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Friday, August 1, 1980
Sravana 10, 1902 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Third Session)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Friday, August 1, 1980/Sravana 10,
1902 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair].

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Revision of daily allowance of Gov- ernment servants

*798. SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be
pleased to state:

(a) the date on which the Daily
Allowance of Government servants on
tour was revised last;

(b) the cost of living index at the
time of revision of daily allowance
then;

(c) the relative cost of living index
now;

(d) whether in view of the fact that
the cost of living index has gone
substantially high, Government con-
template to revise the rates of daily
allowance; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) The existing rates of
daily allowance admissible to Central
Government employees were prescrib-
ed on the recommendations of the
Third Pay Commission with effect
from 1st June, 1974. The 12-monthly
1796 एल. एस.-1

2

average of the Working Class Con-
sumer Price Index Number (1960=
100) was then 266.25. A further im-
provement in these rates was effected
from 1-2-78 on the recommendations
of a Task Force set up for simplifica-
tion/rationalisation of rules, by which
the higher rates of daily allowance
applicable at Bombay/Calcutta were
made admissible at all 'A' Class cities
and Delhi/Simla rates at all 'B-1'
Class cities.

(c) The 12-monthly average of the
Working Class Consumer Price Index
Number (1960=100) for the month of
May, 1980, for which the information
is available at present, is 366.50.

(d) and (e) The rates of daily allow-
ance are not linked with the price
index as such, though the general rise
in prices is borne in mind by the Gov-
ernment while revising these rates.
Even a moderate increase in the rates
of daily allowance involves heavy
financial implications. Having regard
to the difficult resources position there
is no proposal under consideration of
the Government for upward revision
of the rates of daily allowance. The
question of upward revision of the
rates of daily allowance was also
raised by the Staff Side in the National
Council of the J.C.M. at its meeting
held on 18-19th July, 1980. The
matter will be discussed in that forum
at its next meeting.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय,
इनके वक्तव्य में यह बात कही गई है कि
सरकारी कर्मचारियों के दैनिक भत्ते का
सवाल तीसरे वेतन आयोग के समय तय
किया गया था। फिर उसके बाद टास्क
फोर्स के कहने के मुताबिक फिर रिवाइज
किया गया। लेकिन वह फर्दर रिवीजन
इसलिए नहीं करना चाहते हैं कि इससे
आर्थिक बोझ सरकार पर बहुत ज्यादा बढ़े

जाएगा जो कि उन्होंने माना है कि उपभोक्ता सूचकांक मई, 1980 में 366.50 हो गया है जब कि पे कमीशन ने तय किया था कि उस समय 266.25 था। आज वह सूचकांक बढ़ गया है और इसी वजह से आप कर्मचारियों को ज्यादा पैसे भी दे रहे हैं महंगाई भत्ते के रूप में। तो एक तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप जो डेली एलाउन्स कानिधारण करते हैं उसका आधार आप ने क्या रखा है और उस आधार को रखते हुए आज जब महंगाई बढ़ गई तो डेली एलाउन्स पर तो असर पड़ेगा ही महंगाई का। जहाँ लोग जाते हैं वहाँ चीजें महंगी हैं, तो आपका आधार क्या है डेली एलाउन्स तय करने का ?

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: As stated in the statement, this change in the index of price rise was taken into account by the Third Pay Commission.

So far as the Task Force is concerned, it has only revised and simplified the thing. I can only say that so far as all these problems are concerned, the National Council of the JCM is at the moment seized of them. So far as the staff are concerned, their representation is before the National Council.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: अभी मंत्री जी ने कहा भी और इसमें लिखा भी हुआ है कि जे० सी० एम० के साथ इस सिलसिले में आपकी वार्ता चल रही है याने मामला अभी विचाराधीन है, तो मैं यह जानना चाहूँगा कि जे० सी० एम० का इस बारे में क्या ख्याल है, उनकी क्या ओपीनियन है जिसके आधार पर वार्ता चल रही है ?

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: We do not pre-suppose the decision of the JCM to whom we have assigned the work.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह तो जवाब नहीं हुआ। जे० सी० एम० ने कोई प्वाइंट आफ व्यू रखा होगा।

I want to know the point of view of the JCM regarding Daily Allowance.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): The practice is that the staff representatives on the Committee discuss this matter and make a recommendation and, after the recommendation comes, the Government takes a decision. My hon. friend wants me to take a decision even before the recommendation comes.

SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI: I am asking what their point of view is.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I have said that my point of view will be expressed only after the recommendation comes.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसमें और क्या पूछने की बात है ?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री: स्टाफ साइड का भी प्वाइंट आफ व्यू कुछ होगा।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : आज भी जो फर्स्ट क्लास गजटेड आफिसर्स हैं उनके साथ फोर्थ क्लास का जो आदमी चलता है उसको खाने के लिए जो कुछ डेली एलाउन्स मिलता है वह कितना मिलता है और फर्स्ट क्लास आफिसर को कितना मिलता है और क्या वह सफियेट है ?

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: Whether it is sufficient or not, I would not say anything. But I can only give the facts. It is not separate as regards food bill, etc. I can show the difference. The difference falls in two categories: one is category of services, their pay scales; and the other one is cities—the categories are mentioned. I can give the hon. Member the list of cities as well as the classifications. But I can only say this much that, so far as Class IV is concerned, it is Rs. 4.50, Rs. 6 and Rs. 7.50 as per the categories, and so far as cities are concerned, they are Rs. 6, Rs. 8 and Rs. 10, respectively.

श्री मूल खण्ड डागा : क्या आज के जमाने में साढ़े चार या 6 रुपए में, अगर कोई बाहर जाए, तो उसका गुजारा हो सकता है और वह खाना खा सकता है ?

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: That exactly is the matter before the National Council.

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : क्या मंत्री महोदय बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि तृतीय वेतन आयोग ने दैनिक भत्ता निश्चित करते समय मूल्य सूचकांक को अपने विचार में रखा था ? क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बात पर विचार करेंगे कि जिस समय मूल्य सूचकांक कम था उसके आधार पर दैनिक भत्ता तय किया गया था लेकिन आज मूल्य सूचकांक आगे बढ़ गया है तो दैनिक भत्ता भी आगे बढ़ाया जाए ?

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: They are generally borne in mind.

SHRI R. P. YADAV: Whether it was under the consideration of the Third Pay Commission while fixing the D.A.....

MR. SPEAKER: That is all right. Next Question.

मध्य प्रदेश में विदिशा में प्राचीन स्मारकों का विकास

*799. श्री प्रताप भानु शर्मा : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के ऐतिहासिक नगर विदिशा में मौर्य युग और सम्राट अशोक के काल के प्राचीन और बहुमूल्य स्मारक हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है और इन स्थानों का पर्यटन की दृष्टि से विकास करने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ; और

(ग) विदिशा जिले के नौसोदा तहसील में उद्देश्वर (उदयपुर) मंदिर का, जो 1600 वर्ष पुराना बताया जाता है, जीर्णोद्धार करने के लिए, सरकार की क्या योजना है ?

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

(b) Does not arise. The Central Govt. have presently no proposals for developing tourist facilities at Vidisha

(c) The Udayeshwar Mahadeva temple at Udaypur in Vidisha district is a monument protected under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 and the Archaeological Survey of India take steps from time to time to conserve the monument

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: No supplementary.

SHRI ARVIND NETAM: The city of Vidisha is a historical place. Near Vidisha, we have this famous Cave Udayagiri, which, due to lack of proper approach road and publicity is completely unknown to the whole country. May I know from the Government what steps Government would take to develop this place as a tourist centre?

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR: The question was about Vidisha

SHRI ARVIND NETAM: It is a part of Vidisha city itself.

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): The question is regarding the monument and its protection. My friend has now put a question about development of tourism near Udayagiri temple. About development of tourist facilities, the proposals are made by the State Government, and when such proposals come before us, we consider them.

Improvement of Kanyakumari

*801. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are proposals under the consideration of the Government to convert Kanyakumari into an important Tourist Centre; and

(b) if so, the facilities that would be provided for its improvement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) and (b) The Tourism Plan is being reviewed with a view to gearing up facilities to meet a likely two-fold increase in tourist arrivals in the next five years. Among the measures contemplated to achieve this objective are (i) identification and development of travel circuits, and (ii) provision of adequate infrastructural facilities at the centres falling along these travel circuits. For this purpose discussions were held with the State Tourist officials, and the details are being worked out by the Department of Tourism, Government of Tamil Nadu. Their proposals are awaited.

SHRI N. DENNIS: In the answer, general proposals are given. Thousands of national and international tourists and pilgrims and others are visiting this southernmost part of India to see the sunset and sunrise and also to see the place where the three seas meet, the Vivekananda Memorial Rock and other places of tourist interest. But the tourists face lot of difficulties. There is water scarcity. There is no Express train service. There is no aerodrome and no adequate hotel facilities. May I know from the hon. Minister whether the government would take immediate steps to provide these and other facilities and develop the Kanyakumari township into an attractive international tourist centre.

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P.

SHARMA): I can straightaway tell the hon. Member and the House as to what are the facilities provided there at Kanyakumari.

Then Central Department of Tourism has donated a 100-seater launch to the Vivekananda Memorial Committee for carrying visitors free of cost between Kanyakumari and the Vivekananda Rock. There is also a Tourist Bungalow and the expenditure on this tourist bungalow is shared by the Central Department of Tourism and the State Government on fifty-fifty basis.

These are the facilities provided there and if any other facilities in this respect are required, we expect a proposal from the State government and whatever proposals are received, will be considered by us.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: There is only one bungalow.

SHRI N. DENNIS: Kanyakumari is now in an undeveloped stage. It has got all the potentialities for development into a best place of tourist attraction. May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government will take immediate steps to develop it through a Master Plan?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: I have already answered this question. Whatever further tourist development is required there, in regard to that we have already had a discussion with the Tamil Nadu government and we are expecting their proposals and when we receive them, we will consider.

SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI: I would like to know what are the details of the discussions that took place between the Minister and the State Government representatives and what were the reactions of the State Government.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: I am sorry I will not be able to give the exact date. During the Tourism Ministers' Conference in November, 1978 in Delhi the representative of the government of Tamil Nadu was present

and the discussion took place. Till now the State Government has not sent us any proposals in this regard. The moment they send the proposals to us, they will be considered.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि विवेकानन्द स्मारक का प्रबन्ध किन लोगों के हाथ में है और क्या यह बात सच है कि इसके प्रबन्धकों में आर०एस०एस० का भी कोई हाथ है ?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: Sir, I think this does not arise out of this question. But, I take a note of this question and I shall furnish the information.

Regional Rural Banks, Orissa

*802. **SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up more Regional Rural Banks during the current calendar year in the State of Orissa; and

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

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

(b) Two Regional Rural Banks have already been set up in the current calendar year covering the districts of Kalahandi, Mayurbhanj and Keonjhar. It is expected that three more banks will be established in the State in near future covering the districts of Ganjam, Balasore and Dhenkanal.

SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: I would like to know from the hon. Finance Minister the total number of regional rural banks opened so far in the State of Orissa and also the total population of the district-wise coverage so far as these regional rural banks are concerned.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Sir, there are thirteen districts in Orissa; eight have already been covered.

The Reserve Bank has agreed to open three more. Therefore, Orissa has an excellent record of rural banks.

MR. SPEAKER: No second supplementary? Mr. Das.

SHRI A. C. DAS: In view of the economic backwardness in the districts like Koraput, Phulbani, Sundergarh, Bolangir and Cuttack which are thickly populated with adivasis and harijans, may I know from the hon. Finance Minister whether more rural banks are likely to be opened in the near future and whether licences will be issued to the other nationalised banks to open their branches in those areas?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: So far as Ganjam District is concerned, the Reserve Bank has already agreed that regional rural banks should be opened. So far as opening of branches in the places mentioned by the hon. Member is concerned, a list may be submitted to the Orissa Government so that they may take that into account when they select the places. So far as the opening of the branches are concerned, I would require separate notice because this is not connected with the main question.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: May I know from the hon. Minister about the achievements and failures of rural banks? Have any steps been taken to improve the performance and the impact of the existing rural banks? Have these ideas been incorporated in the objectives of old and new banks which are being opened.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: As a matter of fact the question of utility of the regional rural banks was referred by the previous Government to an expert economist, Prof. Dantawala. He has gone into the whole matter and has said that the regional rural banks will serve a very useful purpose in the economy. The Congress Government originally started this idea. We are going ahead with this.

So far as the performance is concerned, it has been satisfactory. Actually, the rural banks which have been established in Orissa, for which I have figures, in the last three years, were not yielding profits. To-day they are working satisfactorily and they have even earned a profit. Therefore, this shows that the regional rural bank idea is catching up with the rural population and that it is a success.

Gulf markets flooded with Lungis and Bedspreads under Indian Brand names

*803. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that China and Thailand are flooding the Gulf markets with lungis and bedspreads under popular Indian brand names;

(b) whether Government have taken up this matter with the Governments of China and Thailand; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c) Government have not received any specific complaint from the trade in this regard; nor has any Indian Missions in the region reported marketing of lungis and bedspreads under Indian brand names by China and Thailand. However, on the item appearing in some newspapers in India, Indian Missions in the regions have been requested to ascertain the facts.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Sir, it is crystal clear that Indian lungis and bedspreads are very popular in the Gulf countries. May I know from the hon. Minister as to what is the worth of lungis and bedspreads that has been exported in this year and what steps have been taken to increase the exports in order to meet the supply of the same in the Gulf countries, and in order to promote the export of these lungis?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, we export a large number of items in the handloom sector and it is not possible for the Ministry to keep the statistics item-wise and even country-wise. As many as 121 countries consume these items. If the hon'ble Member is seriously interested to know the actual number of lungis, and how much amount we have received as foreign exchange then I require a separate notice for that.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: While complimenting the Minister for taking immediate action on receipt of the press report, may I know from the Minister whether our embassies in Gulf countries have been contacted to ascertain the facts regarding the alleged mal-practices adopted by these countries?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: It has been ascertained and sometimes it may happen but I have ascertained the facts. They have been requested to check up from the local market and let us know the actual position.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: Sir, in gulf countries not only our consumer goods but also other goods are quite popular because of the good quality. The Chairman, Engineering Export Council stated that there is great demand in those countries for our goods but unfortunately we are not in a position to meet their requirements. They are demanding goods worth 100 crores but Commerce Ministry is not in a position to meet their requirements. In view of this I would like to know what steps do you contemplate to take to see that more exports take place to these countries?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, this particular question relates to handloom exports. So far as the total exports are concerned we have fixed a target of 16 per cent growth for the current year and I do hope it would be possible to reach the target and naturally we will have proportionate share from the gulf countries which is a growing market to our products.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: I want to know from the Minister if exports from China and Thailand are true and whether he will instruct our embassies to check up the prices? Whether they are lower than our prices or equal to our prices.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, so far as handloom sector is concerned China is not our competitor. China is our competitor in machine fabrics. In regard to the quality and the price unless our goods are competitive the foreign buyers are not going to purchase the same.

Payment of Income-tax Share to Maharashtra

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

(a) whether it is a fact that State's share of Maharashtra of Income-tax proceeds has not been paid from 1972-73 onwards;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same;

(c) the amount of arrears to be paid to the State of Maharashtra; and

(d) whether repeated requests have been made in this connection and when the amount will be paid?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) In accordance with the provisions of article 279(1) of the Constitution, the net proceeds of Income-tax distributable between the Union and the States are to be ascertained and certified by the Comptroller & Auditor General of India, whose certificate is final. Pending receipt of such certified figures, the shares due to the various States are released to them in instalments during each financial year on the basis of Budget Estimates and Revised Estimates, subject to such adjustments of short or excess payments as may be necessary with reference to

certified figures when received. Payments to Maharashtra and all other States have thus been made on a provisional basis for the years 1972-73 and onwards. The payments could not be finalised so far, since certified figures in respect of the years 1972-73 to 1975-76 have been received from the Comptroller & Auditor General only recently and the certified figures for the subsequent years are awaited from him.

(c) On the basis of the certified figures for years 1972-73 to 1975-76 received from the Comptroller & Auditor General, a sum of Rs. 2.37 crores is recoverable from the State Government of Maharashtra with reference to the provisional payments already made to them towards share of income-tax for these years. For later years, the arrears, if any, payable to the State Government will be determined and released to them on receipt of certified figures from the Comptroller & Auditor General.

(d) The Government of Maharashtra have from time to time requested payment of arrears of their share of income-tax. As explained above in the absence of certified figures from the Comptroller & Auditor General, the amounts finally payable to the various States including Maharashtra could not be determined. Final adjustments will now be made for the years from 1972-73 to 1975-76 and those of subsequent years on the receipt of certified figures from the Comptroller & Auditor General.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Sir, I have gone through the statement which has been laid on the Table of the House by the hon'ble Minister.

The Maharashtra Government claims that there are arrears due to the tune of Rs. 25 crores from the Government of India for their share in income-tax proceeds from 1972 to 1975. On the other hand Government of India not only claims to have set it off but also makes a counter-claim of Rs. 2.24 crores. I will not touch

that dispute. I will restrict myself to the further period.

In this background I would like to know whether it is not a fact that the share of central tax proceeds is provisionally released to the States on the basis of estimated collections provided in the annual budget of Central Government and this is done usually in the second year after the close of the year subject to the finalisation by the CAG?

Secondly, whether it is a fact that on the basis of estimated collections provided in the budget the amount that should have been released to the State of Maharashtra for 1976-77 is Rs. 17.33 crores; for 1977-78 is Rs. 1.67 crores and 1977-78 is Rs. 6 crores and whether any provision has been made or releases made with reference to these three years? I am leaving out the first year, because, on that some dispute is going on.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: In order to explain the position, I would like to point this out. For the years 1972-76, there has been a mix-up in the accounts, on account of the fact that the surcharge which is entirely due to the Central Government and the Corporation tax which is also entirely due to the Central Government, both, got mixed up with the Income-tax. Therefore, certain allocations were made which were very much more than what they were entitled to. Now the C&AG is the final authority, with regard to the allocation of the shares of the States. He had gone into the whole accounts from 1972 to 1976. He has given a certificate on the basis of which the Government of Maharashtra owes to the Centre Rs. 2 crores and odd.

Now, as far as the second period is concerned, that is to say—from 1976 to the current period, 1979,—releases are made in advance on the basis of both B.E. and R.E. But these are not final figures. The whole calculation is made on the basis of the

figures which are tentative and the share of the respective State Governments are given on the basis of those tentative figures. If the hon. Member wants more information I can give; I have got a statement here and I can place it on the Table.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: I asked for three years.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: For that you must put a separate question. Your original question was different. The amount given to State Governments is advance releases based on B.E. and R.E. and we give this tentative allocation but the State Government,—I repeat it,—is not entitled to ask for any particular figure or claim any particular figure. These figures as I said are only tentative until they are certified by the C&AG. It is only payment-on-account which has to be adjusted either way. If my hon. friend wants for any particular year I will have to go into that particular year and find out whether a certificate has been issued or not and whether it is on the basis of the provisional calculations that the amount has been released.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: My second supplementary is this. Just as the Central Government has been releasing some amounts to States during 1972-75, may I know, whether any such amount has been released for the period from 1976 up to this year on tentative basis? If not, will the Government give ad hoc free of interest loan on 75 per cent basis? If so what will be the amount that will be released? And lastly, how much time the C&AG will take to calculate these things and finalise the accounts?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I said about that in the beginning. I expected this question and that is why I said in the beginning that there was a confusion and a mix-up in respect of the surcharge and the Corporation Tax. That is why this has taken some time. The Comptroller and Auditor General always gives certificates

as early as possible as soon as the accounts are finalised. Now, my hon. friend wanted to know how much has been released for the years 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80. So far as Maharashtra is concerned, for 1977-78 it is Rs. 74.64 crores, for the year 1978-79, it is Rs. 78.08 crores and for the year 1979-80, it is Rs. 94.73 crores. For the current year up till now, Rs. 17.0 crores has been released.

Fabrics blended with Polynosic

*806. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether polynosic a new man-made fibre has entered the fabric composition in a big way and cloth blended with polynosic is exempted from price stamping; and

(b) do Government propose to review the price stamping policy and make price stamping compulsory for all fabrics blended with polynosic?

THE MINISTER FOR COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Polynosic is the brand name for superior modified viscose fibre which blends better with cotton for producing blended fabrics. At present production of cotton fabrics blended with polynosic is around 16 per cent of the total quantum of fabrics blended with cotton and viscose. The price stamping scheme is applicable mainly to cotton fabrics, where art silk content is less than 60 per cent by weight. Art silk fabrics, being mainly from the decentralised sector, and catering generally to affluent sections are exempted from the price stamping scheme.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: It has been stated in the statement that the price stamping scheme is applicable mainly to cotton fabrics where art silk content is less than 60 per cent

by weight. May I know from the hon. Minister what is the proportion of art silk content in polynosic and whether Government treat polynosic as art silk fabrics?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: It is treated as art silk fabric and so far as the content is concerned, I have explained in the statement. It is up to or around 16 per cent. But I am told that it can be used to the extent of 25 to 30 per cent.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: The price stamping scheme is in existence since long to protect the interests of the consumers so that they may not be exploited. May I know from the hon. Minister how Government has come to the conclusion that the art silk fabrics are mainly catering to the affluent section so that they get exemption from the scheme? Has any survey been conducted to this effect?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: If the hon. Member looks at the statement he would know that where the content is less than 60 per cent, the price stamping is compulsory. Where the content is 60 per cent or more, naturally, the price stamping scheme is not applicable. That is exempted from the stamping scheme.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: As a matter of fact, I would like to say that this fabric, particularly, man-made fabric, is mainly purchased by the affluent section and the industry makes enormous profits. The hon. Minister says that there will be no stamping for those fabrics whose content of art silk is 60 per cent and above. It is open for them to charge any amount of price. I want to know whether this practice will be stopped and whether it is not necessary that prices should be stamped on all varieties of this cloth. If the stamping is not applicable to this particular brand of cloth, then you are open to suspicion that shady deals are being allowed.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: The hon. Member suspects that there will be shady deal everything. I cannot tell anything about this. So far as

the point raised by him is concerned, it is just a suggestion.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: I wanted to know whether there will be stamping of prices on those fabrics. Why are these varieties not stamped?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: If the hon. Member has made a suggestion, I have accepted it that it is a suggestion.

I.T.D.C's Projects in Kerala

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

(a) which are the new tourist spots proposed to be developed in the country by the Central Government during the current plan;

(b) what are the tourism development projects planned to be taken up by ITDC in Kerala during the Plan period; and

(c) whether the unique Ponmudi Hills near Trivandrum are included among the spots which are to be developed as major tourist centres in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDU-LAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) For determining tourist centres for development during the Five Year Plan 1980-85, discussions have recently been held on a regional basis with representatives of the State tourist Organisations. They have been requested to draw up a blue-print of tourism development in their respective States.

(b) No projects have been planned to be taken up by the ITDC in Kerala.

(c) No, Sir.

SHRI A. A. RAHIM: Ponmudi Hills in Kerala is the loveliest place and it is very close to Trivandrum and Kovalam. It should be developed as an international tourist centre. Has the Government given any priority for this tourist centre because it

is very close to Trivandrum and Kovalam? It needs hardly half-an-hour drive to reach from Kovalam beach site to the hill top. This should be given priority. It is the most beautiful place in Kerala and a beautiful mountain spot. Will the ITDC take up its development on a priority basis? This is a very important centre.

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): In the main answer to the question, my friend has stated that we are awaiting a blueprint from the Kerala Government. The working group set up by the Planning Commission recommended an outlay of Rs. 95 lakhs for the tourism development for 1980-81. The final minutes of the Planning Commission, although have not yet come to us, but, of course, this is what has been agreed to. Whatever development my hon. friend wants, I would suggest to him to tell the Kerala State Government to come with a proposal and we will consider it.

SHRI A. A. RAHIM: The hotel at Kovalam is almost a five-star hotel and it attracts a lot of foreign tourists. I would request the Minister to construct a medium type hotel at Kovalam so that tourists from our country could also come and live there. At present, the Kovalam hotel is very costly.

MR. SPEAKER: It is a suggestion for making a note of it.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: There is no such proposal at present. We have got only one project, Yatri Niwas hotel which is being constructed at Delhi only. I cannot note the suggestion also, because it is only after the evaluation of this hotel that we would consider setting up such hotels at other places, and for that also, this has next to go to the Metropolitan cities like Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

DR. KARAN SINGH: It is surprising that a new plan should be necessary to find out what the tourist spots in Kerala are. It is one of the most beautiful States in the country and it is well known what the tourist spots are. We developed the Kovalam resort as one of the finest beach resort in the world. As the hon. Member earlier said, will the hon. Minister tell us, whether along with the development of Kovalam beach, special efforts are going to be made to develop lower cost tourist facilities in Kovalam itself so that this magnificent beach can really be utilised more.

Secondly, we have in Kerala the Periyar game sanctuary which is a unique sanctuary, because in other sanctuaries you are on the land, here you go on the lake, the viewer is on the lake, and the animals are on the land. It is a unique sanctuary anywhere in the world except East Africa. What steps are being taken to develop tourist facilities in Kovalam, Periyar sanctuary, and Kaladi, the birthplace of Shankaracharya and one of the holy places in India? Why do you need a plan for it?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: So far as Kovalam is concerned, we are developing it by providing a yoga-cum-massage centre and a beach centre, so that the complex can be developed in an integrated manner. Accordingly, financial sanctions for Rs. 8 lakhs and Rs. 11.25 lakhs were issued for yoga-cum-massage centre and beach centre respectively. The work is in progress. There is, however, no such proposal for periyar.

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने बताया था कि राज्यों को निदेश दिया गया है कि अपने यहां के पर्यटन स्थलों के विकास के लिए, ब्लू प्रिंट बनाने का तो क्या उन को यह भी निदेश दिया गया है कि 6 महीने, एक साल या तीन साल या पांच साल में कितने टाइम के अन्दर वह उस को बना कर भेजें ? कोई

टाइम बाउंड प्रोग्राम के अन्तर्गत उनको यह प्लान बनाने का निदेश दिया गया है ?

श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा : नहीं, ऐसा कुछ निर्देश नहीं दिया गया है। आशा की जाती है कि वे अपने प्रोपोजल जल्दी भेज देंगे।

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Of course, I want development of the Kerala tourist spots. The hon. Minister in his reply said that the blueprint is under way for different regions. I would like to say that the eastern region has been neglected in the matter of tourism and civil aviation. Bihar is also in the eastern region and the hon. Minister comes from there. West Bengal, Meghalaya, Manipur, Assam etc., all these areas have been neglected in the matter of development of tourism and civil aviation. In the foreign countries, as you know, through the foreign embassies, not so much publicity has been given regarding the eastern region. I would like to know what steps the Government are going to take for development of tourism and civil aviation in the eastern region to attract foreign tourists.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: This question relates to development of tourism facilities in the country, and not the civil aviation facilities. For development of tourism and other facilities, I have stated time without number that the proposal has to come from the State Government, they have to identify the places. When the proposal comes from the State Government, definitely we will consider that. We have not prepared any blueprint ourselves.

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: It seems as if there are no plans and as if all these plans are to be made de novo. There are these plans surely. Each State has got a perspective planning, why say that plans have to be created now? I do not know. Nevertheless, the reply given is that the States have been requested to draw up a blueprint

of the development of tourism in their respective States. The main bugbear is the lack of coordination. To what extent does the Central Government wish to implement forcefully this through the National Tourism Development Corporation. They can coordinate various activities of the State and plan more effectively.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: My friend should understand the position of the Central Government. All development of the tourist facilities is being done as planned by the State Government. And for that purpose, recently we had a discussion with the State Government's representatives in the month of June, We have not received any plan. How can we proceed? If we do something from the Centre directly at a particular place, it may either be objected to or the State Government may say that this is not the proper place, there is some other place, where they have to develop the various tourist centre, therefore, it is necessary that we must receive the blueprint from the State Government and accordingly we will proceed.

एक माननीय सदस्य : कोअ्राडिनेशन के लिए क्या किया है ?

श्री अनन्त प्रसाद शर्मा : कोअ्राडिनेशन के लिए, उनसे बातचीत की है, डिस्कशन किया है, और क्या कोअ्राडिनेशन चाहिए ?

Credit from I.M.F. under Special Oil Facility

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*808. **SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY;**
SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has approached International Monetary Fund for a credit of about *Rupees 300 crores under the Special Oil Facility;

(b) whether this request is in

addition to Rs. 540 crores loan from the I.M.F. Trust Fund;

(c) if so, whether Government have been compelled to go to the I.M.F. for the second time;

(d) what are the main reasons therefor; and

(e) whether I.M.F. has agreed to India's request?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) No Sir. There is no oil facility in the International Monetary Fund at present.

(b) to (e). Do not arise.

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: I am surprised at the reply given by the hon. Minister. The hon. Minister had indicated on 3rd May, 1980 that our country was compelled to go for a loan before the IMF to the tune of Rs. 550 crores just to solve the problem of balance of payment arising out of the import of crude oil. In the reply now that he has given, he has said: 'No'. It is quite contradictory. I want to know whether the Press report or the reply given by the Minister is correct; which one is correct.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: There has been misunderstanding on the part of the hon. member. The question here asked is whether India has approached the International Monetary Fund for the credit of about Rs. 300 crores under the special oil facility. It has nothing to do with Rs. 540 crores which we have arranged under the IMF; that is on a trust fund borrowing. The oil facility is one which the International Monetary Fund provided to countries—developing and developed countries—particularly afflicted by adverse balance of payment on account of hike in oil prices. For two or three years, the International Monetary Fund gave assistance to the developing countries. This facility started in 1975-76 and went on till 1976-77, 1977-78 and it has since been stopped. That is why when I answered, I emphasised that

there is no oil facility at present. India did borrow from the International Monetary Fund in respect of oil facility in 1974-75 to the tune of Rs. 192 crores and in 1975-76 to the tune of Rs. 207 crores. Now, there is no oil facility at present. The loan which we have raised from the International Monetary Fund of Rs. 540 crores from the trust fund again given to countries which are entitled to it as members of the trust fund for meeting balance of payment deficit, this is different from the oil facility.

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: Our country is exporting labour to countries like Pakistan, Middle East and gulf countries and our migrates are earning nearly 15,000 dollars every year in the foreign countries and it was totally about Rs. 1400 crores in 1977 to 1979. In view of this fact, I want to know from the hon. Minister, is the government prepared to evolve a policy to invest remittances of the foreign migrates into productive investment; if so, the details thereof?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: This is a different question from the IMF. I would require notice.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: I do not know how far my supplementary is also within the purview of the question. Anyhow, he has encouraged me to put a supplementary. I want to know from the hon. Minister, are there any other international financing agencies which will meet some of our expenditure on oil purchase and have the Government of India availed themselves of it and the amounts received, if any?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I used to help my friend, Mr. Sayeed when he was sitting on the other side to put supplementary. I cannot do now. Now I can give some information, if the House wants. The International Monetary Fund has other facilities: one is supplementary financing and the other is compensatory financing. In respect of compensatory financing facility, some loans are available. The

Government of India are just considering whether we can approach the International Monetary Fund for assistance from what is known as the compensatory financing facility.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: The hon. Minister has said that Rs. 540 crores are from the trust fund. Now India happens to be a member of the IMF. Therefore, India was entitled to get this amount. Whether the IMF has given any indication that for how many years this kind of aid can be given; whether you have got any indication so that the Government of India can plan on the basis of the fund available in future; (a) what is the rate of interest; (c) whether this tendency to depend more and more on the World Bank and IMF is not going to lead out dependence totally on this international fund and creating a very serious complication in future, because, normally, they attach so many strings, conditions. Our experience is that whichever country has relied more and more on the World Bank and IMF, has landed itself into trouble? Whether the Government of India is taking into consideration all these factors and whether the Minister will let the House know what are the conditions of this trust fund and what are the facilities?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The amount is repayable at the end of ten years with a moratorium of six years and the rate of interest is one half of one per cent on the outstanding balance. So far as the question of strings are concerned, I may assure the hon. Members that there were no strings attached. We are members of the International Monetary Fund and to the IMF we have contributed gold; we have also contributed capital to the IMF. IMF sold part of the gold and made a profit; that profit has been made into a trust fund and out of that trust fund, members are entitled to borrow. There are no strings attached and I assure the House once again—I said this last evening—that India will not borrow from any agency or any country under conditions which

are derogatory to its dignity and self-respect and its sovereignty.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Whether Rs. 540 crores is available only for the current year?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: You ask whether it is recurrent. It is not. Every year, it depends whether you are getting or not.

Licensing Policy for Textile Industry

*811. **KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to liberalise the licensing policy for the textile industry and particularly man-made fibre industry to reduce the monopoly of Birlas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof; and the details of textile policy for 1980—82?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Requirement of capacity in textile industry (including man-made fibre industry) is under review and is linked with the draft 6th Plan for 1980—85 presently under preparation. The details will become available only when 6th Plan document is finalised by the Planning Commission and placed before Parliament.

कुमारी कमला कुमारी: अध्यक्ष महोदय; मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि कितने उद्योगपतियों ने मानव निर्मित कपड़ा उद्योग के लाइसेंस के लिए एप्लाइ किया है? मुझे विश्वस्त सूत्रों से पता चला है कि आप बिरला के कुछ लोगों को लाइसेंस प्रदान करने जा रहे हैं, ऐसा क्यों?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: The hon. Member is aware that a decision was taken by the earlier government in September 1978. It was decided that expansion in the organised mills sector will not be permitted. Till date that decision has not been changed. But I have mentioned in the reply that we will have to take a view thereof. We shall have to take

a view what capacity we would like to create both in spindlage and loomage in the organised sector, powerloom sector, handloom sector. When all this exercise is over there may be a clear picture before us.

कुमारी कमला कुमारी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह भी जानना चाहती हूँ कि जो छोटे उद्योगपतियों ने लाइसेंस के लिए एप्लाइ किया है, उनमें क्या आप किसी तरह की रियायत बरत रहे हैं, जिससे वे लाभान्वित हो सके ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: The hon. Member has not understood my reply. I have said that in the organised sector we will have to create some capacities and also create capacities in the powerloom sector and handloom sector. But till date no new licence has been given and the old textile policy is under review and when we finalise it, it will be possible for me to indicate how much will the organised sector get, how much the powerloom sector will get and how much the handloom sector will get.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Hon. Minister has given a reply that the picture is not yet clear to him. He has stated that he is following the directive principles of the old government in this matter, even though the new government has come seven months earlier. Is it a fact that so long as the picture does not come in front of him, Birla house will be allowed to continue to remain in this affair?

SHRI P. K. MUKHERJEE: Where is the question of Birla house coming here?

PROF. N. G. RANGA: Can we have an assurance that the decade long policy of the Government of India to ensure that handlooms do not suffer by allowing any more loomage to the textile mills except for exporting their production to other countries would continue?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Yes, Sir; I can assure the hon. Member that it would not only continue; we will

rather like to enhance the growth in the handloom sector. The present growth rate as projected in the organised mill sector may be 8 per cent, in the power loom sector it may be 32 per cent and in the handloom sector it may go up to 40 per cent.

SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Question No. 815.

(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER: Where is the Minister?*

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सदन का अपमान है, मिनिस्टर इस समय मौजूद नहीं हैं... (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: I have taken note of it.

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: where is the Minister?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: The Prime Minister should explain to the House why the Minister is absent, why a Minister of the Cabinet is taking this House so casually. Is it because he thought perhaps this question may not come up and therefore he has absented himself? This has happened for the first time. If one Minister is very busy, the other Minister should have been asked to reply.

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUCTION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO): I will reply.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: I rise on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order. Please take your seats. I have noted the concern of the House I am concerned over this; I will do whatever is necessary. I am very seriously seized of the situation.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Developmental Activities by Public Sector Steel Plants

*800. DR. B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that public sector steel plants have been asked to extend and speed up developmental activities in the peripheral areas;

(b) if so, what are the main features of the proposed schemes;

(c) how many villages will be developed under the scheme in Bhilai, Bokaro, and Rourkela;

(d) the total expenditure involved; and

(e) what are the schemes prepared by the Rourkela Steel Plant in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. To fulfil their social commitment to enrich the quality of life in the rural area surrounding their place of operations, public sector steel plants have undertaken developmental activities like provision of drinking water, educational and medical facilities, construction/repair of roads, culverts and school buildings, improvement of irrigation facilities, agricultural and dairy development programmes, adult education programme and other works of local nature having impact on the economic and social development of the peripheral areas.

(c) and (d). SAIL have approved a plan for developmental activities amounting to Rs. 72 lakhs for a period of three years 1980-81 to 1982-83 for Bhilai, Rourkela and Bokaro Steel Plants. Each of these three plants has been authorised to spend Rs. 24 lakhs during the aforesaid period. Bhilai is likely to cover 106 villages under developmental programmes, while Rourkela will cover 63 villages and Bokaro will undertake program-

mes in 31 villages during the above mentioned period.

(e) The schemes prepared by the Rourkela Steel Plant include provision of drinking water facilities, construction/repair of school buildings, link roads, medical aid centres, recreation centres, development of agriculture, animal husbandary and village industries etc.

Aerodrome in Tirunelveli District of Tamil Nadu

*804. SHRI ERA MOHAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether steps have been taken to acquire land for the construction of the Aerodrome at Vagaikulam near Tuticorin in Tirunelveli District in Tamil Nadu; and

(b) if not how long will it take to acquire the land and to take up further work?

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

(b) There is no proposal at present to acquire land for construction of an aerodrome at Vagaikulam.

Collection of Sales Tax from actual users on import of L-Base

*809 SHRI CHANDRA BHAL MANI TIWARI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the current import policy, issue of letter of authority by actual user amounts to change of ownership of goods and the actual user is thus absolved of all actions under Import Export Rules; and

(b) whether the State Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Corporation of India Limited collects sales tax from actual users who have given their letter of authority to the canalising agencies for import of L-Base and if so, the considerations for this, having regard to (a) above?

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

(b) The State Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Corporation of India Ltd. collects sales tax from Actual Users for whom they import L-Base. The question whether sales tax is actually chargeable in such cases or not is being looked into, by the Corporation.

Setting up of Ferrous Scrap Committee

*810. SHRI BANWARI LAL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up a Ferrous Scrap Committee under the Iron and Steel (Control) Order, 1956;

(b) if so, what are the functions of the Committee;

(c) how the work of the Committee is going to be financed;

(d) whether the functions entrusted to the Committee are not possible to be performed by the Iron and Steel Controller as the supreme authority under the Iron and Steel (Control) Order, 1956; and

(e) how it is proposed to finance the expense of the Committee?

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

(b) The functions of the Committee in brief are to review the availability of scrap, coordinate working of main steel producers for common procedures and joint action in the matter of distribution and pricing of ferrous scrap arising in the steel plants, to formulate schemes for development of scrap handling and processing facilities and to endeavour to stabilise market prices of ferrous scrap.

(c) It is a deliberative committee which is provided with secretarial assistance by the Metal Scrap Trade

Corporation Limited (MSTC). The Committee does not therefore incur any expenditure on its work.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) The Committee is not likely to incur any expenditure on its establishment or work.

भारतीय पर्यटकों के प्रति गाइडों का बर्ताव

*812. श्री ब्या राम शाक्य : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पर्यटन विभाग के गाइड भारतीय पर्यटकों के साथ उचित बर्ताव नहीं करते जब कि विदेशी पर्यटकों के प्रति उनका बर्ताव बहुत अच्छा होता है;

(ख) क्या सरकार को इस बारे में कोई शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं और उनकी संख्या कितनी है, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो सरकार ने उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

नौबहन और परिवहन तथा पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री अनन्त प्रशाद शर्मा) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) और (ग) इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय पर्यटन विभाग को हाल ही में केवल एक शिकायत प्राप्त हुई है जो भारतीय पर्यटन विकास निगम की कोच में यात्रा करने वाले भारतीय पर्यटकों के साथ एक गाइड द्वारा किए गए बर्ताव के विरुद्ध है। भारतीय पर्यटन विकासनिगम ने संबंधित पक्ष से क्षमा मांगी है और इस गाइड को कार्य देना बन्द कर दिया है। पर्यटन विभाग भी इस मामले की जांच कर रहा है।

Domestic Synthetic Yarn Producers

*813. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Gov-

ernment are against the import of polyester filament yarn and still ignore the interests of domestic synthetic yarn producers; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken for protecting the interests of domestic synthetic yarn producers?

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

(b) Import of Polyester Filament Yarn under OGL is subjected to an import duty @ 200 per cent advalorem plus a countervailing duty of Rs. 66.15/Kg., which provides enough protection to indigenous producers.

Declaration of 'Selection Posts' as 'Non-Selection Posts' in Income-tax Department

*814. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Board of Direct Taxes have recently declared all Ministerial Posts except Inspectors in the Income-tax Department as 'Non Selection posts' where seniority will be the sole criteria for next promotion;

(b) whether Wanchoo Committee's recommendation in para 6.55 of their report has been accepted by Government according to which merit alone should be the criterion for appointment to higher posts;

(c) if so, what prompted the Central Board of Direct Taxes to declare 'Selection Posts' as 'Non-Selection Posts' in the Ministerial cadre in the Income-tax Department; and

(d) whether Government propose to review the decision taken by the Central Board of Direct Taxes and maintain the *status-quo* so that meritorious persons should not suffer?

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

(b) The recommendation of the Wanchoo Committee as contained in para 8.55 of their report refers to appointments to Group 'A' and higher posts on merit basis. Promotions to Group 'A' and higher posts in the Income-tax Department are already being made on merit basis. Therefore, no specified orders regarding its acceptance were considered necessary.

(c) Government decision to declare 'Selection Posts' as 'Non-Selection Posts' in the Ministerial cadre was taken independent of the recommendations of the Wanchoo Committee, which concern only the Group 'A' and higher posts.

(d) No, Sir.

Uniform procedure for sale of commodities at Fair Price Shops

*815. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) is there a uniform procedure to be followed by all States regarding sale of commodities at the Fair Price Shops;

(b) if not, whether it is proposed to have a uniform mode of distribution; and

(c) what is the basis on which allotment is made to States while fixing quota of (1) sugar (2) cement (3) kerosene and (4) petrol?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI V. C. SHUKLA): (a) to (c). The procedures followed by the States regarding distribution of essential commodities through Fair Price Shops are generally the same, in accordance with instructions issued by the concerned Ministries from time to time.

The allotment of essential commodities for the Public Distribution System is being done by the concerned Ministries of the Government of India. Monthly allotments of levy sugar are based on the monthly quotas which were operative during the partial control period prior to de-control of

sugar on 16th August, 1978. The quarterly allocations of cement to the States are fixed on norms of past consumption and overall availability of cement. The allocation of kerosene is based on various relevant aspects including product availability, movement capacity and historical sales of the product. Petrol is not covered by the Public Distribution System and the requirements of various supply zones are worked out by the oil companies on the basis of historical sales and other relevant factors.

Written Test for Applicants Appearing in Banking Service Commission

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

(a) whether it is a fact that written test in English is compulsory for the applicants appearing in the examination held by the Banking Service Commission (Regional Recruitment Board—State Bank Group);

(b) if so, whether Government are aware that the students, who have not taken English in their Matriculation examination, are deprived to qualify in such examinations;

(c) if so, do Government propose considering their case and exempt them from the written test in English and allow them for practical examination only; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) to (d). A Matriculate with 60 per cent marks is eligible to take examination for a clerical job in the bank irrespective of the fact whether he had taken English as a subject in his Matriculation examination or not. Work in banks is mostly done in English. Knowledge of English is, therefore, considered necessary for proper working in a bank. The test in English language is only a qualifying test and it is not considered necessary to exempt any candidate from this test.

Liabilities of Certificate holders in Wembley Chit Fund Finance Private Limited

6386. SHRI RAM SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of total liabilities of the certificate holders in "Wembley Chit Fund Finance Private Limited," in Government custody;

(b) the amount invested by the Company in Government securities and in the nationalised bank (separately);

(c) the total business given by the Wembley Chit Fund and Finance Private Limited till the end 1979-80; and

(d) what is the security of the money of certificate holders invested in the Wembley Chit Fund?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Reserve Bank has reported that this Company is conducting only conventional chit business and it does not issue certificates to its members/public.

(b) This Company has not made any investment in Government securities. As on 31-3-80, it had Rs. 2.38 lacs in fixed deposit in a nationalised bank with a lien in favour of Registrar of Chits as required under the law. It had also Rs. 3.59 lacs in current account with a nationalised bank on the same date.

(c) Total chit business conducted by the company till 31-3-80 i.e. its total turnover is Rs. 83.90 lacs.

(d) Does not arise in view of the answer of part (a) of the question.

Liquor preparation from Cashew Apple in Goa

6387. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the 'liquor' preparation from cashew apple in Goa has potential for export in foreign Market;

(b) whether Government propose to provide technical and financial assistance in refinement in taste and smell and improvement in packing to the producers of this alcohol beverage for foreign Markets; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Because of the established predominant position in the liquor market of popular brands of liquor manufactured in the developed countries, it is difficult to assess the export potential of liquor preparation from cashew apple in Goa.

(b) and (c). Financial assistance is available on export of Indian made foreign liquor including liquor preparation from cashew apple @ 15 per cent of the f.o.b. value. There is no proposal at present under the Market Development Assistance Scheme to provide technical assistance in refinement in taste and smell and improvement in packing to the producers of this alcoholic beverage for foreign markets.

Coffee Production

6388. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of coffee produced in India during 1979-80;

(b) the share of Karnataka therein;

(c) whether there is any proposal under consideration to bring more areas under coffee production, improvement in yield and offer of assistance to the producers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The estimated production of coffee during 1979-80 is 1,50,000 tonnes.

(b) The share of Karnataka in the above production is around 1,02,000 tonnes.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The Coffee Board has drawn up a perspective Plan for coffee development which envisages expansion of coffee to the extent of 1,30,000 hectares by 1993-94, of which 72,000 hectares would be in non-traditional areas and 58,000 in traditional areas. Of this, 38,400 hectares of expansion is envisaged under the Sixth Plan. The Coffee Board has supporting programmes for improvement in yield and assistance to producers which comprise supply of inputs, extension services, ensuring credit facilities, establishment of coffee demonstration farms and research stations and provision of interest subsidy, replanting subsidy and expansion subsidy, as also improvement of the marketing infrastructure like storage, warehousing and curing capacities.

Upgrading of Cities

6389. SHRI DAULATSINGHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received for upgrading of cities;

(b) whether any Committee has been appointed to look into the matter;

(c) the criteria adopted for upgrading cities;

(d) whether Gujarat State has also recommended for upgrading of Jamnagar city;

(e) if so, the decision taken by Government; and

(f) if not, whether Government propose to consider for its upgradation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Representations have been received from time to time for upgradation of different cities for the payment of House Rent Allowance and Compensatory (City) Allowance to the Central Government employees posted there.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) to (f). Cities are classified for the payment of these allowances on the basis of their population, according to the 1971 Census Report. Certain cities whose 1971 population was mar-

ginally short of the minimum required for such classification have, however, recently been classified/upgraded on the basis of their mid-census population estimates furnished by the Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India. As the population of Jamnagar urban agglomeration according to the 1971 census was only 2,27,640 which falls far short of the minimum of over 4 lakhs required for classification as a B-2 class city, it could not be upgraded to B-2 class.

System for Rotating Customs Airport Staff

6391. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any system under which the Custom Airport Staff are rotated at large Airports like Palam and Bombay from Departure to Arrival Lounges to ensure favouritism being extended to the passengers;

(b) if so, what and what is the time-lag after which such rotations are made;

(c) whether there is any check on the Airlines staff who are not on duty to enter the Arrival and Departure Lounges where they help interested parties in customs clearance in collusion with the Customs Staff; if so, the details and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether there is any check on the Customs staff in Departure Lounge carrying gifts received by them from alighting passengers in consideration for the assistance rendered to them in customs clearance; if so, the details and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) It is presumed that the Question is regarding a system of rotation to ensure against favouritism being extended to the passengers. Having regard to the exigencies of work and other relevant considerations, the Customs staff posted at the airports is rotated between Departure and Arrival Lounges and the other posts manned by Customs officers. There is also sometimes a surprise element in such rotations.

(b) It will not be in the interest of the proper working of the Customs organisation at the airport to indicate the details as to the exact frequency and the manner in which such rotations are made.

(c) Regulating the entry into the restricted areas at the international airports is the function and responsibility of the International Airport Authority of India which issues passes to the personnel of the various agencies functioning at the airports, and has its own security staff to check and regulate the entry. There are no reports to indicate that the airlines staff, who are not on duty, enter the arrival and departure lounges of the airport to help the interested parties in customs clearance in collusion with the customs staff.

(d) The Customs staff at the airports functions in the open and under continuous supervision of higher officers.

If the details of anything specific, which may be in view in Part (c) or Part (d) of the Question are intimated, the matter can be looked into for appropriate remedial or such other action as may be called for.

Transfer and Posting Policy in Department of Tourism

6692. SHRI CHANDRA PAL SHAILANI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any policy in the Department of Tourism for transfer and posting of Class I and III Staff (Non-Gazetted) in various Division Section within the Headquarters;

(b) if so, the details thereof with the date of its formulation and whether it is being strictly followed;

(c) whether it is a fact that despite this policy certain employees/officers have been continuing to work on the same seat in the same Section for the last more than 10 years;

(d) if so, the number of such persons; and

(e) the purpose of formation of the transfer policy when it is not being strictly implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) to (e) There is no definite policy formulated to regulate periodic transfers and postings of the staff in Class II and Class III (non-Gazetted) in various divisions/sections at the Headquarters of the Department of Tourism. However, inter-section/division transfers/postings are made from time to time on administrative grounds to meet the exigencies of work.

Steps to improve India's Gross National Product

6393. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:
SHRI CHANDRABHAN
ATHARE PATIL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to the World Bank Atlas 1979 issued recently India's GNP (Gross National Product) per capita is less than that of Pakistan and Sri Lanka;

(b) what has been comparative position of GNP per capita for the last five years in respect of India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka; and

(c) what steps are being taken to improve India's position in this behalf?

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

(b) GNP* Per Capita

(U.S. Dollars)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978(a)
India	120	140	140	160	180
Pakistan	140	180	180	200	230
Sri Lanka	170	180	190	160	190

*At market prices

@Provisional.

(c) The steps being taken to improve India's GNP have been described in the Economic Survey 1979-80, copies of which were placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 13th June, 1980 as well as in the Budget speech on 18th June, 1980. The country's development plans are all geared to improving India's GNP.

Seminar on Aircraft, Airworthiness and Air Safety held in New Delhi

6394. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a seminar on aircraft, airworthiness and air safety was held in New Delhi during April, 1980; and

(b) if so, the main features of the recommendations made at the seminar and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDU-LAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

महानगरों में चीनी चावल, गेहूं आदि के तुलनात्मक खुदरा तथा थोक मूल्य

6395. श्री नारायण चौबे : क्या नागरिक पुति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :-

(क) विभिन्न महानगरों में मार्च, अप्रैल, मई और जून, 1980 के दौरान चीनी, चावल, गेहूं, गुड़ तथा खाद्य-तेलों के तुलनात्मक खुदरा तथा थोक मूल्य क्या-क्या रहे ; और

(ख) इन वस्तुओं के मूल्यों में वृद्धि को रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ;

नागरिक पुति मंत्री श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) (क): दिल्ली, कलकत्ता, मद्रास और बंबई में निदिष्ट महीनों के निदिष्ट वस्तुओं के माह अंत के थोक और फुटकर मूल्य क्रमशः विवरण— और विवरण—II में दिए गए हैं।

(ख) सरकार ने स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए पिछले कुछ महीनों के दौरान बहुत से उपाय किए हैं। सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के माध्यम से बेचने के लिए केंद्रीय पूरल से अनाज और आयातित खाद्य तेलों की हर मास की जाने वाली मात्रा में वृद्धि की गई है। उचित दर की दुकानों की संख्या में विशेषकर, सूखाग्रस्त राज्यों में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि हुई है। खाद्य तेलों का आयात करना जारी रखा जा रहा है और चीनी की सीमित मात्रा भी आयात की जा रही है। चीनी और खांडसारी की स्टॉक रखने की सीमाएं और भी कम कर दी गयी है। गुड़ का वायदा व्यापार स्थगित कर दिया गया है और गुड़ तथा खांडसारी के प्रति बैंक अग्रिमों पर मार्जिन बढ़ा दिए गए हैं। ऋण नीति प्रतिबंधित बनी हुई है। रेलवे द्वारा आवश्यक वस्तुओं की ढुलाई में सुधार करने के लिए कई उपाय किए गए हैं। राज्यों द्वारा आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम, 1955 और उसके अंतर्गत जारी किए गए आदेशों तथा चोरबजारी निवारण और आवश्यक वस्तु प्रदाय बनाए रखना अधिनियम, 1980 के उपबंधों को लागू किया जा रहा है।

विवरण —I

महानगरों में चावल, गेहूं, चीनी, गुड़ और छाद्य तेलों के मार्च से जून, 1980 के माह अंत के थोक मूल्य

वस्तु/केंद्र	किस्म	मात्रक	इन महीनों में माह अंत के थोक मूल्य			
			मार्च, 1980	अप्रैल, 1980	मई 1980	जून 1980
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
चावल						
दिल्ली	बेगमी	र०/क्विंटल	178	188	205	208
कनकता	कानूनी राशन-व्यवस्था लागू है।					
मद्रास	सफेद कार	र०/क्विंटल	207	207	214	221
बंबई	खुले बाजार के अधिकृत मूल्य उपलब्ध नहीं है।					
गेहू						
दिल्ली	कल्याण	र०/क्विंटल	128	125	130	133
कनकता	कानूनी राशन-व्यवस्था लागू है।					
मद्रास	खुले बाजार के अधिकृत मूल्य उपलब्ध नहीं है।					
बंबई	कल्याण	र०/क्विंटल	168	168	163	168
चीनी						
दिल्ली	मी-30	र०/क्विंटल	557	575	625	642
कनकता	डी-30	र०/क्विंटल	535	560	560	610
मद्रास	पैरी (ई० 30)	र०/क्विंटल	580	555	550	575
बंबई	सी-30	र०/क्विंटल	580	580	595	600
गुड़						
दिल्ली	ढाईसरा	र०/क्विंटल	240	290	310	375
कनकता	भैली	र०/क्विंटल	220	290	340	400
मद्रास	11-साट	र०/क्विंटल	280	280	340	380
बंबई	कोल्हापुरी	र०/क्विंटल	295	305	400	410
सूफरी का तेल						
दिल्ली	--	र०/क्विंटल	980	980	1010	980
कनकता	मद्रास	र०/क्विंटल	1000	1050	1060	1030*
मद्रास	निष्कषित	र०/क्विंटल	900	900	925	970
बंबई	तैयार	र०/क्विंटल	955	972.50	977.50	1005
सरसों का तेल						
दिल्ली	कच्ची घानी	र०/क्विंटल	1078.79	1121.21	1200	1248.48
कनकता	साधारण	र०/क्विंटल	1130	1160	1300	1270
मद्रास	उपलब्ध नहीं है।					
बंबई	—वही—					
तिल का तेल						
दिल्ली	--	र०/क्विंटल	1050	1250	1400	1300

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
कलकत्ता	उपलब्ध नहीं है।					
मद्रास	एगमार्क	₹०/क्विन्टल	1262.50	1481.25	1293.75	123750
बम्बई	—	₹०/क्विन्टल		1140	1350	1300

(स्रोत : आर्थिक एवं सांख्यिकी निदेशालय)

*13-6-1980 को मूल्य

विवरण-II

महानगरों में चावल, गेहूँ, चीनी, गुड़ और खाद्य तेलों के मार्च, 1980 और जून, 1980 के माह अंत के खुदरा मूल्य।

मात्रक : ₹० प्रति किलोग्राम

वस्तु/केंद्र	इन महीनों के माह अंत के खुदरा मूल्य			
	मार्च, 1980	अप्रैल, 1980	मई, 1980	जून, 1980
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
चावल (मोटा)				
दिल्ली	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40
कलकत्ता*	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90
मद्रास	उपलब्ध नहीं है।			
बम्बई	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20
गेहूँ (सफेद)				
दिल्ली	1.75	1.70	1.70	1.70
कलकत्ता	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45
मद्रास**	1.90	1.90	1.80	1.85
बम्बई***	1.46	1.46	1.46	1.46
चीनी				
दिल्ली	5.70	5.85	6.40	6.55
कलकत्ता	5.60	5.80	6.00	6.25
मद्रास	5.85	5.60	5.60	5.85
बम्बई	6.00	6.10	6.20	6.20
गुड़				
दिल्ली	2.80	3.20	3.60	4.00
कलकत्ता	2.60	3.40	4.00	4.50
मद्रास	3.00	3.00	3.60	4.20
बम्बई	3.70	3.80	4.80	4.80

*ये मूल्य मध्यम किस्म के हैं।

**ये मूल्य लाल किस्म के हैं।

***उचित दर की दुकान के मूल्य।

मुंबकली का तेल

दिल्ली	12.00	12.00	12.06	12.00
कलकत्ता	16.00	16.00	16.00	18.06
मद्रास	10.00	9.80	9.70	10.20
बंबई	10.60	10.60	10.60	10.80

सरसों का तेल

दिल्ली	11.60	11.40	12.00	12.60
कलकत्ता	12.50	12.50	13.00	13.00
मद्रास	15.00	16.00	16.00	17.00
बंबई	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50

तिल का तेल

दिल्ली	12.50	12.50	18.00	16.50
कलकत्ता	20.00	21.00	22.00	16.00
मद्रास	13.00	13.50	13.50	12.50
बंबई	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50

Development Scheme for the uplift of Tribals adjoining Bailadila

6396. SHRI LAXMAN KARMA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India prepared an integrated development scheme for the socio-economic upliftment of tribals adjoining the Bailadila Iron Ore of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the impact of the Iron Ore Project of tribals and total number of villages and the tribals affected due to the Iron Ore Complex; and

(d) rehabilitation schemes undertaken by the Government of Madhya Pradesh and the result so far?

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

Raid on Mills at Bauria in District Howrah (West Bengal)

6397 SHRI NIREN GHOSH: SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any raid was conducted on 3rd May, 1980 on Port Gloster New

Mill and North Mill at Bauria in the district of Howrah, West Bengal;

(b) if so, particulars of materials, in cash and kind seized;

(c) whether Government are aware that lavish food and drinks were given to the searching party; and

(d) what are the other details about the said raid including a complete list of seizures?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) The Central Excise Officers of Calcutta Collectorate visited the New Mill and North Mill of M/s. Fort Closter Industries to verify the finished stock of jute manufactures and jute twines, on 2-5-1980

(b) 42 bales of jute manufactures and one package of jute twine valued collectively at Rs. 74,610.44 and two carrier lorries valued at Rs. 40,000, were seized from the New Mill for contravention of the Central Excise Rules.

Jute manufactures valued at Rs 15,120 which were found, on verification, to be unaccounted for in the stocks, were seized from the North Mill

(c) Government have been informed that this was not the case.

(d) Different varieties of jute manufactures valued at Rs. 3766 and 25,476 were found short on physical verification of the stocks of the New Mill and the North Mill respectively. Offence cases have been booked against the Mills.

Indian Traders deflecting Indian Turmeric for Export via Nepal through Calcutta Port

6398. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that certain Indian traders have been deflecting Indian turmeric for export via Nepal through Calcutta port;

(b) whether some cases of malpractices have come into the notice of Government also; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps Government have taken in this regard to check malpractices?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c) In 1978, some turmeric consignments meant for export from Nepal weighing about 420 tons were held up at Calcutta Customs on the suspicion that the turmeric was of Indian origin. The Collector of Customs on adjudication disallowed export of consignments weighing 174 MT and ordered confiscation as on the basis of expert opinion he was satisfied that the goods were of Indian origin. An option for redeeming these consignments on payment of fines and penalties leviable under the Customs Regulations was offered to the exporters. The remaining consignments were released for export on extension of benefit of doubt.

Income-tax concealment cases detected in Orissa

6400. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of concealment of income-tax which were detected in the State of Orissa during last three years;

(b) the amount involved in each case; and

(c) the action taken against each such person or firm?

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

Losses suffered by State Trading Corporation in Export and Import

6401. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether losses have been suffered by the State Trading Corporation in its export and import transactions during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof, year-wise; and

(c) whether Government have fixed any individual responsibility for such losses and if so, the reaction of Government in this regard against the persons responsible in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) In the overall export and import transactions, STC did not suffer any losses during the last three years.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Production Value of Goods produced by Nationalised Industries

6402. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details regarding the production value in rupees of goods produced by industries which were nationalised in the last three years;

(b) the details regarding the ratio of labour employed in these industries and the value of goods produced and what is the per capita production of these industries during last three years; and

(c) what is the same per capita labour production value in these industries in three years prior to their nationalisation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House giving information to the extent available. Information relating to the year 1979-80 is provisional.

Statement

Name of the Company	Year of nationalisation	Value of Production (Rs. in lakhs)		Value of production per employee (Rs. in lakhs)						
		1978-79	1977-78	1979-80	1978-79	1977-78	1976-77	1975-76	1974-75	
1. Smith Stanireet Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	1977-78	605	570	453	0.57	0.54	0.43	0.42	0.37	0.18
2. Manganese Ore (India) Ltd.,	1977-78	900	1184	1007	0.07	0.09	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.04
3. Mysore Porcelains Ltd.,	1977-78	804	612	707	0.51	0.39	0.47	0.29	0.24	0.19
4. Lagan Jute Machinery Co. Ltd.,	1978-79	276*	209	231	..	0.38	0.41	..	..	..
5. Bharat Brakes & Valves Ltd.	1978-79	266	142	173	0.40	0.22	0.25	0.25	0.19	0.17

*For the period November 1978 to March 1980,

Upgradation of Jaipur, Kota and Ajmer

6403. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether at a conference held in Jaipur recently the Central Government employees had demanded that Jaipur should be declared as B-1 city and the cities of Kota and Ajmer be declared as B-2 cities;

(b) if so, the criteria followed by Government for declaring cities as B-1 and B-2 for the purposes of giving city compensatory allowance to the Central Government employees; and

(c) whether Government have considered the above demand and if so, their reaction in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) No information has been received about this.

(b) Cities are classified as B-1 and B-2 class for purposes of grant of compensatory (City) allowance if the population within their urban agglomerations where they exist, or otherwise the municipal limits, exceeds 8 lakhs and 4 lakhs respectively. Certain cities whose 1971 census population fell marginally short of 4 lakhs, have also been classified as B-2 class cities on the basis of mid-census estimates furnished by the Registrar General of India. Cities are also considered for payment of compensatory (city) allowance at B-2 class rates to the Central Government employees posted there on the basis of their abnormal expensiveness in the light of the norms laid down in consultation with the Staff Side of the National Council (Joint Consultative Machinery).

(c) On the basis of abnormal expensiveness Central Government employees posted in Ajmer have been allowed CCA at B-2 class rates with effect from 1-8-1979. As the 1971 population figures of Jaipur and Kota fall far short of 8 lakhs and 4 lakhs respectively, they cannot be considered for upgradation to B-1 and B-2 class respectively.

Absorption of surplus Staff Members of Farakka Barrage Project, West Bengal

6404. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5015 on the 31st March, 1978 regarding absorption of surplus staff members of the Farakka Barrage Project, West Bengal by the Controller of Defence Accounts (Factories) Calcutta and state:

(a) whether the question of seniority has not yet been decided in favour of those employees whose qualifications question was relaxed by earlier Government orders;

(b) if so, the facts thereof and number of representations received from these employees; and

(c) what efforts are being made to bring all employees at par who joined the CDA factories Office in respect to their seniority being maintained from the date of joining at Farakka Barrage Project, West Bengal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The seniority of employees in question has been already decided as per the existing rules.

(c) Does not arise.

Closure of Bengal National Textile Mills Limited, Faridabad

6405. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the management of Bengal National Textile Mills Ltd. of Faridabad has decided to close down the factory; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) The management of the Bengal National Textile Mills, Faridabad has given notice, under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, to the State Government of Haryana for the closure of the mill for the reasons of heavy financial losses and over-all market conditions, according to which there is

little prospect of the unit becoming viable in the foreseeable future.

Violation of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act by C.M. of Tamil Nadu

6406. SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the legal proceedings against the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu for the violation of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act were dropped by Janata Government;

(b) if so, on what ground the action was dropped; and

(c) will the Minister order for a fresh probe into it for legal proceedings against the Chief Minister?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b) No prosecution or departmental adjudication proceedings were initiated against Shri M. G. Ramachandran, the present Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, for violation of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, by the Directorate of Enforcement. However, on receipt of information alleging violation of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act by M/s. Emgeeyar Pictures (P) Ltd., and its Managing Director Shri M. G. Ramachandran, enquiries were undertaken by the Directorate of Enforcement but the allegations could not be substantiated. The matter was, therefore, treated as closed in March, 1979.

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

Central Aid to States

6407. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to curtail central aid to States; and

(b) if so, what measures Government propose to take to meet the non-plan revenue gaps of the State Governments?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Bulk of the transfers of financial resources from the Centre to the States is in

the shape of share in Central taxes and grants-in-aid of the revenues of the States and is governed by the recommendations of the Finance Commission. The 7th Finance Commission's recommendations in this regard were accepted by the Central Government and the transfers are taking place accordingly in addition, Central assistance is given to the States for the States' Plans. Provision for Central assistance for the States' Plans in the current year's budget marks a substantial step up over the last year's provision. There is no proposal under the consideration of the Government to curtail Central assistance to the States.

(b) In the assessment of the 7th Finance Commission, eight States were found to have non-Plan revenue gaps for the period 1979-80 to 1983-84. The Commission recommended that grants-in-aid of the States equivalent to the amount of deficit on the Revenue Account should be paid to them. The recommendations of the Commission were accepted by the Central Government and grants-in-aid are being paid accordingly.

Share in Central tax assigned to States

6408. SHRI R. R. BHOLE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the share in Central tax to be assigned to the States is provisionally released to the States on the basis of estimated collection shown in the Annual Budget of the Central Government for the year as may be modified in the revised estimate;

(b) whether final adjustment of the share of each State is made when the certified amount of the collections become available, by additional payment to the State and is done in the next year;

(c) whether such adjustment in respect of income tax of a sum of Rs. 41.09 crores has not been made from 1972-73 to 1977-78;

(d) whether such adjustment in respect of excise duties has also not been made from 1975-76; and

(e) if so, when do the Union Government propose to pay all the arrears?

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

(b) On receipt of certified figures from the Comptroller & Auditor General of India, the amount finally payable to each State is determined and necessary adjustments are made.

(c) The certified figures of net proceeds of income tax for the years 1972-73 to 1975-76 have recently been furnished by the Comptroller & Auditor General. On the basis of these figures, a total sum of Rs. 20.97 crores is recoverable from all the State Governments, with reference to the provisional payments already made to them for the four years 1972-73 to 1975-76. Necessary adjustments will be made in the current year. The certified figures in respect of the years 1976-77 and 1977-78 are awaited from the Comptroller & Auditor General.

(d) The shares out of net proceeds of excise duties, payable to the States for 1975-76, have been finalised and paid to them. For the subsequent years, certified figures are awaited from the Comptroller & Auditor General and necessary final adjustments will be made on receipt thereof.

(e) On receipt of certified figures, the arrears, if any, payable to the various States will be released to them.

Employment in Steel Authority, Visakhapatnam

6409. SHRI K. A. SWAMI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India are aware that the Steel Authority, Visakhapatnam, appointed about 20 graduates in its office without calling names from the employment exchange, Visakhapatnam;

(b) whether Government are aware that the above persons were directly recruited from one or two departments of the Andhra University; and

(c) if so, what corrective action Government contemplate to take?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) Twenty one graduates belonging to different disciplines were recruited by the Visakhapatnam Steel Project (VSP) from the Andhra University, Visakhapatnam, and were appointed as Technical Assistants in the scale of pay of Rs. 650—1142, without calling for names from the Employment Exchange.

(c) According to the policy for recruitment to public sector enterprises laid down by the Government of India, recruitment to posts carrying scales of pay the maximum of which exceeds Rs. 800/-, is not required to be done through an Employment Exchange, although an intimation of vacancies is to be made to it. Government have issued appropriate instructions to SAIL so that the correct procedure is followed in future in terms of Employment Exchange (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959.

Steel Allotment for use by Electricity Boards and for irrigation projects

6410. SHRI V. S. VIJAYA RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of steel allotted for use to Electricity Boards and for irrigation projects, with the State-wise break-up;

(b) the quantity of steel allotted to Kerala for the above purpose;

(c) whether it is a fact that the steel ingots supplied to the State of Kerala was through private parties as a result of which Government suffered huge loss; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) In the absence of any distribution control there is no system of allocation. However, supplies during 1979-80

these sectors totalled 557,400 tonnes. The State-wise break-up was as below:—

(,000 tonnes)	
A ELECTRICITY BOARDS	
Name of the State	Quantity
1. Madhya Pradesh	60 7
2. Karnataka	3 2
3. Maharashtra	62 1
4. Orissa	16 5
5. Punjab	17 1
6. Rajasthan	34 3
7. Uttar Pradesh	41 8
8. West Bengal	14 4
9. Tamil Nadu	24 7
10. Andhra Pradesh	27 6
11. Bihar	13 1
12. Gujarat	37 8
13. Kerala	5 7
14. Himachal Pradesh	4 8
15. Meghalaya	0 2
16. Assam	4 3
17. Haryana	13 4
	381 7

B. IRRIGATION PROJECTS

Name of the State	Quantity
1. Andhra Pradesh	8 5
2. Assam	1 1
3. Bihar	26 7
4. Delhi	4 9
5. Gujarat	20 2
6. Himachal Pradesh	—
7. Haryana	3 5
8. Jammu & Kashmir	8 7
9. Kerala	4 3
10. Karnataka	1 7
11. Madhya Pradesh	6 4
12. Maharashtra	7 8
13. Orissa	5 2
14. Punjab	5 8
15. Rajasthan	4 4
16. Tamil Nadu	0 3
17. Tripura	0 8
18. Uttar Pradesh	44 4
19. West Bengal	12 0
	175 7

(c) and (d) No steel ingots have been supplied to any private party in Kerala. Some private parties received supplies of other materials from the stockyards on the basis of Essentiality Certificates from the Electricity Boards and Irrigation Projects for execution of works of such Boards/Projects. No loss to the Government due to these supplies is reported.

Caravelle Service between Bombay and Madras

6411. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) has Indian Airlines decided to allow a private company to operate a daily Caravelle Service between Bombay and Madras;

(b) if so, is this not a departure from Government policy; the details of such agreement;

(c) why IA sold away the aircraft despite heavy demand on some routes;

(d) which is the private company, its aviation business record and other details; and

(e) are Government proposing to open other routes too for private sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) and (b) In order to cater the demands of traffic on the route Bombay-Madras, Indian Airlines temporarily took a Caravelle aircraft from M/s. Pushpaka Aviation Pvt. Ltd., Bombay, on lease, which was earlier sold to them by Indian Airlines, for operating four times a week with effect from 17th June, 1980, with its own flight number. The lease arrangements have since been terminated.

(c) Indian Airlines phased out the Caravelle aircraft, as it was found uneconomical for operations.

(d) The Company is Pushpaka Aviation (Pvt.) Ltd., Bombay, a non-scheduled operator. This Company is engaged in Aviation business since 1970. The Company is possession of three Helicopters which are being used for crop spraying and general aviation.

(e) No private party will be permitted to operate on a route operated by Indian Airlines but whenever there is a shortfall in the capacity of the Indian Airlines, Indian Airlines may lease aircraft from private operators to make good the shortfall.

Reconstitution of Boards of Directors of Nationalised Banks

6412. SHRI CHHITTUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Boards of Directors of nationalised banks are to be reconstituted;

(b) if so, the details; and

(c) what standard is applied before making such appointments?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b) The boards of the 14 Nationalised Banks were last reconstituted in October—December, 1977 in accordance with the provisions of the 'Nationalisation Scheme' after consultation with the Reserve Bank of India. The present tenure of these boards is due to expire in October-December, 1980. These boards will be reconstituted in due course.

In respect of the 6 newly nationalised banks, the first Boards of Directors constituted by the Government under section 7(3) of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Ordinance, 1980 are still functioning. These will be replaced by broad-based Boards of Directors as soon as Nationalisation Scheme for these banks is finalised.

(c) The appointments of directors on the boards of the 14 Nationalised Banks are made in accordance with the provisions contained in clause 3 of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970. An extract of clause 3 of the Scheme is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. Ser. No. LT-1203/80].

Decline in prices of minor spices

6413. SHRI K. KUNNHAMBU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of minor spices like clove, nutmeg and cinnamon have declined by as much as 40 to 60 per cent;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to arrest the decline in prices?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The prices of clove have increased. The prices of nutmeg and cinnamon are not compiled by the Directorate of Economics & Statistics of Ministry of Agriculture.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Prices of dried Ginger, Nutmeg and cloves

6414. SHRI GEORGE JOSEPH MUNDACKAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the prices of dried ginger, nutmeg and cloves are crashed to 30 per cent in value within 3 years; and

(b) the reasons why Government are not coming to protect the interests of cultivators by fixing a minimum price and purchase these spices through S.T.C. or marketing federation?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The price of dried ginger has declined, the

price of nutmeg has remained stationary, whereas the price of cloves has appreciated in the domestic market during the last three years.

(b) The Government have been fixing Minimum Support Prices for major agricultural commodities, such as cotton, jute, groundnut, soyabean, mustered seed; etc. which are grown over large areas covering many States, on the recommendation of APC.

भिलाई संयंत्र (रिफ्रेक्टरी) की कमजोर नींव

6415. श्री नन्द किशोर शर्मा : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि भिलाई (रिफ्रेक्टरी) संयंत्र जो कि कुछ दिनों में शुरू होने वाला है, की नींव इतनी कमजोर है कि किसी भी समय दुर्घटना हो सकती है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इसके कारणों का पता लगाने हेतु सरकार का विचार कोई जांच कराने का है; और

(ग) क्या इसका पुनर्निर्माण किया जायेगा और यदि हां, तो उस पर कितना अतिरिक्त खर्च होगा ?

वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी) : (क) परियोजना प्राधिकारियों की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार नींव के धंस जाने की कोई आशंका नहीं है ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

Reinsurance of General Insurance in India and Abroad

6416. SHRI S. A. DORAI
SEBASTIAN;
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) have the General Insurance Corporation and its subsidiaries their own machinery to directly reinsure general insurance in India and abroad;

(b) if so, why was it done through brokers/agents;

(c) whether it is a fact that substantial part of reinsurance in foreign markets for 1973 onwards was done through M/s. J. B. Boda & Co. (Pvt.) Ltd. of Bombay; and

(d) what is the Commission/brokerage paid to it every year since 1973?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b) G.I.C. and its subsidiaries do not employ any broker for their reinsurance transactions in India.

Reinsurances outside India are placed by the G.I.C. and its subsidiaries either directly with reinsurance companies or through brokers, depending upon the type of business, the availability of the market for such reinsurances and the prevailing international practice.

(c) The following table gives the total reinsurance premiums placed outside India and the reinsurance premiums placed through M/s. J.B. Boda.

(In crores of Rupees)		
Year	Total amount of Reinsurance Premiums placed outside India	Amount placed through M/s J.B. Boda
1973	24.3	3.0
1974	36.5	4.1
1975	41.9	4.4
1976	54.0	6.7
1977	60.2	7.1
1978	60.8	7.4
1979	70.7	7.4

(d) No Commission or brokerage is paid by Indian insurance companies for reinsurances placed through broker, because such payments are made by the accepting foreign companies.

Spinning Mills taken over by Government in Bihar

6417. SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many spinning mills have been taken over by the Central Government in Bihar;

(b) what is the level of present production and the sanctioned programme of installation of additional spindles; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to expand the existing mills and put up new ones to meet the growing demand of yarn in the State?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) National Textile Corporation had taken over one spinning mill in Bihar, in addition to a composite mill.

(b) and (c) The average monthly production of yarn of existing cotton mills in Bihar is about 4½ lakh kgs. The State Government have established a Textile Corporation for setting up more spinning units in the State and this Corporation along with Bihar State Industrial Development Corporation have taken steps to set up three spinning units of 25,000 spindles each. These measures will help in meeting the growing demand of yarn in the State.

दार्जिलिंग चाय उद्योग की पुनः स्थापना

6418. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चाय बोर्ड ने दार्जिलिंग चाय उद्योग की पुनः स्थापना के लिए कितनी धनराशि मंजूर की है; और

(ख) इस धनराशि का उपयोग किन प्रयोजनों के लिए किया जायेगा ?

वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी) : (क) और (ख) चाय बोर्ड द्वारा अपनी विकास योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत, दार्जिलिंग के चाय उद्योग को मार्च, 1980 तक स्वीकृत ऋण की कुल राशि 244.27 लाख रु० है। चाय बोर्ड ने अपनी पुनरोपण और जीर्णोद्धार उपदान योजना के अन्तर्गत दार्जिलिंग में 1097.35 हेक्टर क्षेत्र भी अनुमोदित किया है। चाय बोर्ड द्वारा स्वीकृत किए गए ऋण और उपदान विस्तार, पुनरोपण और बदलाव रोपण मशीनरी और सिंचाई के उपकरणों की खरीद, चाय की पुरानी झाड़ियों के जीर्णोद्धार के लिए छटाई, भराई और अन्तरोपण तथा चाय क्षेत्रों की चकबन्दी के लिए है।

Vigilance Clearance for Promotion in Group 'A' Central Government Services

6419. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Vigilance Commissioner is required to give vigilance clearance to all officers in the Group 'A' Central Government Services before they can be considered for promotion to higher levels;

(b) whether this procedure was followed scrupulously in 1977, 1978 and 1979 when Ministry of Finance made promotions to the grade of Director (Collector-Level II) in various Directorates of Central Excise and Customs from the grade of Deputy Collector of Central Excise and Customs;

(c) whether the report of CVC indicates that the procedure was not scrupulously followed in case of some officers falling in category (b) above and if so, reasons therefor; and

(d) action proposed to be taken against the delinquent officials?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b) There are no instructions requiring the Central Vigilance Commissioner to give vigilance clearance to all the officers in the Group 'A' Central Government Services before they can be considered for promotion to higher levels. However, according to the prescribed procedure, the Ministry/Department concerned is required to furnish integrity certificate to the D.P.C. in respect of all the officers in the consideration zone for promotion to higher level. In case the integrity of any officer in the consideration zone is in doubt, this fact is brought to the notice of the D.P.C. The prescribed procedure has been followed in respect of the D.P.Cs held in 1977, 1978 and 1979 on the basis of which promotions were made from the grade of Deputy Collector of Customs & Central Excise to the grade of Collector of Customs & Central Excise, Level-II.

(c) The Government have not come across any such reference in the reports of the CVC covering the period in question.

(d) Does not arise.

सांख्यिकीय प्रभाग में एक ही स्थान पर कार्य कर रहे व्यक्तियों के नाम

6420. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मुख्य नियंत्रक, आयात और निर्यात के कार्यालय में, विशेष रूप से सांख्यिकीय विभाग में कर्मचारी कई वर्षों से एक ही पद पर कार्य कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या इसके परिणाम स्वरूप वहां भ्रष्टाचार में वृद्धि हुई है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी) (क) मुख्य नियंत्रक,

आयात तथा निर्यात के संगठन में, जिसमें सांख्यिकीय प्रभाग भी शामिल है, 5 वर्षों अथवा उससे अधिक समय तक एक ही जगह पर काम कर रहे व्यक्तियों के कुछ उदाहरण हैं ?

(ख) इस प्रकार के अनुमान को न्यायोचित ठहराने के लिए कोई सबूत नहीं है।

(ग) जहां विशिष्ट/तकनीकी विशेषज्ञता प्राप्ति के कारण रोकना आवश्यक होता है या जहां काम की अत्यावश्यकता अपेक्षित होती है या इक्के-दुक्के पदों के मामले को छोड़कर उचित समयावधि के बाद स्टाफ को बारीबारी से बदलने के प्रयास किए जाते हैं।

सरकारी उपक्रमों के कर्मचारियों को चिकित्सा बिलों की पूर्ति

6421. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान राज्य व्यापार निगम और खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम जैसे सरकारी उपक्रमों के कर्मचारियों को चिकित्सा प्रतिपूर्ति के रूप में कितनी राशि दी गई है;

(ख) ऐसे कितने व्यक्तियों का पता चला है जिन्होंने जाली बिल प्रस्तुत करके प्रतिपूर्ति प्राप्त की है; और

(ग) उनके खिलाफ क्या कानूनी कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी) : (क) वर्षवार ब्यौरे निम्नलिखित अनुसार हैं :

वर्ष	राशि (लाख ₹० में)
	रा० व्या० ख० भा० नि० व्या० नि०
1977-78	21.89 24.47
1978-79	26.69 20.54
1978-80 (अन्तिम)	31.80 33.70

(ख) ऐसी कोई मामला जानकारी में नहीं आया ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उत्तरा ।

Foreign Tours by Ministers

6422. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the wives of Ministers, State Ministers and Deputy Ministers have been permitted to accompany their husbands on the official tours abroad;

(b) whether this facility is also allowed to them for travel by air; and

(c) if not, the names and numbers of tours carried out by the Ministers, State Ministers and Deputy Ministers since January, 1980 abroad?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b) The rules do not provide for Ministers of any rank taking along with them their wives at Government expense while going on official tours abroad. However, permission to do so could be given in specific cases. Information regarding the latter type of cases is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

(c) The required information for the period 1st January, 1980 to 31st July, 1980 is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Chinese offer of Machinery

6423. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether China has offered a large number of machinery items of various types for export to India soon; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

English Teleprinters in ITDC Hotels in the Capital

6424. SHRI H. N. NANJE

GOWDA:

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that in ITDC hotels in the capital no English teleprinters have been installed for the benefit of non-Hindi knowing people;

(b) if so, reasons therefor; and

(c) whether it is proposed to instal English teleprinters for the benefit of non-Hindi knowing people and if so, when, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) and (b) No, Sir. ITDC have provided English teleprinters in two hotels and Hindi teleprinter in one hotel out of 6 hotels presently run by the Corporation in Delhi.

(c) No, Sir. For reasons of economy.

Calcutta Customs House

6425. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether Government are aware of the cases of corruption and irregularities in Calcutta Customs House;

(b) if so, full details thereof during the last three years; and

(c) what action has so far been taken by Government in regard thereto?

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

Irregularities in Purchase of Materials in I.T.D.C. Hotels

6426. SHRI BRAJI MOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many cases of irregularities in purchase of materials in ITDC Hotels and Public Sector Hotels have been brought to the notice of the Government during the years 1977-78, 1978-79, 1979-80;

(b) how many such cases are under investigation and details of each such case; and

(c) steps, if any, taken to introduce uniform purchase procedure in all the hotels?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) 7 cases of irregularities in purchase of materials in ITDC Hotels only have been brought to the notice of the Government.

(b) Only one case regarding allegations of corrupt practices in regard to purchase of fresh supplies for hotels in Delhi is under investigation.

(c) Uniform purchase and stores procedure is in force. Whenever any irregularities are noticed, remedial action is taken.

Evaluation of Plant and Machinery installed by Barmalt (I) Pvt. Ltd., Gurgaon

6427. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1496 on 20th June, 1980 regarding

imposition of penalty by Central Excise authorities on Barmalt (I) Pvt. Ltd., Gurgaon and state:

(a) whether the income tax authorities have compared the value of the plant and machinery installed at Barmalt (I) Pvt. Ltd., Gurgaon, with the figures and details given by the Central Excise Authority; and

(b) if so, whether the figure given by the Central Excise have been found to be correct?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Applications for fresh Ration Cards

6428. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the conditions which an applicant for a fresh ration card has to fulfil in Delhi;

(b) the number of applications for fresh ration cards received by the Zonal Office of Food and Civil Department, Curzon Road, New Delhi, in 1980 from January to June (month-wise);

(c) number of applicants given ration cards;

(d) whether Government are aware that applicants who go with their applications for fresh ration cards or for any changes are asked irrelevant questions, harassed and asked to come again and again; and

(e) whether Government propose to have a check and the necessary steps to ensure that applicants are given Ration Cards without delay?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI V. C. SHUKLA): (a) The issue of food cards in Delhi is governed by the Delhi Specified Food Articles (Regulation and Distribution) Order, 1968, according to

which any person permanently residing or intending to do so in the Union Territory of Delhi and desiring to have a household food card is required to apply in the prescribed form to the Circle Office in which he resides or intends to reside and the food card is issued after making necessary verification. Further, a homeless person who has no fixed or identifiable place of dwelling is also issued a temporary household food card (Homeless). Such food cards are valid for a period of not exceeding three months at a time and can be revalidated for three months at a time or for lesser period as may be appropriate.

(b) and (c). A statement is annexed.

(d) and (e). No such complaint has come to the notice of the Government in the recent past. Instructions have already been issued by the Delhi Administration for issue of Food Cards to applicants without delay.

Statement

Month	Number of applications for fresh ration cards received by the Zonal Office of Food and Civil Department, Delhi Administration, Curzon Road, New Delhi in 1980	Number of applicants given ration cards
January, 1980	502	502
February, 1980	446	413
March, 1980	604	571
April, 1980	510	493
May, 1980	593	580
June, 1980	489	466
Total	3144	3025

Production of Crude Mica

6429. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether production of crude mica (other than scrap or waste) dwindled to negligible level since canalisation of processed mica in 1971;

(b) whether mica mining and processing was employing half-a million workers and home splitters in 1971 and the industry now employs only a few thousand workers;

(c) whether inappropriate policies adopted by Government including disproportionate increases of 300 per cent in floor prices prevailing before canalisation and introduction of 40:60 formula are responsible for this debacle; and

(d) whether Government propose to decanalise export of processed mica and save it from ruination; if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The reported production of mica has been declining since 1970, i.e. before canalisation.

(b) No, Sir. According to the Indian Labour Statistics, the total number of workers engaged in mica industry during 1971 was 29,000. The level of employment has not declined since.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. Mica exports have shown a gradual increase over the last three years.

Service Charges for Import Canalisation of Foreign Flag and Indian Flag Vessels

6430. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Pricing Committee has approved the service at 4 per cent for import canalisation of foreign-flag and Indian-flag vessels after proper

scrutiny or the cost details submitted by the canaliser;

(b) is it true that the shipbreakers had submitted that the canalisation service charge at 4 per cent in excess of the service rendered and cost involved; and

(c) if so, is it not the intention of Government to ask the Pricing Committee to review the service charge?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The Pricing Committee fixed the canalising agency's service charge at 4 per cent after considering all relevant factors.

(b) Representations were received that service charge in respect of Indian-flag vessels may be reduced or appropriated from the sale proceeds. In the case of Foreign-flag vessels, it was suggested that no specified amount be fixed as service charge but the canalising agency may appropriate an amount equal to their actual expenses out of the total profit realised on the sale of the imported vessel.

(c) No, Sir.

Branches and Credit Deposit Ratio of Banks in Madhya Pradesh

6431. **DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that while on the national average there is one bank per 20,000 people, the average in M.P. is very low;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that against the credit deposit ratio of national average of 35 per cent and 47 per cent of the rural and semi-rural banks, the average in M.P. is far below;

(d) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(e) what steps are proposed to be taken by Government to remove both the above disparities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) As at the end of December, 1979, on an average, there was one bank branch for every 24,000 people in Madhya Pradesh. The corresponding All-India average was one branch for every 17,000 people. However, exclusive of the branches at urban and Metropolitan centres and the population of such centres, there was one rural/semi-urban branch for every 28,000 rural/semi-urban people in Madhya Pradesh and for every 22,000 people for the country as a whole.

(b) Several factors such as the heavy backlog of neglect of rural and semi-urban areas by the banks in the pre-nationalisation days, limited capacity of the banks to undertake branch expansion programme in rural areas and limited availability of growth centres with adequate infra-structural facilities and good business potential had contributed to the poorer banking coverage of the rural areas in Madhya Pradesh.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. The credit: deposit ratios of the rural and semi-urban branches in Madhya Pradesh were 65.9 per cent and 55.3 per cent respectively as at the end of June, 1979. The corresponding All-India ratios were 54.4 per cent and 47.3 per cent respectively.

(e) The branch expansion efforts of the banks during 1979—81 are primarily being devoted to the opening of branches at unbanked rural and semi-urban centres in underbanked districts having poorer coverage than 1 branch for every 20,000 rural semi-urban people. In terms of this Programme, 730 branches at rural/semi-urban centres are required to be opened in deficit districts of Madhya Pradesh. The Reserve Bank of India has reported that authorisations to open offices at 758 centres have already been issued in consultation with the State Government.

Banks have also been asked to devote special attention and effort towards ensuring larger credit assistance to the priority sectors in general and to the beneficiaries of the 20-Point Programme in particular and to endeavour to step up the credit: Deposit Ratio of their rural and semi-urban branches.

Loan sanctioned to private industries by Nationalised Banks in Orissa

6432. DR. KRUPA SINDHU BHOL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loan sanctioned to various private industries by the nationalised banks in Orissa during the past two years;

(b) whether Government have ensured that the loans have been properly utilised;

(c) the number of companies which have defaulted in repayment of loans during the last two years in Orissa; and

(d) the action taken against them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): Presumably Hon'ble Member has in view the advances granted to Small Scale Industries. Public Sector Banks' outstanding advances to such industries in Orissa as at the end of December, 1977, December, 1978 and June, 1979 (latest available) are as under:

Public sector banks advances to Small Scale Industries in Orissa.

As at the end of	No. of units	Amt. outstanding (Rs. in lakhs)
December, 1977	10947	1206 35
December, 1978*	16570	1620 37
June, 1979*	19287	1861 04

*Data provisional.

(b) to (d). Banks take adequate measures to ensure that the advances are utilised for the purpose for which they are granted. These include payments being made by the banks directly to the parties supplying the material to the borrower, periodical verification by the banks of the securities charged to it by the borrower, etc. Whenever there is default in payment, the matter is taken up with the borrower concerned. Extension of time for repayment/rescheduling of the loans is granted if the default is due to genuine reasons. Legal action is initiated as a last resort when all efforts to recover the loans by persuasion fail. Information regarding units in Orissa which have defaulted in repayment of loans during the last two years is not readily available.

Construction of Airport at Surat City

6433. SHRI C. D. PATEL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to construct an airport at Surat city of Gujarat State; and

(b) if so, the time they are likely to take for its completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) No, Sir. A State Government airstrip already exists there.

(b) Does not arise.

Geological Survey of City of Nainital in U.P.

6434. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a geological survey of the city of Nainital in Uttar Pradesh is in progress; and

(b) what are the findings of the survey?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir. Geotechnical evaluation of National area, in general, and landslide prone (safe and dangerous) areas, in particular, is now in progress in consultation with and assistance of P.W.D. authorities, Uttar Pradesh.

(b) Results of Geotechnical investigations carried out so far have revealed that cracks and subsidence in buildings and roads have further developed. Monitoring Pillars on Sher-Ka-Danda Hill indicate continuous creep. The area in general is unsafe. Other hill slopes are being studied.

मानकीकृत वस्तुओं पर उपभोक्ता मूल्य का अंकन

6435. श्री सत्य नारायण जाटिया :

क्या नागरिक प्रति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय मानक संस्था द्वारा मन्कीकृत वस्तुओं (पेटर्न) और सामग्री पर उपभोक्ता मूल्य अंकित करने के लिए निदेश दिए गए हैं, और

(ख) क्या विभाग ने यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कोई कार्यवाही की है कि उपभोक्ता वस्तुएँ उचित मूल्य पर अथवा निर्धारित मूल्यो पर बेची जाये और यदि हा, तो तत्संबन्धी व्यौरा क्या है?

नागरिक प्रति मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) (क) : जी नहीं। भारतीय मानक संस्था द्वारा मानक कृत वस्तुओं प्रतिमानों (पेटर्न) और सामग्री पर उपभोक्ता मूल्य अंकित करने के लिए कोई निदेश नहीं दिए जाते है, क्योंकि भारतीय मानक संस्था द्वारा तैयार किए जाने वाले मानकों में गैर-तकनीकी वाणिज्यिक विषय शामिल नहीं होते है। तथापि, बाट तथा माप मानक (पैकेज में रखी वस्तुएं) नियम, 1977 क अंतर्गत यह आवश्यक है कि पैकेज में रखी उन वस्तुओं के विक्रय मूल्य पैकेज

पर लिखे जाए, जिनका अंतर्राज्यी व्यापार होता है।

(ख) सारे देश में उचित दर की दुकानें सामान्यतः चावल, गेहूं, लेवी चीनी और मिट्टी के तेल जसी उपभोज्य वस्तुओं का वितरण करती हैं। साफ्ट कोक और गंट्रोल के कपडे के वितरण हेतु भी सभी राज्यों द्वारा अपने क्षेत्रों में बिक्री केन्द्र खोले गये है। इन उपभोज्य वस्तुओं के केन्द्रीय निर्गम मूल्य भारत सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित किये जाते है। राज्य सरकारों को यह सुनिश्चित करना होता है कि उचित दर की दुकानों और अन्य बिक्री केन्द्रों के माध्यम से वस्तुएँ राज्य सरकारों द्वारा निर्धारित किये जाने वाले अन्तिम मूल्यों पर, जो कि केन्द्रीय निर्गम मूल्यों में ढुलाई तथा अन्य आनुषंगिक खर्चों को शामिल करके निर्धारित किये जाते है, बेची जाए।

Dandekar Committee on Promotion of Employment

6436. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Dandekar Committee on Promotion of Employment has recommended a ban on import of harvester combine; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b). The report of the Expert Committee on Tax Measures to Promote Employment (popularly known as Dandekar Committee) containing their recommendations was laid on the Table of Lok Sabha on 1-7-1980. The recommendations of the Committee on the impact of mechanisation in agriculture are contained in paragraphs 7.37 to 7.42 of the Report.

Proposal to boost Coffee Output

6437. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to boost coffee output in the country;

(b) if so, the estimated production likely to be increased in the next five years; and

(c) financial implications thereof?

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

(b) With a view to achieving a production level of 2 lakh tonnes by 2000 AD, Coffee Board has envisaged a production target of 2,59,450 tonnes by the end of the next five years i.e. by 1984-85.

(c) The financial outlay for continuing the various ongoing schemes and for taking up new schemes for extension and development would be of the order of Rs. 56.34 crores during the VIth Five Year Plan. In addition, the expansion programme under the various state governments in the traditional and non-traditional areas would require a total investment of Rs. 90.34 crores during the VIth Plan.

Terminal/retirement Benefits to Central Government Servants

6438. **SHRI BABU LAL SOLANKI:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the terminal/retirement benefits available to those permanent Central Government servants who apply against press advertisements through proper channel and get permanently absorbed in public sector undertakings;

(b) whether these benefits are also available to those who get absorbed in public sector nationalised banks;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) The information is given in the attached statement.

(b) and (c). The quantum of pro-rata terminal/retirement benefits admissible to those who get absorbed in public sector nationalised banks is

also the same as in the case of absorption in Public Sector Undertakings. However, the pension and gratuity become payable to them from the date of absorption or from the date on which they would have been eligible for premature voluntary retirement, whichever is later.

(d) Nationalised banks are not treated at par with the public sector undertakings but rather as autonomous bodies controlled and financed wholly or substantially by the Central Government.

Statement

Pro-rata retirement benefits admissible to permanent Central Government employees absorbed in public sector undertakings.

1. Pension and Gratuity

In addition to the pay in the public enterprise, a permanent Government employee on absorption in a public sector undertaking is entitled to pro-rata pension and gratuity earned by him for the qualifying service rendered under the Central Government prior to such absorption. If the qualifying service is less than 10 years, pro-rata service gratuity is payable in lieu of pension; Death-cum-Retirement Gratuity is also payable. These benefits are payable immediately after absorption.

2. Earned Leave

Absorbed employees are entitled to carry forward earned leave at their credit on the date of absorption of their new leave account in the public sector undertaking.

3. Family Pension

Government bears the liability for family pension in the case of those who are absorbed in the public sector undertakings after completing 10 years qualifying service.

4. Commutation of Pension

Every absorbed employee has an option, exercisable within 6 months of his absorption, to receive the monthly pension or to receive a lump-sum amount in lieu of pension worked out with reference to commutation table.

Assistance from Aid India Consortium

6439. PROF. MADHU
DANAVATE:

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH:
SHRI CHITTA BASU:
SHRI MOHD. ASRAR
AHMED:
SHRI MADHAVRAO
SCINDIA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the World Bank's Aid-India consortium has offered a meagre assistance of 3.4 billion dollars for the fiscal year 1980-81;

(b) if so, making allowance for the existing inflation, is this volume of assistance not inadequate to meet the development needs of India; and

(c) if so, whether further efforts are being made to increase the quantum of assistance?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (c). At the India Consortium meeting held in Paris on July 3-4, 1980, the members of the Consortium pledged economic assistance of \$3.4 billion for the year 1980-81, subject to necessary approvals under their respective laws and regulations. This marked an increase of 2.3 per cent over the corresponding figure of \$3.3 billion for the previous year. Though the pledge for 1980-81 implied some reduction in real terms, it has to be viewed in the context of general aid climate and difficult economic situation in several countries.

To meet the worsening balance of payments situation discussions have already been concluded with the International Monetary Fund for drawal of assistance under the Trust Fund and the Compensatory Financing Facility. Steps have also been initiated for close monitoring of externally aided projects with a view to increasing the pace of drawal of external assistance during the year.

Memorandum from All India P and T and other Central Government Pensioners' Association

6440. SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) have Government received a memorandum from All India Posts and Telegraphs and other Central Government Pensioners' Association on the subject of stoppage of cut of 1/4th pension and thereby restoration of pension to 3/8 level—pre 1938 entrant old age pensioners;

(b) is it a fact that in the case of pre-1938 pensioners the Government, in giving Death-cum-Retirement Gratuity reduces pension from half their salary to 3/8 of their salary and whether it is a fact that in case of new pensioners, they are given gratuity without any reduction in their pension i. e. the pension is fixed at half their salary; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to remove this discrimination?

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

(b) A lump sum payment in the form of death-cum-retirement gratuity was carved out by reducing the pension from 1/60 to 1/80 of average emoluments for each completed year of service, the maximum pension being reduced from 40/80 to 30/80 of emoluments. This was done as per recommendation of the First Pay Commission. Thus, the pattern of retirement benefits was changed, and an element of lump sum payment on retirement or death in service was introduced in addition to pension at the reduced rate. This revised pattern was applicable to all Central Government employees on pensionable establishment except those holding permanent posts on 30-9-1938 who were given an option.

Over the years, retirement benefits have been increased. The present rate of death-cum-retirement gratuity is half a month's pay for each com-

pleted year of service subject to a maximum of 16½ months' pay or Rs. 30,000/- whichever is less. The pension is now determined on a slab basis which allows pension equal to half the average emoluments for a large majority of employees.

(c) A Government servant's retirement benefits are determined with reference to rules in force on the date of retirement. Any liberalisations in the retirement benefits are, as a matter of policy, allowed only prospectively. It is, therefore, not possible to give old pensioners the benefit of the latest liberalisations in the retirement benefits. However, pre-1-1-73 retirees have been allowed an ad hoc relief ranging from Rs. 15 to Rs. 35 per month depending on the quantum of pension, in addition to instalments of dearness relief as recommended by the Third Pay Commission. The number of instalments of relief upto index level 360 admissible to persons retiring on different dates is as follows:—

—ten instalments totalling 50 per cent of pension subject to a minimum of Rs. 50 and a maximum of Rs. 250 per month, to those retiring before 30-9-1977.

—six instalments, totalling 30 per cent of pension subject to a minimum of Rs. 30 and a maximum of Rs. 150 per month to those retiring on or after 30-9-1977 with the benefits of merger of dearness allowance with pay at index level 272.

Price of Jute falling in North Bengal

6441. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEV: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the price of jute in North Bengal has started falling and reached Rs. 150 per quintal in the first week of July, 1980;

(b) whether failure of Jute Corporation to enter the market in this area encouraged the activities of 'Farias' (Middlemen); and

(c) if so, what steps Government proposed to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE

AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). According to the reports received from the field offices of the Jute Corporation of India, prices in most markets of North Bengal are still ruling above statutory level. The Corporation and the Cooperatives are already in position to commence operations.

National Policy on Tourism

6442. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the new national policy on tourism has been formulated; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) No, Sir, the matter is being examined.

(b) Does not arise.

Memorandum from Indian Phonographic Industry

6443. SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a memorandum from Indian Phonographic Industry (IPI) on February 26, 1980 complaining against sales of pirated cassettes; and

(b) if so, what action Government have taken or propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The Memorandum, in question, was received in the Ministry of Industry, and is under consideration.

सरकारी क्षेत्र और गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में उचित दर की दुकानें

6444. श्री प्रभु नारायण टंडन : क्या नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सहकारी क्षेत्र और गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में उचित दर की दुकानों की तुलनात्मक प्रतिशतता क्या है ?

नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल) : सहकारी क्षेत्र में 60,689 उचित दर की दुकानें हैं, जो देश में विद्यमान कुल 2,58,669 उचित दर की दुकानों का 27.3 प्रतिशत हैं। शेष 1,87,980 अर्थात् 72.7 प्रतिशत उचित दर की दुकानें अधिकतर निजी क्षेत्र में हैं और कुछ दुकानें नागरिक पूर्ति निगमों द्वारा चलाई जा रही हैं।

Incidents of hijacking in India After 1976

6445. SHRI B. D. SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Hijacking incidents that took place in India after 1976 (giving particulars of the Hijackers);

(b) whether any reason were given by the Hijackers for the crime and if so, details thereof; and

(c) whether any punishment was awarded to the Hijackers, if so, details thereof in each case?

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): (a) and (b) After 1976, three hijacking incidents took place from the Indian airports, as per following details.

(i) On 28-9-1977, a Japan Air-line's DC-8 aircraft was hijacked to Dacca after it took off from Bombay airport by five Japanese Red Army activists (Osamu Marucka, Jun Nishikawa, Kunio Kando, Norie Sasaki, and one unidentified) on its scheduled flight from Paris to Tokyo via Athens, Cairo, Karachi, Bombay and Bangkok.

The hijackers demand ransom of six million dollars and release of six Japanese Red Army Terrorists from Japanese jails, which the Japanese Government ultimately conceded.

(ii) On 20-12-1978, Indian Airlines Boeing 737 aircraft was

hijacked by Devendra Pandey and Bholanath Pandey after it took off from Lucknow airport to Varanasi on its scheduled flight from Calcutta to Delhi.

The demands of the hijackers were the release of Smt. Indira Gandhi from prison and withdrawal of cases against her, and Shri Sanjay Gandhi.

(c) The hijackers also stated that the passengers were like their brothers and sisters and that they were quite happy. The delay was causing inconvenience to passengers which they regretted.

(iii) On 25-7-1979, a Bangladesh Fokker Friendship aircraft, while on its internal flight from Jessore to Dacca was hijacked by one Mohd. Syed Nazrul Islam, and it landed at Calcutta airport.

The main demand of the lone hijacker was a ransom of one million US dollars. He was arrested and deported to Bangladesh.

(d) It is not known as to what punishment was awarded to the hijackers of JAL and Bangladesh aircraft. However, the case against the hijackers of Indian Airlines aircraft is pending in the Court of the Sessions Judge, Lucknow

Check on import of more melting scrap than allocation

6446. SHRI BHOLA RAUT: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a machinery to check up that an actual users of melting scrap does not use more imported scrap than has been allocated;

(b) what was the quantum of imported melting scrap consumed by each of the arc furnace units during 1977-78 and 1978-79; and

(c) whether it is a fact that some of the larger arc furnace units con-

sumed more imported scrap than was licensed to them?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The Import Trade Control Authorities, in consultation with the Sponsoring Authorities, carry out random verification on selective basis of the extent and manner in which the actual user has utilised the imported goods. The sponsoring authorities are also required to make a check. Specific cases of contravention of the Import Control Regulations that came to notice are brought to the notice of Import Trade Control Authorities.

(b) This information is not available.

(c) No such case has recently come to Government's notice yet.

बड़ी, पापड़, और फुलबड़ी का निर्यात

6447. श्री कुंवर राम : क्या बाणिज्य मंत्र यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने बड़ी, फुलबड़ी

विबरण

और पापड़ के निर्यात की संभावनाओं का पता लगाया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इन वस्तुओं को वस्तुवार तथा देशवार निर्यात की क्या संभावनाएँ हैं; और

(ग) उन सरकारी, अर्ध-सरकारी या स्वैच्छिक संगठनों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें इन खाद्य वस्तुओं के निर्माण, पैकिंग और निर्यात का कार्य सौंपा गया है?

बाणिज्य तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी) : (क) जी हाँ,

(ख) विभिन्न देशों को भारी मात्राओं में पापड़ निर्यात किए जाते हैं, जैसा कि संलग्न विवरण में दर्शाया गया है। तथापि, बड़ी और फुलबड़ी का निर्यात नगण्य रहा।

(ग) बड़ी, फुलबड़ी तथा पापड़ किसी भी निर्यातक द्वारा तैयार, पैक और निर्यात किए जा सकते हैं। इन मदों का निर्यात बिना किसी मात्रा सम्बन्धी सीमा के किया जा सकता है।

मात्रा : मै० टन

मूल्य : लाख रु०

पापड़ का निर्यात

देश	1978-79 (अनन्तिम)		1979-80 (अनन्तिम)	
	मात्रा	मूल्य	मात्रा	मूल्य
1	2	3	4	5
ऑस्ट्रेलिया	47.4	5.47	14.5	1.86
बहरीन द्वीप	36.0	4.65	4.8	0.40
बेल्जियम	नगण्य	नगण्य	0.1	0.01
कनाडा	35.0	3.21	23.2	2.68
केनेरी द्वीप	2.4	0.22	1.4	0.15
मिस्र अरब गणराज्य	0.2	0.02	—	—

1	2	3	4	5
इथोपिया . .	8.7	0.62	—	—
फिजी द्वीप . .	9.1	0.80	4.6	0.42
फ्रांस . .	1.8	0.23	3.2	0.38
एफ० गुयाना . .	0.2	0.04	—	—
जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य . .	0.2	0.02	0.4	0.04
घाना . .	0.2	0.03	—	—
हांगकांग . .	6.2	0.65	6.0	0.62
इजराइल . .	0.2	0.02	0.2	0.02
आइवरी कोस्ट . .	0.1	0.01	—	—
कीनिया . .	7.7	0.78	6.8	0.81
कुवैत . .	34.6	3.01	40.0	3.42
लाइबीरिया . .	0.5	0.06	0.2	0.02
मलावी . .	2.0	0.22	—	—
मलयेेशिया . .	111.3	8.29	28.5	2.45
मालदीव द्वीप . .	0.6	0.05	1.4	0.16
मारीशस . .	17.9	1.80	13.0	1.21
नेपाल . .	11.3	0.47	—	—
नीदरलैंड . .	1.1	0.10	0.5	0.06
न्यूजीलैंड . .	1.1	0.12	5.7	0.36
नाइजीरिया . .	10.5	1.04	6.5	1.49
ओमान . .	121.4	9.87	33.2	3.19
अन्य पूर्वो अफ्रीकी देश . .	2.0	0.22	16.6	1.96
भुर्तगाल . .	0.2	0.03	—	—
कतार . .	15.2	1.27	16.7	1.73
सऊदी अरब . .	19.3	1.86	17.0	1.68
सेचेलीज . .	1.0	0.11	0.8	0.09
सियेरा ल्योन . .	1.3	0.17	—	—
सिमापुर . .	170.7	12.85	127.9	11.84
स्पेन . .	4.8	0.38	—	—
श्रीलंका . .	26.4	1.58	—	—
सुडान . .	3.2	0.37	—	—

1	2	3	4	5
संयुक्त अरब अमीरात . . .	151.6	14.03	162.7	14.38
ब्रिटेन . . .	831.3	59.54	808.8	69.49
संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका . . .	96.2	8.58	100.8	10.85
यमन अरब गणराज्य . . .	0.2	0.02	0.3	0.03
अन्य . . .	--	--	2.8	0.26
योग . . .	1811.2	142.80	1448.6	132.05

Ferrous Scrap Export Policy

6448. SHRI RAM SWAROOP RAM: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scrap industry has expressed disappointment with the 1980-81 ferrous scrap export policy;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is some confusion in regard to the export of high speed steel scrap as per the current policy; and

(c) whether it is the intention of Government to favourably consider the suggestion for modification made by the scrap industry?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Iron and Steel Scrap Association of India had represented to the Ferrous Scrap Committee in April, 80 requesting for inclusion of High Speed Steel Scrap in the merit list of export through Metal Scrap Trade Corporation in the current year's Export Policy.

(b) No. Sir.

(c) Based on the suggestion received from Iron and Steel Scrap Association of India, Government have already permitted export through Metal Scrap Trade Corporation of certain categories of high Speed Steel Scrap.

Survey for mineral in U.P.

6449. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the District of Mirzapur in Uttar Pradesh has been surveyed to find out minerals;

(b) which minerals are expected to be found out; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) According to Geological Survey of India, as a result of surveys carried out in Mirzapur District major mineral deposits located include 1173 million tonnes of Coal, 312 million tonnes of Limestone mainly of Cement and B. F. grades, 5.94 million tonnes of Limestone mainly of Cement and B.F. grades, 5.94 million tonnes of CMS grade Dolomite and 3.5 million tonnes of China Clay. Besides, four primary pipe racks were located on Jungel area. One pipe rock was found to be Diamond bearing.

Appointment of full time Chairman for National Textile Corporation

6450. SHRI SURYA NARAIN SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons why a full time Chairman is not appointed for the National Textile Corporation;

(b) why the present Chairman of the National Textile Corporation is being allowed to continue even though his tenure of office expired long back; and

(c) is it true that the expenses incurred towards him by way of allowances is much greater than the pay and allowances of a full time Chairman?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The existing arrangement of a part-time Chairman and full-time Managing Director is working satisfactorily.

(b) The tenure of the present Chairman has been continued in public interest, until further orders.

(c) No. Sir.

Import of Rubber

6451. SHRI AMARSINGH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether rubber is being imported;

(b) whether it has any effect on the growers; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government for the safeguard of the growers?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) Import of rubber is allowed on a careful review of the demand and supply position of rubber and the quantum of import is limited to the minimum necessary to bridge the gap between demand and supply.

(c) Does no arise

Prohibition of parking outside Tajmahal

6452. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND

CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided not to allow tourist and other buses to park outside the Tajmahal; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) and (b) With a view to eliminate congestion at the fort-Court of the Taj Mahal, Agra, tourist coaches are allowed to set-down tourists in front of the Western Gate of the monument and park the vehicles near the shopping arcade. Tourist coaches can be called through a public address system to pick up tourists.

Due to increase in the tourist traffic it is now not possible to accommodate large number of buses coming to the Taj Mahal in front of the main gate.

Tax arrears due from various companies with head offices at Calcutta

6453. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of tax arrears due from (i) M/s Hindustan Sanitaryware and Industries Ltd. (ii) M/s Hindustan National Glass Manufacturing Company Ltd. (iii) M/s Somany Pilkington Ltd.; and (iv) M/s Soma Plumbing Fixtures Ltd.;

(b) whether all these companies are controlled by the Somany group and have their head offices at Calcutta; and

(c) what steps, if any, have been taken to realise the arrear taxes or to punish these companies for tax evasion?

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

The following amounts of Income-tax demands were outstanding against each of the four concerns as on 30-6-80:

Name of the Company	Demand out-standing	Remarks.
M/s Hindustan Sanitaryware and Industries Ltd.,	Rs.96000/- ,	Commissioner of Income-tax (Appeals) has recently disposed of the appeal. Action is being taken to realise the arrear taxes.
M/s Hindustan National Glass Manufacturing Company Ltd.	Rs. 52,000/-	The demand was raised re-assessment made u/s 147(a) of the Income Tax Act. The appeal is pending before Commissioner of Income-tax (Appeals).
M/s Somany Pilkington Ltd.	Nil	No tax evasion has become to notice.
M/s Soma Plumbing Fixtures Ltd.	Nil	No tax evasion has come to notice.

In the case of M/s Hindustan Sanitaryware and Industries Ltd. additions to the Income made in its assessment for the assessment year 1976-77. has been confirmed by Commissioner of Income-tax (Appeals), but further appeal before Income-tax Appellate tribunal is pending. Penalty proceedings initiated u/s 271 (i)(c) of the Income-tax Act are also pending. In the case of M/s Hindustan National Glass Manufacturing Company Ltd., certain additions to be declared income were made in respect of the assessment years 1973-74 to 1976-77. The appeals against these assessment are pending penalty proceedings initiated u/s 271 (a) (c) of the Income-tax Act.

said registration on the plea that, *inter alia*, they are not controlled by any group M/s. Hindustan Sanitaryware and Industries Ltd. has filed a civil appeal in the Supreme Court against the Government's decision communicated to it in January, 1979 whereby its request of cancellation of registration u/s 26(3) of the M.R.T.P. Act was turned down, The said appeal is still pending.

The registered offices of (i) M/s. Hindustan Sanitaryward and Industries Ltd., (ii) M/s. Hindustan National Glass Manufacturing Co. Ltd. and (iii) M/s Somany Pilkington Ltd. are at Calcutta. The registered office of M/s. Soma Plumbing Fixtures Ltd. is at Bahadurgarh (Haryana).

(b) The four concerns referred to in part(a) of the question are registered u/s 26 of the M.R.T.P, Act 1969 as inter connected undertakings but the question whether all of them are controlled by the Company Group is under consideration in the Department of Company Affairs. All the four concerns have applied to that Department for cancellation of the

Availability of yarn to industries at reasonable price

6454. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Punjab State Government had approached the Union Government to bring the viscose filament yarn and

nylon yarn under control so that yarn could be made available to industry at reasonable prices and closure of large scale textile factories be avoided; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) Punjab Government had approached Union Government in the past for bringing pricing and distribution of nylon and viscose yarn and viscose filament yarn under control in view of the short supply and high prices of these yarns at that time in Amritsar market. Punjab Government is reported to have approached the Central Government again recently on this subject suggesting control of pricing and distribution in view of the difficulties being faced by the Warp Knitting Industry in Amritsar.

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष से प्राप्त ऋण की वापसी अदायगी :

6455. प्रो० निर्मला कुमारी शक्ता-
वत : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष से अब तक कितनी राशि के ऋण प्राप्त किए गये हैं; और

(ख) प्रत्येक अवसर पर उक्त ऋण प्राप्त करने के क्या आधार हैं और वापस अदायगी की स्थिति क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मगन-
नाई बारोट) : (क) और (ख) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष की स्थापना और बातों के साथ साथ मुद्रा सम्बन्धी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग को प्रोत्साहन देने, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार के विस्तार और उसके संतुलित विकास की सुविधाजनक बनाने, सदस्यों को पर्याप्त संरक्षणों के अन्तर्गत कोष के सामान्य साधनों को अस्थायी तौर पर उपलब्ध कराने उनमें आत्म-

विश्वास जागृत करने तथा सदस्यों के अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय भुगतान शेष के विसंतुलन की अवधि और मात्रा को कम करने के लिए की गई थी ।

भारत ने 1947-48 और 1975-76 के बीच भुगतान शेष की आवश्यकताओं और निर्यात में हुई कमी को पूरा करने के लिए प्रतिपूरक वित्तपोषण सुविधा (कम्पेन्सेटरी फाइनेंसिंग फेसिलिटी) तेल सुविधा और सोना प्रारक्षित भंडार तथा ऋणों की किस्तों (क्रेडिट ट्रांशे) जसी 186.45 करोड़ एस० डी० आर० (1283.05 करोड़ रुपए) के मूल्य कोष की सुविधाओं का उपयोग किया। उपर्युक्त सभी निकालियों की पूरी तरह वापसी आदायगी कर दी गई है और अब इस संबंध में कोष की कोई देनदारी बकाया नहीं है।

Credit facilities to small entrepreneurs

6456. SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the nationalised banks are not following the directions issued by the Reserve Bank of India for issue of credit facilities to small entrepreneurs whose cases are recommended by District Industrial centres especially in Orissa; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) No, Sir. Reserve Bank of India have reported that they have not received any complaint in this regard from small entrepreneurs in Orissa.

(b) Does not arise.

Air link with Kandla Airport

6457. DR. MAHIPATRAY M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kandla Port is delinked by air-service since last war with Pakistan;

(b) if so, whether Government are thinking to re-start it; and

(c) if not, reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDU-LAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) Air service to Kandla was discontinued at the end of 1973.

(b) No. Sir.

(c) The present composition of jet and turbo-prop aircraft fleet being fully committed, Indian Airlines has no plans to start an air service to Kandla. Moreover, due to close proximity of Bhuj which is connected to Bombay via Jamnagar by a daily Boeing 737 service, it is felt that Bhuj can serve as the aerial gateway point for people travelling to and from Kandla. However, air service to Kandla may be considered in the context of the Third Level Air Services, a proposal on which is under consideration of the Government.

Writing off of Loans given to Agriculturists in Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu

6458. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:

SHRI RAM KRISHNA MORE:

SHRI NITYANANDA MISRA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the Reserve Bank of India has expressed its unwillingness to endorse the decision of the Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu Governments to write off the loans given to agriculturists;

(b) if so, what are the implications of this decision; and

(c) the attitude of the Government of India to this situation?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) The Reserve Bank of India has expressed reservations regarding the decisions of the Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu Governments to write off the cooperative, short-term loans given to agriculturists. The matter has been under discussion between the Reserve Bank and the Government of Maharashtra.

(b) The decision of the Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu Governments has far-reaching implications of all-India character, such as their impact on the general atmosphere regarding repayment of loans by farmers to the financing institutions, the health of the financing institutions and their ability to recycle money lent by them to the farming sector and the ability of the State Governments to provide such reliefs from their own resources.

(c) The Government of India and the Reserve Bank are fully conscious of the need for debt relief to farmers affected by adverse weather conditions, especially recurrent droughts. The Government of India would like to carefully consider the wider implications of the decisions of the Governments of Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu.

Payment of Bonus/Ex-Gratia to Employees of Air India and Indian Airlines

6459. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL:

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

(a) whether Government have paid bonus or made ex-gratia payment to any category of employees of Air India and/or Indian Airlines;

(b) if so, when and how much and the details thereof;

(c) whether Government intend to give bonus or ex-gratia payment or any mode of payment to such of the employees in 1980, 1981 or in the near future;

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons thereof;

(e) whether Government have received letters representations or demands of such types of payment from the representatives, Unions, and Associations of the employees, during the last five years and between 1st February, 1980 to 15th July, 1980; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDU LAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) With the approval of the Government, the employees in Air India eligible under the Payment of Bonus Act are paid Productivity linked Bonus and the employees in Indian Airlines drawing salary upto Rs. 1600/- p.m. are paid Productivity linked Bonus as ex-gratia by the Corporation concerned.

(b) to (d) The payment of Bonus in Air India and Bonus as ex-gratia in Indian Airlines is made in terms of settlements signed with the recognised unions and associations for the period 1978-79 to 1980-81 and 1977-78 to 1980-81 respectively, in pursuance of this Air India has made payment of Bonus for the year 1978-79 at the rate of 20 per cent of wages and Indian Airlines has made payments for the financial years 1977-78 and 1978-79 at the rate of 18 per cent and 19.5 per cent respectively.

(e) and (f) There have been demands from the Unions/Associations and groups of employees that Productivity linked Bonus be also paid to employees drawing salary/wages above Rs. 1600/- per month. This demand was not acceded to as the Government policy is to pay Bonus to employees drawing salary upto Rs. 1600/- per month only. There has also been a demand from the Indian Airlines Unions for payment of Bonus as ex-gratia for the financial year 1976-77 on the same terms

as the Productivity linked Bonus approved by the Government for the period 1977-78 to 1980-81. This was not agreed to by the Government.

Gold and Silver Smuggling

6460. SHRI RAMJIBHAI B. MAVANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how much gold and silver was smuggled into the country during the last five years and that from 1st February, 1980 to 15th July, 1980;

(b) what is the estimated value thereof;

(c) the total quantity and value of gold and silver seized during the above period and the amount realised by Government through auction or by sale thereof;

(d) whether smuggling of these items has increased or decreased with the repeal of the Emergency and relaxation of MISA, COFEPOSA and such other rules, regulations and Acts; and

(e) whether Government are aware that a large quantity of smuggling business is going on in silver, gold and other goods around the coastal routes of Saurashtra-Kutch and Gujarat; if so, the steps taken by Government to stop it?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) (b) and (d) There is no authoritative estimate of the quantity and value of gold and silver smuggled into or out of the country. Government have also no information whether the smuggling of gold and silver has increased or decreased consequent to the revocation of the Emergency and relaxation of the MISA and COFEPOSA Acts.

(c) The total quantity and value of gold and silver seized by the Cus-

toms authorities during the last five years are given below:

	Year	Quantity (in Kgs ⁹)	Value (Rs. in Lakhs)
Gold	1975	134	68
	1976	173	85
	1977	267	162
	1978	220	152
	1979	134	136
	1980	22	30
	(Feb. to June)	(approx.)	(approx.)
Silver	1975	430	5.00
	1976	2253	27.50
	1977	110	1.30
	1978	642	9.00
	1979	5410	122.00
	1980	12935	397.00
	Feb to June	(approx.)	(approx.)

The information regarding the amount realised by Government through auction or by sale of confiscated gold and silver is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(e) Yes, Sir. To curb smuggling activities along the West Coast, necessary anti-smuggling measures are being reinforced. The Customs Preventive and Intelligence staff have been suitably re-deployed and provided with anti-smuggling equipment to detect and intercept contraband goods. For quick and secret relay of intelligence and information, the West Coast has been brought under the wireless communication network. Vigilance is maintained by sea patrolling by means of speed boats. Shore Guard parties have also been set up to

check vehicular traffic along the feeder roads to the coasts.

Increase in Number of Flights to Iraq

6461. SHRI C. M. BANATWALA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is only one flight a week from Delhi to Baghdad operated by the Iraq Airways and another from Bombay to Baghdad by Air India;

(b) if so, whether in view of the growing demand Government consider proposing to Iraq to increase the number of flights; and

(c) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) Iraqi Airways is operating a weekly service each to Delhi and Bombay from Baghdad with B 747 aircraft. Air India is presently operating a weekly B 707 service to Baghdad from Bombay and a once weekly Cargo Service between Bombay and Baghdad with a leased DC 8 aircraft.

(b) and (c) The Iraqi Government has proposed Government level discussion with a view to obtaining an increase in frequency of Iraqi Airways services between India and Iraq. The proposed discussions were to be held in July, 1980 but the Iraqi delegation did not find it possible to hold discussions in July and hence the talks stand postponed.

With effect from Nov., 1980. Air-India plan to operate two services to Baghdad from Bombay one of which will be routed through Delhi.

Loans granted by I.D.B.I. to Private Sectors

6462. SHRI R. R. BHOLE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the amount of loans granted by Industrial Development Bank of India

to different private sectors during the years 1970 to 1979;

(b) the amount of soft loan granted to the different private sectors after the scheme was formulated and how much has been recovered and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the amount of loans sanctioned to sick mills through Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India and whether the amount had in fact been spent for the purpose for which it was sanctioned?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) The Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) had sanctioned direct assistance of Rs. 653.79 crores to industrial units in different private sectors during the years 1970-71 (July—June) to 1978-79 (July—June).

(b) Since February, 1977 when the Soft Loan Scheme came into operation and upto 31st July, 1979, the IDBI had sanctioned Rs. 155.3 crores to industrial concerns belonging to different private sectors. Of this the assistance disbursed amounted to Rs. 38.7 crores. As on 31-3-1980, 10 companies assisted under the Scheme defaulted in payment of principal and/or interest to the extent of Rs. 71.01 lakhs (Rs. 25.00 lakhs as principal and Rs. 46.01 lakhs as interest). Reasons for default stem from the weak financial position of the units, sickness of the units, labour problems, etc.

(c) The Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India (IRCI) had as on 31st March, 1980 sanctioned financial assistance aggregating to Rs. 79.00 crores to sick industrial units. The IRCI keeps a close watch on the utilisation of the disbursed funds by the units under the specific heads for which the assistance is sanctioned.

Utilisation of Loan by Engineering Industry

6463. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the last four years the engineering industry has utilised soft loan worth Rs. 60 crores only when the funds allotted by Industrial Development Bank of India was of an order of Rs. 300 crores;

(b) whether Government have tried to find out the reasons for the huge funds going abegging;

(c) whether the industry have made some suggestions for improving the situation; and

(d) if so, whether this has been considered and the decision taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b) It is not true that the Industrial Development Bank of India has allotted funds of the order of Rs. 300 crores under the Soft Loan Scheme for the engineering industry. The IDBI does not make any specific allotment of funds under this Scheme for any industry exclusively, including the engineering industry. Since February, 1977 when the Soft Loan Scheme came into operation and upto 31-5-1980, the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) in participation with the Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI) and the Industrial Credit & Investment Corporation of India (ICICI), has sanctioned loans aggregating Rs. 111.39 crores to 75 units in the engineering industry under the Scheme. Of this, 48 units have availed of assistance to the extent of Rs. 33.18 crores.

(c) and (d) The question does not arise since, though the Association of Indian Engineering Industry (AIEI) had sent a note on certain aspects of institutional finance relating to policies and procedures, it has not suggested any policy changes in the Soft Loan Scheme for improving the availment of assistance by the engineering industry.

Reduction of Rainfall due to Industrial Pollution

6464. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether increased industrial pollution reduces rainfall and can have a serious effect on the world's climate;

(b) if so, whether any experiments have been conducted in this regard; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) to (c) Research is in progress to study the impact of industrial pollution on rainfall.

Offer of Fertilizers by Bulgaria

@6465. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRA.
SHEKHARA MURTHY:

SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bulgaria has made any offer to India regarding fertilizers;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether any talks were also held with Bulgarian officials in this regard; and

(d) if so, details thereof?

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

(b) to (d) During the course of Indo-Bulgarian Joint Commission talks held in New Delhi in May, 1980, the Bulgarian Delegation offered to supply 1,00,000 tonnes of Urea annually to India during 1981-85. The deal is under finalisation.

Letter to Commissioner of Income Tax, Delhi regarding Misuse of Departmental D.D.A. Flats

6466. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Commissioner of Income-tax, Delhi-1 has received letter No. Sangh/Misc. Corresp./Vol. VI/80-81 dated 23rd May, 1980 regarding misuse of Departmental D.D.A. flats at Kalkaji;

(b) whether it is a fact that a good number of senior employees are awaiting their chance for allotment; and

(c) whether any action has been taken to evict those employees who are misusing it?

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

(b) Out of the 32 officials who have applied for allotment of Departmental Pool 'C' flats at Kalkaji during the period from 1st April, 1980 to 31st March, 1981, 11 have so far been allotted accommodation. The remaining officials are awaiting the allotment of accommodation in their turn.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Seizure of palmoloin Oil in Madras

6467. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government are aware of the seizure of about 13,497 barrels of Palmoloin oil valued at two and a half crores of rupees from dealers at Royapuram and Thiruveltiyur at Madras city towards the second half of June, 1980 by the Tamil Nadu Police; and

(b) if so, the details of the action initiated by the Central Government to unearth hoarding of essential food products in Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI V. C. SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir. Government of Tamil Nadu have informed that on 16-6-1980,

Civil Supplies (CID) Madras raided and seized 14,497 barrels of Palmoloin oil in Royapuram and Thiruveltiyur for contravention of prescribed stock limits. During investigation, some additional quantities of Palmoloin were also seized. Total value of seized goods was Rs. 2.64 crores.

(b) The State Government are fully empowered to enforce all Licensing and anti-hoarding orders issued by them under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. As such, the question of Central Government taking direct action for unearthing of essential food products hoarded by the traders in Tamil Nadu does not arise.

Mineral based Industries in Goa

6468. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in spite of the fact that important minerals like iron ore and manganese are mined in Goa, there are no large mineral-based industries in the Territory;

(b) what steps Government propose to take to explore the possibilities for industries based on the mineral resources; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) To explore gainfully important minerals, including iron ore and manganese ore occurring in Goa, the following Industries have been established:

(i) Iron Ore Pelletisation Plant with capacity of 5.5 lakh tonnes per year at Pale.

(ii) Iron Ore Pelletisation Plant set up by M/s. Mandovi Pellets Limited at Shiroda with capacity of 18 lakh tonnes per year.

(iii) Natural Manganese Dioxide Processing Plant at Cortalim with a capacity of 1000 tonnes per annum.

(iv) Natural Manganese Dioxide Processing Plant at Corlim Industrial Estate with a capacity of 600 tonnes per annum.

(v) Potassium Permanganate Plant at Curty near Ponda with a capacity of 750 tonnes per annum.

(vi) Processing and Pulverising Plant of various minerals at Corlim Industrial Estate with capacity of 3000 per year.

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

Creation and function of Budget and Accounts Section in Department of Tourism and Civil Aviation

6469. SHRI CHANDRA PAL SHAILANI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Budget and Accounts Section headed by an Accounts Officer was created in the Department of Tourism in 1978;

(b) if so, the date of its creation and the functions of this Section in the Department of Tourism;

(c) total staff sanctioned at the time of its creation together with their nomenclature and scale of pay thereof; and

(d) has there been any change in the sanctioned posts subsequently; if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDRALAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Section was created as an internal administrative measure within the sanctioned staff strength of the Department for the purpose of rationalising distribution of work by an order dated 7th July, 1978. The functions allotted to the Section are all budget work relating to the Demands concerning the Department of Tourism and proper watch over progress of expenditure, disposal of audit objections etc.

(c) The staff strength fixed for the Section at the time of its creation was:—

	Post
(1) Assistant Director (Rs. 650—1200)	1
(2) Assistant (Rs. 425—800)	1
(3) Accountant (Rs. 425—700)	2
(4) Lower Division Clerk (Rs. 260—400)	2

The Loans Officer in Hotels Division who was a SAS qualified officer from Indian Audit and Accounts Department was posted in charge of Budget and Accounts Section in place of an Assistant Director as an internal arrangement.

(d) While there is no change in the staff strength fixed for this Section a UDC is functioning at present in place of an Accountant for administrative reasons.

Private Organisation set up to assist Building of Sarais

6470. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a private organisation with Government assistance for building Sarais for Tourists, Yatries and pilgrims at important places of pilgrimage and tourist centres has been set up; and

(b) if so, the details about the organisation and resume of work done by it so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN

THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) and (b) At the initiative of the Central Department of Tourism a Society called Bharatiya Yatri Avas Vikas Samiti has been set up. This Society has been registered under the Societies Registration Act 1860. The primary objective of the Bharatiya Yatri Avas Vikas Samiti is to provide financial assistance by way of loans and grants to institutions and individuals for management, maintenance and construction of dharamshalas/sarais musafirghanas. The Samiti would also construct such establishments where considered necessary. The Samiti would receive grant from Central and State Governments and raise funds through donations for implementation of its programmes.

The Memorandum of Association, Rules and Regulations of the Samiti provides that the Samiti shall have an Executive Committee with a maximum of 21 members. The first Executive Committee which includes the 10 founder members would have a term of three years and subsequent such Committees a term of two years. It has also been provided in the Rules and Regulations that six members on the Executive Committee of this Samiti shall be nominated by the Government.

The Central Department of Tourism in the year 1979-80 gave an ad-hoc grant of Rs. 5 lakhs to the Samiti which was based on a budget of Rs. 15 lakhs submitted by them. Having received the grant recently the Samiti made beginning by setting up an accommodation and assistance camp at the recent Kumbh mela held at Ujjain and has sanctioned a grant of Rs. 50,000 to the Ramakrishna Mission, Amarkantak (Madhya Pradesh) for construction of an accommodation unit for pilgrims visiting this place.

Opening of Mobile Banks in Rural Areas

6471. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to open Mobile Banks in the rural areas so as to cater to the needs of people living in the interior especially in the hilly and backward areas of the country; and

(b) if so, the likely date by which the scheme would be implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank is already permitting the Commercial Banks to take recourse to opening of mobile bank branches, wherever considered necessary, for extending banking facilities to centres where the lack of infra-structural facilities or the inadequate potential for business does not permit opening of full-fledged branches.

Trade Agreements

6472. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of foreign countries with which India has entered into trade agreements at present;

(b) whether there is a proposal to have such trade agreements with other foreign countries in the near future; and

(c) if so, the names thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) At present India has trade agreements with the following countries:—

Australia, Burma, Republic of Korea, Mongolia, Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, Thailand, Indonesia, Philippines, Japan, Viet-

nam, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy, Sweden, Finland, Spain, Greece, Switzerland, Austria, Portugal, Turkey, Kuwait, Iraq, Jordan, Syria, People Democratic Republic of Yemen, Arab Republic of Egypt, Sudan, Algeria, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia, Cameroun, Senegal, Iran, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Afghanistan, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Peru, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Union of Soviet Socialist Republic and Yugoslavia.

(b) and (c) There is a proposal to have trade agreements with Kenya, Ghana, Mozambique, Liberia, Somalia, Maldives and Argentina. Trade Agreement concluded with Pakistan in 1975 lapsed on 22-1-1978. Since then efforts are continuing. A trade agreement with Yemen Arab Republic has been initialled by the representatives of both India and Yemen Arab Republic but this agreement has yet to be formally signed.

SC/ST employees in Bailadila Iron Project

6473. SHRI LAXMAN KARMA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste persons employed in the Bailadila Iron Ore Project, category and grade-wise so far;

(b) the steps taken by the authority to fill up the quotas of S. T. and S. C. in the Project;

(c) total number of casual labourers employed in the Iron Ore; and

(d) the agency provided for recruitment and payment of wages to casual labourers?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The number of Scheduled Tribe and

Scheduled Caste persons employed in Bailadila Iron Ore Project category and grade-wise, is as under:—

I. CATEGORY/GROUP-WISE

Category/Group	Bailadila-5		Bailadila-14	
	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
A	3	..	1	2
B	1	1	1	2
C	214	445	133	339
(Excluding sweepers) Sweepers.	28	3	9	..
	246	449	144	343

II. GRADE/SCALE-WISE
Grade/Scale

	Bailadila-5		Bailadila-14	
	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1. Rs. 2250—2750	..	..	..	..
2. Rs. 2000—2500	..	..	..	..
3. Rs. 1800—2250	..	..	..	..
4. Rs. 1500—2000	1	..	..	..
5. Rs. 1300—1700	..	..	..	..
6. Rs. 1100—1600	..	..	..	..
7. Rs. 700—1300	2	..	1	2
8. Rs. 650—1200	..	..	..	1
9. Rs. 600—990	1	1	..	1
10. Rs. 590—950	..	..	1	..
11. Rs. 500—764	2	2	1	1
12. Rs. 460—700	4	..	4	2
13. Rs. 415—631	2	2	3	3
14. Rs. 400—592	7	12	5	8
15. Rs. 385—553	2	4	3	..
16. Rs. 350—482	44	39	23	32
17. Rs. 325—433	55	101	36	65
18. Rs. 300—384	18	84	23	93
19. Rs. 200—536	108	204	44	135
TOTAL	246	449	144	343

(b) The steps taken by the Project Authorities to fill up the quotas of ST and SC communities in the Project are given below:—

(i) Specific mention is made in all notifications issued to employment exchanges showing the number of posts reserved for SC/ST candidates.

(ii) Specific relaxations are provided in the job requirements prescribed for giving maximum opportunity to the candidates belonging to SC/ST communities.

(iii) SC/ST candidates sponsored by the employment exchanges are paid travel expenses to enable them to undertake journey to the place of interview.

(iv) Notification of vacancies are also sent, besides the employment exchanges, agencies looking after the welfare and interest of SC and ST. Copies of advertisements, if and when issued to the Press, are also sent to employment exchanges as well as SC/ST agencies in the country.

(v) In departmental tests prescribed to acquire the requisite qualification for higher posts, SC/ST candidates are given relaxation in the prescribed standards.

(c) Total number of casual labourers employed in Bailadila-5 is only 5. No casual labourer is employed in Bailadila-14.

(d) Recruitment and payment of wages to casual labourers is made departmentally.

Foreign exchange earned from Bailadila Iron Ore

6474. SHRI LAXMAN KARMA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the foreign exchange earned by his Ministry from the Bailadila Iron Ore annually;

(b) the royalty received by the Madhya Pradesh Government from the above Iron Ore, annually so far;

(c) the money invested for the development of tribals of that locality of the centre and that State out of the revenue received from the Iron Ore; and

(d) if not, the alternative proposals therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The foreign exchange earned from the Bailadila Iron Ore during the last 10 years is as under:—

	(Rs. in crores)
Year	Amount
1970-71	23.77
1971-72	25.72
1972-73	26.93
1973-74	35.10
1974-75	35.47
1975-76	51.26
1976-77	60.81
1977-78	76.59
1978-79	74.01
1979-80	71.29

(b) The royalty received by the Madhya Pradesh Government from the Bailadila Iron Ore Project during the last ten years is as under:—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
Year	Amount
1970-71	49.70
1971-72	60.58
1972-73	76.82
1973-74	81.29
1974-75	77.90
1975-76	99.17
1976-77	104.76
1977-78	130.48
1978-79	206.26
1979-80	211.13

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

Maintenance of accounts under the Commissioner of Income tax, Delhi

6475. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a good number of DDOs/IACs functioning under the

Commissioner of Income-tax, Delhi-1 to VI and CIT (Central) have not properly maintained the Accounts/Ledgers in terms of Additional Emoluments (Compulsory Deposit) Act, 1974;

(b) whether the nil bill for the period 1-9-75 to 30-6-76 (Old) have not been prepared and credited in the G P Fund accounts of the employees;

(c) whether the interest of the 4th instalment paid in July, 1979 has not been credited in the GP Fund Accounts of the employees;

(d) whether the Ist, IInd instalments of Additional D.A. have not been credited so far and statements of deductions from Old and New accounts have not been given to the employees of the Delhi Income-tax Department; and

(e) if so, what are the reasons and as to when the bills will be submitted and credited in the GP Fund accounts of the employees?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) By and large, the individual ledger accounts in terms of the Additional Emoluments (Compulsory Deposit) Act, 1974, are being maintained. Every effort is being made to update the accounts. Repayment in respect of old account for all the four instalments have been made to all the officials/officers. Steps are under way to make repayment of fifth instalment in July or in August, 1980.

(b) There are no instructions of the Government to credit amount of the Dearness Allowance from 1-9-75 to 30-6-76 in the G.P. Fund account of the employees. However, these instructions relate to the arrears of Additional Dearness Allowance for the period 1-10-74 to 31-8-75. This work has already been completed.

(c) This has been done in the case of large number of employees. However, the latest position is being as-

certained from all the Drawing and Disbursing Officers.

(d) The accounts are being maintained completely and correctly and they are always available for inspection by the officials keen to know about it. The amount of new account credited to the G.P. Fund Account of the individuals, alongwith interest thereon is reflected in the annual statement of G.P. Fund issued by the Zonal Accounts Officer. Regarding first and second instalments of new account, the position is being verified from all the Drawing and Disbursing Officers.

(e) The operation of the Scheme is being implemented despite certain difficulties and limitations. For instance, this is an additional work for the D.D.Os; the work of reconciliation which is to be completed every year by each D.D.O., is time consuming owing to movement of officers/officials on transfer; and the new incumbent posted on transfer finds it difficult to pick up the work and keep pace with all aspects of the work. However, the work is being done vigorously and it is expected to be completed by 30-9-1980.

Decline in export earning from processed fooding

6476. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a setback in export earning from processed fooding during 1979-80; and

(b) if so, processed food exported during 1978-79 and 1979-80 and the reasons for fall in exports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) The provisional figures in respect of export during 1979-80 indicate a set back in export earning as compared to the final figures for 1978-79. However, a clear picture will emerge on finalisation of export figures for 1979-80.

(b) Export figures are given below:
Rs. Crores

1978-79	138.01
1979-80	120.40

(Provisional)

The major constraints in exports during 1979-80 were as under:—

- (i) high cost of packing material e.g. OTS cans;
- (ii) high cost of sugar;
- (iii) power shortage;
- (iv) increase in transportation cost.

Development plan for major stock-yards

6477. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn up a development plan for major stockyards in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) Development of facilities at the stockyards is the responsibility of the producers; who are expected to keep these under review from time to time.

Contacts of Liaison Officers of large Industrial Houses with Customs Airport Staff at Palam

6478. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that Liaison Officers of large Industrial Houses have established contacts with the Customs Airport Staff at Palam Airport, New Delhi to facilitate not only their accompanying their principals right inside the restricted lounges but also facilitate their customs clearance;

(b) whether they fix in advance such clearances; and

(c) if so, the steps which he proposes to take to caution the Customs Staff against such malpractices and

exercise a check at higher levels over their functioning?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b) While the possibility of some individuals knowing personally some members of the Customs staff posted at Palam Airport cannot be ruled out, there are no reports to indicate that liaison officers of large industrial houses have succeeded in establishing contacts with the customs airport staff at Palam, which enables them to enter the restricted areas of the airport and to facilitate the clearance of their principals' through Customs or to influence the clearance of their unaccompanied baggage from the customs warehouse or that they fix in advance such clearance. If the Hon'ble Member has any specific case in view and intimates the details known to him about it, the matter can be looked into for appropriate remedial or such other action as may be warranted.

(c) As a part of the general measure to guard against any malpractices, appropriate measures, administrative and others, have been taken, which provide *inter-alia*, for more intensive supervision at the airports by officers of higher levels.

Recruitment of Guides in Trade Fairs

6479. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 'Guides' are recruited for working in the various national and international trade fairs and exhibitions organised by the Ministry and other public sector undertakings;

(b) whether it is a fact that no proper criterion exists for the recruitment of fair guides;

(c) whether it is also a fact that during the last Trade Fair, guides were recruited through interviews which did not take more than a minute or two in case of each candidate;

(d) whether it is proposed to hold written examinations, examine qualifications—academic and extra-curricular and prepare a panel for such occasions in future; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) No, Sir. Proper criteria for recruitment of guides are followed which, *inter alia*, include educational qualification, past experience, personality, general knowledge, etc.

(c) The selection of guides during the last Trade Fair was made by a Committee through interview, the duration of which depended on the merit of each applicant.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise

Arrests for smuggling jewellery

6480. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in February, 1980 two British Citizens were arrested for allegedly smuggling rare Jewellery worth over Rs. 66 lakhs out of the country;

(b) whether they were subsequently released on bail;

(c) if so, whether they have declared to appear before the Court to face trial;

(d) if so, what are the details of the incident, including description of the arrested citizens; and

(e) Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (e) Yes, Sir. On 26th February, 1980, the Customs officers at Delhi Airport, apprehended two British nationals namely, Nicholas Mark Sheridan and David Lachlan Forbes, bound for Hong Kong while attempting to smuggle gold bars, silver and studded

jewellery collectively valued at about Rs. 69.54 lakhs out of India.

Both the passengers were arrested and remanded to judicial custody. They were subsequently released on bail by the Court. However, since they jumped bail, the Court passed orders imposing penalty of Rs. 30,000 in each case on the surety of the accused for violating the conditions of bail.

Further investigations are in progress.

Shortage of Vanaspati in Karnataka

6481. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Karnataka has been facing shortage of vanaspati during the last six months;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to allot additional quantity of vanaspati to States; and

(c) if so, the quantity of vanaspati being allotted to Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI V. C. SHUKLA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) There being no centralised control on the distribution of vanaspati, the question of allotment of quota to the State Governments does not arise. The vanaspati manufacturers, being in competition, are pushing their products throughout the country in terms of the demand from various states. However, Karnataka Government was offered R. B. D. Palm Oil, which is a good substitute for vanaspati and a wholesome cooking medium for public distribution system, but they did not evince any interest in it.

Holding up of Commuted pension by various Banks in Delhi

6482. SHRI CHANDRA BHAL MANI TEWARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that various Banks in Delhi/New Delhi hold up the Com-

mutated pension orders received by them from the New Delhi Treasury/Delhi Treasury and do not release the order to the concerned Banks from where the pensioners have to draw the amount;

(b) is it a fact that the money released by the Treasury for payment to the Pensioners are usually held up and utilised by the Bank for self gain of interest; and

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to take for early release of orders for commuted pension and other funds to the pensioners by the bank?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Only one case of delay in payment of commuted value of pension by a bank in New Delhi arising from misinterpretation of rules has been reported to Government. There is thus no hold up of these payments as such by various banks in Delhi/New Delhi. Appropriate action to expedite payment in the delayed case has, however, been taken.

(b) Payments due to pensioners are initially made by the banks from out of their own cash balances and these are later got reimbursed by them through the Reserve Bank of India. There is thus no possibility or occasion for banks holding up money released by the Treasury for payment to the pensioners and utilising it for their gain or interest.

(c) In view of the facts stated against (a) and b), no further action in the matter seems necessary.

Requirement of aluminium

6483. **SHRI R. K. MHALGI:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that the installed capacity of Aluminium production of all varieties in the country is 3.4 lakhs tonnes per annum;

(b) whether actually the capacity utilisation is about 60 per cent;

(c) whether inadequate power supply is the major reason for this low capacity utilisation;

(d) is it a fact that Hirakud smelter in Orissa has had its power supply completely closed, if so, for how many months this situation continued;

(e) what short-term measures Government propose to take to fulfil the requirement of aluminium in the country; and

(f) what long-term measures Government propose to take to supply adequate power to the existing and proposed Aluminium plants in the country?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The licensed capacity for production of aluminium in the country is 321 thousand tonnes per annum.

(b) The capacity utilisation in 1979-80 and 1980-81 (upto the end of June) was 60 per cent and 45 per cent respectively.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Hirakud smelter was closed completely from 24-9-1979 due to 100 per cent power cut. It was reopened on 1-2-1980 with the supply of 1/3rd of its power requirement and was closed again from 29-3-80 to 15-6-80 for want of power.

(e) and (f) **The Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Limited** has been authorised to import aluminium in adequate quantities. The concerned State Governments have also been requested at the highest level to accord priority to the supply of power to the aluminium smelters. With the onset of monsoons, the power supply to some of the smelters has improved considerably. As a long-term measure, Government consider setting up of captive power plant, wherever necessary and justified.

Non-lifting of Raw Materials lying with Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation

6484. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal over the non-lifting by trade and industry of imported raw materials lying with canalised agencies like the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation;

(b) whether there is any proposal to cut import replenishment licences issued to actual users; and

(c) if so, facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) There is no specific proposal before Government about non-lifting of imported material by the industry as these are commercial stocks. However, corrective action by way of increasing allocation and regulating inflow of material is taken whenever the inventory of any imported raw material reaches high level.

(b) and (c) There is no such proposal under consideration at present.

बनारसी साड़ी उद्योग का विकास

6485. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बनारसी साड़ी उद्योग को गम्भीर संकट का सामना करना पड़ रहा है और क्या सरकार को बनारसी साड़ी कर्मकार संघ से इस बारे में कोई ज्ञापन प्राप्त हुआ है ; और

(ख) बनारसी साड़ी उद्योग में कितने व्यक्ति लगे हुए हैं और सरकार

इसके विकास के लिए क्या प्रयास कर रही है ?

वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी) : (क) सरकार को बनारसी साड़ी उद्योग में किसी गम्भीर संकट की जानकारी नहीं है । उसे उपरोक्त संबंध में बनारसी साड़ी कर्मकार संघ से कोई अभ्यावेदन भी प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है ।

(ख) हथकरघा निदेशक, उत्तर प्रदेश से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार, बनारसी साड़ी उद्योग लगभग 2 लाख व्यक्तियों को रोजगार देता है ।

सरकार ने, बनारसी साड़ी उद्योग के विकास के लिए बहुत से उपाय आरम्भ किए हैं । समुचित कीमतों पर घागा मप्लाई करने के लिए तथा बुनकरों से तैयार माल खरीदने के लिए संस्थागत प्रबन्ध किए गए हैं । इसके अतिरिक्त, रेणम का बढ़िया माल तैयार करने के लिए सिधौरा तथा बड़ागांव (वाराणसी) में 75-75 करघे वाले दो माडल उत्पादन केन्द्र स्थापित किए जा रहे हैं । हथकरघा सहकारी क्षेत्र के लिए विभिन्न योजनाएं अर्थात् बुनकरों को शेयर पूंजी ऋण प्राथमिक समितियों को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए शेयर पूंजी भागीदारी, शीर्ष समिति को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए शेयर पूंजी भागीदारी, वैतनिक सचिवों की नियुक्ति के लिए प्रबन्ध उपदान, तथा सहकारी क्षेत्र में बुनकरों के करघों का आधुनिकीकरण, बनारसी साड़ी उद्योग पर भी समान रूप से लागू होती हैं । प्रशिक्षण तथा तकनीकी सहायता के लिए वाराणसी में एक बुनकर सेवा केन्द्र और भारतीय हथकरघा प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान है ।

पूर्णिया जिले के किशनगंज में पटसन मिल लगाने की अनुमति न दिया जाना

6486. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार राज्य औद्योगिक विकास निगम ने पूर्णिया जिले के किशनगंज में पटसन मिल लगाने का निर्णय लिया था ।

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या भारत सरकार ने इसके लिए अनुमति नहीं दी; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके कारण क्या हैं ?

वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी) : (क) से (ग) किशनगंज में एक पटसन मिल स्थापित करने के लिए दि बिहार स्टेट इंडस्ट्रियल कारपोरेशन को 1973 में एक आशय-पत्र प्रदान किया गया था । उसकी वैधता को 9-6-1977 तक बढ़ाया गया था । निगम ने उपयुक्त वित्तीय सहयोगियों की कमी के कारण प्रगति करने के संबंध में अपनी अक्षमता की सूचना दी थी । माग के रख व कच्चे पटसन की उपलब्धता आदि को ध्यान में रखते हुए सितम्बर, 1977 में भारत सरकार ने आशय-पत्र धारकों को अपनी परियोजनाओं पर और आगे कार्यवाही न करने की सलाह दी थी ।

Production of Controlled Cloth

6487. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) in what quantity controlled cloth production was earmarked in 1979-80 for both private sector and

NTC mills and how much has actually been produced by both, sector-wise;

(b) if the private sector has produced less than stipulated what measures Government intend to take in view of heavy financial burden thrown on NTC; and

(c) whether Government had any checking machinery to see that the cheap cloth was supplied to genuine traders to sell it to weaker sections instead of that cloth passing into black-market?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) Under the 'Controlled Cloth Scheme' as revised from October '78, an overall production of 400 million sq metres in the organised sector is envisaged, bulk of which is being got done through NTC mills. The residual quantity is allotted to such of those private sector mills which are willing to manufacture the cloth and whose selection is made by the Textile Commissioner on the basis of tenders of cost of manufacture. During 1979-80, NTC mills produced 251 million sq. metres and the private sector mills 86 million sq. metres. The overall shortfall has arisen due to constraints in production during the year arising out of inavailability of power. It is not correct to say that production of controlled cloth has thrown a heavy financial burden on the NTC; on the other hand the cash losses of NTC have to some extent, been curtailed by reimbursement to NTC of the cost of manufacture of the controlled cloth.

(c) Distribution of controlled cloth is the responsibility of State Governments. The distribution is done through cooperative agencies under the aegis of National Consumers Co-operative Federation. Guidelines have been issued to State Governments for ensuring that the cloth reaches the weaker sections for which it is meant. State Government machinery has the responsibility to ensure these objectives.

Loss to Textile Mills under National Textile Corporation

6488. SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the textile mills, working under the control of the National Textile Corporation have shown increased losses during the past years;

(b) the state of losses in each of its mills, year-wise during the last three years; and

(c) the reasons for losses and the measures proposed to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) No, Sir. The overall losses of NTC mills have been progressively declining during the past years. In 1979-80, however, there was a slight reversal of the trend due to inavailability of power and loss of mandays due to labour unrest.

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

(c) The main reasons for the losses are obsolete machinery, excess labour force, under-utilisation of plant capacity due to power cuts and power trippings. Some of the measures taken and/or being taken to improve the working of the mills are as under:—

(i) Modernisation of the machinery;

(ii) Rationalisation of work load and labour force;

(iii) Bulk procurement of raw material on centralised basis;

(iv) Diversification in the pattern of production; and

(v) Installation of diesel generating sets in some of the units to overcome power shortage.

मध्य प्रदेश में ऐतिहासिक स्थानों की यात्रा करने वाले पर्यटकों के लिए परिवहन की व्यवस्था

6489. श्री प्रताप भानु शर्मा: क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में कौन कौन से महत्वपूर्ण पर्यटन केन्द्र हैं और सरकार द्वारा उनके विकास तथा पुनर्निर्माण पर प्रतिवर्ष कितनी धनराशि खर्च की जाती है ;

(ख) क्या इन ऐतिहासिक स्थानों की यात्रा करने हेतु विदेशी और भारतीय पर्यटकों के लिये पर्यटक बसें और मोटर कारें पर्याप्त संख्या में उपलब्ध हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में की गई व्यवस्था का पूर्ण व्यौरा क्या है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चन्हु लाल चन्द्राकर) :

(क) केन्द्रीय और राज्य सरकार द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश में जिन प्रमुख पर्यटक केन्द्रों का विकास किया जा रहा है, वे ये हैं—खजुराहो, सांची, मांडु, शिवपुरी, उज्जैन, औरछा, चित्तकूट, भेड़ाघाट, बांधवगढ़, पचमढी, कान्हा, बस्तर, श्रीकारेश्वर और अमरकंटक ।

उपर्युक्त पर्यटक केन्द्रों के विकास पर 1977-78 और 1979-80 के बीच किया गया खर्च संलग्न विवरण में दर्शाया गया है ।

(ख) और (ग) कुछ पर्यटक केन्द्रों पर परिवहन सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हैं । अन्य केन्द्रों पर भी पर्याप्त परिवहन सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के लिए प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं ।

भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम और मध्य प्रदेश पर्यटन विकास निगम द्वारा पर्यटक केन्द्रों पर निम्नलिखित परिवहन सुविधायें प्रदान की गयी हैं :

मध्य प्रदेश पर्यटन विकास नियम

पर्यटक केन्द्र	जीप	कोच	ट्रैकर	एम्बसेडर कार	लम्बूरी कार
कान्हा	4	1(मिनी)	1	—	—
बांधवगढ़	2	—	—	—	—
खजुराहो	—	—	1	1	—
पचमढी	—	1(लम्बूरी)	1	—	—

(यात्राकाल के दौरान उपलब्ध)

भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम

इंदौर	—	1(बड़ी)	—	—	2
जबलपुर	—	1(मिनी)	—	—	2
खजुराहो	—	—	—	—	2

विवरण

(आंकड़े लाखों रुपयों में)

क्रम संख्या	पर्यटक केन्द्र	केन्द्रीय सरकार	राज्य सरकार	भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम
1	खजुराहो	4.55	23.39	15.99
2	साँची	—	0.75	0.12
3	माँडु	—	5.41	—
4	शिवपुरी	—	3.16	—
5	उज्जैन	—	2.05	—
6	ओरछा	—	1.59	—
7	चित्तकूट	—	1.81	—
8	मेडाघाट	—	6.38	—
9	बाँधवगढ़	—	2.55	—
10	पचमढी	—	8.10	—
11	कान्हा	12.80	15.71	—
12	बस्तर	—	4.64	—
13	ओंकारेश्वर	—	1.25	—
14	अभरकंटक	—	0.61	—
15	इंदौर	—	—	1.50

Import of Ferro-silicon and Ferro-chrome

6490. DR. B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to import ferro-silicon and ferro-chrome this year on a priority basis to meet the immediate requirements of the steel plants;

(b) if so, whether the request for the import of these alloys was made by the Steel Authority of India;

(c) if so, whether Government have agreed to their request;

(d) the total quantity of the above, proposed to be imported; and

(e) from which country and on what condition?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d) SAIL had requested the Government for approval for import of 12000 tonnes of ferro-silicon and 2370 tonnes of different grades of ferro-chrome during 1979-80. The Government allowed SAIL to import 6000 tonnes of ferro-silicon as a first instalment. Another quantity of 6000 tonnes of ferro-chrome has been in accordance for import during 1980-81 thus making a total of 12000 tonnes of ferro-silicon to be imported during 1979-80 and 1980-81.

(e) SAIL had placed orders after inviting global tenders for import of the first lot of 6000 tonnes of ferro-silicon on the following countries:—

- | | | |
|-----------|------|--------|
| (i) 3000 | ... | U.K. |
| (ii) 3000 | .... | U.S.A. |

Since the quantity of 900 tonnes of ferro-silicon of the above quantity were not supplied in time, SAIL have placed orders of this quantity of ferro-silicon, along with the second lot of 6000 tonnes, on Norway.

In respect of ferro-chrome, after inviting global tenders, orders were placed by SAIL as under:—

Type	Quantity	Country
LC Ferro-Chrome	860 tonnes	U.K.
ELC Ferro-Chrome	200 tonnes	U.S.A.
Fe-Cr-Silicon	270 tonnes	U.S.A.

The import of both ferro-silicon and ferro-chrome has been in accordance with the normal conditions and procedures followed by SAIL for such transactions.

Air link of Coimbatore with Madurai and Trichy

6491. SHRI ERA MOHAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to connect Coimbatore with Madurai and Trichy by air; and

(b) if not, will Government take necessary steps to connect Coimbatore with Madurai and Trichy by Air as early as possible in view of the necessity of this route?

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

(b) Due to constraints on its turbo-prop fleet and consideration of economies of operations, Indian Airlines is not in a position to consider addition of this route to its existing network.

Construction of Janta Hotel at Coimbatore

6492. SHRI ERA MOHAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to construct a Janata Hotel at Coimbatore to help the tourists; and

(b) if not, whether in view of the heavy influx of tourists, steps are proposed to be taken to construct one at Coimbatore, the industrial city of Tamil Nadu and also in other cities like Madurai and Trichy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM

AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) and (b) The question of constructing any more Yatri Niwases (Janata Hotels) would be considered only after watching the operational results for 2-3 years after commissioning of the Delhi Ashok Yatri Niwas which is a pilot project.

Fall in the production of Mill Cloth in Organised Sector

6493. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the share of mill cloth produced in organised sector to total cloth produced in the country is continuously falling;

(b) the figures of cotton cloth produced by mills during the preceding three years;

(c) whether the profitability of the textile industry is comparably lower than other industries; and

(d) whether the central excise duty collected on cloth and yarn in 1978-79 was about Rs. 200.07 crores which was 100 per cent more than the duty collected in 1970-71?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir. The percentage share of mill sector production of all cloth to total production of cloth has come down from 74.21 in 1951 to 39.07 in 1979.

(b) The production of cotton cloth by the mill sector during the last three years is as under:—

1977—3,223 million metres.
1978—3,251 million metres.
1979—3,206 million metres.

(c) The figures of profitability of the cotton textile industry as compared to other industries are available from the year 1970-71 to 1975-76. It is seen therefrom that profitability of cotton textile industry is generally lower as compared to other industries except in the year 1973-74 when it was slightly more as compared to other industries.

(d) The excise revenue collected on cotton yarn and cotton fabrics was Rs. 191.23 crores in 1978-79 as against Rs. 94.73 crores in 1971-72. The percentage of increase in the excise revenue for cotton yarn and fabrics in 1978-79 over 1971-72 works out to 101.87 per cent. In addition to basic excise duty, the cotton fabrics are also subjected to additional excise duty in lieu of sale tax. Since the details of revenue collection in respect of additional duty in lieu of sale tax are not available, the above figures do not include the revenue collected from the additional duty.

Essential Commodities allotted to Maharashtra

6494. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) how many metric tonnes/litres of (1) cement (2) coal (3) sugar (4) diesel (5) kerosene (6) rice and (7) wheat were allotted to Maharashtra during January to June, 1980 as against the corresponding months of 1979;

(b) the actual requirements of Maharashtra for these essential commodities; and

(c) what steps/measures were taken to meet the shortfall?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI V. C. SHUKLA): (a) and (b) A statement is annexed.

(c) The shortfall is in respect of wheat (for the period from March to June, 1980) and soft coke. The allotment of wheat was reduced from 90,000 tonnes to 75,000 tonnes per month as the off-take of wheat for public distribution was reported to be less than the allotment being made. The shortfall in the case of soft coke is due to non-availability of Railway Wagons for movement and the Ministry of Railways have been requested to make wagons available for movement of soft coke to Maharashtra.

Statement

Statement showing Requirements and allotment of Cement, Coal, Sugar Diesel, Kerosene, Rice and Wheat to Maharashtra during January to June 1980, against the corresponding months of 1979.
(In Metric tonnes)

CEMENT

Months	Requirement		Allotment	
	1979	1980	1979	1980
January to March	.	.	550000	500600
April to June	.	.	554500	522600

The State Government have projected their quarterly requirements at 6,00,000 tonnes.

RICE WHEAT

	Requirement						Allotment									
	Rice		Wheat (PD)		Mills		Total		Rice		Wheat (PD)		Mills		Total	
	1979	1980	1979	1980	1979	1980	1979	1980	1979	1980	1979	1980	1979	1980	1979	1980
January	35	40	35	70	40	50	110	160	35	40	35	70	40	50	110	162.7
February	35	45	40	75	40	50	115	170	35	45	40	75	40	50	115	170
March	35	50	50	90	40	50	135	190	35	50	50	75	40	50	125	175
April	35	50	50	90	45	50	130	190	35	50	50	75	45	50	130	175
May	35	50	50	90	45	50	130	190	35	50	50	75	45	50	130	175
June	35	50	50	90	45	50	130	190	35	50	50	75	45	50	130	175

(In thousand tonnes)

COAL

	Requirement 1980		Dispatch	
	1979	1980	1979	1980
January	7.9	7.9	5.2	1.6
February	7.9	7.9	3.2	0.1
March	7.9	7.9	1.6	5.2
April	7.9	7.9	2.8	4.3
May	7.9	7.9	3.5	4.23
June	7.9	7.9	Not available	

HIGH SPEED DIESEL/KEROSENE

(In M. Tonnes)

Months	Requirement				Allocation			
	H.S.D. 1979	1980	Kerosene 1979	1980	H.S.D. 1979	1980	Kerosene 1979	1980
January	..	100000	..	70000	..	98500	71654	69000
February	..	108500	..	..	..	101377	67128	67394
March	120000	64351	71597
April	..	130800	..	68000	..	130800	57216	66029
May	120700	58476	64500
June	107500	62317	62270

The system of monthly allocation of HSD was introduced only w.e.f. October, 1979.

SUGAR

With the coming into operation of partial control of partial control on sugar w.e.f. 17-12-1979, the statewide monthly levy sugar quotas have been revived on the basis of the earlier quotas under partial control immediately prior to decontrol of sugar on 16-8-78. Thus, Maharashtra Government has been getting a monthly levy sugar quota of 24,743 tonnes for distribution through fair price shops during January to June, 1980. In the corresponding period of 1979 there was no allocation of levy sugar to the States under decontrol policy in operation at that time.

As regard parts (b) & (c), no request has been received from Maharashtra Government after reintroduction of partial control on sugar from 17-12-79 for increase in the existing monthly quota of sugar of 24,743 tonnes.

Opening of branches of Nationalised Banks in Thana District of Maharashtra

6495. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme drawn up for opening of new branches of the nationalised banks in the District of THANA (Maharashtra) during the next two years; and

(b) if so, the details and time schedule thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b) The banking coverage in Thana District with 85 rural and 64 semi-urban branches of commercial banks worked out to one branch for every 13,000

rural/semi-urban people as at the end of December, 1979. It is not, therefore, a deficit district with reference to the norm of rural/semi-urban branch for every 20,000 rural/semi-urban people adopted by the Reserve Bank for its current branch licencing policy for 1980-81. The State Government have also not suggested any centre in this District for branch opening during 1979-81.

The Reserve Bank of India has, however, reported that as at the end of June, 1980, 6 licences issued to the banks on their individual applications were pending implementation. These offices are expected to be opened before the end of 1981. Names of the centres to which these licences relate are set out below:—

Name of Centre	Name of Allottee Bank	Category of Centre
1. Thane	Bank of Maharashtra	Urban
2. Thane	United Commercial Bank	Do.
3. Thane	New Bank of India	Do.
4. Vashi Turbe (Mafco)	Syndicate Bank	Rural
5. Kalyan	Do.	Semi-Urban
6. Bhivandi	United Western Bank Limited	Do.

Investment in Industrial Undertakings of South

6496. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKHARA MURTHY:
SHRI P. M. SAYEED:
SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Financial Institutions and Banks which have ploughed public funds worth crores of rupees into some of the larger industrial undertakings in the South in order to bail them out of their difficulties have become increasingly apprehensive about the safety of their investment;

(b) if so, whether the financial bodies proposed to initiate an independent probe by some outside consultancy firm into the working of some of the units whose performance has not come up to their expectation; and

(c) if so, what are the units in respect of which such enquiry is proposed to be held?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Melting Scrap Import Licenced to Arc Furnaces

6497. SHRI BANWARI LAL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of melting scrap import licensed to arc furnaces, unit-wise, during the years 1977-78 and 1978-79;

(b) the quantity of melting scrap imported, unit-wise, during 1977-78 and 1978-79; and

(c) the quantity of melting scrap, if any, proposed to be licenced during 1980-81?

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

(b) No import took place during 1977-78. Unit-wise import during 1978-79 were reported as below:—

Name of Unit	Quantity in tonnes
M/s. Tamilnadu Steel . . .	8119
M/s. Briadvan Alloys . . .	1461
M/s. Bhoruka Steel . . .	4060
M/s. Shimoga Steel . . .	1461
M/s. Canara Steel . . .	1218
M/s. Mukand Iron . . .	11072
M/s. Mukand Iron . . .	12000
M/s. Mahindra Ugine . . .	3250
M/s. Saughvi Steel . . .	1489
M/s. Zenith Special Steels . . .	1485
M/s. Piramal Steel . . .	1485
M/s. D.B. Steel Castings . . .	740
M/s. MP Udyog, Kanpur . . .	700

(c) The quantum of import during 1980-81 will depend upon the registration of demand by the actual users with the canalising agency in keeping with the policy/procedure, and such limited direct imports as are permitted under the policy.

Import of Melting Scrap under O.G.L.

6498. SHRI BANWARI LAL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the import of melting scrap is under O.G.L. but canalised through the Metal Scrap Trade Corporation Ltd.;

(b) if so, why are furnaces were issued individual import licences and allowed to do direct import during 1977-78 and 1978-79; and

(c) whether it is proposed to follow the same procedure during the current fiscal year treating melting scrap import as decanalised for all practical purposes?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) No, Sir. Import of steel melting scrap of all grades is in the canalised list for import in terms of the policy for 1980-81. The canalising agency, Metal Scrap Trade Corporation Ltd, can, however, import under the Open General Licence.

(b) The electric furnace units in the country had been passing through a difficult time and quite a few of them had closed down. To revive them in the interest of national economy, Government extended certain concessions to them. One of the steps that had to be taken was to supplement the indigenous supply of ferrous melting scrap, which according to reports, was not adequate to sustain a high level of production by the mini-steel plants. To save time and in the hope that the measure will encourage the individual units to import limited quantities of ferrous melting scrap, such *ad hoc* permission was granted to these units for a short period to directly import limited quantities of scrap. This was subsequently supported by the recommendation of the Committee appointed by the Government, on which the indigenous scrap industry was adequately represented, to resort to imports when the production of liquid metal by the mini-steel plants rises beyond 1.7 m.t.

(c) No, Sir. The procedure being followed now does not allow all mini-steel plants to import ferrous melting scrap directly. However, in the light of the recommendation of the Committee mentioned in (b) above, some direct imports are being permitted.

Composition of Ferrous Scrap Committee

6499 SHRI BANWARI LAL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the present composition, with the names of persons, constituting the Ferrous Scrap Committee;

(b) whether it was found necessary to represent SAIL and MSTC on the Ferrous Scrap Committee under the

Iron and Steel (Control) Order, 1956; if so, the reasons therefor; and (c) whether it is proposed to give representation to the arc furnaces also on the Ferrous Scrap Committee?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The composition of the Ferrous Scrap Committee and the names of the present incumbent are as given below:—

Composition	Name of present incumbent
1. Iron & Steel Controller—Chairman	Shri P. K. Sarkar
2. Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Deptt. of Steel—Member.	Shri D.D. Borwankar
3. Joint Secretary and Financial Adviser, Deptt. of Steel and Mines—Member.	Shri Ramaswamy R. Iyer.
4. A nominee of Steel Authority of India Limited—Member	Shri S.K. Kashyap
5. Chairman-cum-Managing Director Metal Scrap Trade Corporation Limited—Member	Shri Rup Rai

(b) and (c) Representation of SAIL on the Committee was considered necessary as it controls most of the public sector steel plants who are the main generators of ferrous scrap in the country. MSTC being the canalising agent for export and import of ferrous melting scrap and import of old ships and also being the selling agent of scrap generated by the integrated steel plants, has links with the mini-steel plants as well as the scrap collecting/processing industry. Its representation on the Committee was, therefore, also considered essential. It was felt that it would not be possible to give representation to all the other interests concerned or correct to give representation to one and exclude others. However, the Ferrous Scrap Committee meets the representatives of all interests from time to time to discuss with them their problems and suggestion and for an exchange of views.

Deposits of Fluorspar in Dungarpur, Rajasthan

6500. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the huge deposits of Fluorspar in the several hillocks of Navagaon, Kahela and Hathai in Dungarpur district (Rajasthan);

(b) whether it is a fact that no intensive or detailed survey has so far been made by RIMDE or its successor R.S.M.D.C. Ltd. Jaipur; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to depute a special team of surveyors with the latest drilling equipment?

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

(b) and (c) The Department of Mines and Geology, Government of Rajasthan, has carried out geological mapping, trenching, pitting and exploratory drilling in the areas of Hathai and Samotha and some parts of Kahila area. RSMDC proposed to carry out further exploration by drilling Navagaon and Bhanwaria-ka-Naka deposits. RSMDC has also given specific assignments to the Indian Bureau of Mines and Mineral Exploration Corporation for the geological mapping of Kahila deposit and for assessment of grade and reserves in Kahila and Navagaon.

Banks help to Unemployed Persons

6501. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any target has been fixed for individual banks and branches regarding help to young unemployed persons every year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof during the current financial year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b) Young unemployed persons approach banks for assistance to set up self employment ventures in the fields of Agriculture, Small Scale Industry, Professional Services, Small Business, Retail Trade, Transport etc. Government has recognised the employment potential of such small ventures and these have been classified as the 'Priority Sector'. Recently the public sector banks have been advised that by 1985 their advances to Priority Sector should reach 40 per cent of their aggregate advances.

The Reserve Bank of India has also advised all the commercial banks that they should aim at providing credit to at least two additional borrowers per branch per month particularly those under Priority Sector, with the base period of 1978.

Replacement of Posts of Head Clerks and Supervisors by Inspectors in Income Tax Department

6502. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have accepted the recommendation made in para 6.44 of the Wanchoo Committee's Report that posts of Head-Clerks and Supervisors should be replaced by posts of Inspectors (Supervision and Field) at the time of creation of Tax Assistants Cadre in the Income-tax Department;

(b) if so, whether the decision taken by Government has been implemented; and

(c) if not, when it is likely to be implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Government have not accepted the recommendation contained in para 6.44 of the Report of the Wanchoo Committee.

(b) and (c) Question does not arise.

Promotion to the Post of Income-tax Inspectors

6503. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that more than 5,000 persons are awaiting their promotion as Income-tax Inspectors after qualifying in the Departmental Examination for the last several years in the Income-tax Department; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to sanction sufficient number of posts of Income-tax Inspectors so that the list of qualified persons be brought to the barest minimum?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b) The information is being collected from the Commissioners of Income-tax and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Winding up of H.E.C. Ranchi and other Public Enterprises

6504. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bureau of Public Enterprises had in 1979 recommended winding up of Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi and 26 other public sector enterprises; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto with specific reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b) The Bureau of Public Enterprises constantly reviews the performance of various public enterprises and the studies cover production, profitability and public purpose served by them. However, this Ministry did not frame any proposal in 1979 for winding up of Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi, or any other public sector enterprise.

Fabrication of Mica Components by MITCO

6505. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mica Trading Corporation has set up a factory for fabrication of mica components and parts outside India;

(b) what are the components, namely, cut condensers, washers and discs, sheet strips cut etc. fabricated by them;

(c) what is the quantity and value of each of the mica component fabricated by MITCO exported outside India by the Corporation in the last five years;

(d) what percentage of total exports of fabricated mica from India is handled by MITCO; and

(e) whether the performance of the Corporation is poor; if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) MITCO is exporting a number of fabricated mica components under

the broad categories of cut mica blocks, condenser films, cut plates, punched packing plates, punched bridges, spacer, trimmers, transistor plates, washer, disc and mica flakes/powder.

(c) MITCO's overall export figures for fabricated mica for the last four years are:—

Year	Qty.* (Metric Tonnes)	Value (Lakhs of Rs.)
1976-77 . . .	1.16	37.22
1977-78 . . .	700.86	30.13
1978-79 . . .	6.53	18.89
1979-80 . . .	14.02	21.00

* (Comprises a varied mixture of low value and high value items)

(d) and (e) MITCO is exporting about 3.5 per cent of the total exports of fabricated mica. MITCO entered this field in 1976 only and is gradually catching up with the long established exporters.

Losses on Operations of Mica Trading Corporation

6506. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are suffering losses on maintenance and operations of the Mica Trading Corporation;

(b) what is the amount of loss suffered in each of the last five years ending 31st March, 1980; and

(c) whether in view of heavy losses suffered on running the MITCO and negligible amount of export trade in mica handled by the Corporation, Government propose considering closing it down to stop heavy drain on public funds?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) No, Sir. MITCO has not suffered any losses since it came into being in June, 1974.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Recruitment of Hindi Typists/Clerks through Banking Service Commission

6057. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Banking Service Commission while inviting applications for Hindi Typists or Hindi Clerks, do not prescribe forms and extend facilities for answering the questions in Hindi;

(b) whether the candidates who have passed Matriculation or other equivalent examinations with Hindi are also eligible to appear in the examination held by Banking Service Commission;

(c) whether the papers are also being provided in Hindi for answering; and

(d) if not, do Government propose considering their case and allow them to appear and answer the questions in Hindi?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) While inviting applications for all posts including those of Hindi typists or Hindi clerks, Banking Service Recruitment Boards prescribed the format of the application form in the advertisement and the candidates are generally required to submit their application either in Hindi or English in Hindi speaking areas.

(b) Candidates who have passed Matriculation or other equivalent examinations in Hindi are also eligible to apply provided they have secured a Division or percentage of marks as stated in the advertisement.

(c) and (d) All candidates for clerical posts including candidates for the post of Hindi typists and Hindi clerks have to appear for a common written examination consisting of—

(i) objective type test; and (ii) descriptive type test in English. In the objective type test answers to the questions are not to be written in any language but only one of the alter-

native answers is to be tick marked. As there is no scope for replies to the questions being given in Hindi in the objective type test, Government have recently issued instructions to the Banking Service Recruitment Boards that the question papers for the objective type tests should be made bilingual in Hindi-speaking areas. The descriptive type test in English is designed to test the knowledge of candidates in English and has, therefore, to be answered in English only. As the work in banks is mostly done in English, all clerical candidates are required to have a working knowledge of English. However, the descriptive type test in English is only a qualifying test and the marks obtained by candidates in this paper do not affect their merit rating.

Value of Plant and Machinery installed by M/s. Barmalt (I) Pvt. Ltd., Gurgaon

6508. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1496 on 20th June, 1980 regarding imposition of penalty by Central Excise authorities on Barmalt (I) Pvt. Ltd., Gurgaon and state:

(a) whether the value of the plant and machinery installed by M/s. Barmalt (I) Pvt. Ltd., Gurgaon; tallies with the annual balance-sheet of the Company; and

(b) if so, will Government obtain a copy of the balance sheet and lay it on the Table of the House?

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

Utilisation of Loans from World Bank

6509. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the loan taken by the States from the

World Bank for various projects and schemes have not been utilized yet; and

(b) if so, the details thereof with State-wise break up of the loans taken, names of the schemes/projects for which taken and amount utilized during last two years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) The World Bank Group consisting of International Development Association (IDA) and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) advances credits/loans to the Government of India and not to the State Governments directly. These funds are utilised according to the terms and conditions of the loan or credit agreements during the implementation of the assisted projects. Increasingly large number of projects pertaining to irrigation, command area development, agricultural and rural development, drinking water supply etc. are finding place in the Bank programme. These projects involve multiplicity of agencies, wide geographical coverage and are inherently slow-moving. Considerable time is often required for initial mobilisation of efforts. A series of steps have been taken to improve the pace of implementation of the projects and to review and monitor their progress closely. As a result, the disbursement of World Bank Group assistance for all projects including the State sector projects went up from Rs. 418.86 crores in 1978-79 to Rs. 566.10 crores in 1979-80 (estimate) which shows an increase of 35.15 per cent over the preceding year.

(b) A statement showing the requisite details of State sector projects is laid on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library. See No. LT-1204/80].

Facilities of Tourism in Kumaon Hills and Forest Region of U.P.

6510. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD:
Will the Minister of TOURISM AND
1790 LS—6.

CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the existing facilities of tourism in the Kumaon Hills and forest regions of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether the Central Government have any concrete plan to improve the existing tourism facilities in these areas; if so the details thereof; and

(c) is there any fresh proposal to attract foreign tourists to Uttar Pradesh under consideration of the Government, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) Information received from the Department of Tourism U.P. is given in the statement attached.

(b) No, Sir, as the improvement to the existing tourist facilities as given in the attached statement falls within the purview of the State Government.

(c) Trekking in the UP Himalayas, if developed, can attract a large number of international tourists. Discussions in this regard have been held with the State Tourist officials, and their proposals are awaited.

Statement

Facilities available at the Hill Areas and Forest Regions of Uttar Pradesh

I. Accommodation Facilities Beds

1. Youth Hostel, Nainital	44
2. Log Cabin, Nainapeak	4
3. Tourist Lodge, Kathgodam	8
4. Log Cabin, Manila (Almora)	4
5. Tourist Rest House, Pithoragarh	24
6. Travellers Shed, Srinagar	158
7. Tourist Lodge, Gourikund	30
8. Travellers Rest House, Kedarnath	72
9. Hotel Himlok, Kedarnath	10

10. Tourist Rest House, Badrinath	72
11. Hotel Devlok, Badrinath	20
12. Tourist Rest House, Ghangharia	8
13. Travellers Rest House	72
14. Tourist Rest House, Nandprayag	4
15. Travellers Rest House, Karanprayag	72
16. Tourist Rest House, Gawaldam	4
17. Travellers Shed, Muni Ki Reti	148
18. Travellers Shed, Devprayag	44
19. Tourist Rest House, Uttarkashi	16
20. Tourist Rest House, Chiniasaar	50
21. Tourist Rest House, Gangnani	4
22. Tourist Lodge, Uttarkashi	100
23. Travellers Waiting Room, Lanka	100
24. Tourist Rest House, Gangotri	8
25. Tourist Lodge, Gangotri	50
26. Tourist Rest House, Bhairighati	100
27. Tourist Rest House, Barkot	4
28. Tourist Lodge, Barkot	100
29. Tourist Rest House Sayana Chatti	50
30. Tourist Rest House, Bif	50
31. Tourist Rest House, Sahastradhara	4
32. Tourist Lodge, Kashipur	8
33. Tourist Lodge, Dakpathar	38
34. Holiday Home, Almora	40

II. Forest Areas of UP

Accommodation in forest Rest Houses is available in the Corbett National Park, Dudhwa National Park, Rajaji Sanctuary, Govind Sanctuary, Ranipur Sanctuary, Katarnia Ghat, Chilla, Chandraprabha Sanctuary and Nanda Devi Sanctuary.

III. Sightseeing Facilities

The Garhwal Mandal Vikas Nigam operates the following coach tours from Rishikesh:—

- (i) Six days tour to Yamunotri.
- (ii) Seven days tour to Badrinath and Kedarnath.
- (iii) Four days tour to Badrinath.
- (iv) Seven days tour to Yamunotri.

The Kumaon Mandal Vikas Nigam organises the following coach tours from Nainital:—

- (i) Two days tour to Kausani.
- (ii) Four days tour to Badrinath.
- (iii) Two days tour to Corbett National Park.
- (iv) Three days tour of Kumaon including Kausani, Pithoragarh, Almora, Ranikhet and Jagashwar.

Expenditure on MITCO for handling export trade

6511. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state whether it is fact that annual expenditure on running MITCO is Rs. 50 lakhs for handling export trade of Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 crores and the balance of Rs. 20 crores of exports of processed mica is organised by big exporters?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): No, Sir. The establishment expenditure of MITCO for last year was Rs. 24.76 lakhs. MITCO exported mica worth Rs. 6.39 crores in that year. Other exporters shipped mica worth about Rs. 15 crores during the year 1979-80.

Decline in Number of Actuaries

6512. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the number of actuaries in India is declining today;

(b) if so, the total number of actuaries in India today and the steps Government are taking to give incentive to the study of this actuaries science; and

(c) the details regarding the number of colleges or institutions, State-wise, where this subject is being taught?

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

(b) The number of actuaries with Indian addresses, as listed in the latest available Year Book of the Institute of Actuaries, London was 109 Fellows and 60 Associates on 31st July, 1979.

To meet the long-term requirements of actuaries the Life Insurance Corporation of India and the General Insurance Corporation of India and its subsidiaries have introduced schemes of incentives for promotion of actuarial studies by their employees. In terms of these schemes, employees pursuing the courses of the Institute of Actuaries are given reimbursement of the subscription to the Institute, cost of actuarial tuition course and examination fees. The Life Insurance Corporation of India has also formulated a scheme for recruitment of actuarial assistants with mathematical background.

(c) The Institute's course is not being taught as such in any college or institution in India. However, a few theoretical subjects covered by the Institute's course, such as Probability, Statistics, Compound Interest and Life Contingencies are included in certain degree courses in India though the course content does not neces-

sarily conform to the Institute's standards.

More Accommodation for Tourists visiting Karnataka

6513. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tourists visiting Karnataka both Indian and foreign during the last three years, year-wise, and its percentage compared with other States in the country;

(b) the measures proposed for creating more accommodation in the State which abounds in places of historical and scenic beauty, rich in flora and fauna and the marvels of modern engineering and technology; and

(c) what are the details for making Karnataka attractive for tourists during the Sixth Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDU LAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) The statistics of foreign tourists are compiled on an all-India basis and not on State Centre-wise basis. However, according to the Foreign Tourist Survey conducted during 1976-77, 8.84 per cent of total tourist arrivals during the survey period visited Bangalore, while 2.77 per cent visited Mysore Karnataka.

(b) and (c) The Tourism Plan is being reviewed with a view to gearing up facilities to meet a two-fold increase in tourist arrivals in the next five years. Among the measures contemplated to achieve this objective are (i) identification and development of travel circuits, and (ii) provision of adequate infrastructural facilities at the centres falling along these travel circuits. For this purpose discussions were held with

the State Tourist officials. Detailed proposals from the Department of Tourism, Government of Karnataka, have just been received and need detailed examination.

**भारतीय अन्नक व्यापार निगम द्वारा
निर्यात विकास एजेंसियों की
स्थापना किया जाना**

6514. श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा :
क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय
अन्नक व्यापार निगम ने निर्यातकों की
तरह ऋयादेश प्राप्त करने के लिये विदेशों
में अपनी निर्यात विकास एजेंसियों की
स्थापना के लिये कोई निर्णय किया है .

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसी एजेंसियों
के कार्यालय अब तक किन देशों में खोले
गए हैं और वहां पर नियुक्त किये गये
अधिकारियों के नाम क्या हैं और इस
बारे में क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

**वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री
(श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी) :** (क) और
(ख) विदेशों में मिटकों के लिए निर्यात
विकास एजेंसियां स्थापित करने का कोई
निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है । तथापि
विदेशी उपभोक्ताओं की आवश्यकताओं
को पूरा करने तथा अधिक विदेशी मुद्रा
कमाने के उद्देश्य से, माल गोदाम स्थापित
करने का विनिश्चय किया गया है ।

**Appointment of Metal Scrap Trade
Corporation Ltd. as Sole Selling
Agents**

6515. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA
PANDEY: Will the Minister of

STEEL AND MINES be pleased to
state:

(a) whether some of the steel
plants of the Steel Authority of
India Ltd. have appointed Metal
Scrap Trade Corporation Ltd. as sole
selling agents for disposal of some
of their scrap items;

(b) if so, the reason for such ap-
pointment, the date of such appoint-
ment, the grades of scrap for which
appointed the quantity of scrap so
disposed of and the amount of com-
mission paid upto date; and

(c) whether it is a fact that each
steel plant has its own scrap depart-
ment which had been disposing of
such scrap directly prior to appoint-
ment of Metal Scrap Trade Corpora-
tion Ltd., as sole selling agents?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE
AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI
PRANAB MUKHERJEE):** (a) Rour-
kela, Durgapur, Bhilai and Bokaro
Steel Plants and the Indian Iron and
Steel Company, all units of Steel
Authority of India Limited, had ap-
pointed Metal Scrap Trade Corpora-
tion Ltd. as their sole selling agent
for disposal of some of their melting
categories of scrap, which vary from
plant to plant. While the first four
plants have renewed their contracts
this year, Indian Iron and Steel Com-
pany has still to do it.

(b) The integrated steel plants are
divisions of the Steel Authority of
India Ltd. (SAIL) of which the Me-
tal Scrap Trade Corporation Ltd.
(MSTC) is also a subsidiary company,
having the necessary expertise and
market information about scrap. It
is but natural for them (i.e. SAIL)
to progressively utilise MSTC's ser-
vices to their best advantage in
effecting coordination between the
various plants. The date of MSTC's ap-
pointment as sole selling agent, the
grades of scrap and the quantity of
scrap disposed of through them, and

the commission paid are indicated as below:—

Plant	Grades of Scrap	Date of appointment
1	2	3
ROURKELA STEEL PLANT .	<p>A) <i>Steel Scrap</i>:</p> <p>i) Unprocessed Rejected Ingots ii) Used Rejected Steel Rolls above 105 tonnes. iii) Mill Scale iv) Steel Skull</p> <p>B) <i>Iron Scrap</i> :</p> <p>i) Used/Rejected/Unprocessed Ingot Moulds (Upto 15 tonnes per piece in weight) ii) Used/Rejected/Unprocessed Bottom Plates (Upto 7 tonnes per piece in weight) iii) Cast Iron Skull Scrap (Upto 7 tonnes per piece in weight) vi) Semi-broken Ingot Moulds/Bottom Plates (Above 50 kg. to 2.5 tonnes per piece weight) v) Broken Ingot Moulds/(Bottom Plates (50 kg. and below) vi) Foundry Arisings (Upto 6 tonnes per piece in weight) vii) Used /Rejected Cast Iron Rolls (both categories i.e. 10 tonnes & below and above 17 tonnes per piece</p> <p>C) Any other items that may be offered from time to time.</p>	1-4-80
DURGAPUR STEEL PLANT .	<p>1. Rej. Ingot Moulds & Bottom Plates 1-4-80 (50 kg. & below size)</p> <p>2. Processed Runner Scrap (Blast Furnance & Foundry)</p> <p>3. Unprocessed Runner Scrap (PCM).</p> <p>4. Processed Iron Scrap (7 tonnes & below size)</p> <p>5. C.I. Ladle Steel & Mixer spounts)</p> <p>6. P.C.M. Shot (C.I.I Scrap)</p> <p>7. 'E' Grade Scrap</p> <p>8. Mill Scale</p> <p>9. Iron Rolls (Rejected/Broken)</p>	

1

2

3

10. Steel Rolls (-do-) 10 MT and below
11. Steel Rolls (-do-) above 10 M/T
12. Roll Spils in clean bundles
13. Over sized Steel Scrap
14. Rollable Mixed Scrap (Sleeper cuttings/
billets cuttings/drawn out sleeper/
Round Gutting Sleeper etc.
15. Pig Iron Chips
16. Slag Pot.
17. Ingots (MS/OG/HC & Scrap)
18. Fluted Ingot (Rejected including full or
broken)
19. Merchant Mill Cobble /Roll Spils
20. Skelp Cobbles (From inside Mills)
21. Skelp Cobbles (outside skelp Mill)
22. Skelp Cobbles (Sheer cuttings from inside
Mill)
23. Rej. Axle & Blooms
24. Rej. Axle (Full length)
25. Rej. Broken Axles/Axles ends
26. Flood Crop. ends

BHILAI STEEL PLANT . . .

1. Runner Scrap from Blast Furnace/PCM Runner Scrap 1-4-78
2. Steel Skull Scrap

BOKARO STEEL PLANT . . .

1. Full unbroken Ingot Mould/Bottom Plate Scrap 1-6-79
2. Rejected/Broken Ingot Moulds/Bottom Plate Scrap
3. Unprocessed C.I. Runner Scrap
4. C.I. Foundry Rejects
5. C.I. Skule
6. P.C.M. Shots
7. C.I. Iron Blocks

**THE INDIAN IRON & STEEL CO.,
LTD.**

1. Steel Skull 3-5-77
2. C.I. Skull
3. Runner Scrap

1	2	3
	4. Water Quenched Slag.	
	5. B.F. Slag.	
	6. Ballast & Slag Chips	
	7. Side Clippings of Sheets below 2"	
	8. M.S. Borings	
	9. Mill Scale	
	10. Flux Skimmings	
	11. Zinc Dross	
	12. Ingot Moulds	
	13. Cast Iron Foundry	
	14. Mould Splashing	
	15. Thimble Skull	
	16. Pig Machine Scrap	
	17. B.G. Fines (Dust)	
	18. Various other miscellaneous items including used/rejected/dismantled machinery, structural scrap	

Quantity of Scrap disposed of and commission paid.

Year	Quantity of scrap and other items despatched from plants	Commission paid
1977-78	125406 tonnes	Rs. 1,26,940
1978-79	444054 tonnes	Rs. 19,72,650
1979-80	438223 tonnes	Rs. 35,03,006
1980-81 (April-May)	71035 tonnes	

(c) Some steel plants have their own scrap departments. However, MSTC has taken over the sale of only a few items of melting scrap, and the other categories of scrap and some miscellaneous items are still being handled by the plants themselves. Besides, even in the items of scrap handled by MSTC, considerable amount of work within the plant has to be done by the staff of the plant.

Profit Earned from Sale of Imported Foreign-flag Scrap Vessels

6516. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total profit earned from

the sale of imported foreign-flag scrap vessels during 1978-79, 1979-80 and during the first two months of 1980-81;

(b) how much of this profit was appropriated by the canaliser towards service charge and how much is credited to the Development Fund for ship-breaking; and

(c) how is the amount credited to the Development Fund proposed to be utilised?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) No profit is earned from sale of

foreign flag vessels meant for scrapping. The realisation from the sales minus the cost of purchase and service charges of the canalising agency, is credited to the Development Fund. The amounts credited to the Fund during 1978-79 and 1979-80 were Rs. 16.51 lakhs and Rs. 64.25 lakhs. During the first two months of 1980-81, the amount credited was Rs. 10.23 lakhs. The corresponding service charges earned by the Metal Scrap Trade Corporation Ltd. are Rs. 2.37 lakhs, Rs. 6.70 lakhs and Rs. 1.68 lakhs respectively for the years 1978-79, 1979-80 and the first two months of 1980-81.

(c) The Development Fund, for the present, is proposed to be utilised to encourage creation of new facilities for ship-breaking and modernising the existing ones.

Cost of Canalising Import of Foreign Flag Scrap Vessel

6517. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the cost of canalising import of foreign-flag scrap vessel is comparatively more than the cost of canalising import of Indian-flag scrap vessel;

(b) if so, what are the comparative costs of canalisation; and

(c) why a uniform service charges of 4 per cent of the import price permitted to be levied in both cases?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) According to the canalising agency, the work involved on their part in the canalisation of foreign flag vessels for breaking purpose is comparatively more.

(d) and (e) to respect of Indian flag vessels, the service charge of the canalising agency had been 3 per cent since 1974. In the case of foreign flag vessels, the cost of canalisation worked out to about 3.3/4 per cent. Taking this and other relevant factors into

consideration, a uniform rate of 4 per cent was fixed in March, 1979 as service charge in respect of both Indian and foreign flag vessels.

Circulation of Soiled, Dirty and Mutilated Currency Notes

6518. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently a larger number of soiled, dirty and mutilated currency notes are found in circulation;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) what are the norms of the Reserve Bank to withdraw such notes from circulation; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take to give redress to the harassed public as such notes are not accepted in the market and shops?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Yes, Sir, recently a larger number of soiled and mutilated currency notes are found in circulation in some parts of the country.

(b) There was insufficient supply of fresh currency notes on account of various reasons such as the agitations in some of the Agency banks authorized to issue fresh notes, agitation in the Reserve Bank offices, strike for about 3 weeks in the India Security Press, Nasik, and non-availability of Police Escorts for some time during the recent elections.

(c) The banks have standing instructions from the Reserve Bank of India to sort out notes into issuable and non-issuable notes which are badly soiled, have extensive markings or smudgings, and cannot be re-issued for circulation. Such notes received from public are not to be re-issued for circulation but held separately in the currency chests pending removal to Reserve Bank of India once in six months against supply of fresh notes.

(d) All branches of Public Sector banks besides exchanging badly soiled notes also accept certain types of mutilated notes for payment under Reserve Bank of India (Note Refund) Rules. Also, consignments of fresh notes are rushed to areas from where the shortages are reported.

Losses to Indian Importers

6519. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Importers are being put to increasing loss on imports due to fraud on shipments by foreign parties;

(b) if so, the estimated losses to the Indian Importers during the years 1978, 1979 and 1980 (June ending); and

(c) what steps Government and nationalised Banks have taken to recover the huge losses and give protection to the importers?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Government have no information.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Instructions to Executive Pilots in Airlines to adhere to flight and duty time limitation

6520. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Directorate General of Civil Aviation issued instructions to the Executive Pilots in both the Air Lines to strictly adhere to the set norms of "flight and duty time" limitations;

(b) if so, the implementation thereof;

(c) what are the recommendations on this by the ICPA; and

(d) what steps have Government taken to assure safety of aircraft and passengers?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) ICPA has recommended that Flight and duty time limitations as applicable to Line Pilots should be observed by Executive Pilots.

(d) Flight time limitations are spelt out in rule 42A of Aircraft Rules, 1987. There has been no violation of the prescribed limitations by any of the pilots of the Air Corporations.

Promotion to the post of Head-Clerk in Income-Tax Department

6521. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 869 on the 13th July, 1979 regarding promotion to posts of Head Clerks in Income-Tax Department and State:

(a) whether the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms have advised that for promotion to the post of Head-Clerk in the Income-tax Department the seniority in the Cadre of Tax Assistants only should be recognised;

(b) whether no discussions have taken place so far with the Income-tax Employees Federation in regard to (a) above;

(c) if so, what are the reasons for not holding the discussion for the last one year;

(d) whether Government propose to implement the advice given by the Department of Personnel; and

(e) if so, from which date?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e) The matter was considered in consultation with the Department of Personnel & Administrative Reforms and the Income-tax Employees Federation and it has been decided to continue the existing practice of promoting Tax Assistants to the grade

of Head Clerks on the basis of their seniority in the Upper Division Clerks' grade.

Fact Finding Committee on Development of Mica Industry

6522. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DAN-DAVATE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government appointed a Fact Finding Committee on the 20th March, 1978 to make assessment of present development of mica industries and to prepare a time bound programme for development of mica industries in the country so that instead of raw mica known as processed mica only mica products are exported from the country;

(b) whether Government appointed as members of the Committee exporters of raw mica who were not interested in development of mica industries; and

(c) whether Government propose to re-constitute the Committee with knowledgeable persons as members to prepare this important and valuable report?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Government appointed a fact-finding Committee on 30th March, 1978. The Committee is to report on the development of mica fabrication industry in the country and formulate a time-bound programme for the development of other mica-based industries.

(b) and (c) No, Sir.

Export business entrusted to individual firm by MITCO

6523. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DAN-DAVATE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the highest value of contracts/export orders allotted to an individual firm of exporters acting as agents of MITCO in 1974-75 and 1978-79, separately;

(b) what is the lowest value of contracts/export orders allotted to an

individual firm of exporters also acting as agents of the MITCO in each of the years 1974-75 and 1978-79;

(c) whether the gap between the export business entrusted to individual firm of exporters acting as agents of the MITCO widened in this period; if so, the reasons thereof; and

(d) whether any steps are proposed to be taken to bridge this wide gap?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c) Mica Trading Corporation of India Ltd. do not allot export orders to private exporters. The foreign buyers are free to choose their own suppliers from amongst about 150 registered export houses. In this private sector trade, the gap between the biggest and the smallest is, of course, very wide, because of buyer's free choice of source of supply.

(d) Export contracts are presently shared in the ratio of 60:40 between private exporters and MITCO. Purchases for MITCO's share are made primarily from the weaker sections who are not exporters. For the quantities not available with the weaker sections, MITCO buys in the open market from over 150 registered mica exporters. In 1974-75, MITCO purchased 873 tonnes of mica from weaker sections and only 368 tonnes from the non-weaker sections. In 1978-79, MITCO's purchases were 2093 tonnes of mica from weaker sections and 385 tonnes from non-weaker sections.

Assessment of black money invested in building industry

6524. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DAN-DAVATE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any assessment of black money invested in the building material industry in view of the shortage of building material and high prices of essential material like steel, cement and wood; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Free travel facilities to employees of Indian Airlines and Air India

6525. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DAN-DAVATE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of the Indian Airlines and Air India are allowed to travel free every month; and

(b) whether this facility has been enjoyed by the relations of the employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDU-LAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Free and rebated passage is allowed to relations of employees of the two Corporations in accordance with their respective regulations.

Supply of naphthalene to multi-national and MRTP houses

6526. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that generally Steel Authority of India has supplied its entire production of naphthalene to multi-national and MRTP houses and has not supplied any quantity to the co-operative sector;

(b) if so, the details regarding distribution procedure adopted during the last two years; and

(c) the measures Government propose to take to ensure the supply to cooperative sector?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (e) It is not a fact that Steel Authority of India Limited has supplied its

entire production of naphthalene to multi-national and M.R.T.P. houses. Naphthalene is a basic raw material, for the manufacture of various chemicals and intermediates required by a number of industries. It is, therefore, mostly supplied to such consuming units in any sector as have the necessary processing facilities and there is no bar to supplies being made to the cooperative sector if there is a request from any industry from that sector. In fact during the last two years naphthalene has been supplied alike to small scale and DGTD units

As the present indigenous production of naphthalene is short of the requirements, some quantities of naphthalene have been, and are, being imported. The sale of this by-product is governed by the general terms and conditions of business for SAIL products. The minimum order for supply of naphthalene is 10 tonnes by road and one wagon load by rail.

Classification of Pharmacopoeial Drugs under Central Excise Tariff

6527. SHRI RATAN SINGH RAJDA SHRI CHANDRA BHAL MANI TIWARI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether single pharmacopoeial drugs manufactured indigenously are being classified under item 14(e) of the Central Excise Tariff which covers patent, proprietary medicines only;

(b) whether Government are aware that basic drugs are not legally covered under the definition of medicines whether pharmacopoeial patent or proprietary; and

(c) if so, under what provisions of the law, Government are still classifying single pharmacopoeial basic drugs under item 14(e) of Central Excise Tariff?

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

tions containing single pharmacopoeial agents are exempt from whole of the excise duty leviable thereon under item 14E of Central Excise Tariff when these are cleared in bulk quantity in a form which is not 'ready for use' i.e., not in a dosage form and without a label or other indication of dose, method of usage or application or any other therapeutic information.

(b) and (c) The correct legal position is that under Item 14E of Central Excise Tariff all pharmacopoeial preparations marketed under brand names or marks including manufacturers' special marks, symbol, etc. are liable to central excise duty but the central excise duty is levied only on such pharmacopoeial preparations which do not come in the exempted category mentioned in (a) above

पटना में विमानों का रात को उतरना

6528. श्री राम विलास पासवान : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पटना और दिल्ली के बीच अतिरिक्त वायु-सेवा प्रदान किए जाने का कोई विचार है ;

(ख) क्या पटना में रात के विमानों के उतरने की व्यवस्था किए जाने का विचार है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार बिहार में पटना और रांची के अतिरिक्त अन्य स्थानों के लिए भी वायु-सेवा उपलब्ध करवाएगी ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चन्द्र लाल चन्द्राकर) :
(क) जी हां । 1 अगस्त, 1980 से इंडियन एयरलाइंस लखनऊ से होते हुए पटना तथा दिल्ली के बीच एक अतिरिक्त बी-737 सेवा परिचालित करेगी ।

(ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) जयपुर से होते हुए एक

विमान सेवा परिचालित करने के प्रस्ताव पर इंडियन एयरलाइंस सक्रिय रूप से विचार कर रही है । इस सम्बन्ध में कारपोरेशन द्वारा शीघ्र ही अंतिम निर्णय लिए जाने की संभावना है । बीसरी विमान सेवा के संदर्भ में, जिसके बारे में एक प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचारार्थिन है, बिहार के कुछ अन्य स्थानों पर भी विचार किया जा सकता है ।

"Bird Hit" Aircraft of Indian Airlines and Air India

6530. SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN:
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:

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

(a) the number of "bird hit" aircraft of Indian Airlines and Air India, separately during 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80, and total financial damage caused thereby;

(b) what steps Government propose to take to safeguard the aircraft from bird-menace; and

(c) whether Government propose to set up airfield management committees to identify environmental problems and take steps to ensure cleanliness around airports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDU-LAL CHANDRAKAR). (a) Indian Airlines:

Period	No. of bird hit incidence	Financial damage (Rs. in lakhs)
1977-78 . . .	91	64.51
1978-79 . . .	107	152.10
1979-80 . . .	117	24.47
<i>Air India :</i>		
1977-78 . . .	5	Nil
1978-79 . . .	7	98.99
1979-80 . . .	11	28.45

(b) The Government has already taken environmental management and dispersal techniques steps to minimise the bird menace at and in the vicinity of International/Domestic airports.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Advances given by Banks recently nationalised

6531. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been received that some out of the six banks prior to recent nationalisation had given 'bad advances' i.e. without adequate securities etc.; and

(b) if so, whether Government have gone into such cases in respect of each bank and the steps proposed to be taken to ensure that they do not result in 'bad losses' for the Government?

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

(b) Before nationalisation complaints against private sector banks were taken up by the Reserve Bank of India for making enquiries either directly from the banks or through their Regional Offices. Wherever it was considered necessary officers were deputed by the Reserve Bank for making enquiries into the allegations and based on the findings of such enquiries the banks were advised to take appropriate action.

The Auditors of the banks satisfy themselves that adequate provision is made in the balance-sheet to cover bad debts in banks. After nationalisation the Reserve Bank has carried out a rapid scrutiny of the newly nationalised banks. The inspection reports are still under preparation.

Credit Planning for Tea Industry

6532. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the

Tea Board had organised a meeting of the bankers to discuss the credit planning for the Tea Industry recently;

(b) if so, the interests that were represented in this meeting;

(c) whether it is a fact that of late the banks are dragging their feet to pay the sanctioned loan to the Tea Industry and this is causing hardship to this industry; and

(d) if so, what steps are being taken to streamline the situation?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir. Tea Board had convened a meeting on 8-7-1980 to discuss the credit problems of Tea Industry.

(b) The meeting was attended by representatives of the Tea Industry including the North Bengal Small Tea Growers' Association, the Tea Trade, Commercial Banks, Assam Cooperative Apex Bank and officials from the Reserve Bank of India and Ministry of Finance (Banking Division).

(c) Government does not have any such information.

(d) Does not arise.

Financial assistance to Delhi Flying Club

6533. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of assistance that the Central Government give to the Delhi Flying Club;

(b) whether any Government representative finds a place in the management of this organisation and if so, in what capacity;

(c) whether Government have received complaints that the management of the club has become lax and as such many irregularities in administration, training, discipline had occurred in the past; and

(d) if so, what steps Government propose to take to set right the affairs of the club?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDU-LAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) The assistance given by the Government is in the form of subvention which is @ Rs. 148/- per hour for flying done above 2000 hours and Rs. 139/- per hour for flying done above 2000 hours.

(b) Yes, Sir. Two Officers of the Civil Aviation Department are ex-officio Members on the Managing Committee of the Club.

(c) and (d) Certain allegations have been made by some members of the Club in a suit filed in the Delhi High Court in regard to procedures adopted in the recent elections of the members of the Managing Committee and also alleged bungling and misappropriation of funds. The matter is sub-judice.

Production of a certain percentage of Controlled Cloth by Private Sector Mills

6534. **SHRI K. A. RAJAN:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the private sector textile mills have not come forward to make controlled cloth under the voluntary tender system;

(b) if so, whether Government have any plan to make compulsory the production of a certain percentage of controlled cloth by the private sector mills; and

(c) if not, what steps are being made to make up the differences?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) No, Sir. Under the revised scheme effective from 1-10-78, NTC mills are required to produce the bulk of the controlled cloth and only residual quantities are allotted to private sector mills base on offers and acceptance

through a tender system by the Textile Commissioner.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Amount allotted to Kerala State for development of tourism

6535. **SHRI GEORGE JOSEPH MUNDACKAL:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) how much total amount has been allotted to Kerala State for the development of tourism;

(b) whether there is any proposal to provide new hotels in Kerala considering the scenic beauty and tourist attraction of places like Kumerakom, Thekkady and Munnar; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to start helicopter or small plane services from Trivandrum and Cochin to different tourist centres in Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDU-LAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) Development of tourist centres in the Central Sector is not taken up statewide placewise basis. The schemes are taken up at various centres on the basis of their potential to attract international tourists and accordingly amounts are earmarked schemewise. In the current financial year (1980-81) the Department will be incurring an expenditure of Rs. 9.00 lakhs for the completion of the work related to the Beach Service Centre at Kovalam for which a financial sanction was issued in 1978-79 and an amount of Rs. 3.00 lakhs was released as an advance to the India Tourism Development Corporation.

(b) There are no proposals for the present to develop facilities at Kumerakom, Thekkady and Munnar in the Central Sector. However, in the discussions held recently with representatives of the State Tourist Organisations on regional basis, they have been requested to draw up a blueprint of tourism development based on the

travel circuit concept indicating inter-se priorities in the development of tourist centres. Thereafter responsibilities will be assigned for the development of tourist infrastructure at centres along the travel circuits in the Central and State Sectors. The requisite proposals from the Department of Tourism, Government of Kerala are awaited.

(c) No, Sir.

Sanction of Capital Subsidy for Growers of Rubber

6537. SHRI GEORGE JOSEPH MUNDACKAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state whether Government propose to issue an early sanction of the capital subsidy for the scheme, so that the growers of rubber could avail of the benefit in the current planting season itself?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): a scheme entitled 'Rubber Plantation Development Scheme' aimed at accelerating the pace of new planting and replanting of Rubber has been proposed by the Rubber Board for implementation over a five year period from 1980/81 to 1984/85. The scheme is presently under examination of the Government.

Charging of Interest by A.R.D.C. for Long Term Agricultural Loans

6538. SHRI GEORGE JOSEPH MUNDACKAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Agricultural Refinance Development Corporation is charging an interest of 10½ to 11 per cent for long term Agriculture loans;

(b) when World Bank is charging only .75 per cent interest, the reasons why A.R.D.C. is taking a huge margin of profit;

(c) whether for long term cultivations, like coconut, rubber, where farmers have to wait for 8 to 10 years to get income, Government propose to reduce the interest to a maximum of 4 per cent to 5 per cent?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) No, Sir. Agricultural Refinance & Development Corporation is a refinancing institution and it does not, directly lend to farmers. The rates of interest at which it makes refinance available to banks are as follows:

(i) I Minor Irrigation/land Development	6.5%
(ii) Diversified Purposes:	
(a) Small Farmers	6.5%
(b) others	7.5%

The banks retain a margin of 3 per cent and charge 9.5 per cent and 10.5 per cent from the ultimate borrowers.

(b) Credits received by the Govt of India from the International Development Association, an affiliate of the World Bank, carry no interest but only a service charge of ¾ of 1 per cent per annum. Terms and conditions of external assistance received from several bilateral and multi-lateral sources differ considerably. Interest rates on loans sanctioned by the Central Government are prescribed, taking into account the overall cost of Central Government borrowings from various sources, including domestic borrowings.

(c) There is no proposal of Banks reducing the rate of interest on their loans to agricultural borrowers.

इस्पात संयंत्रों का अपूर्ण निर्माण और विस्तार

6539. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुछ इस्पात संयंत्रों के निर्माण और विस्तार से संबंधित कार्य धनराशियों की कमी के कारण अपूर्ण पड़े हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन इस्पात संयंत्रों के नाम क्या हैं और उनके लिये कितनी धनराशि की आवश्यकता है ; और

(ग) इन संयंत्रों के कार्य को पूरा करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

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

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

अशोक होटल के प्रबन्ध तथा रख-रखाव में गिरावट

6540. श्री निहाल सिंह : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अशोक होटल के रख-रखाव और प्रबन्ध में गत तीन वर्षों से गिरावट आ रही है और कुप्रबन्ध के कारण प्रतिदिन दो लाख रुपये का घाटा हो रहा है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस समय अशोक होटल में केवल 10 से 20 प्रतिशत तक कमरे भरे रहते हैं जबकि अन्य होटलों में 80 से 90 प्रतिशत तक कमरे ग्राहकों से भरे होते हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और होटल के कार्यकरण के संबंध में जांच करवाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गयी है ; और

(घ) अशोक होटल द्वारा गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित की गयी ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० एल० चंद्राकर) :
(क) कुल मिला कर अशोक होटल का

रख-रखाव और प्रबन्ध अपेक्षित स्तर का है । होटल प्रतिदिन 2 लाख रुपये की हानि नहीं उठा रहा है, बल्कि इसके विपरीत, इसके पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान भारी लाभ अर्जित किया है जैसाकि नीचे दर्शाया गया है :—

वर्ष अर्जित लाभ (कर से पूर्व)

(रुपये लाखों में)

1977-78	154.54
1978-79	168.70
1979-80	155.50 (अनन्तितम)

(ख) जी, नहीं । 1977-78 और 1978-79 के दौरान अशोक होटल, नई दिल्ली में कमरों की औसत आकुपैसी क्रमशः 89% और 85% थी । जनवरी, 1980 में 104 कमरे जोड़ कर होटल की क्षमता में वृद्धि की गयी थी । चूंकि अतिरिक्त कमरे वर्ष के कुछ महीनों के लिए उपलब्ध थे, इसलिए 1979-80 के दौरान आकुपैसी 74% थी । इस आकुपैसी की ओवरएण्ड इन्टरकान्टीनेन्टल, मॉयें शेरटन और ताजमहल होटलों की क्रमशः 76.3%, 78.9% और 63.3% की आकुपैसी से बहुत अनुकूल रूप में तुलना की जा सकती है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(घ) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान अशोक होटल द्वारा अर्जित विदेशी मुद्रा की राशि और अशोक होटल में सेन्ट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के काउंटर पर भुनायी

गयी विदेशी मुद्रा की राशि नीचे दर्शायी गई है :—

वर्ष	अशोक होटल द्वारा अर्जित	अशोक होटल में सेन्ट्रल बैंक आफ इंडिया के काउंटर पर भुनायी गयी	जोड़
			(रुपए लाखों में)
1977-78	79.50	283.11	362.61
1978-79	77.15	329.43	406.58
1979-80	66.26	358.73	424.99

Handing over of Tea Centres Abroad to Private Concerns

6541. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tea Board is attempting to hand over our tea centres and promotional units abroad to private concerns; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Appointment of Subordinate Staff Class-IV Employees in State Bank of India, New Delhi

6542. SHRI CHANDRA PAL SHAILANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ No. 789 on 12th June, 1980, regarding appointment of subordinate staff class-IV employees in the State Bank of India, New Delhi and state:

(a) the complete details of the persons showing those also who belong to SC/ST communities brought on the waiting list for appointment of subordinate staff in order of merit;

(b) number of persons belonging to SC/ST communities who have so far been offered appointment out of total of 70;

1796 LS-7.

(c) the date on which the first appointment has been made out of the waiting list;

(d) whether it is proposed to keep the waiting list alive till all the candidates are offered appointments; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) From out of 70 candidates appointed and the other 148 candidates wait-listed by the Local Head Office of the State Bank of India, New Delhi as a result of interviews held for the selection of the subordinate staff, against permanent vacancies, in the month of June, 1979 for Delhi and New Delhi Recruitment Zones, 145 candidates belonged to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe communities.

(b) 30 candidates out of 70 who have been offered appointment belonged to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe communities.

(c) The dates of first appointment made out of the waiting list for South Extension Recruitment Zone is 9-11-79 and for the Chandni Chowk Zone is 18-10-79.

(d) No, sir.

(e) According to the existing instructions waiting lists are kept alive until the expiry of one year from the

date of the first appointment made out of the waiting list or holding of the next interview whichever is earlier.

Grade-II Officers in State Bank of India, New Delhi

6543. SHRI CHANDRA PAL SHAI-LANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) total number of Grade-II Officers in the State Bank of India, New Delhi Circle and the number of persons belonging to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe communities out of them;

(b) whether the quota reserved for SC/ST is complete in this cadre;

(c) if not, the reasons for the backlog; and

(d) when backlog is likely to be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) The total number of officers Grade II in the New Delhi Circle of State Bank of India, as on 31st December, 1979 was 1784 out of which 18 officers belonged to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe communities.

(b) to (d) Total number of vacancies reserved for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe communities could not be filled up as sufficient number of employees belonging to these communities were not available for writing the tests.

Promotion from Clerical Cadre to Officer Grade-II in State Bank of India, New Delhi

6544. SHRI CHANDRA PAL SHAI-LANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 790 on 13th June, 1980 regarding promotion from clerical cadre to Officer Grade-II in the State Bank of India, New Delhi and state:

(a) the details of the main clause of the agreement entered into between

the State Bank of India Staff Federation and the Management as a result of which waiting list has been prepared for promotion to Officer Grade-II cadre from clerical cadre;

(b) whether the candidates who appeared in the written test for promotion to Officer Grade-II were informed regarding formation of such a waiting list in advance;

(c) whether the employees brought on waiting list will be absorbed against the vacancies existed in the year 1979 only; and

(d) if so, the number of vacancies which existed in the year 1979 and the total number of candidates declared successful in the interview, and the reasons why the candidates placed on panel were not absorbed at the time of declaring the results?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) The issue regarding waiting list of the candidates was discussed by the Management of State Bank of India with the Federation at the bipartite meeting held at Madras on 29th and 30th June, 1979. Details of the Agreement are being obtained from the bank and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) No, sir.

(c) The employees placed on the waiting list would be absorbed against the vacancies sanctioned for 1980.

(d) The Delhi Circle of State Bank of India was sanctioned by the Head Office to recruit/promote 346 officers during 1979. After accounting for recruitment of Rural Development Officers, Trainee officers confirmed as officers Grade I and probationary officers confirmed as Officers Grade I, Delhi Local Head Office had a balance sanction of 270 officers at the time of declaration of the result of officers Grade II test. 410 Candidates were considered suitable for promotion in the interview keeping in view the

provision for waiting list. 277 candidates have been promoted so far against available vacancies.

Electric Arc Furnaces in the Country

6545. SHRI BHOLA RAUT: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of electric arc furnaces in the country, together with their installed and operating capacity;

(b) the production of saleable mild steel, alloy and mild steel and alloy steel castings of the arc furnaces during 1975-76, 1976-77, 1977-78 1978-79 and 1979-80; and

(c) their projected output during 1980-81?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) At present, there are 147 licenced electric arc furnace units in the country with an installed capacity of 3.2 million tonnes and operating capacity of approximately 3 million tonnes per year;

(b) The electric arc furnace units primarily produce steel in the form of steel ingot/billets. By way of diversification these units have also been permitted to produce steel castings. Saleable mild or alloy steel, as is known in common parlance, is not produced by the electric arc furnaces nor do they generally produce castings except by way of diversification, as mentioned above. Details of production of steel ingots and liquid metal used for steel castings, by these units during the period 1975-76 to 1979-80 are given below:—

Year	Steel ingots (in lakh tonnes).	Steel castings (liquid metal) (in '000 tonnes).
1975-76.	7.82	17.75
1976-77.	9.95	13.29
1977-78.	11.34	17.97
1978-79.	16.57	19.50
1979-80.	15.83	15.55

(c) The production by the electric arc furnaces during 1980-81 has been estimated at 1.80 million tonnes of steel ingots on the assumption that their demand for power and other raw materials would be fully met.

Import of Melting Scrap

6546. SHRI BHOLA RAUT: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the import of melting scrap, alloy steel scrap and rerollable scrap in the form of scrap ships and the export of melting scrap are canalised;

(b) if so, the reasons why the import of rerollable scrap is not canalised; and

(c) the reasons why the arc furnace units were issued import licences and allowed direct import of melting scrap?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Import of all grades of melting scrap and old ships, vessels etc. meant for breaking, as well as export of ferrous melting scrap is canalised through Metal Scrap Trade Corporation Limited. All grades/compositions of alloy steel scrap, other than melting scrap, is in the banned list for import in terms of the current import policy for 1980-81.

(b) The capacity utilisation of the rerolling mills, including those in the small scale sector, is very low. One of the reasons for this being the inadequate availability of raw material, the current import policy provides for import of carbon steel rerollable scrap under Open General Licence by the actual users (industrial) so that the interested rerolling units can arrange import of such rerolling scrap as suits their individual requirement and thus add to the total availability of rerollable scrap within the country.

(c) the electric furnace unit in the country had been passing through a

difficult time and quite a few of them had closed down. To revive them in the interest of national economy, Government extended certain concessions to them. One of the steps that had to be taken was to supplement the indigenous supply of ferrous melting scrap, which according to reports was not adequate to sustain a high level of production by the mini steel plants. To save time and in the hope that the measure will encourage the individual units to import limited quantities of ferrous melting scrap, such ad hoc permission was granted to these units for a short period to directly import limited quantities of scrap. This was subsequently supported by the recommendation of the Committee appointed by the Government on which the indigenous scrap industry was adequately represented, to resort to imports when the production of liquid metal by the ministeel plants rises beyond 1.7 m.t.

Construction of Helipads during last two years

6547. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of helipads constructed during the last two years at various places in the country;

(b) the amount involved in the construction of these helipads;

(c) the specific purpose for which these helipads were constructed; and

(d) the names of airports where improvements have been made during the last two years and the amount spent on the work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) and (b) No helipads have been constructed during the last two years by the Central Government.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Development of airports is a continuous process. The total capital expenditure (Plan) incurred by International Airports Authority of India on the development of international airports is Rs. 9.69 crores in 1979-79 and Rs. 15.70 crores in 1979-80. The expenditure incurred by the Civil Aviation Department on the development of domestic aerodrome is Rs. 3.69 crores in 1978-79 and Rs. 12.89 crores in 1979-80.

Export of inferior quality of Goods

6548. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been instances regarding the export of inferior quality goods during the last three years; and

(b) if so, the names of the parties which indulged in such practices and the details of the action taken by Government against them?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) Some cases of export of allegedly inferior quality goods were reported during the last three years. The reports of export of inferior goods are investigated and where genuine, necessary action including prosecution taken. Four exporting firms were prosecuted under the provisions of Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 and fined by Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Calcutta. One exporting firm was prosecuted by C.B.I. Madras with the concurrence of the Export Inspection Council and this firm was fined by the Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Madras. Thirty-three exporters have been fined by the Customs Department for attempting to export sub-standard consignments. Further, in some cases prosecution has been launched and the cases are pending with the Courts.

Overdues of Production Loans from Agricultural Community

6549. SHRI K. PRADHNI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the mounting overdues of production loans from the agricultural community particularly the Adivasis;

(b) if so, the details regarding the steps Government propose to take to overcome the difficulties in getting fresh loans for production;

(c) what are the average rates of interest charged at the village level through primary co-operatives to the farmers in comparison with the loans granted by nationalised banks directly; and

(d) the percentage of loans granted by nationalised banks to agricultural community out of the total loans of the nationalised banks?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) The Commercial Banks do not collect the data as is being asked for. The percentage of overdues of agricultural loans advanced by the public sector banks for the past three years is as under:

June 1977	51.2
June 1978	49.8
June 1979	47.8

These figures show a slight improvement in recovery of these loans.

(b) The Commercial Banks have been advised by the Reserve Bank of India that recovery programmes should at all times be sufficiently flexible so as to allow easy and appropriate rephasing of agricultural loans in the case of natural calamities and adverse seasonal factors. According-

ly, banks normally grant extension of time for repayment/convert short-term loans into medium term loans. The borrowers are not considered as defaulters in such cases and they become eligible for fresh loans.

(c) The rates of interest charged to the borrowers at the village level through Primary Cooperatives and directly by the commercial banks are as follows:—

(A) *Short term Loans*

(i) Cooperatives Upto 13.5% In majority of the States the rates are between 11 to 13%. In some States, there are subsidised rates for small farmers.

(ii) Commercial banks Loans upto Rs. 2500/- in case of small farmers 11% For others, maximum upto 15 or 16%.

(B) *Term Loans*

i) Cooperatives For medium term loans the rates vary generally from 11 to 13 per cent in most of the States. In some States there are subsidised rates of interest for small farmers.

(ii) Commercial banks

For term loans with maturity of not less than three years

(i) Land Development/Minor Irrigation 9.5%

(ii) Diversified purposes

Small farmers 9.5 %
others 10.5%

(d) The percentage of agricultural loans granted by Public Sector Banks (including State Bank of India and its Associates) to their total loans was 13.2 at the end of June, 1979, which is the latest available.

**Britain's Development Plan for
Durgapur Steel Plant**

6550. SHRI MOHD. ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a development plan is being prepared by the British Steel Corporation (Overseas) Services for the Durgapur Steel Plant under the technical aid programme of the British Government;

(b) the date by which the plan will be ready;

(c) the full particulars of the plan with salient features;

(d) the date by which it will be put into operation;

(e) the amount involved; and

(f) the benefits to accrue to the Government of India?

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

(b) The plan is expected to be ready by the end of October, 1980.

(c) to (f) These will be known only after the proposals have been framed and submitted to the Government and the Government have taken a view on them.

**Service Charges for Canalisation of
Import and Export Commodities**

6551. SHRI RAM SWAROOP RAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the norm for deciding service

charge for canalisation of different import and export commodities/items;

(b) whether shipper/actual user of the imported goods has any say in the matter; and

(c) have not Government laid down that the service charges levied by the canaliser should not be in excess but commensurate to the actual service by the canaliser?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Service charges for different import/export commodities are fixed keeping in view the services rendered and various elements of expenses/costs incurred by the canalising agencies.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The end cost of the actual user as well as availability of raw material from other sources, are taken into consideration while fixing the service charges which are commensurate with the actual services rendered by the canalising agency.

Decline in Scrap Prices

6552. SHRI RAM SWAROOP RAM: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that scrap prices in the international market have been declining in the recent period;

(b) whether the domestic scrap industry sources have expressed concern that the arc furnaces are likely to import large volume of scrap on valid import licences held by them;

(c) whether it is a fact that scrap imports in large volume by arc furnaces would harm domestic collection; and

(d) whether Government are going to allow free export of scrap to allow the domestic scrap industry to maintain collection of scrap?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The international prices of steel melting scrap, particularly in the USA, the main exporting country, were on the decline for some months. However, in the recent weeks the prices have shown trends of firming up.

(b) No, Sir. The continuous rising trend in the prices of indigenous scrap also do not justify such an apprehension.

(c) No, Sir. A committee appointed by the Government to report on the working of the Ferrous Scrap industry, on which the scrap collecting| processing industry was adequately represented, has reported that the indigenous availability of scrap is just adequate for a production of 1.7 million tonnes of liquid metal by the electric furnaces and when production exceeds this limit, imports should be resorted to.

(d) Government is permitting the export of such categories of scrap which are surplus to indigenous requirement and have so far ensured that the domestic scrap industry is not adversely affected.

बोकारो इस्पात संयंत्र की प्रगति

6553. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बोकारो इस्पात संयंत्र ने परियोजना के अनुरूप प्रगति की है और यदि नहीं, तो इस के फलस्वरूप कितनी हानि हुई ; और

(ख) इस संयंत्र पर अब तक कितनी राशि का निवेश किया जा चुका है और वहां कुल कितने कर्मचारी तथा अफसर कार्यरत हैं और उन्हें कुल कितना वेतन दिया जाता है ?

वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी) : (क) परियोजना रिपोर्ट के अनुसार पहले चरण में बोकारो इस्पात कारखाने का निर्माण 17 लाख टन वार्षिक क्षमता के लिए, किया जाना था और फिर इसका 40 लाख टन तक विस्तार किया जाना था । अब दूसरे चरण के लिए कार्य हो रहा है और 25 लाख टन क्षमता प्राप्त की जा चुकी है । यह सच है कि निर्माण कार्य की प्रगति समय सूची के अनुसार नहीं हुई है । यह अनुमान लगाना कठिन है कि निर्माण अनुसूची के अनुसार कार्य न हो सकने के कारण कितनी हानि हुई है ।

(ख) 31-3-1980 तक बोकारो इस्पात कारखाने पर कुल पूंजी निवेश 1758.03 करोड़ रुपए के लगभग था । 31-3-1980 को कारखाने में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों की संख्या नीचे दी गई है :—

कार्य पालक	. 3,376
कर्मचारी	. 36,664
	40,040

वर्ष 1979-80 में कर्मचारियों के वेतनमान तथा मजदूरी पर 46.50 करोड़ रुपये खर्च हुए थे ।

खुदरा व्यापारियों के लिए चीनी तथा मिट्टी के तेल हेतु वंजूर किया गया कमीशन

6554. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) छोटे खुदरा व्यापारियों को उन स्थानों पर जहां उचित दर दुकानें नहीं खोली गई हैं और जहां पर सहकारी समितियां काम नह कर रही हैं; चीनी

बेचने के लिए प्रति बोरी और मिट्टी के तेल के (16 अथवा 18 लिटर) टीन बेचने पर कितना कमीशन दिया जाता है ;

(ख) क्या उन छोटे दुकानदारों के सिधे हुए कमीशन पर चीनी और मिट्टी के तेल का वितरण किया जाना संभव है ; और

(ग) क्या इन दुकानदारों को उपरोक्त कमीशन के अलावा परिवहन प्रभार भी भरा किये जाते हैं और यदि हां, तो उसका क्या आधार है ?

बाबरिक प्रति मंत्री (श्री विद्या चरण मुकुन्द) : (क) से (ग) राज्य सरकारों को लेबी-चीनी का आबंटन केवल सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के विक्री केन्द्रों के माध्यम से वितरित करने के लिए किया जाता है। इसलिये उचित दर की दुकानों के लाइसेंस-धारियों के अलावा अन्य किसी खुदरा व्यापारी को कमीशन देने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता है। मिट्टी के तेल के संबंध में जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

कृषि संपत्ति पर धन-कर लगाया जाना

6555. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने का कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कृषि संपत्ति पर धन-कर कब लगाया गया था और उससे प्रत्येक वर्ष में कितना राजस्व प्राप्त हुआ था तथा 1979-80 के दौरान कुल कितने व्यक्तियों से यह कर बसूल किया गया अथवा बसूल किया जाना था ; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि काला धन रखने वाले बहुत से व्यक्ति कृषि व्यवसाय अपना कर उस धन को उचित धन में बदलने में सफल हो जाते हैं और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री लक्ष्मण नाईकारोट) : (क) कृषि संपत्ति पर धन-कर, कर निर्धारण वर्ष 1970-71 से लगाया गया था। उससे अर्जित राजस्व की रकम का वर्ष-वार व्यौरा निम्नानुसार है :

कर-निर्धारण वर्ष	रकम लाख रुपये में
1970-71	3
1971-72	33
1972-73	55
1973-74	66
1974-75	71
1975-76	91
1976-77	78
1977-78	57
1978-79	89
1979-80	47

वर्ष 1979-80 के दौरान जिन निर्धारितियों के पास कृषि धन था उनकी कुल संख्या 17277 थी।

(ख) मंत्रालय के पास कोई ऐसा ठोस प्रमाण उपलब्ध नहीं है जिससे यह सिद्ध हो सके कि बहुत से ऐसे व्यक्ति जिनके पास काला धन है, कृषि कार्य आरम्भ करके उसे सफेद धन में परिवर्तित कर सकते हैं।

सरकार द्वारा भ्रष्टाचार की जा रही पेंशन की राशि

6556. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने का कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पेंशन देने के लिए किन-किन बातों पर विचार किया जाता है और सरकार द्वारा पेंशन के रूप में हर साल राशिका भुगतान किया जा रहा है ; और

(ख) उन लोगों को पेंशन देने का क्या अर्थ है जिनकी आर्थिक स्थिति मजबूत है अथवा जिनके पास अच्छी तरह अपना गुजारा करने के लिए पर्याप्त धन है जबकि दूसरी ओर

इस क्षेत्र में आज भी तीस करोड़ व्यक्ति बरीबी की रेखा से नीचे का जीवन बिता रहे हैं ?

जिस मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मगनभाई बारोट) (क) सरकारी कर्मचारियों का पेंशन तन्वी तथा संतोषजनक सेवा का विचार में रखे हुए दी जाती है। वर्ष 1976-77, 1977-78 और 1978-79 के लिए पेंशन वित्त निम्न प्रकार था :—

1976-77	186 करोड़ रुपए
1977-78	214 करोड़ रुपए
1978-79	258 करोड़ रुपए

(ख) स्थिर रोजगार में काम करने वाले व्यक्तियों के लिए दो प्रकार के सामाजिक सुरक्षा लाभ हैं। औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में आमतौर पर अग्रदायी नवविषय निधि योजना है। सरकारी क्षेत्र में भी कुछ सरकारी कर्मचारी अग्रदायी नवविषय निधि के अंतर्गत आते हैं, किन्तु उनमेंसे अधिकांश पेंशन योजना के अंतर्गत आते हैं। ये सामाजिक सुरक्षा लाभ व्यवित्तजिसने अपने जीवन के महत्वपूर्ण वर्ष नियोजित कर सेवा में लगाए हैं, की वृद्धावस्था के लिए व्यवस्था बनाने के लिए होते हैं। ये अदायगी सेवा काल और उम्र के वेतन स्तर से संबंधित होती है, जिस पर वह व्यक्ति सेवा निवृत्त होता है। पेंशन, अथवा यहा तक कि किसी कर्मचारी का देय वेतन का उस कर्मचारी की वैयक्तिक वित्तीय स्थिति से कोई संबंध नहीं होता।

Diamond Exports

6557. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the prospects of diamond exports in 1980-81 and further from India; and

(b) what steps have been taken to supply rough diamonds to diamond industry in Gujarat, Bombay in particular?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI

FRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Recession in the world trade in diamonds is likely to have its impact on diamond exports by India during the current year.

Demand for Indian diamonds is expected to pick up in 1981-82 and onwards.

(b) Supply of rough diamonds to diamond industries is freely allowed to registered exporters on replenishment basis. Import Licences are also being given to obtain supplies from Diamond Trading Company, London. Besides, rough diamonds are also being supplied to Indian diamond industries by Hindustan Diamond Company Ltd. The Company is regularly supplying rough diamond to licence holders, particularly to the small exporters of diamonds, including those in Bombay and Gujarat.

Curb on Inflationary Pressures

6558. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to curb the inflationary pressures and changes in consumption pattern due to foreign remittances, particularly in places like Kerala, Gujarat, Punjab etc.; if so, in what way; and

(b) whether Government have any scheme and if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAIBAROT): (a) As, for some time, there is no increase in foreign exchange reserves of the country, the inflationary potential of foreign remittances, if any, would get considerably reduced. As regards changes in consumption pattern, utilisation of foreign remittances may have raised the previously low consumption levels, which is natural and to a degree desirable.

(b) Government have devised several schemes to encourage non-resident Indians to invest these remittances in bank deposits or in industrial ventures. For instance, non-resident Indians may invest in any company

engaged in any area of activity without repatriation rights for capital invested and income earned. Another facility permits investment up to 20 per cent with repatriation rights in new issues of new companies in selected industries. Non-resident Indians may also invest up to 74 per cent with repatriation rights in companies engaged in high priority areas or in export oriented ventures.

Facilities to Tourists in Tribal Areas of Dadra and Nagar Haveli

6559. SHRI CHITTUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what facilities have been provided for tourists in tribal area of Dadra and Nagar Haveli within the last three years; and

(b) whether any kind of help is provided to private hoteliers and others who venture to open new facilities; if so, the details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) No facilities have been provided in the Central Sector in tribal area of Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

(b) Private hoteliers and other entrepreneurs interested in constructing hotels are encouraged in their venture through necessary incentives being given by the Government. A note on the incentives given is attached.

Statement

INCENTIVES FOR HOTEL INDUSTRY

I. Priority Treatment

In accordance with an official memorandum issued by the Government of India the various requirements of the hotel industry are met on a basis of priority. When any member of the hotel industry recognised and approved by the Government makes a request to any agency of the Government at Municipal,

State, Union Level or to a semi or quasi Government body for the grant of special or concessional treatment, consideration is given to its request as is given to other industrial activities which are accorded high priority. Such consideration includes financial assistance, assistance in the procurement of building materials, grant of foreign exchange for publicity, promotion and the import of essential requirements etc.

II. TAX RELIEFS

(1) Tax Holidays

Subject to the fulfilment of the conditions prescribed in this regard, the profits and gains derived by an Indian Company from the business of an approved hotel which started functioning after the first day of April 1961 are exempt from Income Tax to the following extent:—

(i) Hotels which start functioning before 1-4-1976:

(Sec. 80 J) Upto 6 per cent of the capital (excluding long term borrowings and debentures) employed in the hotel for a period of 5 years, commencing from the year in which the hotel starts functioning.

The dividends declared by the Company from such exempted profits, are also exempt from tax in the hands of the share holders.

(ii) Hotels which start functioning after 31-3-1976 but before 1-4-1987.

Upto 7½ per cent of the capital (excluding long term borrowing and debentures) employed in the hotel for a period of 5 years, commencing from the year in which the hotel starts functioning.

(2) Hotels in Backward Areas

(Section 80 HH) Subject to the fulfilment of the prescribed conditions, where the gross total income of an assessee includes any profits and gains derived from the business of a hotel which started functioning after 31-12-1970 in any of the specified

'backward areas, there shall be allowed, in computing the total income of the assessee, a deduction from such profits and gains of amount equal to 20 per cent thereof, for 10 assessment years from the establishment of the hotel provided that in the case of a hotel which has started functioning after 31-12-1970 but before 1-4-1973 the number of 10 assessment years will be reduced by the number of assessment years which expired before 1-4-1974.

(3) Depreciation:

Sec. 32(i)(v)—In the case of any new building the erection of which is completed after 31st March, 1967 where the building is owned by an Indian company and used by such company as hotel and such hotel is for the time being approved by the Central Government depreciation at the rate of 25 per cent of the actual cost of erection of the building for the first year has been allowed as initial depreciation in respect of the previous year in which the erection of the building is completed or if such building is first brought into use as a hotel in the immediately succeeding previous year, then in respect of that previous year, such initial depreciation shall not be deductible in determining the W.D.V. of building for the purpose of calculating depreciation, Sec. 32(1)(v). However, total depreciation allowable including initial depreciation will not exceed the original cost.

In the case of plant and machinery installed by the company being an Indian company in premises used by it as a hotel where such hotel is for the time being approved by the Central Government, an extra allowance of depreciation of an amount equal to the half of the normal allowance shall be allowed. For this purpose the normal allowance means the amount of depreciation allowance (other than the extra depreciation allowance or extra shift depreciation allowance) which is allowance under the I.T. Rules [Item III (iii) of Part I Appendix I].

III. CENTRAL INVESTMENT SUBSIDY SCHEME FOR THE INDUSTRIES SET UP IN BACKWARD AREAS.

With effect from 1-1-1977, hotels have been made eligible for the Central investment subsidy. The subsidy is calculated only on the basis of the investment in fixed assets and not on movable assets such as furniture, crockery, etc.

IV. LAND FOR HOTEL CONSTRUCTION

Government owned land in Delhi area is leased for hotel construction by inviting tenders on the basis of an annual ground rent instead of the payment of full price of premium of the plot.

Supply of Steel to Small Sector in Gujarat

6560. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) how much quantity of saleable steel was supplied in the last two years to concerned institutions for distribution to small sector in Gujarat and what was the actual demand; and

(b) whether there were complaints against distribution system and if so, how they were dealt with?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Supply of saleable steel for 1978-79 and 1979-80 for small scale sector in Gujarat were as below:—

Year	Supplies ('tonnes)
1978-79	32,214
1979-80	44,559

State-wise Demand figures are not maintained.

(b) Complaints are referred for appropriate corrective action where needed to the producers or the State Government agencies concerned.

Memorandum from West Bengal Income Tax Class IV Staff Association

6561. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY:
SHRI BHOGENDR A JHA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a memorandum from the West Bengal Income Tax Class IV Staff Association dated 25th June, 1980;

(b) if so, what are the main points of the memorandum; and

(c) what action, if any, has been taken in this regard or what do Government contemplate to do in future in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) The West Bengal Income Tax Class IV Employees Association submitted a letter dated June 23, 1980, forwarding therewith letters signed by several members of the Association listing as many as 11 demands. The letter of the Association was forwarded by the Commissioner of Income Tax, West Bengal, Calcutta, with his letter dated 24-6-1980 to the Central Board of Direct Taxes for necessary action.

(b) The demands of the members of the Association are mainly about the method of promotion of Group 'D' to L.D.C.; creation of selection grade in Group 'D'; advance increment for passing Departmental Examination of Record Keepers; withdrawing of 10 per cent cut in Group 'D' posts; taking of contingent staff on regular employment; etc. etc.

(c) The West Bengal Income Tax Class IV Employees' Association is a local Association. The demands made by the Association are of all India importance. There are standing instructions of the Central Board of

Direct Taxes, according to which a local association should not take up matters of all India importance and should confine itself only to local issues. The matters of all India importance are left to be taken up by the recognised Federation, namely, Income Tax Employees' Federation, already functioning in the Department. This Federation is also represented in the Departmental Council of the Ministry of Finance and the National Council of the Department of Personnel & A.Rs. In view of this position, the Commissioner of Income Tax, Calcutta, has been informed to draw the attention of the Association to the standing instructions dated 15-2-1978 referred to above.

Demand of Indian Carpets in Foreign Countries

6562. SHRI ZAINUL BASHEER: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is a great demand of Indian carpets in foreign market; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) (a) and (b) Exports of hand-knotted woolen carpets, rugs, etc. during the past years were as under:

	Rs. Crores
1977-78 :	81.96
1978-79 :	99.37
1979-80 .	82.67
	(Provisional)

More recent trend in exports is indicated by the exports of the last quarter of 1979-80 (i.e. January-March, 1980) at Rs. 24 crores, compared to the exports of Rs. 26.34 crores during the last quarter of 1978-79.

**Fall in Credit Advanced by
Nationalised Banks**

6564 SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be
pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there
has been a sharp fall in the credit
advanced by the nationalised banks
by June, 1980 as compared to the
figures for the same period during the
previous year;

(b) if so, the extent of the fall in
advancing bank credit and the break-
up of the figure user-wise; and

(c) the reasons for the sharp fall?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) No Sir,
in aggregate terms, the outstand-
ing advances of public sector
banks* increased from Rs. 17379.1
crores as on the last Friday of June
1979 to Rs. 19854.7 crores as on the
last Friday of June, 1980.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Insurance Scheme on Bank Deposits

6565 SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT:
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be
pleased to state:

(a) is there any proposal to launch
a scheme of insurance based on bank
deposits of people; and

(b) if so, what are the details and
what is the thinking of LIC in this
regard?

*Includes 6 recently nationalised
banks.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) and (b)
A deposit-linked insurance scheme
was introduced by the LIC in 1971
to provide term insurance cover to
the bank account-holder, aged bet-
ween 18 and 49 in respect of their
savings in the bank accounts, subject
to their maintaining in their savings
accounts a minimum balance of Rs.
500 in the rural areas and Rs. 1,000
in the urban areas. The insurance
cover was for a sum equal to twice
the balance in the savings account up
to age 40 of the depositor and a sum
equal to the balance in the savings
account after the age of 40 of the ac-
count-holder. The scheme did not
prove popular as the depositors pre-
ferred to place their savings in fixed
deposits in order to earn a higher
rate of interest, and the number of
persons covered by the scheme is
negligible. In the circumstances, the
LIC does not propose to introduce
any similar deposit-linked insurance
scheme at present.

Change in Caprolactum Import Policy

6566 SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT:
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be
pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any
representation made by Gujarat State
Fertiliser Company to Government
at the centre to change the Caprolac-
tum import policy so as to save this
important plant from closing down;

(b) if so, the details thereof and
the Government stand on it;

(c) whether 4000 tonnes of this raw
material valued at Rs. 10 crores is
lying unsold because of the present
policy; and

(d) if so, the steps taken in this
regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) M/s. Gujarat State Fertiliser Co. Ltd. have represented that no further imports of Caprolactum be allowed as the stocks held by them and the industry as also their estimated production during 1980-81 would be adequate to meet domestic demand.

(c) and (d) According to the Company, the stocks of Caprolactum held by them as on 21st July, 1980 was 4,687 Metric tonnes of which the value as per their calculation would be around Rupees 10 crores. The main reason for accumulation of stock with them is their high selling price.

Public Distribution System in North Bengal and Delhi

6567. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that public distribution system had already started breaking down at some places in North Bengal and Delhi; and

(b) if so, what steps Central Government have taken to improve the Public Distribution System in these States?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI V. C. SHUKLA): (a) and (b) No, Sir, it is not a fact that public distribution system had started breaking down at some places in North Bengal and Delhi. There are at present 18,005 and 2,161 fair price shops functioning in West Bengal and Delhi respectively. Despite 'go slow' and 'work to rule' tactics adopted by some employees of the Food Corporation of India in the last

fortnight of June and first fortnight of July, 1980 in Delhi, necessary arrangements were made to keep the system functioning. No report regarding breaking down of the Public Distribution System in North Bengal has been received.

Sanction of Foreign Exchange for Import of Aircraft

6568. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign exchange sanctioned by Government for import of aircraft by individuals and Indian companies during the last five years; the names of aircrafts and the countries from which these aircrafts were imported;

(b) the names of the individuals or companies who were given such permission; and

(c) the reasons for which these aircrafts were imported?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) Particulars of all import licences and Custom Clearance Permits are given in the Weekly Bulletins of Import Licences, Export Licences and Industrial Licences published by the Chief Controller of Imports & Exports. Copies of these Bulletins are supplied to the Parliament Library. Statistics of actual imports are not maintained importer-wise.

(c) The general policy followed in allowing import of aircrafts in such cases in the relevant periods was to facilitate operations of institutions and industrial concerns, having regard to foreign exchange considerations.

Consultation with States at the time of Formulation of Export Policy

6569. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA:
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Chief Ministers have asked the Centre to consult the States while formulating the export policy; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE):
(a) No such request has been received so far from any State Chief Minister.

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

Writing off of Income Tax Arrears below Rupees One Lakh

6570. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA:
SHRI MOHD. ASRAR AHMAD:
SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHARY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to write-off income-tax arrears of tax payers who were required to pay Rupees one lakh and below; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) No, Sir. However, instructions were issued in February, 1980 for reviewing all entries of arrear demand up to Rs. 200 which were outstanding on 31.3.79 for over 5 years and to write off such entries in 'non-live' cases as a 'one time' operation. As of March 1980, on the basis of provisional figures, Rs. 1.44 crores has been written off in such cases.

(b) Continuance of recovery proceedings in the type of cases referred to in reply to part (a) above was not considered worthwhile in view of the cost of the effort involved and the

uncertainty of realisations in such cases.

Rural Credit Survey carried out by Reserve Bank

6571. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the fact that the Reserve Bank or nationalised banks have not carried out any rural credit survey till recent past;

(b) whether he is aware of the fact that taking advantage of lack of banks in the rural areas of West Bengal unscrupulous traders speculator and hoarders are forcing the growers to make distress sales of their produce; and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken to change the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Reserve Bank conducts Rural Credit Debt Survey every ten years. Three such surveys have been conducted on an All India basis with reference to 1950-51, 1960-61 and 1970-71. Preparations for launching a country-wide survey as part of the 36th Round of National Sample Survey early in 1981 are already on hand. Detailed plans are being formulated by a Working Group constituted by the National Sample Survey Organisation.

(b) and (c) As regards measures for avoiding distress sale of agricultural produce by growers immediately following the harvests, Cooperative Societies issue "Pledge Loans" to the members to allow them to hold on to their produce in expectation of higher prices. Reserve Bank of India have also instructed commercial banks that for loans to farmers up to Rs. 25,00, the due date of recovery may be extended by three months from the date of harvesting. Further, under the New Licensing Policy for commercial banks, plans have been and are being drawn up in consultation with the West Bengal Government for opening as many as 785 additional bank offices

in the rural and semi-urban areas in the State so as to bring the average population per bank on par with the national average. The State Government have so far suggested the names of 732 centres for locating the additional branches. Authorisations in respect of 426 centres have already been issued.

Reduction of Foreign Equity Participation under FERA by WIMCO

8572. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether WIMCO is the subsidiary of a Multi-national Corporation;

(b) if so, whether the company has reduced its foreign equity participation under the provisions of FERA;

(c) if so, the details of its pattern of shareholding before dilution and after dilution;

(d) if the answer to (b) in the negative, what are the details of its present pattern of shareholding; and

(e) the reasons why the company has not reduced its foreign equity shareholding under the provisions of FERA?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SMRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) No, Sir. While WIMCO was a foreign subsidiary prior to 1977, presently it is a company in which Swedish Match Co. of Sweden has a shareholding of 39.551 per cent only.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A statement is attached supplying the information.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Statement

	Prior to Dilution		Post Dilution	
	Number of shares	%	Number of shares	%
(1) Non-residents:				
(a) Firms, companies and other institutions/bodies	2,47,508	50.001	33,37,580	39.551
(b) Individuals*	3,221	0.650	36,930	0.431
(2) Residents:				
(a) Firms, companies and other institutions/bodies	1,30,122	26.288	17,93,410	21.252
(b) Individuals	1,14,149	23.061	32,82,680	38.766
(3) TOTAL	4,95,000	100.00	84,50,000	100.00

The company brought about the dilution in the last quarter of 1977.

*Held by non-resident Indians on non-repatriation basis.

Export of Cassettes by M/s. Esquire Video Services Private Ltd.

8573. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s Esquire Video Services Private

Limited is refusing to ensure a price realisation of Rs. 60 per video cassette for an export consignment of over 1900 pieces of "yoga for sex";

(b) if so, the steps taken by Santa Cruz Electronic Export Processing Zone Board;

(c) whether the customs had earlier cleared a consignment at Rs. 35 a piece;

(d) the reasons for asking Rs. 60 per piece more for fancy processing charge now; and

(e) the number of cassettes this company had exported earlier?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) to (e) Under the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act the verification of the declaration regarding the full export value of the goods is the responsibility of the Customs authorities. In accordance with the agreement with the buyer in Hong Kong for the job work, the recording charges recoverable by M/s. Esquire Video Services Ltd, were Rs. 100 per cassette of three hour duration and Rs. 60 per cassette of one hour duration.

In May, 1980, pending verification of value, the customs authorities permitted export of 3890 pieces of video cassettes titled "yoga for sex" of one hour duration at Rs. 35 per piece provisionally, after the firm executed a bond.

In June, 1980 export of another 1978 pieces of video cassettes titled "yoga for sex" at Rs. 35 per piece was disallowed by the Assistant Collector of Customs on the ground that the price reduction sought by the Hong Kong firm was only in respect of one hour song sequences and that the royalty charges amounting to Rs. 3,37,500 paid by the firm for acquiring the two films on yoga had not been reflected in the processing cost of the video cassettes.

Concession to Old Pensioners

6574. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Janata and Lok Dal Governments have accorded very liberal concessions to the new pensioners, without conceding any 1796 LS—8.

new concession to the old pensioners; and

(b) whether it is proposed to consider the case of the old pensioners favourably by giving some *ad-hoc* increase to them so that the old and new persons are treated alike?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) The various concessions given to retiring Central Government employees between March 1977 to December 1979 are as follows:—

(i) Deduction of 2 months emoluments in lieu of family pension from death-cum-retirement gratuity was done away with effect from 22nd September, 1977.

(ii) Commutation without medical examination with effect from 26th December, 1977.

(iii) Encashment of unutilised earned leave on the date of retirement with effect from 30th September, 1977.

(iv) Merger of dearness allowance at index level 272 in pay for the purpose of retirement benefits from 30.9.1977.

(v) Introduction with effect from the 31st March, 1979 of a Slab System in pension under which a large majority of employees get pension equal to half the average emoluments.

(b) Pension of a retiring Government servant is determined with reference to the rules in force on the date of retirement. The normal policy is to relate changes/improvements in pension rules to specified dates. Thus, there are bound to be disparities in the retirement benefits of persons retiring on different dates. However, pre 1.1.1973 pensioners have been allowed *ad-hoc* relief ranging from Rs. 15 to Rs. 35 per month with effect from 1.1.1973 and are also allowed in addition, graded relief as recommended by the Third Pay Commission.

Employees working in Central Marketing Organisation in SAIL, Calcutta

6575. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of departmental non-executive employees working in the Central Marketing Organisation, Steel Authority of India Limited, Calcutta, that who have been promoted to the cadre of Executive (Shipping) since 1st April, 1976, year-wise;

(b) out of the above, how many of the vacancies reserved for the scheduled castes/tribes departmental employees were filled up by promoting these categories of employees;

(c) how many of the reserved vacancies for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were de-reserved by the Management, Central Marketing Organisation, SAIL, Calcutta, giving reasons therefor; and

(d) whether in making such de-reservations the Management has strictly followed the procedure laid down in the Department of Personnel, Office Memorandum dated the 25th September, 1976 in this regard?

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

Promotion of SC/ST as Assistant Accounts Managers, MMTTC

6576. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of office Managers (Accounts) in MMTTC were promoted to the cadre of Assistant Accounts Managers since 1-4-78;

(b) out of this how many posts were reserved for scheduled castes/tribes employees and how many

were actually promoted against this number; and

(c) steps taken/being taken to fill up the reserved vacancies by the Management of the MMTTC, New Delhi?

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

(a) 26 Office Managers (Accounts) have been promoted till date to the cadre of Assistant Accounts Managers since 1.4.1978.

(b) Out of these 26, 4 posts for SC and 2 posts for ST were reserved in accordance with Government instructions. No SC/ST employees could, however, be promoted against these reserved posts, as none was eligible due to non-completion of three years' service in the cadre of Office Manager (Accounts) which is required under rules for promotion to the cadre of Assistant Accounts Manager.

(c) All steps are taken to ensure that Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes employees are promoted as per rules to the various vacancies reserved for them.

China entered jute trade in World Market

6577. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that China has entered into the jute trade in the World Market in a big scale and has become main competitor to Indian products; and

(b) if so, the details and what efforts are being made to retain our share of the world markets for jute products?

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

(a) and (b) China has been expanding its production of raw jute as well as jute goods. Reports have been received of China's exports to Sri

Statement—f

Statement showing the Tariffs applicable to main supply of M/s. Hindalco w.e.f. 30-6-75 and onwards

Particulars	w.e.f. 30-6-75- (P/unit)	w.e.f. 15-5-76 (P/unit)	w.e.f. 1-3-78 to 30-6-78 (P/unit)	w.e.f. 1-7-78 (P/unit)	w.e.f. 1-6-79 (P/unit)
1	2	3	4	5	6
(i) First 25% of the maximum contracted energy	9.5+ O.C.C.V.A.	9.5+2.5 O.C.C.V.A.	9.5+2.5 + O.C.C.V.A.	13.0968+ O.C.C.V.A.	15.61+ O.C.C.V.A.
(ii) Next 25% of the maximum contracted energy	10.5+ O.C.C.V.A.	10.5+ O.C.C.V.A.	10.5+2.5 + O.C.C.V.A.	14.4754+ O.C.C.V.A.	17.25+ O.C.C.V.A.
(iii) Next 25% of the maximum contracted energy	11.5+ O.C.C.V.A.	11.5+ O.C.C.V.A.	11.5+2.5 O.C.C.V.A.	15.8540+ O.C.C.V.A.	18.89+ O.C.C.V.A.
(iv) All balance units upto a maximum of the contracted limit	12.5+ O.C.C.V.A.	12.5+ O.C.C.V.A.	12.5+2.5+ O.C.C.V.A.	17.2326+ O.C.C.V.A.	20.53+ O.C.C.V.A.
(v) Effective rate for full power (including of all taxes, duties of whatever nature on electricity)	11.00+ O.C.C.V.A.	11.00+ O.C.C.V.A.	11.00+2.5 O.C.C.V.A.	15.1647+ O.C.C.V.A. (w.e.f. 18-10-78 the Govt. of India allowed to charge 1.5 P/unit on account of Fuel Surcharge against O.C.C.V.A. provided in the agreement)	18.07+ O.C.C.V.A.

NOTES:— (1) O.C.C.V.A. indicates Obra Coal Cost Variation Adjustment.

(2) The rates given above have been enhanced from time to time at the time of general revision of tariff in accordance with the provision in their Agreement.

(b) at what rates it has been imported and distributed; and

(c) what is the market rate at present prevailing in the country and the steps taken to reduce the prices?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI V. C. SHUKLA):

(a) to (c) The import of edible oils have been canalised through the STC since 2.12.1978. Apart from this NDDB is also importing some quantity of edible oils as gift. In addition, some quantities of edible oils have also been imported by private parties against their pre-canalisation commitments during the year 1979-80.

The imports by STC during the last three years and for the period 1.2.1980 to 30.6.1980 are as under:

1977-78 . . .	5.63 lakh tonnes
1978-79 . . .	5.71 " "
1979-80 . . .	10.39 " "
1-2-80 to 30-6-80	5.73 " "

The details of exports of edible oils during the last three years is as under:

1977-78 . . .	482 tonnes
1978-79 . . .	2442 tonnes
1979-80 . . .	7997 tonnes upto July, 1979

The prices of imported oil have been varying from time to time depending upon the variety of edible oil imported. The prices have been generally ranging between Rs. 4100 to Rs. 5665 per tonne (taking the conversion rate at U.S. \$1—Rs. 8.00).

The present issue prices of imported oil supplied to States|Union Territories for Public Distribution System are as under:

	(Rs. PMT)
(i) Crude rapeseed oil . . .	6300
(ii) Refined rapeseed Oil (in tins) . . .	8000
(iii) RBD palm oil / palmolein (in bulk) . . .	6400
(iv) RBD Palmoil / Palmolein (in tins) . . .	7750

For supply of oil to vanaspati industry, the present issue prices are given below:

	(Rs-PMT)
Soyabean oil	7210
Rapeseed oil	7210
Crude Palmoil	7060

The recent market prices are reported to be generally as under :—

Groundnut . . .	Rs. 10.93 to Rs. 11.00 per kg.
Mustard oil . . .	Rs. 11.50 per kg.
Sesame oil . . .	Rs. 12.50 per kg.

The imported edible oils are released by STC to State|UT Governments at fixed prices, who in turn fix the end—retail prices after marginal adjustments. The current retail prices of imported edible oils are generally as under:

Palmolein and RBD palm oil	Rs. 8.25 per kg.
Refine rapeseed oil	Rs. 8.50 per kg.

The steps taken to reduce market prices include stepping up of distribution of edible oils through Public Distribution System, enforcement of Pulses, Edible Oilseeds and Edible Oils (Storage Control) Order, 1977 and of the provisions of Essential Commodities Act. In addition, an Action Plan for increasing the production of oilseeds has also been taken up by the Department of Agriculture. Similarly, action is being taken to increase the production of vanaspati.

Income Tax raids in Gujarat

6581. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some raids of income-tax and such other departments have been conducted in various parts of Gujarat very recently;

(b) if so, the details of such raids during 1st February, 1980 to 15th June, 1980;

(c) the reasons for such raids and the outcome thereof;

(d) the names of big industrialists, businessmen etc. who are involved in the same;

(e) how many persons have been sent to jails, fined, punished so far out of it and the details thereof;

(f) against how many persons cases are going on and the details of cases;

(g) whether Government are aware that these people are using their influence to drop the proceedings and revoke the punishments given to them; and

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

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

(b) The Income-tax Department conducted 138 searches during the period 1.2.1980 to 30.6.1980. The value of assets seized during the course of above searches amounts to Rs. 22.50 lakhs approx.

(c) Raids were conducted to unearth concealed income/wealth which the authorities believed could not be detected by other means available with the Department.

(d) Considerable time and effort will be involved in giving details of names of the assessee covered by the searches. However, if the Hon'ble Member desired to have information about a particular search, the same will be furnished.

(e) and (f) Investigations in these cases are in progress.

(g) and (h) Action in all the cases will be taken in accordance with law.

Cut in passenger Traffic after Increase in Fare Rates

6582. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a reasonable cut in passenger traffic after increase of fare rates in aeroplanes recently;

(b) if so, whether Government have proposals to reduce the fares keeping in view of the same;

(c) what were the passengers capacity in various planes on various routes of the country from 1st January, 1980 to 30th June, 1980 and that to after the increase of passenger fares; and

(d) the details of the passengers travelled during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR):

(a) It is too early to assess the pattern of traffic after the levy of the fuel surcharge by Indian Airlines.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) The requisite information is as under:—

Period (1980)	No. of passengers carried (in lakhs)	System seat fac- tor.
January . . .	4.24	65.6
February . . .	4.20	67.4
March . . .	4.48	67.8
April . . .	4.47	69.4
May . . .	4.69	68.5
June . . .	4.22	67.8

New Pay Commission for Central Government Employees

6583. SHRI BAGUN SUMBRUI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the rising

trend in prices and the D.A. instalment becoming due to the Government employees after every two months, the Government propose to set up a new Pay Commission to review the pay scales of Central Government employees;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In para 16 of Chapter 55 of their report, the Third Pay Commission had recommended that should the price level rise above the 12-monthly average of 272 (1960—100), Government should review the position and decide whether the dearness allowance scheme should be extended further or the pay scales themselves should be revised. On the price level rising above the said limit, the Government reviewed the position and decided to continue the D.A. scheme.

Operations of Peace Corps in India

6584. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any foreign country has taken up with the Government of India for reintroduction the operations of the Peace Corps in India; and

(b) if so, the names of the countries and the response of Indian Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) No, Sir. After the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 787 answered on 20.7.1978, there has been no further development.

(b) Does not arise.

प्रगति मैदान में दो बड़े हालों का निर्माण करना

6585. श्री दया राम शाक्य : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्रों यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि व्यापार मेला प्राधिकरण ने भारत अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मेले के लिये प्रगति मैदान में दो बड़े हालों के निर्माण के लिये मंजूरी दी थी और निदेशक मंडल की अनुमति के बिना और टैंडर आमंत्रित किये बिना वास्तुविदों की नियुक्ति की थी ;

(ख) उनकी अनुमानित लागत क्या है ;

(ग) क्या व्यापार मेला प्राधिकरण तथा वास्तुविदों के बीच उक्त हालों के निर्माण के लिये किसी समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर नहीं किये गये थे ;

(घ) क्या अप्रैल 1979 में एक हाल का निर्माण रोक दिया गया था और इस हाल के निर्माण की लागत की वास्तुविद को अदायगी नहीं की गई थी ; और

(ङ) उक्त हालों के निर्माण की अनुमानित लागत क्या है और व्यापार मेला प्राधिकरण की सरकार की अनुमति के बिना कितना व्यय करने की अनुमति है और उक्त सीमा से बढ़कर निर्माण कार्य आरंभ करने और इस बारे में औपचारिकताओं को पूरा न करने के लिये सम्बद्ध अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्रवाई की गई है ?

वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री

(श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी : (क) और (ख) सरकार को अनुमति प्राप्त करके प्रगति मैदान में केवल एक हाल के निर्माण के लिए अनुमति दी गई थी। सीमित प्रतियोगिता आधार पर राष्ट्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग तथा पांच अग्रगण्य वास्तुविदों से उन विचार मांगे गए थे जो संरचना तथा प्रगति मैदान

की भूमि स्थिति से भ्रबगत थे। अन्त में यह निर्माण किया गया कि लगभग 99 लाख रुपये की लागत पर एक हाल का निर्माण किया जाए।

(ग) भारतीय व्यापार मेला प्राधिकरण तथा वास्तुविद क बीच एक विधिवत करार किया गया था।

(घ) उपरोक्त (क) तथा (ख) के उत्तर को देखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ङ) भारतीय व्यापार मेला प्राधिकरण को 15 लाख रु० की लागत तक का महत्वपूर्ण परियोजनाओं का निर्माण करने का अधिकार है। चूंकि इस हाल निर्माण की लागत 15 लाख रु० से अधिक या अतः परियोजना का निर्माण करने से पहले सरकार का विशिष्ट अनुमोदन प्राप्त किया गया।

12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT OF WOOL AND WOOLLENS EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCIL FOR 1977-78, NOTIFICATION UNDER JUTE (LICENSING AND CONTROL) ORDER, 1961 AND REVIEW ON THE WORKING OF EXPORT CREDIT AND

GUARANTEE CORPORATION LIMITED, BOMBAY FOR 1978.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Wool and Woollens Export Promotion Council, for the year 1977-78 along with Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1191/80].

(2) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 550 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th July, 1980 regarding the minimum prices at which raw jute and mesta of different varieties and grades specified in the Schedule to the Notification shall be purchased or sold at the up-country markets in the different areas during the season July, 1980 to June, 1981, issued under the Jute (Licensing and Control) Order, 1961. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1192/80].

(3) A copy of the Review* (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Export credit and Guarantee Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1978. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1193/80].

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा ब्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। ऐसी हालत में जबकि कोई मंत्री प्रश्न का उत्तर देने के लिए न हो, तो सदन के रखाति करना चाहिए और प्रधान मंत्री जी की पहले इस सदन अन्दर आ कर कारण बताना चाहिए कि क्या कारण था, जिस की वजह से मंत्री जी नहीं आए। ... (ब्यवधान ... यह सदन का अपमान है। ... (ब्यवधान ...

MR. SPEAKER: I have already given my decision.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: We will ask.

NOTIFICATION UNDER COMPANIES ACT

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI P. C. SETHI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Fourth Amendment Rules 1980 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 435(E).

*Annual Report of the Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1978 was laid on the Table on 14th March, 1980.

in Gazette of India dated the 18th July, 1980, under sub-section (3) of section 642 of the Companies Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1194/80.]

श्री राजाबतार शास्त्री (पटना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने स्थगन प्रस्ताव दिया है। एक तो भागलपुर जिले में बटोरिया गांव के निकट 6 लोगों की कामरिया लोगों ने हत्या कर दी और पटना में कंकड़बाग कालोनी में 4 बिजली मजदूर मारे गये।

श्री अध्यक्ष महोदय (व्यवधान) : अब बहुत हो गया। श्री ए० पा० शर्मा।

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE COMMISSION OF RAILWAY SAFETY, LUCKNOW, FOR 1977-78

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT AND TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) on the working of the Commission of Railway Safety, Lucknow, for the year 1977-78. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1195/80].

श्री अचिन्त नाथ मंडल (झंझारपुर) : उनके क्वेश्चन का क्या हुआ ?

व्यवधान....

MR. SPEAKER: Question Hour is over. Please sit down.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : बांच आफ प्रिविलेज है।.. (व्यवधान) ..

MR. SPEAKER: We have taken note of it. We will do something.

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER INCOME TAX ACT AND CENTRAL EXCISES AND SALT ACT AND REPORT ON THE ACCOUNTS OF DELHI FINANCIAL CORPORATION

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Income-tax (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 1980 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 562

(E) In Gazette of India dated the 24th July, 1980, under section 296 of the Income-tax Act, 1961. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1196/80].

(2) A copy of the Central Excise (Seventh Amendment) Rules 1980 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 749 in Gazette of India dated the 19th July, 1980, under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1197/80.]

(3) A copy of the Audit Report (Hindi and English versions) on the accounts of the Delhi Financial Corporation for the year 1978-79, under sub-section (7) of section 37 of the State Financial Corporations Act, 1951. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1198/80].

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY DUE TO THE EARTHQUAKE ON 29TH JULY, 1980

श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत (अन्मोड़ा) : मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर कृषि मंत्रों का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :--

“29 जुलाई, 1980 को भूकम्प के कारण देश के कुछ भागों में विशेष रूप से उत्तर प्रदेश के पिथौरागढ़ जिले में हुई जन धन की हानि का समाचार तथा प्रभावित व्यक्तियों को राहत देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही।”

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Before the hon. Minister replies, as I am one among the five, I would like to say something. Most of us had given actually the Call Attention Notice to the Minister for Science and Technology. We want to raise a number of questions relating to

science and technology regarding earthquake. I do not know how the Agriculture Minister is competent to reply to that.

12.05 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

कृषि और ग्रामीण पुनर्निर्माण मंत्री
(श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव) : अगर बिजली
गिरेगी तो एग्रिकल्चर पर असर पड़ेगा।

प्रो० मधु दण्डवते : ठीक है।
I accept that you have knowledge of
all the departments.

श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव : जब बाढ़ आई,
तो मैंने जवाब दिया। जब सूखा पड़ा तो
मैंने जवाब दिया, पहाड़ गिरा, तो मैंने जवाब
दिया, घरती हिलती है, तो मैं जवाब दूंगा,
बिजली गिरेगी तो जवाब दूंगा।

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा (शाजापुर) :
अगर सरकार गिरेगी तो कौन जवाब देगा।

श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव : सरकार गिरेगी
नहीं जब तक आप रहेंगे। . . . (व्यवधान)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I
concede that there is collective res-
ponsibility. I have no objection.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICUL-
TURE AND RURAL RECONSTRUC-
TION (SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH
RAO): On the 29th July, 1980 an
earthquake was felt at about 8.30
p.m. in Delhi. The seismograph in
the Delhi Observatory showed that
the earthquake was of damaging
intensity at its origin. This was
found to be near latitude 29 degree
North and longitude 81 degree
East in Western Nepal at a
distance of 380 kms. away
from the Capital. The earthquake
registered a magnitude of 6.5 on the
Richter scale. An earthquake of such
a magnitude is capable of causing
damage around its epicentre. This
earthquake was preceded by a few
fore-shocks, one of which was felt in

Delhi at about 6.00 p.m. on the 29th
of July, 1980 and was of lesser inten-
sity. The earthquake has also been
followed by a number of after-shocks
which are still continuing. These
after-shocks as usual will die away
with time. As advised by the India
Meteorological Department, the
Government of U.P. has been inform-
ed accordingly.

According to available reports, this
earthquake was felt over a wide area
extending from Amritsar, Jaipur,
Gwalior, Varanasi and Kathmandu.
On enquiry the District Magistrate,
Pithoragarh intimated on the phone
at 6.00 p.m. on the 31st July, 1980 i.e.
last night that six people have been
reported killed and thirteen injured
due to collapse of houses and more
than 300 houses damaged.

This morning we have received
another telegram from U.P. With
your permission, I will read this tele-
gram which gives the latest informa-
tion received:—

From Shri N. C. Saxena, Relief
Commissioner, Uttar Pradesh.

“Reference Telephonic Conversa-
tion regarding damage by earth-
quake, Reports received so far only
from Pithoragarh and Chamoli, Dis-
trict Magistrate, Pithoragarh inform-
ed on Telephone about thirteen
deaths, forty injured and two
hundred eighty houses damaged.
Reports from Chamoli is incomplete.
Few Houses at Badrinath and Gair-
sain destroyed. Details being collec-
ted. Assistance being provided.”

This is the latest information that we
have received. Further reports are
awaited from the interior. The State
Government authorities are providing
gratuitous relief according to their
Rules to the families of the dead or
injured and to those whose houses
have been damaged. The Prime
Minister has felt deeply shocked about
the loss of valuable lives and ordered
a further gratuitous relief of Rs. 2,500
for each family of the deceased. The

Government expresses its deep sympathy with the bereaved families.

Telephonic contacts with the Chief Secretaries and senior officers of Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana and Delhi were made but no damage or loss of life and property has been reported from these States.

The Western Nepal-India Border region where the earthquake took place is a part of seismically active Himalayan Belt. This particular area has been more susceptible to earthquake in the past. Among the many earthquakes in the previous years in this region can be mentioned the earthquake in Dharchula in Pithoragarh district, on the 28th August, 1916 of magnitude 7.5 and more recently on the 27th June, 1966 of magnitude 6.2 on the Richter scale. Considerable damage was caused by these earthquakes also.

The earthquakes in this region are caused due to movement of subterranean masses across weak zones along foothills of the Himalayas, in conjunction with a few oblique faults near this region. From the behaviour of these weak zones as seen during the last half a century this region is likely to remain seismically active and earthquake of slight to moderate intensity is likely to occur occasionally.

At present, however, it is not possible to predict the occurrence of earthquake in the same manner as in the case of weather phenomenon. The mapping of the earthquakes made by the India Meteorological Department from the records obtained from the Seismological Observatories has, however, enabled the demarcation of earthquake prone areas in the country.

The State Governments have issued standing instructions to the district authorities for meeting situations arising out of natural calamities like cyclones, floods and earthquakes. The Central Government has also issued guidelines on relief manuals for dealing with natural calamities. The Home

Guards and the Civil Defence organisations have also their country-wide set-up for assisting the administration and the people affected by natural calamities like earthquakes. Since earthquakes cannot be predicted the scope of preparedness on a short run basis is limited. The State Government have available with them margin money for meeting the immediate expenditure on relief and rescue operations. In case of Uttar Pradesh, the margin money was increased recently from Rs. 2.18 crores to Rs. 10.80 crores. The State Governments can approach the Central Government for financial assistance if they find their resources to be inadequate to meet the situation. In case of earthquake, the Central assistance can be given as outright non-plan grant to the extent of 75 per cent of the expenditure over and above the margin money available with them. No State Government has so far approached the Central Government for any relief assistance because of the earthquake.

श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत : मंत्री महोदय के माध्यम से पहले तो मैं इन्दिरा जी को और उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री जी को इस बात के लिए धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने कल जब हम लोगों ने उनसे प्रार्थना की थी कि कुछ आर्थिक सहायता भूकम्प पीड़ितों को दी जाए ढाई हजार के करीब भूकम्प पीड़ितों को देने की बात स्वीकार कर ली थी और उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री ने, मुझे जो जानकारी मिली है, उसके अनुसार पांच लाख रुपये भूकम्प पीड़ितों के लिए मंजूर किया।

मैं कुछ सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने पैरा चार और पांच में स्वीकार किया है कि हिमालयन रीजन के तलहटी में कुछ अवशेषों के जमा हो जाने से उसका बैलेंस बिगड़ जाता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन अवशेषों के जमा होने का कौन सा कारण है? वे अवशेष हिमालय की तलहटी में जमा होते हैं इस प्रश्न पर सरकार ने क्या विचार किया है? जैसा मैं समझता हूँ

हिमालयन रिजन में जिसको ट्रिगेट एरिया कहा जाता है, नेपाल का, तिब्बत का और हिन्दुस्तान का, इस रिजन में बहुधा भूकम्प आते रहते हैं। इस रिजन के संदर्भ में भूगर्भशास्त्रियों की राय यह है कि हिमालय पहले समुद्र हुआ करता था और आन्तरिक क्रियाओं के कारण हिमालय के रूप में परिवर्तित हुआ है। जहां तक हिमालय में वनस्पतियों का सम्बन्ध है, लगातार देश की स्वतन्त्रता के बाद ऐसा देखने में आया है कि हमारी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स ने फोरेस्ट्स की अच्छी तरह से सम्भाल नहीं की है और उनका रुख, जो है वह कमलिशलाइज्ड रहा है, बड़ा व्यापारिक रहा है और उन्होंने इन जंगलों को बुरी तरह से काटा है। साथ-साथ जो हमारे गांवों में रहने वाले लोग होते हैं, जो जंगलों से जुड़े होते हैं और जंगलों की पहले रक्षा करते थे उस तरह से वे नहीं करते हैं। उनके जो हक और हकूक 1928 के एक एक्टोमेंट के तरह हैं क्या इसकी वजह यह नहीं है कि उनको बढ़ाया नहीं गया है? जनसंख्या इतनी बढ़ गई है लेकिन हकूक नहीं बढ़ाए गये हैं। इसलिए क्या यह वजह नहीं है कि गांव वाले भी अब फारेस्ट से उस हद तक अपने आप को अटैचड नहीं कर पाते हैं? जंगलों के कटान से जब वर्ष होती है तो जो ऊपर की सायल होती है बरबह कर नदियों की तलहटी में आ जाती है। गंगा, यमुना तथा दूसरी नदियों की लहटी में आ जाती है।

पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० द्वारा सड़कें बनाई जाती हैं। वे बम्बई प्लान के आधार पर बनाई जाती हैं। उसमें कटिंग करके सड़क को निकालते हैं, दीवार के आधार पर नहीं निकालते हैं। उसकी वजह से भू-संरक्षण होता है। क्या यह भी एक कारण नहीं है कि सारी मिट्टी खिसक-खिसक कर हिमालय की तलहटी में जमा होती जा रही है? मैं कृषि मंत्री जो मे जानना चाहता हूँ कि हिमालय के रिजन में स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स

का जो कर्मशियल इज्ड एटीट्यूड हो गया है उससे उनको वह छुटकारा दिलाने की कोशिश करेंगे और क्या कोई लेजिस्लेशन इसके बारे में सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट बनाएगी ताकि बुरी तरह से जो जंगलों को काटा जा रहा है वह रुक सके?

भुझे जानकारी मिली है कि नन्दा देवी और कंचन प्रभा के जो पहाड़ हैं, जो चोटियां हैं, दस फीट के करीब उनकी हाइ कम हो गई है। उनकी तहलहटी में पहले तो बारह महीने बर्फ जमा रहती थी। अब ऊंची से ऊंची नन्दा देवी की चोटियां जो हैं गर्मियों और बरसात की ऋतुओं में उन पर बर्फ जमी नहीं रहती है और इस कारण से गंगा और यमुना नदियों में क्योंकि ये बर्फानी नदियां हैं, इन में जहां वर्ष भर बरबर पानी भरा रहता था वहां वह अब घट गया है। सिकियांग, ह्वाबा, यांकी सिकियांग नदियां जो चीन में बहती हैं और तिब्बत से निकलती हैं, उनका जल स्तर पहले की अपेक्षा बढ़ गया है। क्या इसका कारण भी यह नहीं कि हमने जंगल जो बादलों को खींचते थे, उनको काटा है? उसके कारण मानसून हिमालय को पार करके सीधे तिब्बत के पठार में चला जाता है इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार इस बात पर विचार करे कि किस तरीके से उस रिजन के जंगलों को काटने से बचाया जाये। आज नीलम, ग्लेशियर और पिंडारी ग्लेशियर, जिन्हें टूरिस्ट देखने जाते हैं, सूख रहे हैं। इस प्रकार सब पहाड़ों में बहुत खतरनाक स्थिति पैदा हो रही है। क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार कोई ऐसा बिल लायेगी जिसके अनुसार वनों के रख-रखाव के काम को प्रान्तों की सरकारों के बजाय केन्द्रीय सरकार करे?

हिमालय को बराबर लूटा खसूटा जा रहा है। वहाँ पर चूना, खड़िया और मैग्नीसाइट के खनन का काम बहुत बुरी तरह से चल रहा है, जिसके लिए डायनामाइट से विस्फोट किये जाते हैं। जहाँ तक मेरी धारणा है, इसका प्रभाव भी वहाँ की आभ्यन्तरिक क्रियाओं पर पड़ता है। उसकी वजह से हिमालय रिजन का बलसे खराब हो रहा है, 1947 के बाद पिथौरागढ़ के धारा-चुला क्षेत्र में जो कि नेपाल से लगा हुआ है, और नेपाल के क्षेत्र में, कम से कम दस बार भूकम्प आ चुके हैं। नेपाल में भी कई बार जन-धन की बहुत हानि हुई है। इस बार नेपाल में हिन्दुस्तान की अपेक्षा ज्यादा हानि हुई है। नेपाल में भी बहुत बुरी तरह से जंगल कट रहे हैं। खनन के द्वारा हिमालय रिजन की बनावट को बिगाड़ा जा रहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उसको रोकने के लिए क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार कोई कानून बनायेगी।

सारे देश के जल-वायु और पर्यावरण पर हिमालय रिजन का बड़ा प्रभाव है। हम देखते हैं कि हमारे देश की जलवायु में भी परिवर्तन हो रहा है। इस परिवर्तन को रोकने के लिए क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार कोई काम्प्रहेंसिव प्लानिंग करने की दृष्टि से एक पृथक मंत्रालय या देख-रेख करने वाली संस्था बनायेगी, ताकि हिमालय रिजन के पर्यावरण को बिगड़ने से रोका जा सके और वातावरण को यथास्थिति में बनाये रखा जा सके ?

मंत्री महोदय ने मीटिंगलोगिकल डिपार्ट-मेंट का जिक्र किया है। पहले एक ग्रंथ बके प्रिडिक्शन प्रोग्राम को लागू करने की बात कही गई थी। उन्होंने स्वीकार किया है कि पाराचुना में बराबर भूकम्प आते रहे हैं। तो फिर सर-ने भी वहाँ पर कोई ग्रंथबके प्रिडिक्शन सेंटर स्थापित क्यों नहीं किया है ? यह सेंटर कहीं भी लगाया जाता, ताकि वहाँ के लोगों को इस बारे में जानकारी दी जा सकती। क्या मंत्री महोदय भविष्य में कहीं भी कोई ग्रंथबके प्रिडि-क्शन सेंटर खोलने पर, विशेषकर ट्रिफ्ट पर:

जहाँ तिब्बत, नेपाल और भारत की सीमा मिलती है, विचार करेंगे ?

इस एरिया में एक मंजिला मकान बने हुए हैं उनको भी क्षति हो रही है। मंत्री महोदय यह स्पष्ट करने की कृपा करें कि उस एरिया में भूकम्प से जन-धन की क्षति कम से कम हो, क्या इसके लिए उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार या केन्द्रीय सरकार कोई प्रोग्राम बनायेगी।

श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, जैसा कि मैंने पहले बताया है कि पिथौरागढ़ के इलाके में पहले भी जलजले आते रहे हैं। सरकार को अच्छी तरह से इलम है कि वहाँ कभी भी जलजले की वजह से दुर्घटनायें हो सकती हैं। इसलिए लोगों को समझाने के लिए जो कुछ भी हो सकता है, वह किया जा रहा है। लोगों को भी मालूम है कि ये इलाके ऐसे हैं जहाँ कभी भी नुकसान हो सकता है। मैं आनरेबल मेम्बर की इस बात से सहमत नहीं है कि सड़कों के बनने से या बर्फ की वजह से या पहाड़ के फिसलने से या जंगलों के कटने से भी भूचाल आ सकते हैं... (व्यवधान)...

I don't think so. It is a matter of opinion, but I am not an expert on the subject.

श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत : बाह्य क्रियाओं असर आन्तरिक क्रियाओं पर भी पड़ता है।

श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव : जनजले आते हैं, जमीन के अन्दर जो पिघला हुआ मादा है वह पिघला हुआ मादा ईरप्ट होता है तो पहाड़ बनते हैं, कहीं झीलें बनती हैं, उस की वजह से जमीन में फास्टस पैदा होते हैं, रिफ्ट हो जाती है। कभी यह सारा जमीन के ऊपर जितना हिस्सा है, जितना क्रस्ट है यह एक था किसी जमाने में, फिर कई कांटीनेंटस अलग-अलग बन गए और कुछ फास्टस उस में पैदा हो गए। तो जमीन के अन्दर जो पिघला हुआ मादा है उस की वजह से जो मूवमेंट्स होती हैं और उन रिफ्टस के अन्दर जब हलचल

पैदा होती है तो उसकी वजह से जलजले आते हैं जैसा कि एक्सपर्ट्स का कहना है। बहरहाल जंगलों के मुताबिक तो हमारी पहले ही नीति है कि कम से कम कटने पायें और पहाड़ों पर एकोलाजिकल बैलेंस कायम रखा जाये। वह एक दूसरा सबजेक्ट है।

इस इलाके के अंदर पिथौरागढ़ में भी हमने एक परमानेंट स्टेशन कायम करने की मंजूरी दी है। . . . (व्यवधान)
अभी दी है, डेट तो मैं फिर बता दूंगा। आप को दूंगा। जितना मैं बता रहा हूँ वही सुन लीजिए, उतना ही काफी होना चाहिए आप के लिए। उतने से ही तसल्ली कीजिए। अभी इस इलाके में तीन मोबाइल सिज्मी-ग्राफ भेजे गए हैं पिथौरागढ़ में ताकि आइन्दा और खतरा हो जलजले का तो वह पहले से कुछ पता चल जाय। लेकिन अभी तक कोई ऐसा फूनप्रूफ मेथड दुनिया में नहीं निकला है जिस से कि जलजले का पहले से ज्ञान हो जाये। कहीं भी कामयाबी पूरे तौर पर हासिल नहीं हुई है।

जहां तक हमारे देश का ताल्लुक है डिपार्टमेंट ऑफ साइंस ऐंड टेक्नीलाजी की तरफ से जैसा मैंने कहा, 18 प्राब-जर्वेटरी इस हिमालयन रिजन में कायम करने का प्लान है इस सारे इलाके में जिस में जलजले आने का खतरा हो सकता है ताकि अगर कभी खतरा हो तो इस की अनकारी वक्त पर मिलती रहे।

हमारी कुछ यूनिवर्सिटीज भी इस में रिसर्च कर रही हैं जैसे रडकी यूनिवर्सिटी, है, जियो-फिजिकल लेशोरेटरी हैदराबाद की है,, वहां भी रिसर्च होता है और कुछ और यूनिवर्सिटीज भी इस बारे में रिसर्च कर रही हैं। तो जहां तक बन पड़ता है सरकार का इस तरफ पुरा ध्यान है और कोशिश की जा रही है कि लोगों को इन आपत्तों से नुकसान न होने दिया जाये।

श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत : मैं ने अर्ज किया था कि इस एरिया में बराबर भूकम्प आते रहते हैं, वहां मकान बगैरह एक मंजिलों हैं लेकिन इसके धावजूद भी वहां लोगों को बहुत क्षति पहुंचती रही है। तो इस सम्बन्ध में उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार को कोई कार्यवाही करने के लिए कहेंगे। जिस में लकड़ी के मकान बनाने के लिए वहां उन को वह प्रोत्साहन दें और उस के लिए सहायता दें।

श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव : आनरेबल मेम्बर के सुझाव पर जल्द अमल किया जायेगा। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को भी हम कहेंगे कि जहाँ इस किस्म की मुसीबत आ चुकी है कई बार पहले, वहां उन लोगों को समझाया जाये कि वह हल्की छत के मकान बनाएं।

श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत : इस सन्दर्भ में उन को सहायता भी दे क्योंकि बिना सरकारी सहायता के ये वे नहीं बना सकते।

श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह राव : सहायता न तो पक्के मकानों के लिए दी जाती है न कच्चे मकान के लिए दी जाती है और लकड़ी के मकान तो और भी आसानी से बनाए जा सकते हैं। अगर वे पक्के मकान बना सकते हैं तो लकड़ी के हल्के मकान भी बना सकते हैं बगैर सहायता के। सहायता मकानों के लिए अलग स्कीम में दी जाती है। इस बारे में मैं अभी कुछ भी वायदा नहीं कर सकता।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, the hon. Minister has rightly said in paragraph 6 that at present it is not possible to predict the occurrence of earthquake in the same manner as in the case of weather phenomenon. That is the correct position. The difficulty is, with the help of seismograph all that you can do is, once the earthquake takes place, you are able to detect its intensity and with the help of that

you are able to detect the seismic focus and you can also find out what is the epicentre and which exactly is the place where the maximum disturbance takes place, and therefore, in this context I would like to know from the hon. Minister: Has the Government made proper survey as to how many epicentres are there in our country today and in the vicinity of our country where already there has been an occurrence of earthquake in the past? You will be surprised to know that from 1949 upto 1980 in Delhi itself earthquake tremors have occurred 30 times. It is because the epicentres are located somewhere near On 29th July when the earthquake took place, the epicentre was at the tri-junction of Tibet, Nepal and Indian border, and as a result of that, all those regions which were in the vicinity of the epicentre were disturbed a lot.

It is true that the number of deaths is not high because in the past in different parts of the world there have been earthquakes in which 25 to 30 thousand and even 8 lakhs of people have died, but, after all, the intensity of a tremor is not merely judged by the number of people killed. As he rightly said on 29th July, the intensity was 6.5 on the Richter scale, and earlier in 1960 it was 7.

So, after 1960 this is the biggest tremor that has taken place in Delhi, U.P. and the vicinity. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether they will try to have any research, as they are trying in some other parts of the world like the U.S., and the USSR though they have not yet succeeded, by which not only the intensity of the earthquake can be measured once it has occurred, but it can also be predicted before its occurrence.

Sometimes, a false scare is created that due to the pressure of certain dams, earthquakes and tremors take place, but actually the earthquake takes at 30 to 40 miles below the surface of the earth where the temperature is 2200 degrees Fahrenheit, and from there they go on spreading in

different directions. It is a fact that where earthquakes have taken place for the first time they could not be predicted. For instance, when a big earthquake took place in Japan for the first time, it could not be predicted, but once an earthquake takes place, that place becomes vulnerable for further earthquakes. Therefore, a proper survey of the epicentres in different parts of the country and its borders is absolutely necessary, so that you can mark out the regions likely to be affected by earthquakes and take precautionary measures.

In the earlier statement it was said that six deaths had taken place at Pithorgarh, but the latest telegram puts it at 13. I would like to know from the hon Minister whether any railway tracks have been disturbed, whether there has been loss of crops or property in the form of buildings, and whether he will introduce crop insurance and other forms of insurance so that these damages can also be covered. As a result of the earthquakes, not only this earthquake but suppose in future, if the railway tracks are disturbed, already the Railways are taking the social burden, as Panditji rightly pointed out, of the order of Rs. 273 crores, there should not be additional social burden which the Railways should be required to lift up. Therefore, that contingency fund should also be available.

There is one more point which I would like to raise. As far as this earthquake is concerned, the preventive measures cannot be taken at present. But will it be possible to bring out some legislation by which an exclusive Department for considering the research and facilities for the affected areas can be undertaken?

DR. KARAN SINGH (Udhampur): There is already India Meteorological Department.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: That is not sufficient. I know that. For instance, Seismological department is a part and parcel of Meteorological Department. But what I am suggesting is, since a number of regions in India

have now become vulnerable for earthquakes, will they set up a separate department to conduct all these surveys and to try to find out what exactly is the destruction of materials, crops, buildings and all that and try to see that the relief measures are properly monitored and coordinated. These are the specific queries that I have made and I hope to get specific answers from the Minister.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: I am thankful to the hon. Member, Prof Madhu Dandavate. He has given several good suggestions. He seems to know quite a lot about earthquakes, and the measures that can be taken to prevent damages of serious nature on account of earthquakes. This particular motion was only in respect of the earthquake that occurred on 29th of last month. The epicentre of this earthquake, as I have said, was near Pithorgarh, only 80 kms. from Pithorgarh.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will you allow a second intervention because I forgot to ask one additional question that was very relevant to this tremor? Dr. H. M. Choudhry, Director, Seismology, Department of Meteorology, has already stated—that has appeared in the press—that the after-shocks of this earthquake of 29th July are likely to continue for one full month. That is the statement that has come

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: I have myself stated that its effect is likely to continue. It is only for this purpose that three mobile units of seismograph have already been despatched to the area, only to keep track of any future possibilities. As I said, the epicentre was at a place, Siligari in Nepal, which is only 80 kms. from Pithorgarh. There are five zones that have been identified in the country for earthquakes, one in the centre of Deccan, the second, further north, along the Aravalies, the third in Satpura and the fourth in Kutch. But the worst affected is the fifth zone along the Himalayas as Mr. Rawat also

stated. The Meteorological Department has set up 24 permanent seismological observatories and 16 special observatories. 19 of these 40 are in Himalayan region. We are already looking after this region particularly. The suggestion that there should be a separate department to advise as to what type of houses should be constructed will be taken into consideration. I think we are already well-equipped to advise on this subject. Our engineers in the existing departments can do it easily. There has been a suggestion that there might have been some crop damage and the railway tracks might have been damaged in that area. We have received no reports about any damage to railway track so far and as the hon. Member himself would agree, there is very little damage to crops on account of earthquakes. It is only large buildings and heavy constructions which are generally affected. Tremors in the earth do not affect the standing crops.

We shall certainly take into account all the other suggestions that the hon. Member has made and we shall see if we can improve upon our existing system of monitoring and predicting earthquakes in future.

—
APOLOGY BY MINISTER FOR ABSENCE DURING QUESTION HOUR

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): Sir, I wish to tender an unqualified apology for my absence during the time when my Question was called and I greatly regret the inconvenience that was caused to the Chair and to the hon. Members.

SHRI MANI RAM BAGRI (Hissar): On a point of order, Sir. I have given notice of a motion under rule 223 for this and you have not mentioned in the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is under consideration. In the meanwhile, he has apologised. As a gentleman, you should agree to his apology.

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CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC
IMPORTANCE—*contd.*

REPORTED LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY
DUE TO THE EARTHQUAKE ON 29TH JULY,
1980—*contd.*

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Pon-
nani): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the
hon. Minister has stated in his state-
ment;

"At present, however, it is not
possible to predict the occurrence
of earthquake in the same manner
as in the case of weather pheno-
menon."

More than half of the area of our
country is liable to moderate or
severe earthquakes. That is the posi-
tion. This is apart from political
earthquakes that can come!

The great earthquakes of Bihar in
1934, Assam in 1950 and Koyna in
1967, are nightmares to us. We have
been further told by the hon. Minister
that the Indo-Tibet-Nepal region is
the site of frequent earthquakes. When
this is the situation, I would like to
ask the hon. Minister for Agriculture
whether it is not a fact that there
were predictions of major earthquakes
in 1980. You will remember that on
16th February, 1980, there was a solar
eclipse. It attracted worldwide atten-
tion. At that time, there were appre-
hensions of major earth tremors coin-
ciding with the solar eclipse. Fortu-
nately, such major tremors did not
occur. But then predictions were made
that major tremors are inevitable.
Even Dr. S. N. Shah of the Geological
Survey of India said then "that an
earthquake of a severe magnitude is
almost inevitable in the north-east
region any day from now". When this
is the situation, we must know from
the Government whether there was
any follow-up work on such major
predictions made, whether these were
taken seriously, whether any pre-
paredness programmes were drawn up
and whether there was any contingency
plan to mitigate any probable damage.
That is the first aspect that I would
like the hon. Minister to clarify.

Serious inadequacies of our own
Department have come to light. These
merit attention. The entire district
about which we are talking, in U.P.,
was rocked six times—the first at
6-00 p.m., then at 8-20, 8-26, 8-30 p.m.
and at 12-15 a.m. and 6-30 a.m. We
are further informed—if we are not
correct, he may please correct us—
that the earthquake was so strong
that eleven out of twelve seismo-
graphs in Delhi were knocked out of
action and only one remained; and
this lone seismograph that recorded
was also disturbed for fifteen minutes.

If this is the situation, will the hon.
Minister tell the House what steps
are being taken for improvement in
and effective instrumentation of these
earthquake predictions? What steps
are being taken for further strength-
ening of the Department so that it
may be able to do its work?

I may now turn to the question of
relief: it is an important point. We
are told that the State Government is
looking into it and we are thankful
also to our Prime Minister who has
announced a further Rs. 2,500/- aid
per family. This is 'per family': now,
why not have it as 'per deceased'?
The amount is also insufficient. I
would like to draw your attention, for
the purpose of comparison, to the
landslide in Uttarkasi in U.P. some
time back where the relief, even
though given per family, was also in
accordance with the number of mem-
bers unfortunately lost. For example,
where two members of a family were
lost, Rs. 3000/- was given per family
and where more than two members
were lost, Rs. 5000/- was given per
family. Now, the first point I want to
make is about this very insufficient
amount. They must think about equat-
ing it with air and railway victims.
After all, why this discrimination—
this point has often come up here—
in matters of human life? Secondly,
even in the case of families, you may
have it not as 'per family' but as 'per
deceased'.

Another question is that of houses.
We are told that nearly 3000 houses

have been damaged. Will the Government come forward and give some house subsidy for the purpose of reconstruction of these houses?

To conclude, just one word—and that is about the attitude of the Government towards the whole human tragedy. The tragedy took place on the 29th July and we are told, in the very first page of the statement, that enquiries were made with the District Magistrate and he intimated on the phone at 6-00 P.M. on 31st July 1980. The tragedy takes place on the 29th July, and the Government does not seem to move at all. We give some Calling Attention Motions or some motions, with your kind and gracious permission, Sir, and then the District Magistrate is contacted on phone and on 31st July he gives the information. Still, much more information from the interior parts is also not available. I would only like that Government should not move at a snail's pace...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can conclude by saying what are the effects of the earthquake on you! that 300 houses had been damaged...

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: The entire nation is affected.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Did you feel the earthquake?

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I request the Government to see that it moves at a proper speed in matters of such human tragedy.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: First of all, I would like to correct the hon. Member about the number of houses. I had stated in the main statement, submitted earlier to you, that 300 houses had been damaged...

AN. HON. MEMBER: Not 3,000?

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: Not 3,000. According to the telegram that we received—I have again read the telegram—the latest information was that 280 houses had been damaged...

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore): This may not be the final information. You have yourself said

that the final information has yet to come.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: Why are you afraid that the damage will be more? I have already said that as many as 19 observatories have been established all along the Himalayan region and the Government is aware of the fact that the most earthquake-prone area is the north-eastern region. Some scientists in the Jorhat Observatory had predicted as long as 1977 that there was a likelihood of an earthquake of serious nature in this region in the year 1980. And that has happened. So, our scientists are quite well up in the matter of research and predictions. It can be judged from this fact. And the then Assam Government had been warned by the Government of India. Even in 1979 they had been asked to prepare for any eventuality, and certain plans were prepared to meet any emergency. It is not that Government has been sleeping over it or that our scientists do not know anything about the earthquakes. This impression must be dispelled...

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: When scientists helped you, what did you do by way of preparation? Why did you not prepare yourselves? That is the point.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: Scientists only inform us and then we do everything not the scientists.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: What did you do?

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: We warned the Assam Government. A plan of action was prepared. But fortunately there has been no serious mishap, so that we could use that plan. We are prepared. And if there is any likely lightning strike, I will be prepared for another Calling Attention Motion. Why are you always trying to think that Government is not doing anything and it is only on the demand of some Opposition Members that Government wakes up?

Prof. Madhu Dandavate asked me as to how predictions were made.

[Shri Birendra Singh Rao]

Mr. Banatwalla has also raised this question. I do not say that I am an expert, but from whatever information I have got from experts, there are five areas or fields in which we try to work, so that some advance information about earthquakes can be known. One is the seismic field and the pattern of earthquake occurrences that has been monitored in the past. That can give us some idea. Then, the geo-physical field, including magnetic intensity and gravity of earth currents, etc. Then, measurement of minor earth deformations; wherever they are found, the faults are measured and identified. Then, there are Radon emissions from wells and ground water fluctuations which precede major earthquakes; some predictions can be made from these. Then, unusual animal behaviour and other empirical observations—because some countries like China have tried it. You must know that from animal behaviour they tried to predict earthquakes and it was once thought that this would be a fool-proof method but that was also found to be not perfect because soon after that, in 1976 there was a very severe earthquake in China for which they could not prepare in advance and millions of people have died. As I have in my statement earlier said, it is very difficult to know all the secrets of nature. All that we can do is to prepare for them.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balsore): I am very grateful to our hon. Prime Minister for extending her sympathy to the bereaved families and also for sanctioning a sum of Rs. 2,500 as immediate relief to each family. But in this context, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the relief measures and the gratuitous relief will be extended to all those who were killed as reported in the House. Also the Minister said in his statement that further information is being collected. So, in case some more deaths come to light, I want the relief should be extended to them also.

Dr. H. M. Chaudhary, Director of Seismology in the Department of Meteorology has observed that this type of earthquakes will be felt for a month. Corroborating this observation, I am bringing to the notice of our hon. Minister that to-day's newspapers like 'Indian Express' have reported the death of about 100 persons on account of earthquake in Nepal. The hon. Minister has said that necessary measures are taken and are going to be taken. But may I know whether this type of prediction could be intimated by the Meteorological Department even one hour before or not? While enquiring about the reason of this quake, in the course of my discussion with an eminent scientist—I do not want to mention his name because he is a government servant—he was telling that another major reason for earthquakes is the silting of our major irrigation projects which are under water for years together. Of course, I would request the Minister to kindly verify whether this is one of the reasons or not. If so, I would like that the Irrigation Department may be asked to have regular dredging and also have trees planted in the project areas.

Prof. Madhu Dandavate asked about crop insurance ...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Don't repeat what he said. You ask your question.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: In his statement, the hon. Minister has given the information to the House that 280 houses have collapsed. I think none of these houses was insured. I would request the Minister that he may think whether the houses in those areas which are earthquake prone areas can be insured or not. This may kindly be thought of.

Lastly, Sir, from my own experience, I would say that my telephone was out of order from that day, that is, from 29th. Only yesterday evening it was repaired. On my enquiry from the telephone authorities, I am told by some of the employees of the Postal Department, that because of

earthquake, the underground cables got disturbed and so my telephone along with many others was out of order for the last three days. So, this may also be taken note of by the hon. Minister. Because of the intensity of the earthquake, if all the telephones go out of order, how can you get the information from the interiors? So, this aspect may kindly be looked into.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: As far as telephones are concerned, if they have not been repaired, you will not have to wait for after-shock.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, to make our telephones out of order, no earthquake is necessary. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: The earthquake is responsible for putting the telephones out of order. I share the concern of the Member about the relief not being adequate. But, our difficulty is that in matters like this, the Government of India cannot take the liability for providing compensation at a substantial rate. You would also kindly agree that it is not possible to give full compensation for the lives. The persons have to suffer, the family has to suffer, for long periods. The Government is expected to give a fair amount of compensation only as *ex gratia* grants that are needed immediately, as a measure of government sympathy. The Government of U.P. is doing it. For the damaged houses also, I am told, that Rs. 800 per house will be given by U.P. Government, as grant.

The Government of India, on the orders of the Prime Minister, has also given the *ex-gratia* payment of Rs. 2,500 per family. This only shows that we have deep sympathy with the sufferers. But to put these disasters on par with the railway accidents or air accidents and to give compensation according to what is paid by the Railways, that will not be possible. After all, the Government—is responsible for the passengers who travel in the Government of India trains and...the passengers who travel in the planes of

due to earthquake(CA)

the Indian Airlines Corporation, are in a way insured. But, for the calamities like this, Government of India cannot shoulder any definite responsibility for compensating for the damages and the lives lost.

Silting of rivers, to my mind, and afforestation, as I have already said earlier do not have any effect upon earthquakes. But, on large dams it may possibly, at times, be creating some effect. If the water seeps to a very deep level, as Prof. Dandavate said, for a few kilometres in the earth crust, it is very hot—it is all molten metal—and, if water comes into contact with it, there may be evaporation and it may create disturbance. And that might be responsible for earthquakes in some places under certain circumstances. But, generally, these things do not have any effect.

It is not possible to forecast as to whether we shall have after-shocks in these regions; all I can say is that we should have faith in God and hope for the best. I hope there will be no further calamity and the damage that has occurred will probably remain as it is and no further suffering, God will give to the people of this country on account of earthquake.

13 hrs.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA (Karnal): Sir, in view of the fact that earthquakes are a greater challenge and earthquakes take place in various parts of the country, there have been world conference on earthquakes. I would like to ask only two questions. First, whether the government would consider the desirability of starting earthquake engineering in the country; and secondly, whether quake recorders would be installed on tall buildings?

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO: Sir, I have already informed the House that we have as many as forty observatories situated all over the country and recordings are taking place. If there is any further need and any area has been left uncovered the

Department of Science and Technology will look after this.

I do not know what the hon'ble Member means by earthquake engineering. But I shall certainly have government look into this aspect and if any engineering department or any training amongst the engineers is needed we shall do whatever can be done. So far as I know in Roorkee university, earthquake engineering is already part of the course there. If Roorkee does not provide sufficient education and does not meet the requirements of the students who want to study earthquake engineering this can be thought of being introduced in other universities also.

13 02 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): Sir, on behalf of Shri Bhishma Narain Singh, with your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing 4th August, 1980, will consist of:—

(1) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.

(2) Consideration and passing of:—

(a) The Brahmaputra Board Bill, 1980.

(b) The Territorial Army (Amendment) Bill, 1980.

(c) The Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Amendment Bill, 1980.

(3) Consideration of a motion for modification of the notification regarding rates of Customs Duty and baggage.

(4) Consideration and passing of:

(a) The Delhi Rent Control (Amendment) Bill, 1980.

(b) The Ear Drums and Ear Bones (Authority for use for Therapeutic Purposes) Bill, 1980.

(c) The Delhi Municipal Laws (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 1980.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have to urge upon the government for the need for a statement on the fast and steadily deteriorating situation in Kerala. Very recently also—just two days ago—there was firing there on the peaceful demonstrators at Malappuram collectorate. There was demonstration there against the anti-language, anti-Urdu and anti-Arabic policy of the Kerala government. These demonstrators were fired upon. Some were killed. And a large number of them were injured. The State Government's attitude of suppression of the right of these people to agitate peacefully against its policies, is, to say the least, subversion of the Constitution . . .

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: The items which you have mentioned are very clear. You can read them.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: My second point is this. I have given a Motion under Rule 189. It is admitted and it is given No. 146. It is to take into consideration the First Annual Report of the Minorities Commission, with Memoranda of Action, laid on the Table of the House. Government should come forward and introduce a Bill without any further delay, to confer constitutional status on the Minorities Commission. It is a principle already accepted by the Government. Therefore, there should not be any delay with regard to this subject.

My next point is this: The Youth Wing of the Janata Party has recently announced certain programmes and

it has said that it is drafting private detectives and security consultants in order to investigate these so-called crimes committed by the Police personnel. Now, Sir, this is an announcement of very far-reaching consequences. I am one who would not say that no such crime is committed by the police. But yet the drafting of private detectives and security consultants to investigate into crimes committed by police has all the probabilities of politicalising crimes and pressurising the police. Government must come forward with a statement about it giving its reaction.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All your five points, you have covered.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I have given only four. The fourth item is about Aligarh Muslim University. There is need for a comprehensive law to amend the Aligarh Muslim University Act so that effective management is in the hands of Muslims and autonomy is also given to the university in consonance with its minority character. There is a Bill, official Bill, at present; but it is very inadequate in nature.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now Mr. Ramavatar Shastri. Please be brief.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) :
उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैंने तीन मुद्दों का जिक्र करके आपको पत्र लिखा है। पहला मुद्दा यह है कि वैद्यनाथ धाम जाने वाले कुछ कामरियों ने भागलपुर जिले के कटोरिया के निकट एक गांव में हमला करके 6 व्यक्तियों की हत्या कर दी और गांव को जला दिया। उन्हें वैद्यनाथ धाम जाकर पूजा करने की पूरी आजादी है लेकिन किसी की हत्या करने की उन्हें कोई आजादी नहीं थी लेकिन यह किया गया। इसके अलावा पटना शहर में कंकडबाग कालोनी के इलाके में चार बिजली मजदूरों की दिन दहाड़े लोमहर्षक और नृशस हत्याएँ कर दी गईं। इसी तरह की और भी हत्याएँ हो रही हैं। ठीक है, सका सम्बन्ध राज्य से है लेकिन राज्यों में सभी

जगह एसेम्बली नहीं चल रही है, बिहार में नहीं चल रही है, और जब वह न चले तो आप कम से कम बयान दिलवा सकते हैं, यदि आप बहस नहीं करवा सकते। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ इस पर सरकार बयान दे।

जहां तक दूसरे मुद्दे का सम्बन्ध है, मैंने कल भी जिक्र किया था कि सिदरी खाद कारखाने को स्कैप कहकर चार करोड़ रुपये में उसका आक्शन किया गया है इसके लिए किसी से इजाजत नहीं ली गई है। जब हम और आप सभी लोक सभा का चुनाव लड़ रहे थे उस बीच में बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स ने ऐसा फैसला कर लिया। यह बहुत पुराना कारखाना है जिसका उद्घाटन प० जवाहर लाल नेहरू जी ने 1951 में किया था। पब्लिक सेक्टर का बहुत ही प्रसिद्ध कारखाना था, उसकी स्थिति इस प्रकार की होती जा रही है। वहां कोयला ज्यादा से ज्यादा मिल रहा है। उसको हटाकर के तेल के सहारे एक नया खाद का कारखाना बनाया गया है, जो तेल के सहारे चलेगा। यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह कैसी सरकार की नीति है? इस सिलसिले में मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि एक बहस होनी चाहिये, चाहे आप उसको नियम 193 के अन्तर्गत कराइए या और किसी नियम के तहत कराइए, लेकिन इस पर बहस जरूर होनी चाहिये क्योंकि पूरे देश के लोगों में इस बात की चिन्ता है कि आपकी सरकार कारखानों के साथ इस तरह के व्यवहार कर रहा है।

आखिरी मेरा सवाल दिल्ली के बारे में है, जो कि यूनिवर्सिटी कालेज आफ मेडिकल साइंसेज के छात्रों की समस्या से सम्बन्धित है। स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय के साथ उस कालेज के छात्रों ने 6 अप्रैल, 1979 को, संभवतः उस समय जनता पार्टी की सरकार थी, एक समझौता किया था। उस समय उनकी हड़ताल चल रही थी। उस समझौते में तय हुआ था

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

कि उनके लिए आवास की व्यवस्था की जाएगी और उनकी दूसरी समस्याओं का समाधान निकाला जाएगा, लेकिन अभी तक कोई समाधान नहीं निकाला गया है। जिस मकान में उनको रहने की इजाजत दी गई है, उसमें भी 21 जुलाई को एक कमरे की छत गिर गई। संयोग से कोई छात्र बायल नहीं हुआ और न मरा। वहां की बह हालत है कि एक जंगल सा बना हुआ है और उस इलाके में सांप निकलते हैं। इस बारे में हम चाहते हैं कि सम्बन्धित मंत्री महोदय बयान दें।

सी० पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० के बारे में आप जानते हैं कि वे किस तरह के मकान बनाते हैं। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि आवास मंत्री या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री, दोनों में से कोई इस का खुलासा करते हुए जवाब दें और इन्तजाम करे, ताकि छात्रों के जीवन पर कोई खतरा पैदा न हो सके।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I would suggest 3 items on which the Government should clarify their policy.

First, the advocates of the Allahabad High Court have already expressed through their resolution their grave concern over the Union Law Minister's statement in Parliament relating to the resignation of Justice Shrivastava and describing the statement as politically motivated and the allegations contained in the statement as false and baseless, casting aspersions on what they have described as spotless character and judicial uprightness of Justice Shrivastava.

The second point I would suggest is about the hesitation on the part of both Houses of the United States which has given categorical clearance to supply nuclear fuel necessary for Tarapur power plant. Therefore, we should like to know as to what are

India's independent capabilities to rely on our own alternate sources of fuel.

The third point is that there is an announcement by a former M.P. and the former Union Minister, Shri Raj Narain, to undergo fast unto death on the Bhagpat episode, from 3rd August, 1980 and the need to raise the issue above party consideration. The other day the Prime Minister has rightly said in the House that this is an issue which should not be made a party issue and we should rise above party in this particular matter. Social organisations should take up this issue, public opinion should be built up and, therefore, I feel that we should function in such a way that Mr. Raj Narain, should not be allowed to undergo physical torture by undergoing fast unto death. I would appeal from this forum to Mr. Raj Narain that he should not act individually and in collective co-operation with both the Members of the Houses, we will try to see that problems regarding atrocities on women are completely stopped.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL (Hooghly): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I would suggest the following matters of urgent importance to be taken up for discussion in the List of Business for the week beginning from 4th August, 1980.

The first item I would like this House to take up for consideration is the question of Bonus for the Industrial workers and others. Because, as you know, Sir, the annual festival season for large sections of people of our country is just round the corner and there should not be any further delay in the matter of announcement of Government policy in regard to Bonus and fixation of the rate of minimum bonus at that. This is very urgent matter as any further delay may complicate an already complex situation.

Secondly, Sir, I would like the question of Bonus for A.I.R. and T.V. to be taken up for consideration in the next week's business. As you know, the employees of A.I.R. and T.V. have been agitating for a long time for the fulfilment of their very legitimate demand of bonus. Several pronouncements pertaining to the bonus for A.I.R. and T.V. employees have been made out concrete steps have yet to be taken towards fulfilling the just demands of the A.I.R. and T.V. employees. As has been reported in a section of the Press today,...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You need not go into the details of the bonus being granted to the A.I.R. It is a national policy.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: As has been reported in a section of the Press today, the employees of A.I.R. and T.V. have refused to accept their salary yesterday as a protest against non-fulfilment of their demand for bonus. Also, as the report goes, these employees have decided to intensify their agitation if their demand is not met. This is to be taken up.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI (Thane): I would like the following matter of urgent public importance to be discussed in the next week.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Under 377?

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: No. Foreign money is pouring in from different countries in the world to the North Eastern Region of India. It appears from various reliable sources that between October 1979 and March 1980 an amount of Rs. 40 lakhs was received from abroad**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You want some item to be included. You cannot go into the details of this. I will not permit you.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: No, no.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You said, Rs. 40 lakhs have been paid; and you want an enquiry or something like that; no details. It is not permitted. You cannot make such a speech when you are asking for inclusion of some item. It is not correct. I will not allow. You please say, why that item should be included and not the details. You mentioned that some amount was received from some Church and all that. It is not correct; it is not a discussion on any Bill.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: There are hardly 3-4 lines more.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, no, you cannot give details.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: I am not providing the details. I am insisting upon why that item should be included in next week's business.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You cannot use this forum for this purpose. This is only for the inclusion of some item.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: So many things are being said.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are making some charges.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: No charge. The gravity of the situation should be brought to the notice of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not permitting that that cannot be placed before the House. You must give it in writing to the Speaker. Then only it will be considered. Please do not make any charge. I will not allow you. Item by item, you read. I will not allow you to go into details.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: I am just putting before the House on item only.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That item you have said.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: "...The Federal Bank had opened a Branch in Shillong. This was a non-official private Bank..."

**Expunged as ordered by the Deputy Speaker.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What item you want to be included?

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: The same thing on which discussion should take place.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, no, it should be in one or two sentences. I will not allow you to make a speech on this.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: I am not making a speech. A number of persons are making statements.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Are you not making a statement?

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: I am making a submission.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What item you want to be included, you please tell?

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: That is what I have told.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Such an item cannot be included

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: I want the Government to make a statement in the House next week.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You please sit down.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: I do not follow why I am not unnecessarily being opposed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Then you come to the point. What item you want to be included, you please tell?

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Last time also, Mr. Deputy-Speaker opposed me when I was making a particular statement.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No, no, this is not correct.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: This time also, the same thing is taking place. I cannot follow this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You abide by the rules. (Interruptions) I am sorry...

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): Unnecessarily, the time is getting wasted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will not permit you to read that statement

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE: I agree with you that there need not be a discussion, but he may be allowed to tell what exactly he ...

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: I am doing that and that is what I am telling.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is reading a statement.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: "... There are separatist; and secessionist elements which are alarmingly carrying out their activities in this region."

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: I do not want to interrupt members when they say certain things. A notice has been given that points have to be mentioned so that the time of the House may not be taken.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is what I am telling.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: It should be done like that. If each member starts speaking hours together on the points referred to, then where is the finality?

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: I am putting only the point.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Why I am saying so is this. You are making some charges against somebody. There is no Minister to reply to that. It will go on record.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: I am not making any charges.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It will go in the records of Parliament and no Minister will be able to reply to that. Do not bring in any charges.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: I want a particular item to be included in the next week's business. That is all.

There are separatist and secessionist elements which are alarmingly carrying out their activities in the north-eastern region. The whole affair requires a thorough probe.**

I therefore urge upon the government to have a thorough and immediate probe into this activity and make a statement on the floor of the House regarding the same, during the course of the next week.

Last time also you stopped me; this time also you have done so.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not object to all.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Then why are you objecting to my making a statement? That is my grievance.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (Dum Dum): I want Assam to be included in the next week's debate because whatever statement has been given is beautifully vague. I am not sure whether the minorities' rights will be protected and whether on the 1971 year, the cut-off year that was more or less the general consensus, also there would be backsliding.

If so there would be dangerous repercussions. Without going into too many details we should have some sort of a discussion.

Secondly, about the army structure of our country, there should be general debate because till now there are so called martial races; there are Rajput regiments, Dogra regiments, this regiment and that regiment. If those regiments remain, new regiments in the name of other states should also be formed; otherwise it will be discriminatory. At least some 22—30 per cent of the recruitment comes from Punjab, Haryana and Western U.P.—a particular part of the country. That militates against national integration of the country. There should be discussion about it.

Then about the Jharkhand movement, there should be discussion because unless the democratic kernel of

the movement is seen, it may turn into another Assam. There should be regional autonomy within the State of Bihar or something like that so that their rights are safeguarded.

The unemployment problem is assuming frightening proportions; it is going on. They wanted ten years. Still it is going up by leaps and bounds. The Directive Principles and all that are doing nothing to solve this problem. It is ridiculous. It should be specially singled out.

Then there are about 10 or 12 commodities of general consumption for 90 per cent of our people and Mohan Dharia resigned on this issue long back. As Minister he tried to implement it and worked out some sort of scheme. With the present regime it seems it has been thrown overboard. At least 16 crores of people are involved directly; there should be equal prices throughout the country through fair price shops.

Flood situation should also be discussed.

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (आंवला) : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, यह बैंकवर्ड नलासिस की जो प्रोब्लम है यह बहुत लम्बे अर्से से है और इसको बराबर टाला जा रहा है रिजर्वेशन के बारे में संविधान के अनुच्छेद 15(4) और 16(4) में जो प्रावधान हैं उसके मुताबिक रिजर्वेशन की समस्या पर बैंकवर्ड नलासिस की समस्या पर यहां पर चर्चा होनी चाहिए और इस बारे में कोई व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए।

इसके अलावा अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी का माइनोरिटी करेक्टर बहाल करने में भी बहुत बड़ा बिलम्ब हो चुका है। इसके बारे में भी हमें कोई व्यवस्था जल्दी ही करनी चाहिये। उस पर जल्दी से जल्दी यहां डिस्कस करके उसको माइनोरिटी करेक्टर देना चाहिये।

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप]

पुलिस के बढ़ते हुए अत्याचार, औरतों और हरिजनों पर होने वाले अत्याचार बराबर बढ़ रहे हैं जिनमें कोई कमी नहीं आ रही है। उनके बारे में सारे देश की, इस लोक सभा पर, इस सदन पर निगाह है कि इनको कैसे रोका जाता है। पूरा भारत इनको देख रहा है लेकिन हम उनका कोई समाधान नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। अखबारों को या उनकी आवाज को दबा देने से इस समस्या का कोई समाधान नहीं निकलेगा। इनका समाधान निकलना चाहिये और इन पर चर्चा होनी चाहिये।

मुझे यह भी कहना है कि न्याय व्यवस्था के प्रति लोगों में असन्तोष बढ़ता जा रहा है लिटिगेशंस में ही प्रोब्लम नहीं आ रही है बल्कि लोग यह समझ रहे हैं कि हमें सही तरीके से न्याय नहीं मिल सकता है विशेष रूप से इलाहबाद हाई कोर्ट में जो व्यवस्था है उसके बारे में भी मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ पर जातिवाद कास्टिज्म चल रहा है जिस तरह से वहाँ पर यतीमखाना चल रहा है उस पर भी कोई चर्चा होनी चाहिये।

बाढ़ से भी लोग पीड़ित हैं मैं एक बात विशेष रूप से कहना चाहूँगा कि बाढ़ों में या फ्लड्स में जो नाविक, मल्लाह काम करते हैं, जो करोड़ों और लाखों लोगों के जीवन को नावों से बचाते हैं और लोगों को जीवन दान देते हैं उनकी एक सेना बननी चाहिये।

इसके अलावा देश में बढ़ती हुई समस्याओं को ले करके महिलाओं पर अत्याचारों को लेकर के माननीय राज नारायण जी तीन अगस्त से भूख हड़ताल करने जा रहे हैं। इस पर भी देश का ध्यान जा रहा है इस समस्या पर विशेष रूप से अगले सप्ताह चर्चा और विचार होना चाहिये।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहूँगा कि गवर्नमेंट सर्विस में लोगों की जिन्दगी के साथ मजाक हो रहा है। दो-दो तीन-तीन सालों तक लोग टेम्पेरी रखे जाते हैं और पैसा लेकर रखे जाते हैं। इलाहबाद में और दूसरी जगहों पर एक मेहनत, स्वीपर की नौकरी पर भी दो दो हजार रुपए रिश्वत का लेकर के लोग रखे जाते हैं। मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि हिन्दुस्तान में जहाँ कहीं भी चाहे गवर्नमेंट सर्विस में या कारखानों में भी लोग नौकरी पर रखे जायें उन्हें पहले दिन से ही पर्मानेंट कर देना चाहिये। अगर किसी का काम ठीक न पाया जाए तो उसे नौकरी से अलग कर दिया जाये। इससे एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या का हल हो जाएगा।

आजकल स्कूलों में दाखिले की सबसे बड़ी समस्या पैदा हो गई है। बच्चे दाखिलों के लिए घूम रहे हैं। दाखिलों में भ्रष्टाचार, भाई भतीजावाद और जातिवाद बढ़ गया है और सारी चीजें बढ़ गई हैं। एक तरफ विद्यार्थियों के दाखिले की समस्या है, दूसरी तरफ अस्पतालों के हमारे डाक्टरों की समस्या है जो कि हड़ताल पर हैं। डाक्टरों की जो हड़ताल चल रही है उससे लोगों का जनजीवन संकट में है, लोग बहुत ही परेशान हैं। सैकड़ों मरीजों को दाखिला और इलाज नहीं मिल रहा है। इस पर भी चर्चा होनी चाहिये। ये ही बातें कहते हुए मैं अपना स्थान ग्रहण करता हूँ।

श्री विजय कुमार यादव (नालन्दा) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे तीन आइटम्स के बारे में कहना है कि इन पर अगले सप्ताह विचार किया जायें।

पहली आइटम है कि 30 लाख बीड़ी मजदूर पूरे देश में हैं। इनका यूनिफार्म वेतन नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Some legislation is going to come on 'beeri' workers.

श्री विजय कुमार यादव : जहाँ कहीं भी मिनिमम वेजज हैं वहाँ पर महिलाओं को मिनिमम वेज नहीं मिलता है। जिनका वेतन मर्द को मिलता है उसका एक तिहाई वेतन हो महिला को मिलता है। दूसरी बात यह है कि कई सूबों में कई वर्षों से मिनिमम वेज का फिक्सेशन नहीं हुआ है। किसी भी राज्य में बीड़ी मजदूरों को बोनस नहीं दिया जाता है। बीड़ी मजदूरों को कार्ड नहीं दिया जाता है। उनका वेलफेयर फण्ड भी एडीक्वेट नहीं है जिससे कि उनके रहने के मकान का, मेडिकल फेसिलिटीज और स्कालरशिप का मामला तय हो सके। उनकी पेंशन की भी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। इसलिए बीड़ी मजदूरों की कंडीशंस पर और उनके उपायों पर भी विचार होना चाहिये।

अनएम्प्लोएमेंट के बारे में हमारे साथी ने सवाल कर दिया है इसलिए इस बारे में मैं नहीं कहना चाहता।

आखरी बात यह है कि पूरे मुल्क में करप्शन बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर फैला हुआ है। यह टापू टू बोटम, नीचे से ऊपर तक फैला हुआ है। यह करप्शन अफसरों तक ही नहीं है कहीं-कहीं मिनिस्टर्स के अन्दर भी है। यह समाज का एक बहुत बड़ा कोड़ है। इसको भी अगले सप्ताह के एजेण्डे में जोड़ा जाये।

श्रीमती प्रमिला दण्डवते : (बम्बई उत्तर मध्य) : मेरी प्रार्थना है कि आने वाले सप्ताह में तीन आइटम्स जो मैं बताने जा रही हूँ उन पर डिस्कशन करने का हमको अससर दिया जाना चाहिये।

दिल्ली से लेकर सभी जगह दूर-दूर तक आज जो पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम है वह बिल्कुल ठप्प हो गया है। लोगों को चीनी नहीं मिल रही है और जो चीजें मिलती हैं बहुत ही गन्दी मिलती हैं। बम्बई में 1974 में हम लोगों ने कचरा

तुला आन्दोलन चलाया था। क्या आप चाहते हैं कि उसी तरह का आन्दोलन यहाँ भी चलाया जाये? वैसी परिस्थितियाँ शायद हमारे देश में पैदा हो गई हैं। आज दिल्ली में गेहूँ बहुत ही गन्दा मिल रहा है। मुझे भी गेहूँ और चीनी बहुत ही गन्दी राशन में मिली है। आज चीनी खुले बाजार में नौ रुपए किलो लोगों को लेनी पड़ रही है। प्रान्तों में किसान आन्दोलन हो रहे हैं। कर्नाटक में कितने ही लोग जो आन्दोलन वहाँ चल रहा है उसमें घायल हो गये हैं और कुछ मारे भी गये हैं। इस वास्ते मैं चाहती हूँ कि पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम के ऊपर खर्चा करने का मौका हमको दिया जाना चाहिये।

फरीदाबाद में बैंगल फैक्टरीज को कोयला नहीं मिल रहा है इसलिए वहाँ इन फैक्टरियों में काम करने वाले हजारों मजदूर बेरोजगार हो गये हैं और फैक्टरियाँ बन्द हो गई हैं। एक प्रोप्राइटर जिसको इमरजेंसी में मीसा के अन्दर गिरफ्तार किया गया था कोल की ब्लैकमार्किटिंग करने के लिए या दूसरी कुरप्शन के लिए उनको 88 वॉगन कोयला दे दिया गया है और पचास प्रतिशत उसकी माँग को उसको और मिल जाने की सम्भावना है। लेकिन बाकी फैक्ट्री वालों को नहीं मिला है और उनमें काम करने वाले मजदूर बेरोजगार हैं। इस पर भी बहस करने का मौका मिलना चाहिये।

नागपुर में वैंस्टन कोल फील्ड्स में रेट्राइक चल रही है। वहाँ कोयले का प्रोडक्शन गिर रहा है। वहाँ करप्शन है। इन्क्वायरी इस्टीमेट की गई है। उसके बारे में भी चर्चा का मौका दिया जाना चाहिये।

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat):
Sir, I am glad that two members have already mentioned the urgency of the two points I have written to you. The

[Shri Chitta Basu]

House will agree and you will also agree, Sir, that the most important subject is the situation regarding Assam. The Home Minister made a statement. I welcome the statement in so far as it has reiterated the need for a peaceful, negotiated settlement.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do you feel that a discussion on Assam in the present circumstances is called for?

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Yes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I never expected this reply from you.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I have given a motion demanding a discussion on the statement made by the Home Minister regarding Assam. The discussion is necessary because of the fact that it is reported that some accord has been reached between the Manipur Chief Minister, Mr. Dorendra Singh and the leaders of the AASU and Gana Sangram Parishad. I have learnt from reliable sources belonging to the Government also that the accord includes an item in which it has been more or less decided that the base year should be 1961, which will result in the disenfranchisement or deportation of nearly 3 million linguistic minorities or religious minorities. Therefore, it would be a great problem for the nation as a whole. It will disturb the cause of unity and integrity of the country. Therefore, having regard to all these possibilities and the confusion which might be created in the minds of the people both in Assam and outside, I feel a full-fledged discussion regarding the formula in the accord is necessary, so that the people can understand which is likely to be the consequences of that formula.

Secondly, there has been a near collapse—I am using strong words—of the public distribution system. The Government of West Bengal have written to the Government of India

that the supply of rice and other essential commodities which are being supplied through the public distribution system had more or less been stopped. Therefore, I bring it to your notice that the public distribution system has reached the stage of near collapse at a point of time when the price of rice is rising at a galloping rate. The Government is interested in curbing the price line. The hon. Finance Minister made a statement to that effect. The Minister of Civil Supplies made a statement in the other House that he proposes to amend certain legislation to plug the loopholes in the existing law. On the one hand, the Government is interested in curbing the price line and they have got certain proposals in that regard. There is near collapse situation of the public distribution system. Therefore, this is also a very important item of public importance. I hope, the hon. Minister will agree to include these two specific items in the list of business.

श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर (मोतीहारी)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं चाहूंगा कि अगले सप्ताह की कार्य-सूची में बाढ़ पर बहस को शामिल किया जाये। आज बाढ़ से आसाम, बंगाल, बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश, गुजरात, केरल और कई अन्य राज्य प्रभावित हैं। यह निर्विवाद बात है कि बाढ़ की स्थिति पर लोक सभा में बहस होनी चाहिये और इस विषय को कार्य-सूची में रखना चाहिये।

सरकार की ओर से गन्ने की कीमत का कोई ऐलान नहीं हुआ है। आप जानते हैं कि देश में चीनी का उत्पादन घटा है और यह समस्या बनी हुई है। गन्ने के किसानों को लाभकारी मूल्य मिल सकें, इसके लिए इस विषय पर लोक सभा में बहस होनी चाहिये।

जूट कार्पोरेशन आफ इंडिया ने एक तरह से अपना काम बन्द कर दिया है और जूट

बैदा करने वाले किसानों को बहुत कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। इस बारे में राज्य सभा में बहस हुई है। हम चाहेंगे कि लोक सभा में भी जूट कारपोरेशन के फंक्शनिंग पर बहस हो, ताकि यह स्पष्ट हो सके कि जूट कारपोरेशन क्यों नहीं खरीद रही है, जिससे किसानों को लाभ हो सके।

उत्तर प्रदेश में पदरोना का बांध टूट गया है, जिससे उत्तर प्रदेश में देवरिया ही नहीं, बल्कि बिहार के पूर्वी और पश्चिमी चम्पारण जिले प्रभावित हुए हैं। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि यह बांध क्यों टूटा, इस पर इस सदन में बहस होनी चाहिये।

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore): I have specifically mentioned bonus. My friend has also mentioned it. We have come across a press report and we are apprehensive that the Government is going through a bonus scheme on an *ad hoc* basis, in a piece-meal manner. The Government is having a majority and it is not an *ad hoc* Government. They must come with a bonus scheme on a proper basis and not in an *ad hoc* manner, before the festival season.

On 18th June, when the Minister of Finance had placed his budget proposals on the Table, there was lot of desk thumping from the treasury benches. But look at the situation in Karnataka where an agitation is going on against price rise and dozens of persons have been killed. I want this to be discussed on the floor of the House.

Failure of the U.S. Government to supply nuclear fuel: This point has already been mentioned by Prof. Dandavate. So, I need not repeat it.

Most irregular train services in Sealdah division: Daily *mar-peeet* is going on there. Trains are not running in time. This is not your Madras, Sir, this is Calcutta. Five lakhs of people daily come to and go out of Sealdah alone. Daily lathi

charge and tear-gas goes on particularly on Sealdah and Howrah stations. This situation must be discussed.

We have come across press reports that Cong (I) Party in West Bengal has taken a solemn pledge that from 9th August, they will launch a movement demanding the Left Government to go out of Bengal. On 9th August, 1942 Mahatma Gandhi had given a call 'The British Quit India'. On 9th August, Mr. Ajit Panja, President of the Cong. (I) in West Bengal has given a slogan 'Left Government Quit Bengal'. I am apprehensive whether the Government of India headed by Shrimati Indira Gandhi will allow such a movement to go. This is a very serious matter and this should be discussed.

Lastly, a very important press report has come about the reported illegal payment of 1,000 dollars in India by the US firm, McDonnell Douglas to buy Government officers so that their aircraft can be sold. I think this should find a place in our discussion. The lobby of the US imperialists is very strong. They are trying to buy our officers so that they can sell their aircraft.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: We have a pleasant and amicable Deputy-Speaker who keeps the House in good humour.

AN HON. MEMBER: He is casting an aspersion on you.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): He is praising.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: He is amicable very pleasing, always smiling and humorous.

I will convey the feelings of the members on the points which they have raised to the respective Ministries concerned.

13.42 hrs.

**BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE
SEVENTH REPORT**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VEN-KATASUBBAIAH): I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Seventh Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 31st July, 1980."

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): I have given notice of an amendment. I beg to move:

"that at the end of the motion add—

(1) "That the Report does not provide any time to discuss the question of mounting unemployment of youth and also for making provision for unemployment allowance;

(2) That the Report does not allot any time to discuss the ideas to be incorporated in the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(3) The House disagrees with the Report and refers back to the Committee for reconsideration."

As the hon. Minister knows, this question has been raised many times previously also. I would say that both the Government and Parliament should take serious note of this problem, because already resentment is going on all over the country among the younger generation. Already 15 million educated youth are on the live register of employment exchanges. This is the figure of only those who have got themselves registered in the employment exchanges. Many of our boys and girls who are living in the villages, in the rural areas, those belonging to the weaker sections of society, do not know even how to get themselves registered. So my assessment is that the number of educated unemployed youth may be round about 20 million, if not more. If we

take into account the uneducated people in this country, the figure will reach about 100 million. This is a very serious situation.

In modern times most of the countries even developed countries, whether they are socialist or capitalist countries, are taking effective measures to meet the urges and aspirations of the youth. In America they are giving unemployment allowance because unemployment is increasing. The socialist countries have re-oriented their entire planning process so that unemployment is not there. In Europe many countries are providing unemployment allowance, like the Scandinavian countries. In UK they are paying the equivalent of Rs. 1,200 to 1,800 per month as unemployment allowance.

What is happening in Tripura? The entire movement is basically economic and is led by the tribal youths. What is happening in Assam? The entire movement is led by the youth. The basic problem there is economic backwardness. The unemployed youth are getting dissatisfied because they have no hope for the future. This House must give serious thought to this question and discuss it.

My non-official motion on this issue has been admitted. I want that it should be given priority. My proposal is that Government must agree to give a minimum of Rs. 150 per month as unemployment allowance, that is, Rs. 5 per day. It is not a very big amount which the Resolution really proposes and the Government must find money for the millions of youth all over the country.

Sir, take your own State. In Tamil Nadu, you know that almost every family is having unemployed youth. The Ruling Party, I think, about 10 years before passed a resolution in the All-India Congress Committee meeting—if I remember exactly, it is Patna AICC Session—that every family will have at least one employed person. And there are lakhs of families in this country who have

not a single employed person. This is a serious situation and therefore, I would like that this House should discuss.

Secondly, there is the question of Plan. Now, where is planning? Where is the Sixth Five-Year Plan, I would like to know. The Planning Minister is there without a Plan. For so many years this country is going in a haphazard manner without any kind of planning. I think the planning has been given a good-bye in this country. This is a serious situation. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru envisaged that India cannot solve the problem of poverty and unemployment, India cannot become a strong modern country unless we go according to a planned economy. Now, the whole concept has been knocked out. We are just wandering here and there without any kind of plan. I would like to say that before the draft is presented, this House must get the opportunity to discuss what should be the ideas incorporated in the Plan—the plan reorientation, the allocation of money for the rural sector, for the public sector expansion, for the basic core industries, for the eradication of unemployment, for agriculture and on so many issues. I think, Sir, this needs to be discussed in this House and therefore, I would say that only yesterday the Planning Minister made a statement in the Rajya Sabha, the other House, that 310 million people are living below the poverty line. Now, this number is increasing and therefore, I would say that the Plan has to be discussed. (Interruptions). This is my amendment, Mr. Sharma. Therefore, I am speaking on the amendment.

Therefore, I am saying that this House must discuss the ideas to be incorporated in the Sixth Five Year Plan because this is the longest Session. Before this Session comes to an end, if we discuss this, it will be better. The National Development Council has met, the Finance Commission has submitted its Report. Let the ideas of the House be known to the Planning Commission and the

National Development Council. When they prepare the Draft for the discussion in this House, these ideas will also be taken into consideration. With these words I move.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBALAH: Sir, Shri Chandrajit Yadav is a very knowledgeable and experienced parliamentarian and he was General Secretary of the Congress Party also. He knows the problems and all these things.

Sir, the Business Advisory Committee meets every week. It is being represented by the representatives of all the parties. There was no occasion to have any divided opinion on that. A broad consensus is being arrived. Yesterday we all met, the representative of Shri Chandrajit Yadav was also present and we have given as much time as possible to some non-official resolution which Shri Dhanik Lal Mandal is moving and also Shri Madhu Dandavate. All these factors have been taken into consideration having the time factor in mind. This is what has been done, and it has been done unanimously and there was no occasion for any difference of opinion. So, I would only request him not to press it, and let this Business Advisory Committee Report be adopted.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Your Business Advisory Committee is again meeting, as I am told by the hon. Speaker. Will you consider these things then?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Is it the pleasure of the House that the amendment be withdrawn?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

“That this House do agree with the Seventh Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 31st July, 1980.”

The motion was adopted.

13.50 hrs.

DELHI RENT CONTROL (AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI MOHAMMAD USMAN ARIF): On behalf of Shri P. C. Sethi, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Delhi Rent Control Act 1958."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI MOHAMMAD USMAN ARIF: I introduce the Bill

EAR DRUMS AND EAR BONES (AUTHORITY FOR USE FOR THERAPEUTIC PURPOSES) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the use of ears of deceased persons for therapeutic purposes and for matters connected therewith.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the use of ears of deceased persons for therapeutic purposes and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I introduce the Bill.

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, Section 2, dated 1-8-1980.

13.52 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) Reported threat of fast unto death by representatives of Departmental Stamp Vendors' Union.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULKAR (Ratnagiri): Departmental stamp vendors in the country in the P&T department have been demanding all these years that stamp vendors, being an independent cadre without any promotional avenues, may be given 20 per cent promotions as is done in all other cadres. The Union of Stamp Vendors has also demanded revision of pay scales on par with postal assistants, revision of timings and direct recruitment of the stamp vendors cadre. They were repeatedly told by the authorities that their problem would be solved and their demand would be accepted. As the demands were not met, the Union observed a chain hunger protest from 11-11-79 to 14-11-79 when the Union was assured that this problem would be solved in the near future. But unfortunately the problem has not yet been solved.

As the problems have not been solved, the Union has now decided to allow Union representatives to proceed on fast unto death from 4th of August, 1980, before G.P.O. Bombay. The Union has accordingly informed the Union Minister of Communications by a representation dated 15-7-80.

I, therefore, request the Union Minister of Communications to settle their just demands by negotiations at an early date and avoid fast unto death by the representatives of the Union which is to commence on 4th August, 1980.

(ii) Reported delay in transportation of Bananas by Railways from Burhanpur to Delhi sd.

श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर (खंडवा) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से
अबिलम्बनीय लोकमहत्त्व के प्र न की और

रेल मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ . . .

बुरहानपुर, जो महाराष्ट्र के जलगांव जिले, केला उत्पादक क्षेत्र से लगता है, रेल की बैगन (केले से भरी) दिल्ली जल्दी नहीं पहुंचती है। केले के किसानों को केला खराब होने से कम भाव मिलते हैं।

(iii) Need for supply of sugar to Drug Companies in Tamil Nadu at the levy rates.

SHRI S. A. DORAI SEBASTIAN (Karur): The production of syrups and liquid formulations based on sugar by the drug companies in Tamil Nadu has come to a standstill because of the failure of the Government to supply sugar at the levy rate. The State Government had allowed the drug units to draw sugar from the Civil Supplies Corporation as an interim arrangement at Rs. 5 per kg. But this has also been stopped because of non-availability of stocks of sugar with the Corporation. The drug companies are finding it difficult to buy sugar at Rs. 7.50 per kg. in the open market, since they are unable to increase the price of formulations in step with the price of sugar. The Tamil Nadu drug industry requires 2,800 bags of sugar per month. It is uneconomical for them to produce formulations containing sugar when the prices of sugar have gone up three times during the last three months in the open market. 13.55 hrs.

(SHRI SHIVTAJ V. PATIL in the Chair)

The Drug industry has made several representations to the Centre to make available sugar at levy rate. The Centre has not yet responded to these representations. I request a statement in this regard from the hon. Minister of Agriculture.

(iv) Need for restoration of certain railway services in Jodhpur-Barmer Jaisalmer Sections in Rajasthan.

1796 LS—10.

श्री वट्टिचन्द जैन (बाड़मेर) : सभापति महोदय, मैं नियम सं० 377 के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ—

“राजस्थान प्रान्त के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र में बाड़मेर से जोधपुर, जोधपुर से बाड़मेर, जैसलमेर से जोधपुर, और जोधपुर से जैसलमेर की रात्रि रेल सेवाओं को रेलवे विभाग और रेलवे बोर्ड द्वारा कोयले की कमी बताते हुए एक सप्ताह से बन्द किये जाने से बाड़मेर, जैसलमेर एवं जोधपुर जिले के मुसाफिरो को बड़े कष्ट का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। उनके आवागमन में बड़ी बाधाएँ उपस्थित हो रही हैं।

राजस्थान राज्य पथ परिवहन निगम की बसें भी बहुत कम चलती हैं और रात्रि को बस सेवा नहीं चलती जिसके कारण संकट दुगुना हो गया है।

रेलवे बोर्ड जब कभी कोयले की कमी होती है, इन्हीं रात्रि सेवाओं को बन्द करता है और इस प्रकार इन क्षेत्रों की बराबर अवहेलना की जा रही है, जिसके कारण, बाड़मेर, जैसलमेर और जोधपुर जिलों की जनता में घोर असन्तोष है।

अतः रेलवे बोर्ड एवं रेलवे विभाग उपरोक्त वर्णित रात्रि सेवाओं को तुरन्त शुरू करे और आइन्दा कोयले की कमी होने पर भी इन पिछड़े सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों की रेलवे सेवाओं को बन्द न करे।

(v) Demand of All-India Farmers' Association to increase the prices of wheat, paddy, sugarcane, etc.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : सभापति जी, मैं नियम सं० 377 के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित अलिम्बनीय लोकमहत्व के प्रश्न की ओर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करता हूँ।

“भारतीय किसानों को तैंतीस वर्ष की आजादी के बाद भी कभी सूखे और कमी बाढ़ के प्रकोप का शिकार होन पड़ता है । जो किसान सम्पूर्ण देश का अन्नदाता हो वही नाना प्रकार के अभावों का शिकार बने, यह अजीब विडम्बना है । आज किसानों की स्थिति सबसे दयनीय है । बड़ी मेहनत के बाद वे जो अनाज और नकदी फसल पैदा करते हैं, पूँजीवादी लूट के चलते उनका उचित मूल्य उन्हें नहीं मिल पाता । दूसरी ओर वे जो औद्योगिक सामान खरीदते हैं उन्हें उनका अत्यधिक मूल्य चुकाना पड़ता है । इस प्रकार किसानों की दोहरी लूट जारी है । इधर खादों और डीजल के मूल्यों में वृद्धि कर सरकार ने उन्हें और भी पामाल कर दिया है ।

गत वर्ष सूखे के चलते चार हजार रुपये का नुकसान किसानों को हुआ है । कृषि एवं औद्योगिक सामानों की कीमतों के बीच खाई बढ़ जाने के फलस्वरूप किसानों को 5000 करोड़ रुपए का अतिरिक्त नुकसान हुआ है । इसके अलावा बाजार में कपास, जूट, रवड़, कोको, काजू आदि नकदी फसलों की कृत्रिम कमी दिखा कर उनका आयात किया जा रहा है, जिससे किसान और भी लुट जायेंगे । जूट एवं कपास उत्पादक किसानों की मांग है कि उनके जमा स्टॉक का निर्यात किया जाय ।

उत्पादन लागत में वृद्धि को देखते हुए अखिल भारतीय किसान सभा ने मांग की है कि गेहूँ का मूल्य 140 रुपए क्विंटल धान की कीमत 130 रु० क्विंटल, गन्ने की कीमत 21 रु० क्विंटल, जूट व मूँगफली की कीमत 390 रु० क्विंटल, कपास की कीमत 500 रु० से 1000 रु० क्विंटल, तम्बाकू की कीमत 1000 रु० क्विंटल, आलू की कीमत 75 रु० क्विंटल, प्याज की कीमत 75 रु० से 100 रु० प्रति क्विंटल तथा तारियल की

कीमत 1000 रुपये प्रति हजार निर्धारित की जाय ।

अगर किसानों के प्रति सरकार की जरा भी हमदर्दी हो तो उसे इन मांगों को अबिलम्ब स्वीकार कर लेना चाहिये ।

14 hrs.

(v) Need to save Kharif crops in certain districts of Rajasthan from pest infection.

श्रीदौलत राम सारण (चुरु): सभापति महोदय, मैं नियम सं० 377 के तहत निम्नलिखित अबिलम्बनीय लोकमहत्व के प्रश्न की ओर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ—

“राजस्थान के चुरु, झुंझुनु, सीकर, नागौर, जालौर, जयपुर, आदि जिलों में कातरा और सफेद लट में खरीफ की फसल को भारी खतरा हो गया है । इन क्षेत्रों में गत वर्ष सूख के कारण भयंकर अकाल था । कुछ स्थानों में गत दो वर्षों से कातरा फसल खा रहा है । किसानों की माली हालत बहुत खराब हो चुकी है । बड़ी मुश्किल से कर्ज ले कर काश्त करी हुई फसल को कातरा और सफेद लट नष्ट करना शुरू कर दिया है ।

सरकार की ओर से इतने बड़े यापक क्षेत्र में फसल पर आये संकट में किसानों को बचाने के लिए कोई विशेष और उपयुक्त कारगर कदम दिखाई नहीं देते । इसमें किसानों में बड़ी चिन्ता और भय का वातावरण है । इन क्षेत्रों के सर्वजनिक कार्यकर्ताओं, विभिन्न संस्थाओं ने फसल को इन कीड़ों के विनाश से बचाने के लिए जोरदार मांग की है और किसानों पर आये हुए संकट के प्रति चिन्ता जाहिर की है । अगर शीघ्र यत्न पर व्यवस्था नहीं की गई तो बोयी हुई फसल और बोयी जाने वाली फसल कातरा और सफेद लट नष्ट कर देंगे । इससे

किसान बर्बाद हो जायेगा । अन्न उत्पादन की भारी हानि होगी और पिछड़ा हुआ राजस्थान प्रदेश आर्थिक दृष्टि से और पिछड़ जाएगा ।

अतः कृषि मंत्री जी का इस गंभीर संकट में विशेष व्यवस्था करके किसानों की फसल बचाने की ओर ध्यान आकृष्ट करता हूँ ।

(vii) Supply of adequate quantity of sugar, wheat, etc. in Madhya Pradesh for Ramzan and Raksha Bandhan festivals.

श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया (उज्जैन) : सभापति महोदय, खुले बाजार में शक्कर और उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं के मूल्य तेजी से बढ़ रहे हैं । रमजान और रक्षाबन्धन के त्योहारों के लिए शक्कर उपलब्ध कराना निहायत जरूरी है । मध्य प्रदेश में कन्ट्रोल की राशन की दुकानों से गेहूँ का वितरण अनियमित हो गया है । भारतीय खाद्य निगम के पाम स्टॉक की स्थिति दयनीय है । इसके कारण गरीब और मेहनतकश लोग परेशान हैं । खाद्य तेलों में मूँगफली का तेल 12 रुपए और मरसों का तेल 14 रुपए प्रति किलो की ऊंचाई को छू गया है । दालें और मक्जियां महंगी हो गई हैं ।

अतः मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि रमजान और रक्षाबन्धन के त्योहारों पर अतिरिक्त शक्कर का कोटा स्वीकृत करें तथा मध्य प्रदेश की लापता 40 हजार मीट्रिक टन शक्कर का शीघ्र पता लगा कर पिछले बकाया के रूप में उपभोक्ताओं को मस्ते भाव पर उपलब्ध करावे तथा राशन की दुकानों पर निर्धारित मात्रा का खाद्यान्न दिया जाये जिससे बढ़ती हुई महंगाई से त्रस्त जनता को राहत मिले ।

(viii) Remunerative price for superior variety of cotton produced in Southern States.

श्री बी०डी०सिंह (फुनपुर) : सभापति महोदय, मैं एतद्द्वारा माननीय कृषि मंत्री

का ध्यान दक्षिणांचल स्थित कपास उत्पादन करने वाले किसानों के शोषण की ओर आकषित करना चाहता हूँ । इस क्षेत्र के किसान "सुविन" नामक एक सर्वोत्तम किस्म की कपास काफी मात्रा में उत्पन्न करते हैं, परन्तु वे क्रेता कपास मिलों न्न सुनियोजित षडयंत्र का शिकार हो रहे हैं । विदित हुआ है कि इस षडयंत्र के परिणाम-स्वरूप केवल आन्ध्र प्रदेश एवं तमिलनाडू में ही 'सुविन' किस्म की क्रमशः लगभग दस हजार एवं चार हजार बेल्स कपास किसानों के पास अभी तक पड़ी हुई है और उसका विक्रय नहीं हो पा रहा है । यह स्थिति जानबूझकर इसलिए पैदा की जा रही है, जिससे किसान अपने उत्पादन को कम मूल्य पर बेचने के लिए बाध्य हो जायें । वर्तमान बाजार मूल्य पर इसकी कीमत लगभग सात करोड़ रुपए हो सकती है ।

'सुविन' किस्म की कपास का जनन भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान परिषद् के क्षेत्रीय केन्द्र कोयम्बटूर द्वारा किया गया था और 1972 में सफलतापूर्वक इसकी खेती की जाती रही है । यह भारत में सर्वोत्तम किस्म की कपास मानी जाती है । इसके जनन के उपलक्ष्य में भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान परिषद् के कृषि वैज्ञानिकों को केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा पुरस्कृत भी किया गया है । इस कपास के रेशे गुणात्मक दृष्टि से सबसे अच्छे माने जाते हैं (मूल्य सम्बन्धी विवाद उत्पन्न करके कुछ स्थानीय संगठन किसानों की दशा दयनीय बना रहे हैं । यह भी आशंका व्यक्त की गई है कि चन्द स्वार्थी तत्व इस उन्नतशील जाति की कपास के बीज का संग्रह करके सामान्यतः किसानों को इसके उत्पादन लाभ से वंचित करना चाहते हैं । यह भी खेद का विषय है कि भारत में अभी तक कोई अधिकृत मूल्य निर्धारण संस्था नहीं है, जो उत्पादक व्यय एवं अन्य कारकों को ध्यान में रखता

हुए इस कपास का विक्रय मूल्य निर्धारित कर सके जिससे किसान इस प्रकार के उत्पीड़न से मुक्ति पा सकें ।

मैं माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि इस सम्बन्ध में तत्काल वास्तविकता का पता लगाया जाये और समस्या का निदान निकाला जाये । किसान अनिश्चित वातावरण में अनुकूल प्रतिकूल वातावरण में कठिन परिश्रम करके अपनी उपज उत्पन्न करता है । उसकी गाढ़ी कमाई का उचित मूल्यांकन हो, यह सरकार उत्तरदायित्व है । इन किसानों को समुचित मूल्य मिलने से कृषि वैज्ञानिकों को भी फसलों की उन्नतिशील जातियों के जनन में प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा । हमारे यहां भी कपास के मूल्य-निर्धारण के लिए एक अधिकारिक सस्था शीघ्र स्थापित हो । इस ओर भी माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी का ध्यान जाना चाहिये ।

(ix) Reported contamination of rice by fertilisers in F.C.I. godowns at Taran Taran in Punjab.

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : माननीय सभापति जी, नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत मैं इस बहुत ही गंभीर प्रश्न की ओर माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ ।

फरवरी, 1976 में भारतीय खाद्य निगम की ओर से 35 लाख रुपये से भी अधिक मूल्य का चावल पंजाब के तरनतारन गोदाम में रखा गया । चावल के साथ रसायनिक उर्वरक भी उसी गोदाम में रख दिया गया । किसी अधिकारी ने कुछ दिनों के बाद कहा कि खाद और चावल दोनों एक साथ एक ही गोदाम में रखना वैज्ञानिक सिद्धान्तों के विपरीत है । इस चेतावनी को कई बार दोहराया गया और कहा गया कि उर्वरक को तत्काल इस गोदाम से निकाल कर बाहर कर देना चाहिए क्योंकि

उर्वरक से उत्पन्न गर्मी के कारण चावल नष्ट हो जायेगा । इस सब के बावजूद जून, 1979 तक उर्वरक को उक्त गोदाम से नहीं निकाला गया । परिणामस्वरूप चावल पूरी तरह नष्ट हो गया है और वह मनुष्य के खाने योग्य नहीं रह गया है । इस प्रकार की रिपोर्ट चावल की वैज्ञानिक जांच करने के बाद प्राप्त हुई है । किन्तु पंजाब सरकार के अधिकारी अन्यत्र जांच करा करे उसे अच्छा चावल करार देना चाहते हैं । अतः भारत सरकार के कृषि मंत्रालय को तत्काल हस्तक्षेप करना चाहिए जिससे विपैला चावल लोगों को खाने हेतु न दिया जा सके और अपराधियों को दंडित किया जाए ।

(x) Reported resentment in Kerala against the language policy of the State Government.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Sir, a serious situation prevails in the State of Kerala. There is widespread resentment against the language policy of the Government. The peaceful demonstrators at the Collectorate of Malappuram were subjected to unprovoked firing by the police, killing some and seriously injuring others. The educational institutions in Malappuram, Kozhikode, Trichur and several districts have been closed down.

The deteriorating situation and breakdown of constitutional machinery needs to be examined by the Central Government. I urge upon the Government for a thorough enquiry and statement in the House.

14.07 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE. RAILWAY CONVENTION COMMITTEE

सभापति महोदय : यहां पर रिजॉल्यूशन हैं, दोनों एक ही प्रकार के हैं, उन्हें साथ-साथ ही लेते हैं ।

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI KAMLAPATI TRIPATHI): Sir, I beg to move:

“(i) That this House do resolve that a Parliamentary Committee con-

sisting of 12 members of this House, to be nominated by the Speaker, be appointed to review the rate of Dividend which is at present payable by the Railway Undertaking to General Revenues as well as other ancillary matters in connection with the Railway Finance *vis-a-vis* the General Finance and make recommendations thereon;

(ii) That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha to agree to associate six members from Rajya Sabha with the Parliamentary Committee to review the rate of dividend which is at present payable by the Railway Undertaking to General Revenues as well as other ancillary matters in connection with the Railway Finance *vis-a-vis* the General Finance and make recommendations thereon and to communicate the names of the members so appointed, to this House."

Sir, as you are aware, the inter-relationship between General Revenues and Railway Finance has been regulated on the basis of the recommendations of the successive Railway Convention Committee ever since Railway Finance was separated from General Revenues.

The main task of these Committees has been to recommend the rate of dividend payable by the Railways to General Revenues on the capital made available by the latter, subject to certain specified reliefs. In the absence of duly approved recommendations for the period beyond 1979-80, because of the 1977 Committee becoming *functus officio* with the dissolution of the Lok Sabha in August 1979, the Budget for 1980-81 has been prepared on the same basis as recommended by the Committee for the year 1979-80 and approved by Parliament. It is, therefore, necessary to set up a new Railway Convention Committee immediately for making recommendations in regard to payment of dividend to General Revenues and other ancillary matters for

the entire Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-81 to 1984-85).

With this object I commend the Resolutions for the consideration of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolutions moved:

"That this House do resolve that a Parliamentary Committee consisting of 12 members of this House, to be nominated by the Speaker, be appointed to review the rate of Dividend which is at present payable by the Railway Undertaking to General Revenues as well as other ancillary matters in connection with the Railway finance *vis-a-vis* the General Finance and make recommendations thereon";

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha to agree to associate six members from Rajya Sabha with the Parliamentary Committee to review the rate of dividend which is at present payable by the Railway Undertaking to General Revenues as well as other ancillary matters in connection with the Railway Finance *vis-a-vis* the General Finance and make recommendations thereon and to communicate the names of the members so appointed, to this House."

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore): Sir, I hope the respected Hon. Minister in charge of Railways will kindly bear with me and will not take this as a matter of prestige. He is one of the senior most parliamentarians of the country, and hence I put these things to him.

The Railway Convention Committee should be formed: it is of very great important and its deliberations are very important for the Railways. But our Railways, as they stand today—our Minister knows much more than anybody else in this country—are very, very sick. The sickness of the Railways is not because it has become old benefit is due to neglect, and exhaustion of the Railways. Every-

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thing is not running well. I would suggest—I cannot advise our Railway Minister—to the young Deputy Minister and the other State Minister in charge of Railways to kindly travel some time in the 2nd Class compartment of the local trains and know actually what is happening in the Railways. I should mention the pitiable condition obtaining in the Railways in Sealdah Division. If anybody happens to visit Sealdah around 5.00 p.m. or 6.00 p.m.—any man who is not from that region—he will be horrified to see the number of passengers waiting to board the compartments and the number of passengers waiting to come out. When the train enters Sealdah or Howrah, a big clash takes place—a clash between those who want to come out and those who want to get in. It is suffocating to travel from Sealdah to Bongaon. What we apprehend has actually happened. Trains are not running in time; announcements take place that the train will come to platform No. 7 instead of No. 8, then people go to Platform No. 8; trains are not running; there are lathi-charges, teargasses and assaults. These are daily occurrences. I would request the hon. Minister to see that the conditions in Sealdah and Howrah improve.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Choubey, is it relevant?

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: The Railways are sick. They require more funds. We are supposed to be contributing to the General Revenues, but the present position of the Railways is such that we need to take more funds from the General Revenues to the Railways.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would request you to be relevant.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: I would request the hon. Minister to look into the problems of Kharagpur-Adra Section. It is one of the most neglected sections of the South-Eastern Railway. At least one fast

train, one express train, should be allowed to run on this section.

I had raised one question in Parliament and the reply has been given in the negative; that is, regarding Howrah-Kharagpur section. Kharagpur is a junction where lines from four directions come: Madras-Kharagpur double line; Kharagpur-Bombay double line; Kharagpur-Gomo double line; six lines are coming to Kharagpur, but between Kharagpur and Howrah we have three lines, only from Panskura to Howrah, and only two lines from Kharagpur to Panskura. Thus a bottleneck is created between Kharagpur and Panskura. Therefore, a third line should be constructed between Kharagpur and Panskura . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think, it is too off the mark.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Another to which I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister is this. Rakes are being kept on the wayside stations for one month or two months or even four months; they wait to enter the Kharagpur Workshop; they have no place in Kharagpur yard; so, they wait at stations like Balichak, Kulgachia and Birsibpur. And all the materials from the rakes are being stolen away. The RPF people are in trouble. The common people say that they are being kept on the wayside stations as a bonus to way-side thieves. These things should be looked into. For this reason, the capacity of the carriage shop in Kharagpur Workshop should be developed. Otherwise, all the rakes and wagons which are to go to Kharagpur Workshop will have to wait outside the Workshop and all the materials from the rakes will be stolen away.

The next point, which is very important, is this. As our hon. Railway Minister has said, we have got more than 8,000 steam locos obtaining on the Railways. The production of steam locos has come to a stop, and the production of spares of steam

locos also has come to a stop. In the case of HM and HMS steam locos obtaining in the South Eastern Railway, even the p.o.h. has been stopped. But they are being used. It is unhealthy, unscientific and also unsafe. I would suggest that, so long as steam locos are operating on the Railways, efforts should be made to produce their spares, so that the p.o.h. and other repairs can be done. But, without these things, steam locos are being allowed to run on the track. That is inviting the risk of accidents. It is not proper.

Another point I would like to make is regarding the condition of railway colonies . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you continue in this fashion . . .

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: I will finish in ten minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Not that. If you continue in this fashion, the other Members will say why I did not take objection to this. Let it be relevant.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: It is relevant. We require more funds.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is too off the mark.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY: Sir, the railway colonies are in total disarray. I speak of Kharagpur; that is the biggest railway colony in India. It is in shambles. Some funds should be found so that this can be put in order. You will wonder, Mr. Chairman, for five years the drains have not been cleaned in the railway colony. That is the condition. If that is raised, then they say that they have no funds; they cannot employ casual labourers to clean the drains.

Another point I would like to raise is this. I know, the hon. Railway Minister will never agree to the dissolution of the Railway Board. Let the Railway Board remain, but at least let it function properly. The red-tape in the Railway Board is so much and disgusting—one case from the Railway centres remaining for

months together and no reply is coming and it is a matter of regret that we have to approach the hon. Railway Minister or the Deputy Minister or the State Minister on all occasions. Why is it so? It is because of the failure of the Railway Board and the red-tapism in the Railway Board.

The Railway Minister has stated, while he spoke on the Railway Budget, that within 3 days of retirement, the railway employee will get his gratuity and other pension benefits and his pension will be finalised. I have been told that it is not so and I request that this should be kindly looked into.

One other point I want to make. That is the Medical Officers' case. The Medical Officers of the Railways have been deprived compared to other officers. Though the other officers have their scales of pay changed on 2 or 3 occasions, the poor Medical Officers on the Railways are lagging behind and although our Railway Minister has promised that this thing would be looked into and that promise came as early as February 1980, it has not yet been looked into. I suggest that this should be done.

The last point I want to make is: you know that there was a spontaneous strike on the Northern Railway by the Loco Running Staff Association people. Here, only at the intervention of our hon. Railway Minister that strike was called off and although he promised that there would be no victimisation, of the Loco Running Staff Association people, they are still being victimised. Not only that, I beg to submit to our hon. Railway Minister that such persons who had no link with the strike and who did not belong to the Loco running department, have also been victimised and are still being victimised. I would earnestly pray to the hon. Minister to see that good and cordial relations are maintained between the staff and the officers and the victimisation withdrawn and all the promises made by the Railway Minister on the floor of the Parliament should be kept up

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and the railway men should not be victimised and particularly such railwaymen who had no link with the strike at all. Even with regard to the strickers, the magnanimity which he promised on the floor of the House should be kept and victimisation should end.

With these words I support what he has stated. The Railway Convention Committee should be constituted and they should work and they should do something good to the railways. The railways should not only continue to pay dividends but the sick railways must at least for the coming 2 to 3 years not pay anything to the General Revenues. Rather they should get more money from the General Revenue, so that they can be restored to normal health and can properly serve the nation and with full health they can go on earning profits and pay dividends to us.

SHRI KAMLAPATI TRIPATHI:
Thank you.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar): We are very grateful to Pandit Kamlapati Tripathiji under whose leadership for the last 6 to 7 months the railways are trying to make a lot of improvement in various directions. The Minister has said that the Railway Convention Committee will go into the details of how the dividend should be paid by the railways, etc. Here I just want to put before the Railway Minister some of the difficulties the Railways are facing and they should be looked into.

Now take this originating freight traffic. As usual we assess the traffic and make the investment so that the rolling stock may improve and the line capacity may improve and the investment is made to see that the originating traffic which is estimated is carried. Here I would submit before the hon. Minister that we go through the figures. In 1950-51 the originating freight traffic was 99.5

million tonnes. In 1955-56 it was 114.0 million tonnes and in 1960-61 it went up to 154.2 million tonnes and in 1965-66 it rose to 203.0 million tonnes. In 1968-69 it has risen to 204.0 million tonnes. In 1966-67, it went down to 196.6 million tonnes.

Sir, you will find that if we analyse the allotments made and the actuals, as far as originating freight traffic is concerned, it is not commensurate with the achievement made. Also you will find that year before last, the originating traffic went down by 3 million tonnes. What I would like to submit which the Committee might like to inquire into is that whatever line capacity or whatever rolling stock we have, that should be utilised to the fullest extent. Whatever line capacity or rolling stock we have, we should be able to carry out the originating traffic from 280 million tonnes to 290 million tonnes. We can at best carry every year from 240 to 245 million tonnes. Our investment in the railways every year comes to about Rs. 600 crores. We are giving more and more funds so that we at least have more originating traffic, thereby we may increase our line capacity. Whatever achievements are being made, that is not commensurate with the investment that is being made. To that extent at least, the railway finance should not be overcapitalised unnecessarily. If we have enough rolling stock and if we have enough line capacity to carry the originating traffic to the extent of 280 to 290 million tonnes—actually we are carrying upto 245 million tonnes—then why is that there should be overcapitalisation in the railways.

I can understand that we shall have to increase the facilities in the railways. There must also be some kind of rational thinking so that we do not unnecessarily take loans from the general revenues towards railways. The indebtedness of the railways to the General Revenue under the Development Fund and Reserve Fund has increased from Rs. 208.01

crores at the end of 1973-74 to Rs. 462 crores at the end of 76-77; in 1977-78, it went up to Rs. 479 crores. The time has now come when we shall have to see that the railways should not unnecessarily take recourse to borrowings from the General Revenue. It should not go on increasing. They should find enough finance from their internal sources. We go on investing more and more. The total investment in railways is about Rs. 32,000 crores—Railways are one of the biggest undertakings.

SHRI KAMLAPATI TRIPATHI: I may tell you for your information the capital-at-charge stood at Rs. 5,023 92 crores.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: I am speaking about the total investment in the Railways. The Capital-at-Charge is different from the total investment in the assets of railways.

SHRI KAMLAPATI TRIPATHI: At present, the contribution that we have made to the General Revenue is Rs. 4,136 crores.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: I know this. What I am submitting is that we are having a total investment in all these assets to this extent and capital-at-charge stood at Rs. 5,000 crores. Because of over capitalisation, the Capital-at-Charge also goes on increasing from Plan to Plan. So, we must have a fixed limit. Till 2,000 A.D. we have to undertake many new things to cope up with this problem. I know all these things. We have also gone into the Railway Freight Enquiry Committee Report. It is very interesting to go through it. I would like to submit before the hon. Minister that the rail traffic has been going up at an annual rate of more than 5 per cent in terms of ton kilometre. But, the share of traffic in its total volume has declined from 81 per cent in 1950-51 to 72 per cent in 1960-61. and after that from 1961 onwards it has only stabilised around 65 to 67 per cent. Then you can understand from 1950-51 when the share was 81 per cent it has gone down to 67 per cent which has stabilised from 1961 onwards.

Sir, I never object to giving more funds to the railways. I am for giving more funds but since it is not of the biggest public undertakings its finances have to be a little looked into. Here we find nearly 30 million tonnes of freight traffic being carried by road transport on an average lead of 700 km. Sir, when there is an acute diesel problem can we think of coal being carried to as long a distance as 700 km by road transport! Road transport can carry upto sixty, seventy or hundred kilometres but beyond that it must be the responsibility of the railways. This has to be looked into. Today consumption of diesel on the railways is to the tune of 134 crores of rupees a year. It is not a matter of joke.

SHRI KAMLAPATI TRIPATHI: It is only 10 per cent of the whole consumption.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: It is 10 per cent of the fuel cost but because fuel bill is increasing the cost is increasing.

SHRI KAMLAPATI TRIPATHI: 90 per cent is consumed by others.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Be cause the railways are not able to carry this traffic so naturally it is going to the road transport and as a result thereof more diesel is being consumed by road transport. So, once the railways take more of long lead traffic then the consumption of diesel on road transport will be minimised. This matter requires to be looked into.

Sir, I am happy that the Railway Ministry be also thought of economising and have gone in for more and more of electrification but since 1961 onwards the progress of electric traction has gone down. It has been calculated that average maintenance cost for engine kilometre so far as steam engine is concerned in terms of rupees comes to 3.016; in regard to diesel it is 1.23 to 2.04 and in respect of electric it comes to 1.44 to 2.33. I would suggest that in view of the problem of diesel and in view of the steam engines that we have decided to abolish we shall have to go in for more and

more of electric traction. Here I would also bring to notice as to how in case of power consumption recently the Railway Freight Enquiry Committee which was appointed to go into this has said that even in power consumption the consumption on Eastern Railways is as low as 31.3 kwh whereas on Central railways it is 43 kwh. They have suggested that consumption of this power should also be reduced and brought down from 14 per cent to 10 per cent

Similarly, looking to the consumption of lubricating oil, the lubricating oil consumption is 1.33 litres in South Eastern Railways whereas it is highest in Eastern Railways being 2.43 litres. They have suggested there should be economy so far as consumption of lubricating oil is concerned. The suggestion is that from 14 per cent of the fuel cost, the economy should be effected, that it will be reduced to 10 per cent of the fuel cost. The minister has just now pointed out to the House that in another 20 years the Railways are going to undertake major schemes of development in the country. More and more funds are needed to maintain the efficiency of the Railways. They have to be modernised. We have to decide upon the present operating ratio which is obtaining in the different Railway zones. It varies from 83 per cent to 97 per cent in all the zones, boring the Eastern Railway zone. It is the Eastern Railway Zone which is the only Zone which is giving profits. In other Railway Zones, the operating cost ratio goes on increasing. With 93 per cent of the operating cost, how the Indian Railways can expand and attend to the developmental works which are to be undertaken? So, these are important points which have to be gone into. The very idea that the Railway zones. It varies from 83 per cent for borrowings from the General Revenues should not continue any longer. The Railways should organise themselves in such a way that their income will improve more and more so as to finance their own developmental

works. If not tomorrow, in another ten years' time, we expect many improvements to take place. As the biggest public sector undertaking we expect them to contribute more and more to the General Revenues. Of course when you compare the Railway systems of other countries of the world, they also are not profitable. But so far as our Railways are concerned, they have got their own social responsibility to discharge. I congratulate to the staff and employees of the Railways who are trying to do their best to improve the working conditions of the Railways I congratulate the hon. Minister for having given his attention to all these aspects and I am sure that he will try to remove the bottlenecks in the working of the Indian Railways and he will see that more and more economy is effected so far as railway finance are concerned and improve the working conditions in another 10 years or 15 years so that Indian Railways can rely more and more on their own internal strength. With these words I conclude my speech.

श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर (मडवा)

सभापति जी, हमारे पूजनीय रेल मंत्री जी ने जो संकल्प प्रस्तुत किया है, मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ ।

माननीय सभापति जी, रेल द्वारा हमारे ट्रांसपोर्ट, हमारे यातायात और सारे हिन्दुस्तान को जोड़ने का जो काम हो रहा है, वह रेलों का एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण योगदान है। आज देश की करोड़ों रुपये की सम्पत्ति रेलों में लगी है, जो भारतीय जनता की सम्पत्ति है और उस से हम आय कमा रहे हैं। इसलिये जो आय रेल-उपक्रम कमा रहा है, जो लाभांश उसे मिल रहा है, उसमें से सामान्य राजस्व को जो धन दिया जाना चाहिये, वह एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण, सोच-समझकर और गम्भीरता से जांच कर के तय करने का प्रश्न है, इसके लिये आवश्यक है कि लोक सभा के 12 सदस्य और राज्य सभा के 6 सदस्य लिये जाय और वह समिति

देखें कि जो लाभांश रेलवे ने प्राप्त किया है, वह बराबर लोगों की भलाई के लिये बांटा जा रहा है।

मैं रेल मंत्री जी का अपनी ओर से बहुत भारी हूँ—हमारे यहां के केले के व्यवसायी और किसानों ने जो मांग की थी कि रेलवे ने केले का जो फ्रेट बढ़ा दिया था, उसको वापस लिया जाय, उन्होंने हमारी प्रार्थना को स्वीकार कर के उसे फिर से विद्-डू किया है। इससे किसानों को आगे बढ़ने का मौका मिला है।

आज भी नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत मैंने यह प्रश्न उठाया है, और सामनीय रेल मंत्री का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित किया था कि रेलवे वेगन जो आ रहे हैं वे काफी देरमें दिल्ली में पहुंचते हैं और उसकी वजह से कार्पा केला किसानों का सड़ जाता है और हर वेगन में किसानों को दो, तीन हजार रुपये का नुकसान होता है। एक वेगन में 10, 11 हजार रुपये के केले होते हैं और 120 वेगन रोज आते हैं। इस तरह से बुस्हावपुर, जलगांव और भूमनल से जो केला आता है, वहां के किसानों को लगभग साढ़े तीन लाख और चार लाख रुपये का नुकसान हो रहा है। मैं आप के माध्यम से रेलवे मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वे सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों को विशेष आदेश दें कि रेलवे के वेगन ठीक समय पर यहां पर पहुंचें। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि इस तरह के निर्देश मंत्री जी अधिकारियों को देंगे।

एक बात मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज रेलवे को बिना टिकट यात्रा से काफी नुकसान हो रहा है। जहां देखो जिधर देखो और चाहे किसी भी डिब्बीजन में देखों, आज यह एक तरह का फैशन हो गया है कि हमारे जो यूवक कालजों में पढ़ते हैं या जो कर्मचारी प्रशासन में सेवा करते हैं, ऐसा लगता है कि टिकट लेकर चलना उनको बुरा लगता है। वे बिना टिकट यात्रा करते हैं। उनके साथ आप की सख्ती से पेश आना चाहिए क्योंकि अगर आप खाली बिना टिकट यात्रा की ही कंट्रोल

करलिते हैं, तो उससे देश को काफी बड़े नुकसान से बचाया जा सकता है। मैं रेल मंत्री जी से यह प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के जो होम मिनिस्टर्स हैं, उनसे बात कर के उनको यह कहें कि वे ऐसे निर्देश दें कि ऐसे लोगों के खिलाफ सख्त कार्यवाही की जाए और रेलों में जो फ्लिक्ज होती है, लीकेज होता है, उसको बन्द किया जाए।

एक बात और है। हमारे रेलवे के प्रतिष्ठान विदेशों में हैं। वे केवल नहीं के लिए हैं और उनका कोई काम वहां फसिम है। मैं रेल मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि उन प्रतिष्ठानों को बन्द किया जाए और विदेशों में जो उन पर पैसा नष्ट हो रहा है, उस पर रोक लगाई जाए। एक बात यह भी है कि एक तरफ तो हमारे यहां वेगनों की शार्टेज है और दूसरी तरफ हम विदेशों को, लीबिया, सीरिया और ईरान को वेगन एक्सपोर्ट कर रहे हैं। यह कहां का न्याय है। जब प्रश्न पृच्छते हैं कि उद्योग क्यों बन्द हैं, तो कहा जाता है कि वेगनों की कमी है। इस तरह से हमारे यहां जो उद्योग है उन को वेगन नहीं मिलते हैं। सीमेंट भेजने के लिए वेगन नहीं मिल रहे हैं, कोयला भेजने के लिए वेगन नहीं मिल रहे हैं और दूसरे पदार्थों को भेजने के लिए वेगन नहीं मिल रहे हैं। हम जो नये सदस्य आए हैं, जो अभी यहां कुछ सीख रहे हैं, हमारी समझ में यह बात नहीं आती है कि एक तरफ तो हमारे यहां रेल वेगनों की शार्टेज है और दूसरी तरफ हम रेल वेगनों की एक्सपोर्ट कर रहे हैं। इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि इन रेल वेगनों को बाहर एक्सपोर्ट करना बन्द किया जाए ताकि हम अपने यहां की आवश्यकता की पूर्ति कर पाएं। तो मैं यह सोचता हूँ कि आज जो तकलीफ है चाहे डिस्ट्रीब्युशन की तकलीफ हो, चाहे कीमतें बढ़ने और मंहगाई की तकलीफ हो, चाहे पेट्रोल और डीजल की शार्टेज की तकलीफ हो, रेलवे की वेगनों की कमी का उनमें एक बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा है। अगर वेगनों की कमी दूर हो

जाए, तो ये तकलीफें काफ़ी हद तक दूर हो सकती हैं ।

मैं रेल मंत्री जी से खंडूवा से दोहद लाइन के लिए विनम्रतापूर्वक और आग्रहपूर्वक प्रार्थना करता हूँ क्योंकि हमने लोगों से इस के लिए वायदा किया था । जब हम नये नये चुन कर आए, तो हम ने बहुत जोरों से अपनी कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी के लोगों से कहा था कि हम आप के यहां रेलवे लाइन लाएंगे । खंडूवा से दोहद रेलवे लाइन के लिए बराबर मांग होती रही है और मैं यह कहूंगा कि कम से कम आप सर्वे इसका करा लें । मैं यह नहीं कहता कि इसको आप इस समय मंजूर कर दें लेकिन बजट में सर्वे के लिए तो प्रावधान कर दें क्योंकि खंडूवा, खारगोन और धार ये आदिवासी बाहुन्य क्षेत्र हैं और यहां पर फौरेस्ट प्रोड्यूस बहुत होती है, एग्रीकल्चर प्रोड्यूस है, मिनरल्स हैं और इस के साथ ही साथ क्री मर्मदा योजना भी है, नर्मदा बेल्ट में करोड़ों रुपये का इस्पात और सीमेंट लाने के लिए आपका रेलवे ट्रेक्ट ले जाना ही पड़ेगा, रेलवे लाइन डालनी ही पड़ेगी । जब ऐसी बात है तो क्यों नहीं आप खंडूवा से दोहद या खंडूवा से छोटा उदयपुर तक लाइन ले जाते, जो कि मध्य प्रदेश और गुजरात को जीड़ेगी उसका कम से कम आप सर्वे तो करा ही लीजिए

मैं रेलवे बजट पर ज्यादा नहीं बोल पाया था । इसलिए मुझे थोड़ा सा समय बोलने के लिए दीजिए । पूना से जो झेलम एक्सप्रेस आती है, उसको आप बुरहानपुर पर रुकवाइए ।

सभापति महोदय : टाइम आप को मिलेगा लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि आप विषय पर बोलें । टाइम क्री कमी नहीं है ।

श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर : झेलम एक्सप्रेस को आप बुरहानपुर रुकवाइए । इसी तरह से जो बम्बई-लखनऊ एक्सप्रेस है, उसको हरसूद पर रुकवाने के आदेश आप दीजिए । इसके लिए वहां की जनता ने शासन से मांग की है । वे कुछ नहीं कर पाये, हमने

कहा कि हम कर पायेंगे । मुझे अपने रेल मंत्री महोदय पर पूरा हक और विश्वास है कि वे हमारी बात को टालेंगे नहीं और इसके लिए अपना आशीर्वाद प्रदान करेंगे ।

सभापति महोदय, कहीं कहीं सूखा पड़ता है, कहीं कहीं बाढ़ें आती हैं । उन स्थानों पर अनुज पहुंचाने के लिए रेलवे की ओर से छूट दी जाती है ताकि बाढ़ से पीड़ित और सूखे से प्रभावित लोगों को राहत पहुंचायी जा सके । यह जो 12 सदस्यों की कमेटी बनायी जा रही है, इसको भी बहुत ही गंभीरता से इस प्रश्न पर विचार कर के कोई ऐसा उपाय करना चाहिए जिससे कि हमारे देश के सूखे से प्रभावित और बाढ़ से पीड़ित क्षेत्रों को राहत के नाम पर हमारा अधिकारीगण गड़बड़ी न करें । मैं यह नहीं कहता कि हमारे सभी अधिकारी गड़बड़ करते हैं लेकिन एक मछली भी सारे तालाब को गंदा कर देती है । इसलिए ऐसा न हो कि राहत पहुंचाने के नाम पर गड़बड़ी हो और जो हमारा असल मकसद है वह पूरा न हो ।

रेलवे में हमारा 4-5 हजार करोड़ को लाभांश होता है । उसका हम अधिक से अधिक और सही जगह पर उपयोग कर सकें, इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं माननीय रेल मंत्री की के प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ ।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : माननीय सभापति जी, आदरणीय रेल मंत्री जी का मैं बहुत आभारी हूँ कि उन्होंने रेलवे कन्वेंशन कमेटी बनाने का प्रस्ताव सदन के समक्ष पेश किया है । मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ । लेकिन कुछ बातें भी साथ साथ मैं कहना अवश्यक समझता हूँ ।

मान्यवर, हमारा रेल विभाग हमारे देश का बहुत बड़ा सार्वजनिक उद्योग है और इसमें जो मुनाफा होता है या घाटा होता है वह हमारे देश की पूरी अर्थव्यवस्था को प्रभावित करता है । इसलिए देश का हर नागरिक यह चाहता है कि हमारी रेलें घाटे में न चलें बल्कि वे

मुनाफे में चलें। जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने अपने शासन काल में तीन बजट पेश किये और तीनों में मुनाफा दिखाया। अभी जो रेल बजट पेश किया गया उसमें घाटा दिखाया गया है और इसके साथ ही दूसरी श्रेणी में जो यात्री यात्रा करते हैं, जो नागरिक यात्रा करते हैं उनका किराया भी बढ़ा दिया गया है। इससे हमारे देश के लोगों पर एक प्रकार का सकट आया है। इसके साथ ही रेल भाड़े में भी वृद्धि की गयी है। उससे भी चीजों के दामों के बढ़ने में सहायता मिली है। अगर हमें रेलों को आर्थिक विपन्नता से मुक्त करना है तो सब से पहले हमें इन्हे भ्रष्टाचार से मुक्त करना होगा और उनकी दक्षता और कार्यकुशलता को बढ़ाना होगा। केवल रेल भाड़े के बढ़ा देने से या यात्री भाड़े को बढ़ा देने से हम रेल विभाग के घाटे को दूर नहीं कर सकते और उसे मुनाफे में नहीं बदल सकते। इन बातों की तरफ, मेरा ख्याल है कि हमारे परमादरणीय पंडित जी ध्यान देंगे और दे भी रहे होंगे।

मैं कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। आज हमारी गाड़ियाँ समय पर नहीं चलती हैं। गाड़ियों का समय से चलना सुनिश्चित किया जाए और उनमें लोगों की सुरक्षा को भी सुनिश्चित किया जाए। इससे रेलों के प्रति लोगों का आकर्षण बढ़ेगा। खास तौर से हमारी रेल गाड़ियों में सामान की भंयकर चोरी और डकैती होती है। इसलिए लोग अपना सामान रेलों के माध्यम से न भेजकर ट्रक वगैरह के माध्यम से भेजना पसंद करते हैं। इस कारण भी रेलों में घाटा होता है। अगर रेलों में सुरक्षा की समुचित व्यवस्था हो जाए तो यह घाटा दूर करने में मदद मिलेगी। इससे रेलों के प्रति लोगों में विश्वास बढ़ेगा और वे अपना सामान रेलों से भेजेंगे जिससे रेलों को मुनाफा होगा।

रिजर्वेशन में जिस प्रकार का भ्रष्टाचार है, मेरा ख्याल है कि उस रेल मंत्री महोदय अच्छी तरह से जानते होंगे। इस भ्रष्टाचार को

दूर करने के लिए जितनी भी कोशिशें आज तक की गयी हैं वे सभी कोशिशें नाकामयाब रही हैं। यह भ्रष्टाचार बराबर बढ़ता ही जा रहा है। आज भी रेलों में सीटें खाली रहती हैं लेकिन रिजर्वेशन काउंटर पर कह दिया जाता है कि रिजर्वेशन उपलब्ध नहीं है। नतीजा यह होता है कि जो यात्री यात्रा करना चाहते हैं उनको तो रिजर्वेशन मिलता नहीं और बहुत से दूसरे लोग भ्रष्टाचार कर के यात्रा करना चाहते हैं जिसमें आपके रेल कर्मचारी भी शामिल होते हैं। ऐसे लोगों को यात्रा का अवसर मिल जाता है। इस प्रकार रिजर्वेशन में जो भ्रष्टाचार है यह भी रेलों की अर्थ व्यवस्था के लिए घातक सिद्ध हो रहा है। इसमें सुधार लाना बहुत जरूरी है।

इस समय करोड़ों रुपये प्रतिवर्ष रेलवे को बलेम्ज के तौर पर लोगों को देने पड़ते हैं। यह सामान वगैरह जो गायब हो जाता है उसके देने पड़ते हैं। इसमें भी बहुत भ्रष्टाचार है। लोग थोड़े पैसे का सामान होता है और ज्यादा पैसे का बताते हैं। रेल अधिकारी उन से मिल कर ज्यादा पैसा उनको दिलाने की कोशिश भी करते हैं और कमीशन भी इससे खाने वाले खाते हैं। इस चीज को भी रोकने की कोशिश होनी चाहिये और माल चोरी न हो इसकी कोशिश भी की जानी चाहिये। इससे आपकी रेलों की अर्थ व्यवस्था मजबूत होगी और घाटे का बजट जो पेश होता है इसको रोकने में मदद मिलेगी।

माननीय पाणिग्रही जी ने रेलों के इलक्ट्रिफिकेशन की बात कही है। हमारे देश में ही नहीं बल्कि पूरी दुनिया में डीजल के दाम धीरे-धीरे बढ़ते जा रहे हैं और एक समय आने वाला है कि जो पूरा पेट्रोलियम कारिजर्व है वह ही दुनिया से खत्म हो जाएगा। ऐसी अवस्था में अन्य ट्रांसपोर्ट साधनों के साथ साथ रेलें भी जो डीजल पर आधारित हैं उनपर इसका गहरा प्रभाव पड़ने वाला है। इस वास्ते रेलों के इलैक्ट्रीफिकेशन की आवश्यकता निर्विवाद रूप से हमारे सामने आकर खड़ी हो गई है। इस वास्ते इस ओर भी आपको ध्यान

देना चाहिये और रेलों की कार्य कुशलता को बढ़ाना चाहिये। इससे रेलों की अप्रेंटिंग कास्ट भी कम होगी।

अब मैं मांग के तौर पर दो तीन बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। बाराबांकी से समस्तीपुर तक की मीटर गेज लाइन का ब्राड गेज में कनवर्शन हो रहा है। इसको अति शीघ्र पूरा किया जाना चाहिये। इस समय लोगों को बड़ी परेशानी होती है। बिहार की तरफ से दिल्ली आने वाले यात्रियों को जगह जगह इसकी वजह से गाड़ियां बदलन पडती है। इससे उनकी काफी कठिनाई होती है। जनता को सुविधा देने के लिए यह लाइन जो नार्थ ईस्टर्न रेलवे की मुख्य लाइन होगी, जल्दी से जल्दी मीटर गेज से ब्राड गेज में परिवर्तित कर दी जानी चाहिये। इससे लोगों को बहुत लाभ होगा।

There are several difficulties and those difficulties will be removed only if this line is converted from metre-gauge into broad-gauge. That is why, I have been requesting the hon. Ministers for several years. Earlier, Pro. Madhu Dandavate was the Railway Minister. At that time, I also requested him. I am repeating this to the hon. Minister of Railways, Pandit Kamalapati Tripathi.

क्लास 3 और क्लास 4 के जो कर्मचारी हैं उनके वास्ते प्रमोशन के चांस बढ़ाए जाने चाहिये। बहुत से लोग जो किसी खास श्रेणी में नौकरी पाते हैं वे उसी में रिटायर हो जाते हैं। अगर उनके वास्ते प्रमोशन के अवसर बढ़ाए जाएं तो मैं समझता हूँ कि लोगों को लाभ होगा। कर्मचारियों के हित में और स्वयं रेलवे के हित में इस कार्य को करना भी आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है।

कैज्युअल लेबर के रेग्युलराइजेशन के बारे में आकस्मिक मजदूरों के नियमितकरण के बारे में माननीय भन्त्री जी का जो वक्तव्य रहा है वह बहुत ही सराहनीय रहा है। मैं सादर उनसे अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि इस

कार्य को कितनी जल्दी हो सके किया जाए ताकि बहुत से आकस्मिक मजदूर जो बहुत दिनों से, दस दस और बारह बारह साल से काम कर रहे हैं और जिनको आज तन रेग्युलराइज नहीं किया गया है उनको रेग्युलराइज किया जा सके। उनके जीवन में एक स्थायित्व इससे आएगा, उनको सुरक्षा मिलेगी। इस वास्ते इस और भी आपका अविलम्ब ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

उत्तर पूर्वी भाग में आज जो आन्दोलन चल रहे हैं उसका एक मुख्य कारण यह है कि वहाँ आर्थिक संकट है और यह आर्थिक संकट अभी दूर हो सकता है जब वहाँ रेलवे लाइनों का विकास किया जाए और उद्योगों को बढ़ाया जाए, सड़कों का विकास किया जाए, उनका विस्तार किया जाए। कुछ काम तो समय समय होते रहते हैं। जहाँ तक रेलों का सम्बन्ध है मैं यहाँ कहूँगा कि मंत्री महोदय उत्तर पूर्वी भाग के लिए उसके विकास के लिए अधिक से अधिक रेलवे निर्माण के कार्यों को कराने की कृपा करें और इस काम के लिए प्लानिंग से जो भी आर्थिक सहायता लेने की आवश्यकता हो उसके लिए जोरदार प्रयास करें। श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी जी योजना मंत्री हैं। वह पंडित जी से काफी सहयोग कर सकते हैं। उनसे सहयोग लेकर भारत के उत्तर पूर्वी हिस्से का विकास रेलों के मामले में तथा अन्य मामलों में तेजी के साथ करने की आवश्यकता है। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि इस आर. भी आप विशेष ध्यान देंगे।

SHRI KAMLAPATI TRIPATHI:
Why should it continue till Monday.
Let us finish it today. If there are no speakers for two hours, why should we wait till Monday?

MR. CHAIRMAN: At 3 we have to take up Private Members' business and there are hardly five minutes now.

SHRI KAMLAPATI TRIPATHI: I think Mr. Banatwalla will not take

more than five minutes and that he will be to the point.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Under the leadership of the hon. Minister, Pandit Kamlapati Tripathi, sincere attempts are being made to improve the performance of the Railways, I wish him well and I hope he will have all the co-operation of the entire nation, including the railway employees.

The capital investment on the railways is provided by the General Exchequer and in return the railways give an annual dividend at a particular rate. It is this which is sought to be done in terms of the motion moved by the hon. Minister. During the past few years the scope and function of this committee had changed. It is good that the committee now functions more or less as a watchdog on the functioning of the entire railway administration and I hope that this will continue. The Committee is an *ad hoc* committee. I want that it should become a standing committee.

The Committee has a formidable task ahead. There is the question of deferred dividend payment liability. We find that the rate of dividend is fixed but the railway is not in a position to pay the entire amount of dividend from its revenues every year and so the amount is considered as deferred dividend liability. The deferred dividend liability has increased upto Rs. 120.21 crores in 1978-79. In the revised estimates for 1979-80 it has increased to Rs. 162.31 crores and in the budget estimates for 1980-81 it is Rs. 200.41 crores. I, therefore, want this committee to consider this particular affair and while fixing the rate of dividend they should consider whether the railways can meet the necessary obligations from their own resources. We find that the position is very difficult. Take the question of receipts and revenues. We find the net traffic receipts have declined from Rs. 373.30 crores in 1977-78 to Rs. 283.49 crores in 1978-79.

14.58 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair] Similarly the net revenue has declined from Rs. 352.79 crores in 1977-78 to Rs. 260.82 crores in 1978-79. The percentage of working expenses to gross earnings has gone up from 82.99 in 1977-78 to 87.54 in 1978-79. Therefore we must pay attention to this. Look at electrification. It will reduce the cost. Kerala should be helped in this particular matter because the government is prepared to supply the necessary power.

Railways are a public utility concern. There is great loss on account of the social obligations. The 1979-80 budget estimates placed it at Rs. 243.69 crores. In West Europe and Asia the social burden is not lifted by the railways, it is lifted by the concerned governments' general revenues. Therefore, I hope that this Committee will also consider this particular fact.

I would conclude by saying: let the committee not confine itself to matters regarding the rate of dividend but examine in depth problems relating to administration, problems relating to labour and also problems relating to the users of railways.

15 hrs.

SHRI KAMLAPATI TRIPATHI: They should not go out of their scope. They should limit themselves to the Railway Finances.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: All these will improve the finances. The recommendations will go to improve the finances of the Railways. Very recently also . . .

SHRI KAMLAPATI TRIPATHI: The function of this Committee will be to fix up the dividend to be paid to the General Revenue. At the same time there is the question of savings of the Railway finances. They should not go out of that scope.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I agree with that. In order to consider

[Shri G. M. Banatwalla]

those Railway finances, the various aspects connected with it have to be gone into. For example we have very useful Fourth Report of the Committee—1977 also about the various organisations. Such a report should continue to come before this House. With these words I wish well to the Railway organisation which is a very great organisation. I hope that the various points that are raised with respect thereto will meet with proper and serious consideration.

15.02 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

SEVENTH REPORT

SHRI S. T. QUADRI (Shrimoga): I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Seventh Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 30th July, 1980".

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER. The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Seventh Report of the Committee on Private Member's Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 30th July, 1980."

The motion was adopted.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI KAMLAPATI TRIPATHI): What has happened to my Resolution?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now we will take that up on Monday.

SHRI KAMLAPATI TRIPATHI: Are we to unnecessarily wait upto Monday?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am sorry. At 3 P.M. we have to take up Private Members' Business. So, we will take up your Resolution on Monday.

15.03 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE. SERIOUS SITUATION IN NORTH-EAST INDIA—*contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri M. Ramgopal Reddy was on his legs. He may continue.

The time allotted to this Resolution was four hours. We have already exhausted three hours and thirtyone minutes. Only 29 minutes are left. I have speakers numbering about 19. In view of the changed situation, if the House permits, let Shri M Ramgopal Reddy be the last speaker. Thereafter the Minister can intervene and then the Mover will reply.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes, yes.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): Other Resolutions are also equally important which are on the agenda to-day.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes yes.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): The second Resolution is much more important.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. We will take up that also.

Now Shri M. Ramgopal Reddy may continue.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): Sir, since the last discussion there has been a sea-change in the atmosphere of Assam and other States in that region. No problem is insoluble or can evade solution with Madam Gandhi. Madam Gandhi has put in effort and a solution is in sight. The only problem with these States is backwardness. They have got a genuine feeling that some people who are more clever and more efficient are exploiting them. I request the Minister that all those people who are exploiting the local people should not be allowed to do so. The industries and other things that

they are having must be taken over by the Government of India so that the local people may have the feeling that after all, nobody is exploiting them and it is all going to the national exchequer and they will get a fair deal. Unless and until all these things are taken over by the Government this picture will continue. We had a violent agitation in Telangana in Andhra. There were agitations by Shiv Sena. Madam Gandhi solved all those problems and she will solve this also. The people of this area have got full faith in Madam Gandhi. The people of the north-eastern region are as patriotic as we are. There is no secessionist movement. To presume that there is such a movement there is wrong. In every place, there are one or two persons who try to create some trouble, but it is not going to have any effect. I am very glad that all those people have agreed to have talks with the Government. The young Minister may be new to the Ministry, but he is having a lot of experience of the people and he is doing very good work. I wish him success. A day will soon come when we will have no problem in the north-eastern region. The people who have come from outside and who are looting the local people must be stopped from doing so. All the lands in Assam must be cultivated by those very people. We should pass such a legislation as we have done in the case of Kashmir. In Kashmir no outsider can purchase any land. A similar law should be passed in the case of Assam and other States in the north-eastern region. Why should these poor people's lands be purchased by other people? If the Government of India agrees to this, I think most of the problems will be solved and very soon there will be normalcy there as before. I hope those days are very near and we will have very good relations with them.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):
Sir, I am thankful to all the hon.
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members who have participated in the discussion on this vital issue. Nearly 15 members have participated and many members have made very good and constructive suggestions also. I am thankful to all the hon. Members, particularly to those who favoured a political solution of the problem and those who made very constructive suggestions especially Mr. Chandrajit Yadav, Mr. Ram Gopal Reddy and many others. The list is lengthy; I am thankful to all the hon. members.

The situation in the north-east has been widely discussed in this House on several occasions and no facts are unknown to hon. members of this House. Every detail of the north-eastern situation is known to all the members of this House. So, I shall skip over the details and just discuss the situation in the entire north-eastern region.

An era of peace was ushered in Mizoram this midnight. It was agreed by Shri Laldenga on behalf of MNF, to stop all violent activities. The Government also suspended operations by security forces. Of course, this suspension would not apply to clandestine crossing of international borders and to normal law and order.

The problem in Manipur is two-fold. One is the activity of a small group of Meitei extremists who were trained abroad and who have been indulging in violence mainly in the Imphal valley. The surrounding hill areas of Manipur have been unaffected. The other is the activities of students who have apparently been inspired by developments in Assam. Manipur has a representative Government. Adequate security forces have been made available to the State by the Centre. The State Government has been advised to take firm steps in order to put down violence and provide security to law-abiding citizens.

In Tripura where holocaust of the worst nature occurred in June, 1980

[Shri Yogendra Makwana]

all assistance was provided by the Central Government. Security forces were rushed in for helping the State administration to restore law and order. Essential supplies and money were made available for relief and rehabilitation of victims of violence. A Central Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Dinesh Singh, Member of Parliament, visited Tripura recently to suggest measures for restoration of normalcy, for relief and rehabilitation of victims of violence and to bring about harmonious relations among different sections of population. This Committee is likely to submit its report shortly. Another official Committee was also sent to make an assessment of requirement for relief and rehabilitation. These recommendations are also expected very soon. While law and order is a State subject, the Centre has given all possible help to the State in this matter.

The situation in Nagaland has been, by and large, peaceful since the signing of the Shillong Agreement in 1975. The ex-underground leaders have been making efforts to involve all sections, including those outside the country, in consolidating peace. We have always been with those who are for peace and development in the State.

The local versus non-local disturbances that occurred in Meghalaya last year were brought under control by firm action by the State Government. We hope that the State Government would continue to take steps to ensure that the peace prevailing in the State is not disturbed.

So far as Arunachal Pradesh is concerned it remained peaceful throughout and there is no disturbance or violence in the State.

As the Members are aware, Government have been most anxious to bring about a satisfactory solution to the problem of foreigners in Assam. Time and again, it has been made

clear that Government was not rigid in its approach and have been and are willing for talks. On 30th July, 1980, the Home Minister made a statement in the House and announced a number of steps to pave the way for an early restoration of harmony and normalcy in Assam. Government expect cooperation from all sections so that talks to find a satisfactory solution to all concerned can commence soon.

Even since the present Government assumed office, the problems of North Eastern region have been receiving the highest priority. The Prime Minister has discussed the Assam situation with the leader of the Opposition and taken their views into account. Fresh initiatives were taken in Mizoram, which have brought about peace in the territory. Special measures have been taken to strengthen vigilance at the border to prevent clandestine influx. All help has been given to Governments of States and Union territories in the region to maintain law and order. Anti-national, anti-social, chauvinistic elements which have raised their ugly heads during the past two years are being brought under control. Government is aware of the existence of some misguided elements in the region, who have taken to violence. Appropriate measures are in hand to deal with them in an effective manner.

Government are aware of the feelings of the various groups of people in the North-eastern region and their desire to preserve their cultural identities, as also the need for economic development of the region. In fact, the Prime Minister has recently set up a Committee of Ministers, of which I am the Convener, and other official level Committees to accelerate the pace of development in the region in a manner suited to the resources and needs of the region.

While no efforts would be spared to redress the genuine grievances of this region, I may reiterate the Gov-

ernment's resolve to deal with the misguided and extremist elements in an effective manner. This, in short, is the situation at present in the entire north-eastern region. As the House knows, the Prime Minister has taken many steps right from the beginning and negotiated with the students and the other leaders of the north-eastern region and a broad settlement has been arrived at.

In view of all this I would request the hon. Member to withdraw his Resolution.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Sir, in my speech I had suggested that taking into consideration the position of the north-east, they should have a special Ministry dealing with that region. That region has many problems which are now being dealt with by different Ministries. They could all be considered by one Ministry so that the condition of that region could be speedily improved.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: There is no need for a separate Ministry for this region. At present it is dealt with by the Home Ministry, where there are three Ministers, two State Ministers and one Cabinet Minister. The work of the north-eastern region is looked after very well. There is no necessity for creating a new Ministry for this purpose.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I am thankful to all the hon. Members who have participated in the discussion, 16 in all including the hon. Minister. When on the 4th of July I moved a Resolution,

"to take suitable steps for a political settlement of the question of foreigners and to pay special attention for resolving the genuine problems of the people of the North-Eastern States".

the situation was not very happy. Now when I am replying to the debate there is an atmosphere of settlement. From tomorrow, the 2nd of August, the agitation is to be with-

drawn. I do not know whether it would actually be withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think you moved this Resolution at an auspicious time.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Yes, it was very timely.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: It is because of his Resolution that the situation has improved.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: I am also thinking that this is the first time that this sort of a non-official Resolution was placed before the House and there is some light of settlement. This is the success of my moving the Resolution.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Congratulations to you.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: I also thank all the Members who have participated. Most of them have supported my Resolution barring one or two Members.

Sir, I congratulate Mr. Chandrajit Yadav, Mr. Bhogendra Jha, Mr. Chitta Basu, Mr. Banatwalla and other Members of the Ruling Party. Most of them supported my Resolution.

I am sorry my good friend, Mr. Ram Gopal Reddy, said that it is like censuring the Government in an indirect way. I am sorry to say that he has misunderstood my Resolution. He has not perhaps read the Resolution properly.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Now, I agree with you.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Sir, Mr. G. S. Reddi is not here today. He said: 'Do not blame all the missionaries of our country'. But I want to say that we do not want to blame all the missionaries. What I want to say is that one can embrace Christianity or Islam. It is his personal will, but you know, specially in the North-East region there are some missionaries who are using all me-

[Shri Krishna Chandra Halder].

thods. They are inciting the secessionist movement, they are working against our country and we are against that section of the missionaries. We do not say that all the missionaries or Christians are active in anti-national activities.

Mr. Daga, who is not here now, mentioned that 'you talk of socialism, but what you have done for the tribals of Tripura?' I want to say that our Government, the Left Front Government, is the first government in Tripura which has amended the Land Reform Act of Tripura for the betterment of tribals. Our Government laid down the land policy that after 1969 all the tribal lands which have been transferred to non-tribals will again be transferred to the tribals and suitable compensation for the return of land to the tribals would be given to the non-tribals.

In Tripura, our Left Front Government is the first Government what worked for the betterment of tribals. They declared the tribal majority area an autonomous district and the election was going to be held. But at that time disturbance was there. For that reason, the election was stopped. This shows that the Government there is working for their cultural improvement and for their improvement in all respects. The Kokborak language is now the official language of Tripura. In this way the left front Government is doing their best for the uplift of the tribal people. I can say that during 30 years of Congress rule in Tripura, they did practically nothing for the uplift of the tribals. During their regime, tribal lands were transferred to non-tribals.

SHRI N. E. HORO (Khunti): A law was passed in 1960 for the restoration of lands alienated from the tribals, and there were 13,000 applications for restoration of tribal lands. What about that?

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: The applications were given to

the previous Government. It was the duty of the previous Government to dispose of them.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Therefore, this Government did it in continuation of what that Government did in 1960.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Yes, it is implementing that law.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Therefore, the work started in 1960.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: The law was passed in 1960 and 13,000 applications were filed, but those applications were not disposed of by the then Government. It is our Government which is trying its best to return the tribal lands. So, in this way our Government is trying their best.

Last year I visited Tripura, Meghalaya and Nagaland. My impression is that there is a good reaction to this programme of the left-front Government of Tripura on the other States and their influence was spreading in different parts of the north-eastern region. So, vested interests and other people wanted to vilify the left-front Government. A conspiracy was hatched and, as you know, some sections of the tribals, under the influence of the Tripura Upjati Juba Samiti, with the help of underground Mizo rebels, attacked other people. Our Government sent information to the Centre that something was going to happen, but I will not go into all these details because now there is a good atmosphere in Assam, Manipur, Mizoram and Tripura also. I am happy that the discussion between Mr. Laldenga and the Prime Minister has become fruitful and from yesterday night, MNF has announced that the armed struggle would be stopped. Peace is restored in Mizoram. In Manipur also, the armed struggle is stopped.

On 30th July, the hon. Home Minister announced in his statement the

policy of the Central Government in regard to Assam issue and also regarding the negotiations between Mr. Dorendra Singh, Chief Minister of Manipur and AASU and Assam Gana Sangram Parishad. But I am not clear as to what would be the basis of the negotiation. The Hon. Prime Minister has stated many times that we want to negotiate and that for the purpose of detection of foreigners, 1971 will be the cut-off year. I want to know from the Minister whether that stand of the Central Government still stands or they are going to compromise on taking 1961 as the cut-off year. At the time of moving the resolution, I stressed that 1971 will have to be taken as the cut-off year. On the basis of Nehru—Liaquat Pact and Indira—Mujib Agreement, the two international agreements and under, the Constitution the foreigners issue should be settled. You can start negotiations with AASU and AGSP. But I demand that the Central Government should discuss the problems with the linguistic minority organisations and religious minority organisations and also the organisation of the Plain Tribals so that an agreement can be reached to the satisfaction of all the parties concerned. We have to proceed in this way.

While moving the resolution, I also stressed and Mr. Makwana also agreed and the members were also unanimous in that the main reason behind the problem in the north-eastern region is the total backwardness, poverty, under-development practically no industrial development, no railway net work and no roads in that region. So, I demand that there must be one separate Planning Board exclusively for the north-eastern region under the Planning Commission so that the Planning Board can go into all the problems, problems of land, education, development of culture, industrialisation, railway network and roads, of that region, in depth, which would ultimately lead to the upliftment of the people of that region and put an end to their exploitation. I know that so long as this type of society remains, and unless we have a

socialist Government we cannot achieve total development and poverty cannot be eliminated. We have to fight against exploitation and work for the betterment of the north-eastern region, and, at the same time, we have to fight against anti-national activities of the foreign elements. We have to organise democratic movement in that area.

Sir, I do not want to take much of your time. I want a categorical assurance from the Government. There is now an atmosphere of conciliation. Discussion across the table will begin. I welcome it. I have already welcomed peace in Mizoram and Manipur. I am sure, the ruling party will give proper instructions to the Tripura unit not to lend their hands to anti-national elements like Amra Bengali or Tripura Upajati Juba Samiti and to organise movement against the Left Front Government of Tripura. I am happy that there is coordination between the Centre and the Tripura State Government in the matter of relief and rehabilitation of the victims of Tripura communal riots.

This is what I have mentioned in my resolution:

to strengthen further the security of the borders of the North-East India with neighbouring countries in order to prevent the intrusion of the foreigners and infiltration of the armed gangs;

to take stern action against those who are actively behind the secessionist activities; and

to rouse the public opinion in the country in favour of preserving the national unity and assuring full freedom to all linguistic nationalities and ethnic groups to preserve their separate independent identities and for full socio-economic development according to their desires by strengthening the real federalism in our State structure."

It will not be possible for the State Governments to guard their boundaries and to stop the intrusion of foreign elements. You have to give sufficient help to the State Govern-

[Shri Krishna Chandra Halder] ments of the north-eastern region to guard the borders. Unless the borders are guarded properly, the intrusions cannot be stopped.

As I stated in my earlier speech, more powers should be given to the States so that the States and the linguistic nationalities can develop their languages, culture and their socio-economic life. Then only the federal structure can be strengthened. In this way, India can become strong and united. In this way alone, we can check the secessionist movement—it may be in the north-eastern region or it may be in the western region or some elements may be trying to foment the movements like Uttar-khand in West Bengal or Jharkhand, etc. We shall be able to check all these elements. So, I want an answer from the hon. Minister.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Minister has already intervened.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Somehow or other, Government will have to say whether 1971 will be taken as the cut-off year.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: When discussions are going on and negotiations are going on, you should not compel the Government to make a categorical statement; it is not proper.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Lastely, I would say that I am rather happy that this new atmosphere has been created in the north-eastern area. In this way, I am successful in the purpose of my bringing up the Resolution in this House, and I would appeal to the Hon. Minister and the ruling Party to support my Resolution and adopt my Resolution unanimously and create history in the life of Parliament.

With these words, I conclude.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Is the mover withdrawing his Resolution in view of what the Minister has already said?

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Sir, may I appeal to the mover to withdraw it in view of the fact that

if the Resolution is not accepted by the House, it will have very serious repercussions there?

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: I just wanted to know the reaction of the Government and the ruling Party.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Sir, there is no practice of the reply of the mover being replied to by the Minister, but in view of the prevailing situation I would like to clarify certain points raised by the hon. Member. From the beginning he is insisting that the cut-year should be given. Everyone in the House knows that negotiations are going on and there is a very good atmosphere of good-will. At this time, we should not vitiate the atmosphere by giving any date or any thing here.

The Hon. Member has said that the Assam students' Union, the tribals, the Minorities and everybody should be taken into confidence. This Prime Minister is, from the beginning, of the opinion that the mind of the Opposition should be known, the mind of the students and other sections of society should be known. Our endeavour is that we should try to accommodate all the views and opinions expressed by members of the Opposition as well as by the students and other agitators. Everything will be taken into consideration when negotiations are held; when we sit at the table all these aspects will be considered and I can assure this august House, through you, that all the views expressed here by this august House will be taken into consideration while negotiating.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALL (Ponnani): Including those in the amendments?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Everything. I am at one with the Hon. Member when he says that the borders should be guarded properly. Government is quite vigilant and all necessary steps are being taken to guard our international borders.

The Hon. Member has appealed that

more powers to the States should be provided. But ours is a federal structure and, under the Constitution, the powers of the States as well as of the Centre are specifically defined, and there is no necessity of reiterating the same thing here again.

In view of this, I would appeal to the Hon. Member to withdraw his Resolution.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: The final reply ...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No final reply please.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: I have not replied to the Hon. Member; I have merely given certain explanation.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: I am saying that what he has stated just now about the Centre-State relationship...

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: I am not debating; I have simply provided certain clarifications.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Yes, Sir, I am withdrawing my resolution.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Is Mr. Banatwalla withdrawing his amendment?

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: In view of the fact, that the mover has stated that he is withdrawing his Resolution, and hoping that all the points mentioned by me in my speech as also in my amendment will be properly considered and there will be no compromise on this issue by this Government. I seek the leave of the House to withdraw my amendment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Is it the pleasure of the House that the amendment moved by Shri G. M. Banatwalla be withdrawn?

Amendment No. 2 was, by leave withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Mool Chand Daga is not here. I will put his amendment to vote of the House.

Amendment No. 3 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Is it the pleasure of the House that the Resolution moved by Shri Krishna Chandra Halder be withdrawn?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

The Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

15.45 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE. IMPLEMENTATION OF POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES FOR TRIBAL AREAS AND SCHEDULED CASTES

SHRI GIRDHAR GOMANGO (Koraput): Sir, I beg to move:

"This House urges upon the Government to take immediate steps to implement the policies and programmes adopted in Sub-Plan for tribal areas and the Component plan for Scheduled Castes of the country for socio-economic upliftment of the people and also to ask the States and Union Territories to execute the same vigorously so that the growing unrest and discontentment among the Adviasis due to the exploitation by the vested interests and the atrocities committed on Harijans is checked and their interests are protected in the larger interests of the nation as a whole."

I beg to move my amendment to my Resolution also:

"That in the resolution—
 after "of the people" insert—

"by creating separate departments in the Ministry of Home Affairs—one for Scheduled Tribes and another for Scheduled Castes under the charge of Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs whose responsibility will include implementation of re-

commendations of different Committees/Commissions constituted for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, implementation of the provisions of Fifth and Sixth schedules and also other provisions relating to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and to coordinate with the Central Ministries and Departments responsible for work of Sub-plan and Component plan".

After moving these, I wish to draw the attention of the Government and of the hon. Members of this House to the fact that it is for the first time that we have got the opportunity of discussing about the Sub-Plan and the Component Plan for the tribals and the Harijans. My Resolution is in different parts. The first part is, how to check the growing unrest and discontent among the tribals and the atrocities committed on the Harijans. We have adopted this policy of reservation, reservation in services, and also political reservation which has been implemented by the Government. But due to some reason, the discontent is still growing. We have got the Fifth Schedule and the Sixth Schedule in our Constitution; the Fifth Schedule relates to the other States and the Sixth Schedule relates to Assam and the North-Eastern States. We have discussed about the problems of the North-Eastern region. Now, we are discussing about the Fifth Schedule. This is the appropriate time for us to give a complete picture about the problems of the tribals and the Harijans. I would request the hon. Members to give their concrete suggestions, so that for the Sixth Plan which is under preparation, they will be aware of the problems. Of course, they know the problems. But the views of the representatives of those people should also be considered; our voice should be counted. When we give suggestions, they should not be treated as reactions. If somebody, other than tribal representatives, makes a suggestion, then that is considered as a suggestion, but if the tribals make the same suggestion, it is

treated as a reaction. I urge upon all the political parties that they should give their concrete suggestions. They may criticise, but they should also give their concrete suggestions by which the problems which are being faced by those people can be solved by the Government.

I will show you the plan strategy which has been adopted by the Government of India. In the Fifth Plan, we adopted the new strategy of tribal sub-plan. Now, what has happened? In 1977, and 1979, in these three years, much has been left behind. The reason is that, whatever plan they have adopted, they have not gone into the details the ITDP reports which are the project reports of the sub-plan have not yet been submitted fully; 180 proposals were to be submitted, but only 129 were submitted. This is the situation here. Then what about component plan? The component plan has not been prepared by the States. The Government of India had given Rs. 100 crores for the component plan for the Scheduled Castes and only Rs. 70 crores for the Scheduled Tribes. The Government of India, the Ministry of Home Affairs, have given special Central assistance of Rs. 70 crores in 1978 and 1979, and if the same is to continue for 1980 also, it will not be proper because when the area and the population have increased, the assistance also should be increased accordingly. I would like you to hear our view-point again.

What is a sub-plan? We have to understand this first. Sub-plan is a plan within the State Plan and a plan within the Central Plan. This is the concept of the sub-plan. The State sub-plan has been prepared; they have earmarked the money for that. But what about the Central sub-plan? I ask this specific question because, when we have accepted in principle that this is the concept of the sub-plan, why have the Government of India not prepared the sub-plan for the tribal areas? That means, the Central Ministries should earmark funds for the tribal areas. The hon. Prime Minister

has also written a letter to the different Central Ministries to earmark funds in 1975 and in 1980. In between the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Home Minister also wrote letters to different Ministries but they have not done anything. So, Sir, this is the opportune time for us that when we are thinking of the development of this area and the development of these people, each individual Central Ministry should earmark funds for the Sub-Plan as well as the Component Plan. The special Central assistance which has to come for the Tribal Sub-Plan has to come from the Ministry of Home Affairs. It is only Rs. 70 crores but it should be increased. Another component for the resources is the institutional finance. That comes under the Ministry of Finance. There is the Harijan Development Corporation. Like that there will be a Development Corporation for the Scheduled Tribes also by which the institutional finance can be given to these people. There should be special centrally sponsored schemes and special central projects in the Sub-Plan areas. Previously 50 per cent used to be given by the Centre and the States will have to find the balance 50 per cent. This should not be repeated. When we accepted in principle that the Government of India will give central assistance in full, why is this matching grant? The matching grant principle we have given up in the Fifth Plan. Why should it be in the Sixth Sub-Plan? This should be abandoned.

There are a number of centrally sponsored schemes which have to be extended to those areas. If you talk of Hill areas, the tribal areas will be covered. If you talk about backward areas, there also the tribal areas are covered. If you speak about the backwardness of the people, even then most of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes will be recovered. Whether you talk of the main plan or the sub-plan or the component plan, these are the areas and these are the

people where all your schemes and all the initiatives by the Centre and States should be covered. The Seventh Finance Commission has recommended raising the central assistance to this area. Under 275.1 the funds will be provided by the Centre to these areas for strengthening the administration.

I will now go into details as to what should be done about the administration. I would like to tell the hon. Minister that his Ministry has got only a Division and not a Department in charge of this affair. So, in my amendment, I have suggested that there should be a separate department for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Home Ministry under the charge of a Minister of State. That should not be attached to any other Ministry because, although they are important Ministries, they are not so powerful like the Home Ministry. Or it should be attached to the Prime Minister so that all the Central Ministries which are responsible in this regard should come forward with the funds and plans. So my amendment to the resolution will be served.

When we are discussing about the problems, there is always the allocation problem. All these are mentioned in my resolution. There are a number of suggestions made in this regard by the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Home Affairs also knows what is to be done under this scheme. But there is a lacuna? Four things are necessary in the Plan and also in the Sub-Plan. One is allocation. How much allocation will you provide for the scheme or the Plan? What should be the administrative set up to implement the scheme or to invest the money? What will be the attitude of the officials who are executing the scheme? What is the attitude of the government—whether this Party government or that party government—towards the area and towards the people? The fourth one is: what is the achievement—achievement in terms of physical achievement and not how much you have invested in this area. Lastly, if these

four things are necessary for the main Plan, why not for the tribal sub-plan? These are the problems which we are facing. Another thing is that there are a number of regions where alienation of land has taken place. Alienation of tribal lands creates discontentment among the tribals. It is the money-lenders, the vested interests who exploit the tribals. The tribals are also evicted from the forest area. There is no proper implementation done in regard to tribal areas. There is imposition of language on them; their tradition and culture, are not preserved. There is some defect in the implementation of the policy. There is lack of understanding of their problems shown by the officials. These are the factors responsible for the discontent among the tribals. My resolution seeks the Government to implement these things.

16 hrs.

I may also mention that if you go through 25 reports of the Commissioner so far submitted you will find in how many of them Action Taken Reports have been submitted by Government. The responsibility for submitting the administrative report on tribals rests on the Governors. They are to submit these reports to the President. So, the administration of the tribal areas is that of the Centre as well as the States. The responsibility for the administration is more with the Centre than the States.

Therefore, I would urge upon the Government to do one thing. There are three lists—one is the State List, the other is the Union List and the third is the Concurrent. List in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution. May I asked a question of the Minister? Why not mention in the Constitution itself as to in which List you are showing tribal development? Otherwise what will happen is that the State will shift its responsibility to the Centre and the Centre will shift its responsibility to the States. If they do like that what will happen

to the tribals? We will be nowhere. That is why I say that you fix this responsibility by mentioning that in the Constitution and make a provision in the List itself as to what you want to do for the tribals. We have made special provision under Article 371 for Maharashtra, Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh. Why not do the same thing so far as tribals are concerned? Under Art. 371 of the Constitution, more powers can be given to the Governors. But we have given powers to the Governors under the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution. More powers should be given to the Governors under article 371. So that the administrative reports are submitted by the Governor to the President in time. Here I would like to make some suggestions which, I hope, the Minister will accept. The Execution power rests with the States. When you allocate money, how will you know that it has been spent properly or not. Recently, Auditor General's Report for 1978-79 was received. There has been a mention in that report regarding the achievement of T.D.A.S. The T.D.A. started functioning in 1971-72 which was set up by the Ministry of Rural Reconstruction. The report says that the money which has been allocated for the tribal project has not been properly spent and no reason for the same is given by the T.D.A.S. The intention of the project was to check the Naxalite activity in that area. If this is the type of implementation of the projects, then how will you end the unrest growing there? I want that the defects should not be repeated in the tribal sub-plan. The 1978-79 Comptroller and Auditor General; report says that the same thing should not be repeated in the tribal development projects in future.

I would only conclude by saying or three things. The following are the problems which are not yet fully solved:

1. Script;
2. Language and cultural disparity;

3. Deprivation of lands;
4. Equality of opportunity;
5. Inter-ethnic disparity and relation;
6. Religion;
7. Impact of urbanisation;
8. Ecology, consequence of deforestation;
9. Exploitation by liquor vending;
10. Impact of industrialisation of tribals;
11. Brain washing and image building;
12. Border conflicts and psychological war-fare;
13. Craft policy; and
14. Constitution provision.

These are the problems of the tribals which have not yet been attended to fully and sympathetically;

In conclusion I would like to say that the basic needs of the tribals have to be seen and protective measures given in the Constitution and rules and regulations of different States should be amended. Agricultural and allied sector and marketing have also to be looked into; Industrial and allied sector has also to be looked into.

Sir, Central Ministry-wise the funds should have been earmarked but that has not been done. In each annual report there should be a mention of what has been done. It is not there except in the case of a few ministries. If this is the attitude then my question is: How will you ask the States to earmark funds from the development sector of the State. Please see that the project head is given for tribals and harijans in the main budget and annual report should cover what amount they have allocated and spent in the year. When Maharashtra and one or two other States have prepared separate budgets for tribal

sub-plan why not the other States prepare separate budgets for the sub-plans. Otherwise the funds earmarked will lapse. It will remain only on paper and there will be no actual spending.

This is the opportune time for the hon'ble Members representing tribals and harijans to contribute the suggestions because the Sixth Plan which is under process of making will be a good report by which our intention and motive and interest will be served.

I urge upon the Government to accept my Resolution with my amendment so that the intention of the Resolution is reflected in the Sixth Plan.

I have done, Sir. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Resolution moved:

"This House urges upon the Government to take immediate steps to implement the policies and programmes adopted in Sub-plan for tribal areas and the Component plan for Scheduled Castes of the country for socio-economic upliftment of the people and also to ask the States and Union Territories to execute the same vigorously so that the growing unrest and discontentment among the Adivasis due to the exploitation by the vested interests and the atrocities committed on Harijans is checked and their interests are protected in the larger interests of the nation as a whole."

He has moved the following amendment also:—

"That in the resolution,—

after "of the people" insert—

"by creating separate departments in the Ministry of Home Affairs— one for Scheduled Tribes and another for Scheduled Castes under the charge of Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs whose

responsibility will include implementation of recommendations of different Committees/Commissions constituted for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, implementation of the provisions of Fifth and Sixth Schedules and also other provisions relating to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and to coordinate with the Central Ministries and Departments responsible for work of Sub-plan and Component plan."

There are certain other amendments which may be moved.

Shri Ramavatar Shastri

(Patna): I beg to move:

That in the resolution,—

add at the end—

"and this House further urges upon the Government to take stringent action against those who are found guilty of committing atrocities on Adivasis and Harijans for their vested interests."

(1).

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA

(Pali): I beg to move:

That in the resolution:—

(i) After 'same vigorously' insert within a definite time'

(ii) add at the end—

"and the country is saved from the imminent explosive situation" (2)

SHRI BHEEKHABHAI (Bans-

wara): I beg to move:

That in the resolution,—

after "tribal areas"

insert—

"in general and scheduled areas in particular" (3)

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR

(Ratnagiri): I beg to move:

"That in the resolution,—

add at the end—

"That and this House is also of the opinion that although

the approach and strategy of the sub-plan were clearly worked out in the Fifth Plan itself, the achievements have not been in tune with the priorities mentioned in the plan and, therefore, this House recommends to the Government to direct the concerned State Government, to gear up the machinery and prepare the necessary projects without losing any further time."

श्री भीखा भाई : इस रेजोल्यूशन में जो मन एमेंडमेंट दिया है वह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है। क्यों महत्वपूर्ण है यह मैं बताना चाहता हूँ। ट्राइबल एरिया का सृजन किस तरह से हुआ ? संविधान के अन्दर शड्यूल्ड एरिया का सृजन किया गया। दरअसल शड्यूल्ड एरिया को गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया एक्ट के अन्तर्गत पार्शली एक्सक्लूडिड एरिया और एक्सक्लूडिड एरिया कहा जाता था। हमारे संविधान निर्माताओं ने इसको संविधान के अन्दर समाविष्ट किया। शड्यूल्ड एरिया में अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों का जिन को एवोरिजनल्ज कहा जाता था, बाहुल्य था। संविधान में इसको ले कर कुछ अनुच्छेद जोड़े गए ताकि वहाँ रहने वाले लोगों को राहत पहुंचाई जा सके और बकवर्ड कहलाने वाले जो लोग थे और जो सब ह्यूमन लाइफ लीड करते थे, उनको आगे बढ़ाया जा सके। ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट की यह नीति थी कि इन का म्यूजियम बनाया जाए, दुनिया के लोग आ कर इन को देखें और इन पर पिटी करें, इन पर दया करें और बाहर जा कर हिन्दुस्तान की बुराई करें। परन्तु जब नेशनल गवर्नमेंट की स्थापना हुई तो उसने इस पर गम्भीर सोच विचार किया और यह जानने की कोशिश की कि किस प्रकार की विचारधारा यहाँ चलनी चाहिये। एक विचारधारा थी एसीमिलेशन की,

दूसरी थी इंटेप्रेशन की और तीसरी थी अइसोलेशन की। देश के नेताओं ने महसूस किया कि इनका इंटेप्रेशन होना चाहिये, राष्ट्र की मुख्य धारा के अन्दर इनका इंटेप्रेशन होना चाहिये यह प्रक्रिया बराबर चली आ रही है।

15. 14 hrs.

(Shri Gulsher Ahmed in the Chair)

केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकारों ने कुछ मल्टीपरपज ब्लाक्स स्थापित किए। आल्विन कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार भी कुछ कार्य हुआ। परन्तु जो काम किया गया उसका कार्यान्वयन ठीक नहीं हुआ। आज मैं प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने एक नया दृष्टिकोण अपनाया, एक नया परस्परिक्रम 1975 में निकाला। इसके दो उद्देश्य थे। उसका नाम था प्लान आवर्जिकिडज एंड प्रायोरिटीज। पहला तो यह था कि डिवेलपमेंट के लेवेल में ट्राइबल तथा दूसरे क्षेत्र में जो गैप है उसको कम करना और दूसरा यह था कि ट्राइबल कम्युनिटीज के अन्दर किस प्रकार सुधार लाया जा सकता है। इन दो उद्देश्यों को ल कर यह प्लान बनाया गया था। इसको करीब 18 राज्यों में लागू किया गया और साथ ही साथ यूनियन टैरिटरीज में अलग से प्लान बनाए गए। जो काम प्रारम्भ किए गए, जो योजना बनाई गई उस में केन्द्र द्वारा सहायता देने की बात रखी गई जिसको स्पेशल असिस्टेंस कहा जाता है; वह स्पेशल असिस्टेंस देने की बात कही गई। उस में लगभग 350 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई यानी हर साल सत्तर करोड़ रुपये। दूसरे यह कहा गया कि राज्य सरकारें अपने यहां से, अपने विभागों से इनफ्लो करेगी। यह भी तय हुआ कि सेंट्रल मिनिस्ट्रीज भी उसके अन्दर पार्टिसिपेट करेंगी। लेकिन सेंट्रल मिनिस्ट्रीज ने पार्टिसिपेट नहीं

किया। इस वास्ते जो प्रस्ताव के मूबर हैं उन्होंने मांग की है कि केन्द्र के अन्दर इस प्रकार का कारपोरेशन हो जिसको डेवेलपमेंट कारपोरेशन कह सकते हैं जो कि सेंट्रल प्लान हो या सब प्लान हो, उसको कोओर्डिनेट करे या प्रलग से मंत्रालय हो। इस काम को सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ही कर सकती है। स्टेट्स में सब-प्लान बनता है और केन्द्र में प्लान बनता है, और वह दूसरे प्लानज को फिनांस करता है। ऐसी परिस्थिति में यह आवश्यक है कि यहां पर एक बहुत बड़ा ट्राइबल डेवेलपमेंट कारपोरेशन हो, जहां से स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के पास इनफ्लो हो, ताकि उनकी शक्ति बढ़े।

आज स्थिति यह है कि सेंट्रल मिनिस्ट्रीज ने अपनी जिम्मेदारी बिल्कुल नहीं निभाई है। ट्राइबल एरियाज की बात छोड़ दीजिए, उनकी कोई कांस्टीट्यूशनल सेंकटिटी नहीं है। लेकिन शिड्यूल्ड एरियाज की तो एक कांस्टीट्यूशनल सेंकटिटी है। संविधान के शिड्यूल 5 के पैराग्राफ 3 में कहा गया है कि जिस राज्य में शिड्यूल्ड एरियाज हैं, वहां का गवर्नर हर साल उन एरियाज के एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के बारे में प्रेजिडेंट को रिपोर्ट देगा और केन्द्रीय सरकार को इस बारे में राज्यों को डायरेक्शनज देने का अधिकार होगा। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अब तक राज्यों को कितने डायरेक्शनज दिये हैं। मुझे कहना पड़ता है कि उसने कोई डायरेक्शनज नहीं दिए हैं।

शिड्यूल 5 के पैराग्राफ 5(2) में लिखा है कि गवर्नर अपने राज्य के शिड्यूल्ड एरिया में पीस और मुड गवर्नमेंट के लिए रेगुलेशनज बना सकता है। मंत्री महोदय ने मेरे एक प्रश्न का जो उत्तर दिया, उससे मुझे आश्चर्य होता है। समय कम होने के कारण मैं उसको पढ़

कर नहीं सुनाना चाहता हूँ। उसमें उन्होंने कहा कि यह प्रशासन की रिपोर्ट है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि संविधान में प्रशासन की रिपोर्ट नहीं, बल्कि गुड गवर्नमेंट की रिपोर्ट लिखा हुआ है, इस लिए गुड गवर्नमेंट की रिपोर्ट होनी चाहिए। और गुड गवर्नमेंट का यार्ड-स्टिक क्या है, वह संविधान में लिखा हुआ है। यदि पार्लियामेंट या विधान सभा द्वारा पास किये गये किसी कानून से शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के हितों को किसी प्रकार की हानि की आशंका हो, तो राज्यपाल ऐसे कानून को रिपील कर सकता है या आदेश दे सकता है कि वह कानून शिड्यूल्ड एरिया पर लागू नहीं होगा।

अभी प्रस्तावक महोदय ने लिकर वेंडिंग का प्रश्न उठाया और ट्राइब्ज के एकस्प्लायटेशन का प्रश्न उठाया। क्या मंत्री महोदय जानते हैं कि ट्राइब्ज का कितना एकस्प्लायटेशन हो रहा है? वह मेरे पड़ोसी राज्य, गुजरात के रहने वाले हैं और मेरे दोस्त हैं। वह ड्रांगज डिस्ट्रिक्ट या छोटा उदयपुर की स्थिति जानते होंगे। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि उनसे भी पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्र हैं। मैं उस क्षेत्र का नाम नहीं लूंगा जहां से मैं आता हूँ। मैं नाम लूंगा संधाल, परगना, दुमका, रांची, घाटशिला और मिर्जापुर वगैरह का। उन क्षेत्रों में क्या स्थिति है? जैसा कि मैंने पहले भी कहा है, वे क्षेत्र एमबाडीमेंट आफ पावर्टी हैं। प्रायः कहा जाता है कि हमारे यहां पचास प्रतिशत लोग पावर्टी लाइन से नीचे हैं। लेकिन उन क्षेत्रों में तो पावर्टी लाइन है ही नहीं।

संविधान में दिये गये डायरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपल्ज और केन्द्रीय सरकार की एक्सिप्यूटिव पावर का अगर ध्यान रखा गया होता, तो यह स्थिति न होती। राज्यपालों पर यह जिम्मेदारी डाली गई

है कि वे जाकर उन क्षेत्रों को विजिट करें, लेकिन वे वहां गये ही नहीं। संविधान को लागू हुए तीस साल हो चुके हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि विभिन्न राज्यपालों ने इस अवधि में गुड गवर्नमेंट के जो प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत किये, उन पर सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की। मैं यह कहता हूँ, शिड्यूल्ड कार्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के बारे में मार्च में मैंने छोड़ी सी बात बतायी थी और यह पूछा था कि कम से कम शिड्यूल्ड कार्ट्स ऐंड शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज कमिश्नर की जो साढ़े चार हजार सिफारिशें हैं उन के क्रियान्वयन के लिए क्या कर रहे हैं, किस तरह से उन का क्रियान्वयन कर रहे हैं तो मंत्री महोदय ने जवाब दिया किये जो सिफारिशें हैं इन को हमने स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के पास भेज दिया है। तो यह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का काम है क्या? शिड्यूल्ड कार्ट्स ऐंड शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज की जिम्मेदारी तो आप की है, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की क्या जिम्मेदारी है? आप उन को डायरेक्टिव देते हैं.... (व्यवधान).... अभी तो मैंने अपने असेंबली की बात भी पूरी नहीं की। मुझे पांच मिनट और दे दीजिए।

सभापति महोदय : बहुत से माननीय सदस्य बोलने वाले हैं। आप अब समाप्त करें।

श्री भीष्मा भाई : तो मैं अब शिड्यूल्ड एरिया के बारे में कहता हूँ। उस की बात खत्म करता हूँ। उस के बारे में मंत्री महोदय जानें, संविधान के अन्दर जो डायरेक्टिव हैं उनको आज तक कार्यान्वित नहीं कराया है तो कराएं।

ट्राइबल सब-प्लान के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सब ट्राइबल एरियाज शिड्यूल्ड एरियाज नहीं हैं लेकिन सब शिड्यूल्ड एरियाज ट्राइबल एरियाज हैं। ये ट्राइबल एरियाज जो हैं जो डिमांड हुए हैं सब-प्लान के अन्तर्गत और जो राज्यों ने बनाए हैं उन की जनसंख्या को देखिए, साढ़े चार

करोड़ है, 250 ट्राइब्स हैं, 150 भाषाएं बोलते हैं, उन की अलग-अलग संस्कृति है, अलग-अलग रंग, अलग-अलग वेश-भूषा और अलग-अलग स्टैंडर्ड्स आफ लिविंग हैं उनकी हालत में सुधार करने के लिए जब तक केन्द्रीय सरकार कटिबद्ध नहीं होगी और प्रस्तावक महोदय ने जो सुझाव दिए हैं उन के ऊपर जब तक अमल नहीं किया जायगा तब तक कुछ भी काम नहीं हो सकता है। स्पेशल सेंट्रल असिस्टेंस जो 70 करोड़ की है, प्रति वर्ष पांच साल से लगातार वही चल रही है। हमारे राजस्थान के मुख्य मंत्री ने ज्ञानी जी को चिट्ठी लिख कर कहा है कि हम तो स्टेट के अन्दर हमारा जो हिस्सा है उस को बढ़ा रहे हैं लेकिन आप पैसा नहीं बढ़ा रहे हैं। 337 लाख रुपये आप 77-78 में देते थे उस को घटा कर 256.49 लाख आप ने कर दिया। मंत्री महोदय से मैंने निवेदन किया तो उन्होंने कहा कि राज्य सरकार की पॉफार्मिमेंस नहीं है। अब यह परफार्मिंस क्या है? हमारे मुख्य मंत्री ने लगातार तीन वर्षों के आंकड़े दिए और कहा कि हमने सेक्टरल प्लान पर रुपया बढ़ाया है, हमारा परसेंटेज बराबर बढ़ता रहा है। अब मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सब-प्लान के लिए स्पेशल सेंट्रल असिस्टेंस में जो आप ने 350 करोड़ रखा है, जब उन की पापुलेशन बढ़ गई है, आप के प्लान का आकार बढ़ गया है तो इस की धनराशि क्यों नहीं बढ़नी चाहिए? वह 350 करोड़ के स्थान पर 500 करोड़ होनी चाहिए। यही कह कर मैं अपनी बात खत्म करता हूँ।

श्री एम०सत्यनारायण राव : (करीम-नगर): यह जो रेजोल्यूशन गोमांगो साहब लाए) हैं यह बहुत अहम है। इस को तो कोई भी अपोज नहीं करेगा, हरएक इस को सपोर्ट करेगा। आप को मालूम

है कि हजारों साल से यह हमारे हरिजन और गिरिजन लोग दबे हुए हैं। इन को दबा कर रखा गया है। कोई उन की स्थिति को देखने वाला नहीं था। खास कर के शंड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स जो अन-टचेबिलिटी से सफर कर रहे थे, आज हिन्दुस्तान के आजाद होने के बाद भी उन की यह समस्या अभी बनी हुई है। गवर्नमेंट कुछ मेजर्स ले रही है लेकिन फिर भी हम उस में कामयाब नहीं हुए हैं। हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी के वास्ते जब महात्मा गांधी के नेतृत्व में स्ट्रगल चल रहा था तो उसी वक्त ऐसे लोगों के लिए महात्मा जी ने कहा था कि जो हम आजादी चाहते हैं यह सिर्फ बड़े लोगों के लिए नहीं बल्कि ऐसे लोगों के लिए चाहते हैं जो हजारों साल से दबा कर रखे गए हैं, जिन की आर्थिक स्थिति हजारों साल से खराब है, ऐसे लोगों की स्थिति अच्छी करने के लिए हम आजादी चाहते हैं। तो उस वक्त हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी के पहले ही महात्मा जी ने ऐसे स्टैप्स लिए थे जिस में हरिजनों की भलाई के लिए कुछ काम किया था। लेकिन आजादी के बाद तो आज तैंतीस साल हो रहे हैं फिर भी यह समस्या हमेशा हमारे समने आती है। यहां शंड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स ऐंड शंड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स की एक कमेटी भी है जिस में ज्यादातर वही सदस्य होते हैं। इस साल नोटिस मिला है कि कुछ दूसरे लोगों को भी उस में एलेक्ट कर रहे हैं। लेकिन इन सब लोगों के रहने के बावजूद भी हम कुछ नहीं कर पाए हैं। ऐसी हालत में गवर्नमेंट ने जो बजट में प्रोवाइड किया है वह शायद 3 हजार करोड़ है। तीन हजार करोड़ जो आपने एलोकेट किया है, बहुत अच्छा किया है। जब तीन हजार करोड़ शंड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिए किया है तो शंड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लिए कुछ इससे ज्यादा ही होना चाहिए। लेकिन

[श्री एम० सत्यनारायण राव]

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति ठीक नहीं होगी तब तक यह जो अनटचेबिलिटी की प्रॉब्लम है वह हल नहीं होगी और जितना ऊपर आप उनको लाना चाहते हैं वह ला नहीं पायेंगे। इसलिए यह जो सेन्ट्रल असिस्टेंस फार शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स है इसके अन्तर्गत जो आपने स्कीमें ली हैं, स्पेशल कॉम्पोनेन्ट प्लान्स में, एग्रीकल्चर, एनिमल हूब्रैण्ड्री, डेयरी, माइनर इरीगेशन, फिशरीज, काटेज एन्ड विनेज इण्डस्ट्रीज, हैण्डिक्रैफ्ट्स, एजुकेशन, हेल्थ, हाउसिंग इत्यादि की जितनी भी स्कीमें आपने ली हैं वह बहुत अच्छी हैं लेकिन एक बात मैं मकवाना साहब से जोकि एक मिनिस्टर हैं, कहना चाहता हूँ कि यहां से आप गाइडलाइन्स भेज रहे हैं यह अच्छा किया है परन्तु कहां तक इंप्लीमेंटेशन हो रहा है, इसका भी देखना चाहिए। मुझे खुशी है कि मकवाना साहब ने गुजरात जाकर एक मीटिंग बलायी थी ग्राफिसर्स की, लेकिन गुजरात तो आपकी स्टेट है; वहां पर बहुत अच्छी विगनिंग हुई है, गुजरात के अलावा जो और स्टेट्स है वहां पर पर भी आप जायें। आप अकेले नहीं जा सकते तो आपस में बांट लें, और भी मिनिस्टर्स हैं, और वहां पर जाकर चीफ सेक्रेटरी, सेक्रेटरीज की मीटिंग बुलाकर, जो यहां से गाइडलाइन्स इश्यू की गई है वह कहां तक इंप्लीमेंट हो रही है—इस बात को देखें। अगर ठीक से इंप्लीमेंटेशन नहीं हो रहा है तो ऐक्शन लेना चाहिए। जब तक आप यह काम नहीं करेंगे तब तक कुछ भी नहीं होगा। तीन हजार करोड़ रुपया आपने ट्राइबल्स के लिए रखा है, शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लिए भी कुछ पैसा होगा—यह जितना भी पैसा है उसका कोई फायदा नहीं पहुंचेगा।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूँ। जो हरिजन और गिरिजन हैं जिनकी अच्छाई के लिए आप इतना पैसा दे रहे हैं उसमें ज्यादा पैसा ऐसे लोगों के पास जा रहा है जोकि उनके लीडर्स हैं। वही लीडर्स उम्र पैसे को खाकर बैठ जाते हैं और बेचाने गरीब लोग गरीब ही रहते हैं। आपने शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिए हाउस साइट प्रोग्राम चलाया लेकिन मैं अपनी कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी में गया था, मैंने देखा कि हर एक गांव में जो भी लीडर रहते हैं, शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब के, वही लोग ज्यादा ले लेते हैं अपने नाम पर, अपनी बीवी के नाम पर, अपने बेटे और बेटी के नाम पर और जितने भी गरीब लोग हैं जिनका कोई इन्फ्लूएन्स नहीं है उनका हाउस साइट्स नहीं मिली है। इसलिए हरिजन और गिरिजन में जो कमजोर लोग हैं उनके लिए खास इंटेंस्ट लेने की जरूरत है।

इसी तरह से मुझे खुशी है कि आप कई प्रोग्राम चला रहे हैं, आप स्कालरशिप्स दे रहे हैं; ओवरसीज स्कालरशिप्स दे रहे हैं लेकिन इपमें जो डिजिटिंग लोग हैं उन्हीं का ही ध्यान चाहिए। गर्ल्स ट्रास्टल्स है, किताबे भी आप सप्लाय कर रहे हैं—यह सब आप अच्छा कर रहे हैं लेकिन जैसा मैंने कहा, जिन लोगों को यह सब मिलना था उनका नहीं मिला। आपने प्रोटेक्शन आफ सिविल राट्स ऐक्ट बनाया है लेकिन उसका सही इंप्लीमेंटेशन हो रहा है—इसमें मुझे डाउट है। इसी तरह से मैंने देखा है कि अनटचेबिलिटी का तहत आपने लीगल एड का प्राविजन रखा है लेकिन जहां अनटचेबिलिटी हो वहां क्या आप क्राईफ्री वकील एपाइन्ट कर रहे हैं या फिर किस तरह से लीगल एड के प्राविजन का इंप्लीमेंट कर रहे हैं? अपनी

स्टेट में नए लोग एड नहीं देखी ? खासकर मेरे डिस्ट्रिक्ट में पता नहीं लोग एड कहाँ दी जा रही है ? वहाँ अनटवेबिलिटी के कुछ केसेज आए थे तो मैं एक गांव में गया और सब इंस्पेक्टर को भेजकर अरेस्ट करवाई । तो इस तरफ भी प्राकृ देखना चाहिए । आप प्रोजेक्टिंग आफिसर एक्वाइंट करके मदद देना चाहते हैं लेकिन वह ठीक तरह से हो नहीं रहा है । स्पेशल कोर्ट का प्राविजन अच्छा है लेकिन आपने कक्षा पर स्पेशल कोर्ट बनाई है ? आंध्र प्रदेश में चार डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स में अनटवेबिलिटी केसेज के लिए मोबाइल कोर्ट लगाई गई है । इसमें लोग एड की भी जरूरत नहीं है । वे गांव में जाकर पूछें कोई अनटवेबिलिटी केसेज या दुसरी एट्रॉसिटीज हैं और फौरान एक्शन लेकर जजमेंट दे सकती हैं । आंध्र प्रदेश के चार जिलों में आपने किया है, लेकिन दूसरे स्टेट्स में इसका प्रोजेक्शन नहीं किया है । मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि यदि दूसरे स्टेट्स में भी इसका प्रोजेक्शन हो जाए तो अच्छा है ।

आपने वालेंटरी आगनाजशन स्काम बनाई है । मकवाना साहब जब आप जवाब दें, तो बताइये कि ये वालेंटरी आर्गेनाइजेशन क्या है ? कहीं ऐसा तो नहीं है कि ये बागम आर्गेनाइजेशन हैं या ये सही काम कर रहे हैं । एक करोड़ रुपया उन लोगों का तेंटर की तरफ से दिया जो रहा है । नहीं ऐसा तो नहीं है कि ये लोग हरिजन के नाम पर रुपया खा जाते हों । इसलिए मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि आप इस पर खात तबज्जह दें ।

अब मैं एक-दो मिनट शूडूल्ड ट्राइन्स के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ । शूडूल्ड ट्राइन्स के लोग देश के दूसरे भागों में

भी हैं, लेकिन इनकी तादाद नार्थ-ईस्टर्न-रिजन, जैसे मेघालय, अरुणाचल प्रदेश, मनीपुर, मिजोरम, त्रिपुरा आदि में, 80-90 प्रतिशत होगी । इन लोगों की व्यवस्था के लिए हमने हल्दर साहब के रिजोल्यूशन पर भी बोलते हुए कहा था कि उस एरिए को नैग्लैक्ट न किया जाए । इसलिए चाहे असम की समस्या हो या मणिपुर की समस्या हो, यह सिर्फ इकात्मिक डेवलपमेंट न होने की वजह से हो रही है । मुझे खुशी है कि उन लोगों के एजीटेशन की वजह से, फारनर्स के नाम से, यह चीज आपके नोटिस में आई है और अब आप उन के लिए कुछ काम करने का काशिश कर रहे हैं और वह करना चाहिए । लेकिन जब तक वे लांग मैन-स्ट्रीम में नहीं लाए जायेंगे, तब तक नेशनल इन्टीग्रेशन एचीव नहीं कर सकते हैं । वहाँ ज्यादा पैसा देकर रेलवे लाइन बनाइए, रोड्स बनाइए, गैर ज्यादा से ज्यादा इन्डस्ट्रीज बनाइए ।

मुझे नार्थ-ईस्टर्न स्टेट्स में जाने का मौका मिला था । मैंने वहाँ देखा कि वहाँ प्लानटेशन का काम होता है, जैसे चाय का या तेल निकलता है । ये सब काम दूसरे लोगों के हाथ में है, वहाँ के लोगों के हाथ में नहीं है । न असम के लोगों के हाथ में है और न वहाँ के दूसरे स्टेट्स के लोगों के हाथ में है । राजस्थान के लोग डोमिनेट कर रहे हैं या दूसरे लोग जो वहाँ के बाशिन्दे नहीं हैं, डोमिनेट कर रहे हैं ।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : राजस्थान को सारे हिन्दुस्तान में छाया हुआ है । वह तो सेवा करता है ।

श्री एम० सत्यनारायण राव : ठीक है, लेकिन फैक्ट यह है कि वे लोग इकोनामिक डोमिनेशन कर रहे हैं । सब इन्डस्ट्रीज प्लानटेशन उन के हाथ में है । आज जो ट्राइन्स एजुकेशन की वजह से ऊपर आ रहे हैं, वे महसुब

कर रहे हैं कि जब तक अनरक्षित हमारे हाथ में नहीं आयेगी, तब तक हमारा डेवलपमेंट नहीं हो सकता है और इसलिए वहां पर एजी-टेशन हो रहा है। जैसे कश्मीर में लैण्ड दूसरों को नहीं बेची जा सकती है, अगर ऐसा कोई प्रोजेक्ट आप इनके लिए भी लायें, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि वह ठीक होगा।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : मेरा प्वाएंट अफ आईडर है। ये कैसे एक समाज के खिलाफ बात करते हैं। हम अपना फायदा नहीं उठाते हैं, हम तो सेवा करते हैं।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द हुल्बर : शोषण करने के लिए जाते हैं।

श्री एम० सत्यनारायण राव : कश्मीर में जैसी व्यवस्था आपने बनाई है, अगर वैसे व्यवस्था बनायें, तो शायद उनका इकानॉमिक डेवलपमेंट हो सकेगा। इस तरह की व्यवस्था से लोग महसूस करेंगे कि वहां जितनी जमीन है या दूसरी चीजें हैं, वे हमारी हैं, हम उनके अनर है।

विधि न्याय और कम्पनी कार्य मंत्री (श्री पी० शिव शंकर) : ट्राइबल लैंड्स ट्रांसफर नहीं कर सकते हैं।

श्री एम० सत्यनारायण राव : एक बात और बतलाना चाहता हूँ। हमारी नेता के नेतृत्व में हम जो यहां पर पावर में आए हैं, वह शैड्यूल्ड कास्टस् और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोगों की वजह से आए हैं। हमें 90 या 100 प्रतिशत लोगों ने वोट दिया है। उनके वोट की वजह से हम यहां पार्लियामेंट में बैठे हैं।

इसलिए हमारी जिम्मेदारी है कि हम इनकी स्थिति को अच्छे ढंग से ठीक करें।

। इन शब्दों के रूढ़िवादी अर्थों की बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

***SHRI HARIHAR SOREN (Keonjhar):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the resolution moved by my friend Girdhar Gomango. The Scheduled Castes and Tribes are facing myriads of problems. I am sure God would not be so unjust as to create such problems for them; it is the administration which is responsible for most of them.

When we became free our national leaders decided to improve the lot of the Harijans and the Tribals. Special provisions were made in our Constitution to ensure their development so that they could come upto the level of the rest society. Funds were allocated in the various plans for the upliftment of these unfortunate classes. Tribals sub plans and component plans and what not were formulated and crores of rupees were spent on their implementation but the lot of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes has not improved.

The reason why it happened was the lack of honest implementations of the plans. Those who should have put those plans into action remained impervious to the misery of these people and continued to exploit them. How could the plans prepared by the bureaucrats who have no sympathy for these unfortunate human beings succeed?

The Scheduled Castes and Tribes of the country have implicit faith in our leader Shrimati Indira Gandhi. That is why they gave her a massive mandate in the 1980 elections. She is their last hope. If she also fails to improve their lot no other Government would ever succeed in pulling these down-trodden people from the morass of misery.

*The original speech was delivered in Oriya.

Mere preparation of plans, howsoever good they might be, cannot help them. nor stop the spread of dissatisfaction among them. It is implementation in which we have been lacking and the Government should see to it that the plans are honestly implemented and the funds allocated for the upliftment of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes are spent on the purposes for which they are meant.

Sir, 75 per cent of the population of our country lives below the poverty line and the majority of them belong to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. They are the havenots. The haves are leading comfortable lives but the poor Harijans and Adivasis are steeped in misery. They are exploited, neglected, suppressed, and therefore, they continue to remain backward. Most of them do not have even a full meal in a day. How can you expect peace and discipline to remain inviolate in our country in these circumstances? The Government should ensure that the administration changes its ways and honestly implement the schemes for the betterment of these unfortunate people.

Sir, we make laws but they give protection only to the rich who are opportunistic and get all the benefits meant for all and sundry. The enactments do not help the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. We must see that they and their interests are protected through special enactments.

A word about the agricultural labour. There are people in our country whose monthly income is more than Rs. 15,000, but an agricultural worker is lucky if he gets Rs. 4—per day as wages. That is the minimum wage fixed in the State of Orissa. How can a person exist on a mere pittance of four rupees? There are people who spend more than that on smoking alone in a day. What is the good of our plans, sub plans and component plans if an agricultural worker is unable to feed himself, not to speak of his family with what he earns in a day? The plans are unable to halt the spread of poverty.

The development and progress of the country depend on the upliftment of the Harijans and the Adivasis. If the Government is really interested in doing any good to these communities it should ensure that the plans meant for them are sincerely and speedily implemented.

About land reforms. may I submit that most of the Harijans and Adivasis, if they possess any land, are small and marginal farmers. The small holdings are their mainstay since they have no capital to invest in anything else. Non have they the money to get higher education. The only way they can supplement their meagre income from land is to take up work as agricultural labourers on somebody else's land. On the other hand, the former landlords have managed to keep large holdings in various fictitious names. The Scheduled Castes and Tribes who till their holdings have to contend with a wage of Rs. 4] per day. Justice demands that the real tillers become the owners of the lands they till.

And finally, a word about the land ceilings enactments. The surplus lands are supposed to be distributed among the landless but even where they have been distributed, the size of the holdings is so small to support their families. The cost of cultivation is sometimes much more than the value of the harvest they manage to get. More lands should, therefore, be distributed among them.

In the end. I would like to make a few suggestions to improve the living standards of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. The component plans and other projects for the welfare of these classes should be allocated to spread education among them. Thirdly the Harijans and the Adivasis should be recruited in larger and larger numbers on the projects which are being implemented in their areas. Officers from these communities should be made responsible for the implementation of the plans meant

for their benefit. That would help them to improve their economic conditions.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा (पाली) : यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण मसला है। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि इस का टाइम एकसटेंड कर दीजिए। दों घंटे से बढ़ा कर तीन घंटे, चार घंटे कर दिया जाए।
... (व्यवधान) ...

समापति महोदय : श्री सुन्दर सिंह । आप पांच मिनट ही लीजिए ।

श्री सुन्दर सिंह (फिल्लौर) : यह बहुत इम्पोर्टेंट मसला है । मैं सन् 1946 से एम०एल० ए० चला आ रहा हूँ और कभी हार नहीं खाई। अब यहां आ गया हूँ । मैं आप को बता देना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो हरिजनों का मसला है, यह कहते हैं कि यह दे दो और वह दे दो। मुझे हैरानी इस बात की है कि यह मांगते किस से हैं । आप को वोट दे दिये गये और आप एम० पी० बन गये । अब आप इकट्ठा हो कर इन के हकों को लें । आप सेवा करने के लिए वोट लेते हैं और हरिजनों को कोई फ़ायदा नहीं मिलता है । मैं आप को सरदार प्रताप सिंह की बात बताता हूँ, जो चीफ़ मिनिस्टर थे । मैं 1951 की बात करता हूँ, 1957 की बात करता हूँ । वह कोई जमीन नहीं देता था हरिजनों को और यों ही कह देता था कि हरिजनों को जमीन देंगे । उस ने जमींदारों को कह दिया था कि तुम अपनी जमीन पर बाग लगा लो । उन के यहां फार्मर्स को एक मीटिंग हुई, तो मैं ने एक प्राइवेट आदमी वहां छोड़ दिया । उस में उन्होंने कहा कि मैं तो यों ही कह देता हूँ और हरिजनों को जमीन नहीं देनी है । मैंने पांच स्टैंडर्ड एकड़ जमीन दी । मेरी श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू से दोस्ती थी और उन्होंने मेरी मदद की । उन की वजह से हरिजनों को जमीन मिली है । मैं तो यह समझता हूँ कि देहातों में अगर उन के पास जमीन हो जाती है, तो लाठी भी हो सकती है । जमीन नहीं होगी, तो लाठी नहीं होगी । चरण सिंह उन को वोट नहीं डालने देगा ।

जमींदारों की यही हालत है और यही देवीलाल ने भी किया । उन को वोट नहीं डालने दिया जाता और 30 साल से ऐसा ही होता रहा है । आप ने हरिजनों में इतनी ताकत नहीं डाली कि वे अपना वोट डाल सकें क्योंकि आप ने लैण्ड रिफार्म नहीं की इसलिए मुझे हैरानी है कि आप अपने हक किस से मांगते हो । आज लोगों का यह किरदार है कि दो-दो और तीन-तीन लाख रुपया खर्च कर देते हैं और मिनिस्टर बन जाते हैं । मैं हैरान हूँ कि आप किसी के उपदेश पर अमल नहीं करते हैं । महात्मा गांधी ने कहा है कि :

"I do not want to be re-born. If I have to be born again I should be born as an untouchable so that I may share their sorrows and sufferings afflicted upon them. I, therefore, pray that if I have to be born again, I should not do so as a Brahmin or a Kshtriya or a Vaish or a Sudra but 'ati sudra'."

यह तो महात्मा गांधी की बात हुई अब मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि गुरु नानक ने क्या कहा है—

नीचा अन्दर नीच है, नीचा तू अति नीच
नानक तिनके मंग साथ, मेरी बड़ों से क्या
रीस,
जिनके नीच समालिये उत्थे नजर तेरी
वखशीश ।

ये जो बजोर हैं जो वेटर हैं वे सड़कों पर घूम रहे हैं । जो वोट मांगते हैं या जो वोट लेते हैं वे बड़ी-बड़ी सवारियां पर चलते हैं, अच्छे-अच्छे कपड़े पहनते हैं, ये लोग गरीबों की तरफ कुछ ध्यान नहीं देते । मैं आपको क्या बताऊं कि यह जो पांच एकड़ जमीन हरिजनों को दी गयी वह पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू की वजह से हरिजनों को मिली थी । वह जमीन सरदार प्रतापसिंह की वजह से नहीं मिली थी । मैं तो बाकी इलाकों में हालत देख कर के बड़ा हैरान होता हूँ । ये जितने कास्ट्स

हैं वैश्य हैं, ब्राह्मण हैं, क्षत्रिय हैं, खत्री हैं ये अपने आपको सुपीरियर समझते हैं। ये हम पर डोमिनेट करते हैं। ये सुपीरियटी कॉम्प्लेक्स में पड़े हैं। ये लोग हमारे लिये क्या कर सकते हैं? हरिजन ऐसा नहीं है जो मांग कर लेगा।

As long as millions live in hunger and ignorance, I hold every man as a traitor who has been educated at their expense and pays not the least heed to them.

ये लोग हम से वोट ले कर लिप सिम्पेथी दिखाते हैं, क्रोकोडाइल टियर्स बहाते हैं। ये हरिजनों के खैरखाह बनते हैं। ये लोग हमारे लिए कोई काम नहीं करते हैं।

हरिजन भाइयों मेरा कहना यह है कि मैंने इन्दिरा जी से कहा कि हमें मुलाकात चाहिए। हमें चाहिए कि हमारे एस० पी०, हमारे आई० जी० हर स्टेट में हों। फिर देखते हैं कि कौन हमें मारता है। कम से कम हमारी जानें तो बच जाएंगी। ने उनसे कहा कि देना तो आप ने कुछ नहीं, सिर्फ बही दे दीजिए कि हमारी जानें बच जायें। वे जो हमारे मकवाना साहब मिनिस्टर हैं वे कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं। हमें तो उस खानदान से प्यार है जिसकी वजह से आज हम बैठे हैं।

इसलिए मैं सीधी बात कहता हूँ। आप सब जानते हैं कि मेरी कोई खास इच्छा नहीं है। मैं हरिजन भाइयों आपको बताता हूँ—

'No man can get his right by request. Rights are wrested from unwilling hands.' (Swami Vivekanand)

आपके लिए कोई कुछ नहीं कर रहा है। मैं आपसे कहता हूँ कि ये सब लिप सिम्पेथी दिखा रहे हैं। आप खुद मेम्बर बन गये हो फिर किस से मांगते हो। इन्होंने कुछ नहीं देना है, देना किसी ने नहीं है। हमें चाहिए तो सिर्फ मुलाकात चाहिए।

यह गरीब आदमी हैं, यह अमीर आदमी हैं। ये सब नारे हैं। मैं आपको बताता हूँ—

Knowledge without character is power for evil only as is seen in so many instances—talented thieves and gentlemen rascals in the world. (M.K. Gandhi)

ये होशियार आदमी हैं, ये हम को एक्स-प्लोइट करते हैं। मैं यह जान कर के हैरान हूँ कि ये कुछ नहीं करते हैं। कमेटियों में क्या होता है और जो उनकी रिपोर्ट आती है उन का क्या होता है? वहां पर जो मेम्बर होते हैं टी ए और डी ए लेते हैं और रिपोर्ट दे देते हैं लेकिन उन पर कोई अमल नहीं होता है, आगे की कोई कार्रवाई नहीं होती है। रिपोर्ट छाप दी, उसके बाद काम खत्म हो जाता है।

सचिव लोग जो हैं वे मंत्रियों की बात नहीं मानते हैं। जो वे चाहते हैं वे करते हैं। बिना उनकी मर्जी के कुछ नहीं होता है। इस बास्ते आपका कंट्रोल पूरी तरह से उन पर होना चाहिए।

संजय गांधी ने फॅमिली प्लानिंग का कार्यक्रम चलाया था। उसको भी खत्म कर दिया गया है। वह बहुत अच्छा प्रोग्राम था। उसके बिना आप जो कुछ चाहे करते जाएं, मदद देते जाएं, कुछ नहीं होगा। हजारों लोग रोज भरते हैं। आबादी इतनी बढ़ गई है कि जो आदमी कार या बस पर जाता है अगर वापस लौट कर घर आ गये तो यह उसकी खुश किस्मती है। अब आप फॅमिली प्लानिंग के बारे में क्या करेंगे कुछ समझ में नहीं आ रहा है। साथ ही बिना लैंड रिफार्म के तरक्की नहीं हो सकती है।

आज जिन को खाने के लिए अच्छा मिलता है, जिन को पहनने के लिए अच्छा मिलता है वे बड़े-बड़े लैक्चर झाड़ देते हैं। महात्मा गांधी ने कहा था बोलो कम, करो ज्यादा। इन के कहे अनुसार आपको और हम को भी अमल करना चाहिये।

कास्ट सिस्टम को भी आपको खत्म करना चाहिये। शर्मा, ठाकुर, वगैरह जो जातियां हैं

इन सब को आपको खत्म करना चाहिये। जाति प्रथा पर आपको करारा हमला करना चाहिये।

1937 से मैं मँम्बर चला आ रहा हूँ। चौधरी छोटू राम तब मिनिस्टर हुआ करते थे। उन्होंने कहा कि तुम भी अपने नाम के साथ चौधरी लगा लो। हम चौधरी बन गये, ज़मीन हमारे पास कोई नहीं। आज हमारा राज्य है और मैं कहना चाहता हूँ :

मेरी अब जिन्दगी को ठोकर खाना नहीं आता मैं मजबूरे तमन्ना हूँ कि मर जाना नहीं आता तुम्हारी बज्म मैं आ कर हमें जाना नहीं आता होशो हवास खो कर दिल को समझाना नहीं आता पर यह दुगिया अपनी दुनिया है। हमी तो इसके मालिक हैं कोई बैंगाने के घर में कोई बैंगाना नहीं आता पर तरे मस्तों को साकी शोरे माशर क्या उठाएगा यह वह हैं जिनको पी कर होश में आना नहीं आता।

मैं अन्त में यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे लोगों को आप एस पी, एस एस पी, आई जी आदि बड़े पदों पर बैठा दें तब देखेंगे हम पर कौन ज़ुलम करता है, कौन हमें वोट डालने नहीं देता है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं समाप्त करता हूँ और आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR:
Mr. Chairman, I stand to support this Resolution. At the same time, I have moved an amendment which suggests that though the Government has made plans and has spent a large amount over it, the implementation has not been properly made. I will not read my amendment inasmuch as it is circulated and the time at my disposal is very short.

I would submit to Shri Makwana and Shri Shiv Shankar that the pro-

blem of the tribals and Harijans cannot be solved only by economic upliftment and by passing these Resolutions. You will be surprised if I tell you as to how the so-called untouchables, now called hrijans, are treated in my part of the country. If in a crowd a Savarna gets the touch of an untouchable, in order to purify himself he embraces a cow; he hugs a cow. Then he feels that he is purified. How are you going to solve it?

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur):
What is that wonderful district?

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR:
Sangli town in Maharashtra from where your Vasant Dada Patil comes. This is the position in Sangli, Satara and other areas.

In our parts the harijan ladies manufacture cane baskets and when they come to sell them, they stand in the corner of the court-yard. Suppose the sale is struck and the price is Rs. 1.50. If she is given Rs. 2/- she returns 50 paise. He takes that 50 paise coin and puts it in his dhoti the sacred dhoti which he wears at the time of the puja. But that cane basket is not taken into the house. The domestic servant pours a bucket of water on the cane basket, which is the first purification. Then it goes into the first room of the house. Then Go *mootra* is poured over it and then it goes to the middle room. After some days it is supposed to be completely purified and the women in the house start using it. How are you going to improve this? Kindly consider the plight of the mind of the Harijan woman, who is seeing all this that the 8-anna piece which is given by the Harijan goes straight into God's room, it goes in his pocket, but that particular cane-box which she prepared spending nights over it requires months to be used in this particular area. There are many instances, but I will not take the time of the House with them. By these resolutions, by these lip sympathies,

these problems are not going to be solved and therefore, about the later part of the Resolution, if this is not done, the effect would be what we are seeing in the North-East and therefore, we have to take into consideration certain things very seriously.

We find, as for 1971 census, the tribal population was 380 lakhs, that is, 7 per cent of the total population. And after removal of area restrictions in 1976, it is 4.11 lakhs, that is, 7.5 per cent. So, it has increased. And as we find that they are at widely different stages of social as well as economic developments, the problems differ from area to area and therefore, though elaborate infra-structure is prepared because of the failure of the implementation of all these plans, though the money is spent, we are not getting any results out of it.

Now, Sir, for the information of the hon. Members of this august House I would like to state that in all Rs. 859.93 crores have been spent only as far as tribals are concerned from the First to the Fifth Plan, as the figures go. And what is the result of it? As I have said, the main difficulty is that of implementation. Who goes to implement this? The high officers, the bureaucrats sitting in the air-conditioned rooms in Delhi cannot solve the problems of tribals.

The other day, my learned friend, Mr. Rajda, suggested to the hon. Minister for Information the incident of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. That was a gesture. When Pandit Nehru went to the tribals, he wore their dress, joined the folk dances and tried to be one among those tribals. But, Sir, we have our Government servants. they go in complete suit, the ladies go with the good styles of hair-dos and minis and bikinis when tribal women are scared and run away when they go there. So, unless and until we try to educate the tribals by trying to impress upon them by creating a sense of feeling that we are one among them, this particular problem cannot be solved.

The problems of the tribals have as much to do with the attitude and education of the so-called civilised and sophisticated people, to which I have just now alluded, as with the development of tribals themselves.

One more suggestion I would like to make and it is this. These sophisticated people have to be taught two things the virtue of tribal way of life which our people do not know. We go with the money, with the schemes, but we do not know the customs of the tribals, we do not know how to behave with the tribals. We feel that we have gone there to tell them that we are god-sent men and we have to uplift them. They have their honour and they feel hurt. they feel dishonoured. And therefore, a suggestion is made in this particular Fifth Plan, which I would like to quote:

"In this way, the sophisticated, the educated and the elite of the cities have to be taught the virtue of tribal way of life, the sense of honour of the tribals to be respected, and their culture to be understood in a participatory rather than in a patronising or in a scholarly way."

This is the way in which this problem has to be approached.

Secondly, we have to see whether we have stopped exploitation. This very Plan mentions:

"The first step should be to save him from the multitude of exploitative processes which tend to get strengthened as developmental programmes are initiated in tribal areas."

But, though we have spent about Rs. 900 crores, we are not getting results.

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May I cite an instance? If a tribal comes to Delhi to get his problems solved, if he goes to an office in his tribal dress, he will not be allowed

inside. But one who goes there in a sophisticated dress readily gets admission. So, you should try to create a cadre of real social workers who understand the problems, life, style, language and customs of the tribals. Such people should be recruited. Only then this problem can be solved.

I invite the attention of the hon. Minister to the Report of the Commissioner for 1977-78, wherein he has stated:

"It is observed that the concept that tribal development is the responsibility of all the developmental departments took sufficient time to be realised. The Tribal Development Departments are not still headed by senior officers in all the States. Similarly, at ITDP level in most of the cases, project administrators have not been appointed. There has also been observed a considerable lag in the delegation of administrative and financial powers to the project authorities."

It is this situation which is mainly responsible for our not getting results. Therefore I have suggested an amendment that the States should be directed that what is mentioned here should be considered seriously. Apart from that, try to do something so that the honour of the tribals is respected.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contai): I support this resolution. It is something, better than nothing, to me. The suggestions made in the resolution will not solve the real problems of the tribals and scheduled castes. They should not be differentiated from other backward people.

The main reason for their sufferings is that they have to work in the field, they are engaged by other people who have big land holdings, they are subservient. So, only making some proposals will not serve the purpose.

The resolution mentions four things. First of all, the resolution states

that the Sub-Plan for the tribal people and the component Plan for the Scheduled Castes should be implemented by the State Governments and the Centre immediately. Secondly it refers to the policies and programmes adopted in the Sub-Plan and the Component Plan for the upliftment of the socio-economic conditions of the people. Thirdly, there is discontent and unrest among the Harijans and Adhivasis due to exploitation. In order to meet these points, I have some suggestions to make.

First of all, there are plans and sub-plans and the Fifth Five Year Plan has dealt with them elaborately. And the Planning Commission has come to the conclusion that the Integrated Rural Development Programme should be there and under that, certain areas where the number of Scheduled Castes goes above 20 per cent and where there is a concentration of tribals, should be identified and such areas should be taken into consideration for the implementation of the Plans and Sub-Plans. There are three suggestions made in the Fifth Five Year Plan. There should be primary sector, secondary sector and tertiary sector. In the primary sector, we will have agriculture, fisheries, animal husbandry and forestry. The Plan stipulates that these should be intensified and enlarged. In the secondary sector, the village and cottage industries should be expanded. small scale industries, skill formation and supporting services should be expanded. In the tertiary sector organised marketing, processing and allied activities should be expanded. These things include the establishment of educational institutions and digging of wells, tubewells and building some hospitals etc. After we achieved freedom and since our Constitution came into force in 1950, we have seen that so many plans and programmes have been chalked out. But what has been done to the real poor? In 1971, the present Prime Minister, who was the Prime Minister at that time also, declared and raised a slogan that the

poverty would be removed from the country. But when she was removed from power in 1977, the number of the people living below the poverty line had increased from 40 to 65 or 70 per cent and the number has been increasing day by day. What is being done?

I congratulate Mr. Soran, who said elaborately in Oriya that he expects that under the leadership of the Prime Minister, all the problems will be solved. But I would tell him that these problems cannot be solved so long as the power rests in the hands of bourgeois, big landholders, and so long as the monetary power, administrative power and the policy-making power lie with the imperialistic multinationals. So, I make some proposals. If the Government is really willing to solve the problems of the backward people also, apart from solving the problems of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, because the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are also poor people and there are poor people among caste Hindus also, we have to do something. Even if the recommendations of the Planning Commission are accepted in toto and are implemented, there will be exploitation, blackmarketeers, moneylenders, mass unemployment and bonded labour. Minimum basic needs will remain unsatisfied, bureaucracy will have no elastic attitude towards social welfare programmes, mass illiteracy will be there; superstition will remain there and production system will remain the same. If the production system and production relations remain the same, how can we change the lot of the poor masses? So, the production system and production relation must be changed. In order to do all these things, a social change has to be brought about. In order to bring about a social change, we have to think in terms of total land reform. Those who do not cultivate the land must be divested of the possession of the land and the surplus land should be distributed among the backward people, not only among the

Scheduled Caste but also among Scheduled Tribe people, free of cost.

One practical suggestion is that there are so many organisations, tribal welfare organisations or Scheduled Caste welfare organisations. But these organisations have no self-reliant machinery. They have to depend upon the State Governments and, so they cannot function properly. A self-reliant machinery must be there to see that the money flowing from the Central Government and the State Governments is utilised for the welfare of tribal people and Scheduled Caste people.

The right to land distributed to these people must be recorded. The land ceiling should be reduced. Every man and woman should be ensured a square meal a day. They should be ensured their clothing, they should be given education. We find, in India, at the present stage, 67 per cent of people remain illiterate. They are not conscious of their rights, they are not conscious of the rights of other people, they do not know amenities to be provided in the villages. So, I think, to bring about a social change, radical policies must be adopted. I congratulate the Finance Minister who said the other day that his Government's policies differ from radical policies. I congratulate him on this account because he has confessed it. These people forming the Government, when they go to people I say that they are the friends of the poor. But when they come to power, they do not deal with them properly. They neglect them. They forget them.

I would conclude my speech after referring to a speech made by Mahatma Gandhi. Mahatma Gandhi in his writings said:

"Whenever you are in doubt, or when the self becomes too much with you, apply the following test. Recall the face of the poorest and the weakest man whom you may have seen, and ask yourself if the step you contemplate is going to be

of any use to him. Will he gain anything by it? Will it restore him to a control over his destiny?"

I request and appeal to all those people who wear Gandhi caps to show respect for Mahatma Gandhi, to search in their hearts if they are actually looking to the faces of the poorest people of this country. I think, they do not do so.

I just refer to Jawaharlal Nehru. In 1936, he made a Presidential Address in Lucknow. He said:

"I am convinced that the only key to the solution of the world's problems and of India's problems lies in socialism and when I use this word I do so, not in a vague humanitarian way but in the scientific, economic sense.... I see no way of ending the poverty, the vast unemployment of the Indian people except through socialism."

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा (कोउरमा) : सभापति महोदय, आजादी के 33 साल गुज़र जाने के बाद भी आज हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की स्थिति बहुत शोचनीय है, बहुत दुखद है। आज पूर्वोत्तर, भारत में जो आन्दोलन चल रहा है और जिस में मांग की जा रही है कि बाहर के लोगों को भगाओ, इसका मतलब है कि उन लोगों का सर्वांगीण शोषण बाहर के लोग ही करते हैं, जिससे उनका विकास अधूरा रह जाता है, वे उपेक्षित रह जाते हैं। पांच पंच वर्षीय योजनाएँ खत्म हो चुकी हैं, हर पंच वर्षीय योजना के समय कहा गया कि हरिजनों और आदिवासियों का आर्थिक, सामाजिक और राजनीतिक स्तर ऊपर उठाया जायेगा, लेकिन आज भी उनकी स्थिति बड़ी चिन्ताजनक बनी हुई है, वही कराह, वही उत्पीड़न आज भी उस समाज के अन्दर व्याप्त है।

ऐसी परिस्थिति में आज जो संकल्प आया है, इस पर विशेषतः सरकार को और गृह मंत्री जी को विशेष रूप से विचार करना चाहिये। आज हरिजनों पर सर्वत्र अत्याचार

हो रहा है, उनको जिन्दा जलाया जाता है। पार्लियामेंट के पिछले सप्ताहों में लगातार उन घटनाओं पर चर्चा होती रही है, कहीं उनको मारा जाता है, कहीं उनको जलाया जाता है, कहीं उन को लूटा जा रहा है, उनका शोषण किया जा रहा है। इन सब घटनाओं से ऐसा मालूम होता है कि अभी तक उनके लिये कोई कारगर कार्यवाही नहीं हो पाई है। पिछली पांच पंच वर्षीय योजनाओं में जितनी धनराशि उनके नाम पर खर्च हुई, वह सही ढंग से उन-लोगों के लिये नहीं हुई है, उनको ज़मीन पर नहीं लाया जा सका है। उनके नाम पर उनकी मदद करने वाले सब बीच में खा जाते हैं, उनका शोषण कर जाते हैं।

मैं छोटा नागपुर क्षेत्र से आता हूँ, जहाँ आदिवासियों और हरिजनों की संख्या बहुत ज्यादा है। छोटा नागपुर में आदिवासियों की संख्या 36 लाख से अधिक है और हरिजनों की संख्या भी इससे कम नहीं है। इसके बावजूद भी वहाँ अभी भी दो-जून खाने के लिये नहीं मिलता है। हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के गांवों तक सड़कें नहीं बन पाई हैं, न उनके लिये मकानों की व्यवस्था है, न उनके बच्चों के लिये पढ़ाई की व्यवस्था है। आदिवासियों के गांवों में जो स्कूल है, उनके लिये मकान नहीं है, आज भी वहाँ वृक्षों के नीचे बच्चे पढ़ते हैं, वर्षा के दिनों में वहाँ पढ़ना दूभर हो जाता है और शिक्षक लोग यही तलब लेते हैं। इस तरह की बहुत सी समस्याएँ वहाँ पर हैं।

उन के पास जो ज़मीनें हैं, उनको बड़े-बड़े लोग सेठ-साहूकार लोग नाज़ायज़ ढंग से बेनामी कागज़ों के द्वारा रजिस्टर करा कर हज़म कर जाते हैं। इसलिये वहाँ ज़मीनों को लेकर बहुत बड़ी समस्या पैदा हो गई है। इस लिये मैं आप से यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा।

सभापति महोदय : टाइम कम है, इस लिये सजेरन्ज़ दे दीजिये।

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा : मैं मंत्री महोदय से आग्रह करूंगा—मेरा निवेदन है कि वे मेरे सुझाव पर विचार करें, बल्कि इसको मान लें तो बहुत अच्छा होगा—हरिजनों और आदिवासियों पर जो अत्याचार हो रहा है, इसकी देख-रेख करने वाले जो मंत्री होते हैं, वे किसी दूसरे वर्ग के होते हैं, जिस से उनके प्रति जो उचित सहानुभूति होनी चाहिये, संवेदना होनी चाहिये, वह नहीं हो पाती है। इस लिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन के लिये एक पृथक मंत्रालय होना चाहिए जो केवल हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के कल्याण और उनके सर्वांगीण विकास का ही काम करे और उस विभाग में जो मंत्री हो, वह चाहे हरिजन हो या आदिवासी हो। जब कहीं भी हरिजनों और आदिवासियों पर जुल्म हो, अत्याचार हो, वह उसको सही ढंग से देखें और अपने दृष्टिकोण को उनके प्रति सही रखें, अन्यथा यह होता है कि हर मामले को दबा दिया जाता है।

दूसरी बात—एक कालबद्ध योजना होनी चाहिये। हरिजनों तथा आदिवासियों के लिये जो काम किया जाये, उसके लिये निश्चित समय फिक्स किया जाना चाहिये और अधिकारियों को उसके लिये बतलाना चाहिये। जैसे स्कूल का निर्माण करना है तो उन को स्पष्ट कह दिया जाये कि इतने समय में बन जाना चाहिये, यदि नहीं बनता है तो जो अधिकारी जिम्मेदार होंगे, उनको जिम्मेदार ठहराया जाय, उन पर कठोर कार्यवाही की जाये। हरिजनों और आदिवासियों का आर्थिक विकास कैसे हो सकता है, उनके लिए क्या डेवलपमेंट के काम हो सकते हैं, यह देखने की बात है। जंगलों में जो नदी-नाले हैं, उन को बांध कर लिफ्ट इरीगेशन द्वारा सिंचाई की जा सकती है और उनके लिए खेती के साधन उपलब्ध कराए जाएं। यह कार्यवाही अभी भी अपेक्षित है और इस ओर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए।

इतना कह कर मैं समाप्त करता हूँ।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य श्री गोमांगों को मैं धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने इस संकल्प के द्वारा एक बार फिर इस सदन में अनुसूचित जातियों और जन-जातियों की समस्याओं के सम्बन्ध में सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करने का मौका दिया और उन्होंने जो रेजोलूशन मूव किया है, उसका मुख्य मुद्दा यह है “उप-योजना और उप-योजना का कार्यान्वयन”।

मैं मकवाना साहब से आग्रह करूंगा कि हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी के बाद से, मैं देख रहा था कि आप के पास अभी कोई रिसेन्ट रिपोर्ट नहीं है, जिससे यह पता चल सके कि इस देश में शेड्यूलड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूलड ट्राइब्स के लोगों की जन संख्या कितनी है। इसके बारे में जो 1971 की रिपोर्ट जन-गणना की है, उसके मुताबिक 3 करोड़ 90 लाख आदिवासी इस देश में थे। उनकी जनसंख्या को अगर आप अलग-अलग प्रदेशों में देखें, तो तो इस प्रकार है :

आन्ध्र प्रदेश	22 लाख 26 हजार
असम	16 लाख 07 हजार
बिहार	49 लाख 33 हजार
गुजरात	37 लाख 57 हजार
कर्नाटक	2 लाख 62 हजार
हिमाचल प्रदेश	1 लाख 42 हजार
केरल	1 लाख 93 हजार
मध्य प्रदेश	98 लाख 15 हजार
महाराष्ट्र	29 लाख 54 हजार
मणिपुर	3 लाख 34 हजार
उड़ीसा	50 लाख 72 हजार
राजस्थान	31 लाख 26 हजार
तमिलनाडु	3 लाख 12 हजार
त्रिपुरा	4 लाख 51 हजार
उत्तर प्रदेश	1 लाख 99 हजार
पश्चिम बंगाल	26 लाख 03 हजार
अंडमान निकोबार	0 लाख 18 हजार
गोवा, दमन द्वीप	0 लाख 7 हजार

वह आबादी 1971 की जनसंख्या की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार आदिवासियों की है। 1971 तक सिर्फ अनुसूचित जनजातियों की 65.23 प्रतिशत ही उप-योजना के अन्तर्गत सम्मिलित की गई थीं। राज्यों की जो भौगोलिक स्थिति है, उसके मुताबिक आप देखेंगे, उनका क्षेत्र 28 लाख 2 हजार 198 वर्ग किलो मीटर है, जिसमें से आप ने उपयोजना के अन्तर्गत 4 लाख 60 हजार 434 वर्ग किलोमीटर कवर किया है और यह 16.43 परसेंट होता है। यह सब मैं इसलिए आपको बतला रहा हूँ कि 33 वर्ष की आजादी के बाद भी समस्या की जानकारी दोनों तरफ के सदस्यों को है लेकिन सब से बड़ी बात है कि हमको ऐसा लगता है कि हमारी नीयत साफ नहीं है और आजादी के इतने वर्षों के बाद भी हम राजनीति चला रहे हैं और हर सुबह-शाम हरिजन-मुसलमान, हरिजन-मुसलमान का नाम लेते हैं ताकि उनके वोट मिल सकें और उनके वोटों का वोट बैंक बन सके।

मैं आप को बताना चाहता हूँ कि 19 जुलाई को प्रधान मंत्री जी ने सामाजिक कार्यकर्ताओं के सम्मेलन में अपनी स्पीच में कहा था कि उन सभी पुरानी योजनाओं पर नये सिरे से विचार करने की आवश्यकता है जो सरकार अथवा स्वयंसेवी संस्थाओं द्वारा चलाई जा रही हैं। उनके अनुसार बारीकी से जांच करवाएं, तो जांच करने पर पता चलेगा कि संस्थाओं को दिया गया सारा धन प्रशासनिक कामों पर खर्च हो रहा है और हरिजन मुंह देखते रहते हैं, आदिवासी मुंह देखते रहते हैं। आपने कितनी सारी संस्थाएं खोल रखी हैं। पता नहीं और अगर उन संस्थाओं को देखेंगे तो ऐसा लगता है कि जैसे कुछ लोग है सरकार के कुछ लोग जो ग्रान्पलायड हो जाते हैं, तो उनको कहीं अगर एम्पलायमेंट देना होता है, तो हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के नाम पर एक बोर्ड बना दिया और उसमें किसी को चेयरमैन बना दिया और किसी को मेम्बर बना दिया और मकवाना साहब घोषणा कर देंगे कि 100 करोड़ रुपए की योजना

है और 500 करोड़ रुपए की योजना रखी गई है लेकिन 5 साल के बाद अगर रिजल्ट देखेंगे तो यह निकलेगा कि 5 परसेंट हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के गले भी वह नहीं पहुंच पाता है।

मैं आपको बतलाता हूँ कि ये जितनी सारी स्वीच्छक संस्थाएं हैं, इनकी जो योजनाएं हैं, उन योजनाओं को भी आप देखें। जितने भी आपके मिशन चल रहे हैं, प्रान्तीय मिशन चल रहे हैं, न जाने कौन-कौन से मिशन चल रहे हैं उन पर आप देखें कि आपका कितना पैसा जगा है।

PROF. N. G. RANGA: *Ramakrishna Mission is one of the best Missions. Why do you mix it up with the other Missions? Keep it separate from the other Missions.*

श्री राम विश्वास पासवान . आप कहते हैं, कुछ मिशन अच्छे हो सकते हैं। इन जातियों के विकास की कुल 179 योजनाएं चल रही हैं लेकिन समस्याएं जहाँ की तहाँ हैं। मैंने सलाहकार समिति की बैठक में गृह मंत्री जी को सजेसन दिया था कि शेड्युल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्युल्ड ट्राइब्स का यदि विकास करना है तो यह कोशिश करें कि जितनी भी योजनाएं आप चलाएं वे ईमानदारीपूर्वक चलाएं अगर आपका इरादा साफ हो तो इनका विकास करने में पाँच साल से अधिक समय नहीं लगेगा।

डा० अम्बेदकर जो संविधान के निर्माता थे, उन्होंने संविधान बनाते समय कहा था कि इन लोगों का रिजर्वेशन दस साल के लिए रखा जाए। क्योंकि वे यह जानते थे कि ईमानदारी-पूर्वक काम किया जाएगा तो इनके विकास में दस साल से अधिक का समय नहीं लगेगा। ये लोग भी दस साल के अन्दर दूसरे लोगों के समान आ जाएंगे। लेकिन हम लोग बेईमान निकले। आध चाहे कोई भी क्षेत्र हो, चाहे सरकारी नौकरी हो, व्यापार हो, किसी भी

क्षेत्र को आप फिगर उठा कर देख लीजिए, रिपोर्ट देख लीजिए। कोई भी आपको यथोचित स्थान पर नहीं मिलेगा।

मैंने प्रधान मंत्री जी से हरिजनों को हथियार देने के सम्बन्ध में पूछा तो उन्होंने कहा कि इससे अराजकता और फैलेगी। लेकिन मैंने उनसे कहा कि दूसरे लोगों पर इसका मनोवैज्ञानिक असर होगा। बिहार में जब बेलछी काण्ड हुआ था तो वहाँ की सरकार ने हरिजनों को हथियार देने का काम शुरू किया था। वहाँ पर एस० पी० और डी० एम० उन को सिर पर बिठाने का काम शुरू हुआ था। उसके बाद घटनाएं वहाँ की तहाँ रुक गयी थीं। अगर आप ऐसा नहीं करेंगे तो ये घटनाएं रुकने वाली नहीं है।

रोज इस तरह की घटनाएं होंगी और होती है। रोज हम लोगों को उनके बारे में इस सदन में हल्ला करना पड़ता है। रोज हरिजनों पर अत्याचार और महिलाओं पर रेप के बारे में हमें कहना पड़ता है। अगर आदिवासी मारे जाएंगे, हरिजनों पर अत्याचार होंगे, उनकी महिलाओं पर बलात्कार होगा तो क्या हम यहाँ हंगामा नहीं करेंगे। और तो हम कुछ कर नहीं सकते। हम उनके प्रतिनिधि हैं। जब हम अपने क्षेत्र में जाते हैं तो हम से कहा जाता है कि कम से कम आपको संसद में तो यह मामला उठाना चाहिए था। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसी घटनाएं रोज बढ़ती जा रही हैं। एक नहीं दर्जनों काण्ड हो रहे हैं।

हरीश रावत जी नहीं है। उनके यहाँ कफन्टा में एक बारात निकलती है और वहाँ पर 15 हरिजनों की हत्या हो जाती है थोड़ी सी भी कोई बात हो जाती है कि हरिजन और आदिवासी की हत्या हो जाती है। मैं होटल गया था। वहाँ एक हरिजन को फंसा दिया गया और उसको थाने में मार दिया गया। कह दिया गया कि वह पाखाना फिरने गया था और कुएं में गिर कर मर गया। एक सरकारी कर्मचारी को रुपया देकर उसको फंसा दिया गया।

सभापति महोदय : या तो अब खत्म कर दीजिए, नहीं तो दूसरे दिन बोलिये।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मैं दूसरे दिन बोलूंगा।

17.30 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

MARKETING OF CARDAMOM

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we take up the half-an-hour discussion. Shri M. V. Chandrashekara Murthy.

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY (Kanakapura): I seek your permission to raise a discussion on the points arising out of the answer given by the Minister on 11th July, 1962 in reply to Starred question No. 504 regarding marketing of cardamom.

The current world production of the cardamom is of the order of 7,000 tonnes out of which our country contributes 57 per cent, the remaining 33 per cent by Guatemala and the remaining 4 per cent by Sri Lanka.

Sir, the Cardamom Board was constituted in 1965 with some objectives. I may be permitted to read the objectives:

“(1) For rendering financial and other assistance to cardamom planters and for increasing cardamom production and ensuring remunerative returns to growers”.

This is the most important one. Even after the lapse of 15 years, they have not yet achieved anything and the Cardamom Board is sleeping over the matter.

The other is:

“Securing better working conditions for the cardamom workers.”

This they are not doing. Now, I come to the point about the regulation of sales and exports of cardamom. It

this, I am sorry to say that the Cardamom Board is functioning like a private limited company propagating the interests of some traders and exporters who have some vested interests in the sale of cardamom. The sale of cardamom and marketing of it throughout the country is entirely controlled by these vested interests. These people are doing underinvoicing and also cheating the Government thereby amassing wealth and depositing the same in the foreign Banks.

The poor growers are at the mercy of these people. In 1973 Cardamom Board discussed elaborately and decided to introduce a pool and marketing system on the pattern of Coffee Board. They have sent the proposal to the Government of India for approval with some observations which I may be permitted to read:

"To eliminate numerous middlemen in the Cardamom Board, thus ensuring return to the cardamom growers".

This is the most important part of it. The highest value realised through export for the cardamom in 1979-80 was Rs. 203/- per k.g. The most important and unfortunate part of it is that this is not the real price. Whatever the growers receive, that is the price at which the traders and exporters receive, they are actually the middlemen. By this you can imagine how our growers, poor farmers are being exploited by these fellows.

Next is to check evasion of tax, smuggling and propaganda in regard to marketing. That they are not doing. The other one is to have a better understanding with the other exporting countries so as not to do suicidal act in regard to sales. The important objective is to achieve price stability. It is not happening in any of these five years. The other objective is to streamline the assistance given for the growers.

Actually, as I said earlier, the Board was constituted for some specific purpose. Here the Cardamom Board is

not at all looking after the growers or the small farmers interests. They are interested in only traders and the middlemen and exporters. The proposal was turned down by the Government by making some observations which I would like to quote:

"There would be inordinate delay in the small growers' getting their due price for the cardamom supplied to the Board."

I do not agree with this. I would like to quote an instance. In Karnataka, Coffee can even be sold by the small grower to the Board. The Board are taking the coffee from them and they are getting their payments. The Government says that the quality gets deteriorated. It is also stated that this system would eliminate all incentives for production of better quality of cardamom. This is not true. We can keep and preserve cardamom more than coffee. We can keep it in an air-tight containers. Then it is said:

"The administrative cost of pooling would be quite high and eat away substantial percentage of the income of the growers..."

This is one of the reasons where the Cardamom Board is not permitted to market on a pooling system. In the latter part of the observation they say:

"In arriving at the above conclusion, the Government have the benefit of the advice of the State Government of Kerala where 70 per cent of the cardamom lands are situated."

This is most ridiculous. For your information we in Karnataka produce 75 per cent of the total production of coffee in India and only the remaining 25 per cent is produced in Kerala and Tamil Nadu yet we are not dictating any terms. Our government is not dictating terms. All the coffee growers whether in Karnataka, Tamil

Nadu or Kerala are getting the uniform price.

In view of all these facts may I know from the Minister as to what prevents the Government from re-considering the pooling and marketing system on the pattern of coffee board or why the Government think of tagging this cardamom board, which is a useless one, to coffee board which is doing commendably well in the export market:

Secondly, whether the government is prepared to have a thorough probe for the mal-functioning of the Board during the last 15 years and to streamline administration so that the interests of the small growers can be protected.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon'ble Member has made two queries. Firstly, why the pooling system which was contemplated once on the pattern of coffee cannot be introduced in case of cardamom and the reasons he himself has quoted. Apart from the two reasons he has given I would like to add one more. So far as the production is concerned it may vary. For instance, last year the production was 4,500 tonnes, and the year before, it was roughly of the order of 4,000 tonnes. If we presume that the production will be of the order of 4,000 to 4,500 tonnes, naturally, the overhead cost of pooling the small quantum would be more as compared to coffee. This is one of the reasons why pooling system was not introduced in the case of cardamom apart from the two reasons cited by the hon'ble Member himself.

Secondly, it is true—I am not going to the rationality of the objection—the Kerala Government objected to this idea and as the hon'ble Member is aware of the fact that nearly 70 per cent of the cardamom is coming from Kerala and more so as far as our exports are concerned the sizeable quantity is Kerala cardamom.

As a result of that, when they raised serious objections Government had to look into it. We cannot simply brush aside any objection raised by a major producing State. But I do agree with the hon. Member that we must try to help the growers. The question is, how we can do it. That is the question. One of the objectives of the Cardamom Board which the hon. Member might have noticed is this. It is to control the market. So far as Kerala and Tamil Nadu is concerned, it is controlled by the Central rule. That means, the growers are encouraged to participate in the auctioning. But, so far as Karnataka is concerned, there is dual control. Apart from the Central rule there is the State rule which is also there. It is found that a sizeable number of the people who purchase from the growers also take part in these auctionings and as a result the benefit does not pass on to the growers. We have taken up this matter with the Karnataka Government and I hope it will be possible for us to arrive at a solution whereby a uniform system could be introduced.

Apart from that, another major area where we must pay attention is to make these cardamoms popular in certain other areas. So far as our major exporting area is concerned, it is known to the hon. Member, it is mainly the middle-east; 90 to 91 per cent of our total exports go there. And they have a fancy for the Alleppey green variety. They don't have a fancy for the Coorg green variety and that type of cardamom only is being produced in Karnataka. But recently a delegation which we sent there also studied some markets and we are exploring the possibilities of other markets. If we make these varieties popular in other markets it will be easier for us to enhance the share of Karnataka so far as export market is concerned. If the quantum of our export increases, naturally, the growers would get the benefit.

In regard to pricing, Sir, I can quite only the prices which are available from the auction centres. It is

not possible for us to indicate how much growers are getting. There is no minimum price recommended for Cardamom. But that matter can be looked into and we can examine it and try to evolve a mechanism through which we can ensure that growers get their due share.

We have got some figures. So far as last year is concerned, that is, 1979-80, in Karnataka the price was Rs. 120 per kilo. It was more or less the same as the previous auction. This is the figure which I have got. These are collected from the auction centres. The national average is 135; Kerala 142, Tamilnadu, 114. I think these are the two points which the hon. Member raised and I think I have covered those points.

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: I raised a question about probe.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: In regard to probe, if there are any serious allegations they can be brought to our notice and we can look into them. From these figures themselves, you will find out that exports are increasing. Even in the case of Karnataka you will find that they are increasing. In 1976-77 it was 74 tonnes. In 1977-78 it was 139 tonnes. In 1978-79 it came down to 78 tonnes and in 1979-80 it picked up a little; it is 107 tonnes. Therefore it is picking up. This improvement has taken place and we will try to do our best. But if any specific suggestions come from the hon. Member, we can consider them. If he is interested in figures of total production I can give these figures also. In 1975-76, the total production was 3,000 tonnes. The import was 1941 tonnes. In 1979-80 the production was 4500 tonnes. The export was 2671 tonnes.

श्री राम बिलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : सभापति महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने कस्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन के सम्बन्ध में एक बात कही लेकिन उस दिन जब डिमण्ड हुआ और जो मूल प्रश्न का जवाब आया उसमें कही नहीं बतलाया

गया कि कस्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन कितनी है। दूसरी बात यह कही कि बिचौलियों के सम्बन्ध में विचारविमर्श करेंगे लेकिन जब मंत्री महोदय कंविस्ट हैं इस बात से कि बिचौलिए मुनाफा ले रहे हैं और जो प्रोवर्स हैं, यानी किसान; उनके पास पैसा नहीं पहुंच रहा है तो इस सम्बन्ध में वे तत्काल क्या करने जा रहे हैं?

सभापति महोदय : आप प्रश्न पूछ लीं ए।

श्री राम बिलास पासवान : मूल प्रश्न जबाब में बतलाया गया था कि कर्नाटक में आल इंडिया प्राइस जो रखी थी वह 1977-78 में 134 रखी, 1978-79 में 166 रखी, 1979-80 में 136 रखी लेकिन कर्नाटक को जो मिला वह 1977-78 में 134 के बदले में 105 मिला, 1978-79 में 166 के बदले में 134 मिला और 1979-80 में 136 के बदले में 123 मिला। इस तरह से केरल की स्थिति तो अच्छी है लेकिन मेन प्रश्न कर्नाटक के सम्बन्ध में था और कर्नाटक में जो कम दाम दिया जा रहा है, जो आपने एवरेज रख है उससे कम मिलता है, तो उसको मीट करने के लिए आप क्या कर रहे हैं। क्या आपके पास ऐसी कोई योजना है कि कुछ परसेंट अपने पास रखकर बाकी एक्सपोर्ट कर सकें जिससे अधिक से अधिक पैसा मिल सके और जो दूसरी स्टेट हैं उनके मुकाबले में आ सकें ?

दूसरी बात यह है कि जो फारेन मार्केट है वहाँ इलायची का क्या रेट है और हिन्दुस्तान में आपने जो रेट बतलाया है उससे अधिक है या कम है—यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ।

क्या आपने कोई रिसर्च वर्ग रह की है क्योंकि आपने कहा है कि इसको लोकप्रिय करने के लिए दूसरे क्षेत्र खोज रहे हैं तो विदेश के अलावा देश में भी इसका अधिक से अधिक उपयोग हो क्योंकि यह स्वादिष्ट चीज है—इस सम्बन्ध में कोई रिसर्च करवाई है या करवा रहे हैं ताकि इसकी अधिक से अधिक खपत हो सके और किसानों को उचित दाम मिल सके ?

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA (Hassan): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have to bring to the notice of the Government the drawbacks in the Cardamom policy. Then only the hon. Minister will be able to rectify them. Now, Sir, they depend on the report of the Cardamom Board whose statistics are absolutely incorrect. We cannot depend on their statistics because they have not conducted any survey so far to collect statistics. There are about 31 auctioners, 111 exporters and 400 big growers and about a lakh and odd small and marginal growers. The hon. Minister is aware that our policies and programmes are to help these small and marginal farmers. But what is happening here? These 31 auctioners, 111 exporters and about 400 big growers are exploiting these lakh and odd small and marginal growers. If the Government is earnest to helping these small and marginal farmers, it must change its opinion about the Cardamom Board. The Board is exploiting these small and marginal farmers, who are not getting a fair deal at their hands. The Board's function is only to issue licences to auctioners, dealers and exporters. Nothing else. They themselves have admitted that 95 per cent. of the Cardamom growers are small and marginal growers. What is happening to them? The hon. Minister was telling us that if this business was to be done like the Coffee Board, it would become a top-heavy administration. We are exporting about 70 to 80 thousand tonnes of coffee to get Rs. 140 or Rs. 150 crores. But we are exporting only less than 3,000 tonnes of cardamom and are getting more than Rs. 50 crores. We are getting that without anybody's efforts. The exporters are having under-invoicing. I am aware of the fact that the actual rate at which they are selling is more than Rs. 300 per kg.; the unit value of coffee is in terms of 100 kg. whereas the unit value of cardamom is in terms of 1 kg. But because there is under-invoicing, we are getting only Rs. 50 crores by way of exporting less than 3,000 tonnes

of cardamom. For the kind information of the Minister, the cardamom in Kerala is called Mysore cardamom. If he is not aware, let him collect the information. Why I am telling is because the officers, the bureaucracy and the Board are all misleading the Government. They are happy because they are siding with the exporters, who have monopolised the business. They can have very good parties in big and five-star hotels at the cost of those exporters at Bombay, Delhi and other places. Let these duties be attached to the Coffee Board, let them look after cardamom also, and the expenditure will go down very much.

There is another important factor and I do not know whether the hon. Minister is aware of it. They are also cheating the Government by way of avoiding sales-tax, income-tax and excise duty. Usually, the big coffee growers are also big growers of cardamom. They do not give the account. A big grower may grow one thousand kg. of cardamom and may sell in the black market. What is the rate that a poor grower gets? On no occasion, in Karnataka, a small grower or marginal grower has secured more than Rs. 90 per kg. maximum. He will bring the cardamom he produces to the market because he is in need of money, he is in debts. If one acre of new land is brought under coffee cultivation, he will get Rs. 1000 as subsidy in addition to Rs. 5000 of loan. What is the subsidy that you are giving to the cardamom grower? What is the value of cardamom in the international market. We are contributing to the international market 70 per cent of the total commodity and with all that we can control them. Can they not dictate the international market about the prices? And we are pleading helplessness. This is all because of the inefficiency of the Board. The Board is not serving any purpose except catering to the needs of the smugglers and cheats, who want to exploit this small holder. I would earnestly request the hon. Minister to consider this. I want a categorical

[Shri H. N. Nanje Gowda]

answer; heavens are not going to fall on us. The hon. Minister can see the change within five years. The figures about the production of cardamom as given are wrong. So much of cardamom is smuggled outside the country and inside the country. It is anywhere 10 to 12 thousand tonnes a year. They are not giving correct figures. This is happening under the very nose of the Cardamom Board and they are the partners. I would appeal to the Minister, let him not sit on—prestige, let him face facts, realise the truth and scrap this Board and entrust the functions to the Coffee Board.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I was also associated with the Cardamom Board for some time and as pointed out by Shri Chandrashekhara Murthy, the Board has not been able to achieve its objectives for the last so many years. I have got personal experience because I was a Member of the Board. The entire Board is controlled not by the members of the Board, but it is controlled by outside forces like exporters and traders, and the people who are manipulating trade in export. Even the Chairman and the Director are sometimes susceptible to pressure. Then how can this Cardamom Board in Kerala function? I would like to say that the concept of Commodity Board, its composition, its objectives and reasons and its location has to be changed, because there is an agitation going on in Karnataka. The participation of the growers who are there at present, the people who are interested in growing cardamom and the people who are contributing to the Cardamom Board and are participating in the administration, first, they all should be wiped out from the Cardamom Board.

There is discrimination even with regard to recruitment and promotion and it should be changed. According to the statistics, we grow 25 per cent, but it is more than that. Still, we are not participating in this Board. I would like to know how many boards

you want to locate in Kerala. Even the Coconut Board should also be located there. It is not possible on the basis of what we grow, as far as participation is concerned. A number of boards are located there. Even the growers are not properly represented in the Cardamom Board. They say that the quality of cardamom in Karnataka is not even fit for export, but it is not so. I know it. The Cardamom Board and its functions are completely not within the purview of the objectives and reasons; and it is absolutely an irrelevant Board. I can say that. Unless we take into consideration all the factors, this serious situation cannot be improved. According to the objectives of the Cardamom Board and the export system provided, more representatives are from the export side. They are also called growers. They say, they are all big growers. All the members were there when I was there. I was the only Member of Parliament. We cannot exercise any control over their overseas activities. When we passed a resolution, I insisted that there should be a polling system. But the Director, the Chairman and even the officers and these monopoly houses of cardamom exporters, they came together and saw that the polling system should be prevented. It is the only system where we can exercise control over them. It is obvious that you have quoted two reasons. The third reason is in favour of 1½ lakh growers. The polling system has to be applied. Otherwise, we cannot break the monopoly houses and the exporters and their manipulations, because in doing things, they are manipulating, doing under-invoicing, over invoicing. Therefore, what facts have been furnished by the Board are not correct: it is not a correct picture. Even the statistics are not correct.

I know that we get cardamom at Rs. 30, Rs. 40, and Rs. 50 per kg. in Karnataka and they are selling it at the rate of Rs. 250, Rs. 300 to Rs. 400 per kg. to other countries. Then what

is a grower getting? The Board has no control to take over the entire stock from the agents, what they grow, distribute and get prices for the farmers. Only the middle men are exploiting. We have passed a resolution saying that there should be an equitable representation and the office should function in research and development. As far as exercising control is concerned, it is one of the dirtiest diseases which is killing all the farmers. I told them that an office should be opened in Bangalore. They have opened one office there, but the officers have not been posted, because all officers there are preventing participation from the Karnataka side. I am not saying that we should have, "sons of the soil theory."

This is the letter I have received. I will submit it to you. You will see how discrimination has been going on in the administrative matters. Therefore, I suggest this giving this reply will not suffice. I would like to ask a straight question, whether the hon. Minister would find out the realities of the situation and streamline the entire administration and the composition of the committee and the powers of the board of directors. Otherwise, it is better to scrap it and it should be tagged on to the Coffee Board, because wherever coffee grows, cardamom grows; there need not be any separate board with all top heavy administration and other things. There is a director who is sitting there for so many years in Kerala. This kind of administration cannot run for ever. Commodity boards are meant for export and we get more foreign exchange earnings. But we are losing; the farmers are losing. I suggest that the hon. Minister should have a full probe and structural change in the administration and this board should be scrapped; pooling system should be agreed to as per the resolution; Bangalore office should be there and it should be streamlined and promotion should be given to officers.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY (Mangalore): I fully share the feelings expressed by the previous speakers. We have to widen the export market and we have to improve the quality and even exporters have to find out a market for better quality. In foreign markets we have found Guatemala emerging as a country which is selling cardamom at lower rates. They are practically under-getting the Indian price. I may go to the extent of saying that it amounts to a declaration of war. Why? Because, unless we find out a solution and unless we come to an understanding with that country, we will not find any market for our products. Therefore, it is our duty and the duty of the government. Therefore, I am asking the hon. Minister whether the Government of India is going to have an understanding with that country on cardamom price. What steps have been taken to improve the quality of our cardamom?

Further, there is discrimination so far as Karnataka is concerned. From the reply given by the hon. Minister on the floor of the House on 11 July, 1980 it is seen that there was discrimination done by the cardamom board. According to his statement on 11th July, the growers of Karnataka are realising a lower price. The hon. Minister has clearly stated that so far as export is concerned, Kerala is contributing 70 per cent. Why? Because there is no proper representation from that area, including Karnataka.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): There are two types; the cardamom of Kerala is different from that of Karnataka.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: There are middlemen and they are supporting smugglers from Kerala. Cardamom is being smuggled to foreign countries, including the Arabian countries. What steps have been taken to prevent smuggling from Kerala? I hope the hon. Minister's reply will cover all these points.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I would start from the questions of the last Member who participated—whether we are going to have any discussion with Guatemala which is the other major producing country, in order to see that we do not undercut each other's interest? This sometimes happens in international trade. But it is always our effort to arrive at some sort of understanding and in respect of this item also we are trying to have understanding with Guatemala. But it is not always very easy to arrive at. It is not merely in case of Cardamom but in case of other commodities too we are finding difficulties. Hon. Members are aware of the difficulties that we have in case of iron ore, tea, jute, etc. So, this is the problem. But I agree with him that we should explore the possibilities of reaching better understanding with other producing and exporting countries.

In regard to the representation of Karnataka in the Board, it has been mentioned by most of the members, I may mention, so far as the present composition of the Board is concerned, there are two *ex-officio* Members. Three representatives are of three State Governments which are producing Cardamom—Tamilnadu, Karnataka and Kerala; six are growers' representatives and three are Central Government representatives. That means every producing State will have minimum two representatives—one representing the Government and one representing the grower. Two officers are there—Chairman, Cardamom Board,—the Director and two labour representatives, three Members of Parliament, one of consumer interest and one representing others. This is more or less the composition. Therefore, it cannot happen that in any Board so composed, it will have at least two, two. So, far as the present Board is concerned, Karnataka has three representatives. Last time it had four, because Mr. Lakkappa...

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: No powers also. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I am coming to that.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I am grateful to Shri Lakkappa, from his experience on serving in the Board he has come to the conclusion that the Board has no powers, and he wants us either to enhance the power or to scrap the Board. I am coming to that part.

In regard to location, for obvious reasons it is located in Kerala. Even if you look at the production and if you look at the export figure, it is a major producing area, apart from variety. It depends upon the taste of the purchaser. After all, I am not going to consume. If they prefer Alleppey green and if they do not like so much of Coorg varieties, after all we have to sell our production in certain other markets. Therefore, that exercise is being made.

In regard to the possibilities, how we can help the small growers, Shri Nanje Gowda made an eloquent speech, I tried to get some facts from him. One basic fact which he has mentioned is that nearly 1 lakh small growers are there in Karnataka. (*Interruptions*). The total production is 4,500 tonnes. Apart from that, 400 big growers have also some share. What would be the actual share of these small growers in 4,500 tonnes? That is to be looked into. We want to help the small growers. One of the difficulties which we are facing, particularly in Karnataka is that in the present arrangement of auctioning, a middleman can take part. We are trying to bring uniformity by extending the Central rule which we should do and legally we are competent to do. We have taken up with Karnataka and it would be possible for us to remove the existence of the middleman. If the growers can participate directly in the auction centres, at least they will get a little more than what they are getting now. In regard to research, it is already been decided to establish one research

centre. The alternative is either to diversify the market or to diversify the end-use. For that, we have already taken certain steps and we are exploring the possibilities. In the first reply, I have said that in the various study teams which were sent to different parts, there too there was one representative from Karnataka, who is presently a member of the Board. We thought we must have a representative of the growers or of the exporters. But if you have a large number of growers and if they are not organised in any forum, it is not very easy to select a particular grower for inclusion in the study team. But there was one member represented in the group which was sent last May to visit various countries and explore the possibilities of getting new market. Therefore, we are trying to do that.

In regard to the functioning of the Board, even on 11th July I said, I am prepared to discuss with the hon. members if they have any suggestions. It is no use saying, scrap the Board. It is no use saying, there should be a thorough probe. Thorough probe on what account? Thorough probe in what area? If you find that these people are doing some under-invoicing or indulging in some sort of racketeering, definitely I am prepared to look into it. Definitely I am prepared to send the matter to an investigating agency to find out whether there is any substance or truth in it or not. But I must have certain positive allegations instead of saying merely that they are

not functioning all right. If hon. members have any specific information, if they feel that this is the area where investigation should take place or a probe should take place and if hon. members come forward with a suggestion saying, "Let us look into to what extent they have contributed in building up research or in helping in marketing" etc., I am prepared to examine that. That is why I sought the cooperation of the hon. members and said that any specific suggestion received from them will welcome and I can discuss it with them. But it is no use saying, a thorough probe should be there. Thorough probe for what? You give me some information whether there was under-invoicing or give some indication. Then I am prepared to send it to the investigating agency, so that they can find out. It is not my job to investigate. If you find that they are colluding with the exporters or with the big growers in order to deprive the small growers, if you can give some indication, then we can send it to certain agencies who can investigate and find out. I am prepared to do that. I am prepared to consider any suggestion which the hon. members can give for improving the situation and extending help to small growers.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. on Monday. 15 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, August 4, 1980; Sravana 13, 1902 (Saka).