके बारे में सूचना दी थी? अगर नहीं दी थी तो अनुवाद किस तरह से हो सकेगा? आपकी हिन्दी में बोलना चाहिये। क्योंकि श्रीर लोग समझेंगे नहीं।

श्री राम नरेश कुशवाहा: यह हिन्दी का ही एक शैली है। अगर आप की राय है कि मैं हिन्दी में ही बोल तो मैं हिन्दी में बोलता हूँ।

समापति महोदय, मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि गाय की रक्षा करने की जिम्मेदारी सभी लोगों पर आती है और उन का भी इसमें काम दोष नहीं है। इसका कारण यह है कि जब तक गाय दूध देती है तब तो उस को पालते हैं और जब वह बूढ़ी हो जाती है और दूध देना बन्द कर देती है तो उसी दिन वे उस का नष्ट पगुहा काट कर के खली चरने के लिये उस छोड़ देते हैं। इसलिए जो लोग चाहते हैं कि गाय की रक्षा हो उन को चाहिये कि उस अवस्था में जा कर वे उसे को इस तरह से खुले में चरने के लिये छोड़ न दें।

साथ साथ हिन्दुस्तान में गरीब आदमी की, गरीब किसान की सब से उपयोगी जो वस्तु है वह गाय ही है जो उस का हर काम करती है। उस को बछड़े से वह हल चलाता है। कितने लोग देश में हैं जो ट्रैक्टर से खेती करते हैं। आज भी अगर किसी एक गरीब किसान का बैल मर जाता है तो उस की हैसियत नहीं है कि वह बिना कर्म लिए हुए बैल खरीद सके। इस वास्ते गाय की, बैल को देश में कमी हो गई है।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज हर जगह गोशालाओं के वास्ते धर्मन्दा काट लिया जाता है। लेकिन इस पैसे को वे लोग खा जाते हैं। इसकी धाप जांच करें तो आपकी पता चले जायेगा। इसी धमन्दा पैसे को ले कर अगर सरकार गोशालाओं को चलाए तो मैं समझता हूँ कि गायों की असी प्रकार से रक्षा हो सकती है।

अभी हमारे एक मित्र ने कहा बड़ी जातियों के लोग खुद खाते इसलिये शो हत्या बन्द कराई गई। मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि पुरानी चीजों को महत्व नहीं रह गया है, दुनिया काफ़ी धारो चली गई है, मैं उस को दोहराना नहीं चाहता, सारी पुरानी

चीजें दोहरानी नहीं आती आज भी कहा जाय कि सूत कैसे बनता था और आइन्स्टीन का हवाला देते हैं, तो वह ठीक नहीं है। हाँ, एक बात जरूर है केवल चमड़े के निर्माण के लिये गाय कटे, यह ठीक नहीं है। जो गाय पैदा होगी तो उस के मरने पर चमड़ा तो जरूर ही मिलेगा। लेकिन केवल इसलिये कि विदेशों में चमड़ा निर्यात करके विदेशी मुद्रा ली जाय और इस काम के लिये गाय कटे, यह ठीक नहीं। यह केवल गाय का ही मामला नहीं है, बल्कि उसके साथ प्राणीगत धर्म व्यवस्था जुड़ी हुई है। बिना गाय के खोद नहीं होगी, खेती नहीं होगी। बड़े काश्तकार ट्रैक्टर चला सकते हैं, लेकिन अधिकतर तो गरीब और छोटे किसान ही हैं देश में। इसलिये गरीब किसान, गरीब और छोटी जातियों के लिये गाय अत्यन्त जरूरी है। उसको कटवा कर आप गरीबों को क्या पीण्डिक माहार देना चाहते हैं। जो लोग फाटलाइजर नहीं खरीद सकते, वह अपनी गाय और बल के शोबर से ही खाद बना कर खेतों में डालते हैं। उन को आप क्या देना चाहते हैं? अभी माननीय बरनाला जी के साथ हम लोग प्रानन्द गये, वहाँ दूध और वही की नदियां बह रही हैं रेगिस्तान में, और उन के रहते हुए अचानक हमारे मूँह से दो पंक्तियां निकल गयी थी जो मैं उन से कहना चाहता हूँ: "बाट रहे घर घर और भीतर लोग प्यार और प्याला, कुछ मंत्रो भारत का मुरझोति सौं बरनाला।" 100 गांवों में उन्होंने जाकर देखा, वहाँ के पशुओं को देखा, सब के साथ देखा। और मैं आशा करता हूँ कि जब वह पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार जायेंगे तो जरूर सोचेंगे कि गाय को रक्षा करना बहुत जरूरी है। कभी गंगा और जमुना के दोआबों में दूध और वही बहती थी इस चीज के लिये यह क्षेत्र प्रसिद्ध था। यहाँ वही से होली खेली जाती थी। लेकिन आज वहाँ दूध और वही की कमी है। इतना ही नहीं मैं तो भैंसों के काटने का भी विरोध करता हूँ। उनका कटना भी रुकना चाहिये। हमारे यहाँ पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार की यह हालत है यहाँ से अच्छी से अच्छी भैंस खरीद कर लोग कलकत्ता में दूध के लिये ले जाते हैं। और जब दूध देना बन्द कर देती हैं तो उन को कसाई के हाथ बेच दिया जाता है। नतीजा यह है कि अच्छी भैंसों की नस्ल ही समाप्त हो गई। मैं जब छोटा था तो 10, 10 लिटर दूध देने वाली भैंसें थीं। अब 4, 5 लिटर दूध देने वाली भैंसें ही मिल रही हैं। कितना ज्यादा हमारे यहाँ नुकसान किया गया है भैंसों को बड़े बड़े शहरों में ले जा कर। जैसे ही वह अनाधिक हो जाती हैं तो उनको कसाई के हाथ बेच दिया जाता है। इसलिये केवल गाय ही नहीं, बल्कि दुधारू भैंसों का कटना भी बन्द कराइये। जितने भी दूध देने वाले जानवर हैं उन सब को बचाना होगा अगर आप को गरीबों की सम्पत्ति बढ़ानी है। अगर आप को गरीबों की सम्पत्ति बढ़ानी है, हिन्दुस्तान की खेती को जिन्दा रखना है, गरीब किसानों को कोई सहायक उद्योग प्रस्थापना देना है तो आप को इन सभी जानवरों की रक्षा करनी पड़ेगी। इसमें कोई बहुत ज्यादा धर्म की बात नहीं है, जो धार्मिक दृष्टि से सोचते हैं, वह सोचते हैं।

हम अपने कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी से जो अभी आपण बे रहे थे, जानना चाहते हैं कि वह हिन्दुस्तान को क्या बनाना चाहते हैं हिन्दुस्तान और रूस में

[श्री राम नरेश कुशवाहा]

बड़ा मन्दिर है। जो यहाँ लाना चाहते हैं वह इस बात का ध्यान रखें कि हिन्दुस्तान में अगर वर्षा होती तो रूस में छाता लगाने से काम नहीं चलेगा, उस से यहाँ वर्षा कम नहीं हो जायेगी।

सन् 1917 में रूस में कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी की सरकार की स्थापना हुई थी, लेकिन आज भी वहाँ अनाज मंगाना पड़ता है क्योंकि उन की विचारधारा में संगठित लेबर के अलावा और किसी दूसरी चीज की कोई गुंजाइश नहीं है और संगठित मजदूर को ही अपना सब कुछ मान कर कम्युनिस्टों ने रूस में अपनी सोसाइटी का निर्माण किया है। नतीजा यह हुआ कि वहाँ सबसे ज्यादा जमीन है लेकिन वहाँ सबसे ज्यादा मशीनीकरण हुआ है और वह अपनी अनाज की जरूरत को पूरा, नहीं कर पाये हैं।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान को मशीनों के भरोसे पर छोड़ देंगे तो काम नहीं चलेगा। जहाँ अनिवार्य और अपरिहार्य है, वहाँ ही मशीनों का उपयोग आप करें तो उस में कोई हर्ज नहीं है लेकिन जो छोटे छोटे खेत हैं, दो दो और तीन तीन एकड़ के खेत हैं, उन को अगर आप ट्रैक्टर से जुतवाना चाहते हैं, तो यह नहीं होगा। अगर हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों को आपने उनके पैरों पर खड़ा करना है, तो गांव की आत्मनिर्भर अर्थव्यवस्था को खड़ा करना होगा और उसके लिये गाय, भैंस ही नहीं, बकरी, मुँधर वगैरह जो दूध देने वाले और बच्चे देने वाले जानवर हैं, उन का नाश मत करिये। आप बच्चा पैदा करने का कारखाना ही बन्द कर देंगे तो क्या होगा? मेरा निवेदन है कि मुर्गा, भैंस, गाय, बछड़ा पैदा करने का कारखाना बन्द मत कीजिये। हमारा आप से यह भी निवेदन है कि जो वेस्ट है, नष्ट होने वाला है, उस को खाइये, खिलाइये और कटवाइये, चाहे जो कार्य लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को बचाने के लिये यह काम आप को करना होगा। नहीं करेंगे तो मशीनों के भरोसे हिन्दुस्तान की भी बड़ी दशा होगी जो रूस की है। हर मामले में चाहे वह जितना उभर कर गया हो, लेकिन खाद्य के मामले में वह आत्मनिर्भर नहीं है, इस का आप को ध्यान रखना पड़ेगा। गाय, भैंस और छोटे छोटे जानवरों की उपेक्षा से, अगर उनको बचाने का उपाय आप नहीं करेंगे तो निश्चित रूप से हमारा देश कभी कृषि की अर्थ-व्यवस्था में और गांव की अर्थ-व्यवस्था में आत्मनिर्भर नहीं होगा। हम दूसरों के मुखापेक्ष रहेंगे और मशीनों की ओर देखता रहेंगे फिर भी हमारा गरिबी हटने वाली नहीं है। इन्हीं चन्द शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): I rise on a point of order. May I seek your guidance on certain points? A little while ago, when Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta raised the issue about his name being called, you gave a ruling and I accept your ruling. I think it is correct. But I want your guidance on a few more points. It seems to us, it seems to

me at least, that the absence of the members is taken in a general way, and no distinction is made between a specific absence, because of duty elsewhere, outside the House, directed by the Speaker and absence in a general way. I will illustrate my point. I am not making a claim for making a speech today. I am one of those who try to attend the House from morning to evening and listen to the speeches. Quite often, however, I find that the Committees meet at 3 O'Clock during session. For instance, I am a member of the Privileges Committee and it may meet at 3 O'clock on a session day and the Chairman of the Committee asks me to come here because there is no quorum. If I go there and if at that time my name is called, what am I to do?

Now, today, I got the Speaker's invitation—I go by the tradition by which I consider the Speaker's invitation as a command—and the Speaker invited some of us, including me, at 3 O'Clock to meet an eminent Yugoslav M.P., the Vice-President of Yugoslav Group of Inter-parliamentary Union. So I was there. I could not leave at 3-30 P.M. sharp. It becomes a discourtesy to foreign guests. Even then, I left at 3-40 P.M. When I came back here, unfortunately, I found that some of us were called and we were found absent. Again, at 5 O'Clock, the President of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, the hon. Speaker of the New Zealand Parliament, is being invited by the Speaker and I am invited there. If I go there at 5 O'Clock and, supposing you call my name in my absence, what should I do? Should I defy the Speaker's invitation and continue to sit inside the Chamber? Some consideration should be given to such cases where the members are not just casually absent, making speeches and going away. I do believe, of course that the first and foremost duty is to the House. But there are certain occasions when we get the Speaker's

invitation to attend to some other duty or to attend a Committee to make quorum. I want your guidance on this point.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have made your point.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED (Lakshadweep) : I have also a point of order.

श्री माधू सिंह : मैं एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि यदि कोई माननीय सदस्य किसी समिति की मीटिंग में जाता है या स्पीकर के द्वारा उन को बुलावा मिलता है और वह जाते हैं तो उस से पहले उनको चाहिये कि वह स्पीकर को या जो भी सभापति हो उस को लिख कर दे जायें कि मैं इस मीटिंग में जा रहा हूँ, इसलिये मेरा नाम पहले न बुला कर जब मैं आऊँ उस के बाद बुलाया जाय। इस तरह यदि वह लिख कर दे जायेंगे तो उस से अव्यवस्था नहीं होगी वरना इस तरह से आप के लिये बड़ा कठिन हो जायेगा यह मालूम करना कि कौन किस मीटिंग में गया कौन किस में नहीं गया।

SHRI P. M. SAYEED : My point of order is that my Resolution is listed next to this Resolution. This is the second time it is listed on today's order paper. Now, the House has extended the time on this Resolution by 3 hours more. So, it is likely that my Resolution may not come up today.

I would like to invite your attention to Direction 9A under the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha. I would read out Direction 9A for your information. It says :

"If time allotted for discussion of a part-discussed resolution entered in the list of business for a day is increased by the House or the Speaker and as a result thereof the next resolution entered in the list of business on the basis of the first priority obtained at the ballot is not moved on that day, the said resolution shall be set down as the first item for the next day allotted during the same session for private members' resolutions after the part-discussed resolution, if any."

'Next day' means, it will be carried on to the next resolution day. I want your ruling on this point.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I think, it will be too early to decide. I will examine this.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED : The Direction is very clear. Last time, it was postponed. What about today?

MR. CHAIRMAN : That is exactly the point, once it has been protected and has been brought on today's order paper, whether it can be done a second time or not. That is to be considered.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED : The Direction is very clear. There is no mention of 'first time' or 'second time'.

MR. CHAIRMAN : If the Direction is clear, it will come next time. I cannot give an interpretation at this stage.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Will you consider it and send me an intimation?

MR. CHAIRMAN : That of course will be done.

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF (Bangalore North) : There are two very important resolutions coming next, one by Mr. P. M. Sayeed and the other by Shri K. S. Veerabhadrapa Both are very important.

श्री कंबर लाल गुप्त : सभापति महोदय, मुझे ज्यादा नहीं कहना है। कब किसे बुलाना है यह आप चाहे जब तय कीजिए, मुझे कोई जल्दी नहीं है। जो इन्होंने कहा इनकी भी प्राबल्य बहुत ज़रूरी है। मैं इस समय सिर्फ यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि मुझे आज मौका मिलेगा या नहीं ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Before I deal with the point of order raised by, or the clarification asked for by, Prof. Mavalankar, I would say that the reply has, in fact, been given by Mr. Nath Singh. My reaction is also the same. I cannot say that you should not attend. If you are called there, you should intimate here that your name should not be called at that time. If you intimate earlier, then

[Mr. Chairman]

your name will not be called, as has been done in many cases where they had intimated earlier and their names were called later. Having established this practice, it is now difficult to go against that.

So far as Mr. Kanwarlal Gupta's question is concerned, I think it will be premature to decide the matter at this moment. It is possible that tomorrow or on the next occasion when this matter comes up, there may be many more names and your name may not come. There is also one more possibility. Your name may come up again and you may not be there. Therefore, it is premature to decide that point here hypothetically. It is not proper to decide that now. Mr. Annasaheb Shinde.

SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE (Ahmednagar) : I am thankful to the Chair for giving me time to speak on this Resolution. I have had the privilege and fortune of being associated with the Central Council of Gosamvardhana for many years as a humble worker. I also have the special privilege of having the best cows in my farm, and I invite the hon. Members to come and see how modern India's economy can be based on the modern concept of cow-keeping. Myself and my sons have more than a hundred best cows in the country. Even then my views are not based on either religious or any irrational concept about animal husbandry. I have also had the fortune of being associated with the Animal Husbandry Department of Government of India for many years and studying, as an impartial person, as an objective person, the problems of animal husbandry in this country.

Many passionate speeches have been made on the floor of the House. I agree with my colleague, Mr. Mhalgi, that, ultimately, the sentiments of the people have to have some value. I quite realise and appreciate that. But even then we have a great respon-

sibility, as national leaders, as people representing the sovereign body, to guide the destinies of this country and to lay a sound foundation for the economy of this country.

A number of points have been made. For instance, Dr. Ramji Singh has made a point that the number of bullocks or cows in this country are not surplus. On facts at least there should be no difference of opinion. The latest study on this has been that of the National Commission on Agriculture. The National Commission on Agriculture examined all the documents regarding animal husbandry and cow-keeping in this country, which have been in existence and available during the last one century, upto 1976. Their information is the latest. It is no use quoting what somebody or some Committee has said in U.P. and all that. The National Commission on Agriculture has all the up-to-date data. I would not take much time of the House because my time, for some other reasons also, is limited. I would read out only two quotations to show as to what the factual position about that is. The National Commission on Agriculture says, in para 28.2.5 :

The Royal Commission on Agriculture...."

They have, more or less, agreed with the factual findings of the Royal Commission on Agriculture and brought this up-to-date.

"The Royal Commission on Agriculture studied the quality and number of livestock in the country and their relationship with the land utilisation pattern and the availability of feeds and fodder."

"The Royal Commission on Agriculture concluded that the large number of cattle and bullocks in the country was the result of operation of a vicious circle in which low working efficiency in bullocks was being compensated by attempts

at increasing their number. In areas, where the conditions for rearing efficient cattle were poor, there was a tendency to keep greater number of animals. The RCA was of the view that it might be possible in India to reduce the number of working bullocks without necessarily reducing the existing standard of cultivation provided an improvement in the working efficiency of cattle was effected through better feeding and breeding."

17 hrs.

This is how the Royal Commission on Agriculture has more or less endorsed the view. There is another factual point about the bullocks. Many of us think that there is unemployment among human beings. In fact, the maximum unemployment today in the country is that of bullocks. One has to know the position that except in highly irrigated areas where the bullock power is employed, in the rest of the areas there is a tremendous unemployment of bullocks. Now, the conditions in regard to utilisation of bullocks in different States are different. The utilisation of bullock power, on an average, is 15.9 per cent in West Bengal, 16.95 per cent in Orissa, 23 per cent in Madhya Pradesh, 37.3 per cent in Punjab and 44.7 per cent in Uttar Pradesh. Now, apart from the fact that the absolute number is surplus to the requirement and the number is increasing, these bullocks are very weak. Now, if you go to Orissa, with due respect to the hon. Members from Orissa, you will find that the bullocks, there are just like bigger goats. I am sorry to say that. We are proud of the great traditions of our country. In the initial stage, the economy of the country was so much dependent on bullocks and cows. This is the land of Aryavrat which has developed its civilisation on the basis of bullocks and cows. But we have neglected them. We worship many deities but we neglect them. Now, the worst neglected animals are two. One is cow and the other is bullock. You

see the condition of cows in our country. I have already referred the size of the bullocks in Orissa. The cow is also dilapidated, starved, under-nourished and I think the maximum persecution and cruelty to animals is done in our country. Cows are allowed to feed themselves. No fodder and no food is given to them. They are just allowed to graze themselves. Whatever the old concept of forests, because of the population increase and also of the large animal population in this country, even the grass that grows here and there are trampled upon and no grass is allowed to come up so that they may be fodder to animals. When I visited the Himalayan regions also, I found the problem was to prevent the cattle from going to Himalayan regions for grazing. In Sahyadri and Vindhya regions, lands of milk and honey, is there were covered with green trees of which they are all denuded now. They look like desert. Whether in Himalayas or any other part of the country, I have never seen enough green grass or trees which can serve as fodder for the animal. All these animals are absolutely under-nourished. I need not go into the details, because various figures have already been quoted by some hon. Members, but I would like to say that, by and large, the cattle feed concentrate shortage is to the tune of 75 per cent and the fodder shortage—I do not agree with the estimates of the National Commission on Agriculture, I have my own estimates on certain facts—is to the tune of 45 to 50 per cent. They have, however, estimated that it is 30 to 35 per cent. All these figures are there and anybody who is interested can go into these facts and look into the reports of the National Commission on Agriculture also and he will be in a position to see the facts for himself.

[Shri Annasaheb P. Shinde]

In regard to the question whether the number of cows is surplus or not, there is again the latest study, it is not based on the Royal Commission on Agriculture, but the study based on the 1971 Census and the understanding of the breeders and the geneticists, who understand how the cows multiply. In this connection, I would like to quote from the Report of the National Commission of Agriculture:

"Assuming that a period of ten years is the average working life for bullocks from age of maturity which may be between three to four years, about 10 per cent of the working bullocks in the country will have to be replaced every year. On the assumption that the breeding efficiency of cows is only 45 per cent (which is weighted average of the ratios of cows in milk to total number of breeding cows for different States and Union Territories) and the annual replacement of bullocks require is 10 per cent, it may be estimated that there were 33 per cent surplus cows in 1972. Even if the loss in male calves between 1 to 3 years of age could be reduced by about 25 per cent and the breeding efficiency in cows improved only by about 10 per cent through better feeding, animal health cover and management practices, the surplus cows would further be raised by another 30 per cent. The above position has been brought out mainly to show that at present there are in the country more cows than needed to meet the requirements of bullocks and that there is heavy demand of the available feeds and fodders which are in short supply."

I want that this country should have plenty of milk and all our children whether belonging to poor class, middle class or rich class should get milk and milk should be cheaply available to them. But with the present state of animal husbandry in our country, is it possible to reach that position? To my mind, it would be possibly only if we pay proper attention and utilise our limited fodder resources scienti-

fically. Ultimately, in this country one has to realise that land-man ratio is very adverse. Land is very limited, it has to be used for human beings and for sustaining our animal wealth also. There are certain limitations also. The advancement of science and technology is changing greatly the face of the Indian agriculture; we have more productivity today. Because of improved genetics, we have different types of hybrid grasses but, as I said, there are certain limitations also. To my mind, it should be possible even to produce ten times more milk by reducing the number of our cows to 25 per cent of the present number. Today, the average milk yield per cow is 157 kg. annually, while in many other countries in the world, it is 4000 to 5000 kgs. annually. Why? Is it that Indians are not capable of producing milk or good breeds of cows are not there? It is not so. The limited resources of fodder and feed are getting distributed over a larger number and starvation is the result and then the vicious circle, to which I made a reference earlier operates. Therefore one has to have a very rational approach. I would ask one question to Dr. Ramji Singh. I have great respect for him and I have read his case very carefully. Suppose in some foreign country, there is a contagious disease which is contracted by the cows, they will take suitable measures immediately, but what would happen in our country if such a thing happened? We do not have sufficient veterinary services. We are talking of cows loudly. As I said, the best way to ignore anything is to worship it. All the hon. Members know that the cow milk is discriminated as against the milk of buffalo as far as the price factor is concerned. Cow milk is priced less while the buffalo milk is costlier. I do not see any agitation for this on the floor of the House. Many arguments are advanced, but what is the reality that you must see. If you really have a love for cow, the first thing that this Parliament should do is to bring about a parity of prices as between the buffalo and cow milk.

Buffalo has certain genetic restrictions; and it is not going to solve the milk problem of this country. It is an important and valuable animal. It has its own place. I know Mr. Barnala will take care to see that the buffalo breed is properly protected. (Interruptions) But the milk problem cannot be solved by buffalo alone. He understands these problems.

I was making the point that the cow is the only animal in whose case, because of scientific contribution and the development of the science of genetics and breeding in the world, humanity has succeeded in bringing about a milk yield of 5,000 to 6,000 litres. In western countries, they talk about milk mountain and butter mountain. When I was in the Government, the European Economic Community was about to throw a large quantity of butter into the sea. We asked them whether they can give us some amount of butter, and they offered us butter worth Rs. 94 crores free. But, to my mind, we can produce much more milk than the western Europe or other countries which are under cover of snow for quite a few months every year. The conditions here are better, for growing green grass. We get a lot of sunlight. We can grow green fodder throughout the year. But we should change our mental attitude. Otherwise the succeeding generations will blame us. I hope India will not be importing skimmed milk powder always, but will be exporting milk powder to other countries in the world. It can be done, provided the discrimination against cow's milk is removed. Only in Maharashtra—I am proud to belong to that State is cow's milk given the same price as is given to the buffalo's milk. Even in Gujarat, the birth-place of Gandhiji, it is not done. Gandhiji's name is very easy to be taken. (Interruption) Therefore, my submission is that cow has to be looked upon as an animal which has to be protected, and has to be brought up, utilizing modern concepts of science.

We do have religious sentiments. We are all proud of the Hindu religion, but there were many wrong concepts in the Hindu religion; e.g. caste system. We had 'sat' which was given up. We had 'chatur varna' which we have given up. Hindu religion even prohibited learning or literacy by others. But we have given them up. That is the strength of the Hindu religion. The greatest plus-point of Hindu religion is tolerance—tolerance of everybody else's faith—whether they are Christians, Muslims or anybody else. That is the sum and substance of Hindu religion. But, unfortunately, many old concepts continue to prevail. I would appeal to all Members, including Dr. Ramji Singh to have a modern outlook, and help in building up modern ideas in regard to the cow.

There is no difficulty about the constitutional provisions. Constitutional provisions can be amended, if they are found to be inconsistent with logic. The present provisions, as interpreted by the Supreme Court, are all right. With due respect to Vinoba Bhave, I have to say that his concept and thinking on this subject are completely wrong. Politicians in this country are also wrong, because they want to utilize the ideas of such people to their advantage.

It was Nehru who was bold in this respect. When U.P. enacted a prevention of cow-slaughter legislation, he was bold enough to say that a mistake had been committed. We have to have a modern outlook. I have all respect for people who want ban on cow slaughter, but at the same time, I feel that the next generation will blame us if we continue to have an obscurantist attitude in regard to this matter.

*SHRI K. KUNHAMBU (Ottapalam): Mr. Chairman, Dr. Ramji Singh, the mover of this resolution in his lengthy speech dealt with the economic and moral aspects of the problem of cow slaughter. Many Members of the ruling party who have the background of RSS spoke emphasizing the religious, cultural and sentimental aspects of the question of banning slaughter of cows. In my opinion that is the most important aspect of the issue. The Hindus worship cows and give them offerings. Although it is a fact that a large number of cows in our country starve and die every day, the Hindus are sentimentally very much attached to the cow and it has been given the status of mother.

Many hon. Members have spoken about the economic aspect of this problem. So I do not want to go into that. I wish to go into the religious and sentimental aspects of cow slaughter. If you look at the old history of India covering a period of range between 5000 to 10,000 years we can see that meat eating was not a taboo and it is borne out by our epics. It is widely believed that at least some of the sages in ancient India were meat eaters.

Cow worship and the demand for ban on cow-slaughter have come only very late in the history of our country. If we study the social history of Hindu society we would be able to see that cow worship is closely linked with *Chaturvarnya* and such other nasty social practices. The naive and gullible people were made to believe by the Brahmins that in order to get salvation they should worship cows and brahmins. These brahmins treated a section of the Hindu society worse than animals and justified it in the name of legal justice of the sacred scriptures. But they treated cow with great veneration as mother and goddess. This is the greatest paradox of Hindu society. This tradition conti-

nues even today. On the one side of the social spectrum we find thousands of harijans being persecuted while on the other side we are told to worship cows and bulls. This is an abominable practice.

Shri Vinobaji is a very respected person in our country. He has threatened to go on a hunger strike on the issue of cow slaughter. It naturally causes us a great deal of concern. But he should think seriously whether he should risk his previous life on such an issue. In this context I would like to say one thing. Our country is bedevilled by social inequalities. During the past two years hundreds of harijans were mercilessly butchered by the caste Hindus and hundreds of harijans women were raped. But Shri Vinobaji did not think it necessary to go on a hunger strike to put an end to that. The Constitution of India provides for the abolition of untouchability. Even today in many parts of Northern India harijans are not allowed to draw drinking water from the public wells. Shri Vinobaji never thought it proper to go on hunger strike to stop this cruel practice. He cannot and will not have done that. All these great men say that cows, bulls, hens and cocks should not be slaughtered and they are prepared to risk their lives by resorting to hunger strike on such issues. There is no other society in the world with an attitude which is so full of hypocrisy and double standards as the Hindu society.

The Chief Ministers of Kerala and West Bengal have clarified their practical difficulties on more than one occasions, in imposing a total ban on cow slaughter. Therefore, I request Dr. Ramji Singh to persuade respected Vinobaji not to inflame the passions of the people and to desist from his proposed course of action. I hope Dr. Ramji Singh will persuade Vinobaji to do so. Sir, I conclude.

*The original speech was delivered in Malayalam.

SHRI P. A. SANGMA (Tura): Mr. Chairman, I rise to oppose the resolution. To me it appears that it is a very touchy, sentimental issue, though the mover and some other friends have tried to justify it from the economic point of view? I feel that the issue involved here is not economic but primarily a religious issue, because as it has been pointed out by so many friends from this side, if we are really thinking about the economy of the country it is not only in the preservation of cows that lies the good of the economy of the country, it depends also in the preservation of many other things, other animals, forests, and other things. Why have we not thought of preserving other animals, minerals, etc. in this country? I am tempted to believe that this resolution is primarily a religious one.

Ours is a secular country and secularism is one of the basic structures of our Constitution. I was surprised when Mr. Kamath, who is more or less like my grand father, who was a member of the Constituent Assembly said that the total ban on cow slaughter had nothing to do with the Constitution and that it did not affect secularism in the country. I want to remind him that the Constitution of our country has given the right and freedom to "freely profess, practice and propagate" any religion that one chooses. I lay stress on the word 'Practice'. (An hon. Member Killing is your religion). If my friend says killing is not a religion, I should say that my friend has not understood what is religion except perhaps the religion he professes. How many religions are there in this country? How many religions are being practised by the people of this country? Is it only Hindu religion? Is it only Buddhist religion? Is it Islamic religion only? There are many other religions in this country.

SHRI NARENDRA P. NATHWANI (Junagadh): Is my hon. friend aware of the Supreme Court decision?

SHRI P. A. SANGMA: I am aware.

SHRI NARENDRA P. NATHWANI: I am just eliciting information from the hon. member.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kindly hear that.

SHRI P. A. SANGMA: Why I say that it is against the religion, because day before yesterday, the hon. friends will remember, the Home Minister was very proud of saying that we love tribals. He was saying that we are very much for the protection of the tribal religion. How much do you know of tribal religious faith? What is the religion of the tribals? It is a part and parcel of some of the tribal religions to kill a cow. It is their (tribal's) religious function to sacrifice a cow. Does it not effect our religion? Is it not a practice among the Muslims? What is 'kurbani'? Then how can you say that it does not interfere with the religious sentiments of the people? It does.

I do not want to enter into many arguments given over here—economic and others. I only want to point out this particular point—if they are really religious, if we profess a particular religion as my friend has rightly pointed out, we must have respect for other religions. Ours is a secular country, where there is no State religion.

SHRI NARENDRA P. NATHWANI: I am on a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If it is a point of order, let me hear.

SHRI NARENDRA P. NATHWANI: The hon. member is trying to mislead this House. I referred him to the Supreme Court decision.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I do not think the Supreme Court judgement comes in.

SHRI NARENDRA P. NATHWANI: The attention of the hon. Member is drawn to the Supreme Court decision...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Under what rule is it a point of order? Let me understand.

SHRI NARENDRA P. NATHWANI: There is a rule which says that no misleading statement should be made.

Now I am trying to draw the attention.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has not said anything against the judgement. **SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao):** His point of view is...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are also doing the same thing.

SHRI NARENDRA P. NATHWANI: I asked the hon. member through you whether he was aware of the Supreme Court decision. I understood him to say, "Yes, he understands it". Now the Supreme Court has held that by total banning of cow slaughter.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is there anything like absolute understanding? It is always relative. There is no point of order.

SHRI NARENDRA P. NATHWANI: I beg your pardon. It has been clearly stated in paragraph 13—there is no interference with religious rights.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no point of order.

SHRI P. A. SANGMA: I am only trying to justify that it does interfere with some peoples' faith i.e. the religious faith of the tribals. The Supreme Court may not be aware of tribal religion.

I am talking of the Resolution moved by Dr. Ramji Singh and also the Bill. It has connection with the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Not now.

SHRI P. A. SANGMA: To have a total ban throughout the country is not proper. I am saying that our tri-

bal areas are also part of this country and this cannot operate in our area.

In our religion, the indigenous faith—the tribal religion—sacrifice of the cow is a must. That is what I am trying to make you understand. In this context, it affects the secularism of our country because I have a right to practice my religion and anything that comes in the way of practising my religion is against the spirit of the Constitution. Therefore, I would appeal to Dr. Ramji Singh to reconsider this matter, so that it does not affect the sentiments of a large section of the people. When I say I love my religion, I love God, I cannot love God unless I love others. The basic principle of the Christian religion is, love your neighbour as thyself. Do unto others as you would like others to do unto you. This is the basic principle of Christian religion. If killing a cow affects the Hindu religion, you must also understand the sentiment that banning cow-slaughter also affects somebody's religion. That is why I appeal to Dr. Ramji Singh to withdraw the Resolution.

श्री सुबुद्ध ब्रह्मा (सीवान) : सभापति महोदय, मैं धार्मिक बहुत नहीं पढ़ूँगा, क्योंकि इस बहुत में पढ़ने से कोई लाभ नहीं है। इस का कारण यह है कि जब हम इस को तर्क की हथ तक ले जायेंगे, तो हमें पता नहीं चल पायेगा कि हम कहाँ पहुँच गये। हमारे देश में ऐसे सम्प्रदाय थे, जिन के यहाँ नरबलि चलती थी। तो क्या हम आज भी अपने संविधान में नरबलि को स्वीकार करेंगे। और उस को माफ करने ? इस को धार्मिक कनक्वजन में जाने में कोई लाभ नहीं है। हमें देखना है कि कुल मिला कर देश का लाभ किस में है, हमारा लाभ किस में है। मैं घम की बात उतनी नहीं करूँगा, जितनी मैं धार्मिक दृष्टि से बात करूँगा।

सब से बड़ी बात यह है कि हम चाहें जो कुछ करें, हमारा देश गाय और बैल के बिना नहीं रह सकता है। आज हमारे यहाँ प्रचलन उठ रहा है कि ट्रैक्टर बसायेंगे। ट्रैक्टर चलने नहीं, जब तक उन को तेल नहीं मिलेगा, और तेल की समस्या केवल हिन्दुस्तान की नहीं है, बल्कि सारे संसार की होती जा रही है। नायर हम अपनी जिनगी भर तो तेल मिल जाये, लेकिन घाटा नहीं कि हमारे बच्चों की जिनगी में तेल मिलेगा या नहीं। वह ऐसी वस्तु है, जो समाप्त होने वाली है, जिसने की पूति हम नहीं कर सकते हैं। कुपि मैं सिधे हमारे बैल पर निर्भर रहना पड़ेगा। उस में हम चाहें किसी भी बड़े कोरुप्ट, लेकिन हम बैल के बिना कुछ भी चला सकते, वह बात कल्पना के बाहर है।

हमारे यहां कानून-खोती की हथ-कटती आ रही है। जमीन की सीमिति लागू होने के बाद ट्रैक्टर रखने की इच्छित फितनों में बाध क्यों है? मैं जानता हूँ कि जिन राज्यों में सीमा डंकी है, वीर-वहां के सीमा-परिचयी ही और जमीन डंकी है, वहां ही कुछ लोग ट्रैक्टर रख रहे हैं। लेकिन दूसरे राज्यों की हालत यह नहीं है। जहां अठारह, बीस एकड़ अधिक से अधिक जमीन रखी जा सकती है, क्या वहां कोई ट्रैक्टर रख सकेगा? छोटे ट्रैक्टर से वहां क्या काम हो सकेगा? वह बार-बार वही जमीन की भी नहीं जोत सकता है। फिर आप को बड़े ट्रैक्टर की तरफ धाना ही पड़ेगा, लेकिन बड़े को ट्रैक्टर लेकर कैसे चलाइयेगा, किस के पास इतना पैसा है जो उस को खरीद सके। इसलिये हमें बूम फिर कर इस समस्या पर व्यावहारिक दृष्टि से देखना चाहिये।

मैं मानता हूँ—आर्थिक दृष्टि से सभी जानवरों को बचा कर रखना सहज नहीं है। लेकिन साथ ही साथ आप चाहें जितने कायदे कानून बनाइये, जो आप का प्रशासन है, वह इतना बीसा है कि आप उस में लाख बन्धन लगाइये, पैसे बांटे उन बन्धनों को तोड़ लेते हैं। आज ऐसे डाक्टर मिलते हैं, जो अपने को हिन्दू कहते हैं, शिखा-भूज भी रखते हैं, लेकिन वे गांधिज्म गाय के लिये सर्टिफिकेट दे देते हैं कि वह काटी जा सकती है और उस के काटे जाने के बाद इस का पना चलता है कि वह गायिन भी। बुध्वा गाय के लिये भी सर्टिफिकेट मिल जायेगा—यह कोई असम्भव काम नहीं है। गांधिज्म और बुध्वा के बीच में कुछ बोझों दिनों के लिये गाय सुखी रहती है—उन दिनों ऐसे सर्टिफिकेट बड़ी आसानी से दिये जा सकते हैं।

आप दखिये—मंजाब में 30-40 साल पहले क्या स्थिति थी, यह ठीक है कि जब आप ने सुधारना आरम्भ किया है, लेकिन बीच में क्या हालत हो गयी वो? बीच में हरियाणा में 15 डेर हूब देने वाली गाय-ऊस समय किसी नहीं था, बिटर भी नहीं था—कितनी मिलती थी? बहुत ज्यादा कमी हो गई थी। क्यों? इसलिये कि लोग गायों को खरीद कर बड़े गहरों में से जाते थे, कलकत्ता और बम्बई से जाते थे और जिस दिन गाय सूख गई, उसी दिन भारी पड़ जाती थी, शिवाय कलाई-जाने में भोजने के और कोई दूसरी जगह उस के लिये नहीं बचती थी। इस तरह से आप के जानवर कटते गये, खरम होते गये और गाय की नस्ल तो बास दीर से खत्म होती गई।

अब मुझे यह विश्वास होता कि आप के कानून की आप के अक्षर मानने, आपारी लोग मानेंगे, सब तो मैं बहुत हद तक आप का साथ देने को तैयार हो जाते, लेकिन मुझे ऐसा विश्वास नहीं है, इसलिये आप चाहें जितने कानून बना लीजिये उन का कोई परिणाम निकलने वाला नहीं है। कुछ सब्सिडियों ने कहा कि हम को बो-मांस विदेश भेजना चाहिये, लेकिन भेजेंगे तब, जब आप के पास गाय होगी। ऐसी हालत में तो न गाय बचती और न बछड़े कर्बने, क्योंकि इन की भी तो एक बीसा है। जिस बीच में लोगों की व्यक्तिगत जाय होगा, वे उस को बंझाते-बंझाते जायेंगे और आप के इन कानूनों के अन्तर्गत से कोई-कोई साक्षात् अधिक से

अधिक बोमांस निर्यात करने का निकाल ही लेंगे। इसलिये हमें इस बात का प्रयास करना चाहिये कि हमारी गायें ज्यादा बलवानी हों, उन का पूरा इतना बंध बांधें, उन की नस्ल में इतना सुधार हो कि वे किसी भी हालत में कसाई के काम के लायक न रह जायें, यह उन की बीमर की बचाव करने की स्थिति में ही न रहे, तब हमारी गायें बच सकती हैं, कानून बना कर आप उन को नहीं बंधा सकेंगे, क्योंकि कानून के अन्तर्गत तो गायों के खिलाफ जितने भी कानून मिलेंगे, उन का उपयोग किया जाता रहेगा।

एक दूसरी जरूरी बात यह है कि हमें बछड़ों को भी बचाना है। अगर बछड़ों को नहीं बचायेंगे तो बैल कहाँ से पायेंगे। कहने को तो बहुत से भिक्ष लोग कह जाते हैं—कि गोबर का क्या उपयोग है? लेकिन आज तो गोबर से वह चीज निकालने की कोशिश की जा रही है, जो अभी तक आप ने नहीं निकाली थी—यानी गोबर गैस। अभी तक आप के यहां इस चीज की तरफ किसी का ध्यान नहीं गया था, लेकिन अब जो प्रयास हुआ है उस में गैस निकालने के साथ-साथ गोबर की जाय में उस की शक्ति कम नहीं होती है। एक तरह तो आप को ऊर्जा मिल गई, एनर्जी मिल गई, जिस का आप अपने घरों में उपयोग कर सकते हैं, दूसरी तरफ आप को उपयोगी जाय मिल गई। गाय जाती क्या है—बास-गात भारी है, बोड़ी सी उस को बरी देनी पड़ती है, लेकिन वह भी ठीक से नहीं मिलती है। आज हम परेशान हैं कि सोलर-एनर्जी के अभाव में कोई व्यवस्था हो सके, ऐसी बैटरी बना सकें जिस में उन को रखा जा सके। हम अपने खरीर में भी सोलर-एनर्जी पैदा करते हैं, जिस के सहारे हम चलते-फिरते हैं, उसी तरह से जानवर भी पैदा करते हैं, लेकिन जो चीज वे जाते हैं, वह हम नहीं जा सकते, लेकिन वे जिस चीज को गोबर की शक्ति में हमें देते हैं—उस का हम गैस बनाने और जाय की शक्ति में इस्तेमाल कर सकते हैं। इस लिये उन की शक्ति को बढ़ाना हमारा कर्तव्य होता चाहिये।

दूसरी तरफ एक बात और आ जाती है कि बाहिर हम कितना हूब बाहर से बंधा सकते हैं, हूब नहीं मंगाते हैं, लेकिन मिल्क पाऊंडर मंगाते हैं। अगर हम अपने यहां हूब ज्यादा पैदा कर लें तो हमें बाहर से मिल्क पाऊंडर नहीं मंगाना पड़ेगा और इस से हमारा स्वास्थ्य भी सुधरेगा और बाहर जो पैसा जाता है, वह भी बच जायेगा। इसमें साथ ही साथ अधिक मांस होगी और उन से जो बलवान बैल पैदा होंगे, उन से हमारी खेती भी सुधरेगी। एक बात हमें मान लेनी चाहिये और यह है कि हम को कैमिकल फर्टिलाइजर्स खेतों में इस्तेमाल करते हैं, उन से हम काड़े जितनी अपनी फसल बोझें दिनों के लिये बढ़ा लें किन्तु उन से जमीन की ताकत घटने में पड़ेगी। अगर हम उन खेतों में आर्गेनिक मैमोर, प्रायवरी

[श्री मृत्युञ्जय प्रसाद]

की खाद न दें, तो जमीन की ताकत कम होती जाएगी।

एक बात यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि बमड़े की बात भी कही जाती है। गाय के शरीर में जो कुछ भी है, उस सब का उपयोग होता है। आप चाहे उसका उपयोग करें या न करें, भोरन करें, कम करें तो यह आपकी भूल है। अगर उस के शरीर की सब चीजों का उपयोग करते हैं, तो बमड़ा भी आपको मिल जाता है। यह सही बात है कि जितना बमड़ा भरे हुए जानवरों का मिल सकता है, सारा देश मिलाकर मिलता है, गाय-बैल का मिल सकता है, घोड़े उसका बमड़ा कसाई-घरों से नहीं मिलता है। इन बमड़ों की कमाई करने का इन्तजाम गांवों में नहीं है। यहां कमाई से मेरा मतलब 'बमड़े की कमाई' से है न कि पैसे की आमदनी से। अगर गांवों में बमड़े की अच्छी, सुधड़, पक्की कमाई का कोई रास्ता बन जाए, वहां पर उस की कमाई हो जाए, तो आपको बहुत काफी बमड़ा मिल सकता है। इस के साथ ही साथ उन की हड्डी भी आप के काम आती है। कौन सी चीज ऐसी है जो आप के काम नहीं आती। मैं तो कहूंगा कि एक सोलर फ्रिजरी है, जिसका पूरा उपयोग आप को करना चाहिए।

अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि बैसे तो गांधी की नकल आप सब करते हैं, उन की बातों को सब दोहराते हैं किन्तु यह भूल जाते हैं कि उन्होंने गाय के बारे में क्या कहा था। उन्होंने कहा था "काऊ इज ए पियम इन पिटि" (Cow is a poem in pity) गाय को हम एक प्रतीक मानते हैं, बिन्हु मानते हैं और इसलिये उस के बारे में जोर देते हैं अगर उस के साथ हम यह भी देखते हैं कि एक तरफ तो हम उस के मारने वालों के लिए अड्डा रखते हैं और दूसरी तरफ उस के बचाने वालों के लिये भी अड्डा रखते हैं? अब प्रश्न यह आ जाता है कि किस के लिए हम अड्डा रखें। दोनों के प्रति अड्डा रखने का प्रश्न इस में नहीं रह जाता क्योंकि सभी जानते हैं कि भगवान बुद्ध ने बचाने वाले के पक्ष की बात कही थी। इस लिये बचाने वाले के पक्ष में मत देना पड़ा। हम इस को अपने बल से नहीं बचा सकते, केवल कानून से नहीं बचा सकते और और से नहीं बचा सकते। यह तभी बचा सकती है जब गाय स्वयं अपनी रक्षा खुद कर सके और यह तभी हो सकता है कि जब वह धार्मिक दृष्टि से इतनी सुधड़ हो जाए कि कोई उस का दुर्-योग न कर सके। मैं ससन्नता हूँ कि तभी जब की रक्षा होगी किन्तु साथ ही साथ कानून का जहाप भी चाहिये। फिर भी कोई छिन्न रह जाता है तो कोई और रास्ता भी निकालना होगा।

इतना कह कर हमें समाप्त करता हूँ।

श्री मोहनलाल बली कुरी (अनन्तनाथ) :
श्रीवरमन साहब, डा० राम की सिंह जी रेज्योसूजन यहाँ पर आए हैं, उस पर बोसले हुए मुझे काफी प्रहसियात से काम लेना पड़ेगा क्योंकि मैं महसूस करता हूँ कि इस के कुछ पहलू ऐसे भी हैं जो बहुत सेनसिटिव हैं और मैं यह नहीं चाहता कि किसी के मजहबी जजबात को किसी तरह से जक पड़ें या नुकसान पड़ें लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जम्मू व काश्मीर एक ऐसी रियासत है, जहाँ 1947 से पहले भी काऊ स्लाटर पर बैन था। मेरे ब्यास में दो तीन सौ साल पहले से ही वहाँ पर रवायत बनी आ रही है। और उस को मदेनजर रखते हुए मैं समझत हूँ अगर मैं कुछ बातें वजाहत के साथ भी कहूँ तो उसे गलत नहीं समझा जाएगा। तारीख काश्मीर के मताले से मैंने देखा है कि एक वक्त वहाँ ऐसा भी था कि अगर किसी मक्क को वहाँ पर गाय हलाक करते हुए या जिवह करत हुए पकड़ा जाता था तो उस को सजा यह थी कि उसको उबलते हुए तेल की कड़ाही में डाल दिया जाता था। यह सजा रफ्ता रफता मीत तक पहुँची लेकिन 1947 में जब हमें आजादी मिली और जम्मू काश्मीर हिन्दुस्तान का एक हिस्सा बना उस वक्त कोई भी ऐसी एकावट रास्ते में नहीं थी और यह जो बैन हमारी रियासत में लगा हुआ था इसको भी हम खत्म कर सकते थे और सरेआम, खुले तौर पर गाय की जिवह की इजाजत दे सकते थे। लेकिन जिस बुनियाद पर जम्मू काश्मीर का हलाक हिन्दुस्तान से हुआ, सैक्युलरिज्म की बुनियाद पर, डेमोक्रेसी की बुनियाद पर और इस बुनियाद पर कि हिन्दुस्तान एक अजीम मुल्क है, इस में हर पक्षी के और हर मजहब के मानने वाले लोग आजादी से अपने अपने मजहब पर पाबन्दी रह सकते हैं, यह एक बहुत बड़ा जजबा था जो उस वक्त हमारी आँखों के सामने और दिमाग में था। लेकिन एक बात को भी ब्यास रखा गया है कि आज तक भी कोई एकट नहीं की गई, कोविश नहीं की गई जम्मू काश्मीर असेम्बली में जहाँ पर मुस्लिम मैजोरिटी है कि इस कानून में कोई तरजीम जाए की या इसकी बदला जाए क्योंकि यह ब्यास रखा गया है कि दूसरे लोगों के मजहबी जजबात को मजकूर करना सही नहीं है बल्कि ऐसा बाह्य पैदा किया जाए जहाँ पर सब लोग बाई बाई से रहें।

वहाँ तक इस रेज्योसूजन का तात्पर्य है इस में दो तीन बातें खाब अहम हैं और इन की बचाव की जाती चाहिये। इस में शायद किन्हु पर ही एकावट नहीं आती यह है की

भाजिवी भाषा की कद पर भी पावनी बनाने की बात कही गई है। इस के साथ इस मसले को भी इसके साथ जोड़ दिया गया है कि भाषाई विनोबा भावे फास्ट करके जा रहे हैं। वास्टर साहब ने कोशिश तो बड़े अच्छे संघास में की है कि वह इस रेजोल्यूशन को इस संघास से रोक दें, इसकी प्रहमियत को बिछाए हिन्दुस्तान में लेकिन उन्होंने कुछ ऐसी गलत बजाहृत कर दी है—मुझे माफ़ करें— कि इस की जो प्रहमियत है और नबैयत है वह काफी हद तक खरम हो जाती है।

इस हकीकत को आप भी तसलीम करेंगे कि ऐसी बात नहीं है कि कोई ज़िन्द या कसदन गाय को है या जिबह करना पसन्द करता है। लेकिन भारत में हजारों लोग ऐसे हैं जोकि चमड़े का, बाँझ का, हान्ने का, हेयर का काम करते हैं और इसलिए करते हैं कि उनकी इकतसावी हालत पर, ज़िन्दगी पर इसका काफी असर पड़ने वाला है। कुछ समाज में भी खासियाँ हैं कि जब तक गाय ज़िन्दा रहती है, बैल ज़िन्दा रहता है तब तक तो उसकी इज्जत और एहतयास करते हैं लेकिन जब वह मर जाता है, जब मवेशी मर जाता है तो उस की हाथ की नहीं लगाया जाता है, उस वक्त समाज की जो निचली बात है, उसको बुलाया जाता है जिसको चमार का नाम दिया जाता है, जिस को कसाई का नाम दिया जाता है, क्योंकि वह उस की खाल को उतारता है, हड्डियाँ भलग भलग करता है और जब प्रोसेस कर के इसको बबला जाता है तो इसी खाल से सूटके बन जाते हैं, इसी खाल से जूता बन जाता है और फिर बाटा और बासूजा के नाम पर बड़े बड़े ऊँचे ऊँचे खान-दान वाले, ऊँचे दर्जे वाले उस को बेचते हैं और खरीदते हैं। इसका लिक समाज के ऐसे तबके से भी है जो बाकई में भाजकल इस काम पर ही अपना गुजर बसर करता है, उसकी रोजी का, ज़िन्दगी का इनहसार काफी हद तक इस पर है।

जहाँ तक बैल का तात्त्विक है धर्मो एक भाषा के दोस्त ने कहा है कि हिन्दुस्तान में कुछ लोग पुरखत की इस हद तक पहुँच गये हैं कि उन का अगर बैल बुझा हो कर मर जाए तो वे मना बैल खरीद नहीं सकते हैं। मैं भयब और एहतयास से कहूँगा कि अगर बैल को बुझा होवे से पहले ही बेच दिया जाए और उस रकम से नया बैल खरीद लिया जाए तो लोगों के काम नुरे हो सकते हैं, जिन लोगों का बिबहू का काम है, उन का काम भी नहीं रुक सकता है और जिन लोगों का मैं भी काम यह कि बीटी बाड़ी को बहाना है

अच्छे बैलों का इस्तेमाल करते रह सकते हैं और उनको भी फायदा हो सकता है। धर्मो जिनके को बैल के कुछ फाफड़े दिने हैं। जहाँ तक मजहबी जल्बात की बात है मैं उसकी कद्र करता हूँ, और जिनके जल्बात गाय के साथ बाबस्ता है वह उसकी ज़िन्दगी को रेश में बेहतर बनाने की कोशिश करें। उसके लिये हर तरह की मदद उन को मिले, हमें कोई एतराज नहीं। लेकिन जो फाफड़े दिये गये कि हमारे यहाँ मवेशियों की तादाद इस कदर बढ़ गई है कि उन के लिये फ्रीडर 40 परसेंट के लिये भी काफी नहीं है। तो हजारों की तादाद में जो मवेशी हमारे मर जाते हैं उनको फ्रीडर नहीं मिलता, उनके लिये कौन सा तरीका हमें अस्तियार करना चाहिये जो लोग इस कारोबार में अभी तक हैं क्या उन को हम इस कारोबार से मरहूम कर दें? और जो नेशनल कमीशन फ़ोर एग्रिकल्चर ने फाफड़े दिये हैं उन्होंने कहा है कि मवेशियों की आबादी 2.5 परसेंट के हिसाब से बढ़ रही है तो एक वक्त ऐसा आएगा अगर यह चरम मवेशी जो है, गाय को छोड़कर, इनका सही इस्तेमाल नहीं किया जायगा तो यह मवेशी हमको खा जायेंगे। क्योंकि जो खुराक इन्सान के लिये हमें यहाँ पर मिलनी चाहिये भी वह अगर मवेशियों की तादाद ज्यादा हो गई और यूजलैस मवेशी जिनका कोई एग्रिकल्चर में इस्तेमाल नहीं है वृद्ध और मखन के बढ़ाने में नहीं, जिनका कि सही इस्तेमाल हो सकता है, अगर वह नहीं होगा तो यहाँ पर यह एक बहुत बड़ा इम्बलैस हो जायगा और हमारी इकोनामी पर बहुत बड़ा असर पड़ेगा।

एक माननीय सदस्य : यादगियों की बात खिलायेंगे ?

बी. मोहम्मद शकी कुरैशी : मैं बहुत नहीं कहता। मैं यह कहता हूँ कि जहाँ जानवर के साथ इन्साफ़ करते हैं वहाँ उनके साथ भी इन्साफ़ कीजिये जिनकी रोजी इसी पर मुहहसर है। उन को भुखाने मारिये। अगर उनको बात ही देना चाहते हैं तो बहुत दे दीजिये। अगर इन्सान की थोड़ी बहुत कद्र करनी चाहिये जानवर से बचाया। मैं आपसे जल्बात की पूरी कद्र करता हूँ, और मुझे फ़क़ है कि आज भी अगर बन्सू काबीर मैं कोई कस्मीरी पंक्ति भरता है तो उस के कोमेजन का काम हिन्दू नहीं बल्कि मुसलमान करता है। यह काम आपकी नई बात बेवैरी। लेकिन यह काम है। तो उस जगह से बेरी तकरीर को न चुनिये। बी मैं बात करता हूँ तो उस लोगों की बात करता

[श्री मोहम्मद शफी कुरेशी]

हैं जो बमड़े के, गोशत के, हड्डी के घोर सोंग के काम में लगे हुए हैं और इसी पर उनको रोटी का दारोमदार है। और आजकल के जमाने में हमारे बहुत से साथी हैं जो इस बिल पर बोले हैं उन्होंने लिवर के इंजेक्शन लिये होंगे। तो यह चीजें जिन्दा जानवर से ही इन्सान को बचाने के लिये हासिल हो सकती हैं। और मुर्दा जानवर के लिये लिवर या इन्टेस्टाइन का सही इस्तेमाल नहीं किया जा सकता है इन्सान को बचाने के लिये।

तो जहां तक गाय को बचाने का ताल्लुक है उस से हमें कोई इन्कार नहीं है। लेकिन जो जो गाय की प्रोजेनी के लिये डा० रामजी सिद्ध बिल लाये हैं इस से हमारी इकोनामी को धक्का पहुंचेगा, और आप इस प्रोजेनी को बचाने के लिये हजारों इन्सानों की रोजी रोजगार का सबब खत्म कर देंगे। इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस किस्म का जो रिजोल्यूशन लाये हैं कि गाय के स्लाटर को रोका जाय बजाय इसके आप ऐसा रिजोल्यूशन लाते कि गाय की नस्ल को बेहतर कैसे बनाया जाय। मैं ने खुद देखा है कि कई जगहों पर बहुत से बैलों को घर्म के नाम पर छोड़ दिया जाता है। जम्मू के बाजार में उन की बजह से ट्रफिक जाम रहता है, कोई पृष्ठने वाला नहीं है। वह बल अगर किसी की दुकान पर मुह मार दें तो कोई उन को हाथ नहीं लगा सकता है, कोई बोलने वाला नहीं है। कोई भी आदमी ऐसा नहीं है जो यह कहे कि दिन भर सड़क पर पड़े रहते हैं उन को उठा कर घर ले जायें। घर्म के नाम पर उन को छोड़ दिया है। इसलिये मेरी राय में कोई अच्छा नेक काम नहीं करते हैं।

जहां डा० साहब अच्छे जज्बे के साथ बिल लाये, लेकिन जिस तरह से उन्होंने पेश किया है मैं समझता हूँ कि वह न तो गाय की अहमियत को यहां पर पेश कर सके हैं और न कोई ऐसा तरीका बताया है जिस के आधार पर गाय की नस्ल का सुधार कर के देश में दूध की मिकदार को बढ़ाया जाय। ताकि इस को सही मायने में एक फायदा पहुंच सके, एक लाभ हो। लेकिन एक बात मैं यह कहूंगा कि आप जानते हैं कि इस वक्त कुछ स्टेट्स में वन लगा दिया गया है। जहां तक मैंने जिक्र किया है, है, जो लोग इस गोशत का कारोबार करते हैं, उन के लिये सुलोचन तो बड़े जायेंगे, लेकिन बड़े-बड़े जो एक्सपोर्टर्स हैं, वह आज भी करोड़ों रुपये का एक्सपोर्ट मिडिल ईस्ट कंट्रीज को करते हैं और बड़े-बड़े नाम से उन्होंने अपने बोर्ड लटका रखे हैं। उन को कोई नहीं पूछता है, उनका काम चला ही रहता है, उनका काम कभी एक नहीं सकता। उन के पास ऐसे जरीये हैं, ऐसे तरीके हैं कि उन सबों में भी, जहां आपने काऊ प्रोटेक्शन के

कानून पास किये हैं, वहां से भी हजारों टन का एक्सपोर्ट आज भी वह करते हैं और करते रहेंगे, उन को आप रोक नहीं सकते।

जिस वक्त आप ऐसा बिल लाते हैं, उसको सारे मुल्क में लामू करवाना चाहते हैं, उससे बड़े-बड़े सरमायेदारों को कोई नुकसान नहीं होगा, लेकिन जो छोटे छोटे इस में काम करने वाले हजारों लाखों गरीब हैं उनको रोजी पर इस रज्यूल्यूशन के लाने से काफी बुरा असर आप डालेंगे। मेरी यह गुजारिश है कि जज्बत से बालातर होकर, इस मसले को आपस में बैठकर—, यह कोई हिन्दू मुसलमान का मसला नहीं है, यह सारे मुल्क का मसला है इस में बड़े ठंडे दिल और विमाम से सब बैठकर गौर करें तो मैं समझता हूँ कि कोई न कोई हल इसका निकला जा जा सकता है, लेकिन इस बात पर कि किसी ने भूख हड़ताल कर रखी है, इसलिये इस रज्यूल्यूशन को पास कीजिये तो मैं इस से सहमत नहीं हूँ। कोई भी शक़ कितना ही बड़ा हो, हम उसकी कद्र तो करते हैं, लेकिन इन तरीकों से इस पर दबाव डालना, इस को मनवाना, मैं समझता हूँ कि न उस के शायाने-शान है और न हमारे आईन के तहत ही कोई काम हो रहा है (व्यवधान) दबाव तो पड़ता है, इखलाकी दबाव तो पड़ता है। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि छुरी उन्होंने हमारे गले पर रखी है, लेकिन इखलाकी दबाव पड़ता है। वह एक अच्छे आदमी हैं, जिनकी अभी हिन्दुस्तान को भी काफी जरूरत है। हम चाहते हैं वह बरसों जिन्दा रहें और अब इस मसले पर अपनी जिन्दगी खत्म न करें, जिस पर हम सब बठ कर कोई न कोई हल निकाल सकते हैं।

श्री वसंत साठे (अकोला) : गुजरात में चुनाव के लिये मोरार जी भाई ने भूख-हड़ताल की थी।

श्री मोहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : इन अलफाज के साथ मैं दरखास्त करूंगा कि डाक्टर साहब जिनका मैं काफी आदर करता हूँ, वह अपने इस रज्यूल्यूशन को, अगर मुमकिन हो तो वापिस ले लें। मैं नहीं जानता कि गवर्नमेंट का इस में कोई क्लीयर स्टैंड है या कन्फ्यूजन है, वह तो बरनाला साहब ही अपने भाषण में साफ़ करेंगे, लेकिन इन अलफाज के साथ मैं कहूंगा कि कोई ऐसा कदम जसा कि हमारे साथी ने कहा कि उन के मजहब में या रिवाज में या उन के ट्राइबल तरीके में, उन के रस्म में यह है, उन्होंने साफ-गोई से काम लिया। उसे उन्हें समझना चाहिये। वहां तरह-तरह की जबाबें हैं, मजहब हैं, अकीदे और कल्चर हैं। इस की खूबसूरती यही है कि इस्लाम में एक इस्तिफाक की सुरत नजर आये।

[اگر ہی مسیحہ شیعہ توہمی (الہی)

ناک) : چہر میں صاحبہ ڈاکٹر رام جی سنگھ جو ریڈولوشن پہلے پر لگے ہیں اس پر بولتے ہوئے مسیحہ کالی احتیاط سے کام لیتا پڑے گا کیونکہ میں محسوس کرتا ہوں کہ اس کے کچھ پہلو ایسے ہیں جو بہت سہستو ہیں۔ اور میں یہ نہیں چاہتا کہ کسی کے مذہبی جذبات کو کسی طرح سے زق پہنچے یا نقصان پہنچے۔ لیکن میں یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ جنوں دکھنور ایک ایسی ریاست ہے جہاں ۱۹۳۷ سے پہلے ہی گاؤں سکتے پر ہیں تھا۔ سہرے خیال سے ۲۰۰ سال پہلے سے ہی وہاں پر روایت چلی آ رہی ہے۔ اور اس کو مدنظر رکھتے ہوئے میں سمجھتا ہوں اگر میں کچھ باتیں وضاحت کے ساتھ بھی کہوں تو اسے غلط نہیں سمجھا جائیگا۔ نارنج کشنور کے مطالعہ سے میں نے دیکھا ہے کہ ایک وقت وہاں ایسا بھی تھا کہ اگر کسی شخص کو وہاں گئے ہلاک کرتے ہوئے یا زہن کرے ہوئے پکوا جانا تو اس کو سزا یہ تھی کہ اس کو ابلتے ہوئے تھل کی کواہی میں قال دیا جاتا تھا۔ یا سزا رفتہ رفتہ موت تک پہنچتی۔ لیکن ۱۹۳۷ میں جب ہمیں آزادی ملی اور جنوں کشنور ہندوستان کا ایک حصہ بنا اس وقت کوئی بھی ایسی روایت راستے میں نہیں تھی اور پھر یہ جو بھی ہزاری

ریاست میں لگا ہوا تھا اس کو بھی ہم ختم کر سکتے تھے۔ اور سر عام کھلے طور پر گائے کے زہن کی اجازت دے سکتے تھے۔ لیکن جس بلحاظ پر جنوں و کشنور کا الحاق ہندوستان سے ہوا سیکولرزم کی بلحاظ پر، کشنور کی بلحاظ پر اور اس بلحاظ پر کہ ہندوستان ایک عظیم ملک ہے اس میں ہر عقیدے اور ہر مذہب کے ساتھ والے لوگ آزادی سے اپنے اپنے مذہب پر پابند رہ سکتے ہوں یہ ایک بہت بڑا جذبہ تھا۔ اس وقت ہماری آنکھوں کے سامنے اور دماغ میں بھی تھا۔ لیکن ایک بات کا خیال رکھا گیا کہ آج تک بھی کوئی ایسی نہیں کی گئی : کشنور نہیں کی گئی، جنوں کشنور اسٹیٹ میں چھل پر مسلم معجزاتی ہے کہ اس قانون میں کوئی ترسہم کی جائے یا اس کو بدلا جائے۔ کیونکہ یہ خیال رکھا گیا ہے کہ دوسرے لوگوں کے مذہبی جذبات کو متروک کرنا صحیح نہیں ہے۔ بلکہ ایسا ماحول نہ پیدا کیا جائے جہاں پر سب لوگ ہمتی چارے سے رہیں۔ جہاں تک اس ریڈولوشن کا تعلق ہے اس میں شو تین باتیں خاص اہم ہیں۔ اور اس کی وضاحت کی جانی چاہیے اس میں گائے کے زہن پر ہی روایت نہیں کالی گئی ہے بلکہ ہرزنی آف ہی گاؤں پر بھی پابندی لگانے کی بات کہی گئی ہے۔ اس کے ساتھ اس مسئلے کو

[شری محمد شمیم لوبھی]

ہوئی اس کے ساتھ جوڑ دیا گیا ہے ۔
 کے آچارہ وٹوہاہوے فاسٹ کرتے جا
 رہے ہیں ۔ ڈاکٹر صاحب نے کوشش
 تو بڑے اچھے انداز میں کی ہے کہ
 وہ اس ریزولوشن کو اس انداز سے
 پیش کریں اس کی اہمیت کو دکھائیں۔
 ہندوستان میں لیکن انہوں نے کچھ
 ایسی غلط رفاہیت کو دی ہے مجھے
 معاف کریں کہ اس کی جو اہمیت
 ہے اور نوعیت ہے وہ کافی حد تک
 ختم ہو جاتی ہے ۔ اس حقیقت کو
 آپ بھی تسلیم کریں گے کہ ایسی بات
 نہیں ہے کہ کوئی شخص یا شخص
 گائے کو کھانا یا زہیہ کرنا پسند کرتا ہے
 لیکن بھارت میں ہزاروں لوگ ایسے
 ہیں جو کہ چمڑے کا یونیو کا
 ہارن کا اور ہڈی کا کام کرتے ہیں اور
 اس لئے کرتے ہیں کہ ان کی اقتصادی
 حالت پر ، زندگی پر اس کا کافی اثر
 پونے والا ہے ۔ کچھ سماج میں یہی
 خامیاں ہیں۔ کہ جب تک گائے زندہ
 رہتی ہے بھل زندہ رہتا ہے تب
 تو اس کی عزت اور احترام کرتے ہیں
 لیکن جب وہ مر جاتا ہے ، جب
 روپوشی مر جاتا ہے تو اس کو ہاتھ
 بھی نہیں لگایا جاتا ہے ۔ اس وقت
 سماج کی جو تپلی ذات ہے اس کو
 بلایا جاتا ہے ۔ جس کو چمڑا کا نام
 دیا جاتا ہے ۔ جس کو قصائی کا نام
 دیا جاتا ہے ۔ کھونکہ وہ اس کی کھال
 کو اُتارتا ہے ۔ ہڈیاں الگ الگ کرنا
 ہے ۔ اور جب پراسس کرتے اس کو

بدلا جاتا ہے تو اسی کھال سے سوٹ
 کمس بن جاتے ہیں ۔ اسی کھال سے
 جوتا بن جاتا ہے ۔ اور پھر بتا اور
 بالوچہ کے نام پر بڑے بڑے اونچے
 اونچے خاندان والے اونچے درجے والے
 اس کو بوجھتے ہیں اور خریدتے ہیں۔
 اس کا لٹک سماج کے ایسے طبقے سے
 ہوئی ہے جو واقعی اس میں آج کل
 اس کام پر ہی اپنا کروز بسر کرتا ہے۔
 اس کی روزی کا ، زندگی کا انحصار
 کافی حد تک اس پر ہے ۔ جہاں
 تک بھل کا تعلق ہے ابھی ایک
 لائق دوست نے کہا کہ ہندوستان
 میں کچھ لوگ غربت کی اس حد
 تک پہنچ گئے ہیں کہ ان کا بھل
 بوڑھا ہو کر مر جائے تو وہ نہا بھل
 خرید نہیں سکتے ہیں ۔ میں ادب
 اور احترام سے کہوں گا کہ بھل کو بوڑھا
 ہونے سے پہلے ہی بیچ دیا جائے اور
 اس رقم سے نہا بھل خرید لیا جائے۔
 تو دونوں کے کام پورے ہو سکتے ہیں۔
 جن لوگوں کا زہیہ کا کام ہے ان کا کام
 ابھی نہیں رک سکتا ہے اور جن لوگوں
 کا کام یہ ہے کہ کھیتی باڑی کو بوڑھا
 دیں وہ بھی اچھے بھلوں کا استعمال
 کرتے رہا سکتے ہیں ۔ اور ان کو بھی
 فائدہ ہو سکتا ہے ۔ ابھی شلندے
 صاحب نے کچھ اُنکڑے دیے ہیں جہاں
 تک جزباتی مذہبی جزبات کی بات
 ہے میں اس کی قدر کرتا ہوں اور
 جن کے جزبات گئے کے ساتھ وابستہ
 ہیں وہ اس کی زندگی کو بھی

میں بہتر بنانے کی کوشش کریں - اس کے لئے ہر طرح کی مدد ان کو ملے - ہمیں کوئی اعتراض نہیں ہے - لیکن جو آنکڑے دئے گئے ہیں ہمارے ہاں مویشیوں کی تعداد اس قدر بڑھ گئی ہے کہ ان کے لئے فوٹر ۴۰ پوسٹلٹ کے لئے بھی کافی نہیں ہے - تو ہزاروں کی تعداد میں جو مویشی ہمارے مر جاتے ہیں ان کو فوٹر نہیں ملتا - ان کے لئے کون سا طریقہ ہمیں اختیار کرنا چاہئے - جو لوگ اس کاروبار میں ابھی تک ہیں کہا ان کو ہم اس کاروبار سے معزوم کر دیں - اور جو لیشل کمیشن فار ایگریکلچر نے آنکڑے دئے ہیں انہوں نے کہا ہے کہ مویشیوں کی آبادی ۲۰۵ پوسٹلٹ کے حساب سے بڑھ رہی ہے - تو ایک رقم ایسا آئے گا اگر یہ چند مویشی جو ہیں لائے کو چھوڑ کر ان کا صحیح استعمال نہیں کیا جائے گا، تو یہ مویشی ہم کو کہا جائیں گے - کیونکہ جو خوراک انسان کے لئے ہمیں یہاں پر ملتی چاہئے تھی وہ اگر مویشیوں کی تعداد زیادہ ہوگئی اور یوزلیس مویشی جن کا کوئی ایگریکلچر میں استعمال نہیں ہے - ہوندہ اور مکھن کے بوجھ سے نہیں جن کا کہ صحیح استعمال ہو سکتا ہے اگر وہ نہیں ہوگا تو یہاں پر ایک بہت بڑا اسپیلڈس ہو جائے گا - اور ہماری کاتومی پر بہت بڑا اثر پڑے گا -

ایک مائیک سسٹم : آدمیوں کو گھاس گھائیں کے -

ہری محمد شفیع لڑیشی : میں

یہ نہیں کہتا - میں یہ کہتا ہوں کہ جہاں جانور کے ساتھ انصاف کرتے ہوں وہاں ان کے ساتھ بھی انصاف کھجئے جن کی روزی اسی پر منحصر ہے - ان کو بھوکوں نہ مارے -

اگر ان کو گھاس ہی دینا چاہتے ہیں تو دے دیجئے - مگر انسان کی تھوڑی بہت قدر کرنی چاہئے ۲ جانور سے زیادہ - میں آپ کے جذبات کی بروی قدر کرتا ہوں اور مجھے فخر ہے کہ آج بھی اگر جیسوں کھمیر میں کوئی کھمیری پلڈت مرنے ہے تو اس کے کرمش کا کام ہندو نہیں بلکہ مسلمان کرتا ہے - یہ شاید آپ کو لگی بات دیکھتی - لیکن یہ واقعہ ہے تو اس جذبہ سے میری تقریر کو نہ ملئے - جب میں بات کرتا ہوں تو ان لوگوں کی کرتا ہوں جو چمڑے کے دھوشت کے ہوتے، اور سیلنگ کے کام میں لگے ہوئے ہیں، اور اسی پر ان کی روزی کا دارومدار ہے اور آج کل کے زمانے میں ہمارے بہت سے ساتھی ہیں جو اس بل پر بولے ہیں انہوں نے لہور کے انجکھن لئے ہونگے - تو یہ چھڑ زندہ جانور سے ہی انسان کو بچانے کے لئے حاصل ہو سکتی ہیں اور مردہ جانور کو لہور یا انٹرسٹیشن کا

[عزیز مسٹر کلیم لکھنؤ]

صاحب استعمال کیا تھا سکا ہے
انسان کو بچانے کے لئے -

تو جہاں تک گائے کو بچانے کا
تعلق ہے اس سے ہمیں کوئی اتکار
نہیں ہے لیکن جو گائے کی ہر وجہی
کے لئے ڈاکٹر رام جی سنگھ ہل گئے
ہیں اس سے ہمارے کانومسی کو صحت
پہنچے گا اور آپ اس ہر وجہی کو
بچانے کے لئے ہزاروں انسانوں کی
روزگار کا سبب ختم کر دیں گے -
کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس قسم کا جو
ریپورٹیشن لائے ہیں کہ گائے کے سقڑ
کو روکا جائے بچائے اس کے آپ ایسا
ریپورٹیشن لائے کہ گائے کی نسل کو
بہتر کسے بنایا جائے - میں نے خود
دیکھا ہے کہ کئی جگہوں پر بہت سے
بیل کو دھرم کے نام پر چھوڑ دیا جاتا
ہے - جنوں کے بازار میں ان کی وجہ
سے ٹریفک جام رہتا ہے - کوئی پوچھتا
وہ نہیں ہے - وہ بیل اگر کسی کی
دکان پر ملہ مار دے تو کوئی ان کو
ہاتھ نہیں لگا سکتا ہے - کوئی بولے
وہ نہیں ہے - کوئی بھی آدمی ایسا
نہیں ہے جو یہ کہے کہ حق بھی
سوک پر پڑے دھتے ہیں ان کو اتھا
کو کھڑے لے جائیں - دھرم کے نام پر
ان کو چھوڑ دیا ہے - اس لئے مہدوی
وائے میں کبھی ایسا تک کام نہیں
کرتے ہیں -

جہاں ڈاکٹر صاحب آئے ہیں
سارے ہل لائے لیکن جس طرح سے
انہوں نے پتہ کیا ہے - میں سمجھتا
ہوں کہ وہ تو گائے کی پھیپھوں کو
یہاں پتہ کر سکے ہیں اور نا کوئی
ایسا طریقہ بتایا ہے جس کے آدھار پر
گائے کی نسل سدھار کو کے دیہی میں
دودھ کی مقدار کو بڑھایا جائے - تاکہ
اس ملک کو صحیح معنی میں
ایک فائدہ پہنچ سکے - ایک لاکھ ہوا
لیکن ایک بات میں یہ کہونکا آپ
جانتے ہیں کہ اس وقت کچھ سٹیکس
میں بونی لگا دیا گیا ہے - جہاں تک
میں نے ذکر کیا ہے جو لوگ اس
گوشٹ کا کاروبار کرتے ہیں ان کے لئے
مصنوعیت تو بڑھ جائیگی - لیکن بڑے
بڑے جو ایکسپورٹر ہیں وہ آج بھی
کوروزن روپے کا ایکسپورٹ منڈل ایسٹ
کلیمر کو کرتے ہیں اور بڑے بڑے نام
سے انہوں نے اچھے پورے لٹکا رکھے ہیں -
ان کی کوئی نہیں پوچھتا ہے - ان کا
کام چلتا ہی رہتا ہے - ان کا کام کبھی
تھیں رک سکتا - ان کے پاس ایسے
ڈریجے ہیں، ایسے طریقے ہیں ان
صوبوں میں بھی جہاں آپ نے کڑ
پروٹیکشن کے قانون پاس کئے ہیں
وہاں سے بھی ہزاروں ٹن کا ایکسپورٹ
آج بھی وہ کرتے ہیں اور کوئے دھیتے
ان کو آپ روک نہیں سکتے -

جس وقت آپ ایسا ہل لائے ہوں
میں کو سارے ملک میں لگو کر دیتا

چاہتے ہیں۔ اس سے بڑے بڑے سرمائے داروں کو کوئی نقصان نہیں ہوا۔ لیکن جو چھوٹے چھوٹے اس میں جو کام کرنے والے ہزاروں لاکھوں غریب ہیں ان کو روزی پر اس ریڑولوشن کے لئے سے کافی ہوا اگر آپ قائل ہوئے۔

مہری یہ گذارش ہے کہ جزیات سے بالاتر ہو کر اس مسئلے کو آپس میں ہمتیہ یہ کوئی ہندو مسلمان کا مسئلہ نہیں ہے یہ سارے ملک کا مسئلہ ہے اس میں بڑے تہذیبی تہذیبی دل اور دماغ سے سب ہمتیہ ہو کر کریں تو میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ کوئی نا کوئی حل اس کا نکلا جا سکتا ہے۔ لیکن اس بات پر کئی نے بھوک ہوتا کر رکھی ہے۔ اس لئے اس ریڑولوشن کو پاس کھینچتے تو میں اس سے ہمت نہیں ہوں۔ کوئی بھی شخص کٹا ہی ہوا ہو ہم اس کو قدر تو دیتے ہیں لیکن ان طریقوں سے اس پر دہرہ و قالہ اور اس کو ملوانا میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ نا اس کے شایہ شان ہے اور نا ہمارے آئین کے تحت ہی کوئی کام ہو رہا ہے۔ دہاؤ تو پوتا ہے۔ اخلاقی دہاؤ تو پوتا ہے میں یہ نہیں کہتا ہوں کہ چھری انہوں نے ہمارے گلے پر رکھی ہے لیکن اخلاقی دہاؤ پوتا ہے۔ وہ ایک اچھے آدمی میں جن کی ابھی ہندوستان کو کافی ضرورت ہے۔ ہم چاہتے ہیں وہ برسوں زندہ رہیں اور اب اس مسئلے پر اپنی زندگی ختم نہ کریں جس پر ہم سب

ہمتیہ یہ کوئی نا کوئی حل نکال سکتے ہیں۔

شری منشی منشی : کجرات میں

چلیا کے لئے سولاجی بھائی نے بھوک ہوتا کی تھی۔

شری محمد شفیع قریبی : ان

الفاظ کے ساتھ میں درخواست کرونگا کہ ڈاکٹر صاحب جن کا میں کافی ادب کرتا ہوں وہ آپ اس ریڑولوشن کو اگر ممکن ہو سکے تو واپس لے لیں۔ میں نہیں جانتا کہ گورنمنٹ کا اس میں کوئی کلرر سٹیمڈ ہے یا کلہوڑن ہے، وہ تو ہرنالہ صاحب ہی آپ بھائی میں صاف کریں گے۔ لیکن ان الفاظ کے ساتھ میں کہونگا کہ ایسا قدم جیسا کہ ہمارے ساتھی نے کہا کہ ان کے مذہب میں یا رواج میں یا ان کے ٹرائمل طریقے میں ان کے رسم میں یہ ہے انہوں نے صاف کوئی سے کام لیا ہے۔ اے انہیں سمجھنا چاہئے۔ وہاں طرح طرح کی زبانیں ہوں۔ مذہب میں۔ عقیدے اور کلچر میں۔ اس کی خوبصورتی یہی ہے کہ اختلاف میں ایک اتفاق کی صورت نظر آئے]

श्री बापू सिंह (बीसा) : समापति महोदय, मैं बाई रामजी सिंह द्वारा रखे गये इस प्रस्ताव के पक्ष में बीसने के लिये बड़ा हूँ। मैं इस के पक्ष में इसलिए नहीं बीस रहा हूँ कि सत्य विनोबा-बाबू ब्रह्म-हत्या कर रहे हैं, क्योंकि मैं विनोबा जी के न तो सिद्धांत को मानता हूँ और न उन में मेरी शाला है। **

[श्री नरम सिंह]

18 hrs.

यदि जयप्रकाश जी ऐसी कोई बात कहते, तो यह बिल्कुल गलत है और इनकी हर बात में मुझे विश्वास होता, लेकिन विनोबा जी की बात में मुझे विश्वास नहीं हो सकता। क्योंकि आपातकालीन स्थिति में उन्होंने डर कर उसे अनुशासन-पर्व कहा। इसलिये विनोबा जी जैसे * व्यक्ति की बात पर मैं विश्वास नहीं करता।

सभापति महोदय: आप इस प्रकार नहीं कह सकते, यह शब्द सही नहीं हैं।

श्री बाबू सिंह: सभापति महोदय, यह मेरा व्यक्तिगत विचार है।

सभापति महोदय: इसको निकाल दिया जायेगा।

श्री बाबू सिंह: लेकिन यह तो एक व्यक्तिगत विचार है।

चूंकि भारत और गांव इन दोनों को माता कहते हैं—मांस्त माता और गांव माता।

सभापति महोदय: अच्छा, अब आप अपना भाषण अगले दिन जारी रखेंगे। सदन की बैठक सोमवार 11 बजे तक के लिए स्थगित की जाती है।

18.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, April 2, 1979/Chaitra 12, 1901 (Saka)