

किया गया था कि गोरखपुर शहर के पूर्वी और दक्षिणी भाग 4 से 6 फीट तक पानी में डूबे हैं ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस समाचार का स्रोत क्या था और क्या सरकार को इसके कारण पूरे देश में रैदा हुए आतंक की जानकारी है जिसके परिणाम स्वरूप दूर-दूर स्थानों से लोग गोरखपुर दौड़े गये; और

(ग) ऐसे समाचार के प्रसारण के लिए जिम्मेदार व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री बसन्त साठे) : (क) हाँ। समाचार बुलेटिन से सम्बन्धित उद्धरण इस प्रकार है :—

“उत्तर प्रदेश में, गोरखपुर जिले में बाढ़ की स्थिति बहुत ज्यादा खराब हो गई है। राष्ट्रीय के साथ वाले माधोपुर बांध से पानी रिस कर गोरखपुर नगर में चार से छः फुट तक भर गया है। प्रभावित क्षेत्र में भोजन के पैकेट गिराने के लिए हेलिकॉप्टरों को लगाया गया है। बोस हज़ार व्यक्तियों को जिले के अलग पड़ गए क्षेत्रों से निकालकर सुरक्षित स्थानों पर पहुंचा दिया गया है। आकाशवाणी, गोरखपुर के संवाददाता ने बाढ़ग्रस्त क्षेत्रों का दौरा करने के बाद यह रिपोर्ट दी है कि दरारों को भरने के लिए प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं।”

(ख) मामले की वास्तविकता यह थी कि आकाशवाणी के संवाददाता द्वारा भेजा गई सूचना का संपादकीय वॉटिंग के दौरान गलत निवर्चन हो गया था। तथापि, सही स्थिति दो घण्टे के अन्दर ही एकदम अगल प्रायः 10.00 बजे के बुले-

टिन में, प्रसारित कर दी गई थी और उसको उस दिन के अन्य मुख्य बुलेटिनों में भी प्रसारित किया गया था।

(ग) सम्बन्धित व्यक्तियों को सचेत कर दिया गया था और उनसे कह दिया गया था कि वे भविष्य में इस प्रकार के समाचारों के देने और उनका संपादन करने में सावधानी बरतें।

**Payment of Cases and Other charges by Coal India Ltd.**

5050. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-  
NAIK: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to indicate the different rates at which Coal India Ltd., is paying cesses and other charges, besides royalty in different States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): The Central Government have revised rates of royalty on coal and send for stowing w.e.f. 12-2-1981 which are payable by the subsidiary companies of the Coal India Ltd. An excise duty of Rs. 1.65 per tonne is also levied on non-cooking coal and Rs. 2.40 per tonne on coking coal by the Government of India, as also a welfare cess of 75 P. and rescue cess of 3 P. per tonne of coal. In addition, the State Government's levy cesses details of which are given below:—

*West Bengal*

There is no cess on royalty on coal in West Bengal. However, the following cesses are levied:

(i) PW Cess and Road Cess leviable under Cess Act, 1880.

(a) P.W. Cess Coalmine—  
50 P. of each tonne of coal of such annual despatches.

(b) Road Cess Coalmine—50 p. on each tonne of coal of such annual despatches.

(c) Rural Employment Cess payable under West Bengal Rural Employment and Production Act, 1976, Coalmine—Rs. 5 on each tonne of coal of such annual despatches.

(d) Primary Education Cess payable under the West Bengal Primary Education Act, 1973, Coalmine—Rs. 1 on each tonne of coal of the annual despatches.

*Uttar Pradesh*

No cess on royalty is levied in the state of Uttar Pradesh.

*Maharashtra.*

In case of mines in Maharashtra, no cess on royalty is being collected.

*Orissa*

Cess on lands held for carrying on mining operations for all minerals including coal is levied by the State Government under the Orissa Cess (Amendment) Act, 1980 at the rate of 100 per cent of the annual value of royalty or dead rent whichever is higher.

*Andhra Pradesh*

The State Government has levied mineral revenue tax on coal at 75 per cent of the royalty on coal. In addition, local cess at the rate of 0.37 P. in Andhra Pradesh Area and 0.25 P. in Telengana Area per rupee on the rates of royalty is being collected on coal.

*Bihar*

In the State of Bihar, Cess on royalty on coal is being levied at the rate of 200 per cent.

*Madhya Pradesh*

In the case of mines in Madhya Pradesh, no cess on royalty is being collected. Local cess of 10 P. per tonne is levied by the State Government for the collieries in Singrauli Coalfield.

**Foreign holding of Bata India Limited**

5051. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of LAW,

JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the present foreign holding of Bata India Limited, Calcutta,

(b) how much has been remitted outside since the company became an Indian Company by way of dividends, Head Office expenditure and other accounts;

(c) whether any steps have been taken by Government to liquidate its foreign holding; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor keeping in view the fact that the business transacted by the company does not involve any special know-how or technicality? O

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIVSHANKAR): (a) The present foreign holding of Bata India Ltd., as per its latest annual accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1980 is Rs. 150.0 lakhs which constitutes 40 per cent of the company's total paid-up capital as on that date.

(b) The company remitted an amount of Rs. 51.75 lakhs on account of dividend during the years 1977 to 1979 i.e. after it reduced its non-resident equity to 40 per cent. No remittance on any other account was made.

(c) and (d). The company has complied with the FERA directives and reduced its non-resident equity to 40 per cent in 1977. Companies which have complied with the FERA directives and reduced non-resident equity to 40 per cent or less are not required to reduce such equity further. on

**Improvement in management and Executive of Hydel Projects**

5052. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are several hydel projects which are not being executed because of lack of resources and other constraints; and